

7.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufactured Production of the Groups Comprised within the Non-durable Manufactures Classification, 1947-56—concluded

| Year | Clothing (Textile and Fur) | Paper Products | Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries | Products of Petroleum and Coal | Chemicals and Allied Products |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 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 |
| 1956..... | 156.0 | 279.7 | 236.9 | 442.2 | 300.7 |

Section 2.—Manufactured Production Variously Classified

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

Manufacturing production in Canada, after a downward adjustment in 1954, began to move upward in the summer of 1955 and continued to improve at an accelerated rate throughout 1956. The selling value of factory shipments for that year was the highest on record at \$21,636,748,986, exceeding the 1955 total by 10.9 p.c. and the 1953 total, the previous peak, by 21.7 p.c. However, about half of the gain over 1955 was accounted for by higher prices, the actual increase in the physical volume of production amounting to 5.4 p.c. In employment the record was not quite so impressive. Although a record number of persons were employed in 1956, the increase over 1955 was 4.2 p.c. and over the high point of 1953 only 2.0 p.c. Salaries and wages paid in 1956 at \$4,570,692,190, and value added by manufacture, at \$9,605,424,579, were also the highest on record.

Heavy investment in facilities for the production of durable goods was reflected in output in 1956. Production of pig iron rose from 3,215,367 tons in 1955 to 3,568,203 tons, steel ingots and castings from 4,534,672 tons to 5,301,202 tons, aluminum from 612,543 tons to 620,321 tons, nickel from 174,928 tons to 178,515 tons, cement from 4,404,480 tons to 5,021,683 tons, and motor vehicles from 452,114 units to 471,350 units. Export demand for Canadian manufactured goods was particularly apparent in newsprint, whisky, aluminum and its products, copper and its products, aircraft, lead and its products, non-farm machinery and synthetic plastics, all of which showed substantial increases in production over 1955. Exports of wood pulp, nickel, automobiles and parts, artificial crude abrasives, and zinc and its products were moderately higher, while exports of planks and boards, red cedar shingles, veneer and plywood, wheat flour, farm machinery and fertilizers were considerably lower.

The magnitude of the development that has taken place in Canadian manufacturing in the postwar years is strikingly illustrated by the increase of 50.6 p.c. in the physical volume of manufactured products between 1946 and 1956, as compared with an increase of 31 p.c. in the population. It is noteworthy that the increase in the volume of durable goods produced was 70.1 p.c. as against an increase of 36.3 p.c. in non-durables.

With only one exception, all groups in both the durable and non-durable goods sectors recorded marked advances in volume output in the ten-year period; the exception was leather products which showed a decline of 11.9 p.c. Among durable goods, the most striking advance was made by the non-metallic mineral products group, with an increase of 137.5 p.c., followed by electrical apparatus and supplies with 122.5 p.c., non-ferrous metal products 78.5 p.c., transportation equipment 67.9 p.c., iron and steel products 47.3 p.c. and wood products 46.6 p.c.