

Table 7) ranged from 7.6 p.c. for paper and paper products to 3.5 p.c. for foods. Clothing decreased 1.1 p.c. Similarly, all durable goods industries, with the exception of transportation equipment, reported increased volume. Iron and steel products recorded the highest gain of 14.7 p.c. followed by non-metallic mineral products with an increase of 8.4 p.c., non-ferrous metal products 6.3 p.c., electrical apparatus and supplies 4.9 p.c. and wood products 3.5 p.c. The increased volume of the wood and non-metallic mineral products groups reflected an active construction industry. The primary iron and steel industry, which is an important component of the iron and steel group, registered a gain in volume of 37.7 p.c.

The drop in the transportation equipment group as a whole was only 0.8 p.c. and was the over-all result of mixed trends in the various industries composing the group. The motor vehicle parts industry increased 17.1 p.c. in volume, the motor vehicle industry 7.4 p.c., and the shipbuilding industry a fractional amount. On the other hand, the aircraft and railway rolling-stock industries declined 24.7 p.c. and 14.5 p.c., respectively, the former resulting partly from lower export shipments.

The improvement in manufacturing production in 1959 was not the same for all provinces. Perhaps the most outstanding feature was the continued expansion in manufacturing employment in Saskatchewan, which increased 2.1 p.c. in 1959 after an increase of 2.3 p.c. in 1958 when all other provinces reported declines. The three Prairie Provinces as a unit achieved the greatest expansion in employment with an increase of 2.9 p.c. Ontario came second with an increase of 1.5 p.c., followed by British Columbia with 0.9 p.c. and Quebec with 0.4 p.c. The Atlantic Provinces reported a drop of 0.8 p.c. in employment, mainly because of the failure of Nova Scotia to share in the expansion common to the remainder of Canada in varying degrees. Despite the great industrial progress made by other provinces, Ontario continued to maintain its predominance and in 1959 accounted for 50.0 p.c. of the total value of factory shipments in Canada, compared with 49.0 p.c. in 1958. Quebec was second with 29.7 p.c. of the total compared with 30.5 p.c. in 1958, and British Columbia third with 8.0 p.c. compared with 8.1 p.c. in 1958.

PART II.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING

Section 1.—Growth of Manufacturing

It is impossible to give absolutely comparable statistics of manufacturing over a long period of years. From 1870 to 1915 statistics were collected only in connection with decennial or quinquennial censuses and there was inevitably some variation in the information collected. The annual Census of Manufactures was instituted in 1917 and, though numerous changes have since been made in the information collected and in the treatment of the data, an effort has been made to carry all major revisions back to 1917, so that the figures for the period since then are on a reasonably comparable basis.

The Bureau of Statistics in 1952 changed its policy with regard to the collection of statistics on the production of manufactured goods. Firms in several industries where year-end inventory changes were known to be insignificant were requested to report value of shipments f.o.b. plant instead of gross value of products. Under the "value of products" concept, establishments were asked to report the factory selling value of the products made whether sold or not, the unsold portion being assigned the average selling value of similar articles sold during the year. Under the "selling value of shipments" concept, establishments are required to report their sales during the year regardless of when the products were made, an item usually readily available from the firms' records. The changeover was made in order to ease the burden of reporting for the majority of manufacturing establishments. The value of shipments concept for small and medium sized establishments is more realistic and more readily obtainable from their accounting records, whereas the value of products made, for firms not recording such information, must be derived from special calculations.