

Detailed Statistics by Groups and Individual Industries.—Table 9 presents, for the year 1944, detailed statistics regarding the individual industries under which all industrial plants in the Dominion are classified. The industries are further assembled under nine main groups according to the principal component material of their products.

In interpreting the statistics of individual industries it should be remembered that the figures on employment, production, etc., do not refer to individual products but to all the products made in an industry. For example, the value of production of the biscuit and confectionery industry amounting to \$86,011,499 in 1944 does not mean that this was the value of biscuits and confectionery produced. What it means is that the firms whose principal products were biscuits and confectionery had a value of production of \$86,011,499. This figure, in addition to biscuits and confectionery, includes all the subsidiary products made by these firms, such as ice cream, which was valued at \$1,558,335, and bread and other bakery products amounting to \$4,092,076. Biscuits and confectionery are also produced as subsidiary products by firms credited to other industrial classifications. The bread and other bakery products industry, for example, reported an output of \$270,401 worth of biscuits while the miscellaneous food industry reported \$221,990 worth of confectionery. Quantities and values of principal individual products manufactured in Canada are given in Table 11.

The incidence of the War resulted in a rearrangement in the rank of many industries. Industries producing supplies and equipment for the Armed Forces naturally advanced while those industries producing for the domestic consumer market declined in importance. To supply the raw materials needed by the industries engaged principally in war production, it became necessary to restrict or prohibit the manufacture of many products such as pleasure cars, radios, washing machines, electrical equipment, household appliances, agricultural implements, etc. Though these industries were forced to change over to wartime production, the changes did not affect the value of their output and, consequently, their importance as producers of manufactured goods did not alter drastically. To analyse the effects of the War on any industry, it is necessary to compare the nature of its pre-war products with those produced during the war years. For example, the number of employees engaged in the agricultural implements industry increased by 7,196 between 1940 and 1944; this in spite of the fact that the output of agricultural implements remained at about the same level. The increase was due to a change-over of some of the plants to war production. It is, therefore, impossible to trace industrial trends from the principal statistics alone, as published in this Chapter.