

than doubled. During these years the annual lumber output averaged 6,200,000,000 bd. ft., a 60-p.c. increase over the average rate for the four years immediately prior to World War II.

Gross value of production of the primary iron and steel industry advanced from \$341,000,000 in 1950 to \$465,000,000 in 1951. The industry is making tremendous progress because of the expansion of iron-ore production; between 1945 and 1951 production of the Steep Rock mines increased from 500,000 tons to more than 1,300,000 tons and an annual 3,000,000-ton output is expected by 1955. Potentially more important are the developments presently taking place in the Quebec-Labrador area. When production in this field gets under way in 1954, Canada should rank among the six largest producers of iron ore in the world.

Increased activity has been reported by the railway rolling-stock industry. This industry, which in 1950 ranked sixteenth with a gross value of production of \$194,000,000, moved up into tenth position in 1951 with an output of \$301,000,000.

In the textile group, only one industry ranked among the fifteen largest in 1951. Output of the cotton yarn and cloth industry advanced from \$257,000,000 in 1950 to \$274,000,000. Both the men's and women's factory clothing industries failed to rank among the leading fifteen industries in 1951. The textile industry was typical of other consumer goods industries which faced a market softening. Investment resources had been largely expended on the basic enlargement of industrial capacity and in the early post-war years production had been expanded to meet large backlogs of demand. The outbreak of hostilities in Korea provided another stimulus to sales but, as this precautionary buying subsided, idle capacity developed in some industries. The same condition in other industrialized countries resulted in an increase in competition in the Canadian market. The gross value of production of the textile industry rose by 85 p.c. between 1946 and 1950. New investment was high during those years and despite the considerable decline in production and sales from early 1951, planned investment in 1952 was up to the levels of the two previous years.

The gross value of production of the rubber goods industry advanced from \$239,000,000 in 1950 to \$312,000,000 in 1951. Canada ranks among the leading countries of the world as a manufacturer of rubber goods and the industry makes an important contribution to the country's export trade. It should be pointed out, however, that much of the increase in 1951 was accounted for by price advances. While many kinds of rubber footwear were produced at a rate exceeding that of 1950, there was a decline in the physical production of some important items such as passenger car tires. The industry is practically confined to Ontario and Quebec with Ontario accounting for almost 70 p.c. of production and employment.

## PART II.—ANALYSES OF MANUFACTURING STATISTICS

### Section 1.—Growth of Manufacturing

This Section gives a picture of the growth of manufacturing, in general, as shown by comparable principal statistics, i.e., establishments, employees, salaries and wages paid, cost of materials and value of products. Also, it includes information on the consumption of manufactured products as well as a treatment of value and volume data.