## DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

# The Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1925 

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${ }^{\prime}$

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLANI

PIINTEL TO THE KING'S MOST EXCEILENT MAJESTY

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## THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA, 1925.

## 1.-The Development of Canadian Manufactures.

Manufacture is defined as the operation of making wares from raw materials by the hands, by tools or by machinery, thus adding, in the phraseology of the eccnomist, new utilities, and therefore additional value, to the already existing utilities and values of the raw material. Manufacture, in primitive socicties and in the pioneer stages of new commmities, is normally carried on within the household for the needs of the houschold, as was the case among the carly settlers of Canada in the seventcenth and eighteenth centuries, when domestic manufactures were carried on in combination with the cultivation of the soil, mainly at the times of the year when agricultural operations were sugnended. At a later period in the evolution of socicty, small manufactures were chrried on in speeialized workshops for the needs of the immediate locality or neighbounhood, as was generally the case in Eastern Canada in the first half of the ninetconth century. Later still, as a consequence of the introduction of machinery operated by steam or electric power-the so-called "industrial revolution"-and of the cheapening of transportation, manufacture has to an ever-increasing extent been concentrated in factorics, often employing hundreds and even thousands of persons and producing for a nationul or even an international market. So far as Canada is concerned, this "industrial revolution" may be said to have commenced shortly before Confederation and to be still in progress. The growth of manufaeturing prowluction since 1870 is outlined in this article and the accompanying Table 1, while the increasing importance of Canadian manufacturing for the international market may he illustrated by the statisties of Table 7 of the Trade and Commerce section of the 1920 Year Book, which shows that Canadian exports of manufnetured produce increased from less than $\$ 3,000,000$ per annum on the average of $1871-1875$ to $\$ 614,000,000$ in the post war fiseal year ended Mar. 31, 1920. Exports of "fully or chicfly manufactured" products in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, amounted in value to \$490,449,198 , and exports of "partly manufactured" products to $\$ 183,260,068$.

The great hoom in Canadian manufactures descrihed above reached its height in the summer of 1920 , statistics for that year showing greatest gross and net values of products. Statistics for 1921, as published in Table 1, show a grent deline in values, which does not mean a corresponding decline in quantity of production, though a certain decline undoubtedly took place. There was also some decline in 1922, followed, however, by a general improvement during 1923. During the early months of 1924 the general outlook was good, but final statisties for that year were a little below those of 1923 . The statistics for 1925 show a notable increase in both gross and net values of proslucts, while the monthly reports of employers as to numbers employed would indicate still greater increases in 1926 and 1927. (For preliminary figures for 1026, sce p. 19.)

## 1.-Growth of Manufacturing Production in the Provinces since 1870.

The growth of large-seale production in manufactures during the past 50 years is evident from the statistics of Table 1, though this tendency has been less marked in Canada than in more highly developed industrial communitics, with larger popuIations able to absorb a larger amount of standardized commodities. Even go, in the electoral district of South Toronto, the most important manufacturing centre of

Ontario, the census of 1911 showed that one-half of the industrial establishments employed 90 p.c. of the workers. In the period immediately preceding the Great War many consolidations of independent manufacturing plants were effected, involving large economics in the purchase of materials and in selling expenses.

The historical Table 1 shows fairly well the advance of the "industrial revolution" (which might better be called "evolution") in Canada. The average capital per manufuturing establishment, the average number of employees per establishment and the average value of product per establishment, if allowance be made for the inflation of values and generally disturbed conditions of the war period, have continued to increase. If the consolidation of industry lessens the chances of an employce becoming an employer, it nust also be remembered that the amounts paid to employees in salaries and wages have also increased, so that the position of the average employee hus been greatly ameliorated, though the lack of statistics on Canadian prices before 1890 prevents any detailed comparison of the purchasing power of the average wages of the worker of 1870 and of the employee of the present.

The Censuses of Manufacturers.-The comparability of the statistics of various censuses is seriously affected by the different methods employed in censustaking. In the censuses of 1870,1880 and 1890 , all manufactaring establishments were included, the instructions to enumerators running as follows:-"An industrial establishment is a place where one or several persons are employed, in manufacturing, altering, making up or changing from one shape into another materials for sale, use or consumption, quite irrespectively of the amount of capital employed or of the products turned out. All repairs, mending or custom work are understood to be industrial products and are to be entered accordingly, by value, in the returns of industrial establishments."

In the statistics of 1900,1905 and 1910 , however, only establishments employing five hands and upwards were inchuded. The 1901 instructions were that no manufacturing establishment or factory was to be so recognized for census purposes if it did not employ at least five persons, either in the establishment itself or as pieco-workers employed out of it. This, however, did not apply to cheese and butter factories nor to certain mineral industries. The 1911 instructions stated that every factory in operation during the whole or part of 1910, and employing five or more persons, was to make a full report. All flour-mills, salw and shingle-mills, lime kihns. brick and tile works, butter and eheese factorios, fish-enring plants, eleetric light and power plants whatsoever, were nevertheless to he included. The statisties for 1915 included only establishments having an output of $\$ 2,500$ or over, irrespective of the number of persons employed, except in the case of flour and grist-mills, butter and cheese factories, fish-preserving factories, suwnills, brick and tile yards, lime kihns and electric light plants, where all plants were included.

Under the Statistics Act of 1918, the policy of including mines, fisheries, manufactures and other industrial production in the decennial census was abandoned and an annual "census of industry" substituted therefor. (Sce first Annual Report of the Dominion Statistician, pp, 30-36.)

In the census of industry for 1917, the limit of output was withdrawn and all establishments reporting to the Rurean were included, the effect being an increase in the number of establishments included from 21,306 in 1915 to $34,392^{1}$ in 1917-an increase due mainly to change of method, rather than to a change in the actual

[^0]number of industrial establishments existing in the Dominion. In the taking of an ammal canvass of the wide scope of the Canadian industrial census, it is incvitable that changes in the number of reporting industries shall be made from time to time, interfering with the comparability of the results. The statistics in regard to a. large number of the custom and repair industries were not collected for 1922, resulting in the dropping from the compilation of the entire gronp of "comstruction, hand trades and reqairs". Again, several eustom industries, such as the custom clothing industry in the textile group, were not compiled for 1922. For 1923 again, statisties of ships and bridge-building and of various clay products industries were collected and incluled for the first time. The result has been that, in order to restore the desired comparability between statistics of various years, a complete revision of all figures from 1917 to 1924 has been made. Considerable changes have resulted, but statistics of these years are now free of all inaccuracies due to changes in methols of collection or compilation. In 1025 statisties of the nonferrous metal smetting industry were inchuded for the first time in the figures for manufacturing, creating a slight incomparability with the statisties for the preceding years.

Censuses of Manufactures in Recent Years.-The censins of manufactures has been taken anuadly since 1917 by the Dominion Buroan of Statisties, instend of quinquenninlty as theretofore. The last of the quinquennial censuses was taken in 1916 for the calendar year 1915, and anmal censuses have been taken in the years from 1918 to 1926 for the years 1917 to 1925.

In any comparison between the results of the 1915 quinquennial census and the subsapuent anual censuses, the rapid rise in prices mast be borne in mind, and in comparisons between these anntal rensuses themselvos the same factor must be taken into account. Thus the new Camadian weighted index number of whosesale priees, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was 243.5 in 1020, as comparcel with 209.2 in 1949, 199.0 in $1918,175.5$ in 1917 and 109.9 in 1915. In 1921, however, there was a great dectine to $171 \cdot 8$-a decline of approximutely $20 \cdot 4$ p.e. from the preceding year. Inder such circumstances, it was inevitable that up to 1920 phenomemal advances in the money value of manufactured products should have been recorded, and that wages and sularies paid should also have greatly advanced since 1915. It was equally inevitable that in all these respects 1921 should show a great decline, due in much harger measure to the fall in vatues than to the decrease in the volume of proluction. In 1925 the index number was $160 \cdot 3$-an increase of 3.3 p.e. (1ver $1924,4.8$ p.e. over 1923 and 5 - 1 p.e. over 1922 but a drop of $6.7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. from 1921 prices. This would indicate that the comparatively smatl fecline in the gross production of manufactured gocula in 1922 was entirely due to declining values and that the increased production of 1923 resulted from larger quatities, the slight recession in 1924 being due to lessened volume, while the 1925 total was swelled by increases in both values and volume. (Sce Table 4.$)$

In Table 1 are presented statistics showing by provinces the development of Camalian manafacturing industries during the hatfecentury from 1870 to 1925. l'articularly unblabe is the increase in the manufactures of British Columbin from $\$ 2,900,000$ in 1880 to $\$ 219,000,000$ in 1925 and of Manitoba from $\$ 3,400,000$ in
 in 1905 to $\$ 40,060,040$ in 1925 and Aherta from $\$ 5,000,000$ in $190 \%$ to $\$ 50,000,000$ in 1925. Thus the West is rapidy becoming an important contributor to Canadian whalufacturing production.



## 1.-Historical Summary of Statlstics of Manufactures, by Provinces, 1870-1925.

(All ostablishments irrespective of the number of employees.)


1 These statistics are not available by provinces.
1.-Historical Summary of Statistles of Manufactures, by Provinces, 1874-1825-con.


For 1915 the number of employees in establishmente employing 5 hande and over has not been compiled.

## 1.-Ilstorical Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Prosinces, 1870-19251, ${ }^{1}$

 concluedert.(All establi-hments irrestrective ai the numsther of employees.)

| Provinces. | Eistab-lishments. | Capital. | Em. ployeer. | Salaries and wagos. | Cost of matorials. | Net vnlue of proflucta. | Cross value of products. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | $\$$ | No. | 8 | \& | * | \% |
| C'ansada | 27.235 | 3, 130.056 .85 k | 454.07* | 518, 765, 137 | 1,365,983,605 | 1,214, \% 48.944 | $2.57 C 0087,023$ |
| P.E. Isla | 334 | 2,30k. 21 h | 813 | 523.488 | 2. 516.115 | 1.351). 1-40 | 3. 8.3 .355 |
| Nova meotia | 3. 208 | 105. 254.314 | 14, 321 | 14.400, 509 | 11.099, 833 | 30.384, 72* | 77. 484.561 |
| New Srunewi | 887 | 101, 20-1. 811 | 12.441 | 10, 678.731 | 32.151 .1831 | 23, 193,562 | 55, 145.143 |
| Susetrer | \%.173 | 981, 177, 081 | 196, 78.3 | 151, 471, 430 | 300.119 .293 | $381.954,847$ | 73: 0884.194 |
| Ontario | 9.328 | 1.613.480.222 | 228,943 | 274, 061. 890 | 704, 811, 4333 | 625, 170, 50\% | $1,120,984.90$ |
| Manizaba | 735 | 03, 334, 151 | 14, 8.31 | 19, 943. 227 | $60.514+3.355$ | $45,431.304$ | 104, , 122\%, \$60 |
| Sankestc | (0) | 30.298 .504 | 4,343 | 5,677,449 | $25,580,403$ | 15, 0n2.337 | 40, 681.740 |
| Albsorta | 709 | 55, 085, 008 | 8,22i | 10,07\%, 714 | $33,912,809$ | 26, 182, 276 | 69,004, 778 |
| 13ritisl, Columbis and Yukon..... | 1,236 | 246, 309,521 | 25,004 | 31, $051,39 \%$ | $76,0903,017$ | 24, 396, 705 | 180, 480, 412 |
| $\text { Canada }{ }^{1922}$ | 22,541 | 3,241,302, 110 | 474.430 | 310,481.312 | 1.283,771.283 | 1,188, 134. 1 自 | 3.142.203, 138 |
| T1E. 1sland | 358 | 2. 346 (6, 324 | 1.127 | (628. 549 | 2, 611 .143 | 1.787, 5081 | 1. 149, 012 |
| Sova seotis | 1.163 | 106, 847, 4)15 | 14.244 | 12, 182 , 65:1 | 38, $5 \times 13.118$ | 20.1485 .79 .4 | $67.458,982$ |
| Now ITrussw | 897 | $82,230, \times 05$ | 14.351 | 12.201,014 | 38, 059, 35 | 26.421.231 | 61.5441 .857 |
| Quelsee | 7. 410 | 970,019,442 | 147, 95\% | 144,388, f67 | 33, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 25!, 977 | 3710. 278.94 V | 70-, 139.1384 |
| Ontarin | 9.388 | 1, 8913, 738,4845 | 243, 247 | 275.589, 007 |  | 617, 782, 82M | 1,290, 409.5043 |
| Manitols | 781 | 88, 779,517 | 14, 188 | 18, 27.4, 012 |  | 41.324 .1111 | 45, 057.08 .04 |
| Nitakist | 614 | 31, 101.612 | 4. 136 | 5,618,174 | $22.450,1451$ | 18, 357, 481 | 38, 807, 533 |
| Altwert | 678 | 55, 514, 6484 | 7.461 | 9, 493,543) | $30,306,398$ | 22,813,091 | $53,119.486$ |
| British Colnmbia and Yukon..... | 1.204 | 210,323,370 | 27.572 | $32,095,701$ | 81,203,970 | 71.313,880 | 152.517.850 |
| Canada | 72, 42 | 1, 240, 382. 35 | 525, 20 | 571, 570.028 | 1, $770.149,138$ | $1,311,025,875$ | 2,781, 16.5,514 |
| 1 F E. I lan | , 368 | 2, 221,440 | 2. 215 | 620, 60, | 3, 7the,m92 | 1. 3016.720 | 4.46\%. 421 |
| Nova reotia | 1,193 | 106, 947, +3:3 | 17.174 | 13,220.378 | $50,103,942$ | 31. KR0, 900 | 81.981 .818 |
| New 13rum | 872 | 84.513, 9138 | 16.22! | 12, 808,104 | 40, 181, 251 | 29, 1238.55 | 70, 114, [10n3 |
|  | 7.142 | 1.009. 898.808 .80 | 163, 1923 | 164, 354, 1882 | 39, 714.47! | 414.398, 925 | 811, 103, 3m |
| ( miarin | 9,540 | 1,775,490,440 | 362. 71.4 | 307, 8tion, 314 | 574. 48.8 , 813 | 671.1231.695 | 1,451, 88, 3,31), |
| Mimitalya | 803 | 92, 426, A74 | 14, 815 | 18,384, 484 |  | 41.361.438 | 17.334.531 |
| rinkatchew | 647 | 29,891, 838 | 4.105 | 5, 284, 958 | 10, 333, 630 | 15,004, 191 | 34, 337, 811 |
| Alteren | 723 | 61,659,305 | 8,713 | 10, 633, 70.5 | $31,812,377$ | $22.725,424$ | 54, 337, 801 |
| I ritioh Columbis and Yukon. | 1,345 | 216,610,970 | 35.042 | 38, 113,350 | 03,311.680 | 82, 00\% 312 | 178,606,902 |
| C:Mada | 32.178 | 3, 589, 813,400 | 508,5013 | 555, 884, 645 | 1, 438, 409,681 | 1,251, 43.801 | 2,695,453,582 |
| J.E. I land | 31.3 | 2,637, 844 | $2 \times 27$ | 548, 19R | 2.281.398 | 1.430, 770 | 3.iso. R"f |
| Sova vieo | 1.196. | 108, 535.273 | 16.693 | 11.353 .900 | 38, 4314,724 | 25.042, 258. | 104, 573, 1082 |
| Xew 13-1/ | 846 | 88, 357, 818 | 15, 9015 | 12,812,718 | 40, 303, 38, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 36. 952.341 | (17) . 455,0213 |
| (2uectrec | 6.847 | 1.044, 123, H546 | 161. 7 ¢52 | 162, 3\% 9,284 | 355 N80) 42k | $390,351,418$ | 7\%4. 232.244 |
| Ontarios | 0.453 | 1, R36, 259, 55, | $25: 2.595$ | 205, 508, 813 | 75. 104. 8, 4 |  | 1,347,873,74 |
| Manitolon | 768 | 110,011, (4)2 | 14,770 | 18,70R, 742 | 59, 0, 36,763 | 43, 215, 250 | 102,252.013 |
| Ginckatche | 645 | 30, 269, 547 | 4.15 ! | $5.3+4.416$ | $22,179.14 \%$ | 14, 134, 78.4 | 30.313,931 |
| Alberta | 739 | B7, 565,970 | 8,150 | 10, 702,140 | 39, 102, 975 | 26, 142.386 | 05. 245,361 |
| Britich Colymbis and Y"tkon.... | 1,401 | 251,061,877 | 32,007 | 41,120,436 | 98, 024,315 | $85,381.082$ | 181,386,297 |
| $\text { Canads }{ }^{1925 .}$ | 22, 231 | 3,808.303, 881 | 54, 223 | 585, 015, 171 | I, $587.585,108$ | 1, 280, 878.907 | 2.348.545, 815 |
| I'.1., I Land | 318 | 2, 57, 6,674 | 2.317 | 572,130 | 2. 8105.465 | 1. 484.48 .4 | 4. 290.149 |
| Novas Seota | 1.184 | 117, 325, 491 | 16.65ts |  | 37, 858,193 | 27.179 .505. | 65, $0.33,701$ |
| New lfan | 881 | 01.509, 93, 3 | 17.275 | 14.430. 252 | 44.841, 29? | $28.4<8,368$ | 73, 374, 680 |
| Ouetree. | 6. 0475 | 1, 136, 033, 333 | 188, 245 | 169, 688, 025 | $412 .+40,000.3$ | 408. 103. 754 | $8301,512.6,757$ |
| Ontario | 9,380 | 1.925, 5913,482 | 262,48: | $307.304,007$ | 828, 034, 86:8 | 698. '14,002 | 1.527.154, 600 |
| Manitota | $76{ }^{2}$ | $120+362,238$ | 20.023 | 25. 2881.1781 | 71, 643.113 | 52. 4it3, 650 | 124, 115,763 |
| Raskatet | 050 | 31. 607.804 | 4,402 | 5.755.6901 | 21.353 .581 | 15, 339.17893 | 40.693. 273 |
| Alferts | 734 | 69, 805, 848 | 9.364 | 11,785, 304 | 45, 855,010 | $20,252,607$ | $75,113,517$ |
| ritist/ Columbia and 「ukon,..... | 1.434 | 313,104, 283 | 43,548 | 49,112,628 | 118.828, 980 | 99,848.855 | 218.775.835 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

, Statistics of the construction and caston and repnir industries have not been collented since 1921: the figuras for these judustries for 1917 to 1911 have consecןuently been deductorl from tho tatalasas previoualy publishemt. The industries exchuted comssise custom clothing, blycing and laundry work, boot, jewelry, autommhile and bicycle repairing, blacksmithing and custon ant repait work ly foundries.

Statiaties of che non-ferrous metai smelting industry are included in manufactures for the firaf time in 1925.

Fur pretiminars fores for 1028, beo p. 19.
62424-2

## 2.-Manufacturing Production in the Industrial Groups since 1917.

The commodities required of the manufacturers of a country in time of war differ considerably from those needed in time of peace. Thus, while manufacturing as a whole reached its maximum value of gross production up to the present time in 1920, under the stimulus of inflated values, the "iron and its products" group reached its highest point of gross production in 1918 , the last year of the war. The "chemicals and alkied products" group was another group which reached its greatest development under war couditions, when the value of gross production was nearly three times as great us in 1925. Under the group of "non-ferrous metals", the production of the smelters is not included in these statistics, except for 1925.
2.-Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, 1917-1925.
(All ertablishments irrespective of the number of enflovees.)

| Tnduatrial Groups. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eislats. } \\ & \text { lislt- } \\ & \text { ments. } \end{aligned}$ | Capital. | Em- ployees | Sislaries and wages. | Cost of tuaterials, | Net value of prolucts. | Ciross value of produets. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1917. | No. | \$ | No. | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Canada | 22, 280 $^{5}$ | $2,858,151,030$ | 621,654 | 509, 382, 12: | 1,541,042,416 | $1,212,180.76 \%$ | - 873.3085188 |
| Fegelsable prosluets. | 3,810 | 274, 742,765 | 61,288 | 14, 780, 329 | $365,183,923$ | 181, 012,143 | 546.550,066 |
| Arimid protuets. . | 8,480 | 207.105, 245 | 10.990 | 35, 5 53, 133 | 390, 302. 034 | 124, 103, 900 | 44.t, 416,029 |
| Toxtile prorlusts | 1.360 | 196, 823, 107 | 82,430 | 51, 180, 14\% | 132.474, 263 | 115.734,096 | 345.218, 859 |
| Wexnd nol paper ... | 7,255 | 537, 731, 223 | 153, 751 | 115.138.384 | 149.927.182 | 348.986, 564 | 398,911, 046 |
| Irua and ita pro Itsets | 1.40, | 634, 642.989 | 142, 416 | 140, 334, 255 | 357, 068, 3,33 | 334.616.810 | 692.305. 143 |
| Noh-ferrous mments | 296 | 69,421, 411 | 18,220 | $15.893,8 \pm 0$ | $46.445,468$ | 41,039, 351 | 87, 484, 820 |
| Non-metallic minersh | 1.410 | 150,328, 144 | 32.284 | 19,360.952 | 38,724,530 | 00.802.754 | 90, 507. 284 |
| ( Sherbicals and allied proluets. | 338 | 175,830,690 | 56,153 | 51, 505, 48.1 | 90,068,092 | 131,381,995 | $230.450,087$ |
| dizatries | 1.272 | $4 \frac{49,481,864}{}$ | 37, 0.110 | 35,422, 5.40 | 30, 407.785 | 94, 438,004 | 125,405.849 |
| Canada | 22, 811 | 2,286, 815, 424 | 418,305 | 382,43\%,45\% | 1,8\%9, 010.885 | 1,468,724,735 | 3, 249.864 .146 |
| Vegetrable prorl | 3.814 | $310.550,3401$ | 63.197 | 49.788 .75 | 409, 81: 121 | 188, 009.955 | 597. 822.775 |
| Animal produces | 5,493 | 225,941, 731 | 51,085 | 40.80 .515 | 348, ,77. 344 | 1331.2020.53.38 | 179.483. 887 |
| Texile proslucts. | 1.394 | 232, 678, 413 | 82, 144 | 54. 354,408 | 183.539, 693 | 157.903.308 | 320.433.003 |
| Wooll and paper... | 7.281 | 599.354 .273 | 150, 733 | 130.348.984 | 168, 15-1, 572 | 282, 110.061 | 450, 264, 635 |
| Iron and its 1 moduees. | 1.39\% | 631,390, 22:1 | 127, 246 | 148,361, 123 | 393, 201, 670 | 330, 388,308 | 723.593.978 |
| Noh-forrous metals. | 286 | 78.075 .726 | 17.741 | 1\%.636.814 | 40,988.090 | $38.406,413$ | 70.3115.403 |
| Nonmmetallic minerala. | 1.284 | 188.36 万. 861 | 20.940 | 20.397.078 | $56,541,480$ | 56,791, 007 | [13,333.087 |
| stlied pronlucts. | 538 | $162,912,627$ | 56,391 | 68, 741,341 | 178,227, 423 | 15\%,923,196 | 338,150, 819 |
| Miserlameous industries. | 1.437 | \$17.290.230 | 48,829 | $53.358,348$ | 50, 80\%, 060 | 137,070.690 | 188.77\%.759 |
| $\text { Canada, } 1919 .$ | 23,249 | 3,035, 025, 799 | 611,00* | 418, 463, 139 | 1,780,625,840 |  | 3, $200,500,585$ |
| $V$ getalile proluets | 3, 364 | 336.730 .861 | 60, 740 | 62, 545,616 | 497, 887, 117 | 199, 785, 015 | 697.672.132 |
| Ansinal pronlucts | 5,433 | 242. 0103,004 | 54,372 | 50.709. 455 | 401, 105, 903 | 142,322, 561 | $543,+28.464$ |
| Textile pronlurts. | 1,324 | 257 , 860, 2665 | 87.275 | $69,061,851$ | 213, 282, 721 | 163.841, 946 | 377, 124, 717 |
| Word nad paper .. | 7.688 | 707,052,5\%0 | 168, 1711 | 157,240.046 | 215, 115, 868 | 359, 322, 951 | 571.438.819 |
| Irma and its pro ducts. | 1,523 | 611,241,790 | 129,157 | 162, 103, 816 | 249, 399, 965 | $348,540,736$ | 597.980 .701 |
| Nonferroms metals. | 315 | 80,289.911 | 17, 108 | 18.338, 421 | 33,393,734 | $38,113,823$ | 71,507.562 |
| Non-motallic minernas | 1,048 | 201.452.109 | 28.852 | 25,443,422 | 64,768.023 | 63, 111,247 | 127, 879,870 |
| allien products. | 100 | 100,110,059 | 14.710 | 15.255, 350 | 45,399,000 | 40,108, 100 | $94,507,160$ |
| Mincellmneous industries....... . $\qquad$ | 1.417 | 552,235.240 | 49,509 | 67. $164.56{ }^{2}$ | 60, 276, 844 | 145,604,316 | 205, 941, 160 |

Siee note to Table 1 on pase 9.
2.-Summary of Statistles of Manufactures, by Industrial Gronps, 1917-1925 continued.
(All establishment-irrespective of the number of employees.

| Industrial Groups. | Estab-lisltnemts. | Capital. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fm- } \\ \text { ployeoss } \end{gathered}$ | Salarie มлл! wagas. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Coyt } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { materials. } \end{gathered}$ | Net silue of prodects. | Cross value of productis. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | \% | No. | \$ | * | \$ | \$ |
| $\text { C:anada }{ }^{1020 .}$ | 23,331 | 3,371,510,653 | 600, 536 | 732,120,885 | 2,883,271,018 | 1,006, 978,464 | 3,772.2n0.057 |
| Vegetable pro | 4.2 | 301.123.23. | 72.381 |  | 532, 484, 195 | 234, 317, 523 | Thai, s01. 722 |
| Animal protucte | 4.8 | 221. $2102.45 i$ | 48.48 | 54,201, the | 440. 4960,354 | 152. 9145.130 | 553.3.41, 444 |
| Textile products. | 1.304 | 302, 758.185 | 87.730 | 84, 433, 6098 | 250, 233,300 | 173, 741.035 | 429, 57, 335 |
| Womi zald paper. lroa and its pro- | 807 | 772,088,812 | 143,731 | 171, 610, 490 | 308, 242, 232 | 415, 784, 278 | 721, 066, 508 |
|  | 1, 699 | 842,904.322 | 146, 3001 | 205, 414.500 | 948.043, 600 | 305, 173.007 | 713.118, 763 |
| Nonfertous metals. <br> Non-metallic min- | 324 | 109,382,033 | 23,102 | 27, 895,343 | 48. 434.120 | 53,847.178 | 101.281, 298 |
| eraly | 1,106 | 223,541,735 | 25.301 | 34.400 | 74,200,407 | 85, 31 | 59, 416.723 |
| Clesmicals a allionl prox | 404 | 122,123, 330 | 17.653 | 22. | 62,644,608 | 65, 183,212 |  |
| Miser lannous inclustries. | 1,488 | 583,228, 146 | 42,678 | 56, 170, 504 | $53,353,767$ | 141, 430, $63 \%^{\circ}$ | 194, 274, 404 |
| nada | 28, 7 75 | 3.130.024.358 | 456.076 | \$18.785, 137 |  | 1,269,143,34 | 2,586, 1837,424 |
| Vagetulic. <br> Animal bro |  |  | 61 4.5 | $63,1$ | $304.12: 3.195$ |  | 580. 571.731 |
| Textile prorlucts | 1.62: | 260, 158, 325 | (15, 374 | 71,321, | 164, 134, 100 |  | $3711.412,266$ $30+112,856$ |
| Woorl and japars | 7.132 | -75, 207, 859 | 111,322 | 131.089, 881 | 203. $\times 56$, 170 | 283,260,565 | 487.116, 735 |
| from and ita product: |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |
| Non-forrous miclat | 4 | 104.079, 490 | 17,430 | 22,692, 784 | 31, 434,989 | 48, 149,844 | 72,589,883 |
|  | 1.075 | 200, 641,529 | 24.393 | 28,374,655 | 67. | . 2 | 143,058,376 |
| Chermicals sad allied products | 468 | 11 | 12,8 | 16, 192,457 | 43, 108, 8.0 | 45, 405, 135 | 005 |
| Miscellaneous inthustries. ....... | 1.43. | 585, 233, 366 | 29,508 | 30, 49, 55.4 | 29, 842, 728 | 118,530,675 | 148,373,403 |
| $\text { C:nada }{ }^{1932}$ | 22,341 | 3,24430\%.110 | 474, 430 | 310, 471,312 | 1,243,224,723 | 1,158, $134.40{ }^{\circ}$ | 2,482,249,130 |
| Yegetable prorlue | 4.355 | 371.364, ise | 633,217 | ¢f.421.92m | 3130.549, 058 | 2013.444i. 711 | 517, 535, 201 |
| Aninnd prolucta | 5.118 | 201. 829.41 , | 4! 59.5 | 49.033.674 | 264, 1174, 038 | 107. 473.28 s : | 371.532.013 |
| Textile pronlucts. | 1,709 | 208,065, 235 | 88.048 | 76.24.361 | 153, +16i6. 59 ? | \$55, 493, 511 | 305.500.103 |
| Wool and paper. Iron tud its prome | 6,98. | 761, 188,396 | 118.1420 | 132.084.514 | 206, 682.280 | 283, 131,96: | 488, 814,782 |
| ducts..... | 1.040 |  | 74,5 | 20.605 | 108.282, | 163. | 331, 894.103 |
| Non ferrons metals | 325 | 102,208.275 | 18.222 | 21,451,62 | 30, 861, 405 | 39,993,708 | 70, 855, 693 |
| Non-mathlicic min erale | 1,095 | 23 | 22.408 | 204 | 26 | 91 | 141,288,481 |
| Chemiculs and allien product |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellanmeous |  |  |  |  | 7.030 | 48,904, 2 | 95,044, 185 |
| tris | 1,44\% | 656, 822, $50 \times$ | 25. 748 | 31,738,503 | 18, 798,279 | 115,276,850. | 135.073, 229 |
| $\text { ads. }{ }^{1}$ | 22,612 | 3,380,322, 38 | 325, 268 | 571, 470,02* | 1,470,140,139 | 1,311,025,375 | ?,281,165,514 |
| Vegutable product | 4.4 | 385, 725, 299 | 65.30 | 6. 441.036 | 331, 20.150 | 200, 48. 136 | 517. $17.4,288$ |
| Arimal products. | 5.078 | 207.00 NH .474 | 61.517 | 52, 871, 124 | 274, \%3t. fise | 111. (140), , it | 381.065, 入15 |
| Textile products... | 1,817 | 283.2414 .204 | 92.6149 | 81.244.205 | 176, $4+3,42$ | 155, 893, 766 | 331, +311, 196 |
| Wood rant pajer. Iron and ita pro | 6.875 | 801,085, 402 | 129.404 | 147,315, 373 | 236, 808, 342 | 314.216, 193 | 55i), 025,035 |
| durts . ......... | 1,000 | 352,272, 500 | 88.071 | 115.483, 800 | 256, 417, 398 | 209.541.556 | 465, 959,347 |
| Non terrou nietals. | 333 | 106, 644.467 | 21.408 | 25,015,065 | 42, 178.264 | 45.424, $00{ }^{2}$ | 88, 199, 326 |
| Non-metuatic min- | 1.001 | 243,519,282 | 24,978 | 29,280, 591 | 69.302, 68 | 74.673,276 | 143,075,960 |
| Chemicals and sllied pronlucta. | 473 | 126, 537.481 |  |  |  | 50.608.004 |  |
| Miscellaneous indurtries | 1.546 | 674,289,60-4 | 27.078 | 34 |  | 127598.113 | 149.562 .103 |

tse note to Table 1 on page 9.
$62424-21$
2.-Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, 1917-1925 concluded.
(All establishnments irrespective of the number of employees.)

| Industrial Groupa. | Establish. ments. | Capital. | Em. ployees | Salariea and wasee | Cost of matorials. | Net vilue of producte. | Gross value of products. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1024. | No | \$ | No. | \$ | \$ | \$ | ¢ |
| Caneda | 22,178 | 3,589,813,460 | 508,503 | 253, 884, 045 | 1,488,409,651 | 1,256,643,901 | 2,695,053,582 |
| Vegetable produ Animal product | $4,414$ $\begin{aligned} & 4,4 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | 414.92m. 1212 205,466, 6िए | $06,183$ | 50, 638.304 5. 270 . 202 | $\begin{aligned} & 365,614,854 \\ & 209,093,3915 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 220,330,748 \\ & 100,783,226 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 585,843.602 \\ & 379,777,322 \end{aligned}$ |
| Textile producte | 1,781 | 298. 0150.942 | 90, 254 | 77, 22, 749 | 179, 551,573 | 141, 803, 602 | 332, 355, 181 |
| Wool and peper | 0, 206 | 878,347,261 | 127,551 | 148,524, 075 | 240,078,59\% | 300,425,516 | 540,504. 108 |
| lron and its pro- | 1.003 | 535,934,351 | 78,314. | 99, 567,510 | 185, 981,347 | 174, 107, 327 | 370.058, 674 |
| Non-ferrous mietale. | 341 | 114.354,971 | 21,670 | 26,118, 839 | 42,255, 294 | 50, 9688,078 | 83, 223,373 |
| Non-metallio minurnt | 1,095 | 235,013,1 11 | 24, 186 | 20, 350,746 | 61, 341,225 | 76.032,578 | 138,573,803 |
| Chomierts and allient protucts. | 457 | 120,495,685 | 13.7 | 17.0i4. | $54,311,913$ | $53,205,324$ | 108,217, 237 |
| Miscellaneous in dustries. | 1,365 | 725,002,881 | 28,770 | 37,201,091 | 22,881,481 | 128, 480, 801 | 151,368, 288 |
| Canada | 22.381 | 3,889,303,881 | 541, 3 25 | 596.015, 171 | 1,587,465,408 | 1,360, 479,508 | $2,848,515,315$ |
| Veretable products. Anjimil produrts. | $\begin{aligned} & 4.558 \\ & 4,802 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 438.400 .764 \\ & 210,015 \cdot 435 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 79.035 \\ 03.035 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72,790,657 \\ & 55,285,438 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 404. } 684.887 \\ & 315.914,684 \end{aligned}$ | 2927.526 .37 <br> 115.843 .478 | $\begin{array}{r} 632.211 .204 \\ +31.778 .163 \end{array}$ |
| Textile promuct-. | 1,640 | 315.5. $=16,40$ \% | 94, 53, | 81, 573,988 | 193, 238, 5651 | \{43.450. 12\} | 3,3, 188, 081 |
| Womil inal prover | 6.652 | 1107, 204, 330 | 127, 855 | 148.257.748 | 246,551.591 | 310,042, 502 | 55\%, 184,453 |
| Imas und ils gro dheets | 1,073 | 567,912,475 | 90, 125 | 117.642,470 | 200, 337.132 | 203.041.508 | \$11,378,640 |
| Nor-ferrous metale. | 378 | 181, 000, 222 | 27, 735 | 35,713,903 | 24, 1468, 2350 | 85, 701, 76t | 159,720,026 |
| Noz-rtelallio minerals. | 1,101 | 270, 823, 825 | 24.46 | 29,892.65 | 65.278, 35 | 78,969,840 | 144,248,392 |
| nallien products | 10 | 126,483,34. | 13,05 | 17,4(1) | 58, 209, 219 | 50, 807.517 | 112,906, 740 |
| Mimellaneols industries. | 1,435 | 830,002.96? | 29.846 | 37, 183, 131 | 25,293,323 | 130,5:6, 424 | 161,868,747 |

ISee note to Table 1 on page $\theta$. For preliminary figures for 1026, soe p. 19. ${ }^{2}$ A belated revision in che cement industry raisel the salurica and wage paid ith this group to $\$ 2 y .361,7 t 6$ and reduced the grose value of produt to to $\$ 138,318$,637.

## 3.-Summary Statistics of Manufacturing Production.

Sumnary Statistics of Manufactures.-In Table 3 will be found an analysis of the most important statistics of local manufactures for the five years from 1921 to 1925, here brought together in order that the tendencies in Canadian manufacturing industries may be traced as clearly as possible througla this latest period of their development. Corresponding figures for the years from 1917 to 1920 witl be found at p. 384 of the 1926 Year Book, but the inflation of values in the war and immediate post-war period makes the figures for these years largely incomparable. One very important figure, however, where the trend of development proceeds clearly and uninterruptedly throughout the nine years, is concerned with the use of power, the total horse power empluyed increasing from $1,664,578$ in 1917 to $2,888,164$ in 1925 or by 74 p.c. in eight years. In the same period the horse power used per establishment increased from 75 to 135 and the horse power per wageearner from 3.04 to 6.29 , indicating the rapidly increasing contribution of power to manufacturing production.

The increases from $\$ 143,469$ to $\$ 170,538$ in average capital per eatablishment between 1921 and 1925, and in average number of employees from $20 \cdot 5$ to $24 \cdot 4$, are also very significant figures. It is also noteworthy that the percentage of salaried employees to total employees has declined between 1921 and 1925 from 16.4 to 14.3-or approximately from one-sixth to one-seventh. In other words, there are now six wage-arners employed to each salary earner, as compared with five wage-earners to each salary earner in 1921. This is probably due to the fact that in the depression of $1920-21$, wage-earners, with a less secure tenure of their positions, were laid off to a proportionately much greater extent than salary earners, so that the proportion of salary-earners on the 1921 staffs was abnormally large.

## 3.-Surmmary Statistics of Manufactures, 1921-1925.

(All establishmants other than conatruction and custom and repair induatrics, irrenpective of the mumber of employeen.)

| Items. | 1921. | $192 \%$. | 1923. | 1934. | 1925. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Establishmente. . . . . . . . . . No | 32, 335 | 22.511 | 22,642 | 29, 178 | 22,331 |
| Capital ................. | 3,190,026,358 | 3,244, 302, 411) | 3,380, 322,050 | 3,538,813,460 | 3.808,309,981 |
| Av. capical per establiahmene | 143,469 | 143,929 | 149, 295 | 159, 303 | 170, 538 |
| Av. capital per araployee s | 6,994 | 6.838 | 6.435 | 6, 059 | 6.999 |
| Av, capilal per wage-osmert | 8,368 | 8, 143 | 7.562 | 8. 186 | 8,162 |
| Total employets........... No. | 456,078 | 474.430 | 525,287 | 508, 503 | 544,225 |
| Av. no eniployees per establishment $\qquad$ | $20 \cdot 5$ | $31 \cdot 1$ | 23-2 | 22.9 | 24.4 |
| Total salisien rat wages... | 518,785, 137 | 510,431,312 | 571.170 .028 | 550, 884,045 | $898.015 .17 t$ |
| Av. salariesanel wrgem per esmblishrment. . | 23,33? | 22.645 | 25,230 | 23.245 | 26,690 |
| Av. salıriesand wages per employne | 1.138 | 1,076 | 1.089 | 1,101 | 1.005 |
| Employeek on salaries..... No | 74,873 | 76,040 | 78,273 | 76,230 | 77.623 |
| Av. sularied employees per establishment..... No | $3 \cdot 4$ | 20.3.4 | -3.5 | 3-1 | 3.5 |
| Saharies ................... \% | 136, 874,902 | $136,219,171$ | 142, 738,881 | 139,614, 889 | 143,066,816 |
| Av. azlary .............. | 1.888 | 1,791 | 1.824 | 1,831 | 1,843 |
| Employces on mages.. . . . . No | 381,203 | 398.390 | 446,994 | 472, 273 | 468,603 |
| Av, no. of wage-esmers perestublishment... ... No | 17.1 | 17.7 | 19.7 | 19.5 | 20.9 |
| Wages.................... \% | 381,910, 145 | 374,212,141 | 428,731, 847 | 420, 209, 40, | 452,958, 60\% |
| Av. wuge.... .......... \& | 1,002 | 1, 9839 | - 950 | 1.980, 972 | 971 |
| Cost of matarinl ......... \% | 3.306.893, 685 | 1,283,774,723 | 1,470, 140,139 | 1,438,409, 681 | 1. $587,065,188$ |
| Av, cost of material per per estalilishraent. | 61,475 | 86,958 | 04, 030 | 64.858 | 71.097 |
| Av. cost of material per employece | 2.00\% | - 2,708 | 2, 2,801 | 2.827 | 2,987 |
| Valueatierl in manufacture | 1,209, 143,344 | 1,188, 434, 407 | 1,311,025,375 | 1.280, 643, 901 | 1.300,870,907 |
| Av. value miled per establiahment. | \$4,380 | 53, 107 | 57.902 | 36,602 | 60.941 |
| Av. value shied per employer | 2, 651 | 2,52,3 | 2.404 | 2, 473 | 2.501 |
| Ciross value of jrorduct.... \& | 2,570,037,020 | $2,482,209,130$ | 2,781,168, 514 | 2, 095, 053, 382 | 2,848,545,313 |
| Av. grows value of produce per estalhishment. | 115,885 | 110,130 | 122,832 | 121,519 | 132,038 |
| Av. crose value of product per employee $\qquad$ | 5,64R | 5,232 | 3.295 | 5,300 | 5,418 |
| Power ernployer ${ }^{\text {13 }}$. . . . . . . . M I'I'. | 1.781.770 | 2.016.863 | 2.146.903 | 2. 538,633 | 2,888,164 |
| Av. no of horse power per establishiment | 83 | 95 | 09 | 120 | 135 |
| Av. no. of horse powerper wagnerarner ${ }^{1}$........... II. P. | 4.75 | 5. 14 | 1.87 | 5.972 | B. 29 |
| Piece workers²........... No | 11,777 | 6,003 | 8.042 | 7,074 | 3.735 |
| Fharnings of piece workerss. \$ | 2,168,231 | 1,284,437 | 1.027.055 | $1,485.422$ | 602,302 |

[^1]Value of Products.-The gross value of manufactured products for 1925 was reported as $\$ 2,94,545,315$; the cost of materials was $\$ 1,587$, (665,408, leaving $\$ 1,360,879,007$ as the value added by manufacture. As the finished products of one branch of manufacture are constantly used as materials in other branches in the ascending scale of modern industry, it follows that they are counted over and over again, swelling in this manner the total gross value of products. The total value of manufactured products, strictly defined, would include:-(1) the value of all raw materials obtained from the extractive and primary production industries which have entered into the manufacturing output, and (2) the entire value added to these raw materials by manufacturing processes from the time they first entered any factory up to the close of the census year. This value would be very much greater than the $\$ 1,360,879,907$ added by manufacture.

Volume of Manufacturing Production in Recent Years.-An investigation of the greatest importance, especially as applied to a period when values are rapidly changing, is that of the volume of manufacturing profuction as distinguished from its value. This is, however, a difficult as well as an important subject of research, particularly on account of the constant changes in the commodities manufactured and in their relative proportions. It is, however, a subject ou which tentative conclusions are better than none, and accordingly an estimate of the volume of manufactured commodities in recent years has been attempted in Table 4, on the following plan. F'irst, the gross value of the manufactured commodities produced in 1917, the first year of the annual census of manufactures, is taken as 100, and later years given as a percentage of this. Next, the average index number of the wholesale prices of the 129 manufactured commodities used in the Bureau's index number of wholesale prices are given for each year, and in the next column reduced to a percontage relative to 1917. Finally, the values, expressed as a percentage, are divided by the prices, also expressed as a pereentage, and the quotient is considered to be the volume of manufacturing production. In the table which follows may be noted the decline in the volume of production hetween 1918 and 1920, in syite of increasing values, the recovery in the volume of production in 1922, 1923 and 1924, in spite of diminished values, and the increase in both volume and values in 1925, when the volume of manufacturing production, thus estimated, was about one-eighth greater than in 1917.
4.-Volume of Manufacturing Proiuction, 191\%-1926.

| Yeara. | Values. |  | Prices. |  | Intex No. Volume of Manu fitcturing Prolluction. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cross <br> Value <br> Manisfracturing Production. | Proventage relarive $101: 17$. | Intex No. I'riees of Миииfrelured Commeditiss. | I'wrentage polative 101917. |  |
| 1917 | 2,87i, ${ }^{8} 888,183$ | 100.00 | 175.5. | $100 \cdot 00$ | 110000 |
| 1918. | 3.284, 764.146 | 114, 4! | 196.9 | $112 \cdot 14$ | 1192.05 |
| 1919. | 3.290. 500 , 585 | 114.52 | 204-4 | 116.46 | 48.33 |
| 1920 | 3. 12.250 .057 | 1.31 .25 | $242 \cdot 0$ | 137.80 | $05 \cdot 20$ |
| 1921. | 2.57, $6,027.029$ | 84.60 | $180 \cdot 0$ | $1 \mathrm{ct} 2 \cdot 5 \mathrm{t}$ | 87.41 |
| 1922 | 2, 483.209.130 | 84.38 | 155.0 | 58.31 | 97.81 |
| 1923. | 2, 781, 105,514 | 946.79 | 189.1 | 90.65 | 108.75 |
| 1024 | 2, 605, 053.582 | 93.80 | $157 \cdot 3$ | $89 \cdot 63$ | 104.65 |
| 1925. | 2.918.545.315 | $102 \cdot 12^{2}$ | $160 \cdot 2$ | 01.28 | 112.42 |
| 1926 (preliminary) | 3,247.803.438 | 113.08 | $154 \cdot 3$ | 87.92 | 128.50 |

## 2.-Production by Groups and Industries.

One of the factors in the progress of Cauada is the possession of many natural resonrees favourable to industrial growth. It is upon the country's agricultural resources, forests, minerals and wild life that Camada's industries are mainly based. The sea and lake fisheries also make an important contribution of raw material to the manufacturing industries of the Doninion. Nevertheless, the imbustrial developatat of Camada was a mater of small leeginnings aud gradual growth in the face of difficulty over a period of many years, and the comparatively small home market, restricted at the present time to a population of nine millions, a large part of it in seattered agricultural arens, is still one of the diffeculties of the situation. Yet Canala is now not merely the second largest manufacturing country in the British Empire; her exports to the other Dominions consist largely of manufactured goods. The exports of manufactured and partly manufatured komels to the Thited States also exceed the exports of raw materiad. The rate at which this movement. is to contimue depends almost entirely upon growth within the Dominion-upon the further development of the many-sided physical assets of the country.

A classification based on the chief component material in the various products of each manufacturing establishment was applied for the first time in the compiation of the returns for 1920. The number of groujs was reduced from fifteen to nine to cortespond with the external trade elassification, and the classens of industry were sumewhat alfered to conform with recent industrial development.

The Vegetable Products Group.-With the exception of rubber and sugar factories, the industries of this group are dependent mainly upon domestic farm prowhels as raw materials. The milling industry, which las existed to meet domestic needs for more than 300 yesres, is one of the Dominion's oldest industries, but it is onty within recent thmes that its jrogress has become spectacular. The war and the demand it ereated gave a great impetus to this trade, and the 455 flour mills, many of them of the most modern type and highest efficiency, have now attained a capacity firr in excess of Canada's demands. During 1926, productive cupacity rasched about 130,000 barrels per dny, and during the crop year ented July 31, 1927, nearly $9,250,000$ barels were exported to many comeries, Great laritain receiving the largest emsigmments. The flour mamufaetured from Canadian hard spring wheat is particularly sought after in overseas markets and is finding a ready sate in the Far East, where bread is being consumed to a greater extent than formerly, Other industries contributing kargely to food manufncture are sugar refineries and, to a lesser degree, plants engaged in the canning of fruits and vegetables.

1atw material iroported from tropical countries fonma the basis for an indusiry of a different character. Canada now stands fourth among the countries of the workl as a manufucturer of rubber goods. Existing plants represent a capital of over $\$ 3,100,000$ and give employment to about 13,000 workers.

Animal Products.-Another form of food manufacture-that of alaughtering and moat-packing - has also made great strides. It comes as a surprise to many that slaughtering and meat-packing was until lately at the head of all the single industrics in regard to the value of the products, and is now only surpassed loy the pulp and paper and flour-milling industries. The leather industries have long been established on a considerable scale, mainly, of course, lecause the large number of cattle raised and slaughtered provide a ready supply of hides. There
are large tanneries in the eastern provinces, and no fewer than 188 boot and shoe factories were in operation in 1925, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, representing a total capital of nearly $\$ 31,000,000$, with an annual output of $\$ 40,000,000$, and employing 13,791 men and women. The canning and preserving of fish also calls for reference. Concentrated, naturally, upon the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, this industry bas become one of the most important, not perhaps so much from the point of view of achievement as of promise. In 1925 there were in existence 846 establishments engaged in the canning, caring and packing of various kinds of fish. One recent development of great possibilities is the setting up of establishments to utilize the catches from the large northern lakes of the Praririe Provinces.

Textiles.-Although the production of cotton and woollen fabrics, hosiery, knitted goods, men's and women's elothing and so forth amounted in 1925 to a total of over $\$ 337,000,000$, considerable quantities of yarns and cloth are still imported into Canada. Canadian textile factories are capable of supplying ordinary domestic needs without undertaking the production of the highest grade materials such as are manufactured in (ireat Britain, where for several centuries hereditary skill has been developed. The imports of manufactured or partly manufactured textiles during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, were $\$ 131,704,000$, or 39 p.e. of the gross value of the manufactured profuct during the catendar year 1925.

The woollen industry may be divided into four sections, according as the chief product of value is cloth, yarn, carpets and mats and miscellancous goods. Of the 119 plants in operation during 1925, 57 were engaged chiefly in manufacturing cloth, 16 in making yarns, 16 in making carpets and rugs and 30 in making miscellaneous woollen goods. The total value of woollen goods manufactured by the four classes of mills during 1925 amounted to $\$ 31,250,000$, as compared with $\$ 30,175,000$ in 1924.

A sketch of the cotton industry, which is the most important of the textile group, is given under the heading of "Typical Individual Manufactures" in the Manufactures section of the Canada Year Book, 1924.

Wood and Paper.- An outstanding feature of the general expansion of Canadian commerce since the opening of the century has been the change in the industries associated with forestry: Lumber output fluctuated greatly and actaally decreased in recent years, as a result of the post-war depression. For example, in 1911 the output of manufactured lumber was $4,918,000,000$ board feet, valued at $\$ 75,831,000$, as compared with $3,888,920,000$ feet, valued at $\$ 99,725,519$, in 1925. In contrast with this is the progress in pulp and paper production. Forty years ago, there were in existence in Canada only 36 paper and 5 pulp-mills. In 1926 there were 115 pulp and paper-mills, consuning more than $4,229,000$ cords of pulpwood a year and using hydro-electric energy to the extent of over $750,000 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$. Production of wood pulp in 1917 was $1,464,308$ tons and in 1926, 3,229,791 tons. Production of newsprint in 1917 was 689,847 tons, in 1921, 805, 114 tons, in 1923, $1,252,000$ tons and in 1925, 1,536,523 tons. In 1926 the production was $1,889,208$ tons, an increase of 23 p.c. over 1925. Included in the totals are hanging and poster papers. On this basis Canadian production in 1926 exceeded that of the United States by almost 200,000 tons, so that Canada now occupies first place among the countries of the world in the production of newsprint paper.

Iron and Steel. -The primary production of iron and steel in Canada has always heen hambicapped by the fact that mowhere in Canada are workahbe doposita of coal and iron ore to be found in juxtaposition. The nearest approach is in Nova Sentin, where there is an ahumdant supply of roal, while iron ore is ohtained from Nowfoudland. In Contral Canada, partioularly in Ontario, where the sofondary iron and steel industries are chicfly located, there are at present neither supphes of coal nor high-grate deposits of iron ore. There is a possibility, howewer, that high-grade hodies of ore may be found, and eventually the huge reserves now known to exist, though, they require an undely expensive smelting process, will leerome more valuable. From the manufacturing standpoint, conditions are mach more favourable, at these arcas are abundantly supplied with hoth hydrobeletrie power and the metals, such ass mekel, chromitm, molyhtemum, ete., used in the manufacture of alloy steels, which form an incrasingly harge mat of the output from thollern steel works. Many plants now speceialize in the large-scate production of special ateels that depend for their stemessful utilization on the forging and heat-treating operations 10 which thuy are suljeceled.

Iron ore, which was imported largely from Niewfommand and the state of Minnesota, was treated in 1925 in 32 active furnaces and rolling mills, with a capital of $\$ 2,503,94\left(1\right.$ and a gross prochection valued at $\$ 35,337,655^{\circ}$. There were, in 1925 . no fewer that 1,075 estahbishments handing iron and steel products, aside from the puaterous custom and repair shops engaged in remonditioning iron tha stech goods. The plants represented a capital of $\$ 56 \overline{5}, 912,457$ and had a gross output valued at $2: 11,378,640$. A great deat of this oufpht is represented by agricutturat implements, for which there is a large domestic demand, by factory equipmont and como mercial and passenger motor vehicles. The output of mumothiles has increaned rapuidy in recent years, the lotal production in 1922 being valued at $\$ 81,956,429$, in 1923 at $\$ 06,611,176$, in 1924 at $\$ 88,480,415$, and in 1925 at $\$ 110,835,3 \times 0$ ).

Non-Ferrous Metals.-During 1925 there were 378 plants in Cmuda manufacturing preducts from metals other than iron and steel. The aluminium, electric apmatus and lead, tin and zine industries all showed increases over the previons year's production, but shighly offect by decrenses in the brass and eopper produets, misecllaneous non-ferrous metal goods and precious metal products industries. Fimployment showed an increase from 18,222 in 1922 to 21,409 in $1923,21,670$ it 1924 and 27,735 in 1925 . The statistics for 1925 include 5,104 cmployens in the smelting intustry, not previousiy included among manufacturing industries.

The aluminium industry in America dates fron 1890, when the first successful process was worked out for the conomical extraction of the metal from its ores. The lightmess and ductility of the melat, and the fact that it is not readily athacked I,y orgatsic aeds, air or water, together wifh its capacity for crmanmitting heat readily, soon lirought it into favour as a material for kitehen utensils, and in this conmection it has become well known. Large quantities of aluminium wire are now used for clectric transmission lines and quantities are used in the manufacture of such apparatus as crean separator parts and other light machinery. Alloyed with magnesium, it possess great tensile strength and finds extensive isse. Aluminium bronzes, too, are widely used, and during the war great quantities wope utilized in the manufucture of acroplane engines and parts.

A total of 122 plants was engaged during 1925 in manufacturing generators, motors, hatteries, telephone and telegraphs equipment, copper wires and cables, electric lamps, meters, vacuum cleaners and electrical fixtures of all kinds, of a total value of $\$ 60,158,837$. The development of chemp electric power has done much to popularize the use of electrical equipment, and the future demand for such apparatus will probably only be limited liy the development of adequate power.

Another industry of some importanoe consisted of 91 firms engaged principully in the rolling, easting and manufacturing of brass and emper, the principat products being castings and machinery fiftings, bruss steam fittings, plates and sheets, rods and wire clath. The selling value of the products was $\$ 19,155,309$, while the materials were worth $\$ 10,147,37: 3$

Non-Metallic Minerals.-The gradual recovery in husiness conditions since 1921 is demenstrated by developments in the non-metallie mineral group. The recent expansim is aceentuated by the growth of the jetroleum-refining industry, which in 1925 produced over 35 p.e. of the gross value of the entire protuction of the group. T"le 21 phants were located with a view to economy of distribution, haserl on the greatest nceessibility to the source of supply and the proximity of the markets. The refineries on the eastem and western coast whtain their crude petroleum from South Ameriea, Meximand the Wited States by tank steamers, bringing transportation costs to a minimum. Those situated in the central part of the Dominion are necessarily supplied by rail or pipeline. The more general use of the automobile has resulted in a continually expanding demand for gatsolene and labricating oils. The installation of oil-using equipment in industrial phants for generating power and in buildings of various kinds for heating purposes has also inereased the consumption of fuel oil.

The illuminating and fuct gas industry of Canada is chiefly centred in the Inger cities, especially in parts of the combry where manufacturing predominates. Coal gas and carburefted water gas are the most importmit producta, but pintsch gas is made at many divisional points along the railways to meet the demand for lighting purposes on passenger trains. Acetylene gas is used in several prairie towns where the size of the manicipality is not suthicient to warrant a gas phamt. The facility wifh which by-prohlucts stch as coke, tar and light oils, are turned out in eonnection with large-seale production, becomes an incentive to phant expansion, provided that a demand is assured by inereasing pepulation and industrial development in the vicinity. The burning of euke in the bouse furnace, the necessity of enriching the soils with nitratus, the increase of refrigerating operations and the extensled use of tar and tar products have promptad the larger phants to increase their cutput. The industry is also intimately comected with the iron ant steel indusiry or deperdent upon the demath of the non-ferrous smelting plants. Coke plants are maintained at Sydney, Hamilton and Sault Ste. Marie by the three principal iron and steel companies, and by the International Coul and Coke Co., the Crow's Nest Puss Co. and the Granhy Consolidated Mining, Smetting and Power Co.

Other industries of a varied nature included in this group are the manufacture of asbestos products, the glass industry, the manufacture of abrasives, the preparation of ormamental and monumental stone, the bottling of aerated waters and the manufacture of various clay products and cement.

Chemicals.-Chemical industries, associated in many phases with the use of hydro-electric power, have recorded marked growth in Canada in recent years. Owing to Canada's great water power resourees and in particular to the fact that many water powers are situated near tidal waters, there is an opportunity in this country for the expansion and establishment of new chemical industries. Flectric refining, at first applied to copper only, is now being extended to all the metals, and electric current is also employed in their extraction from the oros. The production of aluminium, of cyanamid, of new refractory materials and of graphite have already created large industries. The fixation of nitrogen with its nany sulsidiary industries, such as the manufacture of nitric acid, ammonium nitrate and explosives, the reduction of magnesium and the production of innumerable chemical compounds are now also under commercial develoqnent. Noteworthy progress has ben made in the output of caleium carbide, which can be readily marketed in countries dependent for their domestic inanufacture on electrical energy derived from coal. Lexports of this chemical, mninly to the Unitcd States, increased in value frons $\$ 161,000$ in 1914 to $\$ 1,508,000$ in 1927. The development of cheap electrical power has contributed to the advance of industries using electro-thermic reactions, the intense beat which it is possible to develop by electrical means heing an especially advantageous factor. The manufacture of chemicals during the war period represented enormous figures, aud even in 1925 the output reached a total value of $\$ 12,906,740$. The products include conmodities of such fundamental importance as fertilizers, calcium carbide, cyanamid, soap, paints, varnishes and wood distillates.

The principal statistics of each of the manufacturing industries of Canada during 1925 are presented in Taloke 5.

Note.-Preliminary slatistics of the manufacturing industrics of Canada for 1926, are given by provinces and by industrial groups, as follows:-

Sumbally of tha Princtpal Statatics of the Mantuacturing Indegrana or Canada, 1926.

| Provineer and Industrial Groups. | Estab-lisuments | Capital. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Era- } \\ \text { ployees. } \end{gathered}$ | Saluries and wages. | Coat of materials. | Net value of products. | Cross value of producta. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canada...... | No. | 8 | No. | 8 | 8 | \$ | \% |
|  | 22,708 | 3,884, 5158,550 | 581,522 | 658,850, 353 | 1,728,624,182 | 1,518,129,24 | 3,247,893,498 |
| (a) Prorincea. <br> 1.E. Is sand <br> Nuva Sicotia <br> New Rrunswick <br> Quebec. <br> Ontario. <br> Maniteba. <br> Saskutchewan <br> Alherta <br> Britiah Columbia und Yukon. | 299 | 2,850,010 | 2.261 | 600,403 | 2,637,860 | 431,375 | ,068,335 |
|  | 1,163 | 118,051, 402 | 16.782 | 13,014.707 | 39,137,26.5 | 34,368,377 | 73,505,642 |
|  | 010 | 968,661,154 | 17,674: | 14,000,734 | 44,074,961 | 30, 047, 279 | 74,129,239 |
|  | 7.164 | 1,218, 970.0258 | 180, 635 | 189, $32 \mathrm{2}, 145$ | 442,927,613 | 462, 373,211 | \$105, 300, 824 |
|  | 8.457 | 1,985, 165, 92 | 280,351 | 335, 104.239 | 808, 044, 673 | 769,888, 831 | 1.673.933,504 |
|  | 787 | 127.445,924 | \%1, 201 | 26,973.850 | $75,000.522$ | 57.717, 22.3 | 132.718, 452 |
|  | 7 | 33, 843, © (190 | 4,904 | 6.397 .545 | 28, 128,035 | 17.984, (1132 | 47, 109,097 |
|  | 749 | 72,468,280 | 10,233 | 12,808, 554 | 40.826.532 | 33,598,099 | 83, 225.631 |
|  | 1,495 | 329.008,375 | 47,462 | 54, 865,756 | 137, 846, 624 | 111, 773,080 | 248,618,714 |
| (b) Iodustrial groups. Vegetable products.. Animal products. Textile products. Wood und papar. | 4.529 | 449,250.004 | 73, 908 | 75,349,586 | 414,316, 114 | 24.004 .302 | 6i59,320,716 |
|  | 4,506 | 223, 935.554 | 67.843 | 60, 203, 486 | 325. 114,26i | 122, 120, 158 | 452, 034, 925 |
|  | 1.698 | 317.275,429 | 100,562 | $88,800,752$ | 202, 832.383 | 163.502,201 | 36fi, 334, 644 |
|  | 6, 751 | 020,584, 278 | 134,185 | 160,816,720 | 201,001,976 | 330,062,685 | 600,064,861 |
| Iron and steel products. | 1,142 | 597.982.008 | 103.510 | 137, 040,003 | 258,020.373 | 247, 168, 4 ¢6 | $805.188,840$ |
| Non-ferrous mactals | 403 | 203, 503, 426 | 30.095 | 39,201, 147 | 90.613,004 | 92,888,719 | 183,501.723 |
| Non-motallicininerals | 1,240 | 261,724,184 | 20,045 | 31,886, 9491 | 82, 283,310 | 91,863, 604 | 174, 156.923 |
| Chemests and a pruducte. | 656 | 133.407.801 | 14,345 | 18,309,377 | 60, 124,582 | 62, 464, 944 | 122, 589, 536 |
| tries | 486 | 109,660,565 | 17.628 | 21,703,342 | 30,307.874 | 39,835,687 | 70,143.631 |
| Central olectric sta tions. | 1,057 | 756,220,066 | 13,406 | 19,843,000 |  | 115, 467,840 | 115,467,940 |

62424-31
5.-Statistics of the Numbers, Capitas, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Cost of


Materials and Value of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 122 .

| Waga-liamers. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ronerer } \\ \text { installeod. } \end{gathered}$ | Fuel uned. | Cose of materials. | Viblue of Irabluct - |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mate. | Female. | Wages. |  |  |  | Net. | Growe. |
| No | No | $\delta$ | 11.8 | 5 | 8 | \$ | 8 |
| 354,595 | 107,007 | 452, 958,055 | 5.083, 1081 | 67, 818,701 | 1,587, 665, 40x | 1,360,879,908 | 2, 449, 345,315 |
| 42.282 | 19,984 | 54.211.770 | 2366.764 | 7.033.846 | $404.0894 .887$ | $227.520 .377$ | R32.211. 2n4 |
| 35, 18: | 51.5142 | 66, 25t, 364 | 14.574 | 3. 2544.386 | 143,238. 380 | 143,950, 14.4 | 337. 18x, $18 \times 4$ |
| 101.530 | 9,132 | 115, ¢29], 10.3 | 1,315,502 | 14,154.128 | 2.16. 351.591 | 310,642, 812 | 55\%, 144, 153 |
| 75.168 | 2, 764 | 93, 325,908 | 468, 96t | $8,1024,381$ | 204, 437, 132 | 205, 041, 50x | 411, 3\% 5.8 .80 |
| 18.939 | 3.0604 | 26.143,2710 | 223.737 | 5, 144. 298 | 74.035 .260 | 85. 701.716 | 159.73.02ti |
| 20.394 | 341 | 24,044. 080 | 281.474 | 11. N24. 878 | 68, 278, 75.2 | 78.969. 810 | 14. 21885 |
| 7.706 | 2.416 | 9,801. $\times 2$ | 58.502 | 1.591.276 | 86, 299.219 | $36,607.827$ |  |
| [0,939 | 1,603 | 23,667.324 | 3,750, 280, | 2, 705,453 | 25, 202, 323 | 136, 576,434 | 101.86\%. 315 |
| 1.227 | 9011 | 421.041 | 4.943 | 17.42t | 2.805.605 | 1.484. 484 | 4. 3 90, 149 |
| 11.733 | $3.24 \%$ | 9.720.047 | 105.055 | 3.039.102 | 37, 85 4, 196 | 27,179, 503 | 65.0133. 701 |
| 12.011 | 3,621 | 11,534.315 | 101, 600 | 1,981, 39: | 44.886.292 | 28.480.3688 | 73.374 , (4) $\times 1$ |
| Ifri, 19 ml | 41.142 | 130, 393, 0311 | 1,885, 901 | 15,325,867 | 413, 1600.003 .3 | 408. 103.75 | 820, 56\% , 753 |
| 171, 5 fid | 48.7 (4) | 229, 467. 760 | 2,015,015 | 28,025, 118 | 828, 439,668 | 6098, 214,992 | 1. 527.154, (64H) |
| 13.841 | 2.714 | 18,9xti, 6388 | 201.2801 | 1,887. 1093 | 71, $8 \times 3,11 ?$ | 52. 463.4830 | 124.145, $\mathbf{4}$, 3 |
| 2.913 | 316 | 3,76i. 224 | 72, 847 | 1.443, 860 | 2.2353 .581 | 15.739.692 |  |
| 6,389. | 1,0095 | 8.351.411 | 114.8499 | 1.431.037 | 45,835, 11810 | 29, 257. $800^{7}$ | $75.113 .51 \%$ $218,75.855$ |
| 83,678 | 5,302 | 40,319.1\%1 | 531.506 | 4,547.310 | 118.826, 880 | 90, 048,853 | 218, 775.835 |
| 42,282 | 10, 963 | \$1.211.780 | 268.769 | \%.073,546 | 401, 04.888 | 227,528, 377 | 633. 711.208 |
|  | 5. 1000 | 7.051. 2 293 | 17.435 | 51.235 | 23. 23.7 .967 | 23.51.388 | 46. 745.355 |
| 10.285 | 1.371. | 12.045.143 | 9.441 | 1.401. 103.3 | 31.050. 203 | 28,59\% 2386 | 80, $392 .+30$ |
| 1.701 | 3.024 | 3,020, 227 | 2.038 | 60.123 | 14.425.683 | 27, 5 50, к 71 | 41,885, 55, |
| ${ }_{25} 58$ | ${ }^{225}$ | 414.820 | 2. 750 | 34.912 | 3.423 .240 | 1,451.674 | 3.874 .144 |
| 357 | 303 | 5964.1111 | 2.308 | 36, 221 | 11.455. 2334 | 3.113.770 | 14.469.014 |
| 805 | 9 | 775. 752 | 7,206 | 268, 476 | 3,212.010 | 6. 14.55 .45 | 9.807. 4 ¢123 |
| 1,000 | $+$ | 642.869 | 31.623 | 911.323 | 17., ene. 6 Sa | 3. 812.187 | 14, 907, $4 \times 2$ ? |
| 3.875 | 117 | 4.303, 6452 | 82, 46.1 | 501.3011 | 147, 064, 373 | 20, 9ti\%, 926 | 168, 037.50 |
| 2,634 | 4. 105 | 2, 292, 230 | 10.368 | 3092.183 | 13. 527.7832 | 8, 8.14. 13: | $22.375 .31: 10$ |
| 11 | 20 | 54.054 | 72 | 24.13n | 123.041 | 313.02\% | 434.123 12 |
| 174 |  | 199, 135 | 1.623 | 28, 413 | 4. 876.885 | 1. 129.134 | B,005, 9hay ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| [1] | 98 | [30, 120 | 825 | 10.123 | 205,2033 | 455, 746 | 1.254, 429 1: |
| 141 | - | 235, 101 | 2. 299 | 134. 046 | 2.503 .525 | 1,512.1034 | 4.013, 81312 |
| 19 |  | 19.838 |  | 4.044 | 274, 036 | 105. 2883 | +34, 153 |
| 427 | 202 | 657.733 | 4, 631 | 74, 1013 | 4.172 .717 | 4. 182.234 | 8.334 .9418 |
| 108 | 20 | 16i, 138 | 1,797 | 48,847 | 2, 504, 237 | 886i, 749 | 3.3913, 976it 18 |
| 635 | 391 | 720. 42 | 1.891 | 101.854 | 3.321 .944 | 4.441, 4401) |  |
| 40 |  | 41.153 | 160 | 400 | 1.470.906 | 25.4.148 | 1.725.553 15 |
| 3,2981 | 1.084 | 4.240. 784 | 13,330 | 168, 685 | 8.724.949 | 15. $264.61{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 23. 914.111 ? |
| 5.0008 | ${ }^{058}$ | 7.177, 1282 | 31.389 | 442, 146 | 23, 659. 353 | 24.555 .160 | 54.231, 94, |
|  | ${ }^{22}$ | 450, 387 | 28.105 | 223, 925 | 3. 3 44.4.016 | 1. 61958 | 5. (4th.1)1122 |
| 2,325 | 103 10 | 2. sin 35,1093 | 18, 9 , 104 | $1.835,138$ 3,061 | $31,457.385$ $3 \times 0.017$ | 13, 1188.184 | 68. $+15,58942$ |
| 85.3 | 1.256 | 1.255. 879 | 1.219 | 48,057 | 9. $106.1+1$ | 9.152.1044 | 18.110, 225 |
| 101 | 10 | 122, 031 | 325 | 4, 780 | 781,.307 | 88.435 | 1. fiet, it2 |
| 39,467 | 15,000 | 39,667, 883 | 89,828 | 3,49\%,125 | 315,924,684 | 115,468,478 | 431, 78\%, 163 |
| 69 | 24 | 74, 1175 | 569 | 5,310 | 206.530 | 2it. 513 |  |
| 122 |  | 1185, 975 | 351 | 25.1938 7.370 | 3125.830 634.830 |  | 5. 104.968 |
| 223 | 56 | 24, 738 | 8. 2418 | 2:2, 714 | $608.9 \overline{2}$ | 615.155 | 1.224.125 |
| 7.722 | 4, 82as | 10, 591.55 | 6, u85 | 124.565 | 20,4*6, 473 | 10. 336.013 | 40.032.615 |
| 0.188 | 254 | 6.2.15. 127 | 20.51:3 | 1. 109.437 | H7, 8.43.334 | 211. 9185.124 | 12.1.838, 7 [1. |
| 579 | 61 | 6991 | 3.343 | 32.827 | 9, 785.010 | 3. bic, 412 | 13.453,4i2 |
| 9.015 | 6. $8_{80}$ | 4. 16.4 .744 .4 | 9. 505 | 308. 314 | 18.690. 6886 | 11.700, 3067 | 30. 380.1092 |
| 45. |  | 510.7870 | 54, | 0.300 | 783.487 | 4.48 .520 | 1.732, 40\% |
| 003 | 1,103 | $2.069 .3 \% 4$ | 15 | 23,474 | 8,425, 042 | 5.517 .821 | 14.142.862. 10 |
| ${ }_{8}^{461}$ | ${ }_{80}^{018}$ | 7506, 407 | 367 | 11.076 | 2, 12, 302 | 1,392, 359 | 3, 513, 6611 11 |
| 836 | 6.5 | 877.641 | 762 | 29.173 | 2.653. 839 | 1,957, 28.3 | 4. 111.11212 |
|  | 14 | 16. 138 |  | 106 | 21.436 | 25.371 | 47. mat 13 |
| 236 | 298 | 419, $5 \times 2$ | 212 | 3.016 | 9121,782 |  | 1.428. 18414 |
| 3,303 | 130) | 3,354, 613 | 12,936 | 349.747 | 17.96M, 138 | 6. 23.087 | 23, 141. 217 |
| 106 | 15 | 19.1.118 | 294 | 9.457 | 910,27\% | tire 818 | 1.513, 091 16 |
| 7.818 | ${ }^{681}$ | 8.730. 105 | 31. 169 | 898.721 | 132,324,353 | 38.487 .485 | 103.817i. $\mathrm{El12} 18$ |
| 463 | 80 | 517.1841 | 879 | 10. thit | 4 He 2.315 | 1.195. 219 | 2.1 |

[^2]5.-Statistics of the Numbers, Capitai, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Cost of
con-


Materiais and Value of Products of Canadlan Manufacturing Industries, 1925tinued.

| Wage-Jiamers. |  |  | Power installed. | Fueluser | Cost of materials. | Value of I'roluctr. |  | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Male. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fe- } \\ \text { name. } \end{gathered}$ | Wrger. |  |  |  | Net. | Gross. |  |
| No. | No | 4 | II. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | \$ | 8 | 8 | \% |  |
| 33,187 | 51, 3 昭 | 66,256.386 | 14,578 | 3,259.585 | 193, 2x \% 560 | 163, 3xy, 124 | 33, 188, 6 Cs |  |
| 178 | 151 | 300.722 | 286 | 8.113 | 1.010.698 | 772.924 | 1.833.820 | 1 |
| 305 | 578 | 696, 2148 | 982 | 20,55\% | 1,943, 3 h ! | 12, 248.571 | 14.932,322 | $?$ |
| 114 | \% 7 | 135, 5 เf | 5.38 | 10,714 | 1.02t.45y | 177. 218 | 1.231, $17 \%$ | 8 |
| 486 | 225 | 594.457 | 2.982 | 51,353 | 1.432 .44 M | 1.472,757 | 2,9013. 251 | 1 |
| 4.489 | 5,067 | 8, 051, 014 | 1.692 | 86.331 \} | 19.800. 980 | 18, 34 4,184 | $38,236,384$ | 5 |
| 3.187 | 8,724 |  | 3.210 | 50,791 | 27, 105, 14,3 | 10,674, 628 | 46.774, 7.1 | 6 |
| 851 | 288 | 1.120.054 | 5. 378 | 24, 704 | 5. 3155.287 | $2,870,154$ | 8. 665.4 .11 | 8 |
| 70 | 1.010 | 636.931 | 314 | 9,759 | 3,330.163 | 1.984. 144 | 4. 214.304 | , |
| I65 | 76 | 198.276 | 1,031 | 7,571 | 1,713,755 | 730.713 | 3.43'.484 |  |
| 60 | 172 | [81.154 | 2553 | 8.316 | 925, 694 | 472.973 | 1,308, 6687 | 14 |
| 188 | 455 | 443.014 | 1. $\$ 3.30$ | 11, 58.4. | 2,016,55\% | 1,885,310 | 3. 921.5 | 11 |
| 11,224 | 8,75ii | 12,991, 10.4 | 72, 775 | [1419, 463 | 44.743, 6202 | 27,987, 495 | -2, $2 \times 1,517$ | 12 |
| 3,023 | 4,392 | 6, 172.412 | 10, 790 | 823,307 | 2, $143,05.3$ | 13, 145.424 | 15.57x, 488 | 13 |
| 155 | 30 | 75, \$2:5 | 484 | 1,654 | 178.670 | 1517, (10) | 335, 0T | 11 |
| guk | 5.533 | 4, 103, 12, | 3,4133 | 75, 131 | 13, 126, 738 | 9.913 .534 | 23.040. 24.2 | 15 |
| 1.339 | 2.016 | 2.744.019 | 1.337 | 5*. 522 | 5. $891, \pm 31$ | 5, 971,532 | 11,863.-15 | 16 |
| 4.078 | 9.314 | 9,774, 336 | 15,740 | 486.569 | 27. 149.5993 | 21,433, 878 | 48, 555.43; | 17 |
| $A_{8} 8$ | 126 | 123.1813 | 64t | 10.13.5 | 313,923 | 124.141 | 4.13. Orit | 15 |
| 85 | 83 | 16\% 3.42 | 2.915 | 76.876 | 446,3931 | 491.502 | 940), 845 | 19 |
| \$52 | 1.009 | 1.089, 741 | 111 | 10.273 | 3.361 .085 | 2. 122,328 | 5.183, 36: | 20 |
| 151 | 123 | 227.765 | $5 \times 0$ | 25.4633 | 1.918, 1045 | 643,361 | 2. 561.410 | 31 |
| 2. 135 | 2,0.31 | 3,227,369 | 11,111 | 319, 766 | 9,415,211 | 6,084, 115 | 15, 449, 2:2 2 ¢ | 22 |
| 898 | 285 | 737.923 | 4.194, | 68. 314 | 3, 141, 741 | $2,371,460$ | 5. $51.2,2341$ | 33 |
| 726 | 056 | 940, 753 | 2,974 | 77, 64\% | 4,787,202 | 2,544,89] | 7.1132.00\% | 34 |
| 101.350 | 3,138 | 115,69\%, 8 es | 1,317,58\% | 14, 158, 124 | 216,551. 501 | 310.612, 842 | $55^{2}, 18!, 4 \times 2$ |  |
| - 43 |  | [ $\begin{array}{r}2,806 \\ 31.708\end{array}$ | 33 <br> 37 | 1. 23 sh | 5.2983 60.560 | 26.155 120.750 | $\begin{array}{r} 31,418 \\ 181.2(4) \end{array}$ | 1 |
| 1.48:3 | 1. 095 | 2.618. $15 \times 3$ | 862 | 8, 63 ${ }^{4}$ | (1.472.746 | B,608, 135t | 13, 171, 1882 | 3 |
| 2,955 | 232 | 2.522, 3141 | 4.122 | 98, 864 | 4.716.897 | 4, 483,581 | 9,304, 478 | 1 |
| 445 |  | 474. 5 +193 | 13.495 | 27. 112 | 305, 976 | 911.027 | 1.917.003 | 5 |
| 184 | 3 | 14\%.143 | 4.428 | 111, 983 | 405.901 | 476.825 | 912.723 | - |
| 1,314 | 10 | 1,589.051 | 1,3ल.5 | 17, 944 | 2.349 .129 | 3, 1511. 883 | 5.306, 230 | 7 |
| 163 | 17 | 75, 106 | 475 | 70 | 43.001 | 145, $30: 9$ | 12\%.301 | q |
| 490 | 85 | 473.404 | 1. $488^{\prime \prime}$ | 23.432 | K84.0tis | 1.207, 710 | 2,001,815 | 8 |
| 610 | 7 | 537, 368 | 2.402 | 1. 568 | 1,473.243 | 1.073 .339 | 2.94 .580 | 10 |
| 42 | , | 17.090 | 415 | 1.784 | 37, 030 | 76, 1991 | 114. 513 | 11 |
| 7,080 | 361 | 7,5th], 412 |  | 369.143 | 9. 923.694 | 17.181,706 | 27, 118, 40 | 12 |
| 217 | 17 | 234. 355 | 1.5\% | 12, 823 | 1821, 138 | 443.1520 | $6 \mathrm{~F}^{-1}$ ( Mi i | 13 |
| 2,372 | 857 | 4,333, 445 | 3.265 | 55, \%isk | 4.465 .8854 | 9, 803, 866 | 14.250, 423 | 14 |
| 547 | 75 | 548.1771 | 2.17 ct | 21,316 | 1.335, 34.3 | 1.653, 0 28 | $2,804.317$ | 18 |
| 366 | 145 | 144, 319 | 1.1.11 | 24. 280 | 1,319. 253 | 2.355.740 | 4.275.011: | 18 |
| 8. 831 | 188 | 8, 855, 137 | 51. $4 \times 1$ | 269.300 | 22.50*, 135 | 17.541,017 | 40.099.15: | 18 |
| 6.134 | 2, 1030 | B. 970.50 Stes | 7. 149 | 144.900 | 9. 319.719 | 21.25:.778 | 31.172 .495 | 18 |
| 7.543 | 1,285 | 11.514.851 | 14,853 | 101.52m | 13,807,325 | 10. 10.11 .177 | $53.8 \times$ K12 | 19 |
| 24. 1414 | 012 | 31. 714.714 | 883, 369 | 11.8167.071 | 26.511.990 | 111, 577, 14.7 | 193, (xize 937 | 20 |
| 294 | - | 350.185 | 815 | 80,451 | 2819.054 | 1.143,186 | 4, 103,214 | 21 |
| $33,3 \times 2$ | 27 | 20,95: , 93, 6 | 295, 2111 | 546,035 | 78, 219,728 | 8f. 124.117 | 134.413.845 | 22 |
| 238 | 88. | 273.917 | 755 | 10,0.79 | 034.965 | 679, 868 | 1.314. ※2? | 13 |
| 326 | 665 | 755, 5:3 | 701 | 13,015 | 2, 7,6,819 | 2, 201.551 | 4.981 574 | 21 |
| 2 zh | 18 | 380, 1+4. | 614 | 19.240 | 234.929 | 804, 168 | 1.099.084 | 25 |
| 358 | 113 | 405.713 | 88.1 | 35.1017 | 1,331,916 | 1.479.817 | 2, 291,538 | ${ }^{2}$ |
| 217 | 17 | 183, 310 | 401 | 3.932- | 201.831 | 320.903 | 520. 711 | 28 |
| 3906 | 40. | 308, 234 | 1, 300 | 6.38: | 410.045 | 624,438 | 1. $214.51 a$ | 2* |
| 335 | - | 215.101 | 800 | 88, 239 | 2.218.305 | 1.314.900 | 3.54i3, 30, | 27 |
| 29, 156 | 2, 769 | 93, 72\% , 801 | 481.961 | R.639,3201 | 208, 338, 13? | 201.5,011,508 | 111.378.610 |  |
| 6, U81 | 125 | 6. 335.15 .3 | 19, 1315 | 47\%, 803 | [1, 089.1813 | 13.081. 1730 | 24.750, 216 | 1 |
| 8.497 | 2018 | 13, 731.844 | 25,95-3 | 540.485 | 71.14ic.38 | 80.669 .003 | 110. 53\%, 3xil | 2 |
| 1, 60\% | 138 | 2.097 .491 | 4, +23] | 14,414 | 6.215.243 | 5,010,545 | 11.238.824 | 8 |
| 414 | 30. | 403, 476 | 42 | 25,380 | 70A, 457 | 679, 444 | 1, +45, ¢70) | 1 |
| 1,083 | 3 | 1,295,175 | 5.14-5 | 84.306 | 2,322, 734 | 2.217, 908 |  | 5 |
| 14,634 | 305 | 10.5.7.051 | 71.173 | 1,346, 11.1 | 29, 5\%2. 34t | 39, 231, 378 | 61, 75.1, 3, 99 | 6 |
| 4,075 | 724 | 4, 482, , lith | 11. 1205 | 354.008 | 5, 950, 92: | 11.631,728 | 17, 482, ciso | 7 |
| 1,804 | 46 | 2,172, 74 | 7.267 | 78.041 | 1,304,104 | 5, 193, 100 | 0. $34 \%$, 308 | 8 |
| 6,330 | 231 | 7, 465,537 | 49, 158 | 305.839 | 10,945.905 | 19, 476, 788 | 30. 112.0.51) | 3 |
| 18.681 | 34 | $23,458,126$ | 77, 884 | 1.380, 0 209 | $25,80.5,40$ | 27.155, 175 |  | 10 |
| 5.017 | 647 | 5.739.701 | 131.310 | 3, 345, 863 | 18, 451. ©8, 5 | 15,987, 8183 | 34, 4t". 488 | 11 |
| 4, 605 | 297 | 6, 246, 742 | 11, 3488 | 413.897 | 16.133 .818 | 18, 90:3, 274 | 35,327, , ¢4 5 |  |
| 2,40\% | 207 | 2,643, 198 | 12.298 | ?10 313 | 7.329,6881 | 8,894.2311 | 16,203.924 |  |

## 6.-Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Cimployees, Salaries and Wages, Cost of Materials

| $8$ | Groups anl Kinds of Industries. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fistablish- } \\ \text { ments. } \end{gathered}$ | Capital Employed. | Salaried Employeen. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Male. | Fomale. | Salaries. |
|  | Grocs 6.-Nox-Ferrote Metals and PहODEcts. | No. | \$ | No. | No. | S |
|  | Tutat . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 378 | 181, 000,227 | 3,984 | 1,247 | 3, 3770.824 |
| 1 | Aluminjum and its products. | 12 | 0, 131, 213 | 8.4 | 26 | 245.758 |
| 3 | $13^{\text {rass and }}$ copper protucta.. | 91 | 20.508, 838 | 596 | $13!$ | 1.291. 568 |
| 3 | Vlentrical apparatus mad mupplies | 122 | 75, 375.623 | 2,374 | 526 | 5.048.872 |
|  | Lead tin ard zine producta. | 22 | 3,782,120 | 8 | 40 | 226.626 |
| 5 | Miscellitheous not-fermus motal products. | 17 | 810.733 | 42 | 4 | 112,200 |
| 6 | Vonferrous metsl smelting. | 6. | 61.641 .128 | 387 | 40 | 1.074, 242 |
| 7 | jrecious metal products.... | 108 | 10, 130, 772 | 308 | 180 | $907.753$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Grove 7.-Non-Dimthlac Miseral } \\ & \text { l'rodects. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.191 | 239.8 8, 8285 | 2,543 | 619 | 3.78\%,692 |
| 1 | derated and nineml waters | 313 | 10.6773.331 | 325 | 57 | $549,041$ |
| 2 | Aslueston anil tellied products | 12 | 2,634.260 | 48. | 12 | 110,485 |
| 5 | Cerrent. | 11. | 38,051,583 | 97 | 8 | 213.660 |
| 4 | Censent proilucts | 197 | 2,504, 736 | 82 | 8 | $125.56 \%$ |
| 5 | Clay pronluets. | 180 | 27.716.884 | 372 | 38 | 1330, 793 |
| 6 | Coke | 6 | $23,905,454$ | 27 | - | 50,080 |
| 8 | Cane, illuminating and fuel | 44 | 46, 129, 1351 | $57 \%$ | 392 | :.326.359 |
| 8 | Class prorlucts | 52 | 12, 694, 338 | 218 | 59 | 530.774 |
| - | 1 mporteil clay pro | 12 | 2.792.951 | 54 | 11 | 149.888 |
| 10 | Sime. | 62 | 5, 184, 045 | 75 | 14 | 145.983 |
| 11. | Mincellisneous non-metallic mineral product: | 35. | 8,222,098 | 122 | 35 | 207, 567 |
| 12 | Petroleurn prodictis......................... | 21 | 50. 580, 0.43 | 396 | 68 | 1.014 .840 |
| 18 | Sialt. | 13 | 2. 363,508 | 45 | 12 | 114, 960 |
| 14 | Sand-linme brick | 9. | 4181.724 | 18 | 1 | 35,337 |
| 15 | Stone, ornamental and morume | 214 | 5.015, 720 | 189 | 25 | 422.239 |
| Crotp 8.-Chemicals and Ahhed Producta. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tutal. | 310 | 126, 483.348 | 2, 323 | 1.006 | \%.604.298 |
| , | Toink, alkalies, salts and compressed gases. | 40 | 35. 6515,528 | 4.34 | 102 | 1. (0)1.310 |
| 2 | (ond taram] ita prorlucts. .............. | 15 | 3. $2 \times 1.33{ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 35 | 8 | 84, 1439 |
| 3 | Explosives, ammumition and matches | 15 | 16, 227.321 | 185 | 31 | 507.154 |
| 1. | Fersilizera | 13 | 2.045 .0088 | 35 | 11 | 79.417 |
| 5 | Inks, liyes and colours. | 27 | 2. 1 bits. 720 | 100 | 32 | 350. 188 |
| E | Atodicinal and hharmaceutical preparationte | 120 | 16, 0337.286 | 524 | 240 | 1,525, 50, |
| 7 | T'aints and varnishes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 62 | 21.41614 .431 | 612 | 18.3 | 1, 628, 98.5 |
| 8 | Werking rowroinds and toilet proparatiotis | 88 | 16.731.558 | 4.35 | 187 | 1.240, 140 |
| 9. | Woond distillation | 10 | 2. 287.108 | 22 | 1 | 303,454 |
| 10 | All other industrics | 120 | 0. 416.455 | 411 | 211 | 1.141.356 |
|  | Ciroct 9.-Miacrhaneotes Inderrizs. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tetal. | 1,483 | $880,002,363$ | 6. 3414 | 1,699 | 18, $515,50 \%$ |
| 1 | Adverticing and olher novelties | 7 | [13.631 | 7 | 6 | 23.745 |
| 2 | Artificint centrors and flowers. | 7 | 222.834 | 10 | 12 | 45.735 |
| 8 | Tridge-building . . . . . . . . . . . | 10. | 13. 6330.615 | 524 | 64 | 1. 349.419 |
| 4 | lirootns, brushes and mops | 82 | 4. 1066.973 | 185 | 72 | +77.057 |
| 5 | I3u2tons | 13 | 1.273, 044 | 50 | 16 | 135.516 |
| 6 | Cranlles and tapers | 9 | 422. 838 | ${ }^{6}$ | 1 | 14.813\% |
| 7 | Electric liglat ant powe | 1.007 | 726, 721, 08. | 4,582 | 1,164 | 8,504, 608 |
| 8 | Foundain jpens. | 3 | 1,1154,545 | 218 | 13 | 185.843 |
| 9 | leerarlificial | 26 | 4. 6163,316 | 3.1 | 13 | 46.271 |
| 10 | Jewel cusets :nd silverware cabinets. | 5 | 183.732 | ${ }^{6}$ | 8 | 19. 140 |
| 11 | Mattresket athl springs | 56 | 6. 471.590 | 170 | 47 | 497.946 |
| 12 | Musical instruments. | 48 | 13, 727.283 | 220 | 88 | 601.104 |
| 13 | lipes tohateco | 3 | +3.309 | 4 | - | 5.535 |
| 11 | Refrigerator: | 9 | 803.540 | 20 | 11 | 19,298 |
| 1.5 | Fiegalia and soxiety emblems | 9 | 187,437 | 10 | 0 | 26.378 |
| 16 | Scientitic and profossional equipropent. | 20 | 13, $0433.655^{\circ}$ | 158 | 82 | 4.4 .557 |
| 17 | Shiphuilding ............... | 38. | 40.510 .984 | 305 | 48 | 820.185 |
| 18 | Stamps and xtencila. | 29 | 58.1.786 | 15 | 19 | 83.451 |
| 13 | Statuary anct art goods | 20 | 51? 359 | 23 | 8 | 48.567 |
| 20 | Store ami diaplay forms | 5. | 255, 2288 | 9 | 3 | 37,827 |
| 21 | Toys and katurs. | 15. | 253.720 | 18 | 4 | 25, 04t6 |
| 22 | Typewriter sup plies. | 4 | 485.430 | 24 | - 9 | $9 \% .856$ |
| 23 | Trinurollas ant marneols. | 9 | 467.680 | 25 | 7 | 84.867 |
| 24 | All other indus trios. | 1 | 104.197 | 2 | - | 4.500 |

and Value of Pronlucts of Canadian Manufacturing Industrles, 1925-concluded.

| Wage-Eismers. |  |  | 1rowar installed. | Fund need. | Cost of materials. | Value of Products. |  | 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minte. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Fe- } \\ \text { made. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Wagar. |  |  |  | Net. | Gross. |  |
| No. | No. | \$ | 11. ${ }^{3}$. | \$ | \$ | \$ | 4 |  |
| 18, 934 | 3. 380 | 25, 14\%, 279 | 222.782 | $5,144.381$ | 74,968, 280 | 85,701,766 | 159,780,028 |  |
| 974 | 85 | 1. 2 (111. 131 | 52. 115 | 61,321 | 3, 688, 761 | 5. $4+8,5.44$ | 9, 1.17, 3113 | 1 |
| 2, 332 | 372 | 3, 683, 97- | 15, 54 | 324, 162\% | 10.147,373 | $9.007 .10 \cdot 6$ | 19.155,309 | 2 |
| 8. 208 | 2,706 | 10, 823, 481 | 37.227 | 857, 877 | $25,124,8311$ | 34. 724.1401 | (14), 158, 837 | 3 |
| 3 tat | 315 | 394, 347 | 1.860 | 73.371 | 3.130.257 | 97, 473 | 4, 108. 732 | 4 |
| 132. | 55 | 301. 415 | 417 | 3. 718 | 310.518 | 655, 759 | 929, 2\%" | 5 |
| 4, 808 | - | 7. $4 \times 11.75 .5$ | 111,8.12 | 4, 048, 554 | 27,329,409 | 20,301, 384 | \$6, 6333.703 | 6 |
| 1.657 | 411 | $2,349,114$ | 2,400 | 55, 183 | 3,991,100 | 8.594, 667 | 9, 581.773 | 7 |
| 29, 324 | 838 | 24.094.957 | 281, 074 | 11, R39, 䜌5 | **.278, 752 | 78,065,814 | 144, 748, 39\% |  |
| 1,220 | 82 | 1.251. 21.3 | 1.942 | 106, 183 | 3, 076.563 | 3, 8011, 3161 | 6.877.524 | 1 |
| 170 | 20 | 171, N04 | 2.254 | 32.814 | 78.7,063 | 5i, 0, 03I | 1,344, 037 | \% |
| 1.782 | 39 | 2. 247.384 | 50, 52\% | 2,229,005 | - | 14.615, 3 , 1 | 14, 1341 . 714 | + |
| 724 | 5 | 572,149 | 1.431 | 27.946 | 730.296 | 1. 2554.843 | 2, 1220, 23? | 1 |
| 3.801 | 23 | 3, 413,1282 | 21. 284 | 1.691, 425 |  | 9, 523,491 | 9, 522, cin1 | 5 |
| 555 | , | 848.517 | 8.31\% | 1, 117, 110 | $7,112,311$ | 3 , 107, 1187 | 11,020.204 | 6 |
| 2,928 | 7 | 3,731.318 | 3. 27 | 1, 096\%, (at. | 6,175,009 | 11, 5145.870 | 17.874,479 | 3 |
| 2.291 | 210 | 2, 761, 13k | 3.361 | 9,4.070 | 4,029,035 | 6.084, 509 | 10, 117,604 | 8 |
| 444 | 43 | 503, 32 3 | 384 | 150, 2098 | 328.093 | 1.415.722 | 1,741.745 | - |
| 917 | - | 814.451 | 3.803 | 717.940 |  | 3,387,65\% | 3,387, 65: | 10 |
| 765 | 394 | 1,074.398 | 159.084 | 68,818 | 2.686.856 | 5.391.337 | 7.978,183 | 11 |
| 3. 250 | 24 | 4.730. 10 i | 17.50\% | 3,203, 712 | $38.261,024$ | 12,501, 103 | 50, 762, 1:7 | 18 |
| 310 | 35 | 35.54 | 1. $44 n$ | 296, 229 |  | 1,410,647 | 1.410.007 | 18 |
| 180 | - | 307, 453: | 1. 14, | 47.512 | 130.15.5 | 6551.400 | T81.355 | 11 |
| 1.016 | 2 | 1,389, 273 | 5.40: | 24.463 | 1.804.817 | $3.381,180$ | 5. $335.44{ }^{\text {a }}$ | is |
| 7.700 | 2. 316 | \%, 847,439 | 54, 302 | 1.581,2\% | 58,299,219 | 56, $60 \%, 577$ | 112,946. 786 |  |
| 1. 885 | 8 | 2, 473,020 | 35,845 | 487, 865 | 12,843, 256 | 14.610, 129 | 27,483.345 | 1 |
| 144 | 3 | 190. 177 | 373 | 76, 753 | 1,415,892 | 1,231,930 | 2,6さ2, 821 | \% |
| 1.304 | 535 | 1,394.315 | 5.015 | 202,908 | 31, 548,921 | 5,164, 234 | 12,313, 155 | 3 |
| 135 | - | 135, 75 | I. 05.2 | 15, 438 | 1,045.294 | (192. 483 | 1.43, 7* | 1 |
| 231 | 40 | 317, 85:3 | 1.053 | 11. 404 | 968.830 | 1.780.077 | 3. 749.817 | 5 |
| 088 | 821 | 1.367.38 | 1. 19.7 | 66, 389 | 4.743,130 | 9,189, 7\%9 | 13, 94\% , 84t | E |
| 1.379 | 181 | 1.464,317i | 2.711 | 300, 332 | 12,613.895 | 9.620, 373 | 32, 23.1,254 | 7 |
| 057 | 471 | 1,378.30 | 5.054 | 235, 433) | 10.083 .741 | 7.291, 785 | 17,384,506 | 5 |
| 285 | 32 | 202, 3134 | 3, 602 | 182.111 | 812,663 | 1, 113, 333 | 1,949, 494 | 8 |
| 701 | 336 | 948.2 .13 | Trit | 101. 14, | 4, 830,504 | 5,878.685 | 10,699.102 | 11 |
| 19.388 | 1. ${ }^{\text {ce3 }}$ | 23, 68.0324 | 8,759, 2888 | 2.70:, 453 | 25.29 .323 | 188,576.424 | 161.N68, 717 |  |
| 11 | . 34 | ${ }^{23} 8.4$ 4, | 12 | 104 | 53,045 | \$8, 701 | 141.74i | 1 |
| 1.800 | 124 | 92, 7018 | 2.3 | 537 | 161,955 | 224,609 | 386, 56, | 2 |
| 1.320 | - | 1.94 7,407 | - | - - | 5.512.323 | 4.7P1. 521 | 10.363, 544 | 3 |
| 87.1 | 221 | 78.3.384 | 1.622 | 24.785 | 1.909 .305 | 2.287.675 | 4,17, 540 | 1 |
| 249 | 232 | 3:3,345 | 512 | 10.413 | 316. 171 | 711.31.1 | 1.030.314 | 5 |
| - 33 | 19 | 30.852 | 36 | 3.504 | 224.248 | 139.940 | 364. 197 | 6 |
| 7.537 | - | 10. $251.25{ }^{2}$ | 3.742.697 | 2.206. 23 th | - - | 102, 587. 883 | 102.587, 852 | 7 |
| 92 | 48 | 113.1813 | 175 | 2.874 | 338.741 | 647, 2416 | 1.020, 018 |  |
| 247 | 9 | $346,-2.1$ | 0.919 | 9.363 | 104.991 | 1.231. 5 ti3 | 1,3.3¢ 5\% 5 | 5 |
| 31 032 | 53. | 151.5\%0 | -6 ${ }^{6}$ | 935 | $43.12 \%$ | 111: 0:31 | 1511, 185 | 10 |
| 933 | 157 | 1.136, 191 | 3,327 | 43,800 | 3,087, 8812 | 3, 5in, 424 | 7,521, sl4 | 11 |
| 2.300 | 145 | 2,581, 7511 | 4.549 | 131). 501 | 4.1031 .417 | 4.9321, 723 | 8, 058.140 | 17 |
| ${ }_{28}^{28}$ | -2 | 29.230 | 721 | 9 \% | 25.036 | 53, 705 | 78, 741 | 18 |
| $22 \%$ | - ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | 281. 685 | 787 | 2.614 | 331. 384 | 5511.1171 | 881.45 | 11 |
| 18 | $\xrightarrow{38}$ | 44.3541 | 20 | 71. 713 | 106.800 | 1 11.072 |  | 13 |
| \$62 | 284 | 783.244 | 1.553 | 11.624 | 3.010 .353 | 4,045, 0.23 | 7,06t, ux: | 16 |
| 4.830 | 5 | 4.106.25: | 24, 474 | 161, 878 | 3.639 .581 | 8, +112, 8900 | 12, 242, 4, 8 | 17 |
| 152 | 11 | 193,304 | 140 | 3,905 | [26, 795 | 450. 204 | 577. 1259 | 19 |
| 165 | 112 | 251.021 | 8.3 | 2.972 | 358.449 | 457.558 | 7181.00 | 15 |
| 76 | 12 | 80, 581 | 114 | 1.659 | 63,701 | 192, 502 | 2814,2423 | 20 |
| 643 | 38 | 83. 2496 | 102 | 2. 713 | 271.502 | $22 t .411$ | 492.973 | 21 |
| 33 | 16 | 55, 314 | 13.5 | 4.129 | 239.742 | 21R2, 181 | 507, 323 | 37 |
| 38 |  | 964, 304 | 39 | . 309 | 438, 87.3 | 2716. 88 B | 718.759 | 27 |
|  | 8 | 0.0\%\% | 58 | 1.038 | 25.668 | 33.513 | 59.179 | 24 |

## Met

Production of Manufactured Goods according to the Purpose Classifi-cation.-In addition to the classification according to the chief component material of the products, used by the industrial census in detailed presentation, a parallel classification, based on the chief purpose of the products, was applied for the first time to the census returns of 1922 and is presented for the year 1925 in Table 6.

In analysing the relative standing of the two purpose groups which are perbaps of greatest interest, it is noted that the gross production of the food industries was 26 p.c. of the output of Canadian manufacturing concerns, as compared with an output of 9.4 p.c. for the clothing industries. The greater production of the food group was in part due to the higher cost of raw materials, the value added by manufacturing heing $14 \cdot 3$ p.c. of the total for all industries in the case of the food group and 9.9 p.e. for the clothing group. Wach of these industries gave employment to approximately the same number of workpeople, the food industries showing some 400 more persons working than the clothing industries. In 1924 the employment in the food and clothing groups was 14.7 p.c. and 16.1 p.c. respectively of the total payroll. The position of the manufacturing industries of Canada according to the purpose classification is shown for 1025 in Table $6^{1}$.
6.-Princlpal Statistics of the Manufacuuring endustries of Canada, classified according to the Irincipal Purpose of the Products, 1925.1
(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

| Purpose İeadinga. | Fistab-lishments. | Capital. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eim- } \\ & \text { plnyeem } \end{aligned}$ | Sularies ands w:ges. | Cost of mintorinls. | Net. value of protuets. | Cross value of protucte. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total |  | 4 | No | \$ | \$ | \$ | \% |
|  | 22,331 | 3,808,309,381 | 548,223 | .596, 015, 171 | $1,587,665,405$ | 1,360,875,997 | 3,940,445,315 |
| Food | $\begin{gathered} 8,264 \\ 3,8,34 \end{gathered}$ | 373, 825.362 |  | 74,916. K 50 | 579, 235, 629 | 194, 198, 294 | $783.121,882$3182.512 .400 |
| Fishli..... | 31849 | 21.139.985 | 16. 27 | 4.971.16\% | 18.030, fris | 11. 130,304 |  |
| Fruits and vegetables |  | 55,271.064 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30.350,942 \\ & 33.731,1093 \end{aligned}$ |
| Moats. | 1073.012 |  | 10,923 | 1:3,828, 750) | 133, 234, mis | 32.120. 268 |  |
| Mitk prodncts |  | 44, 30, 50.5 | 11,334 107 | 11.518. 198 | 107. 698.344 |  | $\begin{array}{r}138.282 .228 \\ 559 \\ \hline 164\end{array}$ |
| Oils and fats | 3.012 | 50.311 .483 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sugetr. | 235571 | $\begin{aligned} & 50.5 *+.614 \\ & 13.3 * 3.7711 \\ & 14.329,886 \end{aligned}$ | 2.889 | 3.914 .245 | 53, 112.38- | 14.273.152 | 69.384.540 |
| Infucins... |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.971 .030 \\ & 2.0100 .294 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13, \sin , 47 \\ 7,652,723 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.43,+19 \\ 4.477,955 \\ 7.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,343,938 \\ & 14,540,678 \end{aligned}$ |
| Miscellaneous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drink andu fobacce. | 343 | 132.329 .719 75.789 | $\begin{array}{r} 14,945 \\ 4,607 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,18+, 956 \\ 6,683,430 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43,204,17 \% \\ & 17.944,48 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72,217,720 \\ & 30.591,375 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \%, 451,508 \\ 45,745,558 \end{array}$ |
| Bevarsages, atcoliolic <br> Theverages. non-aleo | 78 | 75.729, 168 |  |  |  |  |  |
| helic Totraces. | $\begin{aligned} & 338 \\ & 128 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 13.618 .274 \\ & 42.982,2 \% 4 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,855 \\ & 8.2223 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,096.000 \\ & 7,405,036 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,857.870 \\ 23.441,824 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.644,396 \\ 36,711.955 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,503,266 \\ 60,153,779 \end{array}$ |
| Clothing ... | $\begin{array}{r} 1,880 \\ 198 \\ 228 \end{array}$ | 2n3,546,060 | 84, 197 | 78, 458, 211 | $\begin{array}{r} 141,218,864 \\ 24.216,472 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 225,811,209 \\ 64,01=.2120 \\ 15,814.870 \end{array}$ |
| Roots midshoes. |  | 46,382, 548 | 19.733 | 18, 283, 751 |  |  |  |
| Fur goorls. ........ |  | 11.714 .850 | 3.028 | 3,408,045 | 9.148. 529 | 6,46ti, 34.1 |  |
| stumal furnithings | $\begin{gathered} 701 \\ 43 \\ 128 \\ 162 \\ 12 \\ 350 \end{gathered}$ | 66, 750, 60s <br> 2.328, 104 <br> 7.4ㅂ, 125 <br> $49.359 .+74$ <br> . 972.541 <br> 18,54t. 7001 | $\begin{array}{r} 32.878 \\ 1.316 \\ 3.962 \\ 14.698 \\ 227 \\ 8.360 \end{array}$ | 31,373.48i <br> 1. (141.51.1 <br> 3. 502, 似 <br> 11. $854.4 \times 8$ <br> 251. 1 N1 <br> 7. 646,212 | $\begin{array}{r} 62,452,306 \\ 2,621,302 \\ 6,153,108 \\ 27.119 .596 \\ 496,303 \\ 4.351 .0951 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49,918,420 \\ 1.392,359 \\ 6,196.141 \\ 21,435,838 \\ 491,502 \\ 13,788, .790 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112.370 .726 \\ 3.513,401 \\ 12.249 .309 \\ 48.555,434 \\ 990.895 \\ 18.139 .888 \end{array}$ |
| Clover and mites. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The- thyl craps |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whiteal goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Waterprofs ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^3]
## 6.-Principal statistics of the Mannfacturing Industrips of Canarla, classifled

 accoriling to the Principal Purpose of the Products, 1925-comeluded.| Purnore Headinge. | Fistablish. 11:0:0ts | Capital. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Em- } \\ \text { sloyens } \end{gathered}$ | Salarios and wagor | Cost of materiats. | Net value of protluctis. | Cimsa value of proditucto. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | \$ | No. | $\delta$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Persumal utilltles | 369 | 48, 349,883 | 8.675 | 11,370, 412 | 21,881.904 | 22, 167,650 | 14.019.354 |
| pieres... | 113 | 10.314,504 | 2. 3.54 | 3,417.577 | 4,034, 333 | 5. 697.728 | 9. 731.001 |
| Weorentional Pupylies | 83 | 15.799, 988 | 3,239 | 3,625, 117 | 4. 0378.044 | 5.828.0012 | 10, $78.5,946$ |
| n.e.s | 173 | 22,296,391 | 3, 780 | 4.327.748 | 17,880, 727 | 10.681, 920 | 23,551.047 |
| House furitsh11146 | 548 | 63,731, 855 | 15.468 | 16, 125,111 | 21.101,107 | 33, 38.114 | 57, 137.821 |
| ftowh and statlonsery | 1,44 | 108, 312,583 | 30, 492 | 44.920 .979 | $33,1 \times 4,517$ | $76,941,341$ | 107, M65, K58 |
| Vehteles and vessels. | 944 | 260,982, 3 , ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 46,700 | 61. 4.48 .302 | 139,327, 253 | 103, 708.594 | $213,034,247$ |
| Primbirers" materlais. | 3,723 | 1,318, 185, 816 | 170.840 | 18\%, 777.736 | 418,589, 586 | 485, 604, 235 | 85\% , 581.382 |
| Farne (1ateriala. | 13 | 1.005, 0608 | 201 | 205.173 | 1,045, 234 | 302, 143 | 1,437. 747 |
| Manufacturers. nunlerinds | 1,001 | 025.765.571 | 97.579 | 112.453.4 43 | 200, 809, 500 | 285, 130.039 | 510, 228,548 |
| Ifuilsliag suaterials | 4, 110 | 349. 863.364 | 3-, (142) | 59, 444. 4144 | 126.5に, 6\% | 116 060, $32 i_{i}$ | $2+2,345,1618$ |
| Cuanmal malariols. | 589 | 71.711.273 | 15.991 | 15,035, 03\% | $30.078,100$ | 30, 131, 878 | (60) 204, 9778 |
| Industrial enfilpmenst | 3,319 | 1,242,146, 247 | 82.953 | 104.411,981 | 170, 188, ${ }^{\text {ck }}$ | 277,018, 313 | 417, 179.030 |
| Farming cipuiphant | 65 | - 81, 880, 080 | 7,513\% | 9, 002, 1727 | [1, 14, 1,478 | 13, 70 \%, 185 | 24, 801, 664 |
| Msmbtacturing mytip. ment | 163 | 56, 405, 335 | 8. 615 | 11.0450 .055 | 11, 166, $\mathrm{MO}_{2} \mathbf{3}$ | 18.970.714 | 31.130 .717 |
| Truling eduipment. | 71 | B. 0555.392 | 7711 | 1.041, 866 | 585.274 | 2.233, 271 | 2. 421.545 |
| Servise equipment | 105 | 32.305 , (012) | 4.142 | 4.974.350 | 8. 9\%0, 587 |  | 23, 8(14, prats |
| Iislut. howat an.l mower- | 1.241 | 932.363, 12's | 37.039 | 4 $41.0175,251$ | 80. P (1) 4.414 | 168, 135, 913 | $8+8.140 .31 \%$ |
| Cieneml equiptient. | 584 | 13:4,476,716 | 24.825 | 20, 20 2,172 | 54.3414 .8240 | 58.0691, 191 | $116.115 .131$ |
| Miscelianeons | 157 | $30,045,988$ | 4. 290 | 4,618, 653 |  | 12.318.364 | 27,116.048 |

Classification of Manufacturing Production according to the Oripin of the Materials Worked Upon.-The principal statisties of the manufactures of Canada, classified upon the basis of "origin", are presented in Talse 7 for the year 1925.1 By this means Canadian manfacturimg production may the amulysed from a new angle, me by means of which interesting comparisons may be made with the extermal trade classification according to origin.

Judged by the gross value of their products, thase industries which finish materials of farm origin far exceed any other group, with about 41 p.e. of the total nanufnctures of Canada. However, the relative importance of the various groups is better shown ly the net value of their products, i.e., the value added by mannfacture. (On this hasis the mineral origin group leads with 31 p.e., hut is closely followed by the farm origin group with 29 p.c. and forest origin with 23 p.c. of the total. In the matter of the numbers of employees engageal, the farm problucts group leads with 29.7 p.e., followad by the mineral and forest origin groups with $28 \cdot 6$ p.c. and 23.4 p.c. respectively, but in salaries and wages the mineral origin group exceeds the others, probably partly because of a proportion of seasonal operation in the other two major groups. In the amount of capital invested the mineral origin group also stands highest with over 29 p.c. of the total.

[^4]7.-Princlpal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, classlfied according to the Origin of the Material used, 1925.
(All establishments irrespececive of the mathber of employnes.)

| Origin. | Estah lishthent - | Capital. | Fmployees | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Salaries } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { whges. } \end{aligned}$ | Cost of material- | Nes value of pmulucts. | (imss value of pros linets |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No | $\delta$ | No. | \$ | \$ | \$ | 8 |
| Total | 22,311 | 3, 906, 308,981 | 54, 225 | 396, 015, 171 | $1,587,665,404$ | $1.360,879,907$ | 2, $51 \times, 5+5.315$ |
| Farm origln . (a) front lishliturates | 4.724 | 550, 930.521 | $9 \% .01 \%$ | $91.50{ }^{-} .355^{2}$ | 473.475, 138 | 215. 271. 2531 | it(1, \%ff.09\% |
| Canatianorigin | 4.459 | 310,364, 85ir | 54.438 | 52.931.797 | 214, 509, 421 | 169, 145, 336 | 165. $745.15{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Foreign arigin. | 205 | $240,565.855$ | 42.150 | 38,575,555 | 189,875, 717 | $90,126,123$ | 275, (4)1, 840 |
| (b) From animal lyushanciry | 4.123 | 252, 880. 383 | 64.720 | 66, $93.35,408$ | 329, 853, 432 | 130, 835,516 | 460.491.948 |
| Cunardian origin. | 4,112 | 243, 1514, 15\% |  | 65.270 .551 | 320.192. $30 \%$ | 128.516 .1 ks | 455, 0088, 385 |
| Forsign origin.. | 11 | 01.224.234 | 1.72\% | 1.564.557 | 3,301, 035 | 2, 122, 32N | 5. 183,363 |
| (c) Tolalrarmorigin | 8,847 | 80.3, 510,804 | 161, 817 | 158, 142, 260 | 805,325, 370 | 395. 210,375 | 1,201,288, 545 |
| (anadian origin | 8.571 | 55.5.1121.625 | 117.93! | 118.202.348 | 623, 091.818 | 297. 1411.924 | [20), 75.3, 742 |
| Foreign origin... | 274 | 244, 743.874 | 43.886 | 39, 940, 412 | 182, 236,752 | 98. 218 , 45 | 280, 485, 203 |
| Wild lite orlgin | 22 | 11.711.850 | 3,02* | 3, 408.045 | 9.108.528 | 6.486,341 | 15, 574.876 |
| Sarine orldm | 848 | 21,139.985 | 16. 7 \% | 4.971.16: | 15. 580.1506 | 11.700 \% 306 | 30, 359, 852 |
| Forest arigin | 5,617 | 501,101, 878 | 12\%.145 | 14\%.52\%.819 | 34, 641, 68 | 909, 094, 833 | 5351.7\% 5 , 381 |
| Mineral origin | 3,08.4 | 1.119, 330,886 | 135, 781 | $200,158,857$ | 100.883, R59 | 423, 960, 96.5 | 824,814, 824 |
| Mixed origin | 1.688 | 220, 990,450 | 65, $8 \div 5$ | 82, 1456, 68f | 107.682, 046 | 111.155.205 | 218, 837.271 |
| Phectric light and power ............. | 1.007 | 726.721.087 | 13,263 | 18.758.907 | - | 102.587.882 | 102,587.882 |

The Forty Leading Industries. -The six foremost industries in Canada during 1925 were pulp and patper-making, the milling of grain, meat-packing, sawmilling, the manufacture of butter and cheese and the manufacture of automotsiles. In point of value of gross production, the first. five of these industries have, with slight changes in the order of their rank, been the five chiof industries since 1020, while the sixth place was occupied hy sugar refineries in 1920. hy the electrie light and power industry in 1921, 1922 and 1924, and by automotile manufacturing in 1923 and 1925. Pulp and paper-mills are gaining in relative importance. From third place in 1921, they rose to sceond in 1922 and first in 1923 , being seeond in 1924 by only at narrow margin and rising again to first place in 1925. If the cost of materials be deducted, leaving the value added by manufacture, the pulp and paper-mills exceeded any other industry in Canada. They also paid the largest salary amd wage hill. Sawmills, which inelude lath and shingle-mills, occupied fourth place in value of gross prothetion in 1921 and 1922 and third place in 1923 and 1924 , dropping to fourth place in 1025.

It is interesting to note that of the ten leading industries, six, including the five leading manufactures and the production of electro light and 1 אower, are directly dependent upon Canadinn natural resourees, while the manufactures of automobiles, rubher and cotton goods and sugar all work upon materials whith are very largely imported in a raw or semi-finished state. The manufucture of rubber goods, principally vehicle tires, has risen from 30 th phae in 1921 to 8 th in 1925 . Other interesting comparisons may be made between the various industries, with regard to the relations between capital invested, the number of employees, salaries and wages paid, the cost of materials and vulue of gross production ae shown in Table 8.

## 8．－Principal Statistics of Forty Leading Industries， 1925.

| Industries． | Fistal：－ lish－ monts． | Capital． | Enn． ployees． | Stalaries and หนдон | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cont } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { materialn. } \end{gathered}$ | Grosa value of products． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No | \＄ | No． | 8 | ＊ | 5 |
| Pulp and paper | 114 | 460，397．772 | 28，031 | 38．5617． 905 | 76，514，900 | 103．092，837 |
| Flour and grist－mil produet | 1，311） | 60，104． 258 | 6． 106 |  | 163． 164.0 （0isk | 157，44， 731 |
| Shaghtorme and meat pucking． |  | 51.316 .043 | 10.709 | 13．540． 545 | 132．324．355 | $1133,816.810$ |
| Mowimille | 2.700 | 204． 134.003 | 35.454 | 34.097 .0106 | 78．219，724 | 134， 113.845 |
| Butter mad cheeso | 2.888 | 37，293，100 | 10.848 | 10． 5351.830 | 97． $8+3.334$ | 124．x23．754 |
| Autonolines | 11 | 74．674， 451 | 10.301 | 17．249． 270 | 74． 160.378 | 110， 335.380 |
| Electric lighe and frover | 1.007 | 726． 221.087 | $13.26{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 18，733，907 |  | 1（12），547， 548 |
| Rubtrer gondx including footwear | 10 | 85，562，i34 | 12，963 | 11，14，3， 10.6 | 38，380， 35.3 | 78，229，574 |
| Cottors yaruand cloth | 37 | 83，6111， 086 | 20．497 | 1－1．245， 588 | 44，ina，d2， | 73， $1 \times 1.517$ |
| Sugar ctimerius， |  | $8_{80}^{50,1840,717}$ | 2， 784 | 3，82984 48 | 5，4，467，345 | 19．115．879 |
| Cnutugs and forgings | 324 | 81，812，4．11 | 17.120 | 31．439，510 | 22．522，3til | 61． 854.383 |
| Rremd ablad other bskery pro－ ducts | 3.170 | 33， 810.501 | 12，438 | 13，885． 101 | 31．705， 203 | 2，439 |
| Etectrical atpuntatus and mupplies | 122 | 75．375． 5.43 | 11.112 | 16，42，36\％ | 25，43，4， 8.36 | （ii） 158.433 |
| Noa fermax melat strelting |  | 611． 198.4288 | 5． 104 | 8.364 .997 | 27．329． 10 \％ | 5 3.633 ，744 |
| Printing and publishing | 688 | $48,399.803$ | 14，197 | 20．183， 384 | 13，8417，12，5 | 33． $8 \times 8.803$ |
| Raxilway rnlling sto | 35 | 78．039．18： | 3）， 202 | 24，5540，3564 | 25．845．440 |  |
| Petrolemar | 21 | 50，580，519 | 3.738 | 5．725．046 | 38．261，024． | 501． 218.127 |
| 1fo－icry，knit goote and gloves． | 10： | 12． 3510.174 | 14， 688 | 11．458，403 | 27，119，543 | 48，555，434 |
| Clothing，wouren＇s factory | 374 | 21，704，950 | 13.490 | 13．620， 337 | 27，105， 143 | 4．7， 770,771 |
| ing kuts | $32(1)$ | 40 | 11.8 | 10，5 | 23.2 | 5 |
| Cigara und ciparettes | 88. | 30，5633，3411 | 5.845 | 5．217，9x ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 14．425．0883 | 11． 415 ， 554 |
| Prowt－：tred rtitow，leather． | 188 | 21）． 863.482 | 13.701 | 14， 088.051 | $220.486,473$ | 40，029， 515 |
| Planing mills，sash tull foor factorins． | 751 | 48，in 3， 683 | 10，10 | 10. | 22，504，136 | 40， 01414,182 |
| Bruncrias | 62 | 51，222，456 | $4.07 / 3$ | 5，1438，035 | 14，693．473 | $33^{\text {a }}$ ，597． 948 |
| Clor hing，men＇s fuctory | 178 | 24，180，348 | 10．818 | 11．452，335 | 19，890．260 | 38，230，384 |
| Rollest profuets，fhis irno，steel Iromiseto und fermoshloys | 32 | 593，9 |  |  |  |  |
| Sheet metal uroctuet | 127 | 万2 | 6， 10 | 7．730， 165 | $14,454,1886$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,357,685 \\ & 3-1,442,488 \end{aligned}$ |
| Printing at pl nooklimding | \％ R \％ | 21，5586，970 | 9，94， | 12． 350.19 .1 | 8，390，719 | 31，172，105 |
| Muchinery | $15!$ | 55．433，（6）${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 8.313 | 70， 7147,0351 | 10．483，805 | 31，433，6． 510 |
| Fish－curive and packing | 846 | 21．139， 985 | 10.272 | 4．9\％1，16： | 18，680，886 | 30，380，992 |
| Aculx，uikulins，sales and prometrl gation． |  | 35．656，528 |  | 3，474， | 12，843， |  |
| Fumiture and umbodstering． | $3{ }^{2} 16$ | 32，86，9，975 | 8， 28 i | 9，454，182 | 9．928， 605 | 37， 110,463 |
| 1．eat lar thamernem | 104 | 30，093， 517 | 3.837 | 4.151 .80 | 17，004．138 | 2b）（14， 217 |
| Agriesfural implemen | B | 81， 574.003 | 7.55 | 0，030，2201 | 11，080，18in | 24， 770.210 |
| Furmialing goors，the | 135 | 16，650．582－ | 7.110 | 5．Lxal 138 | 13．116，73．3 | 23，0，40， 26.2 |
| Fruit and yegetahlo camme | 242 | 2．4，421．01691 | 7． 188 | $2,54.1128$ | 13，527，852 | 22．176， 313 |
| Painteund aroishes． | 132 | 21． 4160.431 | 2，355 | 3，093， 191 | 13，64，4985 | 22． 274.308 |
|  | 91 | 20，508，838 | 32 | 4，885．045 | 10，147， 373 | 10，155，30日 |
| Tobacco，ellewing，sta：0kir snufi |  | 12．418，376 |  |  |  |  |
| Hardware atil texis | 112 | 30，774，032 | 5，528 | 6． 181.414 | $\text { B.45u, } v^{2}$ | $17,882,650$ |
| Totat．forty leading In－ dustrles． | 16，922 | \％，071，079，2588 | 4\％0，117 | 480，908， 516 | 1．305，0083，333 | 2，365，007，098 |
| Grand Total，all Imlustries | 22，831 | 3，405，309，981 | 544，225 | 356，013， 111 | 1，387，665，408 | 2，848，545，315 |
| Percentage of forty indus－ tries to all industrias．．．． | $75 \cdot 78$ | 80.72 | $77 \cdot 22$ | $77 \cdot 3$ | $82 \cdot 17$ | 80.20 |

Consumption of Manufactured Products．One of the beneficial results of placing the classification of external trade and of production upon a common basis is exhibited in Table 9，where the value of commodities made available for consurnption in Canada is derived from the statistics of the two important fields． For example，the value of all manufactured commodities made available in a period approximately corresponding to 1925 was $\$ 2,927,553,393$ ，a figure obtained by adding to the value of manufactured products in 1925 the value of the imports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods during the fiscal year ended Mar．31，1926，and deducting the value of the corresponding exports for the same period．Vegetable，textile and iron products led the other groups in the value of
finished goods made available for consumption. The large amount of vegetable products made available for consumption was due to the large production, as the exports exreeded the imports, while textiles and iron and steel products. in addition to a large production, showed an excess of imports over exports of $\$ 135,000,000$ for textiles and $\$ 104,000,000$ for iron and steel products.
8.-Consumption of Mannfacturad Products, by Groups, 1925.

Note, - 8 thatistics of mumufacturing protuction aro for the ealundar vour 1925. Imports and exports of mnnufactured sud partis manufactured goods are for the lisisal yess ended Mar. 31. 1926.

| Groups of Industries, | Value of manufactured protucts. | Manulactured and partly manufactureil goors. |  | Vibue of manufactured promelues availathe for consumption. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Value of imports. | Value of exports. |  |
| Total | $2,84,5,54,315$ | $\frac{8}{671,532, ~} 663$ | $69 ?, 924,24,$ | $2.927 .353 .393$ |
| Vegeunlile proture | 032.211.251 | 112.567, 313 | 141\%.158. 55 | $594,726.398$ |
| Anjumb protuets | 431.778 .163 | 24.088, 73. | 113. 17, 5.115 | 342.-411, 208 |
| Textidi frotucta. | $337.188,88.1$ | 142, 239, 504 | 6. 54\%, 15! | $472.828,234$ |
| Wood and puper. | 555 , 198, 153 | 39, 705, 388 | 257, 017, 12:3 | 339.854 .818 |
| Iron assl its protuets | 411.378, 5.111 | 179,176.515 | 74, 71, -45i | $515.836,700$ |
| Non-forrous rwetals. | 159. 7 -70.031 | 44, 521,298 | 53,278, 2 - | 151,016.047 |
| Non-melarllice minerals. | 144.2.14. 3112 | $48,039,885$ | 8. 2146.6163 | 184. 4241.744 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 112.406. 746 | $28,404,274$ | 17, 433, 638 | 123.817.394 |
| Miscellaneous industries. | 161, 508, 74 | 53, 188,506 | 16.414.897 | 198.842.35 |

## 3.-Provincial Distribution of Manufacturing Production.

Ontario and Quebee are the most important manufacturing provinces of Canada. Their combined production in 1925 amounted to $\$ 2,347,718,417$, or almost 80 p.e. of the gross value of manufactured products of the Dominion. Of this amount, Ontario contributed $\$ 1,527,154,660$ and Quebee $\$ 820,563,757$. The proximity of Ontario to the coal fields of l'ennsylvania, the water power resources of the two provinces and their nearness to the larger markets of Canada and the tinited States, have all contributed to the above result. British Columbia had, in 1925, the third largest gross manufacturing production, $\$ 218,775,835$, and Manitoha the fourth, $\$ 124,145,763$. Alberta, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia followed with $\$ 75,113,517, \$ 83,374,660$ and $\$ 15,033,701$ respectively, succeeded bv Saskatchewan with a production of $\$ 40,093,273$ and Prince Edward Island with $\$ 4,290,143$.

## 1.-The Manufactures of the Maritime Provinces, 1925.

Table $\mathbf{1 0}$ contains statistics of the ten leading industries of each of the Maritime Provinces for the calendar year 1925. In Prince Edward Island the manufacture of hutter and cheese, with a gross production in 1925 of $\$ 1,107,803$, was the leading industry, followed closely by fish-curing and packing, with a gross production of $\$ 1,101,820$. Manufacturing in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is, of course, to a considerable extent dominated by the steel industry in the former and the forest industries in the latter, although there is a large sugar refiuery in each province. Fish-curing and preserving, the manufanture of biscuits and confectionery, electric light and power production and butter and cheesemaking are also of considerable relative importance. The sawmilling industry of New Brunswick, with a gross value of products in 1925 of $\$ 14,648,407$ or almost 20 p.c. of the total manufacturing production of the province, provided almost 11 p.c. of the total of the gross production of the industry throughout the Dominion.

## 16.-Statistics of Ten Ieading Industries of each of the Maritime Provinces, 1925.




 PRINCF. FDWMRD ISIAND

| Industries. | Lsstsb-lishmonts. | Capital. | Employees. | Salaries and wages. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cone } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { materials. } \end{gathered}$ | Groes Vialue products. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Butter andicheese | $\mathrm{No}_{34}$ | 218.197 | No. |  |  | ${ }_{10}^{80} 803$ |
| Fialoruring antl puching | 158 | 262,680 | 1,732 | 120,409 | 737,899 | 1.167.803 |
| Flour and grist-mill pro- |  |  |  |  |  | 1,101,830 |
|  | 24 | 111.793 | 27 | 14,262 | 2938,734 | 277.206 |
| Tolstem, chewing, strokithe stat snulf | 3 | 76, 105 | 35 | 33.660 |  |  |
| Print ing and publishing | 3 | 203.425 | 74 | 52.720 | 23,337 | 140, 807 |
| Flectric liglat and power | 10 | 535.488 | 33 | 31.908 |  | 132.573 |
| Sawmills. | 44 | 139,038 | 28 | 12,776 | 7\%,328 | 131.853 |
| Brend and other bakery proluets |  | 57.642 |  |  |  |  |
| Stareh and glucoac | 4 | 44.551 | 14 | 5.151 | 19.309 | 40.040 |
| Boser-anil paching cases | 3 | 38,300 | 1 | 3.340 | 7,748 | 20.651 |
| Grand Total, all industries | 818 | 2,576,62\% | 2,817 | 5\%2, 130 | 2,845, 665 | 4.700, 148 |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rolled iroin, ste⿻日e pro- } \\ & \text { cueln pig, iron and } \\ & \text { firroalloyz } \end{aligned}$ | 4 | 17.184.711 | 1. 190 | 1. 135.133 | 4.048.019 | 6,957,663 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fisliciuring and packing. | 249 | 3.794,654 | 3.004 | 1.006.287 | 4.237. 119 | 6.257.683 |
| Biscuit, and confectionery | 13 | 3.630.004 | 1.155 | 758,126 | 1. 526, 800 | 3,239.680 |
| Sowmills .a...... | 343 | 4. 6200.6178 | 1. 715 | 799, 25.2 | 1.721,767 | 3,043.069 |
| Elentric light and power | 67 | 11,913,291 | 457 | 541.772 |  | 2.553. 231 |
| Rurter amil cherse | 27 | 732.448 | 224 | 313.710 | 1,890,603 | 2,381.911 |
| Ho-iery; knit goods anct gloves |  | 2,807,750 | 412 | 7. 611 | H,453 | 06 |
| Pranting and publishing. | 32 | 1.471.123 | 871 | 700. 541 | 314,897 | 1, 602.604 |
| Tuphond paper. ..... | 8 | 8.799. 1898 | 457 | 331,528 | 478.913 | 1,140,023 |
| Shiphenilling and repairs | 11 | 12.07.1. 28 | 184 | 448.858) | 210.844 | 1.031 .402 |
| Grand Tatal, all in= dustrtes | 1.181 | 117,3008,481 | 16,56* | 12.082, 08 \% | 38.834. 196 | 55, 033, 781 |
| NEW BIEUNSHLCK. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Summills <br> Pulp and paper <br> Cotem, yem and cloth <br> Biscuites, confectionery <br> and chewing gum <br> Fixhocuring anal packing <br> Coffec ranil spices. <br> Flect ric light and nower <br> Roont-mand wloes, leuther <br> Ruttor antl cheese. <br> llaning mills, sash and door factories | 224 | 24. 163, 332 | 4,133 | 3,173.631 | 8,999,292 | 14.34\%. 108 |
|  | 5 | 17.430,817 | 1.361 | 1,603,693 | 3.820. 274 | 8 425.216 |
|  | 1 | 5. 697,518 | 1,469 | 1,514.882 | 2.721, 128 | 5.235, 176 |
|  | 11 | 2,030.451 | 603 | 535.936 |  | 2,500,171 |
|  | 104 | 1.550 .624 | 2,401 | 346,935 | 1.535,264 | 2,406,055 |
|  | 4 | 1.265,375 | 102 | 112.616 | 1,693,055 | 1. 924.16 .4 |
|  | 39 | 10.017. 553 | 281 | 321.407 |  | 1. 634.445 |
|  | 5 | 1.034, 187 | 531 | 471.117 | 820.230 | 1.572.588 |
|  | 37 | 683,497 | 159 | 103,300 | 1,027,813 | 1.443.613 |
|  | 34 | 1.100.394 | 385 | 349.368 | 677,840 | 1,177.223 |
| Grand Total, wit industries | 861 | 01,509.583 | 17,275 | 14,439, 25 ? | 48,885, 8 \%2 | 73, 374.686 |

## 2.-The Manufactures of Quebec, 1925.

The pulp and paper-mills of Quelsec, the most important manufacturing unit in the province. produced goods to the gross value of $\$ 93,911,109$ in the calendar year 1925. This amount exceeded by over $\$ 40,000,000$ the gross value of the products of the cotton yarn and cloth mills $(\$ 51,126,834)$, which in their turn showed an excess of value of products of nearly $\$ 12,000,000$ when compared with establishments engaged in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes ( $\$ 39,406,058$ ). These three industries were followed in order of gross value of products by flour and gristmilling, butter and cheese-making and the generation of electrie light and power.

The importance of the pulp and paper industry in Quebee is shown by a comparison with the industry throughout the Dominion. The Quebec industry,
in addition to supplying over 11 p.c. of the total gross value of all products manufactured in the province, furnished over 48 p.c. of the products of pulp and papermills throughout the country. The gross value of cotton yarn and cloth products from Quebee mills formed almost 71 p.c. of the Dominion total; the gross value of cigars and cigarettes formed 94 p.c. of the same total, the value of railway rolling stock over 52 p.c. and the value of the brot and shoe products (the eighth industry in order of value of products) almost 60 p.c. Thus Quebee is an outstanding manufacturing province rather on account of her great individual industries than because of the diversification of her industrial activities.
11. - Statisties of Forty Leading Industries of the Province of Quebec, 1225.

Notr.- Finfutries haying less than 3 establishments are: Sugar refineries, aluminium profuets, cementmaking tnet trriclge-huilding.

| Industries. | Fstab lishments | Capital. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Em- } \\ \text { ployees. } \end{gathered}$ | Salaries and Wages | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cost } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { materials. } \end{gathered}$ | Grose Inalue of 1'roducts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pulp and papor <br> Collon yarn and eloth Cigara and cigarettes Ploarr ant grist-ztili products. Butser and cipese Hitertric hght: and power. Railway rolling stock Boors and shoes, leather Sinughteriug and ment-packing Chorling, men's factory sawn ifle |  | $5.031$ | No $13,75 ?$ |  |  |  |
|  | 16 | 59.361,372 | 13,7918 | 8.915.119 | 32,64.724 | $93,911,109$ $51.1210 .834$ |
|  | 46 | 29.411.717 | 5,140 | 4.040.637 | 13,226.013 | 39, 1166058 |
|  | 392 | 11.260.728 | 414 | 1.171.623 | 28,340, 232 | 32. 250 ). 490 |
|  | . 589 | 8. 045.1911 | 2,161 | 1.510.89] | 26,026, 053 | 30. 1554.717 |
|  | 162 | 225, 33a :33 | 3.235 | 3.681.905 |  | 25. $1240, x 38$ |
|  |  | 35. 6111.018 | 9, 4 2ist | 12.781.591 | 14,331.642 | 27, 118.287 |
|  | 112 | 18.15\%.8.4 | 8,456 | 8,127.450 | 12,340, 6448 | 23.9162. 708 |
|  | 20 | 8, 321,685 | 1,731 | 2.110. 818 | 19.1010, 278 | 23,385, 450 |
|  | 112 | 15.9191, 021 | 6, 8.18 | 6. 418 k -28 | 12, 131.1.105 | 23.218.259 |
|  | 984 | 37,548,860 | 0.06 \% | 4,572,383 | 14,724,37\% | 23,802.029 |
| Bhertical appatatus amd supplies. | 19 | 21,333,402 | 5,104 | 8,443,6\% | 8,007.849 | 9.118 |
| Breat and other lakery produets. | 740 | 10,962, 21 | 3,852 | 4.010 |  |  |
| Brewreries ................ |  | 20. 705.02 | 1.670 | 2.016.824 |  | 17.401,266 |
|  | 72 | 7.780 .757 | 4.370 | 4.184.711 | 9,818,713 | 10.010. 584 |
| Ca<tilg= and forgidgs <br> Rubhers goonls (ineluding footwear) | 67 | 20.967.610 | 3,149 | 4.244, 256 | 5,385,360 | 15,509.672 |
|  | 10 | 10,630,521 | 3,897 | 3,253,3 | 6.580.609 | 86 |
| Tolxaeeo, chewing, emoking ancl =nuff | 28 | 8.919 .990 | 1,899 | 1.6ich. | S, | 13, 551.738 |
| lrining and pulalishingMachtuery. | 55 | 12.115.208 | 3.1466 | 4, $+810,45$ | 3, 5 5, 1.481 | 12,:71,011 |
|  |  | 17.516. $1 \times 8$ | 3.2667 | 4,213, 0,40 | 4,44\%,057 | 11).968. 144 |
|  | 62 | 8.138 .1084 | $3,64.5$ | 2.187.462 | 5.271.42-4 | 11. 717.050 |
|  | 35 | 9.412.714 | $3 .(41$ | 2,2461,934 | 5.427. 519 | 9.311.627 |
| Phint - and varnisless. <br> Bistrnits, confectionery and clwwing gum. | 17 | 11,856, 253 | 1.073 | 1.329,513 | 5, 102, 1005 | 0,217,135 |
|  | 40 | 8.078,450 | 2,91 | 2.174 | 10.2 | 0, 197, 134 |
| Explo-jves, ammamition, firo works and matches <br> Petrole in mrotucts |  | 12,070 | 1.025 | 1,488, 844 |  |  |
|  | 4 | 9,67 | 676 | 979.712 | 0.710 .109 | 8.807 .838 |
|  | 28 | 10,812.5 | 2.4 | 2.219 |  |  |
| factories. <br> Printing and lyak bintiag. .. <br> Sheet metal produrels. | 209 | 8.065 .475 | 2.614 | 3, 120,775 | 2,369,0:0 | 7,545, 105 |
| Gar, illurnimaing and fucl..... | 18 | 7.462, 731 | 1,6त7 | 1,795,76 | 3, 666).137 | 6.961,175 |
|  | 4 | 6,999.625 | 1.124 | 1.425,271 | 2.161 .254 | 6.411 .871 |
| Fir giotsSlipluildi | 76 | 5, 815,861 | 1,224 | 1.317.179 | 3.809.738 | 8. 415.263 |
|  |  | 14, 894, 674 | 2.162 | 2, 394, 291 | 1.960. 457 | 5. 475,385 |
| Hats and caps | 54 | 2.575.207 | 1,843 | 1.533. $19 \%$ | 2, 702,629 | 5.251.310 |
| Jags, coiton and jute. Acils, alkalice, ealts amd compressed gases | 3 | 2.138 | 298 | 278,570 | 4, 602, 347 | 5,140.029 |
|  | 1 | 8,362,3 | 608 | 811. | s7 |  |
| Funsiture and uphistering <br> Hartware and tools. <br> Jolled iron, steel products. pigimn, ferm-atioys, el.e. Dyeing, cleming and laundry work. <br> Glase products. | 0 | 4,029,910 | 1.850 | 1.850,033 | 1,684,677 | 4.748 .071 |
|  | 23 | 10,218,338 | 1.315 | 1,305, 738 | 1,370,123 | 4,500.053 |
|  | 9 | 12,550,280 | 1,189 | 1,442,960 | 1,011,769 | ,507,848 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10 | 5,845,085 | 1,360 | 1,466, 105 |  |  |
| Wire and wire gools ......... | 9 | 3,488.705 | 639 | 746,222 | 900,903 |  |
| Total. forty leading industries <br> Girand Total, all Industries | 5,645 | 973, 753,416 | 135,868 | 140,666,688 | 335,365, 480 | 673, 333,408 |
|  | 6.895 | 1,136,033, 13 | 168,2 | 169,686,0 | 412,460,00 | 820 |
| Percentage of forty indus. tries to total.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $80 \cdot 3$ | 85.7 | 8.5 | 83.5 | $80 \cdot 1$ | 83. |

## 3.-The Manufactures of Ontario, 1925.

Ontario is the most important manufacturing province of the Dominion. The gross value of its mambactured products in 1925 represented ncirly 52 p.c. of those of the whole Dominion, while those of Quebec, the second province in importance in this respect, amounted to about 28 p.e. This premier position in manufacturing has been fairly miformly maintaimed by Ontario over a long period, as the following percentages show:-in 1924,52 p.e.; 1923, 52 p.e.; 1920,50 pe.; 1918,53 p.c.; 1910,50 p.c. ; 1900, 50 p.c.; 1890,51 p.c. and 1880,51 p.c. Thus, in spite of the rapid industrial development in recent years in other provinces auch as Quebec, Jritish Columbia and Manitoba, Ontario is maintaining a manufacturing production more than equal to that of the remainder of the Dominion.

The automobile manufacturing industry of Ontario in 1925 came first in the value of its products, which amounted to $\$ 1 \$ 0,835,380$, as eompared with $\$ 104,-$ 522,309 for the flour and grist-milling industry, which held second place. Other important industries in descending order, with the vahe of theiz products in 1925, were:-slanghtering and meat-packing, $\$ 94,427,211$; pulp and paper, $874,179,929$ As compared with 1924, autonobile munufacturing showed a gain of over 822 , $00(3,(0) 0)$ and advanved from second to first place. Flour and grist-mill products, which feld first place in 1924 , showed a reduction of over $\$ 1,500,000$. Slatughtering and meat-packing showed an inerease of over $\$ 16,000,000$ and pulp and paper manufacturing showed a slight increase over the figures for 1924.

As an indication of the greater diveraification of industry in Ontario as compared with Quclee, the percentage which the 40 lading industries bear to the total manufacturing of the province is higher in nearly every particular in Quebec than Ontario, especally in the capital employed and the umber of establishments and employees. This feature of industrial development in Ontario is nore marked if the ten leading imbustries be taken and comparisou made with provinces other than Quebee. Gutstanding among the industries in which the province of Ontario is pre-eminent is that of automobile monufacturing, which is carried on in this province alone. Other important industries in which Ontario leacls, with the percentage which its production bore to that of the Dominion in I025, are as follows:agricultural implements, 95 p.e.; leather tanuries, 85 p.e.; rubber goods, 79 p.e.; furniture and upholstering, 78 ].e.; fruit and vegetable canning, preserviug, cte., 69 p.c.; electric apparatus and supplies, 68 p.c.; cnstings and forgiugs, 60 p.c.; steel and rolled products, pig iron, etc., 63 p.c.; slaughtering and meat-packing, 58 p.c.; flour and grist-mill products, 56 p.e.
12.-Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of the Province of Ontario, 192.

| Induntries. | Fstab-lishmonts. | Crpital. | Employecs. | Salaries and Wares. | Cose ot Matarints. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | \$ | No | $\delta$ | \% | \$ |
| Antomoliles. <br> Flour and grist-nill protucte.. SHaughtoring and treat-packing Pulpurnl poiner <br> Rublier goods (incluiling footwear) | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 614 \\ 24 \\ 45 \end{array}$ | 74. $13,4,451$ <br> 20. 1122,8619 <br> 30, 352, 706 <br> $170,4132,14$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.301 \\ 3.154 \\ 5.488 \\ 10.4050 \end{array}$ | $17,249,270$$3,4 \times 3,177$ | 74, 166, 378 | 110. 835.380114.322 .300 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 14,452, 3 \% | 70. 7033,015 | 14, 147.211 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 31,673,039 | 74. 170.029 |
|  | 1.008 | $54.355,969$$10.953,677$ | 8.0905.369 | $\begin{array}{r} 10.7116 .439 \\ 5.258 .514 \\ 0 ., 657.360 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32,597,694 \\ & 48,791,824 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82,360,401 \\ & 61,674,408 \\ & 40,651,490 \end{aligned}$ |
| whas) <br> Rutwr and cheese <br> Eloct tic lizhe and powar |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 418 | 336.375.405 | 6,290 |  |  |  |
| Elortric lighe and power. <br> Electrical apparatus and supplies. <br> Castings and forgings. <br> Sawnills: <br> Hosiery, knit goods and gloves | $\begin{array}{r} 91 \\ 188 \\ 710 \\ 103 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53.513,573 \\ & 55.475 .604 \\ & 52.7550427 \\ & 35.810 .427 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.868 \\ 11.450 \\ 8,301 \\ 10.750 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.802,240 \\ 1+250,584 \\ 8.490,771 \\ 8.873 .932 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.12 \mathrm{R}, 801 \\ & 15,357,724 \\ & 22.073,392 \\ & 20,020,546 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40,052,860 \\ & +01,613,288 \\ & 36,11,672 \\ & 36,085,171 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

12. -Statistics of the Forty Leatlng Inilustries of the Province of Ontario, 1925 -concluded.

| Industries. | Estab-lishnuents. | Capital. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eme } \\ & \text { ployees } \end{aligned}$ | Salaries and Wrges. | Cost of Materinls. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Grose } \\ \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Products. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | \$ | No. | \$ | \% | 8 |
| Brest and other bakery prodinces | 877 | 15,459,468 | 5,888 | 6, 720,214 | 15,488,996 | 28,552,332 |
| Cloching, momen's factory. | 170 | 13.145.150 | 8.504 | 8,859,385 | 10, 110,263 | 28, 1094, 100 |
| Noi-ferrous metal misilig. |  | $30,604,160$ | 2.431 | 3,455. 254 | 5, 822,350 | 27,040,802 |
| Bisouits. confontionery und. chewing gum | 169 | 23. 6888.3 | 6.067 | 890.026 | 12.597.70 | 26.383 |
| Primitg amd publishing | 280 | 21,548.753 | 6.274 | 9.032, 199 | fi. 412,169 | 24.495.813 |
| Agriculatral inple mente | 43 | 79.115,114 | 7.143 | 8,629,477 | 10, 613,864 | 23,361,259 |
| Planimg mils, sasth and door factories. | 338 | 27,431,87.3 | 5.213 | 5,931,848 | 13.105. 619 | 22.624.982 |
| Steel and rolicd products, pig iros. ctc. | 14 | 51.302,949 | 2,457 | 4,321.004 | 11.057, 354 | 22,349,471 |
| Leather canneries | 36 | 25.110 .814 | 3,046 | 3.377.000 | 15,381,967 | 22,309.980 |
| Acits, alkulies, saths and com. prosised caskis | 18 | 25,997, 700 | 1.654 | 2,425.12] | 11.239.962 |  |
| Furnitare sthel npholetering | 208 | 27.754.802 | 6.785 | 7,204.222 | 7.722.307 | 21,124.354 |
| Sheet metal prokiuts | 67 | 17.133.83409 | 3,723 | 4,425, 620 | 10.932, 009 | 20, 892.6 fH 4 |
| Petroleum prodrets | 7 | 16, ¢69, 751 | 1,824 | 2,797, 731 | 15, 808, 948 | 20,425, 454 |
| Machinery | 111 | 36,0108,205 | 4.827 | 6, 234,1639 | 6. 253.284 | 18,962,328 |
| Printitge and booklinding | 357 | 17,127,299 | 4.903 | 6.203.828 | 5.115,235 | 16,129,472 |
| Eruit ami vegotable canning. evzumatimg. Ete | 104 | 19.662,953 | 4,761 | 1,984,016 | 9,056.761 | 18.711.169 |
| Cotronsarn med cloth........ | 16 | 16.652, 639 | 4.338 | 3,453. 671 | 8.313 .478 | 14, 221.113 |
| Clothing, men's fuctory | 54 | 7.702. 767 | 3,5611 | 4,528,709 | 6, 005,462 | 14,037.515 |
| Brase and copper producta | 58 | 12,885, 924 | 2,744 | 3,411,067 | 8.1522 .255 | 14.035.823 |
| Bront: and shions (leather) | 81 | 10,243,275 | 4. 110 | 4.206. 212 | 6. 224.560 | 13, in64. 274 |
| Wroble eloth | 42 | 18.128.132 | 3.582 | 3,312,769 | 7,773,375 | 12.982, 56.3 |
| 1 fardware nat tools | 79 | 19,481,285 | 4,05i; | 4, 649.173 | 4,431,803 | 12,822.590 |
| Contertseal tuilk | 20 | 8,274.389 | 694 | 854,304 | 8,735,270 | 12,072, 1118 |
|  |  | 11.076.202 |  | 1,565, 844 |  |  |
| Railuay rolling stock | 12 | 22,.621.459 | 3.859 | 5. 1998.145 | 5.388 .087 | 10,405.5\%1 |
| Autos entriesupplies. | 43 | 8.485 .468 | 1,801 | 2,372,531 | 5,871.548 | 10.385. 1045 |
| Itithogranhing atul engraving | 68 | 11.067 .243 | 2,068 | 4, 4.34 .348 | 3, 134.214 | 10.322, 625 |
| Paints, pig'uelltrind varnishes | 29 | (1,993,844 | 902 | 1,345.976 | 5,400,476 | 9.600. 171 |
| Boxem atal hage, paper ........ | 61 | 4.914.181 | 2,508 | 2.544.4.8 | 4.693.200 | 9.32 .1151 |
| Total. forty leading industries.. | 6. 852 | 1.540. IR3,017 | 201, 4.55 | 238,691. 251 | 68, 212,128 | 1,226,903,473 |
| Grand Total, allindustries | 3,386 | 1,925,593,492 | 262,483 | 767, 301.007 | 828, 339,668 | 1,527,155,460 |

## 4.-The Manufactures of the Prairie Provinces, 1925.

The flour-milling industry is outstanding among the manufactures of the Praitie Provinces. During 1925, as will be seen from Table 13, the gross value of the products of flour-mills was greater in each instance than that of any other industry and amounted to $\$ 19,450,481$ in Manitoba, $\$ 12,46 \mathrm{~s}, 343$ in Saskatchewan and $\$ 16,213,735$ in Allberta, a combined tatal of over 23 p.c. of the gross value of products of manufactures in these provinces. The second industry in point of gross production is slaughtering and meat-packing, with products valued at \$18,860,389 in Manitoba and $\$ 14,538,881$ in Alberta. Butter and cheese-making showed a gross value of production of $\$ 8,092,802$ in Manitoba, $\$ 7,373,498$ in Saskatchewan and $\$ 8,188,104$ in Alberta.

The importance of these industries, based on the natural resources of the Prairic Provinces as grain-growing and cattle-raising areas, is evident. Attention may also be drawn to the generation of electric light and power in all three provinces and to the production of petroleum in Alberta.

## 13.-Statistks of Ten Leading Industries of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta,

 1925.

 rolling atook. The statiscies for thene indust ries atre inctuled in the grand total.

MANTOOBA.

| Industries. | Estab-lishricntim. | Capiut. | Fimployees. | Saslnries nnd Wages. | Cont of Materials. | Grose Vrue of Produets. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flonr and grist-mill pmoluets., | No. 30 | $8.530 .119$ | No 597 | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 30.337 \end{array}$ | $17.368 .835$ | 19.450 .481 |
| Shaughterine unt mest-packiag | 30 | 6,115, 724 | 1.358 | 1.679, 1.88 | 14.703, 604 | 18,8(4). 389 |
| linilwsy molling stock........ | 3 | 8.485 .115 | 1,338 | 5.635,031 | 3,610 046 | (1), 86, 16.162 |
| Putter and l hreese | 63 | 2.7mi, 859 | 813 | 1.1414, 12.15 | 5.229.282 | 8.1802 .802 |
| lagse, eottonamd jute | 4 | 2.043 .539 | 284 | 20\% 704 | 4,232.485 | 5.022. 0185 |
| Electric light and pow | 37 | 35, 6141, 35.4 | 872 | 1.311.313 |  | 4.717,118 |
| 1 Ireweries. | 7 | 3. ©64. 812 | 444 | 505. 416 | 1,005, 916 | 4. 1477.459 |
| Print ing antl publishling | 64 | 3.278 .810 | 1.015 | 1.633.080 | 948,375 | 4.255.575 |
| Printing and hooklomiling | 55 | 3.180,507 | 1,125 | 1.478.276 | 1.294.179 | 3,5\%1,264 |
| Bread and other bakery products. | 64 | 1.812,084 | 616 | 7711.350 | 1.590, 873 | 3.303,467 |
| Tutal, ten leauling fmilustrles | 3.0 | 73,509,846 | 11,356 | 13,421,420 | 30, 18, 397 | 81, 55-4, 203 |
| Grand Total, all industries | 769 | 120,362.288 | 24,023 | 25.296. 173 | ग1, ©s3.113 | 144.145, 763 |
| SAskatcollw |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flour unt grist-mill prorlucts. | 61 | 4,210.715 | 569 | 801.222 | 10.580.643 | 12.469,343 |
| Butter and chepse.... | 78 | 3.483 .283 | 604 | 759.356 | 4,910,480 | 7.373, 408 |
| 1:lectrin light and power | 134 | \%. 818.507 | 4.4 | 1605.8.84 |  | 2.8062 .368 |
| Printing amel publishirig.... | 110 | 2,573.710 | 673 | 1.116,978 | 015,692 | 2,851,539 |
| Bremsl ind other lakery produets. | 96 | 1,210,027 | 345 | 422,321 | 862.885 | 1.785. 181 |
| Pluting mills, sash and door factories. | 14 | 1,278,104 | 265 | 320,897 | 865, 674 | 1, 126.875 |
| Breweriex.............in | 3 | 926.033 | 73 | 101,834 | 403,117 | 779,373 |
| Dyeing, clonning and bundry work | 14 | 479.615 | 223 | 221.252 | 81,806 | 497. 194 |
| Sawnills. | 12 | 683.538 | 220 | 137.31 B | 195.913 | 371.189 |
| Aeratel waters | 10 | 553,892 | 74 | 84.303 | 151.072 | 359.290 |
| Tutal, fen leading indus- irles | 511 | 24,168,324 | 3.490 | 4,371,293 |  | 30, 474, 780 |
| Grand Total, all industries | 459 | 31,602,508 | 4,40? | 5,755.639 | 24.3n⿻, 581 | 111.053.278 |
| A L,BE:RTA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flour und grist-minil protucts..d | 65 | 6.929.787 |  | 764, 708 | 13, 4600 , 16:4 | 16,213.735 |
| Slaught ering and meat -packing | 3 | 5, $711, \mathrm{Bat}$ | 1.217 | 1. 9156.448 | 11,321, 844 | 14.538.881 |
| Rutter atul cherrse. | 103 | 2, 1152.1177 | 631 | 707. 381 | B. 153,468 | 8.188 .104 |
| Petroleuri products. | 4 | 5,431,170 | 227 | 477.1.757 | 3.742.372 | 5.458, 412 |
| Breweries |  | 6. 5314.835 | 362 |  | 1.515.834 | 4.578 .295 |
| 1 lectric light and power. | 76 | 14,946,921 | 573 | 857.138 |  | 3:533,728 |
| Bread and other bakery products. |  | 1,424,502 |  | 55\%, isi | -1,200,603 | 2.323. 276 |
| Printing and publishing . | 53 | 2. 000.027 | 458 | 74.1900 | 442. 140) | 2, 254.146 |
| Riscuits and confectionery | 13 | 605.0ns | 158 | 1711,762 | 483,915 | 1.067 .752 |
| Saw mills.... ........ | 43 | 1.302, 774 | 468 | 363.773 | 442.213 | ! 400.593 |
| Total, ten Itading Indus- Iries ..................... | 185 | 48, 434, 902 | 5,173 | 6,831,385 | 38,802, 626 | 59,357,922 |
| Grand Total, all Industres) | 781 | 69,805,818 | 9,364 | 11.785.604 | 13,835,510 | 75,113.517 |

## 5.-The Manufactures of British Columbia, 1925. ${ }^{1}$

British Columbia was in 1925 the third must important manufacturing province in the Dominion, producing goods to a gross value of $\$ 218,775,835$. Ahuost 25 p.c. of this production, or $\$ 53,851,612$, is seen in Table 14 to be that of the stw-milling industry; the predominance of forest products industries in the industrial life of

[^5]the province is emphasised if to this figure be added $\$ 15,436,666$, the gross value of products of the pulp and paper industry, and $\$ 2,970,718$, that of the planing mills and sash and door factories. Second in importance among the industries of the province is that of fish-curing and pracking, with a gross value of products of $\$ 19,760,631$, followed by the pulp and paper industry, electric light and power generation and slauglatering and meat-packing.

## 14.-Statistics of Hifteen Leading Industries of Eritish Columbia, 1925.

 establishments in eath industrss. are: non-fermam- metal smeleirg, mgar retining and petmeum products. The sfatistics for these industries are indoshed in the grand totad


## 4.-Principal Factors in Manufacturing Production.

## 1.-Capital Employed.

In an retrospective study of capital employed in Canadian manufactures since 1900, the remarkable increase denotes rapid growth in industrial operations. Fronu 1900 to 1905 the capital increased from $\$ 46,900,000$ to $\$ 833,900,000$, and advanced to $\$ 1,958,700,000$ in 1915. During this perind returns were received from estab)lishments with 5 hands and over, and while the rise of wholesale prices did not exceed 37 p.e., the capital employed in mamufuetures increased nearly 340 p.e.

The capital investment in 1925 in all estuhlishments irrespective of the number of employees was $\$ 3,801,3099,981$, as conpared with $\$ 3,538,813,760$ in 1924 and $\$ 3,163,020,358$ in 1921 , an increase of 19.4 p.c. in 4 years.

The provincial distribution of the manulactures of Canada may be illustrated hy the investments of capital. Capital employed in Ontario during 1920 was 49.5 p.c. of the total, $50-6$ p.c. in $1921,52 \cdot 3$ p.e. in $1922,52 \cdot 5$ p.e. in $1923,51.8$ p.c. in 1924 and 50.4 p.c. in 1925. The percentage employed in the plants of Quebec was $30 \cdot 5$ in $19120,30 \cdot 8$ in $1921,29.9$ in $1922,29 \cdot 9$ in $1922,29.5$ in 1924 and 29.9 in 1925. Rritish Columbia held third phace in 1925 with a capital of 8.3 p.c. of the total, while Manitoha, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick followed in the order named, with proportions of between 2 p.c. and 4 p.c. each. (Table 15.)

From a survey of the industrial groups in which the capital of the country is invested, it appears that the wood and paper group led in 1925, with an investment of 23.8 p.c. of the total. Leaving the miscellaneous group out of consideration, the iron and steel group was second with 14.9 p.e., and the vegetable products group third with 11.5 p.c. The proportion of the capital employed ly the miscellaneous group, including the electric power industry, increased from 18.4 p.c. in 1921 to 21.8 p.c. in 1925 (Table 16).

The statistics of capital employed in the manufacturing industries are of interest in deducing the propertions of fixed and liquid assets. In 1021, lands, buildings and machinery constituted 60 p.c. of the total capital, while in 1923 the proportion had increased to 64 p.e., in 1024 to 65 p.c. and in 1925 to 66 p.c. The fixed assets amounted to $\$ 2,525,173,575$ in 1925 , while quirk assets, including the materials on hand, stock in proeess, cash and sundries, were valued at $\$ 1,283,-$ 136,406 . Details by industrial groups and by proviners are given in Table 17.

## 15.-Provinclal Distribution of Capital employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, in Percentates, 1918-1925.

| I'rovinces. | 1918. | 1019. | 1030. | 1921. | 1823. | t933. | 1424. | t928. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prince Lidward Istand | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | $0 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Novasinotia | $4 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | 4.2 | $3 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| New Brunswick | 2.5 | 2. 8 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Quelsee ........ | 28.5 | 29.3 | 30.5 | 30.8 | 29.6 | 29.9 | 29.5 | 29.8 |
| Cmtario | 49.8 | 49.0 | 49.5 | 50.6 | 52.3 | 52.5 | 51.8 | 50.1 |
| Manitoba. | $3 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Saskatchewna | $1 \cdot 2$ | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.11 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Alberta | $2 \cdot 0$ | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Britisl, Columbia | 8.1 0.1 | 8.4 | 6.3 | 8.8 | 6.5 | 8. 5 | 7.1 | $8 \cdot 3$ |
| Total | $100 \cdot$ | 1000 | 180.0 | 100.0 | 100. | $100 \cdot$ | $100 \cdot 0$ | 1880 |

16.-Distrlbuthon of Capital employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canasia, by Industrial Gronps and Percentages, 1924 and 1925.

| Inchustrial Groups. | 1934. |  | 1925. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Amount. | 1 Perceat. aga. | Amount. | Percent8ge. |
|  | 5 | p.c. | 1 | p.c. |
| Vegetable prorlucts Anitusl prorluetr... | 414.922 .618 208.468 .466 | 11.7 5.8 | $439,490,784$ $210,015,438$ | 11.3 8.8 |
| Testile products. | 29e, 665. $9+2$ | 8.4 | 305. 776.409 | 8.1 |
| Wieol and puper | 889.307 .231 | 24.8 | 20]7. 204.538 | 23.8 |
| Irousanl its prolucts. | 5.5.924.351 | 15.1 | 517.912 .477 | 14.9 |
| Son-sermus metal | 114.354.971 | $3 \cdot 2$ | 181, 3100,427 | 4.8 |
| - Chen-metats nde mallied produets | 128.415. 41085 | 6.7 | 234.823 .8358 126.483 .348 | 6.3 3.3 |
| Miscellaneous industrics ..... | 725.063 .861 | 20.8 | 830.002, 10303 | 21.8 |
| Tolal | 3.588.813.460 | 100. | 7, 808, 34, 381 | 100 |

17.-Forms of ('apital employed in the Manufacturing Industrics of Canada, by Provinces and by Grouis of Industries, 1925.

| Desaription. | Number of estathish ments. | Fixerl Cbpital. lancl. buildings: nuchinery, etc. | Working [ andital, |  | Total capital. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Materiale on hatil, stocks in process andel tuiseetlateons silpplies. | Cash, trading and operating accountr and bills reveivable. |  |
|  | No. | \$ | \$ | § | \$ |
| Grand Total. | 22,391 | 2,525,187,573 | 684,918,888 | 588,31\% ${ }^{\text {\% }}$, 578 | 3, $808,309,581$ |

(A) 13 Y PlROVINCES.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Erince Fidward fsiand | 318 | 1,685,453 | 4 6.6. $3: 13$ | 424.681 | 2. 576.17\% |
| Vovar Scolia. | 1.184 | 94, 655 . 4005 | 13.571.152 | 9.103. 430 | 117.324, 431 |
| N-ur Rrunspick. | 86 ! | 62, 125, 258 | 19, 24, 95\% | 10.142, 118 | (11.509, 473 |
| Quelece | 6, 945 | 77\%,375, 177 | 195,373, 413 | 163, 28.3, 643 | 1,130, 033, 133 |
| (minrio | 9.386 | 1.207, 018.214 | 381, 268. 113 | 337, 22\% , 175 | 1,925,594, 482 |
| Maritoba | 768 | 86.315 .580 | 19.168, 008 | 14,678. 590 | 120,302.238 |
| Sinckatehewan | 650 | 22, 676, 021 | 5.307.343 | 3.624.402 | 31. 607.3918 |
| Allypra | 744 | 49.922.143 | 12.01f,037 | 7.807. 568 | 60, 845.848 |
| 13ritish Columbia and Yukon | 1.484 | 233, 123,361 | 48,505.75\% | 11.865, 170 | $313,444,283$ |

(B) $13 Y$ 1NDITATRIAL, CiROUPS.


## 2.-Employment in Manufactures.

The total number of persons engaged in those maufacturing industries of Canada for which statistics were obtained in 1925 was in that year 544,225 , as compared with 508,503 in the same industries in 1924 and 525,267 in 1923.1 The 1925 employees included 77,623 salaried employees, this figure being obtained from the manufacturers at the end of each year, and 466,602 wage-earners, the average number employed, as derived from the manufurturers' records of numbers on the pay-rolls on the 15 th of cach of the twelve months.

The number of sataried employees and of wage-earners, as thus ascertained, is given for each of the years since 1917 , the year of the first annuat census of manufacturing production, in Table 18. Then, taking the percentage of those emploved in each year to those employed in 1917, and dividing it into the volume of manufacturing production in each year (see Table 4 for method used in oltaining this figure), the quotient gives a tentative conclusion regarding the efficiency of production per person employed in years subsequent to 1917, as compared with that year. llow far the increased efficiency may he due to the use of improved apptiances of production, (the horse-power used per wage-earner employed increased from 3.04 in 1917 to 6.29 in 1925), how far to increased efficiency in the employees and how far to improvenents in methods of organization, is a problem whieh cannot be solved for the country as a whole with our present information. It may, however, be

[^6]possible for those having intimate knowledge of the busincss of individual firms to solve this problem with approximnte accuracy for their own particular plants. The table here published may be considered as supplying satisfactory evidence of a general gain in volume of production per person employed. In this connection it should be remembered, however, that in 1917, owing to the large numbers overseas, many persons of low efficiency were being employed, their inefficiency being at the tinie concealed by the prevailing inflation of prices.
18.-Salaried and Wage-earning Fmployees In the Manufacturing Industries of Canaila, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficlency of Production. 191亏-1925.

| Yeare. | Siduried Employees | WingeFarners. | Total Limployees | 13ercentige. of 大urstror of Binploy: ouss malntive to 1817. | Index Nutnber of Vinlutne of Mif'd. Prodtatr. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eifficiency } \\ & \text { Prodluction. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | No. | No. | 1 c |  |  |
| 1917 | 68.726 | 552,968 | 621,694 | 100.0 | 100.0 | $100 \cdot 0$ |
| 1 1 18. | 70.706 | 347.699 | 1118, 303 | 00. 5 | 102-1 | $102 \cdot 0$ |
| 1919. | 83.081 | 529,327 | 811.004 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 100.0 |
| 1930. | 83,015 | 5216,571 | 600, 526 | 98.1 | 95.2 | 97.0 |
| 1921. | 7.4.573 | 341.203 | 455,076 | 73.4 | 87.4 | 119 -1 |
| 1022 | Fib, 040 | 3688390 | 474,437 | 78-3 | $97 \cdot 8$ | 1:38-2 |
| 1023 | 75.273 | 445,994 | 525,26i7 | 84.5 | 100.8 | $128 \cdot 4$ |
| 1924 | 74i, 230 | 432, 273 | 508, 503 | 81.8 | 104.7 | 128.0 |
| 1928 | 77. 023 | 466, 002 | 544.225 | $8 \% \cdot 3$ | 112.4 | 128.5 |

Statistics of employment in manufacturing industries during 1925, derived from the census of manufactures, are shown in Table 5 of this section.

According to these statistics, the 22,331 establishments covered employed 77,623 salaried employees and 466,602 wage-earners, a total of 544,225 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 143 were classed as salary earners and 857 as wage-earners; the former earned 24.0 p.c. and the latter 76.0 p.c. of the total amoment paid out as remumeration for services.

Provincial Distribution of Employees in 1925.-An analysis of the returns by provinees shows that 42,159 or $54 \cdot 3$ p.e. of all employees on salaries were employed in Ontario; of this number 31,644 were males and 10,515 were fernales. The proportion that the male salary workers in Ontario bore to the total number of such workers was 52.4 p.e., while female office employees constituted $61 \cdot 0$ p.c. of the total. In Quebec, which, with 20,944 persons, recorded the second largest number of salaried workers, were situated 27.9 p.c. of the mate and 23.6 p.c. of the femate salaried employees. British Colunbia also luad a higher proportion of male than female sularied employees, having 0.3 p.e. of male to $4 \cdot 3$ p.e. of femme sulary earners. Of the total salaries, $\$ 77,806,238$ or $54 \cdot 3$ p.e. was reported in Ontario, $\$ 39,349,016$ or 26.9 p.e. in Quebec, and $\$ 8,793,457$ or $5 \cdot 9$ p.e. in Pritish Cohml, in.

The male wage-earners numbered 359,595 and the fomme 107,$007 ; 47 \cdot 7$ p.c. of the former and 45.6 p.c. of the latter were employed in Ontario. Quehee manufacturers reported 29.5 p.c. of the males as compared with 38.4 p.c. of the females, while British Columbia had 9.4 p.e. of the males and $5 \cdot 0$ p.c. of the females. As to earnings, Ontario firms paid out 50.5 p.c. of the total, Qucbee 28.6 p.e. and British Columbia 8.8 p.c.

Distribution by Industries.-The wood and paper industries, with 17,197 persons, reported a larger number of salaried employees than any other group, having 22.2 p.c. of the total and paying 22.9 p.c. of the aggregata salaries; 23.7
p.c. of the total wage-earners belonged to this group, which paid out $25-5$ p.c. of the wages. Only 8.5 p.c. of the total females working for wages were in the wood and paper industries, as compared with 28.2 p.c. of the total number of men on wages. The textile industries came next in order in respect of workers, hnving $18 \cdot 6$ p.c. of the wage-earners, who earned $14 \cdot 6$ p.c. of the wages; the number of femule workers in these industries formed 48.1 p.c. of the total females and the males only 9.8 p.c. of the aggregate of male wage-carners. In the iron and steel group, 16.7 p.c. of the total workers were paid 20.6 p.c. of the total wages. The number of men employed in these industries constituted 20.9 p.c. of the total male wage-earners in 1925 , while only $2 \cdot 6$ p.c. of the total female wage-earners were engaged in iron and stoel plants.

## 19.-Percentagus of Male and Female Fimployees on Salarles and Wages, by Provinces and Groups of Industries, 1925.

| Provinces and Groups, | Fimplayeres on Salnitos. |  | Sularies. | Jimplovecs on Wagus. |  | Wagen. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Miales. | Fernales. |  | Mnles. | Fernales. |  |
| Phovincris. | pe. | pe. | p.c. | p.e. | p.c. | p.c. |
| Prince Lidwaril Island. | $0 \cdot 3$ | 0.2 | $0 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Sova krotia. | $2 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 0$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 10$ | $2 \cdot 1$ |
| Nıw Brunmwick | $2 \cdot 2$ | 1.8 | $2 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | 3.4 | $2 \cdot 4$ |
| (juthees | 27.8 | 23.0 | $26 \cdot 9$ | 29.5 | 38.4 | $28 \cdot 6$ |
| ( 1 anario. | 52.4 | 81.0 | $5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3$ | 47.7 | $45 \cdot 6$ | $50 \cdot 5$ |
| Minitolua | $4 \cdot 6$ | 4.0 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 4.1 |
| Suskaselcewan. | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.8 | $0 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 8$ |
| Alherts | 2.7 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 1.8 |
| British: Colunbian and Yukon. | $6 \cdot 3$ | 4-3 | 5.9 | 0.4 | $5 \cdot 0$ | 8.8 |
| Total | $100 \cdot 0$ | 100.0 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 109.0 | 100. | 108 |
| Isdiahtrlal Cimoups. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vegetnble protuets. | $12 \cdot 7$ | $12 \cdot 2$ | 13.0 |  |  | 12.0 |
| Animal products. | 14.1 | 9.8 | $10 \cdot 9$ | $10 \cdot 7$ | 14.0 | 8.8 |
| Testile proluces. | 8.8 | 14.7 | $10 \cdot 7$ | 4.8 | 48.1 | 14.6 |
| Woot anil paper..... | 24.2 | 22.1 | 22.9 | 28.2 | 8.5 | 25.5 |
| fron and its jrotusts. | 16.0 | 12.6 | 17.0 | 20.9 | 2.6 | $20 \cdot 6$ |
| Nor-ferrous metals.... | 6.5 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 6.7 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 3.4 | 5.8 |
| Non-zuemallie unimerala........ | 4.3 | $3 \cdot 7$ | 1.1 | $5 \cdot 7$ | $0 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 3$ |
| Chenciealis sud stlime products. | 4.7 | 5.8 | $5 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | 2.2 |
| Miscellaneots juhatrien.. | 10.8 | $9 \cdot 7$ | $9 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 5$ | 1.6 | $5 \cdot 2$ |

Monthly Record of Employment in Manufactures, 1925.-A monthly record of the number of ware-tarners, by sex, employed in Canadian manuftetures, as compiled by the Census of Industry, is given in Tahle 20, which shows that the peak of employnient was in September, when manufacturing generally was at a high level. The number engaged in factories increased steadily from the beginning of 1925 until June; during July and August less activity was reported, while employment reached its maximun in the following month. During this period of almost continuous expansion, 70,914 persons were added to the pay rolls of the reporting manufacturers.

Whila employment for male operatives expanded from the beginning of the year to its maximum in June, the number of female workers was greatest in October, chiefly on account of seasonal activity in the vegetable and fruit-preserving group, which employs a consideralile proportion of women. Textiles, the one group in which the majority of workers are women, also reported more than average employment during the autumn.
20.-Total Number of Wage-earners employed In the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Months, $182 \overline{0}$.

| Months. | Males. | Femalen. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January. | 310,598 | 90,940 | 401.538 |
| February | 318.517 | 93.449 | 411.986 |
| Marel. April. | 330,806 347455 | 95,186 96.277 | 425.992 |
| May | 366, $9 \times 6$ | 89.125 | 46f, 114 |
| June. | 371,057 | 99.517 | 471.174 |
| July. | 3688. 404 | 98.208 | 467.012 |
| Aupust. | 365. $\times$ \% 76 | 99, 408 | stin. $7^{8 / 4}$ |
| September | 360, 270 | 106. 182 | 472,452 |
| Wetoter. | 369.066 | 106,215 | 470,281 |
| November. | 348, 721 | 101, 705 | 452, 426 |
| Decmubier. | 337,805 | 100,053 | 437,658 |

Days in Operation and Hours Worked.-During 1925, each plant, on the average, operated full time 230 days. The average day was 8.9 hours. The time in operation and the average number of hours worked are shown by provinces and industrial groups in Table 21.
21.-Number of Days in Operation and of Hours worked per Shift In the Manufactures of Cauada, by Probinces and Giroups, 1925.

| I'rowinces and Groups. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \begin{array}{l} \text { Eatabisisi- } \\ \text { ments. } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | Time in Operation-Number of Days. |  |  | A verage Dsays in [F:s] Tinse C.pernseion prot Estublish. ment. | Average <br> Roury <br> Worked per Slift. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Full } \\ & \text { time. } \end{aligned}$ | Part time. ${ }^{2}$ | Idle. ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| Provinces. <br> Prince Edward Island. <br> Nova Scotie <br> New lirunswick <br> Qneber. <br> Ontario <br> Manitoba <br> Sa-katchesman <br> Allierta <br> Britisis Columbia and Yukon <br> Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.184 | 208, 923.3 | - | - | 118 | 8.8 8.0 |
|  | 849 | 146, (19? | - |  | 170 | 9.4 |
|  | B. 905 | 1. 533.424 \| | - |  | 220 | 9.1 |
|  | 9,386 | 2.281.471 | - |  | 343 | $8 \cdot 9$ |
|  | 760 | 206, 1463 | - | - | 289 | 8.5 |
|  | 450 | 181.404 | - |  | 279 | 8.8 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 734 } \\ 1.434 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 196.451 348.975 | - |  | ${ }_{24}^{268}$ | 8.6 |
|  | 1.434 | 348.975 | - |  | 243 | 8.6 |
|  | 22,231 | 8,143.208 | - | - | 220 | 8.9 |
| - Indunthal Groutbs. | 4.558 | 1.107,305 | 90, 82! | 207.030 | 243 | 9-2 |
| Aninval proilucts. | 4.892 | 1.044. 52.5 | 25, 16: | 15,971 | 213 | 8.8 |
| Textile prolucta | 1, 1.40 | 413.546 | 42, 037 | 30.611 | 25. | 8.9 |
| Wood and maper. | 6. 85 | 1,262. 56.3 | 82.617 | 866,425 | 190 | $8 \cdot 0$ |
| fron and it. profucts | 1,075 | 310.15 |  |  | 288 | 8.8 |
| Noa-fermus metals. | 378 | 109, 058 |  |  | 288 | 8.8 |
| Non-metallic unimerals...... | 1.181 |  | - | - | 23.3 | Q. 3 |
| Chemicals nad altion produce | 510 | 143.513. |  | 11.0 | 281 | 8.8 |
| Miscellancous induetries.... | 1.435 | 476. 861 | $0.75 \%$ | 11.040 | 332 | 8.7 |

- Information on theec pointas ja ineomplete for a nunsber of inchastrial groups.


## 3.-Wages and Salaries in Canadian Manufacturing lndustries, 1925.

The total amount disbursed by manufacturers in salaries and wages during 1925 was $\$ 596,015,171$ mid to 544,225 workers, as compared with $\$ 559,884,045$ paid to 508,503 persons in 1924 , and $\$ 571,470,028$ puid to 525,267 emplovees in 1923. Of the 1925 aggregate, $\$ 143,056,516$ or $24 \cdot 0$ p.c. was paid to 77,623 salaried employees who constituted 14.3 p.c. of the total number, and $\$ 452,958,655$ or $76 \cdot 0$ p.c. was paid in wages to 466,602 wage-earners, who formed 85.7 p.c. of the aggregate number of employees.

The average salary paid in the mamufacturing industries during 1925 was $\$ 1,843$, compared with $\$ 1,831$ in 1924, $\$ 1,824$ in 1923 and $\$ 1,791$ in 1922 . The average wage paid wats 8971 in 1925, 8972 in 1924, 8959 in 1923 and 8939 in 1922.

The increase of 7.8 p.c. recorded in aggregate wages in 1925 , as compared with the preceding year was accompanied by a 7.9 p.c. gain in the number of operatives employed, while the average wage showed practically no change. Emplovees on salaries increused loy 1.8 p.e. and nggregate salaries by 2.5 p.c., while average salaries advanced by 0.7 p.c.

The proportion of female wageearners per 1,000 was 229 and of male operatives 771 during 1925, while in each 1,000$)$ salary earners 222 were women and 788 were men. These proportions were practieally the same as in the preceding year. The number of male sulary carners increased by 1.6 p.e. in 1925 as compared with 1924, while there was a gain of 2.5 p.e. in the number of women office help enployed. The percentages of increase among wage-earners were 7.93 for the males and $7 \cdot 96$ for the females.

Average Earnings, by Provinces, of Persons Employed in Manufac-tures.-Table 22 shows the number of salary and wage-earners and the average salaty and wate paid in 1925 by manufacturnes in the various provinces, ulso atverage tarnings in 1924.

There were successive rises in ayerage salaries from Prino lidwatrd Islund to Quelee, while the mean in Ontario, unlike that in 1924, was slighty hower than in (Quebec. In the Prairie Provinces, the averages wore also smather, expecially in Saskatchewan, where salaries were, on the whole, belon those in New Brunswick. In British Columbia and the Yukon the average, at \$1,925, was higher than elsewhere in Catada. In (ontario 61 p.e. of the total female salary carners were employed, as compared with 52 p.e. of the total male salaried workers; in Quebee and British Columhia, on the other hand, the proportion of women workers was luwer than that of men.

As in 1923 and 1924, there were steaty increases in average wages from the eastern provinces through to saskatchewat, where the mean for the year, $\$ 1,16{ }^{\circ}$, was the highest in the Dominion, heing $\$ 156$ greater than the general average. In that province, where the munher employed in mamifuturing was not large, there was an usuilly smasl proportion of women workers, while many of the mate employees wore engaged in the better-paid wood and paper, electric light and power industries. In the four provinees sitnated to the east, average whers in manufacturing were lower thatn the mean for the Dominion, white from Ontario westward the opposite was the case.

The seasenal nature of some of the leading manufact ures, notul) fy fish-preserving and lumbering, tended to reduce the nean wage in the Martime Provinces. Those industries, in which $37-1$ p.e. of the reported employees were engaged, workecl on the average only 92 and 97 days respeetively during 1925. Queber, in whith the mean wage was below the gencral average, reported a larger proportion of female workers than the other provinces; of these a considerable number were empheyed in the textile, food and other industries. That province had 38.4 pae. of the total momber of women emplosed in manufacturing in the Dominion, as compared with 29.5 p.e. of the aggregate male operatives, but the $31 \cdot 6$ p.e. of the total wagemmers reported in Quebee received only 28.6 p.e. of the total wages.

On the other hand，in Ontario，where the mean was higher than the general average， 47.7 p．c．of the total males and $45 \cdot 6$ p．c．of the total females，or 47.2 p．c．of the general ：ugregate，were paid 50.5 p．c．of the total wages disbursed．The fact that average wages in Alherta and British Columbia were lower than in Saskatchewan was partly a result of the seasonal nature of some of the industries in these provinces， especially fish and fruit－preserving ：nd sawmilling in British Columbia．

22．－Employees on Salaries and Wages In Manufacturing Industries and Average Salary and Wage，by Provinees， 1924 and $19: 5$.

| I＇rovinces． |  Sibliries． |  |  | Aいいまば sularies． |  | Jimplovere ar Wagen． |  |  | Average Wagos． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mixale． | Eomale． | Total． | 1025 | 1924. | Male． | Fermalo． | Total． | 1825. | 1884. |
|  | No． | No． | No | \＄ | 8 | No． | No． | No． | \＄ | \＄ |
| Prinee EAlward Islund | 16.3 | 27 | 1916 | 705 | 803 | 1．227 | 900 | 2，［37 | 198 | 192 |
| Nosas Sodia | 1，18＊ | 360 | 1， 545 | 1.526 | 1.502 | 13．713 | 3．24 | 15，020 | 647 | 638 |
| New Ibrunmwick | 1．313 | 331 | 1．444 | 1．748 | 1．708 | 12.010 | 3，621 | 15， 531 | 7411 | 788 |
| （quelsee | 16．1336 | 4.078 | 20， 204 | 1．852？ | 1．427 | ！01． 149 | 41.142 | 147．341 | 885 | 883 |
| （）ntario | 31． 684 | 10.315 | 42．151 | 1．84f， | 1，854 | 171，564 | 48，\％（t） | $220.3 \geq 2$ | 1.042 | 1．039 |
| Manitoha | 2． 7.3 | liv3 | 3．His | 1．81 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 1，750 | 13，8．11 | 2．714 | 16．55．5 | 1.146 | 1.122 |
| Aa－kutchew\％s | 1．001 | 17R | 1．177 | 1． 6941 | 1．645 | 2，913 | ， 313 | 3． 295 | 1，367 | 1．209 |
| Alheottt | 1．634 | 332 | $1.96{ }^{\circ}$ | 1．747 | 1．831 | 6，380 | 1，OxM | 7．3n8 | 1． 123 | 1，108 |
| Yukon．． | 3.831 | 736 | $4.50{ }^{\circ}$ | 1．935 | 1，128 | 3？，670 | 5．302 | 38，981 | 1．034 | 1，148 |
| Canada | c9， 885 | 17．20 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 77．628 | 1，848 | 1．851 | 859，305． | 107，粷？ | 485，（192 | － 71 | 972 |

Average Earnings in 40 Leading industries．－Table 23 is a record of employees ly sex and of average salaries and wages paid in the 40 leading industries of Canada during 1925 ，toget her with the average number of days the establishments in each industry operated．Averages for 1924 are nlso given．

Averag：Salarics．－In 18 industries the average salaries were in excess of $\$ 2,000$ ；in 19 they ranged between $\$ 1,500$ and $\$ 2,000$ ，while in ondy three were they below $\$ 1,500$ during 1025．None of the four groups payisu the highest sularies －smoking and chewing tobaceo，rolled products，jig iron，steel products and forro－ alloys，sugar refining and leather tanning－reportal a proportion of female workers equal to the general percentage in the 40 industries，while the numbers employed were comparatively small．In the groups payine an avernge salary of over \＄2，000， only the automobile，castings and forgings，hardware and tools，paints and varnishes， hosiery ant knit goods and leather footwear industries employed more than the general pronertion of female office help．

The lowest salaries，ranging between $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 1,500$ ，were reported in the butter and cheese，fish－curing and packing and electric light and powsr industries， in all of which the percentage of women workers was below the average．Various factors contrihuted to reduce the mean yearly remuneration of these groups．Fish－ preserving plants operate during a very short active season；butter athd cheese factories，which also work below the average number of days，are mainly situated in small towns and country places，while the regularity of the work has an effect upon salaries in such establishments as electric light and power plants，many of which are also lecated in the smaller centres．

Average Wagrs．－The higheat wages，varying between $\$ 1,300$ and $\$ 1,800$ ， were paid in the mon－ferrous metal smelting，automobile，petroleum，electric light and power，rolled products，pig iron，steel products and ferro－alloys，acids，alkalies， salta and compressed gases，and printing and publishing industries，in all of which
the proportion of female workers was below the general average．In 15 iudustries， the wages paid averaged between $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 1,300$ ；in 16 groups，they averaged between $\$ 500$ ）and $\$ 1,000$ ；while in two highly seasonal industries－fish－curing and packing and fruit and vegetable canning－they were under 8500 ．In these two， the number of days in operation throughout the Dominion during 1925 averaged 98 and 154 respectively；the proportion of female workers was also high，being 42.3 p．c．in the former and 60.6 p．c．in the latter，as compared with the general pro－ portion o． 21.9 p．c．in the 40 industries．In the textile divisions wages gonerally were low，employees in men＇s dothing factories receiving the highest remmeration in the group．The proportion of women workers employed in these trades was large，while the number of days in operation was about the average．Sawmills worked on the average 101 days，employing only males，who were paid in average wage of $\$ 897$ during the season of 1925 ．

23．－Employees by Siex and Average Salaries and Wages paid in Forty Ieading Camadian Manufacturlng Industries during 1925，wlth Average Nimber of Dass operated by Plants in each Industry：

SALARIE

| Industries． | Employ＇ens on Sakries． |  |  | Avernge Salary |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male． | Farmic | Total． | 1825． | 1924. |
|  | No． | No． | No． | 8 | \＄ |
| Pulpanal paper． | 2.550 | 421 | 2，97！ | 2，304 | 2．81i |
| Flour and grist－maill procluets． | 8953 | 211 | 1． 164 | 1，859 | 1，805 |
| slaughearing an I merat－packing | 2，156 | 353 | 2.514 .3 | 1，4，19 | 1，885 |
| Sム以ーMils | 1．826 | 223 | 2.14 .4 | 2.022 | 1． 815 |
| Iutter rurl cheese． | 3， 350 | 53.1 | 4． 101 | 1，052 | 1.002 |
| Automabiles | 1，227 | 369 | 1，306\％ | 2， 216 | 9． 325 |
| Electric light and power | 4．562 | 1，164 | 5． 726 | 1，485 | 1． 462 |
| Tubber goot－（inclirding footwear） | 1，284 | 383 | 1．657 | 1．644 | 1，593 |
| Cotton sarn and cloth．．．．．．．．．．．． | 422 | 85 | 317 | 2． 503 | 2.360 |
| Sugar refineriom | 308 | 53 | 350 | 2.616 | 2． 490 |
| Castingr and forginge． | 1，733 | 483 | 2， 216 | 2，1015 | 1．962 |
| Brearl sind ather lmicery products | 551 | 232 | 7R2 | 1．58g | 1.534 |
| Fleet riesal spparatis－and inpplies | 2．37．1 | 826 | $3.2(4)$ | 1．765 | 1．753 |
| Non－ferrous inetat sumeting | 347 | 40 | 437 | 2.470 | 2.272 |
| Printing sotl publishing | 3，88！ | 1．4\％ | 5，360 | 1，614 | 1，578 |
| Thailwzy rolling mock | 1，44 | 100 | 1.54 | 2.018 | 1． 950 |
| I＇etroleuras． | 396 | 68 | 464 | 2，18i | 2， 108 |
| Ho－iery，knit goots and glove | 670 | 336 | 1．000 | 2，076 | 2.112 |
| （lothing，wo：men＇s fiectory | 930 | 649 | 1，579 | 1.983 | 2.012 |
| 13iscuits，confectionery and chowing gum | 1．478 | 502 | 1．973 | 1． 754 | 1．775 |
| Cigars and cigarettea | 944 | 187 | 1，12！ | 8． 182 | 1.980 |
| 1 hols and shome（teather） | 948 | 203 | 1.241 | 2.012 | 2，118 |
| Planing mills，sawl and door factories． | 909 | 184 | 1，158 | 1.811 | 1，787 |
| Brewtries．．．． | 596 | fi\％ | 663 | 2.422 | 2． 450 |
| Clothing，men＇s factory ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 927 | 335 | 1，282 | 1，872 | 1.998 |
| Iolle if products，pip iron，steel pronlunts and ferro alloys | 35.2 | 50 | ， 402 | 2，648 | 2．170 |
| Sheet metal prowlucte．．．． | 805 | 261 | 1，066 | 1．867 | 1，255 |
| Printing and berok binding | 1，308 | 446 | 1．754 | 1．92\％ | 1.918 |
| Machinery ．．．．．．．． | 1.339 | 413 | 1．752 | 1．884 | 1．850 |
| Fish－curiug unal packirg | 574 | 58 | 0.32 | 1．270 | 1.316 |
| Aeicls，alkaties，sult sal compressed gases | 48.4 | 102 | 536 | 1．868 | 1.988 |
| Furniture stal uphohstering | 713 | 227 | 940 | 1，973 | 1．890 |
| Ifenther tanmerima | 261 | 50 | 311 | 2.6051 | 2.575 |
| Agrieulturxl implerients． | 1．063 | 290 | 1，353 | 1，（i）6 | 1，798 |
| Furnishing geotn，ments． | 451 | 226 | 677 | 1． 680 | 1．772 |
| liruit unst vegetable cmaneri | 330 | 99 | 429 | 1．521 | 1．525 |
| ］＇sints sand varnimbes | 612 | 183 | 795 | 2.019 | 2，110 |
| Rrass and copper prodlucts． | $50 \%$ | 131 | 727 | 1．884 | 1，882 |
| Tobacco，chewirg．mnoking and snuff | 218 | 50 | 268 | 3.176 | 3.055 |
| Hardware and tools． | 505 | 224 | 729 | 2.065 | 1，868 |
| Total．Sorty leading induatrien | 48．617 | 12．129 | 59，046 | 1.880 | 1，765 |
| Grand Totai，all indinstrles | －59， 385 | 1\％，238 | 77， 82 | 1，843 | 1，531 |

23.-Employees hy Sex and Average Salarles and Wages Pald In Forty LeadIng Canadtan Manufacturing Industries durlug 1925, with Average Number of Days operated by Plants in eacla Industry-concluded.

Wも做

| Industries. | Fimployees on Wrgob. |  |  | AverageWage. |  | Average nusuber of heny in spr-rution. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male. | Female. | Total. | 1028. | 1034. | 1925. | 1424. |
|  | No. | No. | No. | 8 | \% | No. | No. |
| Pulpand paper | 24.14.5. | 012 | 25.000 | 1.267 | 1.247 | 288 | 233 |
| Flour and grist-mill provucta | 4.8811 | 121 | 5, (6)2 | 1.005 | 1.028 | 217 | 210 |
| Slumghering and ment-packing | $\therefore .518$ | 681 | 8. 2000 | 1,065 | 1.110 | 288 | 291 |
| Sinwimills. | 33, 3882 | 27 | 33,409 | 897 | 922 | 101 | 104 |
| Hattor and cheese | (i. 180 | 250 | 6.447 | 904 | 982 | 227 | 324 |
| Auromolrites | $8.40{ }^{\text {8 }}$ | 208 | 8.705 | 1.357 | 1.388 | 301 | 283 |
| Flectris light and power | 7, 535 |  | 7.537 | 1,360 | 1.352 | 365 | 366 |
| Rubhiof goods (inclueding footwear | $8.300^{3}$ | 2,942 | 11.345 | 1, 120. | 95, | 271 | 381 |
| Cutton jarn ani ckoth. | 11,23: | 8,75if | 19.980] | ${ }^{6.52}$ | 816 | 279 | 242 |
| Sugar refinerios | 2, 32, | 103 | 2.28 | 1.103 | 1.250 | 2.4 | 213 |
| Custimex and forgingre | 1.1.535 | 335 | 14,904. | 1.112 | 1.1055 | 209 | 286 |
| lireall mat other hakory prolueta | 10.345 | 1.371 | 11.651 | 1.088 | 1.085 | 302 | 302 |
| 1:]eetrical apparatur and rupglien | 8. (K)I: | $2.704 i$ | 10.713 | 1.010 | 1,011 | 204 | 202 |
| Xon-forrous nestal smelling. | $4 . \sin { }^{\prime \prime}$ |  | d. 606 | 1,605 | 1.364 | 34.8 |  |
| Printing und publishing | 7. $5+4$ | 1.285 | 8,827 | 1.305 | 1.343 | 209 | 208 |
| Finilway rolling stork | 15,633 | 34 | 18.855 | 1.257 | 1,246 | 383 | 277 |
| Petrolurn. | -3.250 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 3.274 | 1.454 | 1,490 | 366 | 296 |
| Hosiery, kuit gorls and glov | 1.0is | 9.614 | 13.692 | 713 | 186 | 281 | 272 |
| Clothing, women'w factory | 3.187 | 8. 724 | 11.911 | 881 | 884 | 279 | 280 |
| Bixcuits, confectionery and chewing gutn | 4.385 | 5.800 | 19,385 | 504 | 694 | 375 | 208 |
| Cigars and ciguretey | 1.701 | 3.024 | 4.725 | 839 | 640 | 248 | 274 |
| 13 nch and shoon (leather) | \%.72? | 4.820 | 12.550, | 844 | 853 | 2090 | 285 |
| l'aning mills, kath and door factories | \$. 831 | 116 | 8.417 | (1)15 | 962 | 282 | $2 \cdot 12$ |
| Brawerves ... | 3.371 | 39 | 3.410 | 1.141 | 1,201 | 278 | 292 |
| (Tothing men'x lactory, lsollel proulucts pig iron, | 4.468 | 5.067 | 9,536 | 942 | 10 | 25.1 | 273 |
| ferro-alloyn | 4. 645 | 4 | 4.698 | 1.325 | 1,202 | 26.3 | 263 |
| Sthert metal prokucts | 5.1117 | 64i | 5.6 H | 1.013 | 1.003 | 200 | 2 H |
| Printing asd bookhinding | 6. 133 | 2, 054 | 8.189 | 1,007 | 1, 131 | 298 | 295 |
| Machinery | 6, 3, 30, | 231 | 6.5611 | 1,138 | 1.118 | 241 | 294 |
| - 'whecting and parking | 9.017 | 6.623 | 15.640) | 260 | 245 | 98 | 94 |
| A cils, athalies, wilts and compremsed gases. | 1.8145 | 8 | 1.873 | 1.330 | 1,397 | 313 | ${ }_{218}$ |
| Furniture anil upholstering | - .ast | 361 | ${ }_{8,847}$ | 944 | 450 | $24 \%$ | 288 |
| Ieathor tumeriek | 3,303 | 130 | 3.523 | 914.8 | 1,000 | 287 | 288 |
| Agrisularal implemente | 6.091 | 125 | 6. 2906 | 1.101 | 1,083 | 203 | 288 |
| Formi-hage geotat men's | (\%) | 5.533 | 6. 43.3 | 1238 | ${ }^{4} 83$ | 257 | 277 |
| Fruit and regotalile mannerio | 2. 6.3 .4 | 4.105 | 6.730 | 340 | 414 | 154 | 163 |
| 1 'mints mad warnistron. | 1.3711 | 188 | 1.567 | 93.4 | 032 | 313 | 294 |
| 13Tase nel copper graducts. | 2.98 | 373 | 3.305 | 1, 1115 | 1.003 | 2 NB | 283 |
| Tolxaco, chewing, ntwoking and wnuf | ${ }_{8}^{85.3}$ | 1. 255 | 2.109 | 508. | 8888 | 28. | 274 |
|  | 1.075 | 721 | 4.789 | 976 | 931 | 278 | 285 |
| Total. forty leadling indusiries | 281, 214 | 79.164 | 360,878 | 979 | 2 | - | - |
| Grand Tolal, all industries. | 359,595 | 107,097 | 468,662 | 871 | 172 | - | - |

Real Larnings of Employees in Recent Years.-The total amount paid to the employes in industrial plants during 1925 was $\$ 596,015,171$, as eompared with $\$ 509,382,027$ in 1917 . The wage payments in 1925 were $\$ 452,958,655$, while the salaried employees received a remuneration of $\$ 143,056,516$. The average ycarly wage of the wage-earner was $\$ 971$ in 1925 , as compared with $\$ 760$ in 1917, an increase of 27.9 p.c. in average earnings. When the index number representing the average yearly wages, with 1917 as a base, is divided by the index number of the cost of living, with the same base, it is seen that real wages advanced by $10 \cdot 2$ p.c. from 1917 to 1925. The details of the computation are given in Table 24.
24.-Average Yearly Farnings and Real Wages of Wage-earners in Manufacturing
Industries, $1917-1925$.

| Years. | Amount of wมяев paid. | Average number of wageearners. | Average yearly carnings. | Index Numbers. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Average yeurly earnings. | Retail prices. | Real value of sverage yearly earnings. |
|  | $420,044,809$ | No <br> 352968 |  |  |  |  |
| 1917. | $\begin{aligned} & 420,094,809 \\ & 480,949,599 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 552,968 \\ & 547.599 \end{aligned}$ | 760 <br> 878 | $100 \cdot 0$ 115.5 | $100 \cdot 0$ 113.7 | 100.0 101.6 |
| 1119 | 496, 570, 9145 | 529.37 | 938 | 123.4 | 122.2 | 101.0 |
| 1920 | 583.853,225 | 52b, 571 | 1.109 | 145.9 | 142.8 | 102-2 |
| 1921 | 381,910.145 | 381,203 | 1.002 | 131.8 | 125.1 | $105 \cdot 4$ |
| 1922. | 374, 212, 141 | 398,300 | 1839 | 123.6 | $115 \cdot 7$ | 106.8 |
| 1923. | 428.731.347 | 4:16, 094 | 459 | 126.1 | 116.7 | 108.1 |
| 1024 | 420, 269, 403 | 4112,273 | 972 | 127.9 | $114 \cdot 7$ | 111.5 |
| 192.5 ......... | 452. 9888. | 486.602 | 日71 | 127.8 | 116.0 | $110 \cdot 2$ |

Percentage of Wages and Salaries to Value of Product.- An interesting inquiry is that regarding the relation between wages and salaries paid by manufacturers and the total net value of production. Figures of gross production are often erroneously used in such calculations, but the values out of which the wages of enployees must in the long run come are the values added to the raw materials while they are in the fuctory. Such added values constitute the real production of the manufacturing plant, and are alone available for payment of wages and sularies, of interest, rent and taxes and of charges for fuel, power, lighting, repairs and all other overhead charges. While amounts paid on some of these accounts are not readily ascertainable, amounts paid in wages and salaries are available from the statistics of the Census of Manufactures. These figures are given for 1917 and subsequent years in Table 25 , and show the incretsing part of the mambacturer's dollar which has gone to his sularied and wage-earning employees in the years simee 1917. In the five latest years, salaries seem to hear a particularly large percentage to the total net production of Canadian manufacturing industries, while the promentage of wages to total product was mot very much lirger in 1925 than is 1917.
25.- Percentages of Wages and Salarles pald to Total Net Value of Manufacturlag Production, 191\%-1925.

| Years. | Value mbleal by process of Thanufacture | Salaries paid. | Wages paid. | l'ercentage |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | of kalaries to values arded. | of wauges (o) vatues sulded. | 1 of toln] atharien and whyer to values adcted. |
| 1917. | 1.332, $180,76{ }^{8}$ | 89, $\frac{887,758}{}$ | 420.004 .864 | $6 \cdot 7$ | 31.5 |  |
| 1018. | 1,460,723,77\% | 101,507, 889 | 440, 540, 5941 | 6.9 | 32.4 | $38 \cdot 8$ |
| 1011 | 1,509, 87(1, -4, | 121.812 .14 \% | 196.5510 .945 | 8.1 | :33.9 | 41.0 |
| 10211 | 1,680, 1975.408 | 148,265,3(1) | 583, 823, 225 | 8.8 | $34 \cdot 6$ | 43.1 |
| 1921 | 1.299, 143, 244 | 136, \%\% \% , 912 | 381, 1010, 145 | $11 \cdot 3$ | 31.15 | $42 \cdot 8$ |
| 1922. | 1, 198, 434, 40\% | 136,210.171 | 3\%t.312, $1+1$ | 11.4 | $31 \cdot 2$ | $42 \cdot 6$ |
| บ\%23 | 1.311, 035 , 2-5 | 142, $73 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{th} 8 \mathrm{~s}$ | 130.731,317 | 146 | 82.7 | $43 \cdot 6$ |
| 1924 | 1.256, 64, 901 | 139, 61-4, ties | F20, 240,4065 | 11.1 | $33 \cdot 4$ | 4.4 .5 |
| 1925 |  | 143.153. 516 | 4.52. 42.48 .65 | 110.5 | $3.3 \cdot 3$ | 43.8 |

## 4. -Size of Manufacturing Establishments.

An essential characteristic of the recent evolution of iudustry has been the increase in the size of the typical mamufacturing establishment. The full utilization of highly specialized mathinery necessitates large-scale production, while the improvements in tramsportation have widened the market, and the devclopment of more efficient methods of business administration has made it possible for the
individual manufacturer to supervise effectively a larger plant. The increase in the scale of production of the typical manufacturing establishment has been experienced in all industrial countries which have been affected by the so-called "Industrial levolution", and not least in Canada, where the rise of the factory system in industry has taken place approximately since Confederation.

The size of the manufacturing estallishment is generally measured cither by the number of employees or by the value of product, but each of these methods has its limitations. The former takes no account of the differences in capital equipment at different times or in various industries; obviously the increased use of machinery, as in the four-milling industry, may lead to increased production where there is no increase in the number of employees. The latter mensure has to be adjusted for changes in the price level; and, as between industrics, it makes those which handle expensive raw materials appear to operate on a larger scale. Both measures are subject to two limitations: first, they depend on the fluctuation of Dusiness activity and the demand of the constumer; secondly, over any lengthy period of time there is the difficulty of comparability resulting from changes in the methorls of the census.

Thus, while it is possible in a general way to state that the averuge size of the manufacturing estahlishment in Canadu has increased between 1870 and 1925 , the 1925 figures are not on the same basis as the 1870 fignres, especially since they do not include all the small custum and repair establishments included at the earlier date. The same difficulty arises right up to the most recent times. It is only in the last few years that the statistics have been so analyzed as to be strictly comparable, and the results of this analysis are given in Tables 26 to 29.

Size as Measured by Gross Value of Products.-In Talles 26 and 27 the size of the estublishments reporting to the Census of Manufactures is shown lyy the gross value of products-Table 26 giving comparative figures for 1922 (the first year for which the ligures are available) and 1925, and Tuble 27 the figures by provinces for 1925.

The comparative Table 26 shows that, while in 1922 the 420 establishments which had each a gross production of over $\$ 1,000,000$ had an aggregate value of products of $\$ 1,268,056,129$ or $51-1$ p.c. of the total production of all manufacturing industries, the 508 establishments producing over $\$ 1,000,000$ each in 1925 had an aggregate value of products of $\$ 1,033,819,502$, or 554 p.e. of the grand total for all manufacturiug estahlishments-a very significant change in the short period of three gears when the general trend of prices was not very greaty upward.
26. Manufacturimg Establishments, Classifled according to (iross Value of Prodects, wills Tolal and Average Values of Products in each Class, 1822 and 1925.

| Grose Value of Products. | 1422. |  |  | 1125. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Estab lishments. | Tohal protuction. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { mro- } \end{aligned}$ duction. | Estab-lishments. | Totnt prontuction. | Average prio. dumetion. |
|  | No. | \$ | 8 | No. | \% | $\delta$ |
|  | 14. 878 | 114.305. 270 | 7.625 | 13.76\% | 128.130 .40 | 0,308 |
|  |  | 85, 075, 817: | 35. 43. | 2.848 |  | 35.1800 |
|  | 1,793, | 129, 3211.945 |  | 1.965 | 138,6 6 it 11311 | 72.568 |
|  | 1,353 | 1914. 175. 18.8 | 1-11.45 | 1.511 |  | 115.814 |
|  | 1.078 | 340, 333, 21. | 3016.617 | 1.234 | $381,1541.42{ }^{2}$ | 314.879 |
|  | 816 | 3013, 141.10 | 701. 14 | 408 | $3+1.834 .333$ | 6in2. 138 |
|  | \% 168 | 692, 463.3530 | 1,902,32il | 427 | $850,2 \times 3,55 \%$ | 1.444,45, |
|  | 56 | 575, 542, 504 | 10, 278, 435 | 81 | 503, 5:35, 14, 5 | 3, 923) 193 |
| Total | 22,5-19 | 2,48\%,209,138 | 110,119 | 22,331 | 2,418,545,315 | 133,038 |

## 27. Manufacturing Establishments, Chassified according to Gross Valne of Pronluets, with Total Valne of Products in each Class, by Provineps, 1925.

| Value of Proalucts. (000 omitted.) | Prince Edward Ialund. |  | Nova Scotis. |  | New Lrunswick. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fstablishments. | Production. | F:stuhlinhoments. | Irotuction. | Establishments. | Production. |
|  | No. | \$ | No. | \$ | No. | 8 |
| Under 825 | 281 1.844.008 |  | 221 | 6,274, 220 | 61984 | 4,447.728 |
| \$ 25-8 30 |  |  |  | 3, 811,320 |  | 2, 433t, 361 |
| 50-100 |  |  | 07 4.769.394 |  | 59 | 4.115.108 |
| $100-200$ | 2 | 285.306 | 43 | 3, 868, 817 | 42 | 5.438.840 |
| $200-500$ | 1 | 458,200 | 29 8.148 .941 <br> 8 5.173 .862 |  | 36 | 11.127.781 |
| 510-1.000 | - |  |  |  | 8 12 |  |
| 1,000-5,1600 | - | - |  | 10,495, 231 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 21.061 .011 \\ & 17,826,695 \end{aligned}$ |
| 5,000 and over | - | - | 3 | 18, 6491, 807, | , |  |
| Total | 318 | \$.290.140 | 1,184 | 65.033 .701 | 861 |  |
| - | Queber. |  | Ontario. |  | Manitoba, |  |
| Under $\$ 25$ | 4.054 57.757.240 |  | 4.871 | 40,436,001 | 42285 | 4.292, 483 |
| - 35-\$ 50 | $\begin{array}{ll}704 & 24.334,495 \\ 421 & 29.583 .051\end{array}$ |  | 1,486$1,03.3$ | 53.830 .93572.817 .359 |  | 3.191 .4148.941 .386 |
| $50-100$ |  |  | 85 98 |  |  |  |
| 100- 200 | 300 | 57, 52S.304 |  | 793 | 112, $0,54.207$ | 61 | 8. 414.473 |
| $200-5010$ | 290 | 80.093. 035 | 672 | 207, 449.034 | 5.3 | 15.610, 432 |
| 500-1.000 | $12 \%$ | 87, 177.538 | 269 184.97! . PM |  | 2135 | 41,934, 179 |
| 1.000-5.000. | 110 | 221,636. 214 | 227 4334.109,487 |  |  |  |
| \$.000 and over | 29 | 252, 123.750 | 36 | 415.2033,976 | 4 | 28. 219,753 |
| Total | 5.925 | 820.563, 258 | 8,386 | 1,527,154,681 | 765 | 124,145,769 |
| - | Saskatchewnt. |  | Alberta. |  | British Columbia. |  |
| Uniler \$ 25 | 476675230148322 | 3.062. 431 | 463 3.138.583 |  | 760 | 6.882. 1189 |
| 8 25-8 50 |  | 2, 433.815 | 46.5 3.138 .583 <br> 05 $3,277.731$ |  | 190 | $7,244 i, 364$$10,198,234$ |
| 80- 100 |  | 3, 6501, 354, | $75 \quad 5.1191 .374$ |  |  |  |
| $100-200$ |  | 3.912. 806 | 44 6.047, 480 |  | 138 | 19, 587, 189 |
| 200- 500 |  |  | 27 8. 8.913 .829 |  |  | 35, 35.51, 1239 |
| 600-1.004 |  | 4.017. 304 | 12 8.265.253 |  | 17 <br> 34 <br> 31 | 32, 9i+1, 951 |
| 1.000-5.000. |  | 5. 107.94 | 14 | 28,958.128 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 81, } 0417,653 \\ & 45,458,626 \end{aligned}$ |
| 5.000 md d over. |  | 11. 535,8481 | 2 | 11.042. 139 | 4 |  |
| Total | 650 | 47, 433,273 | \% 1 | 85.113 .517 | 1.484 | 218,785, 835 |

Size of Establishments, as Measured by Number of Employees.-In Tables 28 and 29 the establishments reporting to the Census of Manufactures are classified by the number of their employces. In the comparative Table 28 , it is shown that out of a total increase of 34,722 employees in our manufacturing industries between 1923 and $1925,20,958$, or 60 p.c., were in establishments with over 500 employees.

The total number of employees, as given in Tables 28 and 29, is rather in excess of that shown in other tables of this seetion. The intention of other tables giving the rumber of employees is to show the employment afforded; consequently the sum of the monthly numbers of those employed is divided by twelve even in seasonal industries which operate for only a few months in the year. In these tables, however, the oljeet is to show the size of the group of employees in each establishment, whether in a seasonal industry or not, and the sum of the monthly numbers of employees in each establishment is divided only by the number of months in which the plant was in operation.
28.-Number of Estallishments and of Employees in Canadian Manufactures. grouped according to the Sumber of Emplosees per Fistablisloment, 19世2 ant 1925.

| Number of Fmployees per Establishment. | 1923. |  |  | 1925. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Listablish- } \\ & \text { ments. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Employees. } \end{gathered}$ | Average Number Employed |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Nurnber } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Employees. } \end{array}$ | Average Number Etruployiod. |
| Fewer than 5 pergons. <br> 5 to 210 perfons. $\qquad$ <br> 21 30 <br> 51  <br> 100  <br> 101 " 200 <br> 201 " 300 <br> s01 and over. | $\begin{array}{r} 13,156 \\ 5,310 \\ 2.093 \\ 1.031 \\ 568 \\ 371 \\ 112 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,633 \\ 53,852 \\ 67.408 \\ 73,449 \\ 79.737 \\ 715,535 \\ 112,443 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 32 \cdot 2 \\ 71.2 \\ 10.8 \\ 309.0 \\ 1.004 \cdot 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.254 \\ 8,652 \\ 2,239 \\ 1.260 \\ 627 \\ 369 \\ 130 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2.0 \\ 8.9 \\ 32.8 \\ 7.6 \\ 137.6 \\ 304.4 \\ 1.026 .2 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 22, 812 | 526,110 | 23.2 | 22,231 | 544,882 | 24.4 |

29.-Number of Eistabishments and of Limployees In Canadian Mannfactures, by Provinces, and the Number of Employeps per Establishment, 1925.


## 5.-The Integration of Industrial Operation in Canada.

The individual establishment, with its local habitation, is the natural unit for census purposes. Generally speaking, the public desires to have the statistics of manufacturing industries compiled according to the provinces and localities in which they are situated; indeed, such statistics are the most generally useful. Never-

[^7]theless, these statistics, showing as they do the increase in the average size of the establishments, are still far from indicating the centralization of control which has been going on in various of the more important industries of Canada, particularly in the last quarter of a contury. In the great industries of to-day the unit of operation often consists of several or even of many establishments, and the incrensing concentration of control which has taken place of late years in Canadian industry is a matter of common knowledge. While the names of a very few large combinations have become houschold words, the smaller combinations of two or three establishments in an industry have almost escaped notice. Some evidence of the extent to which such combinations exist in Canada and how far the operations of a group of establishments are controlled from a single head-office is supplied by the Census of Manufactures. A file is kept in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of all the establishments to which the schedules for the annual census of manufactures are sent, and a separate file for those cases where the schedules for two or more establishments are sent to a single head-office. This file gives us a list of combinations in their simplest and most openly acknowledged form, where two or more establishments are controlled from a single head-officc. This, of course, does not cover the cases where control is maintained through stock ownership or interlocking directorates.

A study of the "head-office" file at Ottawa for 1924 reveals the existence of 295 such combinations, operating in all 1,273 establishments or about 6 p.c. of the total. These combinations are not peculiar to any particular class of industry, but are scattered throughout the nine industrial groups, as classified on the "ehief component material" classification. The relative importance of this development in each of these industrial groups is roughly indicated by the percentage of all establishments in "head-office" combinations-as shown in Table 30. It will be seen that combinations, as thus indicated, are proportionately most numerous in the chernical products group.
30.- Fstablishments in Head-Ofice Combinations by General Groups of Industries, $19 \% 4$.

| Industrial Groups. | Number of head-aitice combinstions. | Number of establighments in heral-aftice combinations | Total number of ustratlistr. ments. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yercentruges } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { entnhligh- } \\ \text { ments in } \\ \text { head-oflice } \\ \text { combinations. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vegetahte products | 36 | 228 | 4.414 | 5.2 |
| Animal produets. | 84 | 394 | 4.816 | $8 \cdot 2$ |
| Testilos. . . . . | 39 | 137 | 1.741 | 7.7 |
| Wrockl products | 70 | 201 | 6.908 | $2 \cdot 9$ |
| Iron promluets ............ | 26 | 102 | 1. 003 | 9.8 |
| Nou-ferrous metal pronluctio. | 3 | 16 | 341 | 4.9 |
| Nom-metallic mineral products. | 18 | 101 | 1,015 | 9.1 |
| Chemicat products... | 13 | -5 | 457 | 16.4 |
| Miscellaneous industries | 6 | 19 | 1.365 | 1.4 |
| Total. | 228 | 1,273 | 22.16 | 5.7 |

Since the 295 "head-office" combinations represent 1,273 establishments, each head-office on the average controls more than 4 operating factories, Dut this average conveys a misleading impression. No fewer than 141 of the head-uflices each control only 2 establishments, while nine head-offices control 11 to 15 establishments each, four from 16 to 25 establishments each, two from 26 to 50 establishments each, and one over 50 establishments. The numbers of establishments controlled by these head-office combinations and their distributions by industrial groups are given in Table 31.

## 31.-Number of Heas-Office Combinations Operating Given Numbers of Manufacturing Retablshments. 1924.

| Industrial Croups. | 2 extabtish. nuente | $\begin{gathered} 3.5 \\ \text { estab- } \\ \text { lish- } \\ \text { ments. } \end{gathered}$ | 6-10 cstah-lishtuents. | $\begin{gathered} 11-15 \\ \text { estal. } \\ \text { lish. } \\ \text { menis. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1625 \\ \text { gutab- } \\ \text { lish- } \\ \text { ments. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.50 \\ & \text { extah } \\ & \text { lish- } \\ & \text { neut } \end{aligned}$ | Over 50 pitab-lishthents. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vegutalila proniuets | 10 | 20 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Animial products. | 38 | 31 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 | - |
| Textiles. | 23 | :2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Wencel protiucts. | 44 | 19 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Iron products. | 12 | 10 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Noh-ferrous motals. | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| A or -meatrllic mimerala | 5 | 8 | 7 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Cliemical products.. | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| Miscrellamoue industries | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Totals of Head-0ffice Combinations. | 111 | 118 | 駺 | - | 4 | 7 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

"Horizontal" and "Vertical" Combinations.-The combinations in motern manufactures are of two main kinds. The first and most general are described as "horizontal", where the factories which combine are using the same things as raw material, subjecting them to the same processes, and turning out the same manufactured articles as their finished products. The second are known as "vertical" combinations, where the finished product of one establishment becones the raw material of another establishment in the same combination, as where boot and shoe factories are operated in combination with tanneries, or furniture factories in combination with sammills. Of the 295 "head-affice" combinations in Canadian manufacturing industries 212 wero "horizontal" combinations of establishments turning out the same finished products. A good many of the remainder carried on two or more really separate industries, while onty a few were really "vertical" combinations. These latter included Give combinations of daries and condenseries, eight of tanneries with boot and shoe factories, three of tanneries with glove factories, one of a tannery with boots and gloves, one of a tannery with boot findings and belting, two of hoot factories with harness factorics. There are also 22 combinations of sawmills and pulp and paper-mills operating 38 sawmills and 30 pulp and papermills. There is one case of a sawmill combined with a furniture factory, and one of a sawmill combined with a sash and door factory: Details are given in Thble 32.
32.- Distribution of Head-Office Combinations according to the Number of Imalustries represtnted among the Estabishments operated by them, by Geberal fnelusirial Grouthes, 19\%1.

| Industrial Groups. | Number of Ileadi-Offiee combinations clasaified by number of industries represented in each. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\stackrel{1}{\text { Indus. }}$ | $\stackrel{2}{\text { Indus. }}$ | 3 <br> Indus. | 4-5 <br> Indus. | 6-7 <br> Imsius. | $\begin{gathered} 8-9 \\ \text { Indus. } \end{gathered}$ | 10 <br> finctur. and over. |
| Vegotabie prosiucts. | 36 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Animal produote. | 60 | 24 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Textilay . ${ }^{\text {The }}$ | 24 | 11 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Wood products | 43 | 25 | 2 | - | - | . - | - |
| Iron products..... | 18 | 5 |  | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| Non forrous metals | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Non-metallic minarals | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chemical producte. | 7 | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Miscollaneous inclustrie |  | 1 |  | - |  | - | - |
| Totals of Head-Onice Combinutions | 317 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 2 | - | 1 |

## 6.-Power and Fuel.

Power.-The power equipment installed in mamfacturing establishments is a very good barometer of the inclustrial development of Canada, inasmuch as the production is dependent on the power equipment, and increases and decreases in productive capacity, measured in horse power, are not the result of temporary fluctuations in costs and values in the same manner as capital investments, values of products, etc. Power equipment will not reflect temporary depressions, but over a period of several years will indicate industrial growth or decline.

Central electric stations, which generate electricity for both lighting and power purposes, are included in Table 33 with miscellaneous industries and are included ais with the industries of each province. To avoid duplications the motors driven by power generated by the equipment of the central electric stations are not ineluded in the total power equipment of Canada, of the provinces or of the miscellaneous industries, but are included in the total power equipment of other groups of industries. Internal combustion engines include all gasolene engines, natural coal and producer gas engines and diesel and semi-diesel or other engines which produce power by burning the fuel in the cylinder.

Comparisons with the data for 1924 show an increase of 783,203 h.p. or 18 p.c. in 1925 in the total primary power equipment installed in manufacturing establishments, by far the largest increase being in the miscellaneous group, where the incre:se was $724,996 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$. The water power developrent of central electric stations increased by $708,061 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$., and the total power of these stations by $725,145 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$., there being slight decreases in some of the smaller industries comprised in this group. It was in the provinces with large water power developments that the greatest total increases were made, Quebec leading with an increase of $436,882 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$., Ontario coming second, with an increase of 187,709 h.p, and British Columbia third, with an increase of $86,210 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$.
38.-Power Installed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provlnces and Giroups of Indusiries, 1925.
A.-B) PLOVINCI:

| Provinces. | Primary Iower, |  |  |  | Eloctric Motors. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Steam <br> Engines And 'T'urbines. | Internal Combustion Engines. | Hydraulic Turbines and Water Wheels. | Total <br> Primary <br> Power. | Electric Motors driven by Purchased Power. | Electric Motors driven by power gonerated in each Industry. | Total Flectric Motors. |
|  | h.p. | h.p. | h.p. | h.p. | h.p. | h.p. | h.p. |
| Prince Eidward Meland. | 1,365 107,045 | 1.872 4.100 | 1,766 53.270 | 4,993 105,055 | (1058 | $\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ 41,285 \end{array}$ | 205 82.055 |
| New 1runswick | 69, 324 | 4,830 | 33.446 | 101. 000 | 8, 8,550 | 28, 424 | 34,976 |
| Quebec. | 180, 30.3 | 8,679 | 1. 606,919 | 1,865.901 | 472,446 | 141,628 | 814,074 |
| Ontario. | 322,454 | 32.970 | 1.059, 092 | 2,015,016 | 854.042 | 155,915 | 1,009,957 |
| Manitolza | 45, 8fin | 2.489 | 152,925 | 201.280 | 44.701 | 575 | 45,276 |
| Saskatchews | 61.721 | 11.126 |  | 72, 847 | 9,769 | 187 | 9,898 |
| Alberts | 76, 941 | 4.351 | 33, 357 | 114,849 | 20,943, | 3,737 | 24,680 |
| British Columbis and Yukon | 132,757 | 7.018 | 381,781 | 521,506 | 115, 138 | 64,915 | 180,353 |
| Total | 292, 816 | 78, 435 | 4,012, 856 | 3,488, 108 | 1,517,754 | 43,678 | 1,982,452 |

## 33.-Power Installed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and

 Gronps of Indistries, 1925-concluded.B.-I3Y GROUPS OF INDUSTIRIES.

| Industris! Groups. | Total Power Eィ̧uipment Employed. | Primary Power. |  |  |  | Electric Metors. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Steam <br> Lingines unt Turbines. | Intermal Comblistion Engines. | It dratratic Turl),ines und Water Whecls. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Primary } \\ & \text { I'ower. } \end{aligned}$ | Flectric Motor: Itiven by Purchaseil Power, | Electric <br> Motors drisen by power genorated in esch Industry: | Total <br> Electric <br> Motors. |
|  | 1.p. | h.p. | h.p. | h.p. | 1.p. | h.p. | h.p. | h.p. |
| Vegetable prowucts | 286,709 | 60.339 | 9,738 | 40.423 | 110,503 | 156,308 | 33, 149 | 179,355 |
| Textite products... | 89,823 | 27.588 | 4.8185 | 81, 6.60 | 31,235 $5 \times, 466$ | 58.588 86.113 | 2,737 | 61.325 |
| Wool and paper. | 1,317.502 | 354.94.5 | 15.118 | 444,345 | 819.458 | 493.04 .4 | 247,445 | 745.489 |
| Trom and its producls. |  |  |  |  | 171,311i | 290.00 .5 | 85,054) |  |
| Nou-ferrous metuls | 222, 737 | 20.0510 | 173 | 08,880 | 89,123 | 133,014 | 24, 172 | 182,786 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Non-metallic min- } \\ \text { erals........... } \end{gathered}$ | 281,074 | 20,349 | 4, 207 | 901 | 31,45\% | 249, 017 | 17.973 | 267,500 |
| Chembeats and ra. liend promucts. | 58,502 | 14.540 | 290 | 6.470 | 21,269 | 37, 233 | 4,588 | 41,816 |
|  | 3,750,2801 | 313,902 | 20, 300 | 3,430,018 | 3,750,280 | 37,69.1 | 1,525 | 39.219 |
| Total. | 6.593,167 | 992,916 | 77,435 | 4,012,726 | 3,083,107 | 1,547, 734 | 434, 678 | 1,882,482 |

I Not: axclusive of purchased power in the miscellaneous group, simee this group includen the entral electric stations which proluce the power purehused by other inchustrius.

Fuel.-The fuel used in industrial establishments in 1925 included 5,902,197 tons of bituminous coal, valued at $\$ 34,034,531$, constituting 58.9 p.c. of the total fuel cost. The other chief fuels in order of value were fuel oil, cumprising $12 \cdot 6$ p.c., coke 8.7 p.c. and anthracite coal 4.4 p.c. Out of a fuel account of nearly $\$ 58,000,000$, Ontario expended $\$ 28,000,000$ or $48 \cdot 5$ p.c. of the total. The manufacturing concerns of Quebec expended $\$ 15,300,1100$, those of British Columbia $\$ 4,500,000$ and those of Nova Scotia over $\$ 3,000,000$.

The groups of industry in which fuel was most extensively used in 1925 were wood and paper, $\$ 14,158,000$, non-metallic mincrals, $\$ 11,840,000$, iron and steel, $\$ 8,679,000$, and vegetable products, $\$ 7,034,000$. Fuel is used quite generally throughout the industrial feld for the generation of power by means of internal combustion and steam engines. The principal industries where fuel is used as a material that cuters into the actual composition of the product are the manufactures of coke and gas. The most important industries where heat is applied directly to materials to transform them or to facilitate their manipulation are foundries and machine slops, blast-furnaces and steel mills, brick, tile, lime and cementmaking, petroleun-refining and the glass industry.

## 34.-Fuel used in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and Groups, $19 \% 5$.

| Provinces and Groups. | Bituminous Coal. |  | Antlars. cite coal. | lignite coal. | Coke. | Gasolane. | Oil. | Total. ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pitovincess. | Tons, | S | $\$$ | \$ | 8 | \$ | 8 | \$ |
| Primee Edward Islan | 7.027 | - 682,929 | 84.t | +118 | 2, 548 | 2.975 | 8.870 071.216 | 3, $\begin{array}{r}97,921 \\ 1.989 .102\end{array}$ |
| Nova ticolia... | 261, 337 | 1,387.647 | 34.191 | 1,544 | 244.058 | 18.156 | 671.216 | 3, 039.102 1.681 |
| New lrunswick | 2010,35 | 1, 6880,781 | 17. ${ }^{3}+3$ | 81818 | 12,762 408 | 9.339 150.297 | - 672.210 | 15,981,393 |
| Quebec: | 1, 438,530 | 9.209 .215 17.730 .100 | 1.437.2601 | 11.684 4.510 | 178.880 $\rightarrow$ | 159,237 | 2. $675, \times 38$ $1,916.464$ | 15, 325, 887 |
| Ontario | 3,008.170 | 17.730, 100 | 056.306 | 4.5.010 | 2,541,740 | 324.431 | 1.910, 9489 | 28.025, 118 |
| Manitobs | 175.093 | 457, 70.5 | 92, 307 | 248,802 | 81.430 | 42.341 | 20, , 303 | 1,897,093 |
| Saskatiliews | 141.168 | 725, 759 | 7.587 | 164.216 | 7.240 | 45.879 | 857. 1810 | 1. 183.860 |
| Alhertis. | 321.413 | 875,413 | 12.794 | 180,239 | 36.645 | 37.550 | 92, 954 | 1.431.037 |
| Britisl: Columbiss and | 250,072 | 1.308,290 | 5,644 | 6,564 | 1.239,926 | Bi, 021 | 1.268,420 | 4.54\%.310 |
| Tutal | -7,902,19\% | 34,084,531 | 2,564,489 | 158, 287 | 5,045,230 | 766.712 | 7,246,961 | 57, 818,701 |
| Gixavps. <br> Vegetable produc | 711. 507 | 3, 440,504 | 524.170 | 198.221 | 431.423 | 158,727 | 791.321 | 7.033, 646 |
| Animal proxluets | 328.201 | 2,114, 629 | 106,354 | 232,042 | 43.969 | 99.024 | 104.098 | 3, 407,125 |
| Textile prorluets | 3913, 630 | 2.564,084 | 248.307 | 57.384 | 47.823 | 94, 478 | 69,804 | 3,259, 588 |
| Wont anil raper | 1,516,98.1 | 10.349,532 | 1,097.117 | 22, 826 | 21.981 | 147.870 | 1.332, 831 | 14.158, 128 |
| Iron and its prod, | 851, 231 | 4.046, 262 | 206. 476 | 113.840 | 4131.249 | 110, 492 | 1,396,945 | 8, 670, 321 |
| Non-ferrous metals. | 223.515 | 1, 325, 84? | 76,746 | 4,717 | 2,737.995 | 32.74 | 72, 255 | 5, 144,291 |
| Non-metallic mineral. | 1, 1154.614 | 5,835, 537 | 878.724 | 26, 757 | 1.171.739 | 57.833 | 2.419.4150 | 11, 839,875 |
| Chemicalsand atied produets | 211.840 | 1,197,586 | 113,398 | 635 | 107.743 | 10.30 .5 | 89,355 | 1.591.276 |
| Miscellaneous industries. | 527,328 | 2, 120,5137 | 12,867 | 1,845 | 20,817 | 84, 648 | 300, 832 | 2.705,453 |

Inclutes viluer varieties of fuel.

## 5.-Manufacturing Industries in Cities and Towns.

The prosperity of many of the cities and towns in Canada, especially in the East, is intinately connected with their manufacturing industries, which provide employment for a very large number of their gainfully cmployed population. In the West, the cities are more largely distributing centres, though manufactures are rapidly increasing there also.

The five chief manufacturing cities of Canada in 1925, in the order named, were Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, with a grass production of over $\$ 75,000,000$ each in 1925. Statistics showing the trend of production in these cities cluring the last five years for which the figures are available are given in Table 35. It will be noticed that the fluctuations in production in diferent years are proportionately greatest in Hamilton, perhaps because the industries of Hamilton are not so diversified as those of Montreal and Toronto.

According to the census of 1921, Hamilton is proportionately the most largely dependent of these cities upon manufacturing industries. About 45 p.c. of its gainfully employed population were engaged in manufacturing industries, as compared with 30 p.c. in Montreal and Toronto, and with 17 p.c. in Winnipeg and Vancouver.

There were in 1925 no cities with a gross production of from $\$ 50,000,000$ to $\$ 75,000,000$, but eighteen other important cities with a gross production of manufactured goods of between $\$ 20,000,000$ and $\$ 50,000,000$ each in 1925 were as follows, in descending order of the value of their products:-Oshawa, Ford City, Kitchener, Port Colborne, Three Rivers, London, Ottawa, Calgary, Quebec, Ningara Falls, Saint John, Peterborough, Brantford, St. Boniface, Wiudsor, Shawinigan Falls, Edmonton, New Toronto. Statistics of the manufactures of all cities and towns with a gross production of $\$ 100,000$ and over and with three or more manufacturing establishments are given for 1925 in Table 36.
55.-Priucipal Statisties of the Manufacturing Industries of the Five Leading Manufacturing Citirs of Canada, $192 t-192 \%$.

| Citice. |  | Listals. lish. ments | Capital. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Vim- } \\ \text { ploynes } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Salariess s.and wages. | Cost of materiala. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { products. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No. | * | No. | $\delta$ | 8 | \% |
| Montreal | . 1921 | 1,326 | 437, 159,888 | 74,320 | 81. 709,7883 <br> $83.973,905$ | $\begin{aligned} & 212,788,716 \\ & 200,818,219 \end{aligned}$ | 413.475. 18 406, 840, 230 459, 251,658 |
|  | 1922 | 1. 168 | 450.8181, 909 | 79, 998 |  |  |  |
|  | 1923 | 1,451 | 473, 624,425 | 85, 603 | 93. 943.718 | 226, 198, 411 |  |
|  | 1925 | 1.6051 | +69,356,6701 | 815, 618 | ${ }_{99,725.616}^{91,768}$ | 224, 13-4, 382 | $\begin{aligned} & 450,25,256 \\ & 454,852,084 \end{aligned}$ |
| Toranta. | . 1921 | 1.703 | 370, 124, 28.8 | 611, 7188 | 81, 147,050 | 192.588,233 | 467.053 .393 371 , 15110.034 |
|  | 1222 | 1,819 | 392, 489, 14, 4 | 78,833 | 92, 830,848 | 205, 605, 708 | $371 .(4119.034$ $384,015,058$ |
|  | 1923 | 1.933 | 354, 372.678 | 82,203 | 97. 417.083 | 210, 788, 122 | $40, \mathrm{~N}^{24,557}$$401,367.127$ |
|  | 1924 | 1.028 | 410,24. 0688 | 80.004 | 96, 554,310 | 213, 493, 889 |  |
| Hamilton | 1925 | 1.857 | 429.165.022 | 8:, 328 | 100, 769.882 | 246,399,310 | 44\%.098,824 109, 803, 883 100.280, 131 |
|  | . 1921 | 399 | 122.146 .235 | 25.192 | 28.002 , 403 | 53,074, 110 |  |
|  | 1922 | 437 | 13: 108.088 | 28, 476 | 26, 25 ${ }^{\circ}, 146$ | 80,844,910 |  |
|  | 1923 | 438 | 170, 178, 119 | 25, 797 | 31.399, 136 | 77. 140,899 | $100.280,131$ 141,097 |
|  | 1924 | 427 | 170.443, 755 | 23, 772 | 28.513,251 | 56. 884.010 | 118,594,000 |
| Winnipeg | 1925 | 414 | 135, 24.1, 301 | 23,629 | 27.987 .009 | 62,110.974 | 122,305,950 |
|  | 1924 | 419 | 67.354.84 | 11,046 | 15.521.373 | 39.703 .665 | $75,180,039$ |
|  | 1822 | 436 | 46,251,208 | 10.879 | 13,855,116 | 36. 766.048 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,100,02 \\ & 66,92,329 \\ & 70,047,027 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 1923. | 425. | 70,872.518 | [1,596 | 14,782, 426 | 38.172.282 |  |
|  | 1924 | 411 | 87,489,506 | 11.034 | 15,345, 262 | 40, 8:37.278 | 74.733, 170 |
|  | 1925 | 403 | 89.108. 323 | [4,346 | 18,340, $3 \mathrm{H7}$ | 42.388, 504 |  |
| Vancouver. | . 1921 | 441 | 72, 1735, 450 | 10. 438 | 12,411. $2: 31$ | 35,247, 9988 | $79,614,829$ $65,1185.473$ |
|  | 1922 | 485 | 75.010, 453 | 10,508 | 10.579, 182 | 35, 507, 118 | $6,174,064$$71.221,905$ |
|  | 1923 | 307 | $80.053,568$ | 11.400 | 13.815,895 | 40,518,780 |  |
|  | ${ }^{1824}$ | 408 | 93, $009.45!$ | 13.417 $13.83-1$ | $16,920,059$ $16.38+973$ | $43,691,647$ $42,020,870$ | $77.860 .759$ |
|  | 1025 | 507 | 102, 105,028 | 13, 337 | [6,384,973 | 42,020, 870 | 76,823.721 |

36.     - Statistics of Manufactures of Munidipalities with a fiross Production of $\$ 100,000$ or over, and whit sur more Fistablishments, 1925.

| Cities and Towns. | E:Hab fistiments. | Capital. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lim- } \\ & \text { ployers. } \end{aligned}$ | Salaries sund wages. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cost } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { materinls. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { producls. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prince Fidward Island- | No. | * | No. | $\delta$ | 8 | 8 |
| Charlottetown........... | 27 | 1.391,308 | 331 | 289,952 | 872.0 .66 | 1,354,304 |
| Summierside.. | 14 | 304, 686 | 70 | 52,971 | 90.110 | 184.385 |
| Montague. | 6 | 113,804 | 38 | 27,583 | 52, 180 | 160.017 |
| Nora Scotta- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dartmouth. | 17 | 18,155.883 | 1,087 | 1.285, 650 | 11,561,507 | 15.849.800 |
| Sydney. | 32 | 31,016.059 | 1,836 | 2,053, 82 4 | 7,020,968 | 12, 802,02! |
| Malifax | 87 | 28, 5.57 . 8101 | 2,895 | 2, 8178.782 | $4.209,119$ | 16, 110,099 |
| Truro....i | 24 | 3,754.72. |  | 539,654 | 1.580. 517 | $3,080,869$ 2886 |
| Yarmouth | ${ }_{22}^{28}$ | 2.723, 1.14 | 828 | 568.214 68.273 | 1,395, 8110 | $2.386,704$ 2.255 .278 |
| Amherst., New Clasg | 22 28 | $4,578.823$ $8,451,348$ | 811 479 | 682,273 408,936 | 1. 1883.443 | 2, 25s. 278 |
| Canso.... | 5 | -452,875 | 192 | 122,411 | 430.250 | 1715.006 |
| Windmor | 16 | 1,835.4198 | 214 | 151.970 | 300, 149 | (445, 735 |
| Pictors.. | 16 | 457.938 | 312 | ${ }^{130.305}$ | 292,161 | 8177.426 |
| Liverpool. | 11 | 3.019,969 | 13.3 | 103.811 | $2: 10.282$ | 170, 108 |
| Mititlolon | 10 | 276, 711 | 06 | 47.874 | 348.021 | 4 $6,3.239$ |
| Port Hawkesbury | 5 | 747. 144 | 133 | [06, 487 | 249.561 | 434. 894 |
| Lasmentrurg. | 11 | 41.294 | 174 | 148.327 | 192.147 | 411.861 |
| Stellarion. | 7 | 531.222 | 41 | 47,345 | 123.99t | 381.523 |
| Oxiord | 11 | 418.146 | 131 | \%8,916 | 183, 510 | 335.017 |
| Lockport. | 8 | 111.360) | 122 | 54.497 | 245.014 | 317.005 |
| Bridgelown. | 11 | 263.045 | 135 | 72.247 | 155.780 | 304.303 |
| Bridgewater | 19 | 765.514 | 102 | 83, 058 | 110.713 | 288.935 |
| North Sydney | 15 | 238, 897 | 171 | 97.092 | 118.597 | 263, 300 |
| Digly. |  | 180,925 |  | 43. 150 | 196,059 | 247,721 |
| Cilnce Bny. | , | 262, 116 | 45 | 53.702 | 40.845 | 2117,585 |
| Shelhurne. | 11 | 223,028 | 83 | 63, 833 | 85.698 | 20)3,217 |
| Wolf rille. | , | 129.6991 | 70 | 41.5216 | 1103.044 | 194,988 |
| Clark's Harbour | , | ifl 5.5 | 74 | 20.038 | 152.633 | 192. 288 |
| Partyloro | 16 | 180.699 | 6.3 | 28,580 | 84.812 | 147.327 |
| Antigoniah | 6 | 14, 36.3 | 34 | 31,376 | 71.759. | $12 \% .012$ |
| Mahone $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{a}}$ | 11 | 119.005 | 100 | 53, 840 | 64,874 | 122.086 |
| Stowincke | 3 | 151.257 | 38 | 46,472. | 84, 858 | 122. 028 |
| Kent ville. | 10 | 158,8329 | 38 | 34, 672 | 21,649 | 105, 645 |

36.-Statisties of Manufaetures of Municipalities with a Grose Prouinction of $\$ 100,000$ or over, and with 3 or more Fistablishmeuts, 1525-continued

| Cities and Towns. | Estal)-lishments. | Capital. | Enlployees. | Salaries and wages. | Cost ol materials. | Value of products. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | \$ | No. | ( | $\$$ | * |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maneton. | 37 | 7,395,675 | 2,226 | 2,505,738 | 2,697,111 | 8,789,373 |
| lathurst. | 14 | 9.86\%, 154 | 750 | 706,516 | 1.989,097 | 4.195, 134 |
| Sit. Stephen | 16 | 2.569, 587 | 730 | 684,344 | 1,824, 841 | 3,385, 257 |
| lidmundston | 7 | 5,035,238 | 360 | 436,071 | 1,459,108 | 3,210,866 |
| Fredericton | 30 | 2,963,704 | 737 | 677.598 | 1,291,425 | 2,3119,486 |
| Neweastle | 13 | 3,825.364 | 453 | 336.932 | 1,249,891 | 1,806, 409 |
| Campbellion | 10 | 2.889, 717 | 458 | 308,848. | 1,025,870 | 1, 856, 217 |
| Chatham. | 12 | 2,892,210 | 388 | 331,778 | 644,564 | 1,148,828 |
| Dathousie | 4 | 1,543, 403 | 206 | 164,587 | 466.384 | 712,252 |
| Sackvitle | 11 | 970, 123 | 282 | 240,036 | 286, 208 | 633.238 |
| Susgex | 12 | 285.54. | 101 | 70,885 | 271,812 | 513,435 |
| Grand Fo | 10 | 53.005 | 203 | 168,255 | 337, 419 | 410,288 |
| Richitueto | 4 | 871, 101 | 151 | 153, 824 | 98,303 | 383, 527 |
| Woorlstock | 18 | 498.092 | 130 | 107, 23] | 70,700 | 326.811 |
| Yartland. | - | 301, it | 46 | 33.457 | 78,839 | 124,915 |
| Por I Elei | 6 | 103,324 | 48 | 32,803 | 69, 886 | 114,038 |
| Queher- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montrent. | 1. 666 | 523, 12.5.903 | 01, 624 | 99, 755, 986 | 235, 304,377 | 467, 055, 303 |
| Three Rivers | 44 | $55,781.869$ | 5,828 | $5,070,467$ | 13, 740, 304 | 32.734 .025 |
| Qutheer. | 247 | 42.713, 5171 | 8,902 | 7,615, 88.2 | 13, 231,758 | 30,8*5, 111 |
| Shawinigan Fall | 20 | $53,837,0183$ | 2,637 | 3, 304, 162 | 7.966, 773 | 22.82\%, 624 |
| Sherlmrool | 73 | 21.25), 20: | 3,65t | 3.475, 319 | 6,046.507 | 12,112,114 |
| Inll. | 36 | 13,633, 805 | 2.136 | 2,101.565 | 5,741.130 | 10, 767,244 |
| Vialleyfinde | 22 | 10,508.528 | 2,778 | 3,181,589 | 3,944,271 | 10,275,019 |
| Cirmil'Me | 11 | $83,511.0192$ | 1.391 | 2,014,736 | 2,902,453 | 11, 8, 51, 374 |
| Inackine | 24 | 14, 650, 068 | 1.902 | 2,820,709 | 4,902,376 | 9, 727, 809 |
| Granty | 28 | 8, 608, 575 | 2,207 | 1,890, 162 | 3,789.907 | 8,368, 742 |
| Mistroy | 15 | ठ, 98 ${ }^{\text {a }}, 107$ | 1.35 2 | 844.784 | 5,887,183 | 7, 135, 822 |
| St. Itymein | 46 | 8,112, 454 | -2, 225 | 1, 569,670 | 8,978,410 | 7. 102, 470 |
| St. Johns. | 25 | 7,374, 0.41 | 2,229 | 2,22t, 455 | 3,187,936 | 6. 316.498 |
| Sit. Jerôme | 25 | 4,5.39, 8.23 | 1,52\% | 1,245,354 | 2,025, 877 | 5,344, 374 |
| Eisist Argus | 5 | 16,231, 190 | 2154 | P69, 544 | 2,500,926 | 5. 194.489 |
| Duntacona | 3) | 9, 659, 部 16 | 501 | 845,293 | 1,499, 261 | 4, 65ti,530 |
| Drusumond ville | 18 | 7.034, 184 | 1.280 | 1,029,267 | 3,009, 19.4 | 4, 35-15, 394 |
| La Tugu | 8 | 8,021,146 | 581 | 874,022 | $2.053,444$ | 4, 135, 374 |
| Beheil. | 7 | 3,964, 109 | 241 | 301,073 | $2,659,415$ | 4,35*), 168 |
| Vietoriavill | 24 | 3,668,214 | 983 | 675,784 | 1,248,210 | 3,5(1), 113 |
| Chimontimi | 15 | 12,847, 117 | 618 | 571.291 | 831.985 | 2, 535, 426 |
| Pout Alfred | 3. | 8, 154, 5. 1 | 404 | 480,323 | 1.072.722 | 2, 578,74.15 |
| Jolierte. | 35 | 2,231,551 | 654 | 433,906 | 1,330,063 | 2, 311.042 |
| Berthie | 8 | 3.65 2 , 1854 | 417 | 352, 013 | 589.521 | 2,083, 348 |
| Sorel. | 18 | 2,861.719 | 1, 197 | 977, 578 | 745,264 | 4,037,790 |
| Ifuckingham | 14 | 3,035, 357 | -389 | 417, 5\% 5 | 904, 954 | $\cdots, 007,105$ |
| Windeor | 6 | 2.695, 850 | 490 | 594.354 | 880, 130 | 1.992. 800 |
| Beatharno | 8 | 3,331,114 | 410 | 373, 304 | 707,531 | 1,808,094 |
| Contimone | 25 | 1.852,894 | 625 | 403,635 | 1,040, 473 | 1. 720,532 |
| Chamiler | 3. | 3,728,331 | 351 | 357,195 | 745, 354 | 1, 623, 720 |
| İuzon | 5 ! | 3,927,6996 | 380 | 438,031 | 450,233 | 1, 597,300 |
| Jomquieres | 10. | 1,695,259 | 254 | 338, 241 | 620, 655 | 1,685,789 |
| Cowansyil | 11 | 1,452,51\% | 471 | 390,430 | 601.720 | 1,278,500 |
| Marieville | 10 | 1,092,915 | 318 | 312,162 | 708, 159 | 1.215, 839 |
| Verlun. | 10 | 781, 499 | 758 | 363, 754 | 851,845 | 1,192,725 |
| Brompionv | 3. | 426, (1) 28 | 275 | 232,708 | 803.024 | 1,184.142 |
| Iongueil. | 7 | 2. 422.157 | 346 | 518,011 | 144,288 | 1,086.653 |
| Trock Istan | 17 | 2.035, 919 | 352 | 303.607 | \$08,058 | 1, $1.75,280$ |
| Iaprairie. | 10 | 7,012.857 | 384 | 416, 779 | 83, 172 | 1,023,745 |
| 8t. Rémi. | 10 | 567.528 | 147 | 91, 052 | 822, 127 | 997,697 |
| Rimouski | 10 | 2,37\%,669 | 354 | $3[0,183$ | 343,000 | 1352,688 |
| Ste.-Therdse | 18 | 1,005, $\operatorname{Ar3} 8$ | 279 | 230,713 | 486,387 | \$7.057 |
| Plessisvillo | 13 | 1.089.614 | 282 | 328,224 | 403,099 | 583.830 |
| Portneuf. | 10. | 981.906 | 172 | 140,304 | 699, 788 | 850,379 |
| Charlemagne | 3 | 1. 145, 401 | 137 | 141,176 | 729,341 | 8066, 893 |
| Ashestas. | 7 | 1,071.865 | 135 | 121,206 | 511,371 | 781,258 |
| St. Raymond | 11 | 888.121 | 144 | 160, 886 | 277.619 | 777, 877 |
| St. Lsurent. | 7 | 869.819 | 259 | 301, 148 | 404,712 | 760,815 |
| Lousiseville | 7 | 884.352 | 298 | 201,857 | 426,257 | 727, 106 |
| St. Erdmond | 3 | 2,825, 550 | 227 | 100.840 | 391, 718 | 688.253 |
| Montmagn | 19 | 2,579,897 | 234 | 190.705 | 215,037 | 682. 103 |
| Lorettevillo. | 18 | 657, 695 | 264 | 156.543 | 342, 204 | 8188.235 |
| Farnham | 15 | 430, 109 | 269 | 157.972 | 332,133 | 6053,777 |
| Terrebonne | 8 | 1,273.27\% | 282 | 267,086 | 228,000 | 617.088 |
| Warwick. | 11 | 838, 176 | 173 | 147,455 | 357, 581 | 892,098 |

36.-Statistics of Manufacturis of Municipalifies with a Gross Production of $\$ 100,000$ or over, and with 3 or more Eistablishmutis, 1825 contimumb.

| Cities and Towns. | Esstat). listumeats. | Cispital. | En. ployees. | Salaries and waget. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cast } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { materials. } \end{gathered}$ | Value o! products. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | 3 | No. | \$ | \% | * |
| Quebee-concluded. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8 | 62\%. 184 | 252 | 205, 081 | 80,800 | \$46. 300 |
| Levis | 12 | 662,097 | 181 | 128,469 | 171, 238 | 528,306 |
| Ainos | 11 | 707.822 | 255 | 104, 035 | 305,605 | 498,037 |
| Port liouge | 7 | 1.241.220 | 118 | 100,378 | 294, 507 | 471.675 |
| Weathount | 3 | 1,092,639 | 144 | 180,048 | 21,3711 | 434, 492 |
| Cislumset. | 4 | 562.130 | 101 | H.1.461 | 297, 111 | 414,079 |
| Contrmood | 1 | 276,323 | 163 | \$11.753 | 242,047 | 414.511 |
| 17anville | 14 | 709.711 | 105 | 78.854 | e18, 188 | 367. 568 |
| Iennoxville | 7 | 296.113 | 84 | 88, 5 tin | 110,385 | 325,8\%0 |
| Riviere du Loup. | 16 | 1.731, 184 | 149 | 122.450 | 126. 6.65 | 313,738 |
| Acton Vale. | 12 | 182, 155 | 95 | 62, 611 | 190, 323 | 310.578 |
| St. Tite | 15 | 184,142 | 108 | (6.3, 56.4 | 189,396 | 301. 819 |
| Thelforl Mines | 11 | 1,511,175 | 143 | 131.067 | 81, 381. | 291,802 |
| Iachute | 0 | 611.360 | 67 | 50, 054 | 138,624 | 291.650 |
| Beetor 1'lains | 6 | 197.732 | 87 | 68,388 | 184, 662 | 284,369 |
| Wsterloo. | 12 | 217.54.4 | 102 | 81.103 | 142.187 | 278.975 |
| Shawville | 8 | 114.342 | 28 | 18.421 | 194.371 |  |
| Ciaspo | 3 | 684.827 | 214 | 71,131 | 146,764 | 235,23: |
| Sutton | , | 186,811 | 67 | 35, 152 | 122,120 | 226,420 |
| St. Latmbe | 6 | 379.871 | 187 | 113,382 | 46, 346 | 213, 8 80 |
| Roherval | 14 | 246.570 | $9!$ | 34,680 | 121, 238 | 108, 78 ? |
| Cookshire | ? | 129,068 | 88 | 38,201 | 0.1.453 | 184, 877 |
| Macarlie | 8 | 374,200 | 64 | 40,741 | 1111. 15.5 | 183.858 |
| Muntingto | 8 | 145, 614 | 38 | 34,453 | 119,840) | 182, $30{ }^{7}$ |
| Se. Alexis. | 5 | 29, 940 | 10 | 6. 817 | 07. 3091 | 166,974 |
| Yel Lirillan | 6 | 7.800 | 30 | 40.185 | 100.4831 | 161,414 |
| Iberville. | 7 | 132,005 | 78 | \$1,003 | 75.874 | 155,393 |
| Ste, Gonovie | , | 142,640 | 63 | 42.898 | 91, 111 | 154,406 |
| Ormatown | 7 | 124,648 | 37 | 22, 784 | (thi, 170 | 182.323 |
| West shoft | 4 | 26.880 | 7 | 5,074. | 121.477 | \$40. 469 |
| D'lerachi | 4 | 89.880 | 69 | 4. 441 | 80.838 | 148, 341 |
| Cpton | 8 | 104.865 | 17 | 9.026 | 116,573 | 144.032 |
| Trois Pisioles | 13 | 99,668 | 66 | 299.334 | 81. $0^{2}+2$ | 140.215 |
| Sit. Jncques | 9 | 57.390 | 25 | 10,613 | 83, 129 | 130. 230 |
| Roxton Falls. | , | 70.809 | 15 | 9, 805 | 107.85e | 184,601 |
| Pointersx Tremblee | 4 | 181,549 | 39 | 46, 314 | 51.1403 | 124.263 |
| Corsipton | 3 | 84.915 | 129 | 47.830 | 41,881 | 124,026 |
| St. Ours. | 13 | 83.650 | 42 | 17.238 | 83, fit 7 | 121.631 |
| St. Pio. | 10 | 98,903 | 58 | 21, 734 | 80.083 | 110.814 |
| Wrarien | 3 | 26.228 | 8 | 6. 530 | 101.804 | 117.774 |
| Pimat | 5 | 126. 704 | 21 | 16, 1886 | 84.273 | 111, 240 |
| Nimpiervil | 6 | 151,738 | 33 | 15, 994 | 63, 336 | 115, 1288 |
| St. Denim | 8. | 43.700 | 24 | 6, 139 | 86.323 | 111.044 |
| Mont Iasuri | 8 | 176.100 | 20 | 14,043 | 68, i(ku) | 110.830 |
| RRmaypart | 3 | 40.246 | 23 | 222,182 | 60.2081 | 104.018 |
| I. A swomption. | A | 180.209 | 54 | 49,721 | $39,8 t 6)$ | 102.125 |
| Puymesus ille. | 8 | 193,703 | 38 | 22,719 | 67.827 | 100.321 |
| Ontarlo- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toronto. | 1.987 | 429,165, 022 | 82, 728 | 100, 769,782 | 246, 300, 340 | 447, 098, 824 |
| Ifamilto | 414 | 106.284.301 | 23, 629 | 27, 387,009 | 62, 110 , 97t | 122,305.060 |
| Ostatra | 3.4 | 21,472,973 | 4,987 | 6,269,915 | $30,3.15,88 \%$ | +7. 629.284 |
| Fari City | 11 | 43, 368, 108 | 8,535 | 10.317,055 | 21, 687, 185 | 41, 388.677 |
| Kitelimer | 127 | 35.819,564 | 6.874 | 7.460,067 | 18,323,741 | 38,612,401 |
| Fort Colthorne | 14. | 16.649.921 | 1,358 | 2.033, 167 | 16,580,770 | 32, 327. 147 |
| Lonion. | 218. | $40,560,0 \pm 3$ | 8.663 | 9,657, 681 | 14.57\%.6\% | 32,201.399 |
| Ortawa | 192 | 48, 777,659 | 7,1101 | 8,554.138 | 15,93: 8181 | 31,303. 404 |
| Niagara Fualls | 57 | $35,400,855$ | 2.641 | 3, 645, 357 | 14,784, 115 | 291.374 .543 |
| Petertrorough | 80 | $24.592,003$ | 4,425 | 4.343, 4.49 | 19.508 .309 | 24.058 .140 |
| 13rantiord | 84 | 33, 160,600 | 5,536 | 6, 075, 28ti | 12, 261, 857 | 24, 39 \% 578 |
| Winderor | 124 | 43,975, i83 | 4. 148 | 6.38, $3.34 \pm$ | 11, 287, 137 | 22, 1776,153 |
| Now Toronto | 10 | 19.6it. 683 | 2,501 | 3. 660,102 | 13, 889, 6x: | 30, 731.268 |
| Sarnia | 38 | 19,904,324 | 2,624 | 3,649,955 | 13.315,035 | 19, 815.775 |
| Sault Ste. Mar | 40 | 61.392.608 | 1,926 | 3,28.3,705 | 8,615,06? | 19, 1319.6.38 |
| Wrikerrville. | 88. | $29,525,205$ | 2,395 | 3,875,812 | 10. 888.463 | $19,345,344$ |
| (thelph. | 91 | 18,062.472 | 3.737 | 8,801.731 | $8.720,418$ | 17.587.800 |
| Watland | 37 | 23.221,136 | 2,310 | 2,811,340 | 8,911,641 | 15.347. 288 |
| Kiewatin. | 6 | 6, 859,622 | 394 | 563, 651. | 13,383.09t | 14.533,840 |
| Thoroda | 17 | $21.410,197$ | 1,348 | 2,174, 531 | 4, $553,568 \mathrm{C}$ | 1:,660,237 |
| Cialt | 75 | 14,273, 403 | 3,129 | 3,353.580 | 6.177.523 | 11.985,070 |
| Chatham | 57 | 13, 254,417 | 1,939 | 2.205, 4103 | 7. 503.538 | 11, 674.153 |
| Sit. Catharinee | 83 | 16, 869, 082 | 2,833 | 3,220.777 | 4,722,382 | 11, 495.389 |
| Stratford..... | 62 | 10,951,733, | 2.819 | 3,301, 022 | 6,513,327 | 11, 008,886 |

36.-Statistics of Manufactures of Munief palities with a Gross Production of $\$ 100,80 \theta$ or over, and with 3 or more Establishments, 1925-continued.

| Cities and Towos. | Estals-lishments. | Capital. | $\underset{\text { Vin- }}{\text { ployees. }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Salaries } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { wages. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cost } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { materials. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { al } \\ \text { products. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | \$ | No. | 8 | 8 | $\delta$ |
| Ontarto-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ironuois fals. Corawall. | 50 | 15,740, 1 16 | 2,854 | 1,932,190 | 4,711,497 | $10,360,592$ $0.340,147$ |
| Fort William | 36 | 20,973.799 | 960 | 1,273,298 | 4,929, 120 | 9.002, 657 |
| Woxdstork | 61 | 9,311,674 | 1,941 | 1,860,492 | 3, 20616,140 | 7, 67.4, 266 |
| Wallacebure | 18 | 6,939,399 | 892 | 1.175,223 | $4.824,287$ | 7. 145,448 |
| Leuside. | 3 | 10,477,301 | 1,207 | 1,884,981 | 5. 631.356 | 8,3115, 898 |
| Brockvill | 31 | 4,841, 696 | 780 | 803.350 | 4,330,641 | 6, 440, 766 |
| Forl P'ranc | 9 | 7,249,232 | 730 | 1,004, 806 | 4.189. 717 | 11.33.4. 509 |
| Goilerich | 18 | 1,907.58.4 | 306 | 347. 194 | 5,3+15, 481 | 6.239,050 |
| Midland | 15 | 4,556.3413 | 898 | 935,190 | 3,713, 943 | 5, 326,388 |
| Kingston | 63 | 11.598, 749 | 1.358 | 1.401.256 | 2. 693,718 | 5.317.045 |
| Simeor | 32 | 3,610,7s0 | 707 | 546,626 | 3.691, 41 | 5, 26.13 .818 |
| I'reston. | 31 | 5.19, 423. | 1.421 | 1,548,975 | 2, 487,954 | 5, 137,450 |
| Waterloo | 37 | 11,812, 38\% | 1.178 | 1,350,006 | 2.923 .272 | 5,075.767 |
| Hawkesbury | 13 | 7,531,785 | 726 | 783, 80- | 2,330, 768 | 4,674,010 |
| Port Arther | 22 | 9.811.22 + | 783 | 1,017,268 | 1. 420.194 | 4, 3172.388 |
| Kenora. | 13 | 13,342.0142 | 346 | 435,493 | 3,036,928 | 4,624, 833 |
| Owen Soun | 51 | 7,802.08\% | 1,588 | 1,509,577 | 2.152 .460 | 4,592,501 |
| Belleville | 49 | 7,84i.006 | 1,009 | 1,044,432 | 1.018,910 | 4.613.307 |
| st. Thoma | 40 | 3, 301.591 | 909 | 903, 406 | 2. 619,678 | 4. 475.885 |
| Ingersoll | 36 | 4.721 .587 | 700 | 703.874 | 3.036, 881 | 4,4+1,404 |
| Lmamiugio | 14 | 2, 451, 194 | 503 | 431,088 | 1.1314. 115 | +.402,354 |
| Pimmbrok | 36 | 7.239. 516 | 1,074 | 052,013 | 2.638. 107 | 4.368.329 |
| [\{untsvi] | 12 | 5,035,963, | 523 | 469.310 | 2,873, 151 | 4,303, 294 |
| Paris. | 21 | 4,769,035 | 1,116 | $8+2.839$ | 2, 403, 57 | 4, 224, 747 |
| Renfrew | 22 | 4.894.4+2 | 753 | 703, 867 | 2, 420, 720 | 3. 8 (tis, 289 |
| Hespoler | 15 | 5,947.207 | 1,136 | 961, 12:3 | 2, 032, 198 | 3, 317.744 |
| Fergus. | 18 | 2.409,216 | 534 | 605.672 | 1,333,2\% | 3,287,361 |
| Cardinal. |  | 3, 055, 654 | 320. 519 | 385, 485 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.286 .485 \end{aligned}$ | $3.117,392$ $3,104,087$ |
| Sowinamv Orillia | 18 35 3 | $3,456,8615$ $5,749,414$ | 519 970 | 483, 960.38 | $1,713,2.81$ $1,654,688$ | 3, $2,1083,087$ |
| Trenton | 24 | 2,500, 0 \% 3 | 392 | 339,946 | 1,883,210 | 2, 46:, 647 |
| Newmarke | 15 | 2 ,(065, 24.4 | 492 | 548.443 | 1,395, 180 | 2,946, 138 |
| Merrition | 8 | 3,907.515.5 | 463 | 668,862. | 1.201.732 | 2.862,548 |
| Srampton | 22 | 2,117,503 | 756 | 664.036 | 1,367.037 | 2, 724, 137 |
| Chippawe | 4 | 9.19,619 | 157 | 226.040 | 687. 504 | 2,699, 750 |
| Acton | 13 | 2,672,722 | 408 | 397.137 | 2,069, 6.131 | 2, 56i. 435 |
| Sturgeon F |  | $0,232,748$ <br> 3,155 <br> 185 | 480 | 675.601 63.097 | 1, 1, 1209,255 | \%, 5145,544 |
| Risnover. | 23 | 4,110.399 | ${ }^{626}$ | 409, 791 | 712.051 | 2,570, 327 |
| Potralia. | 17 | 2,188,010 | 201 | 240, 119 | 1,977.935 | 2,52\%.730 |
| Sucllbury. | 28 | 3,707,248 | 589 | 499,998 | 1,2:4t, 657 | 2.504 .128 |
| Eltmira | 16 | 2,020, 24t | 308 | 483.068 | 921,701 | $2.4183,059$ |
| Weaton | 9 | 3,236i. 308 | 699 | 714.9271 | 1,034, 142, | 2.343,612 |
| Lindsay | 38 | 2,271,649 | 518 | 450, 741 | 1. 103.401 | 2,1i0, 834 |
| Aurora | 8 | 1,144,083 | 349 | 329,875 | 1,323, 716 | 2.1618857 |
| Gisargelow | 17 | 2,618,071 | 438 | 431.364 | 1.217.390 | $2,127.1884$ $2,119.720$ |
| Ginnsoque | 24. | 3,112,204 | 573 <br> 378 | 641,505 332,662 | 893.978 $1.502,602$ | \%,119,720 |
| Perth... | 22 | 3,838, 816 | 463 | 613, 104 | 903, 605 | 2.061 .063 |
| Cotrourg | 28 | 2,389,512 | 374 | 358, 838 | 888,635 | 2. 049,006 |
| Dandsas | 20 | 4.399, 439 | 582 | 649.370 | 1,014.098 | 2.018 .901 |
| Carletan | 20 | 2.705, 322 | 641 | 578.158 $49+425$ |  | 2,018, 711 |
| Arnjrior | 17 | 5,0713,706 | 488 | 497.425 | 1.231 .251 <br> 1.270 .998 | 2,014,336 |
| Canplelliord | 27 6 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,315,586 \\ 971,320 \end{array}$ | 422 <br> 151 | 401,008 171,188 | $1,270,998$ <br> $1,45150.64$ | $2,011,857$ $8,010,304$ |
| Iriolgetarg | 20 | 1, 113,152 | 191 | 259,989 | 1,031. 158 | 1,4557,004 |
| Port Creslit |  | 1.711.755 | 193 | 203, 4165 | 1, 175,2:33 | 1,907.846 |
| Aylmer. | 8 | 1.471,515 | 165 | 180.879 | 1. 157.892 .2 |  |
| Kapuskasing | 4 | 10,494,648 | 371 | 481.320 | 788.454 | 1.889, 928 |
| Port Hape | 33. | 2. $730.66{ }^{\text {7 }}$ | 558 | 624.851 370.236 | 602,183 311,335 | $1.8159,707$ $1.889,380$ |
| Amherstberg |  | 7,590,419 | 237 | 379, 236 | 311,345 | $1.869,380$ $1,830,816$ |
| Snndwich | 10 | 2.242, 487 | 5 | 530.902 | 970.767 | 1,7019,861 |
| Dunnville | 18 | 1.998, 174 | 571 | 552.837 | 851.898 | 1,745.330 |
| Milton | 13 | 2,711.325 | 407 | 411.075 | 658.989 | 1.700.412 |
| Tilsonherre | 24 | 1,351,264 | 434 | 392, 686 | 997, 860 | 1.692.929 |
| Nitanee. | 19 | 1.195, 617 | 313 | 257,394 | 039, 142 | 1, 880.080 |
| Port Dalho | 1 | 1.2061. 238 | 45. | 363, 958 |  | $1,599,104$ $1,555,302$ |
| Norwich | ${ }_{27}{ }^{21}$ | 6, 0881,238 | 5.38 | 537,008 | 810,491 | 1,540,900 |
| Kincardine | 17 | 1.224,3,403 | 368 | 306, 806 | 670,905 | 1,473,957 |
| Oak ville. |  | 1,468,851 |  | 338.063 | 763, 842 | 1,473,628 |

36.-Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of $\$ \mathbf{0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ or over, and with 3 or more Establishments, 1925 -continued.

| Cities and Towns. | 1Fstab. lishmente. | Capital. | Em. ployees. | Salaries and wages. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cost } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { materials. } \end{gathered}$ | Value of products. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario-continued. | No. | \% | No. | \$ | 1 | * |
| Timmins........... | 16 | 15,900,788 | 258 | 298,308 | 220,987 | 1,457,221 |
| Barrie. | 20 | 1,449,257 | 273 | 262.218 | 433,817 | 1.449,509 |
| Walkerion | 20. | 1,318.208 | 294 | 245, 317 | 862.230 | 1,401,704 |
| Almonte. | 18 | 1,487,858 | 380 | 327,991 | 790,619 | 1,377.041 |
| Caledonia | 13 | 628, 201 | 143 | 166,848 | 701.234 | 1,330.084 |
| Strathro | 18 | 1,301, 813 | 228 | 202,312 | 824,873 | 1,3110.083 |
| Meaford. | 14 | 1,400. 5169 | 316 | 208, 148 | 819.146. | 1.260 .717 |
| Tavistork | 13 | 458,1913 | 448 | 123,084 | 088, 212 | 1.22fi, 118 |
| Penetanguishene | 14 | 1,245, 096 | 322 | 331.2\%2 | 452, 1776 | 1.101, 280 |
| Colsalt. | 4 | 13, 465,656 | 173 | 273, 734 | 53, 05\% | 1, 12\%, +75 |
| Picton. | 28 | 1,056,868 | 254 | 130,272 | 615,487 | 1, 122, 856 |
| Cache Bay |  | 1.037. 221 | 209. | 238.724 | 825,370 | 1,081i, 574 |
| Listowel | 18 | 726,343, | 220 | 195,932 | 652, 262 | 1,053,317 |
| Crimshy | 13 | 973,875 | 335 | 239,404 | $5 \% 1,401$ | 1.052, 0066 |
| Erankford | 9 | 1.414, 184 | 191 | 171, 166 | 579.4156 | 1.050,282 |
| Wingham | 20 | 971,919 | 234 | 216.185 | (6i0), 468 | 1, 123 (1) 4159 |
| Chesley | 12 | 931,241 | 296 | 274.091 | 445.879 | 1, (035, 440 |
| Ayr |  | 689.534 | 109 | [17, 55.2 | 457, 282 | 907. 118 |
| Prascott. | 15 | 871,339 | 229 | 207,709 | 4:15, 109 | \$400,922 |
| Thessalon |  | T26, 4195 | 172 | 230.359 | 313,524 | 987, 015 |
| Woodbridg | - | 914, 1850 | 93 | 65,032 | 613.083 | 981,612 |
| Drychon. | 0 | 4,409,204 | 225 | 3416.914 . | 373, 752 | 956.406 |
| Tillmiry | 10. | 710,8013 | 181 | 213.331 | 373,802 | 821.529 |
| West Lor | 7 | 722,020 | 112 | 100, 188 | 524, 807 | 814.6145 |
| Clinton | 17 | 666.423 | 198 | 162, 177 | 441, 32: | 808,423 |
| Kingsville | 14 | 1, 092, 388 | 86 | 95,834 | 120, 359 | 798,252 |
| Alexandria | 20 | 657.502 | 169 | 98,720 | Titi, 503 | 782,884 |
| Blind lRive | 4 | 258,377 | 151 | 143.200 | 611.603 | 7610.102 |
| Whithy | 8 | 617,218 | 210 | 236.1175 | 2105.559 | 746.638 |
| New llambur | 14 | $8781,25]$ | 197 | 162.188 | 145. 215 | 764.112 |
| Elora. | 10 | 720.930 | 240 | 226.953 | 250.976 | 758, 874 |
| Bloomfiel | 14 | 691.382 | 217 | 73.987 | 478.103 | 739,839 |
| New Liskeard | 1.3 | 847.003 | 180 | 1115.609 | +32. 874 | 717.318 |
| Forest. | 11 | 480, 101 | 128 | 11, 708 | 432, 758 | 703,390 |
| Mount. Forest | 17 | 558, 66i4 | 136 | 105, 797 | tolo 3.333 | 1689, 675 |
| Mitchell | 13 | 633, 019 | 127 | 134.401 | 311.245 | ${ }^{6} 53.3 .551$ |
| Waterford | 10 | 550,037 | 138 | 68.300 |  | 60.0 .0084 |
| Exeter... | 14 | $44^{47,190}$ | 134 | 06.536 | ${ }_{3}^{312.2} 2385$ | 602.028 589.006 |
| Huabterston | 5 | $3+2.30: 3$ | 110 | 105,271 |  | 5884.895 |
| Southampton. | 6 | 671.4 .41 | 179 | 171, 000 | 191, 880 | 579, 550 |
| Palnerston | 8 | 150, 159 | 35 | 27,770 | 423,65: | 510.008 |
| Irighton. | 17 | 563, 8105 | 225 | 62.138 | 293.71 | 501.117 |
| ILacknow. | 16 | 308.532 | 88 | 63.218 | 353, 105 | 512, 188 |
| Dellii. | 7 | 700,067 | 74 | [10,012 | 317,646 | 4303,204 |
| Sterling. | 12 | 97.916 | 17 | 32,474 | 419,374 | 488. 9008 |
| Wiarton. | 1.1 | 57.4 .42 .4 | 105 | 84, 482 | 328, 0005 | 486, 18 t |
| Port Elgin. | 9 | 543, 079 , | 180 | 171.767 | 231.872 | 484.876 |
| Rurks Falls |  | 1, 101,898 | 123. | 118.336 | 2880, 447 | 471,864 |
| Jarvis <br> Wellington | \% | 131.871 439,0511 | $1{ }_{142}^{23}$ | 21,915 45.755 | 380, 2401 | \$69.8182 467.780 |
| Braceliritige | 13 | 1,130,909 | 154 | 131.960 | 245, 65:3 | 407.513 |
| Orangeville | 0. | 616, 185 | 131 | 87,215 | 391.0331 | 407.350 |
| Streetsville | 8 | 459.727 | 96 | 98,347 | 175,931 | 4178,756 |
| Deseronto. | 11 | 623.839 | 132 | 82,058 | 279, 122 | \$61.440 |
| Tweed. | 13 | 287, 400 | 111 | 86, 357 | 289, 14.4 | 453,801 |
| Seaforth | 14 | 27.322 | 87 | 71,122 | 231, 224 | 448.303 |
| Dresden. | 14. | 410, 812 | 114 | 84.648 | 217.873 | 427.572 |
| Tybrilge | 13 | 353, 4 fi3 | 105. | 87.722 | 251.405 | 416,239 |
| Victoria Harbour | 3 | 1,339,3+2 | 133 | 183.180 | 252, 150 | 411.459 |
| Dutton. | 11 | 137.787 | 49 | 25.339 | 3119, 3199 | 409,321 |
| Mimico | 9 | 905.422 | 129 | 173.847 | 35,4051 | 408,980 |
| Rurlington | 8 | 48.764 | 90 | 83,540 | 250,373 | 381.185 |
| Winchester | 12 | 1310,718 | 43 | 33,5.38 | 268, 737 | 305, 535 |
| Tesurater. | 12 | 302.945 | 74 | 61.256 | 225.446 | $365,12]$ |
| Fissex. | 12 | 259,049 | 50 | 57.072 | 207,010 | 313.389 |
| Port Dover | 10 | 492, 263 | 79 | 47.537 | 221.178 | 368, 6.68 |
| Gavelork. | 9 | 310,162 | 5 | 53, 8.55 | 208.288 | 357, 533 |
| Rravenhurs | 1.8 | 602,301 459,659 | 188 | 143, 326 | 207. 1101 | 353,579 |
| Praisley. | 10 | 99.257 | 29. | 21,818 | 257, 以T7 | 345, 4 ¢22 |
| Hagersvill | 6. | 81,555 | 15 | 19.135 | 258,886 | 330.578 |
| Iroguois. | 14 | 4.4, 45.3 | 44 | 38.202 | 222.815 | 316. 734 |
| Casselinan... | 11 | 198,843 | 40 | 20,135 | 231,659 | 314,176 |

36-Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of $\$ 100,000$ or over, and with $\$$ or mofe Listalifisiments, 1925-continued.

| Cities and Tawns. | Estah-lishments. | Capital. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dim- } \\ \text { ployeos. } \end{gathered}$ | Salaries and wages | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cast } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { materisls. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Vnlue } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { products, } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario-concluded. | No. |  | No |  |  |  |
| Bradford. . . . ${ }^{\text {Onemee. }}$. | 6 | 184,107 239,930 | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | 84,660 29,480 | 174, 519 | 313,628 310,509 |
| Vankleek Hill | 15 | 160, 550 | 62 | 27,192 | 2211,220 | 291.171 |
| Shellmarne | 8 | 129.796 | 28 | 25,720 | 209.858 | 289.304 |
| Watford. | 10. | 325, 81.4 | 70 | 41,887 | 147, 679. | 287.763 |
| Tiempt ville | 13 | 206. 480 | 64 | 57.248 | 204, 331 | 287,152 |
| Alliston. | 11 | 162, fris | 24 | [4.517 | 202. 183 | 281,200 |
| Waterilown | 7 | 446, 422 | 73 | 76,281 | 53,378 | 273,906 |
| Arthur | 9. | 73,442 | 37 | 24.423 | 201. 1885 | 274. 288 |
| Eganvilla. | 9 | 160.8111 | 48 | 26, 440 | 168.756 | 263.075 |
| Por (Perry | 11 | 139.750 | 42 | 31,932 | 175, 968 | 257, 875 |
| Morrishurg | 10 | $220 .(1217$ | 35 | 50,690 | 134, 603 | 250.784 |
| Stouft ville. | 8 | 96, 631 | 23 | 15,937 | 174.724 | 245.648 |
| Parry Sound | 12 | 647, 608 | 138 | 45,921 | 115, 26\% | 242,797 |
| Rolton. | 7 | 102.103 | 21 | 17.133 | 181.234 | 2.10 .385 |
| Stayner | 6 | 73.336 | 19 | 12.317 | 177,192 | 283.085 |
| Parchill |  | 100.1118 | 33 | 26,121 | 170,362 | 2336.428 |
| Sioux Ioakout | 6 | 261.969 | 102 | 57,511 | 120,810 | 232.223 |
| Norwoorl. | 10 | 211.689 | 39 | 22, 19.96 | 170.616 | 229, 141 |
| Thornbury. |  | 315,437 | 56 | 24, 26.3 | 130, 346 | 229,160 |
| Highgate. | 5 | 288, 121 | 34 | 17.315 | 12fi, 53, | 2.27,753 |
| Becton. |  | 57, 6159 | 10 | 7,641 | 174, 1801 | 227.197 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Brussels }}$ Reamasvili | 8 | 297.320 | 199 | 10,761 | 168, 5.45 | 216,328 |
| Bancroft. | 9 | 142.645 | 87 | 30, 047 | [39.845 | 212,939 |
| Springticld | 7 | 66, 380 | 13. | 9, 634 | 181,903 | 210,985 |
| Thamesville | 9 | 20t, 95? | 50 | 16,269 | 123.570 | 201,686 |
| Markiale. | 9 | 135.877 | 4.3 | 16,902 | 145, 100 | 201.803 |
| Nientadt. | 6 | 57.812 | $3: 1$ | 8,560 | 152, 797 | 200,306 |
| Totienham | 5 | 55, 728 | 12 | 13,987 | 151,212 | 198,316 |
| Lucan. |  | 92, 694 | 20 | 15, 6013 | 150,056 | 1117.242 |
| Comperelifi | 3 | 988, 868 | 14 | 18,215 | 9.574 | 196. 168 |
| Botliwell. | 7 | 145.041 | 70 | 57, 847 | 92, 75.5 | 190.197 |
| Taskefarld | 10 | 116,584 | 30 | 20.738 | 127, 261 | 189.843 |
| Merrickvill | 8 | $316.80 \%$ | 53 | 47.480 | 96, 837 | 185,542 |
| Sution. | 4 | 80, 123 | 18 | 13,639 | 130. 451 | 184.806 |
| Marmora | 10 | tell 149 | ${ }^{66}$ | 22,678 | 121,266 | 181.220 |
| Clifford. | 6 | 46, 106 | 10 | 4,148 | 140,830 | 178,833 |
| Cannington | 9 | 136.221 | 34. | 26,317 | 116,077 | 177.412 |
| Colrden. | 8 | 73,670 | 19 | 11,49.5 | [41,62]. | 176, 199 |
| Blentrim. |  | 271,403 | 44 | 21.484) | 77.305 | 174.777 |
| Tara | 8 | 52. 148 | 16 | 11,219) | 134.916 | 172,268 |
| Cayuga. | 8 | 77.1293 | 20 | 20, 228 | 118.091 | 170.404 |
| Mador | 11 | 613, 847 | 21 | 10,868 | 138,957 | 168,597 |
| Wroxeter | 6. | 107,002 | 29 | 23.143 | 122,832 | 162.23\% |
| Westport. | 11 | 48.325 | 18 | 8.902 | 138,663 | 158,859 |
| Belle River |  | 283.056 | 36 | 20,481 | 71.835 | 156,535 |
| İensall. | 9 | 124.382 | 47 | 23,817 | 94.02? | 158.125 |
| Alvinston | 7 | 141.717 | 36 | 16.937 | 86,688, | 158.049 |
| Emiro. | 6 | 47.001 | 27 | 8, 850 | 130.978 | 155, 116 |
| Richmond Hill | 6 | 216,225 | 32 | 34, 721 | 72.002 | 145.269 |
| Point Estward | 3 | 286,769. | 31 | 48.302 | 27.705 | 140, 774 |
| Rlveth. | 6 | 72.393 | 9 | B. 015 | 97.179 | 132,555 |
| Maxville | 10 | 118.206 | 34 | 20,873 | 80,348 | 131, 850 |
| Tecumseh | 3 | 279,287 | 28 | 14,657 | 611.693 | 127.775 |
| Powarsan. | 6 | 69.350 | 35 | 9,541 | 85, 170 | 124,519 |
| Dundalk | 7 | 57.605 | 18 | 10, 300 | 81,083 | 124,378 |
| Conhrane. | , | 151.710 | 37 | 40, 092 | 31,883 | 12.3 .711 |
| Hastings. | 5 | $\begin{gathered} 112,314 \\ 99.358 \end{gathered}$ |  | 23,272 | 83.224 | 123,124 |
| Braytore. | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 99,358 \\ & 59,090 \end{aligned}$ | 26 18 | 15,140 8 | $83,84.4$ 92,228 | ${ }_{122}$ 12, 438 |
| Roincy | 6 | 1.98, 117 | 88 | 48,035 | 62,03- | 121,536 |
| Canrtright | 3 | 41.3043 | 41 | 47,2isk | 3,504 | 117,929 |
| Tanark | 7 | 43,827 | 13 | 6,594 | 93, 26.3 | 117.335 |
| Colhorne. | 5 | 130.572 | 32 | 14,684 | 69, 432 | 116, 823 |
| Markham | 5 | 72, 6006 | 13 | 13.0511 | 73,324 | [16, 134 |
| Glencos.. | 7 | 183.545 | 33 | 29, 12! | 57,326 | 115, 264 |
| Bath. | 4 | 16.450. | 7 | 6,2tit | 88.255 | 111.649 |
| Richmand | 8 | 14.725 | 9 | 3,961 | 95, 200 | 111.525 |
| Fenelon Fal | \% | 107, 19.4 | 16 | 9.273 | 72.939 | ${ }^{110,64]}$ |
|  | ? | 100.669 30.075 | 18 | 12,899 | 68,438 | 108,393 |
| Newburgh. | 8 | 20,818 | 8 | 3,818 | 72, 91.93 | 108.525 |
| Front Creek | 3 | 96, 555 | 48 | 20,4,45 | 3¢, 408 | 102,759 |
| Grand Vslle | 5 | 47.747 | 15 | 11,238 | 76,037 | 102,257 |
| Coldwater... | 8 | 57. 69 ¢ | 18 | 7,029 | 62. 107 | 100,041 |

30 - Statistics of Manufactures of Muntelpalities with a Gross Production of $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ or over, and with $\mathbf{3}$ or more bistablishments, 1925-continued.

| Cities and Towns. | Istab. lishmente. | Capital. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Em. } \\ \text { ployees. } \end{gathered}$ | Salarices and wages. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cost } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { materials. } \end{gathered}$ | Value of products. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | \$ | No. | $\delta$ | $\delta$ | \$ |
| Mankoba- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wianipeg. | 409 | 89, 688,328 | 14, 346 | 18,390,797 | 42,388, 304 | 70,614,829 |
| St. Bonifa | 30 | 8.422, 6.3 | 1,395 | 1.700,011 | 17, 86\%, 538 | 23,11x,937 |
| Brandan. | 36 | $4,101,170$ | 433 | 588, 427 | 2,492,1:3 | 4,141,338 |
| Portage-la-Prairie | 12 | 6510,13:32 | 185 | 209,356 | 2,459,558 | $2.976,178$ |
| The 1'us.. | 7 | 1,425.5488 | 300 | 357.043 | Stio, 883 | 1,41.022 |
| Selkirk |  | 974,118 | 162 | 214,038 | 333, 807 | 416, 134 |
| Dauphin. | 13 | 347, 876 | 50 | 48,846 | 210,334 | 305,568 |
| Shout hake | 3 | 63, 24.3 | 20 | 17.981 | 222.770 | 289.511 |
| Souris. | , | 600, 309 | 23 | 32.000 | 212, 4223 | 231,484 |
| Rupid City | 3 | 24, 472 | 8 | 10,547 | 107, 3226 | 247.027 |
| Nеорз wa. | b | 140,551 | 26 | 22.005 | 135, 3 , 384 | 201,339 |
| Winkler. | 4 | 81.16 | 12 | 9,981 | 141,193 | 10,082 |
| Rubsell | , | 72,509 | 9 | 9,300 | 127.480: | 174,434 |
| Melita. | 5 | 28. 101 | 10 | 10,136 | 80,053 | 110, 158 |
| Virden | , | 110,824 | 11 | 15,258 | 50,005 | 104,435 |
| Curman | 6 | 19.713 | 10 | 7,513 | 76,117 | 103,058 |
| Saskatchewan - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rogina, | 56 | 11,042,235 | 1,358 | 1,929,740 | 8,891,028 | 11,403,090 |
| Monse Jaw | 25 | 3,141,5ve |  | 1909, 028 | 7,734, 769 | 9,945,840 |
| S:akatoon | 47 | 7.247 .428 | 950 | 1,331, 108 | 3,723, 685 | 7,184, 543 |
| Princo Albert | 20 | 1.586,425 | 300 | 401, 754 | 1,811,402 | 2,700.289 |
| Yorkton. | 10 | 779, 135 | 61 | 64, 781 | 385. 187 | -678,334 |
| North Battl | 10 | 354.255 | 77 | 102, 035 | 227.207 | 497,786 |
| Weyhura. | 7 | 433,694 | 49 | 63,313 | 3273,265 | 468.478 |
| Melville. | 5 | 265,632 | 28 | 41,678 | 220,766 | 37.705 |
| Swift Current | 9 | 575,929 | 58 | 74, 136 | 130.683 | 370,371 |
| Lestoydun... | 6 | 191,450 | 19 | 27, <br> 21,885 | ${ }_{1}^{146.752} 1$ | 254,725 214,308 |
| IIunboldt. | 4 | 165,570. | 18 | 23.646 | 120,782 | 187.475 |
| Preaceville | 4 | 41, 609 | 6 | 7,640 | 135,274 | 184,097 |
| Bigzar. | 8 | 133,532 | 20 | 22, 173 | 110,058 | 178,878 |
| Battleford | 7 | 30, 6,38 | 12 | 14,548 | 196, 894 | 174, 459 |
| Melfort. | 7 | 219, 3 (9 | 21 | 25, 205 | 82, 089 | 170,411 |
| Kerrobert | 6 | 81,488 | 11 | 15,643 | 103, 236 | 160,483 |
| Maplo Creak | 5 | 98.475 | 15 | 11,117 | 90, 81 ] | 159, 738 |
| Watana. | 3 | 40.720 | 8 | 9,670 | 10\%. 187 | 151,901 |
| Rosthern. | 8 | 111.985 | 18 | 16, 148 | 85, 480 | 125,872 |
| Shell Brook | 1 | 35, 533 |  | 9,668 | 87.978 | 124,065 |
| Caraduft. | 3 | 43, 708 | 4. | 4,954 | 82,356 | 113,134 |
| Unity. | 6 | 00, 76 | 11 | 12, 106 | 64,078 | 112,302 |
| Monsomi | 5 | 58.7 (in) | , | 9,832 | 71, 188 | 110,71t |
| Carlyle. | 3 | 55,025 | , | 6.773 | 73.825 | 108,246 |
| Mack lin. | 4 | 37,324 | 6 | 8.723 | 73,276 | 106, 179 |
| Alberth- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calgary | 138 | 33.192,975 | 3,260 | 4,709, 398 | 17,708, 412 | 31,136,017 |
| Edmonton. | 136 | 16,583, 162 | 3.809 | 4.262, 36,5 | 12,788, 843 | 21,274, 845 |
| Medicine Hat | 24. | 6,382, 426 | 5.40 | 682, 195 | 7,421,960 | 9,088, 778 |
| Lethimidgo. | 27 | 3.000, 38 | 352 | 5388.002 | 1,502,634 | 2,970,030 |
| Redeliffe... | 6 | 1,495,283 | 202 | 213,764 | 169.366 | 681.571 |
| Wetaskiwin. | 9 | 311.128 | 33 | 34, 152 | 322, 771 | 4+11, 140 |
| Blairmora. | 5 | 500.847 | 70 | 116.082 | 105, 192 | 251.632 |
| Real Deer. | 7 | 208, 600 | 41 | 47,06i8 | 155,508 | 268,157 |
| Vermilion. | 7 | 119.532 | 21 | 23,080 | [135, 874 | 251,028 |
| Cburrase. | 9 | 201. 5122 | 29 | 36, 186 | 124,480 | 247. 800 |
| Vegroville. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3 | 84.769 | 22 | 29,501 | 154, 446 | 246, 667 |
| St. Yaul de Mólia. | 5 | 51.681 | 11 | 10,189 | 103.422 | 233.419 |
| Stether | 7 | 132,213 | 23 | 23,619 | 1166.392 | 220.083 |
| 12ипй. | \$ | 114,892 | 12 | 13,155 | 127,6018 | 196, 770 |
| Coronstion | 4. | 62,217 | 11 | 12,696 | 135, 889 | 193, 648 |
| Viking: | 5 | 51.227 | 13 | 18, 748 | 155, 422 | 189.734 |
| Pmisrail. | 4 | 51, 835 | 12 | 15,877 | 141,997 | 187,203 |
| Westlack | 4 | 43.605 | 6 | 12, 733 | 108.993 | 1561,316 |
| Drumileller | 8 | 501.114 | 24 | 41,245 | 10,406 | 142, $1+1.874$ |
| Didsbury. | , | 80, 325 | 7 | 7.909 | 100, 433 | 140.837 |
| Leduc. | 8 | 64,221 | 12 | 10,506 | 93,196 | 134,603 |
| Mannville | 4 | 38, 483 | 8 | 8.102 | 97.358 | 134,180 |
| Lraombe. | ${ }^{8}$ | 78, 4,35 | 18 | 22.491 | 76,023 | 132,799 |
| Mundar | 3 | 35,600 | 6 | 3,431 | 95,501 | 126,259 |
| Claresho | ${ }_{3}^{6}$ | 69, 6.44 | 10 | 11,670 | 73,383 | 112,742 107,562 |
|  |  | (63, 651 |  | 11,670 | 75,306 | 107,562 |

36-Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Productlon of $\$ 100,000$ or over, and with 3 or more Establishments, 1925 -concluded.

| Cities and Towns, | Establish. mente. | Capital. | Employees. | Salaries and wagen. | Cost of meterisls. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Value } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { producte. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | $\delta$ | No. | \$ | \% | 8 |
| Heilish Columbla- |  |  |  | 16,384,973 | 42,020,970 | 75,823.721 |
| Vanevuver...... | 507 130 | $102,105,028$ $16,652,436$ | 13,334 2,503 | $16,384,973$ $2,965,261$ | $42,820,761$ $3,880,661$ | 10.510 .278 |
| New Westminster | 55 | 8,240,2100 | 1,926 | 2,226,230 | 6,309, 536 | 10,013, 713 |
| Prince Rupert. | 17 | 3, 098, 72: | 388 | 459,578 | $2,404,748$ | 3, 523,468 |
| North Vancosvor | 15 | 3,852.1998 | 1.425 | 660, 163 | 0.51, 02.3 | 3.029.576 |
| Port Moody | 3 | 1.150,39? | 286 | 333, 840 | 1.299,670 | 2,124,608 |
| Fernie. | 7 | 5, 086,324 | 191 | 244,775 | 587, 3 69 | 1,294, 673 |
| Nelson. | 21 | 1,442, 904 | 260 | 312,289 | 515,032 | 1,184.560 |
| Kelowna | 18 | 923.996 | 496 | 252,040 | 680.216 | 1.167.148 |
| Rossland. | 8 | 5,819,015 | 69 | 136, 068 | 8,828 | 1,051.100 |
| Port Alber | 8 | 1,083.548 | 277 | 287,450 | 446.725 | 999.4,672 |
| Nanaimo | 28 | 520,008 | 371 | 250.458 | 431.911 | \$12.658 |
| Kamloops | 13 | 1,260,633 | 211 | 205, 290 | 408,654 | 889,094 |
| Duncan. | 8 | 486,337 | 219 | 203.672 | 345.047 | 638.251 |
| Port Coquitlam | , | 816, 032 | 102 | 123.485 | 254, 671 | 591.189 |
| Merritt... | 5 | 642,40.1 | 163 | 158.787 | 228,558 | 504.246 |
| Courtensy | 6 | 247,531 | 56 | 54,853 | 141,653 | 218. 093 |
| Prince George. | 6 | 164.140 | 74 | 92, 220 | 96,214 | 239.708 |
| Trail...... | 3 | 11,815 | 28 | 55,578 | 48,925 | 2\%9,016 |
| Armatrong | 7 | 204.888 | 42 | 41, 828 | 122.685 | 219.432 |
| Cranbrook | 11 | 140.8315 | 49 | 46,080 | 65,047 | 145, 853 |
| Vernon. | 17 | 564, 701 | 101 | 64, 301 | 51.262 | 188,262 |
| Cumberland | 7 | 387. 834 | 62 | 62. 592 | 55,859 | 174.817 |
| Grand Forke | 6 | 117,747 | 26 | 27,508 | 57, 802 | 137.994 |
| Revelstoke. | 10 | 362, 458 | 48 | 38,993 | 36,364 | 137.213 |
| Salmon Arm. | 8 | 106, 24: | 26 | 21.951 | 74, 109 | 127, 283 |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ The subsequent decision to omit the group of "construction, hand trades and repaire" from the census of manufactures, tozether with other less important changes, acounts for the reduction of the number of manufacturing establishments in 1917, as appearing in Talde 1, to 22,838 . a comparable figure with the 22,331 establishments recorded in 1925.

[^1]:    The figuree of power in this table repreaent the ingtallation in manufacturee exotuaive of eentral eleotric atations. Theee figures are thus not comparable with thoe given in this table in the 1926 I oar Book, iNot incluted in general statistics of number of employeece or of curnings.

[^2]:    iNet: see pp, 52 and 53 .

[^3]:    1 For corromponding figures for previous years, nee past isnuen of the Canada Year Book as follows:[926, p. 396; 1925, p. 410; 1924, p. 393 ; where figurex are given for 1924,1923 and 1922 respectively.

[^4]:    - Corresponding figures for 1924 were given at p. 398 of the 1926 Year Rook.
    $62424-41$

[^5]:    1 Including the Yukon Territory.

[^6]:    ${ }^{2}$ For statisties slowing the erend of employment in munufacturing industries in 1020 and 19:7, kee in the inder to the leur Book, "Employment as reported by employers".

[^7]:    1hased upon sapecial investimation made by Prof. V. W. Bladen, of the Universily of Toronto, at the Dominion Bureau of Statistios in the summer of 1026.

