

### 8.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufacturing Production of the Groups Comprised within the Durable Manufactures Classification, 1935-50

(1935-39=100)

Year	Wood Products	Iron and Steel Products	Transportation Equipment	Non-ferrous Metal Products	Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	Non-metallic Mineral Products	Miscellaneous Manufactures
1935.....	85.3	80.5	90.0	78.5	83.8	75.7	88.1
1936.....	95.8	93.0	93.5	91.5	91.2	91.7	96.1
1937.....	108.0	118.1	114.3	106.5	118.7	117.4	104.1
1938.....	102.2	100.7	101.0	109.3	102.4	105.5	103.5
1939.....	108.8	107.7	101.3	114.3	103.8	109.8	108.2
1940.....	132.1	122.3	165.1	138.0	152.9	138.4	119.4
1941.....	150.2	238.0	291.8	193.5	225.8	184.9	170.7
1942.....	156.0	315.9	439.9	255.3	273.5	209.8	248.2
1943.....	148.4	362.4	562.8	284.9	310.5	211.6	314.6
1944.....	153.4	326.2	693.7	256.2	312.1	205.3	317.1
1945.....	155.6	265.2	453.7	193.4	258.1	195.8	275.9
1946.....	175.0	222.6	221.5	160.1	247.3	221.4	225.0
1947.....	195.6	249.9	239.5	182.8	316.8	269.8	235.4
1948.....	200.7	270.4	232.6	201.6	328.5	283.7	224.5
1949.....	202.3	264.6	243.9	200.5	333.8	284.4	261.6
1950.....	215.1	263.2	262.2	212.8	367.6	314.6	281.7

## Section 2.—Production by Industrial Groups and Individual Industries

Two major changes were adopted in the compilation of manufacturing statistics for 1949. In addition to containing statistics for Newfoundland for the first time, the system of classification was also changed. By the Standard Classification the industries are grouped under the 17 major headings listed in Table 9 instead of the nine groups listed in Table 3 which were formerly used as the main basis of classification. Summary statistics for the main groups on the new basis are given for 1945-51 in Table 10, while 1950 statistics for individual industries are presented in detail in Table 11. Table 13 gives the industries on the basis of the origin of the materials used.

### Subsection 1.—Manufactures Classified on the Standard Classification Basis

Table 9 shows the changes in the nature of manufacturing production since the end of World War II with regard to numbers employed, salaries and wages paid, and gross value of products. The values of both wages and products are naturally more affected by price changes than the numbers 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. Thus, variation in number of employees would normally be less pronounced than that in money values.

Significant changes in the nature of manufacturing production have taken place since 1945. As was to be expected, industries engaged in war production have operated at a substantially lower level and industries producing consumer goods have increased their production. From the point of view of employment, the chemical and allied products group, with a reduction of 33 p.c., experienced the greatest