

**Recent Changes in Manufacturing Production.**—Table 8 shows the effects of the depression, the recovery since 1933, and the impact of the War of 1939-45 upon the main groups of industries with regard to the numbers employed, the salaries and wages paid, and the gross value of products. Owing to the price decline during the depression, money values of both wages and products were naturally affected more than number of employees. Furthermore, during periods of curtailed production there is a tendency for wage-earners to be put on part time, while the number of salaried employees responds less quickly to reduction in output than that of wage-earners. Therefore, there are several reasons why the variation in number of employees should be less than that of money values. The figures of Table 8 are to be compared with those of Table 6 which show changes in volume of production. Compared with 1939, the number of employees in 1943 increased by 88.6 p.c. as against an increase of 76.6 p.c. in the physical volume of production. Salaries and wages paid were 169.3 p.c. higher and the gross value of production 151.3 p.c. higher. Another significant change is the increase in the proportion of women engaged in manufacturing. Whereas in 1939, there were 281 females to every 1,000 males employed, in 1943 this figure jumped to 392.

**8.—Percentage Variation in Employment, Salaries and Wages, and Gross Value of Products in the Main Industrial Groups Compared for Significant Years, 1929-43**

NOTE.—The highest pre-depression year was 1929, while the lowest depression year was 1933.

Industrial Group	1933 Compared with 1929			1939 Compared with 1929			1943 Compared with 1939		
	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Gross Value of Pro- ducts	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Gross Value of Pro- ducts	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Gross Value of Pro- ducts
Vegetable products.....	-17.2	-28.5	-44.8	+ 9.2	+ 8.8	-15.8	+17.9	+ 51.3	+ 61.1
Animal products.....	-21.5	-25.2	-43.3	+ 2.5	+ 9.9	- 3.3	+ 26.9	+ 67.8	+110.2
Textile products.....	- 7.9	-23.3	-30.7	+16.5	+12.8	- 2.6	+ 30.5	+ 78.6	+101.4
Wood and paper products..	-36.1	-46.8	-52.9	-12.0	-14.0	-20.0	+ 27.0	+ 60.2	+ 72.7
Iron and its products.....	-48.6	-64.5	-72.6	-15.2	-22.2	-30.0	+260.0	+425.6	+365.4
Non-ferrous metals.....	-36.6	-48.4	-41.9	+11.8	+ 9.5	+46.7	+145.8	+213.1	+148.6
Non-metallic minerals....	-42.0	-50.5	-42.8	-21.3	-22.8	- 9.4	+ 34.6	+ 77.2	+ 86.7
Chemicals.....	- 7.8	-17.2	-33.0	+35.3	+39.4	+15.2	+308.4	+364.6	+379.6
Miscellaneous products....	-22.6	-37.3	-52.9	+13.9	+ 4.7	-15.3	+106.7	+196.8	+228.6
<b>Averages, All Industries.</b>	<b>-29.7</b>	<b>-43.9</b>	<b>-49.7</b>	<b>- 1.3</b>	<b>- 5.1</b>	<b>-10.5</b>	<b>+ 88.6</b>	<b>+169.3</b>	<b>+151.3</b>

**Detailed Statistics by Groups and Individual Industries.**—Table 9 presents for the year 1943 detailed statistics regarding the individual industries under which all industrial plants in the Dominion are classified. The industries are further assembled under nine main groups according to the principal component material of their products.

The incidence of the War resulted in a rearrangement in the rank of many industries. Industries producing supplies and equipment for the Armed Forces naturally advanced while those industries producing for the domestic consumer market declined in importance. To supply the raw materials needed by the industries engaged principally in war production, it became necessary to restrict or prohibit the manufacture of many products such as pleasure cars, radios, washing

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