

7.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufactured Production of the Groups Comprised within the Non-durable Manufactures Classification, 1935-57—concluded

Year	Clothing ¹	Paper Products	Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	Products of Petroleum and Coal	Chemicals and Allied Products	Miscellaneous Industries
1935.....	57.2	38.6	50.2	37.8	31.4	31.4
1936.....	60.5	42.4	53.2	40.8	33.7	34.3
1937.....	65.3	48.9	56.5	44.9	39.3	37.1
1938.....	61.3	39.3	52.9	44.4	37.9	36.9
1939.....	67.3	45.2	54.7	48.1	40.7	38.6
1940.....	78.2	54.3	54.6	53.6	49.8	42.6
1941.....	88.4	61.6	60.6	61.1	77.2	60.8
1942.....	100.9	61.5	61.2	59.4	126.5	88.5
1943.....	97.7	60.0	59.7	65.1	135.1	112.1
1944.....	91.7	63.9	61.4	73.6	142.8	113.0
1945.....	91.4	69.1	67.3	71.9	107.1	98.3
1946.....	95.3	81.0	76.9	74.3	87.0	80.2
1947.....	92.2	89.1	83.6	79.8	90.8	84.1
1948.....	97.6	94.9	92.6	89.9	95.7	81.4
1949.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950.....	101.3	109.3	101.5	111.9	107.7	104.8
1951.....	101.2	117.5	105.1	128.5	120.0	119.0
1952.....	111.4	113.4	107.5	140.1	122.3	121.8
1953.....	115.0	118.1	114.7	153.5	139.9	141.1
1954.....	108.9	124.1	121.6	165.0	152.1	134.3
1955.....	112.8	131.0	127.1	188.3	165.5	136.4
1956.....	117.6	137.8	137.3	216.1	174.8	147.0
1957.....	116.8	135.5	138.2	223.5	183.4	153.3

¹ Includes knitting mills.

Section 2.—Manufactured Production Variousy 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 and most of 1957, with the result that the selling value of factory shipments for the latter year was the highest on record at \$22,183,594,311, exceeding the 1956 total by 2.5 p.c. The gain in selling value of shipments, however, was accounted for by higher prices and not by increased volume. Actually there was a drop of 1.5 p.c. in the volume of production. In employment the record was not as impressive as the increase in shipments. Although a record number of persons were employed in 1957, the increase over 1953 was only 2.4 p.c. This compares with an increase of 24.7 p.c. in value of shipments and a 13.1-p.c. increase in volume. Salaries and wages paid in 1957 at \$4,819,627,999 and value added by manufacture at \$9,822,084,726 were also the highest on record.

The decline in the export demand for Canadian manufactured products was an important factor adversely affecting manufacturing operations in 1957. As mentioned previously, there was a marked decline in the export of planks and boards, shingles, veneer and plywood. Wood pulp, newsprint, whisky, wheat flour, aluminum and products, copper and products, zinc, automobiles and parts, fertilizers and aircraft were all lower. There were, however, increases in exports of farm implements and machinery, nickel, artificial crude abrasives, non-farm machinery and synthetic plastics and their manufactures.

The magnitude of the development that has taken place in Canadian manufacturing in the postwar years is strikingly illustrated by the increase of 70.3 p.c. in the physical volume of manufactured products between 1946 and 1956, as compared with an increase of 31 p.c. in population. In the same comparison the increase in the volume of durable goods produced was 91.9 p.c. as against an increase of 53.8 p.c. in non-durables.