

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

Year, Province and Industrial Group	Capital Expenditure			Repair Expenditure		
	Con-struction	Machin-ery and Equip-ment	Total	Con-struction	Machin-ery and Equip-ment	Total
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
1953						
PROVINCE						
Newfoundland.....	5.2	8.1	13.3	1.6	4.1	5.7
Prince Edward Island.....	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.3
Nova Scotia.....	4.4	8.9	13.3	7.4	8.4	15.8
New Brunswick.....	2.1	8.8	10.9	1.7	9.0	10.7
Quebec.....	44.9	140.2	185.1	22.0	111.4	133.4
Ontario.....	169.3	330.1	499.4	43.5	200.2	243.7
Manitoba.....	2.8	9.0	11.8	3.2	9.1	12.3
Saskatchewan.....	13.2	4.6	17.8	1.9	2.9	4.8
Alberta.....	27.2	64.3	91.5	3.9	8.7	12.6
British Columbia.....	55.2	69.8	125.0	9.3	31.5	40.8
Totals, 1953.....	324.5	644.5	969.0	94.6	385.5	480.1
INDUSTRIAL GROUP						
Food and beverages.....	26.0	59.0	85.0	12.8	40.1	52.9
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	1.0	2.2	3.2	0.6	1.5	2.1
Rubber products.....	4.1	11.1	15.2	1.3	6.1	7.4
Leather products.....	0.9	2.2	3.1	0.7	2.3	3.0
Textile products (except clothing).....	7.9	20.0	27.9	2.8	16.6	19.4
Clothing (textile and fur).....	3.8	10.6	14.4	1.5	4.5	6.0
Wood products.....	10.4	24.2	34.6	7.8	22.3	30.1
Paper products.....	22.5	61.6	104.1	7.0	69.7	76.7
Printing, publishing and allied trades.....	3.8	12.6	16.4	2.0	4.4	6.4
Iron and steel products.....	35.5	78.5	114.0	15.6	70.8	86.4
Transportation equipment.....	46.9	50.5	97.4	11.9	33.0	44.9
Non-ferrous metal products.....	37.6	41.7	79.3	8.7	36.1	44.8
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	15.8	20.2	36.0	2.7	14.2	16.9
Non-metallic mineral products.....	11.0	21.3	32.3	2.2	22.1	24.3
Products of petroleum and coal.....	61.6	19.9	81.5	11.8	12.0	23.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	32.0	90.3	122.3	4.3	26.5	30.8
Miscellaneous industries.....	3.7	5.0	8.7	0.9	3.3	4.2
Capital items charged to operating expense.....	—	93.6	93.6	—	—	—

Subsection 3.—Size of Manufacturing Establishments

The size of a manufacturing establishment is generally measured either by the value of product or by the number of employees but each of these methods has its limitations. The former measure has to be adjusted for changes in the price level and, as between industries, it makes those in which the cost of raw materials is relatively high appear to operate on a larger scale. The latter takes no account of the differences in capital equipment at different times or in various industries and obviously the increased use of machinery as in flour-milling industry, may lead to an increase in production concurrently with a decrease in number of employees.

Size as Measured by Gross Value of Products.—In 1929 the 719 establishments producing over \$1,000,000 each had an aggregate value of products of \$2,516,064,954 or 62 p.c. of the total for all manufacturing establishments. In 1931 the number of plants in that category was 482, their output being valued at \$1,451,658,954 or 53 p.c. of the total. However by 1944 war demands resulted in manufacturing establishments with a production of \$1,000,000 increasing in number to 1,376 with an output of about 75 p.c. of the total value of manufactures. In 1946, with the decline in production of the large war plants, the manufactures of establishments with an output of \$1,000,000 or over declined to 67 p.c. of the total manufactures although the number of plants increased to 1,442. In 1947 the number of plants increased to 1,716 and the proportion of their production to the total for all plants was 72 p.c. As a result of increased prices and expansion in the physical volume of production in the years 1947-53, establishments with a production of \$1,000,000 or over increased to 2,508 in 1953 and their contribution to the total output rose to 79 p.c.