

3.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, Significant Years,  
1917-48—concluded

Industrial Group and Year	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Net Value of Products <sup>1</sup>	Gross Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products—</b>							
1917.....	539	175,836,600	56,153	51,505,484	99,068,092	131,381,995	230,450,087
1920.....	464	122,123,730	17,653	22,193,421	62,644,608	65,183,212	127,827,820
1929 <sup>2</sup> .....	554	165,886,912	16,694	22,639,449	55,184,337	78,785,911	138,545,221
1933.....	696	153,900,930	15,397	18,738,629	34,271,854	55,394,284	92,820,761
1939.....	808	172,459,365	22,595	31,567,558	65,230,839	89,046,832	159,536,984
1944.....	981	"	81,822	137,422,977	360,412,749	355,260,598	733,569,232
1945.....	973	"	60,723	106,017,985	212,197,636	249,701,603	478,532,689
1946.....	1,017	"	37,278	66,538,532	159,308,350	203,639,442	376,288,264
1947.....	1,031	"	38,491	77,479,719	205,541,145	228,786,192	449,959,792
1948.....	1,026	"	39,548	89,325,771	293,041,874	268,818,222	579,827,509
<b>Miscellaneous Industries—</b>							
1917.....	473	33,179,930	10,584	7,504,199	11,958,675	15,662,241	27,620,916
1920.....	552	48,637,071	13,442	14,613,455	23,465,807	27,841,778	51,307,585
1929 <sup>2</sup> .....	421	59,654,759	10,786	12,457,989	22,495,351	28,081,046	51,207,736
1933.....	459	33,554,083	8,351	7,810,976	9,497,751	14,083,738	24,138,927
1939.....	566	41,480,534	12,280	13,045,929	18,308,810	24,368,247	43,393,206
1944.....	665	"	25,542	41,304,732	66,967,507	84,159,068	152,484,005
1945.....	692	"	24,956	38,642,220	90,185,370	62,527,170	154,115,874
1946.....	704	"	21,381	31,641,518	50,387,530	61,245,149	112,942,600
1947.....	802	"	23,574	38,542,267	48,778,643	70,328,616	120,601,427
1948.....	802	"	22,857	41,977,079	49,919,929	77,728,242	129,272,854

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, Table 1.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, Table 1.

<sup>3</sup> Not collected.

The figures in Table 4 trace the tendencies in Canadian manufacturing industries as clearly as possible through the past 31 years of development. In analysing statistics of production and materials used, price changes should be borne in mind particularly the inflation of values from 1914 through the immediate post-war period, the drop in prices of commodities during the depressions following 1921 and 1930, and the increase again in the recent war and post-war period. The figure that shows most clearly the trend of development is concerned with the use of power. The total horse-power employed increased from 1,658,475 in 1917 to 7,867,414 in 1948, an increase of about 374 p.c. in 31 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. 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 6.28 in 1944; the increasing installation of power machinery and the decline in employment after the War resulted in a rise to 8.21 in 1948. The significant feature is the increase in both the absolute figures 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.