

The figures in Table 4 trace the tendencies in Canadian manufacturing industries as clearly as possible through the latest period of their development. In analysing statistics of production and materials used, it should be borne in mind that, due to the inflation of values from 1914 through the immediate post-war period and the drop in prices of commodities during the depressions following 1921 and 1930, the figures for these periods are not completely comparable. One very important figure, however, which shows the trend of development clearly, is concerned with the use of power. The total horse-power employed increased from 1,658,475 in 1917 to 6,606,651 in 1945, an increase of about 298 p.c. in 28 years. In the same period, horse-power per wage-earner showed an interrupted trend from 3.06 to 10.82 in 1933 and 9.46 in 1939. The significant feature is the increase in both the absolute figure of power employed and the average per wage-earner. Other interesting comparisons are the trend of value added by manufacture, per employee, and of average salaries and wages paid since 1929.

