

Subsection 2.—Capital and Repair Expenditure

Prior to 1944 the following information on capital investment was collected: fixed capital—land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and other equipment; working capital—inventory value of raw materials, stocks in process, fuel and miscellaneous supplies on hand; inventory value of finished products; cash, bills and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, etc. This was replaced by the collection of statistics on the expenditure on fixed capital and repairs.

The remarkable increase in capital employed in Canadian manufactures from the beginning of the 20th century has of course run parallel with the rapid growth in industrial operations. From 1900 to 1905 the capital increased from \$446,900,000 to \$833,900,000 and advanced to \$1,958,700,000 in 1915. During this period returns were received from establishments with five employees or more and, while the rise in wholesale prices did not exceed 37 p.c., the capital employed in manufactures increased nearly 340 p.c.

The capital investment in 1943 in all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees, but exclusive of central electric stations, was \$6,317,000,000 as compared with \$2,234,000,000 in 1917, an increase of 171 p.c., while wholesale prices declined about 13 p.c. in the same period.

Capital expenditure by manufacturers in 1953 totalled \$324,500,000 for construction and \$644,500,000 for machinery and equipment, while \$480,100,000 went for repairs. Of the total capital expenditures amounting to \$969,000,000 in 1953, 13.9 p.c. was reported by the chemical products group, 13.0 p.c. by iron and steel products, 11.8 p.c. by paper products, 11.1 p.c. by transportation equipment, 9.7 p.c. by food and beverages, 9.3 p.c. by products of petroleum and coal, 9.0 p.c. by non-ferrous metal products, etc.

Of the groups reporting capital expenditures of \$25,000,000 or more in 1953, five reported increases and six reported decreases. Of increases for 1953 over 1952, transportation equipment with \$35,300,000 led the list, followed by non-ferrous metal products with \$8,600,000, food and beverages \$7,700,000, products of petroleum and coal \$4,000,000, and wood products \$2,800,000. The paper products group with \$25,400,000 led the list of the groups reporting decreases in capital investment. This was followed by iron and its products with \$21,900,000, chemical products \$18,700,000, electrical apparatus and supplies \$4,400,000, textiles other than clothing \$3,600,000, and non-metallic mineral products \$2,000,000. Total capital expenditures in 1953 declined by \$3,600,000 compared with an increase of \$180,000,000 in 1952 and \$290,000,000 in 1951.

30.—Capital and Repair Expenditure by the Manufacturing Industries 1944-53 and classified by Province and Industrial Group 1953

Year, Province and Industrial Group	Capital Expenditure			Repair Expenditure		
	Con- struction	Mach- inery and Equip- ment	Total	Con- struction	Mach- inery and Equip- ment	Total
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
1944.....	61.3	150.1	211.4	60.7	173.5	234.2
1945.....	75.9	204.2	280.1	63.1	170.6	233.7
1946.....	132.2	205.0	337.2	56.8	164.3	221.1
1947.....	184.7	343.2	527.9	62.4	210.7	273.1
1948.....	184.8	394.2	579.0	78.9	253.9	332.8
1949.....	156.6	379.2	535.8	66.7	267.2	333.9
1950.....	135.4	367.1	502.5	67.6	279.0	346.6
1951.....	267.6	525.0	792.6	85.0	337.0	422.0
1952.....	343.6	629.0	972.6	95.2	363.5	458.7