

has contributed to the growth record of the Chemicals and allied products group. Indeed, it is in the latter group that scientific discovery has had its most broadly based impact, as exemplified by the very substantial expansion in the production of pharmaceuticals. Increased output of synthetic detergent also added to the growth of this group, although it was partly counterbalanced by decreased output of soap, for which it is a substitute. Output of paints, varnishes and lacquers has benefited from a combination of influences—the growth of industrial demand as the production of user industries has expanded, the fact that residential building has increased more rapidly than population, the development of easy-to-use products which has encouraged painting by householders, together with the probable tendency of the home improvement market to grow more rapidly per capita than income. Changing agricultural technology, expressed in an average annual increase of 8.2 p.c. in manufacturers' tonnage sales of fertilizers to the Canadian market (excluding sales to other manufacturers) during the 1956-65 period, has been another source of growth. Synthetic rubber production, a result of scientific research, is classified to this group under the 1948 standard industrial classification and has no doubt stimulated its expansion, though output statistics on this product are not published.

The major technical innovation represented by the invention and development of television was the largest single factor accounting for the *Electrical apparatus and supplies* group occupying fourth place in postwar growth rate. The growth of television manufacturing and therefore of the Electrical apparatus and supplies group was actually rather uneven over the postwar period; manufacturers' sales of television sets, after a very steep ascent, declined somewhat after 1955 and then began climbing again in 1961. Generally, higher per capita incomes gave a broadly based stimulus to the group, as ownership of a wide range of appliances expanded; for instance, some 96 p.c. of households owned electric refrigerators in 1966 compared with 79 p.c. in 1956 and the number of households owning home freezers increased at an average annual rate of 17 p.c. in the same period. New products such as room air conditioners and, recently, electric tooth brushes were also growth features of varying importance. In addition, production of electrical and electronic products for non-consumer use was expanded, particularly of heavy electrical machinery.

The growth of the *Non-metallic mineral products* group was uneven over the postwar period; it was the fifth most rapidly expanding industry for the whole period but in the latest 10 years was in eleventh place—below the average rate of growth of all manufacturing industries. The unusual growth of the group during the earlier postwar period was attributable particularly to the rapid rise of ready-mix concrete production, a technological innovation that transferred large amounts of production activity from the construction industry to the concrete products industry and may conceivably have had some effect on the total amount of concrete used. Also of importance were such technological developments as the use of pre-cast concrete units in high-rise buildings and the apparent growth in the relative use of concrete blocks in building construction. The rise over the postwar period in per capita construction expenditures (deflated for price changes) favoured the level of activity in this industry group, and there has also been an uptrend in the use of hydraulic cement per dollar of these construction expenditures.

The sixth most rapid growth rate of the 1946-65 period was recorded by the *Tobacco and tobacco products* group. Its 6.1-p.c. rate of increase in physical volume agrees closely with the 6.6-p.c. average annual gain in cigarettes released for consumption per capita of the population. Here, a fundamental change in consumer habits, not necessarily related to higher incomes, is involved.

The *Printing, publishing and allied industries* have been subject to conflicting influences but have nevertheless obtained a growth rate of 5.3 p.c. in the postwar period,