



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 7,381,427 in 1947, an increase of about 345 p.c. in 30 years. In the same period, horse-power per wage-earner showed an interrupted trend from 3 to 11 in 1933 and between 9 and 10 in 1939. With the large increase in the number of wage-earners on war production, and the more efficient utilization of the equipment available, the horse-power per wage-earner dropped to 6 in 1944. With the increasing installation of power machinery and the decline in employment after the War, the number of horse-power per wage-earner rose to 8 in 1947. The significant feature is the increase in both the absolute figure of power employed and the averages per wage-earner during the depression years as compared with 1929, although the large numbers of persons again finding employment since 1933 reduced the averages for the years 1934 to 1937 and again for 1940 to 1945. Other interesting comparisons are the trend of value added by manufacture, per employee, and of average salaries and wages paid since 1929.