

7.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufactured Production of the Groups Comprised within the Non-durable Manufactures Classification 1946-55—concluded

Year	Clothing (Textile and Fur)	Paper Products	Printing, Publishing and Allied Trades	Products of Petroleum and Coal	Chemicals and Allied Products
1946.....	152.9	188.9	143.8	167.4	237.7
1947.....	147.7	207.4	163.3	181.2	245.5
1948.....	156.0	217.7	177.2	199.0	243.2
1949.....	159.4	213.7	183.8	218.0	239.5
1950.....	155.7	230.4	195.3	243.5	253.7
1951.....	149.7	247.8	194.7	274.9	267.8
1952.....	154.4	235.5	192.4	295.1	272.4
1953.....	167.3	244.7	204.8	324.3	284.4
1954.....	145.4	254.4	214.8	336.9	285.0
1955.....	149.0	267.7	219.5	385.4	291.8

Section 2.—Manufactured Production Variously Classified

Subsection 1.—Manufactures classified by Industrial Groups and Individual Industries

Current Changes in Manufacturing Production.—The manufacturing industries of Canada during 1955 made a rapid recovery from the downward adjustment experienced in 1954. The selling value of factory shipments at \$19,513,933,811 was the highest on record and exceeded by 9.7 p.c. the previous high mark attained in 1953. In employment, however, the record was not so impressive. Although there was an increase of 2.4 p.c. in the number of employed in 1955 as compared with the previous year, the number still fell short, by about 29,000, of the record number of 1,327,451 employed in 1953. Salaries and wages paid at \$4,142,409,534 and value added by manufacture at \$8,753,450,496 were the highest on record, exceeding the previous high of 1953 by substantial margins.

The improvement in manufacturing operations that occurred during 1955 was the result of three main factors. First was the accelerated spending on capital goods, such as construction and machinery and equipment of all kinds, which rose from \$5,620,000,000 in 1954 to \$6,230,000,000 in 1955, an increase of 11.0 p.c. This stimulated the durable goods industries to a marked degree, and was reflected in the increased output of pig iron which rose from 2,211,029 tons in 1954 to 3,215,367 tons in 1955, steel ingots and castings from 3,195,030 tons to 4,534,672 tons, aluminum from 557,897 tons to 612,543 tons, nickel from 166,299 tons to 174,928 tons, cement from 22,437,477 bbl. to 25,168,464 bbl., and motor vehicles from 352,109 units to 452,114 units. The second factor was the improvement in the export demand for many Canadian manufactured commodities. Exports of newsprint, wood pulp, planks and boards, shingles, veneer and plywood, aluminum, nickel, copper, zinc, automobile parts and fertilizers were all substantially higher in 1955 as compared with 1954. Exports of whisky, farm implements and artificial crude abrasives were at about the same level while exports of wheat flour and aircraft were considerably lower. The third factor was the impact on the consumer goods industries of the increase of about 400,000 in population as well as by the rise in labour income.

Demands stemming from population growth and a rising standard of living have been noticeable at all levels. In food processing, a steady up-grading in the quality of foods sold on the domestic market has been even more important than population growth. The two together have almost doubled the dollar sales of processed foods in this country since 1945. And at the intermediate level other important changes have taken place. Many of Canada's new chemical plants, for example, have been built with the domestic consumer market in mind. Frequently using petroleum or natural gas as a source of raw material, they have gone a long way towards making Canada independent of imports in such categories as vanillin, nylon and rayon intermediates, and plastics for packaging and other uses.