

Canada's industrialization program, together with strong postwar demand for consumer durable goods, led to steady expansion of the iron and steel group of industries so that by 1953 the index for the group stood at 291. Compared with prewar, pig iron output had more than tripled and steel ingot and casting production had risen by 170 and 74 p.c. respectively. The additional capacity constructed during the past few years should reduce still further the country's dependence on United States imports of finished and semi-finished iron and steel shapes. Indicative of the rapid growth of the industry in recent years is the amount of funds expended for new plant, machinery and equipment. From an average annual expenditure of \$62,000,000 during the previous five years, new investment jumped to \$136,000,000 in 1952 and \$114,000,000 in 1953.

8.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufactured Production of the Groups Comprised within the Durable Manufactures Classification 1944-53

(1935-39=100)

NOTE.—Indexes for the years 1935-43 are given in the 1954 Year Book, p. 630.

Year	Wood Products	Iron and Steel Products	Transportation Equipment	Non-ferrous Metal Products	Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	Non-metallic Mineral Products	Miscellaneous Manufactures
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	233.4
1948	200.7	270.4	232.6	201.6	328.5	283.7	224.5
1949	202.3	264.5	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
1951	220.6	292.2	315.0	234.7	392.3	342.1	283.2
1952	214.1	292.7	373.1	232.2	393.1	346.1	280.7
1953	235.3	290.8	436.3	243.3	486.7	399.0	323.6

Section 2.—Production by Industrial Group and Individual Industries

The Standard Classification adopted in 1949 groups the manufacturing industries of Canada under the seventeen major headings listed in Table 9 instead of under the nine groups listed in Table 3 which were formerly used as the basis of classification. Summary statistics for the main groups on the Standard Classification basis are given for alternate years 1945 to 1953 in Table 10, while 1953 statistics are presented in detail in Tables 11 and 12. Table 13 classifies manufactures by origin of materials.

Subsection 1.—Manufactures Grouped on the Standard Classification Basis

Recent Changes in Manufacturing Production.—Tables 9 and 10 show 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.

Significant changes in the nature of manufacturing production took place after the cessation of hostilities in 1945. Industries engaged in war production operated at a substantially lower level, while industries producing consumer goods stepped up their production. From the point of view of employment the chemical and allied products group with a drop of 33 p.c. experienced the greatest decline in production between 1945 and 1949.

Between 1949 and 1953, for manufacturing as a whole, there was an increase of 42.4 p.c. in the gross value of shipments, 13.1 p.c. in employment and 52.5 p.c. in salaries and wages paid. In terms of employment, the transportation group with an increase of 49.0 p.c. experienced the greatest expansion since 1949. Electrical apparatus and supplies