

from \$1,605,730,640 to \$1,900,252,314, while the value of the finished product advanced from \$3,015,577,940 to \$3,458,036,975. Thus the cost of raw materials increased 18.34 p.c. and the value of finished product 14.67 p.c. over the previous year. The value added in the process of manufacture increased from \$1,409,847,300 to \$1,557,784,661 or 10.49 p.c.

As compared with the increase of 10.49 p.c. value added in process of manufacture—the fund from which wages and salaries must be drawn—it is to be noted that salaries paid increased from \$94,992,246 in 1917 to \$107,503,074 in 1918, or 13.17 p.c. and wages from \$455,199,823 in 1917 to \$522,287,570 to 1918, or 14.74 p.c. This disproportionate rate of increase in salaries and wages is an evidence of the growing pressure which wage and salary-earners, on account of the increasing shortage of labour, were able to exercise upon employers, whose profits were thereby at least relatively diminished. The average salary paid increased from \$1,291 in 1917 to \$1,429 in 1918, the average wage from \$757 in 1917 to \$866 in 1918.

Considering the territorial distribution of manufacturing production in 1917 and 1918, it is to be noted that the gross value of the manufactured products of Ontario, which in 1917 had been 50.8 p.c. of the total for the Dominion, was in 1918, 52.3 p.c. of that total.

In the census of manufactures the industries of the Dominion are divided into fifteen classes. In Tables 101 and 102 are given the statistics of production for these fifteen classes in 1917 and 1918. For similar statistics of the 1915 census, reference may be made to Table 72 on page 285 of the 1916-17 Year Book. Comparing the statistics for 1917 and 1918, it may be noted that the value of the products of the textile industries increased from \$265,448,565 to \$342,385,878, and the products of the chemical and allied products industries from \$133,618,658 to \$173,649,073, also the vessels for water transportation increased in value from \$37,244,678 to \$76,630,411. On the other hand, the leather and finished products industries declined in value of product from \$104,894,689 to \$94,577,196, and the value of the product of the liquors and beverages industry from \$29,935,226 to \$28,266,256.

Comparisons between the growth of different classes of industries might with advantage be expanded to deal with the growth of individual industries during the period under consideration. It is suggested that those who are interested in particular industries should compare the statistics of such industries, as given on pages 286 to 293 of the 1916-17 Year Book, with the figures on pages 277 to 283 of the 1919 Year Book and with the figures in Table 102 of the present volume.