

CANADA
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

The Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1926

(WITH SUMMARY FIGURES FOR 1927)

REPRINTED FROM THE CANADA YEAR BOOK, 1929

Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm,
Minister of Trade and Commerce



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

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THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA, 1926

(WITH SUMMARY FIGURES FOR 1927).

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 economist, new utilities, and therefore additional value, to the already existing utilities and values of the raw material. Manufacture, in primitive societies and in the pioneer stages of new communities, is normally carried on within the household for the needs of the household, as was the case among the early settlers of Canada in the seventeenth 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 suspended. At a later period in the evolution of society, small manufactures were carried on in specialized workshops for the needs of the immediate locality or neighbourhood, as was generally the case in Eastern Canada in the first half of the nineteenth 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 factories, often employing hundreds and even thousands of persons and producing for a national 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 manufacturing production since 1870 is outlined in this article and the accompanying Table 1, while the increasing importance of Canadian manufacturing for the international market may be illustrated by the fact that Canadian exports of manufactured produce increased from less than \$3,000,000 per annum on the average of 1871-1875 to \$614,000,000 in the post-war fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1920. Exports of “fully or chiefly manufactured” products in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1928, amounted in value to \$458,796,551, and exports of “partly manufactured” products to \$189,381,449.

Section 1.—The Evolution of Canadian Manufacturing Industries.

Early Manufactures.—The type of manufactures established in a community will in the beginning be largely determined, more especially where transportation charges are high, by the raw materials available in that community. For example, probably the first agricultural process to be carried on by Europeans in what is now the Dominion of Canada was the raising of a crop of grain at Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in 1605; the first corresponding manufacturing process was the grinding of the grain in the autumn of that year. Other early manufactures were also necessarily connected with the satisfaction of the primary needs of human beings for food, clothing and shelter, and with the other primary need for protection. At a census of occupations taken in 1681, we find enumerated a comparatively large number of tailors and shoemakers, masons and carpenters, gunsmiths and edge tool makers.

The earlier manufactures were necessarily of a rather crude and primitive type, concerned with the production of commodities which were too bulky to bear the heavy transportation charges of those days, when only one round trip per year could be made between France and Quebec, and vessels were constantly subject

to the storms of the North Atlantic and very frequently to the attacks of the English. Indeed, although the colonial policy of France under the old *régime* aimed at preventing the manufacture in Canada of any article which could be imported from the mother country, the uncertainties of transportation due to the colonial wars of the period—France and England were at war for 34 years out of the 74 years between 1689 and 1763—led to a necessary relaxation of restrictions. On the occasion of the English capture of a convoy in 1705, the colonists were driven to manufacture rough cloth out of whatever fibres they could obtain, such as the Canadian nettle and the inner bark of the basswood. Such events led to the introduction of sheep-raising and the manufacturing of homespun woollens. The number of sheep in the colony increased from 1,820 in 1706 to 12,175 in 1720, 28,022 in 1765, 84,696 in 1784 and 829,122 in Lower Canada alone in 1827. This increase in sheep approximately measures the growth of the manufacture of homespun woollens. In the same year, according to census records, there were in Lower Canada 13,243 spinning-wheels, while 1,153,673 French ells of home-made cloth, 808,240 French ells of home-made flannel and 1,058,696 French ells of home-made linen were produced. In 1842 Upper Canada produced 433,527 yards of home-made cloth, 166,881 yards of home-made linen and 727,286 yards of home-made flannel, and in 1848 624,971 yards of fulled cloth, 71,715 yards linen and 1,298,172 yards flannel. Nova Scotia in 1851 produced 119,698 yards fulled cloth, 790,104 yards non-fulled cloth and 219,352 yards flannel. Such production of homespun goods did not materially interfere with the market for the more elaborate factory-made goods imported from the United Kingdom, but supplied the daughters of pioneer families with useful work in their own homes.

In the days when ships were built of wood, Canada was advantageously situated with respect to their production. Pont-Gravé built two small vessels at Port Royal in 1606 and one at Tadoussac in 1608. Talon, in 1666, built on his private account a ship of 120 tons, and in 1672 a vessel of over 400 tons was on the stocks at Quebec. Ships were built for the French navy and for the West India trade. Under the British *régime* shipbuilding was conducted on a large scale in Quebec and New Brunswick, the industry reaching its climax of prosperity about 1865, when 105 Quebec-built ships with a tonnage of 59,333 were placed on the register. Thereafter iron and steel ships gradually supplanted the wooden vessels, but the forests of Canada have since provided the raw material for the pulp and paper and other important industries.

The manufacture of mineral products has been of comparatively recent date. Iron deposits in the St. Maurice region were worked as early as 1733, and furnaces set up there for smelting in 1737 were in fairly constant operation until 1883. The iron and steel used in manufacturing in Canada, as well as the coal which has supplied the manufacturing industries with power, has in the main been imported from the United States, chiefly because the principal manufacturing centres of this country in the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes region are fairly conveniently situated with regard to the coal and iron supplies of the United States and far away from the coal and iron supplies of the Maritime Provinces. In recent years the shortage of coal has been made up for by the increasing use of electric power, while the great bulk of the pig iron used in Canadian manufactures is now made in domestic blast-furnaces.

The Introduction of the Factory System.—In Canada, as in the United States and in Great Britain, it was inevitable that manufactures, carried on in the household or in small adjoining workshops, should be supplanted in the leading

industries of the country by manufactures carried on in factories. A factory has been defined as "an establishment where several workmen are collected for the purpose of obtaining greater and cheaper conveniences for labour than they could procure individually at their homes, for producing results by their combined efforts which they could not accomplish separately and for preventing the loss occasioned by carrying articles from place to place during several processes necessary to complete their manufacture". Such factories began to exist in Canada in the 60's and the 70's of the last century and have since that time become the dominant factor in Canadian manufacturing industry.

Encouragement of Manufactures by Protective Tariffs.¹—In all new and developing countries, producing food products and raw materials in abundance, there comes, at a certain stage, a movement for working up these commodities within the country. Thus a movement to promote a rise of manufacturing industries in Canada took place in the 50's of the last century, and in 1858 the Canadian Legislature enacted a protective tariff against which English exporters of manufactured goods vehemently protested. Canada, however, claimed the right to raise her revenue in the manner which suited herself and Great Britain did not contest the point. From that day to this, there has been an element of protection in Canadian tariff legislation. For a considerable time, the protection afforded to Canadian manufacturers was described as "incidental protection", and after Confederation the tariff was reduced in deference to the low tariff sentiment prevailing in the Maritime Provinces, which were commercial rather than manufacturing communities. However, after a commercial depression which took place in the 1870's the people of Canada, at the general election of 1878, voted in favour of a higher tariff.

The policy of protection was definitely adopted in 1879, when the manufacturer was given an increase in the duty on his finished product, offset in some cases, it is true, by higher duties on his raw materials. Sugar and molasses products comprised some twelve tariff items, seven bearing a compound duty, the average *ad valorem* duty imposed being 26.25 p.c. On the lines of cotton goods likely to be manufactured in Canada, duties were raised from 17½ p.c. to rates, specific and *ad valorem*, equivalent on the importations of 1881 to 30 p.c. The duties on woollens, which were all in the 17½ p.c. schedule in 1878, were practically doubled. On some of the 36 iron and steel articles enumerated in the schedule, the duties were specific, on some compound, but on the whole there was an average duty of 16.17 p.c. Pig iron, previously free, was made to pay \$2 a ton. The duty on iron billets, bars and rods was increased from 5 p.c. to 10 p.c. and 17½ p.c., while manufactured iron and steel products and machinery were given 25 p.c. to 35 p.c. protection. On coal, both bituminous and anthracite, a duty of 50 cents a ton was imposed. The average *ad valorem* rate of duty on the dutiable imports in 1880 was 26.1 p.c. as compared with 21.4 p.c. in 1878. The maximum percentage was reached in 1889, when the rate was 31.9 p.c. By 1896 there was a slight drop in the rate to 30.0 p.c., and the declining trend continued until 1918 and 1919, when a rate of 21.5 p.c. was recorded. In 1923 the rate was 24.9 p.c., in 1927, 24.1 p.c. and in 1928, 24.2 p.c. The average *ad valorem* rate of duty on all imports was 16.7 p.c. in 1923 and 15.5 p.c. in 1928. These rates are based on the gross sums collected; if the refunds and drawbacks were allowed for, the net rate of customs duty would be substantially lower.

Growth of Canadian Manufactures Prior to the War.—Until the later 90's, the growth of Canadian manufacturing industry was not particularly rapid.

¹On this subject, see also the chapter on External Trade, p. 466, Canada Year Book, 1929.

though the great fall in the prices of commodities during the period from 1873 to 1897 was largely responsible for the comparatively slow growth of the values of manufactured commodities from \$221,600,000 in 1870 to \$469,800,000 in 1890. Afterwards there was a change and the prices of commodities commenced to rise, while the industries generally shared in the advantages of the great growing period from 1900 to 1912. The gross product of establishments with five hands or over increased from \$368,700,000 in 1890 to \$1,166,000,000 in 1910 and to \$1,381,500,000 in 1915. The fundamental advantages of the position of Canada, her abundant raw material, her inexhaustible water power, her growing home market in the expanding West, had contributed to this result.

In the present as in the past, Canadian manufacturing production has been chiefly dependent upon the use of Canadian raw material, though this is less true than formerly. Raw cotton, for example, is imported from the Southern States, hides from the Argentine, rubber from the Straits Settlements and Malay peninsula, sugar from Cuba and the British West Indies and wool from Australia and New Zealand, to supply the raw material for Canadian manufacturing industries.

The Influence of the War.—The influence of the war upon the manufactures of Canada was profound and far-reaching, tending to promote the diversification of products and the production at home of many commodities which had previously been imported. On account of the practical suspension of the importation of manufactured goods of many kinds from Europe, enterprising Canadian manufacturers were given opportunities of entering upon new lines of manufacture with practical control of the market. There was added to this the reflex effect of the great prosperity of agriculture, produced by the unprecedented prices of war-time, with the general result that industry worked at high pressure, not only to produce munitions and military supplies for the armies of the Allies, but also to make the manifold varieties of goods required for the stimulated civilian consumption. The world shortage of staple commodities, coupled with a strong domestic demand, gave Canadian industries in general a pronounced stimulus toward greater production, and in a great number of cases the capacity of manufacturing plants was increased; this increase created a demand for greater supplies of raw material. Incidentally, factory methods became more specialized and a high degree of administrative and mechanical efficiency was attained, and Canada, partly owing to the industrial inactivity of Europe, assumed a new position as one of the leading manufacturing countries of the world. The inflation of the war period also led to unprecedented figures of values produced.

The great boom in Canadian manufactures described 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 great decline 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 statistics for that year were a little below those of 1923. The statistics for 1925 and 1926 show a notable growth in both gross and net values of products. The monthly reports of employers as to numbers employed would indicate still greater increases in 1927 and 1928.

Subsection 1.—Growth of Manufacturing Production in the Dominion and the Provinces since 1870.

The growth of large-scale 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 communities, with larger populations able to absorb a larger amount of standardized commodities. Even so, 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 economies 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 manufacturing 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 employee becoming a master, it must also be remembered that the amounts paid to employees in salaries and wages have also increased, so that the position of the average employee has been greatly ameliorated, though the lack of statistics of Canadian retail 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 Manufactures.—The comparability of the statistics of various censuses is seriously affected by the different methods employed in census-taking. In the censuses of 1870, 1880 and 1890, all manufacturing 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 included. The 1901 instructions were that no manufacturing establishment or factory was to be recognized for census purposes if it did not employ at least five persons, either in the establishment itself or as piece-workers employed outside 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, saw and shingle-mills, lime kilns, brick and tile works, butter and cheese factories, fish-curing plants, electric light and power plants whatsoever were nevertheless to be included. The statistics for 1915 included only establishments having an output of \$2,500 or over, irrespectively of the number of persons employed, except in the case of flour and grist-mills, butter and cheese factories, fish-preserving factories, sawmills, brick and tile yards, lime kilns 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 given

up and an annual "Census of Industry" substituted therefor. (See First Annual Report of the Dominion Statistician, 1919, pp. 30-36.)

In the Census of Industry for 1917, the limit of output was withdrawn and all establishments reporting to the Bureau were included, the effect being an increase in the number of establishments included from 21,306 in 1915 to 34,392¹ in 1917—an increase due mainly to change of method, rather than to a change in the actual number of industrial establishments existing in the Dominion. In the taking of an annual canvass of the wide scope of the Canadian industrial census, it is inevitable 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 group of "construction, hand trades and repairs". Again, several custom industries, such as the custom clothing industry in the textile group, were not compiled for 1922. For 1923, again, statistics of ship and bridge-building and of various clay products industries were collected and included 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 methods of collection or compilation. In 1925 statistics of the non-ferrous metal smelting industry were for the first time included in the figures for manufacturing. In 1926 certain duplications in the gross revenue of central electric stations were eliminated in a net figure and the difference shown as "cost of material", while the method of compiling the number of employees was changed in 1925 and 1926 in the following respect:—the yearly average of employees for each establishment was computed by dividing the sum of employees reported in each month by the number of months in operation instead of, as formerly, by 12 whether the industry was seasonal and only operated part of the year or not. These changes have created a slight incomparability with the statistics for the preceding years.

Censuses of Manufactures in Recent Years.—The census of manufactures has been taken annually since 1917 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, instead of quinquennially as theretofore. The last of the quinquennial censuses was taken in 1916 for the calendar year 1915, and annual censuses have been taken in the years from 1918 to 1928 for the years 1917 to 1927.

In any comparison between the results of the 1915 quinquennial census and the subsequent annual censuses, the rapid rise in prices must be borne in mind, and in comparisons between these annual censuses themselves the same factor must be taken into account. Thus, the old Canadian weighted index number of wholesale prices, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, with 1913 as a base, was 243.5 in 1920, as compared with 209.2 in 1919, 199.0 in 1918, 178.5 in 1917 and 109.9 in 1915. In 1921, however, there was a great decline to 171.8—a decline of approximately 29.4 p.c. from the preceding year. Under such circumstances, it was inevitable that up to 1920 phenomenal advances in the money value of manufactured products should have been recorded, and that wages and salaries 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 larger measure to the fall in values than to the decrease in the volume of production. In 1922 the index

¹The subsequent decision to omit the group of "construction, hand trades and repairs" from the census of manufactures, together with other less important changes, accounts for the reduction of the number of manufacturing establishments in 1917, as appearing in Table 1, to 22,838, a comparable figure with the 22,936 establishments recorded in 1927.

number showed a further drop to 152.0, but afterwards there was a rise from 153.0 in 1923 to 155.2 in 1924 and 160.3 in 1925. In 1926 and 1927, however, there was a drop to 156.2 and 151.6 respectively, the latter being the lowest figure since 1916. This would indicate that the comparatively small decline in the gross production of manufactured goods in 1922 was entirely due to declining values and that the increased production of 1923 resulted from larger quantities, the slight recession in 1924 being due to lessened volume. The 1925 total was swelled by increases in both values and volume, while gross production in 1926 and 1927 showed large increases in spite of a definite decline in price levels. (See Table 4.)

In Table 1 are presented statistics showing by provinces the development of Canadian manufacturing industries during the half-century from 1870 to 1927. Particularly notable is the increase in the manufactures of British Columbia from \$2,900,000 in 1880 to \$246,000,000 in 1927 and of Manitoba from \$3,400,000 in 1880 to \$142,000,000 in 1927. Saskatchewan also shows an increase from \$2,400,000 in 1905 to \$52,000,000 in 1927 and Alberta from \$5,000,000 in 1905 to \$85,000,000 in 1927. Thus the West is rapidly becoming an important contributor to Canadian manufacturing production.

1.—Historical Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, 1870-1927.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Provinces.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
1870.	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....	41,259	77,964,020	187,942	49,851,009	124,907,846	96,709,927	221,617,773
Nova Scotia.....	4,912	6,041,966	15,595	3,176,266	5,800,257	6,531,848	12,338,105
New Brunswick.....	3,479	5,976,176	18,352	3,869,360	9,431,760	7,935,927	17,367,687
Quebec.....	13,818	28,071,868	66,714	12,389,673	44,555,025	32,650,157	77,205,182
Ontario.....	19,050	37,874,010	87,281	21,415,710	65,114,804	49,591,985	114,706,799
1880.	49,722	165,392,623	254,935	59,429,062	179,918,593	129,757,475	309,676,068
P.E. Island.....	1,617	2,085,776	5,767	807,208	1,829,210	1,570,998	3,400,208
Nova Scotia.....	5,493	10,183,060	20,390	4,098,445	10,022,030	8,553,296	18,575,326
New Brunswick.....	3,005	8,425,282	19,922	3,866,011	11,060,842	7,451,816	18,512,658
Quebec.....	15,754	59,216,992	85,673	18,333,162	62,563,967	42,098,597	104,062,258
Ontario.....	23,070	89,950,847	118,308	30,604,031	91,164,156	66,825,714	157,989,870
Manitoba.....	344	1,383,331	1,921	755,507	1,924,821	1,488,205	3,413,026
British Columbia.....	415	2,952,835	2,871	929,213	1,273,816	1,652,068	2,926,784
The Territories.....	24	104,500	83	35,425	79,751	116,187	195,935
1890.	75,964	353,213,000	369,595	100,415,350	250,759,232	219,088,594	469,847,886
P.E. Island.....	2,679	2,911,963	7,910	1,101,620	2,092,067	2,253,843	4,345,910
Nova Scotia.....	10,495	19,730,736	34,944	7,233,111	16,062,479	14,905,813	30,968,392
New Brunswick.....	5,429	15,821,855	26,675	5,970,914	12,501,453	11,348,292	23,849,655
Quebec.....	23,034	116,974,615	116,753	30,461,315	80,712,496	66,747,087	147,459,593
Ontario.....	32,151	175,972,021	166,322	49,730,359	127,737,371	111,604,555	259,241,926
Manitoba.....	1,031	5,684,237	4,403	1,905,981	5,688,151	4,467,031	10,155,182
British Columbia.....	770	14,404,394	11,507	3,586,897	5,119,258	6,880,670	11,999,292
The Territories.....	375	1,713,179	1,081	425,153	846,017	981,293	1,827,310
1890.	14,065	-	272,033	79,234,311	-	-	368,696,723
1900.	14,650	446,916,487	339,173	113,249,350	266,527,858	214,525,517	481,053,375
P.E. Island.....	334	2,081,766	3,804	445,998	1,319,058	1,007,650	2,326,708
Nova Scotia.....	1,188	34,586,416	23,284	5,613,571	13,161,077	10,431,436	23,592,513
New Brunswick.....	919	20,741,170	22,158	5,748,990	10,814,011	10,158,456	20,972,470
Quebec.....	4,845	142,403,407	110,329	36,550,655	86,079,779	71,608,215	158,287,994
Ontario.....	6,543	214,972,275	161,757	56,548,286	138,230,400	103,303,086	241,533,486
Manitoba.....	324	7,539,691	5,219	2,419,549	7,955,504	4,971,935	12,927,439
Alberta and Saskatchewan.....	105	1,689,870	1,168	465,763	1,121,342	843,645	1,964,987
British Columbia.....	392	22,901,892	11,451	5,456,538	7,246,684	12,201,094	19,447,778

¹ These statistics are not available by provinces.

1.—Historical Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, 1870-1927—con.

(Establishments with five hands or over.)

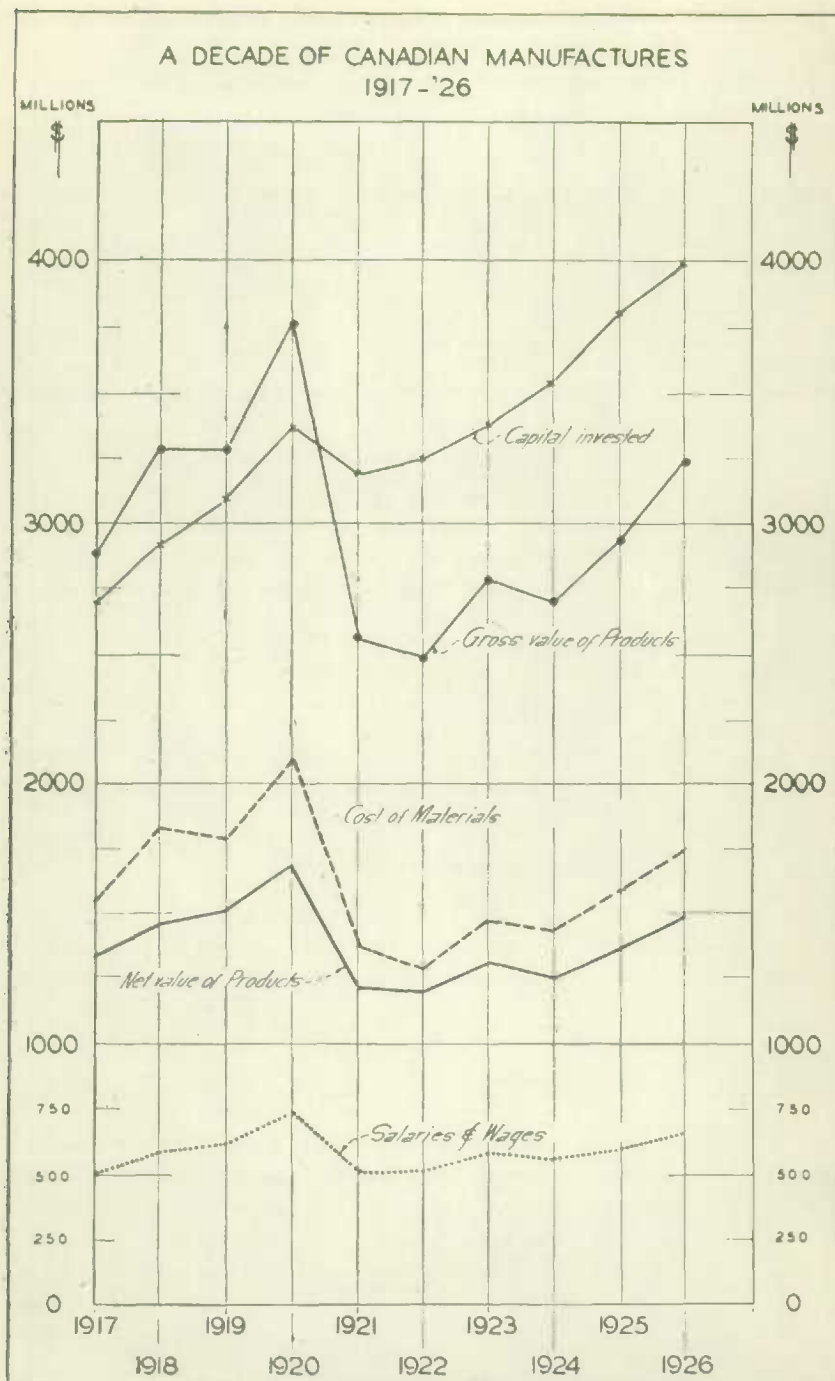
Provinces.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capitol.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1905.	12,547	833,916,155	383,323	162,155,578	—	—	706,446,578
P.E. Island.....	223	1,553,916	2,770	409,915	—	—	1,696,459
Nova Scotia.....	720	74,599,538	23,754	9,139,371	—	—	31,987,449
New Brunswick.....	531	26,461,664	19,170	6,497,161	—	—	21,833,564
Quebec.....	4,115	251,739,182	116,748	46,514,619	—	—	216,478,496
Ontario.....	6,163	390,875,465	184,526	80,729,889	—	—	361,372,741
Manitoba.....	280	27,070,665	10,113	5,800,707	—	—	27,857,396
Saskatchewan.....	55	3,820,975	1,376	681,381	—	—	2,443,801
Alberta.....	97	5,400,371	1,983	1,129,272	—	—	4,979,932
British Columbia.....	363	52,403,379	23,480	11,253,263	—	—	37,796,740
1910.							
Canada.....	19,218	1,247,583,699	515,233	241,008,416	691,599,018	564,466,621	1,165,975,639
P.E. Island.....	442	2,013,365	3,762	531,017	1,816,804	1,319,666	3,136,470
Nova Scotia.....	1,480	79,599,341	28,795	10,628,955	26,058,315	26,647,869	52,706,184
New Brunswick.....	1,158	36,125,012	24,755	8,314,212	18,516,096	16,906,206	35,422,302
Quebec.....	6,581	326,946,925	158,207	69,432,967	184,374,053	166,527,603	350,901,656
Ontario.....	8,001	595,391,608	238,817	117,645,784	297,580,125	282,230,100	579,810,225
Manitoba.....	439	47,914,540	17,325	10,912,896	30,499,829	23,173,780	53,673,609
Saskatchewan.....	173	7,019,951	3,250	1,936,284	2,747,266	3,584,866	6,332,132
Alberta.....	290	29,518,346	6,980	4,365,661	9,998,777	8,790,048	18,788,825
British Columbia.....	651	123,027,521	33,312	17,240,670	29,917,753	35,286,483	65,204,236
1915.							
Canada.....	15,593	1,958,705,230	—	283,311,565	791,913,433	589,603,792	1,384,547,223
P.E. Island.....	201	1,841,690	—	543,954	1,499,066	1,087,757	2,586,823
Nova Scotia.....	781	125,754,562	—	17,175,818	36,191,004	33,151,815	69,345,819
New Brunswick.....	630	45,970,488	—	8,767,236	21,314,643	15,989,257	37,303,900
Quebec.....	5,743	530,312,464	—	80,324,171	213,754,115	167,449,884	381,203,999
Ontario.....	6,538	946,619,114	—	140,609,691	411,670,537	304,891,302	715,531,839
Manitoba.....	499	94,690,750	—	13,380,599	38,529,386	21,952,060	60,481,446
Saskatchewan.....	238	14,736,880	—	2,440,062	7,417,166	5,938,010	13,355,206
Alberta.....	282	41,198,897	—	4,781,281	20,699,967	8,716,254	29,416,221
British Columbia.....	621	157,580,405	—	15,269,729	41,864,549	30,457,423	72,321,972
1917.			(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees)				
Canada.....	22,838	2,696,154,030	621,694	509,382,027	1,541,087,416	1,332,186,767	2,873,264,183
P.E. Island.....	418	2,225,482	1,588	603,149	3,088,718	1,816,986	4,995,704
Nova Scotia.....	1,387	128,052,239	25,814	19,177,657	102,456,085	58,751,437	101,207,522
New Brunswick.....	987	64,010,777	20,201	13,192,740	32,466,018	27,996,000	60,462,048
Quebec.....	7,193	793,589,489	191,909	143,291,802	385,486,685	396,539,787	782,026,472
Ontario.....	9,471	1,302,675,630	306,270	264,442,393	795,095,511	685,063,845	1,480,159,356
Manitoba.....	816	95,590,452	20,055	17,381,806	69,884,850	45,062,533	114,917,383
Saskatchewan.....	633	30,096,623	6,846	5,906,150	22,093,445	15,529,428	37,622,873
Alberta.....	720	60,552,814	10,191	9,323,221	42,725,021	26,105,121	68,830,142
British Columbia.....	1,202	215,681,355	38,689	35,864,308	87,764,650	74,978,844	162,743,494
Yukon.....	11	3,739,160	71	118,801	26,403	336,780	363,189
1918.							
Canada.....	22,910	2,926,815,424	618,305	582,457,488	1,829,040,369	1,460,723,777	3,289,764,146
P.E. Island.....	390	2,606,886	1,266	670,093	3,354,829	1,737,195	5,092,024
Nova Scotia.....	1,357	126,593,220	23,909	20,475,951	89,067,282	57,838,599	147,505,881
New Brunswick.....	909	72,783,511	18,443	13,338,342	33,222,934	32,231,038	65,454,022
Quebec.....	7,350	833,095,963	190,646	163,483,036	454,373,411	420,651,473	875,024,884
Ontario.....	9,701	1,460,384,037	307,283	300,968,759	974,277,838	760,245,667	1,734,523,505
Manitoba.....	789	93,382,644	20,289	19,740,123	88,545,136	45,096,245	133,641,381
Saskatchewan.....	577	35,435,976	6,348	6,705,910	28,394,364	15,900,874	44,295,238
Alberta.....	638	58,281,599	8,457	8,857,536	53,159,734	24,747,604	77,997,338
British Columbia.....	1,188	237,645,059	41,605	48,119,819	104,023,957	102,038,534	206,062,491
Yukon.....	14	3,033,729	59	102,909	20,834	236,548	257,382

¹For 1915 the number of employees in establishments employing 5 hands and over has not been compiled.

1.—Historical Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, 1870-1927—con.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Provinces.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
1919.	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.	23,249	3,095,625,799	611,008	618,463,139	1,780,629,840	1,509,870,745	3,290,500,585
P. E. Island.	402	2,462,324	1,295	789,382	4,005,474	2,225,391	6,230,865
Nova Scotia.	1,392	126,072,240	23,437	19,992,903	71,100,630	57,179,576	128,280,206
New Brunswick.	938	87,428,854	23,262	17,710,448	51,643,683	43,647,725	95,291,408
Quebec.	7,551	906,421,665	186,202	172,373,664	496,716,332	438,879,496	935,595,818
Ontario.	9,626	1,516,458,331	291,740	304,314,318	891,055,235	732,279,292	1,626,354,527
Manitoba.	777	101,709,099	21,963	24,528,624	83,948,482	50,330,559	134,279,041
Saskatchewan.	625	30,035,353	7,240	8,789,389	32,167,014	19,038,862	51,205,876
Alberta.	664	60,233,769	10,802	12,837,905	52,885,069	34,039,386	86,924,455
British Columbia.	1,263	260,652,116	46,034	57,007,542	94,091,505	132,065,198	226,186,703
Yukon.	11	3,552,018	33	59,064	16,426	155,260	171,686
Canada.	23,351	3,371,940,653	609,586	732,123,585	2,085,271,649	1,686,978,408	3,772,250,057
P. E. Island.	484	2,734,719	1,327	888,121	4,164,239	2,221,746	6,385,969
Nova Scotia.	1,388	141,519,856	23,834	26,127,781	85,724,785	68,274,708	148,999,493
New Brunswick.	928	105,671,688	19,241	19,505,048	60,812,641	46,910,631	107,723,272
Quebec.	7,677	1,028,226,105	186,308	205,829,155	553,558,520	517,693,125	1,071,251,645
Ontario.	9,473	1,668,079,488	300,794	360,846,193	1,071,843,734	822,570,783	1,894,414,157
Manitoba.	773	112,896,616	24,481	33,357,872	92,729,271	65,492,637	158,291,908
Saskatchewan.	639	31,727,162	7,182	10,249,392	34,894,105	24,655,529	59,519,634
Alberta.	722	61,603,132	11,387	15,903,609	56,139,646	32,466,428	88,906,074
British Columbia and Yukon.	1,367	219,991,887	35,132	50,413,414	125,405,084	111,692,821	237,097,905
Canada.	22,235	3,190,026,358	456,076	518,785,137	1,366,893,685	1,209,143,344	2,576,637,029
P. E. Island.	339	2,308,216	893	522,488	2,516,415	1,356,940	3,873,355
Nova Scotia.	1,208	105,254,364	14,521	14,400,509	41,099,835	36,384,720	77,484,561
New Brunswick.	867	99,204,791	12,441	10,678,721	32,151,631	23,193,562	55,345,193
Quebec.	7,173	981,177,681	146,763	151,474,436	390,119,923	361,964,897	702,084,190
Ontario.	9,328	1,613,486,222	228,943	274,061,696	704,814,433	625,170,507	1,329,984,940
Manitoba.	775	93,334,151	11,851	19,915,727	60,596,556	45,431,304	106,027,860
Saskatchewan.	600	30,265,504	4,343	5,077,449	25,589,403	15,092,337	40,681,740
Alberta.	709	55,685,908	8,227	10,072,714	33,912,502	20,152,276	60,064,778
British Columbia and Yukon.	1,236	209,309,521	25,091	31,951,397	76,093,617	74,396,795	150,490,412
Canada.	22,541	3,244,302,410	474,430	510,431,312	1,283,774,723	1,198,434,407	2,482,209,130
P. E. Island.	352	2,946,329	1,127	628,540	2,621,443	1,787,509	4,401,012
Nova Scotia.	1,183	106,647,616	14,280	12,192,652	38,003,168	29,985,794	67,988,962
New Brunswick.	897	92,230,895	14,351	12,201,014	38,059,376	26,821,281	64,880,457
Quebec.	7,410	970,019,442	147,952	144,368,667	337,752,977	370,276,067	708,029,044
Ontario.	9,388	1,696,738,996	243,297	275,550,006	678,746,675	617,752,828	1,296,499,503
Manitoba.	781	88,779,517	14,188	18,274,012	54,630,668	41,320,410	95,957,084
Saskatchewan.	614	31,101,612	4,196	5,618,174	22,450,051	16,357,481	38,807,532
Alberta.	672	55,514,624	7,461	9,403,543	30,306,395	22,813,091	53,119,486
British Columbia and Yukon.	1,264	210,323,379	27,572	32,095,701	81,203,970	71,313,880	152,517,850
Canada.	22,642	3,350,322,950	525,267	571,470,028	1,470,140,139	1,311,025,375	2,781,165,514
P. E. Island.	368	2,821,440	1,745	626,693	2,766,092	1,696,720	4,462,821
Nova Scotia.	1,193	106,917,436	17,170	13,220,378	50,103,042	31,880,900	81,984,848
New Brunswick.	872	84,543,908	16,221	12,868,164	40,181,251	29,932,755	70,114,006
Quebec.	7,142	1,009,898,982	163,622	164,350,082	396,714,471	414,388,925	811,103,396
Ontario.	9,549	1,775,493,340	262,770	307,860,314	779,943,613	671,939,695	1,451,883,308
Manitoba.	803	92,426,674	14,816	18,394,484	55,973,093	41,361,438	97,334,531
Saskatchewan.	647	20,891,835	4,105	5,384,958	19,333,020	15,004,191	34,337,811
Alberta.	723	61,659,303	8,767	10,634,705	31,612,377	22,725,424	54,337,801
British Columbia and Yukon.	1,245	216,619,970	35,042	38,113,250	93,511,680	82,095,312	175,606,992
Canada.	22,178	3,538,813,460	508,583	559,884,045	1,438,409,681	1,256,643,901	2,695,053,582
P. E. Island.	313	2,637,814	2,271	518,496	2,281,398	1,439,477	3,720,874
Nova Scotia.	1,106	108,535,273	16,093	11,553,900	38,930,734	25,642,358	64,575,092
New Brunswick.	846	88,567,818	15,805	12,812,718	40,503,685	26,952,311	67,456,026
Quebec.	6,847	1,044,113,960	161,652	162,379,284	385,880,826	390,351,418	776,232,244
Ontario.	9,453	1,836,269,551	252,506	295,508,013	754,469,838	643,403,006	1,397,873,714
Manitoba.	768	110,011,602	14,778	18,706,742	59,036,763	43,215,250	102,255,013
Saskatchewan.	645	30,260,517	4,151	5,544,416	22,179,147	14,134,784	36,313,931
Alberta.	739	67,565,979	8,150	10,709,140	39,102,975	26,142,386	65,245,361
British Columbia and Yukon.	1,401	251,051,877	33,007	41,120,436	96,024,315	85,361,982	181,386,297



1.—Historical Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, 1870-1927¹—con.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Provinces.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1925.	22,331	3,808,389,981	544,225	596,015,171	1,587,665,408	1,360,879,907	2,948,545,315
Canada.....	318	2,576,677	2,317	572,130	2,805,665	1,484,484	4,290,149
P.E. Island.....	1,184	117,326,491	16,568	12,082,693	37,854,196	27,179,505	65,033,701
Nova Scotia.....	861	91,509,933	17,275	14,430,252	44,886,292	28,488,368	73,374,660
New Brunswick.....	6,995	1,136,033,133	168,245	169,686,055	412,460,003	408,103,754	820,563,757
Quebec.....	9,386	1,925,503,482	262,483	307,304,007	828,939,668	698,214,992	1,527,154,690
Ontario.....	769	120,362,238	20,023	25,286,173	71,683,113	52,462,650	124,145,763
Manitoba.....	650	31,607,896	4,402	5,755,629	24,353,681	15,739,692	40,093,273
Saskatchewan.....	734	69,805,848	9,364	11,785,604	45,855,910	29,257,007	75,113,517
Alberta.....	1,434	313,494,283	43,548	49,112,628	118,826,980	99,948,855	218,775,835
British Columbia and Yukon.....							
1926.	22,702	3,981,569,590	581,539	653,850,933	1,755,158,399	1,492,645,639	3,247,803,438
Canada.....	299	2,850,010	2,261	690,403	2,638,244	1,431,091	4,009,335
P.E. Island.....	1,163	118,050,902	16,782	13,014,707	39,686,139	33,819,503	73,505,642
Nova Scotia.....	910	95,661,154	17,674	14,609,734	44,535,406	29,586,833	74,122,239
New Brunswick.....	7,164	1,216,975,958	180,669	189,326,145	448,584,313	456,716,511	905,300,824
Quebec.....	9,457	1,985,165,921	280,353	335,164,239	924,598,851	753,334,653	1,677,393,504
Ontario.....	797	127,445,924	21,201	26,973,850	75,588,993	57,129,459	132,718,452
Manitoba.....	674	33,943,060	4,904	6,397,545	29,142,700	17,965,397	47,108,097
Saskatchewan.....	749	72,468,286	10,233	12,808,554	50,192,669	33,232,962	83,425,631
Alberta.....	1,495	329,008,375	47,462	51,865,756	110,191,084	109,428,630	249,619,714
British Columbia and Yukon.....							
1927.	22,936	4,337,631,558	618,933	693,932,228	1,789,574,604	1,635,923,336	3,425,498,540
Canada.....	291	3,081,504	2,232	687,849	2,855,438	1,638,190	4,493,628
P.E. Island.....	1,190	128,155,040	17,864	13,610,944	42,059,320	32,398,977	74,458,297
Nova Scotia.....	872	99,087,327	18,970	14,999,101	42,780,582	29,886,083	72,666,665
New Brunswick.....	7,206	1,376,654,019	196,094	203,724,997	474,361,395	516,221,599	990,582,995
Quebec.....	9,512	2,134,181,377	296,034	355,174,773	939,872,515	818,132,010	1,758,004,575
Ontario.....	859	151,373,047	23,031	28,934,936	79,510,766	62,578,912	132,089,678
Manitoba.....	721	38,387,248	5,683	7,280,945	32,165,027	20,045,651	52,480,681
Saskatchewan.....	776	81,664,730	11,285	13,511,359	50,611,021	34,376,296	84,987,317
Alberta.....	1,509	325,047,266	47,740	56,007,334	125,358,489	120,676,215	246,034,704
British Columbia and Yukon.....							

¹ Statistics of the construction and custom and repair industries have not been collected since 1921; the figures for these industries for 1917 to 1921 have consequently been deducted from the totals as previously published. The industries excluded comprise custom clothing, dyeing and laundry work, boot, jewelry, automobile and bicycle repairing, blacksmithing and custom and repair work by foundries.

Statistics of the non-ferrous metal smelting industry were included in manufactures for the first time in 1925. The introduction in 1926 of the use of the gross and net revenue of the Central Electric Station industry as gross and net production, while including the difference with "cost of materials," impairs the comparability of 1926 figures for "cost of materials" and "net value of products" with those for earlier years.

Subsection 2.—A Decade of Manufacturing in the Industrial Groups.

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 allied products" group was another group which reached its greatest development under war conditions, when the value of gross production was more than 2½ times as great as in 1927. Under the group of "non-ferrous metals," the production of the smelters was not included in these statistics until 1925, while in 1926 the treatment of central electric stations was changed in the manner explained in the footnote to Table 1 above on this page.

2.—Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, 1917-1927.¹

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Industrial Groups.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
1917.	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total	22,838	2,696,154,030	621,694	599,382,027	1,541,087,416	1,332,180,767	2,873,268,183
Vegetable products.	3,816	374,722,765	61,288	14,780,329	365,483,923	181,072,143	546,556,066
Animal products.	5,486	267,106,215	46,994	35,753,133	320,302,039	124,103,990	444,406,029
Textile products.	1,360	196,823,197	82,639	51,189,060	132,479,763	115,739,926	248,218,859
Wood and paper.	7,255	537,731,225	153,751	115,137,384	149,927,482	248,986,564	398,914,046
Iron and its products.	1,404	634,642,989	142,416	140,334,255	357,088,333	334,616,810	692,305,143
Non-ferrous metals.	296	69,421,911	18,220	15,868,890	46,445,469	41,039,351	87,484,820
Non-metallic minerals.	1,410	150,328,144	22,284	19,360,952	38,724,530	60,802,754	99,527,284
Chemicals and allied products.	539	175,836,690	56,153	51,505,484	99,068,082	131,381,995	230,450,087
Miscellaneous industries.	606	93,477,696	29,102	27,644,825	30,967,785	49,901,216	80,869,001
Central electric stations.	666	356,004,168	8,847	7,777,715	-	44,536,848	44,536,848
1918.							
Total	22,910	2,826,815,421	619,305	582,457,488	1,829,010,369	1,460,723,777	3,289,764,146
Vegetable products.	3,824	310,556,340	63,197	49,788,771	409,813,120	188,009,655	507,822,775
Animal products.	5,493	225,949,731	51,085	40,970,545	348,773,348	131,220,539	479,003,887
Textile products.	1,394	232,678,413	82,441	54,754,968	182,520,605	137,903,308	320,433,003
Wood and paper.	7,284	599,594,273	150,732	130,348,989	168,154,574	282,110,001	450,264,635
Iron and its products.	1,397	631,390,223	127,146	148,361,634	393,204,670	330,388,308	723,592,978
Non-ferrous metals.	286	78,075,726	17,741	17,635,844	40,988,990	38,400,413	79,395,403
Non-metallic minerals.	1,264	168,367,861	20,940	20,397,078	56,541,480	56,791,607	113,333,087
Chemicals and allied products.	534	162,912,627	56,391	66,741,341	178,227,423	157,923,196	336,150,619
Miscellaneous industries.	642	115,347,828	35,956	43,004,106	50,807,069	84,521,557	135,328,626
Central electric stations.	795	401,942,402	12,873	10,354,242	-	53,449,133	53,449,133
1919.							
Total	23,249	3,065,025,799	614,008	618,463,139	1,780,629,840	1,509,870,745	3,230,590,585
Vegetable products.	3,964	336,730,861	69,780	62,545,616	497,881,117	199,785,015	607,672,132
Animal products.	5,423	242,003,094	54,372	50,709,455	401,105,903	142,322,561	543,428,464
Textile products.	1,524	257,860,265	87,275	69,661,851	213,282,721	163,841,096	377,124,717
Wood and paper.	7,623	707,052,570	166,176	157,240,646	215,115,868	359,322,951	574,438,819
Iron and its products.	1,523	611,291,790	129,157	162,103,816	240,399,965	348,540,736	597,940,701
Non-ferrous metals.	311	80,288,911	17,108	18,338,421	33,393,739	38,113,823	71,507,562
Non-metallic minerals.	1,048	201,452,109	22,852	25,443,422	64,768,623	63,111,247	127,879,870
Chemicals and allied products.	406	106,110,959	14,719	15,255,350	45,399,060	49,468,100	91,567,160
Miscellaneous industries.	612	135,723,230	39,808	45,677,430	60,270,844	88,177,858	148,454,702
Central electric stations.	805	416,512,010	9,701	11,487,132	-	57,486,458	57,486,458
1920.							
Total	23,351	3,371,949,653	609,586	732,123,585	2,085,271,649	1,686,978,408	3,772,250,057
Vegetable products.	4,219	394,123,233	72,380	75,695,530	532,484,195	234,317,527	766,801,722
Animal products.	4,823	224,792,457	48,087	54,291,606	400,498,351	152,905,130	553,491,484
Textile products.	1,304	302,758,185	87,730	84,433,609	256,233,300	173,741,035	429,974,335
Wood and paper.	7,897	772,086,812	143,731	171,610,460	308,282,232	415,784,276	724,066,508
Iron and its products.	1,690	642,904,322	146,204	205,414,599	340,642,666	365,473,097	715,115,763
Non-ferrous metals.	324	109,382,033	23,162	27,895,343	48,434,120	52,847,178	101,281,298
Non-metallic minerals.	1,176	223,541,735	27,361	34,406,423	74,200,407	85,216,316	159,416,723
Chemicals and allied products.	464	122,123,730	17,653	22,193,421	62,644,608	65,183,212	127,827,820
Miscellaneous industries.	605	134,954,504	31,985	41,552,885	52,853,767	75,745,877	128,569,344
Central electric stations.	819	448,273,642	10,693	14,626,709	-	65,705,060	65,705,060

¹See note to Table 1 on page 13.

2.—Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, 1917-1927—
continued.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Industrial Groups.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
1921.	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total	22,235	3,190,028,358	458,076	518,785,137	1,266,993,695	1,239,143,344	2,576,937,023
Vegetable products.	3,916	360,915,194	61,161	63,130,893	364,123,395	205,448,326	569,571,721
Animal products.	5,051	200,697,527	45,726	48,124,067	267,878,165	111,534,101	379,412,266
Textile products.	1,627	260,158,327	76,379	71,321,283	164,139,109	140,773,447	304,912,556
Wood and paper.	7,152	775,207,869	111,322	131,089,861	203,856,170	283,200,565	487,116,735
Iron and its products.	1,138	575,680,424	77,080	98,303,983	104,725,179	187,072,905	382,398,084
Non-ferrous metals.	344	104,079,490	17,936	22,692,784	31,439,989	41,149,894	72,589,883
Non-metallic minerals.	1,075	209,641,529	24,393	28,374,655	67,780,080	75,278,296	143,058,376
Chemicals and allied products.	468	118,382,642	12,571	16,192,467	43,108,870	45,495,135	88,604,005
Miscellaneous industries.	577	100,563,915	18,794	24,259,876	29,842,728	44,894,581	74,737,309
Central electric stations.	857	484,669,451	10,714	15,234,678	-	73,636,094	73,636,094
Total	22,541	3,211,392,410	474,430	510,431,312	1,283,774,723	1,198,134,407	2,482,209,130
Vegetable products.	4,355	371,361,682	63,217	64,424,922	330,589,052	206,946,749	537,536,801
Animal products.	5,118	201,829,414	49,595	49,933,670	264,078,631	107,473,382	371,552,043
Textile products.	1,709	268,065,238	88,048	76,234,361	153,066,593	155,493,510	308,660,103
Wood and paper.	6,983	761,188,396	118,462	132,084,914	206,682,820	283,131,992	489,814,782
Iron and its products.	1,040	526,100,953	74,589	90,605,157	168,282,265	163,302,638	334,584,903
Non-ferrous metals.	325	102,208,275	18,222	21,451,629	30,801,805	39,993,798	70,855,693
Non-metallic minerals.	1,095	238,691,461	22,468	27,204,642	63,377,262	77,911,159	141,288,421
Chemicals and allied products.	469	118,025,483	14,082	16,770,503	47,039,026	48,004,259	95,914,185
Miscellaneous industries.	542	88,753,756	15,064	17,230,255	19,796,279	32,918,084	52,744,303
Central electric stations.	905	568,068,752	10,684	14,495,250	-	82,328,866	82,328,866
Total	22,642	3,389,322,950	525,267	571,479,628	1,470,110,135	1,311,025,375	2,781,165,514
Vegetable products.	4,427	385,725,299	65,395	67,441,626	337,799,150	209,884,136	547,674,280
Animal products.	5,078	207,000,471	61,517	52,870,124	273,995,639	110,090,176	384,085,815
Textile products.	1,817	283,248,204	92,669	81,244,205	176,445,427	157,993,769	334,139,106
Wood and paper.	6,875	801,085,402	128,404	147,315,373	236,808,842	319,216,193	556,025,035
Iron and its products.	1,000	552,272,800	88,071	115,453,809	256,417,901	209,541,556	465,959,547
Non-ferrous metals.	333	106,644,467	21,409	25,015,665	42,775,264	45,424,002	88,109,326
Non-metallic minerals.	1,091	243,519,222	24,978	29,280,591	69,302,684	74,673,276	143,975,969
Chemicals and allied products.	475	126,537,481	15,149	18,433,679	54,038,062	56,606,094	111,244,156
Miscellaneous industries.	589	92,817,021	16,580	19,630,918	21,966,080	36,454,817	58,420,897
Central electric stations.	957	581,472,583	11,095	14,784,038	-	91,141,296	91,141,296
Total	22,178	3,538,813,169	508,563	559,884,045	1,438,409,681	1,256,613,901	2,695,053,582
Vegetable products.	4,414	414,922,612	66,183	70,638,304	365,614,854	220,330,748	585,915,602
Animal products.	4,816	208,466,066	57,779	53,270,202	269,993,396	109,783,426	379,777,322
Textile products.	1,781	298,665,942	90,254	77,924,749	179,551,579	141,803,002	321,355,181
Wood and paper.	6,906	879,307,261	127,551	148,529,075	246,078,592	300,425,516	546,504,108
Iron and its products.	1,003	535,924,351	78,314	99,567,510	195,981,347	174,107,327	370,088,674
Non-ferrous metals.	341	114,354,971	21,670	26,118,839	42,255,294	50,908,079	93,223,373
Non-metallic minerals.	1,095	235,613,111	24,186	29,559,746	61,741,225	76,932,578	138,573,893
Chemicals and allied products.	457	126,495,685	13,796	17,074,520	54,311,913	53,905,324	108,217,237
Miscellaneous industries.	414	96,497,768	15,942	19,254,507	22,881,481	33,317,033	56,198,514
Central electric stations.	951	628,565,093	12,828	17,946,584	-	95,169,768	95,169,768

¹See note to Table 1 on page 13. ²A belated revision in the cement industry raised the salaries and wages paid in this group to \$9,531,716 and reduced the gross value of products to \$138,318,637.
8310-33

2.—Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, 1917-1927¹— concluded.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Industrial Groups.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total.....	22,331	3,898,399,981	544,223	596,015,171	1,587,065,408	1,360,879,997	2,948,545,315
Vegetable products.....	4,558	439,490,764	72,035	72,796,657	404,684,887	327,526,377	632,211,264
Animal products.....	4,892	210,015,438	63,675	55,285,458	315,914,684	115,863,479	431,778,163
Textile products.....	1,640	305,776,409	94,531	81,573,988	193,238,560	143,950,124	337,188,684
Wood and paper.....	6,652	907,204,530	127,859	148,457,748	246,551,591	310,642,862	557,194,453
Iron and its products.....	1,075	567,912,477	90,125	117,642,470	206,337,132	205,041,508	411,378,640
Non-ferrous metals.....	378	181,600,227	27,735	35,713,903	74,068,200	85,701,766	159,770,026
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,191	239,823,825	24,468	29,892,659	65,278,752	78,969,840	144,248,592
Chemicals and allied products.....	510	126,483,348	13,951	17,469,157	56,299,219	56,607,527	112,906,746
Miscellaneous industries.....	428	104,281,876	16,583	18,427,224	25,292,323	33,988,542	59,280,865
Central electric stations.....	1,007	726,721,087	13,263	18,755,907	-	102,587,882	102,587,882
Total.....	22,708	3,981,569,590	581,539	653,850,933	1,755,158,399	1,192,645,039	3,217,803,438
Vegetable products.....	4,529	449,259,094	73,908	75,349,586	414,316,414	244,004,302	658,320,716
Animal products.....	4,896	223,938,559	67,843	60,203,986	329,114,267	122,920,658	452,034,925
Textile products.....	1,698	317,275,429	100,572	88,595,752	202,832,383	163,502,261	366,334,644
Wood and paper.....	6,751	929,589,278	134,187	160,916,729	261,001,976	339,062,685	600,064,661
Iron and steel products.....	1,142	597,982,098	103,510	137,640,065	258,030,373	247,168,476	505,188,849
Non-ferrous metals.....	403	202,503,426	30,095	39,201,147	90,613,004	92,888,719	183,501,723
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,240	261,724,184	26,045	31,986,949	82,293,319	91,863,004	174,156,923
Chemicals and allied products.....	556	133,407,891	14,345	18,309,377	60,124,582	62,464,044	122,589,526
Miscellaneous industries.....	436	109,669,565	17,628	21,703,342	30,307,874	39,835,657	70,143,531
Central electric stations.....	1,057	756,220,066	13,406	19,943,000	26,544,207	88,933,733	115,467,940
Total.....	22,936	4,347,631,558	618,833	693,932,228	1,789,574,684	1,635,921,936	3,425,408,510
Vegetable products.....	4,793	494,176,051	78,300	81,830,731	429,325,105	283,374,975	712,700,080
Animal products.....	4,692	233,113,872	68,381	61,407,018	325,455,482	132,260,556	457,716,038
Textile products.....	1,802	346,512,165	107,519	95,891,243	198,870,157	183,137,300	382,007,457
Wood and paper.....	6,811	1,023,301,749	150,550	167,995,734	271,780,232	357,786,924	629,567,156
Iron and its products.....	1,148	638,914,893	106,293	143,351,174	261,102,670	264,819,160	525,921,839
Non-ferrous metals.....	401	208,957,160	33,443	44,154,695	87,612,666	112,757,295	200,369,961
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,184	280,033,057	26,662	33,958,541	86,312,529	89,433,536	175,746,065
Chemicals and allied products.....	561	134,618,839	14,559	18,656,851	63,630,588	63,854,081	127,484,072
Miscellaneous industries.....	447	111,178,478	18,518	23,739,923	34,690,896	44,466,808	79,166,705
Central electric stations.....	1,097	866,825,285	14,708	22,946,315	30,785,270	104,033,207	134,818,567

¹See note to Table 1 on page 13.

Subsection 3.—Summary Statistics of Manufacturing Production.

Summary Statistics of Manufactures.—In Table 3 will be found an analysis of the most important statistics of local manufactures for the five years from 1922 to 1926, here brought together in order that the tendencies in Canadian manufacturing industries may be traced as clearly as possible through this latest period of their development. Similar figures for the years from 1917 to 1921 will 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 employed increasing from 1,664,578 in 1917 to 3,134,248 in 1926 or by 88 p.c. in 9 years. In the same period the horse power used per establishment increased from

75 to 145 and the horse power per wage-earner from 3.04 to 6.37, indicating the rapidly increasing contribution of power to manufacturing production.

The increases from \$143,929 to \$175,338 in average capital per establishment between 1922 and 1926, and in average number of employees from 21.1 to 25.6 are very significant figures. It is also noteworthy that the percentage of salaried employees to total employees has declined between 1921 and 1926 from 16.4 to 14.1—or approximately from one-sixth to one-seventh. In other words, there were in 1926 six wage-earners 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.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, 1922-1926.

(All establishments other than construction and custom and repair industries, irrespective of the number of employees.)

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
Establishments.....No.	22,541	22,642	22,178	22,331	22,708
Capital.....\$	3,244,302,410	3,380,322,950	3,538,813,460	3,808,309,981	3,981,569,590
Av. capital per establishment.....\$	143,929	149,295	159,563	170,538	175,338
Av. capital per wage-earner.....\$	6,838	6,435	6,959	6,999	6,846
Total employees.....No.	8,143	7,562	8,186	8,162	7,967
Av. no. employees per establishment.....No.	474.430	525.267	508.503	544.225	581.539
Total salaries and wages.....\$	21.1	23.2	22.0	24.4	25.6
Av. salaries and wages per establishment.....\$	510,431,312	571,470,028	559,884,045	596,015,171	653,850,933
Av. salaries and wages per employee.....\$	22,645	25,239	25,245	26,690	28,794
Employees on salaries.....No.	1,076	1,089	1,101	1,095	1,124
Av. salaried employees per establishment.....No.	76.040	78.273	76.230	77.623	81.794
Salaries.....\$	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6
Av. salary.....\$	136,219,171	142,738,681	139,614,639	143,056,516	152,705,944
Employees on wages.....No.	1,791	1,824	1,831	1,843	1,867
Av. no. of wage-earners per establishment.....No.	308,390	446,994	432,273	460,602	499,745
Wages.....\$	17.7	19.7	19.5	20.9	22.0
Av. wage.....\$	374,212,141	428,731,347	420,269,406	452,958,655	501,144,989
Cost of material.....\$	939	959	972	971	1,003
Av. cost of material per establishment.....\$	1,283,774,723	1,470,140,139	1,438,406,681	1,587,665,408	1,755,158,399
Av. cost of material per employee.....\$	56,953	64,930	64,858	71,097	77,293
Value added in manufacture.....\$	2,709	2,801	2,827	2,917	3,018
Av. value added per establishment.....\$	1,198,434,407	1,311,025,375	1,256,643,901	1,360,879,907	1,492,645,039
Av. value added per employee.....\$	53,167	57,902	56,662	60,941	65,732
Gross value of product.....\$	2,523	2,494	2,473	2,501	2,567
Av. gross value of product per establishment.....\$	2,482,209,130	2,781,165,514	2,695,053,582	2,948,515,315	3,247,803,438
Av. gross value of product per employee.....\$	110,120	122,832	121,519	132,038	143,025
Power employed ²H.P.	5,232	5,295	5,300	5,418	5,585
Av. no. of horse power per establishment ²H.P.	2,016,563	2,146,903	2,538,535	2,888,164	3,134,248
Av. no. of horse power per wage-earner ²H.P.	95	99	120	135	145
Piece workers ³No.	5.14	4.87	5.97	6.29	6.37
Earnings of piece workers ³\$	6,095	8,642	7,674	3,735	2,431
	1,284,437	1,627,055	1,485,422	692,302	466,708

¹ A change in the method of computing the number of employees in 1925 and 1926 increased the number somewhat over that which the method previously used would have given. There was therefore a proportionate reduction in the 1926 averages per employee and wage-earner as compared to what these averages would have been under the former method.

² The figures of power in this table represent the installation in manufactures exclusive of central electric stations, which are also excluded from the number of establishments and of employees in working out the averages. These figures are thus not comparable with those given in this table in the 1926 Year Book.

³ Not included in general statistics of number of employees or of earnings.

Value of Products.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1926 was reported as \$3,247,803,438; the cost of materials was \$1,755,158,399, leaving \$1,492,645,039 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 \$1,492,645,039 shown as having been added by manufacture.

Volume of Manufacturing Production in Recent Years.—An investigation of the greatest importance, especially in a period when values are rapidly changing, is that of the volume of manufacturing production as distinguished from its value. This is a difficult subject of research, particularly on account of the constant changes in the commodities manufactured and in their relative proportions. It is, however, a matter in which tentative conclusions are better than none, and accordingly an estimate of the volume of manufacturing production in recent years has been attempted in Table 4, on the following plan. First, 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 percentage relative to 1917. Finally, the values, expressed as a percentage, are divided by the prices, also expressed as a percentage, and the quotient is considered to indicate the volume of manufacturing production. In the table which follows may be noted the decline in the volume of production between 1918 and 1920, in spite 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. In 1927, although the prices of manufactured goods were more than 15 p.c. below the level of 1917, total value had increased by 19 p.c. and volume by nearly 41 p.c.

4.—Volume of Manufacturing Production, 1917-1927.

Years.	Values.		Prices.		Index No. Volume of Manu- facturing Production.
	Gross Value Manu- facturing Production.	Percentage relative to 1917.	Index No. Prices of Manu- factured Commod- ities.	Percentage relative to 1917.	
	\$				
1917.....	2,873,268,183	100.00	175.5	100.00	100.00
1918.....	3,280,764,146	114.40	196.9	112.19	102.05
1919.....	3,290,500,585	114.52	204.4	116.46	98.33
1920.....	3,772,250,057	131.28	242.0	137.89	95.20
1921.....	2,576,037,029	89.65	180.0	102.56	87.41
1922.....	2,482,209,130	86.38	155.0	88.31	97.81
1923.....	2,781,165,514	96.79	159.1	90.65	106.77
1924.....	2,605,053,582	93.80	157.3	89.63	104.65
1925.....	2,948,515,315	102.62	160.2	91.28	112.42
1926.....	3,247,803,438	113.03	154.3	87.92	128.56
1927.....	3,425,498,540	119.22	148.6	84.67	140.81

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 5, where the value of commodities made available for consumption 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 1926 was \$3,343,397,137, a figure obtained by adding to the value of manufactured products in 1926 the value of the imports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, 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 exceeded the imports, while textiles and iron and steel products, in addition to a large production, showed an excess of imports over exports of \$142,000,000 for textiles and \$152,000,000 for iron and steel products.

5.—Consumption of Manufactured Products, by Groups, 1926, with Totals for 1922-1925.

NOTE.—Statistics of manufacturing production are for the calendar years. Imports and exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods are for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31 of the following years.

Groups of Industries.	Value of manufactured products.	Manufactured and partly manufactured goods.		Value of manufactured products available for consumption.
		Value of imports.	Value of exports.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Vegetable products.....	658,320,716	124,776,657	146,553,754	636,543,619
Animal products.....	452,034,925	27,137,009	87,568,152	391,603,782
Textile products.....	366,334,644	148,360,194	6,077,355	508,617,483
Wood and paper products.....	600,064,661	46,914,298	257,030,265	389,948,694
Iron and its products.....	505,188,849	226,594,326	74,277,763	657,505,412
Non-ferrous metal products.....	183,501,723	47,983,485	53,910,810	177,571,398
Non-metallic mineral products.....	174,156,923	51,805,752	7,469,459	218,493,216
Chemicals and allied products.....	122,589,526	31,814,715	16,574,753	137,859,488
Miscellaneous industries.....	70,143,531	62,189,697	18,047,318	114,285,910
Central electric stations.....	115,467,940	88,012	4,590,817	110,965,135
Total 1926.....	3,247,803,438	767,694,145	672,100,446	3,343,397,137
Total 1925.....	2,948,545,315	671,932,363	692,924,285	2,927,553,393
Total 1924.....	2,695,653,582	576,964,069	591,636,831	2,680,321,820
Total 1923.....	2,781,165,514	639,343,645	591,829,306	2,829,679,853
Total 1922.....	2,439,843,766	574,551,323	515,173,415	2,499,221,674

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

One of the factors in the progress of Canada is the possession of many natural resources favourable to industrial growth. It is upon the country's agricultural resources, forests, minerals and wild life that Canada's industries are mainly based. The sea and lake fisheries also make an important contribution of raw material to the manufacturing industries of the Dominion. Nevertheless, the industrial development of Canada was a matter of small beginnings and gradual growth over a period of many years, and the comparatively small home market, restricted at the

present time to a population of nine and a half millions, a large part of it in scattered agricultural areas, is still one of the difficulties of the situation. Yet Canada 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 manufactured goods to the United States also exceed the exports of raw material. The rate at which this movement is to continue depends almost entirely upon growth within the Dominion—upon the further development of the many-sided physical assets of the country.

Subsection 1.—Chief Component Materials of Manufactured Goods.

A classification based on the chief component material in the various products of each manufacturing establishment was applied for the first time in the compilation of the returns for 1920. The number of groups was reduced from fifteen to nine to correspond with the external trade classification and the classes of industry were somewhat altered to conform with recent industrial developments. Subsequently the central electric stations industry was taken out of the miscellaneous class and now forms a class by itself.

Vegetable Products.—With the exception of rubber, coffee and spices and sugar factories, the industries of this group are dependent mainly upon domestic farm products as raw materials. The milling industry, which has existed to meet domestic needs for more than 300 years, is one of the Dominion's oldest industries, but it is only within recent times that its progress has become spectacular. The war and the demand it created gave a great impetus to this trade, and the 442 flour mills, many of them of the most modern type and highest efficiency, have now attained a capacity far in excess of Canada's demands. During 1927, productive capacity reached about 122,000 barrels per day, and during the crop year ended July 31, 1928, nearly 9,865,000 barrels were exported to many countries, Great Britain receiving the largest consignments. The flour manufactured from Canadian hard spring wheat is particularly sought after in overseas markets and is finding a ready sale in the Far East, where wheat bread is being consumed to a greater extent than formerly. Other industries contributing largely to food manufacture are sugar refineries, bread, biscuits, etc., and, to a lesser degree, plants engaged in the canning of fruits and vegetables.

Raw material imported from tropical countries forms the basis for an industry of a different character. Canada now stands fourth among the countries of the world as a manufacturer of rubber goods. Existing plants represented in 1927 a capital of over \$66,000,000 and gave employment to more than 15,000 workers receiving \$16,600,000 in wages and salaries and producing goods to the value of over \$91,000,000.

Animal Products.—Another form of food manufacture—that of slaughtering and meat-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 industries in regard to the value of the products, and is now only surpassed by the pulp and paper and flour-milling industries. Another industry which manufactures a product of farm animals and which has been for many years of leading importance in Canada is the butter and cheese industry. Originating in the agricultural districts of the Maritime Provinces, the Eastern Townships of Quebec, and the southern counties of Ontario, it is now developing rapidly in the Prairie Provinces and in the more recent settlements of northern Quebec and Ontario. For an industry so

large in the aggregate, it is unique in having shown very little tendency toward consolidation in large units, the gross production of \$120,000,000 in 1926 coming from no fewer than 3,021 plants, mostly small and scattered at convenient points throughout the farming communities. Many of the plants are operated on the co-operative basis. The leather industries also have long been established on a considerable scale, mainly, of course, because 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 186 boot and shoe factories were in operation in 1926, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, representing a total capital of over \$31,000,000, with an annual output of \$46,000,000, and employing 15,016 men and women. The canning and preserving of fish also calls for reference. Concentrated, naturally, upon the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, this industry has become one of the most important, not perhaps so much from the point of view of achievement as of promise. In 1926 there were in existence 831 establishments engaged in the canning, curing 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 Prairie Provinces.

Textiles.—Although the production of cotton and woollen fabrics, hosiery, knitted goods, men's and women's clothing and so forth amounted in 1926 to a total valued at over \$366,000,000, 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 Great Britain, where for several centuries hereditary skill has been developed. The imports of manufactured or partly manufactured textiles during the fiscal year ended March, 1927, were \$139,730,000, or 38 p.c. of the gross value of the manufactured product during the calendar year 1926.

The woollen industry may be divided into four sections, according as the chief product of value is cloth, yarn, carpets and mats or miscellaneous goods. Of the 116 plants in operation during 1926, 54 were engaged chiefly in manufacturing cloth, 17 in making yarns, 17 in making carpets and rugs and 28 in making miscellaneous woollen goods. The total value of woollen goods manufactured by the four classes of mills during 1926 amounted to \$31,400,000, as compared with \$31,250,000 in 1925.

A sketch of the cotton industry, which is the most important of the textile group, is given under the heading of "Typical Individual Manufactures" at page 429 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 has fluctuated greatly and actually 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 4,098,081,000 feet, valued at \$97,508,786, in 1927. In contrast with this is the progress in pulp and paper production. The census of 1881 recorded only 36 paper and 5 pulp-mills in existence in Canada. In 1927 there were 114 pulp and paper-mills, consuming more than 4,387,000 cords of pulpwood in the year and using hydro power to the extent of over 1,300,000 h.p. Production of wood pulp in 1917 was 1,464,308 tons and in 1927, 3,278,978 tons. Production of newsprint in 1917 was 689,847 tons, in 1921, 805,114 tons, in 1923, 1,252,000 tons and in 1924, 1,388,081 tons. In 1927 the production was 2,082,830 tons, an increase

of 10 p.c. over 1926. Included in the totals are hanging and poster papers. Canadian production in 1927 exceeded that of the United States by about 600,000 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 been handicapped by the fact that nowhere in Canada are workable deposits of coal and iron ore to be found in juxtaposition. The nearest approach is in Nova Scotia, where there is an abundant supply of coal, while iron ore is obtained from Newfoundland. In Central Canada, where the secondary iron and steel industries are chiefly located, there are at present neither supplies of coal nor high-grade deposits of iron ore. There is a possibility, however, that high-grade bodies of ore may be found, and eventually the huge reserves now known to exist, though they require an unduly expensive smelting process, will become more valuable. From the manufacturing standpoint conditions are much more favourable, as these areas are abundantly supplied with both hydro-electric power and metals, such as nickel, chromium, molybdenum, etc., used in the manufacture of alloy steels, which form an increasingly large part of the output from modern steel works.

Iron ore, which was imported largely from Newfoundland and the State of Minnesota, was treated in 1926 in 33 active furnaces and rolling mills, with a capital of \$86,987,454 and a gross production valued at \$41,183,565. There were, in 1926, no fewer than 1,142 establishments handling iron and steel products, aside from the numerous custom and repair shops engaged in re-conditioning iron and steel goods. The plants represented a capital of \$597,982,098 and had a gross output valued at \$505,188,849. A great deal of this output is represented by agricultural implements, for which there is a large domestic demand, by factory and railway equipment and commercial and passenger motor vehicles. The output of automobiles has increased rapidly in recent years, the total production in 1922 being valued at \$81,956,429, in 1925 at \$110,835,380 and in 1926 at \$133,598,456, so that this industry had in the latest year a greater production than any other in the iron and steel group and stood fifth in order of importance among all the industries of Canada.

Non-Ferrous Metals.—During 1926 there were 403 plants in Canada manufacturing products from metals other than iron and steel. Employment showed an increase from 18,222 in 1922 to 21,409 in 1923, 27,735 in 1925 and 30,095 in 1926.

The largest industry in this group in 1926 was that of non-ferrous smelting and refining with a gross production of \$72,853,566. This industry has been expanding rapidly in Canada in recent years, due to developments at Trail in British Columbia, in the Sudbury district of Ontario and in the Rouyn field of Quebec. Of almost equal importance in 1926 was the electrical apparatus and supplies industry with a gross production of \$69,767,308. This industry is also showing rapid growth in keeping with the widely increasing development and utilization of hydro-electric energy in Canada. The development of cheap electric power has done much to popularize the use of electrical equipment, and the future demand for such apparatus will probably only be limited by the development of adequate power.

The aluminium industry in America dates from 1890, when the first successful process was worked out for the economical extraction of the metal from its ores. The lightness and ductility of the metal, and the fact that it is not readily attacked by organic acids, air or water, together with its capacity for transmitting heat readily, soon brought it into favour as a material for kitchen utensils, and in this connection it has become well known. Large quantities of aluminium wire are

now used for electric transmission lines and quantities are used in the manufacture of such apparatus as cream separator parts and other light machinery. Alloyed with magnesium, it possesses great tensile strength and finds extensive use. Aluminium bronzes, too, are widely used, and during the war great quantities were utilized in the manufacture of aeroplane engines and parts.

Another industry of some importance consisted of 98 firms engaged principally in the rolling, casting and manufacturing of brass and copper, the principal products being castings and machinery fittings, brass steam fittings, plates and sheets, rods and wire cloth. The selling value of the products was \$22,028,636, while the materials were worth \$11,810,686.

Non-Metallic Minerals.—The gradual recovery in business conditions since 1921 is demonstrated by developments in the non-metallic mineral group. The recent expansion is accentuated by the growth of the petroleum-refining industry, which in 1926 produced nearly 41 p.c. of the gross value of the entire production of the group. The 23 plants were located with a view to economy of distribution, based on the greatest accessibility to the source of supply and the proximity of the markets. The refineries on the eastern and western coast obtain their crude petroleum from South America, Mexico and the United 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 gasoline and lubricating oils. The installation of oil-using equipment in industrial plants for generating power and in buildings of various kinds for heating purposes has also increased the consumption of fuel oil.

The illuminating and fuel gas industry of Canada is chiefly centred in the larger cities, especially in parts of the country where manufacturing predominates. Coal gas and carburetted water gas are the most important products, 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 municipality is not sufficient to warrant a gas plant. The facility with which by-products, such as coke, tar and light oils, are turned out in connection with large-scale production, becomes an incentive to plant expansion, provided that a demand is assured by increasing population and industrial development in the vicinity. The burning of coke in the house furnace, the necessity of enriching the soils with nitrates, the increase of refrigerating operations and the extended use of tar products have prompted the larger plants to increase their output. The industry is also intimately connected with the iron and steel industry or dependent upon the demand 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, also by the International Coal and Coke Co., the Crow's Nest Pass Co. and the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting 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 ornamental 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 resources and in particular to the fact that

See page 30 for continuation.

6.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Cost of

No.	Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
	Canada.	22,708	3,981,563,590	63,481	18,313	152,705,944
	TOTALS BY PROVINCES.					
1	Prince Edward Island.	299	2,850,010	164	33	168,709
2	Nova Scotia.	1,163	118,050,902	1,213	378	2,451,268
3	New Brunswick.	910	95,661,154	1,260	319	2,868,984
4	Quebec.	7,164	1,216,975,958	17,890	4,365	42,621,293
5	Ontario.	9,457	1,985,165,921	33,098	11,112	82,705,144
6	Manitoba.	797	127,445,924	2,907	715	6,658,489
7	Saskatchewan.	674	33,943,090	1,074	200	2,135,585
8	Alberta.	749	72,468,286	1,686	398	3,711,398
9	British Columbia and Yukon.	1,495	329,008,375	4,189	793	9,385,074
	TOTALS BY GROUPS.					
1	Vegetable products.	4,529	449,259,094	7,654	2,155	19,479,894
2	Animal products.	4,896	223,938,559	8,991	1,908	16,347,519
3	Textiles and textile products.	1,698	317,275,429	5,466	2,646	15,890,317
4	Wood and paper products.	6,751	929,589,278	13,759	4,203	34,865,789
5	Iron and steel products.	1,142	507,982,098	10,405	2,710	26,346,010
6	Non-ferrous metal products.	403	202,503,426	4,391	1,434	10,608,057
7	Non-metallic mineral products.	1,240	261,724,184	2,959	679	6,423,911
8	Chemicals and chemical products.	556	133,947,891	2,849	1,050	8,015,625
9	Miscellaneous industries.	436	109,669,565	2,153	578	5,602,544
10	Central electric stations.	1,057	756,220,066	4,854	950	9,126,278
	GROUP 1.—VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.					
	Total	4,529	449,259,094	7,654	2,155	19,479,894
1	Biscuits, confectionery and chewing gum.	315	42,422,378	1,383	452	3,466,128
2	Bread and other bakery products.	2,214	37,416,979	549	239	1,258,897
3	Breweries.	63	53,893,912	593	68	1,803,133
4	Cigars and cigarettes.	84	33,395,516	984	263	2,399,560
5	Cocoa and chocolate.	4	3,866,497	106	22	250,079
6	Coffee and spices.	50	9,650,748	257	78	759,824
7	Distilleries.	15	26,422,006	110	26	312,087
8	Feed and grist mills.	849	5,154,458	18	8	32,618
9	Flour mills.	442	53,181,355	937	185	2,145,172
10	Fruit and vegetable canning, evaporating, etc.	215	28,103,411	350	145	741,969
11	Ice cream cones.	7	642,402	6	1	17,245
12	Linseed oil and oil cake.	8	2,691,550	31	6	84,369
13	Macaroni and vermicelli.	11	1,286,097	49	14	106,091
14	Malt mills.	5	3,470,315	28	6	75,778
15	Maple syrup and sugar.	6	267,481	15	4	37,030
16	Miscellaneous food industries.	50	8,097,986	178	60	432,519
17	Miscellaneous vegetable products.	6	1,658,435	11	3	25,355
18	Pickles, vinegar and cider.	57	5,850,102	108	30	246,841
19	Rice mills.	5	1,502,809	21	4	68,690
20	Rubber footwear.	9	14,482,939	519	174	1,031,890
21	Rubber tires and other rubber goods.	30	48,178,763	843	250	2,064,444
22	Starch and glucose.	3	4,964,775	37	28	152,566
23	Sugar refineries.	8	49,748,404	299	53	1,003,218
24	Syrups.	8	177,648	7	5	18,715
25	Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.	38	9,053,740	183	22	794,052
26	Wines and grape juice.	27	3,678,458	53	9	152,624
	GROUP 2.—ANIMAL PRODUCTS.					
	Total	4,896	223,938,559	8,991	1,908	16,347,519
1	Animal hair goods.	6	702,836	18	3	47,806
2	Animal oils and fats.	6	754,214	7	4	21,462
3	Belting leather.	10	1,439,634	57	17	145,124
4	Boot and shoe findings.	15	1,415,737	32	6	79,586
5	Boots and shoes, leather.	189	31,325,331	1,010	339	2,647,677
6	Butter and cheese.	3,021	39,964,526	3,710	608	4,488,052
7	Condensed milk.	26	7,127,063	129	34	288,849
8	Fish curing and packing.	831	28,868,071	501	45	733,760
9	Fur dressing and dyeing.	11	1,588,357	45	5	126,262
10	Fur goods.	221	11,733,311	321	197	867,605
11	Gloves and mittens, leather.	41	2,328,940	156	41	288,456
12	Harness and saddlery.	246	5,989,288	165	57	309,538
13	Human hair goods.	51	49,994	11	1	1,671

Materials and Value of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1926.

Wage-Earners.			Power installed.	Cost of Fuel used.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.		No.
Male.	Fe- male.	Wages.				Net.	Gross.	
No.	No.	\$	H.P.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
385,202	114,543	501,144,989	5,310,102 ¹	59,635,997	1,755,158,399	1,492,645,039	3,247,803,438	
1,234	830	521,694	6,040	111,057	2,638,244	1,431,091	4,069,335	1
11,811	3,380	10,563,439	180,029	2,589,290	39,086,139	33,819,503	73,505,642	2
12,359	3,736	11,740,750	121,321	1,904,817	44,535,406	29,586,833	74,122,239	3
114,024	44,390	146,704,852	2,624,257	16,333,447	448,584,313	456,716,511	905,300,824	4
184,410	51,733	252,459,095	2,920,375	29,392,012	924,598,851	753,334,652	1,677,933,504	5
14,515	3,064	20,315,960	310,073	1,888,580	75,588,993	57,129,454	132,718,452	6
3,277	353	4,261,960	87,303	1,006,284	29,142,700	17,965,397	47,108,097	7
6,095	1,154	9,097,156	140,331	1,383,006	50,192,669	33,232,962	83,425,631	8
36,577	5,903	45,480,682	684,034	4,427,504	140,191,084	109,428,630	249,619,714	9
43,622	20,477	55,869,692	267,643	7,031,894	414,316,414	244,004,302	658,323,716	1
41,180	15,764	43,856,467	96,151	3,675,728	329,114,267	122,920,658	452,034,925	2
36,154	56,306	72,700,435	153,205	3,540,333	202,832,383	163,502,261	366,334,644	3
106,365	9,860	126,050,940	1,552,885	14,870,842	261,001,976	339,062,685	600,064,661	4
87,302	3,093	111,294,055	422,350	9,308,886	258,020,373	247,108,476	505,188,549	5
20,589	3,681	28,593,090	228,870	4,874,982	90,613,094	92,888,719	183,501,723	6
21,402	1,005	25,563,038	305,265	11,978,992	82,293,319	91,863,094	174,156,923	7
7,920	2,517	10,293,752	63,635	1,810,118	60,124,582	62,464,944	122,589,520	8
13,057	1,840	16,100,798	44,148	460,840	30,307,874	39,835,657	70,143,531	9
7,602	-	10,816,722	3,946,188	2,137,382	26,534,207	88,933,733	115,407,940	10
43,622	20,477	55,869,692	267,643	7,031,894	414,316,414	244,004,302	658,323,716	
4,473	5,668	7,289,422	16,050	590,304	23,644,255	25,534,581	49,178,836	1
11,059	1,592	13,473,242	10,325	1,546,678	32,928,065	29,991,944	62,990,009	2
3,275	40	3,930,436	18,577	569,111	14,448,510	29,154,450	43,602,960	3
1,838	3,269	3,359,872	2,250	75,092	16,090,776	33,920,624	50,011,400	4
246	209	395,658	2,597	32,801	2,364,882	1,541,205	3,906,087	5
376	320	614,848	2,084	36,649	12,289,936	3,209,337	15,499,273	6
1,132	2	975,035	7,093	368,780	3,676,197	8,540,709	12,216,906	7
1,132	2	703,561	31,832	89,237	17,915,541	3,130,921	21,046,462	8
3,933	133	4,341,113	81,934	518,478	145,989,909	22,544,370	168,534,279	9
2,378	4,005	2,337,093	11,204	278,695	14,036,616	9,193,982	23,230,598	10
44	24	48,632	62	25,957	119,198	305,861	425,059	11
193	1	198,263	1,532	20,006	5,364,364	1,122,560	6,486,924	12
133	121	144,378	847	10,917	960,373	600,137	1,560,510	13
141	-	207,357	2,472	66,956	2,105,700	1,837,401	3,913,101	14
27	2	18,186	92	4,959	330,610	157,016	493,626	15
470	242	713,656	3,882	103,185	4,467,723	4,457,409	8,925,132	16
106	10	116,788	1,253	39,232	2,769,388	1,021,173	3,790,567	17
499	343	645,948	1,643	103,300	3,178,261	3,825,773	7,004,034	18
49	-	51,936	570	460	1,576,485	175,327	1,751,812	19
3,395	2,066	4,410,274	12,597	159,175	10,213,176	12,716,568	22,929,744	20
5,343	957	7,201,415	35,492	482,376	39,689,013	23,889,380	63,578,393	21
426	20	485,842	1,920	245,179	3,199,003	1,789,857	4,988,860	22
2,458	106	2,965,922	19,406	1,634,993	48,848,507	15,422,186	64,270,687	23
25	14	29,333	48	4,135	257,764	110,196	367,960	24
780	1,136	1,069,306	922	41,307	6,486,375	8,675,986	15,172,361	25
123	19	142,198	359	13,862	1,349,787	1,135,349	2,485,136	26
41,180	15,764	43,856,467	96,151	3,675,728	329,114,267	122,920,658	452,034,925	
74	24	77,066	497	4,882	287,924	401,478	689,402	1
93	7	116,418	313	26,680	320,303	205,817	535,120	2
140	-	152,375	327	7,802	788,626	468,392	1,257,018	3
246	71	259,720	1,493	39,019	710,158	700,726	1,410,884	4
8,338	5,338	12,079,086	6,950	153,817	24,091,923	22,004,240	46,096,163	5
6,641	265	6,918,331	23,187	1,156,094	92,200,617	27,992,800	120,193,417	6
620	62	702,658	3,578	335,263	9,202,220	3,957,439	13,150,659	7
10,261	6,601	4,889,077	10,029	454,229	22,034,129	14,156,635	36,190,764	8
597	108	698,173	738	10,298	257,258	2,577,181	2,834,439	9
1,095	1,294	2,636,691	389	27,222	12,202,092	6,739,157	18,941,249	10
481	691	814,892	314	11,987	2,078,134	1,531,143	3,609,277	11
914	75	989,773	800	45,095	3,135,518	2,180,111	5,315,629	12
9	12	18,194	1	319	18,948	23,591	42,539	13

¹ Net; see pp. 60 and 61.

6.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Cost of con-

No.	Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establish- ments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
GROUP 2.—ANIMAL PRODUCTS—concluded.						
14	Leather goods, n.e.s.	38	1,422,594	76	26	178,241
15	Leather, tanned, etc.	108	29,348,291	207	61	756,911
16	Sausages and sausage casings.	35	1,488,437	28	8	73,903
17	Slaughtering and meat packing.	73	55,712,724	2,399	442	5,118,148
18	Trunks, bags, etc.	17	2,679,211	69	23	174,068
GROUP 3.—TEXTILES.						
Total		1,695	317,275,429	5,466	2,646	15,899,317
1	Awnings, tents and sails.	49	1,918,171	78	23	170,224
2	Bags, cotton and jute.	14	5,565,514	76	22	257,877
3	Butting.	8	2,461,898	51	24	161,992
4	Carpets, mats and rugs.	17	4,037,183	112	23	273,487
5	Clothing, men's factory.	188	25,826,383	984	374	2,619,749
6	Clothing, women's factory.	385	21,972,236	910	646	3,039,809
7	Cordage, rope and twine.	11	15,679,569	89	28	253,092
8	Corsets.	16	4,129,882	146	142	435,563
9	Cotton and wool waste.	8	1,192,898	22	12	65,661
10	Cotton goods, n.e.s.	16	878,754	30	12	83,573
11	Cotton threads.	5	4,154,658	75	26	171,066
12	Cotton yarn and cloth.	38	83,439,179	474	97	1,368,574
13	Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work.	350	17,278,327	382	271	1,225,766
14	Flax, dressed.	13	307,723	4	—	5,800
15	Furnishing goods, men's.	139	17,616,262	476	216	1,159,494
16	Hats and caps.	138	7,107,380	341	173	877,630
17	Hosiery, knit goods and fabric gloves.	167	51,609,116	647	373	2,056,561
18	Linen goods.	6	1,074,854	12	5	43,734
19	Miscellaneous textiles, n.e.s.	6	2,873,281	29	7	74,719
20	Oiled and waterproof clothing.	13	985,294	34	13	91,810
21	Silk goods.	12	10,019,519	131	61	357,808
22	Woolen cloth.	54	20,735,523	259	55	675,749
23	Woolen goods, n.e.s.	28	7,994,200	64	23	250,106
24	Woolen yarns.	17	8,417,695	40	20	161,467
GROUP 4.—WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCTS.						
Total		6,751	929,589,278	13,759	4,293	31,865,789
1	Beckeeper's and poultrymen's supplies.	6	32,127	—	—	—
2	Blueprinting.	13	172,278	15	5	38,728
3	Boats and canoes.	98	1,616,908	45	12	101,888
4	Boxes and boxes, paper.	105	15,281,084	378	139	1,145,617
5	Boxes and packing cases.	124	9,523,699	233	44	530,164
6	Carriages, wagons and sleighs.	450	7,790,739	151	19	319,048
7	Carriage and wagon materials.	9	1,058,050	16	4	47,521
8	Clothes pins.	3	140,776	3	—	8,496
9	Coffins and caskets.	36	2,991,223	45	18	129,190
10	Cooperage.	80	1,994,010	34	9	86,893
11	Excelsior.	10	265,600	14	2	29,258
12	Furniture and upholstering.	331	31,070,226	738	253	2,002,774
13	Lasts, trees and pegs.	13	1,045,940	46	9	93,664
14	Lithographing and engraving.	112	15,909,878	554	280	1,959,226
15	Miscellaneous wood products.	72	3,640,138	78	33	254,632
16	Paper goods, n.e.s.	27	3,507,774	104	86	273,738
17	Planing mills, sash and door factories, etc.	727	49,413,163	995	210	2,055,246
18	Printing and bookbinding.	812	32,695,864	1,327	455	3,586,372
19	Printing and publishing.	701	50,858,011	4,135	1,671	9,163,128
20	Pulp and paper.	115	501,184,714	2,900	499	7,492,040
21	Roofing paper, wallboard, etc.	10	4,227,392	88	35	333,159
22	Saw mills.	2,780	175,186,704	1,680	254	3,889,747
23	Shoring goods.	19	1,838,758	33	20	70,740
24	Stationery and envelopes.	29	4,414,027	200	91	540,084
25	Stereotyping and electrotyping.	22	1,024,354	70	21	160,494
26	Wall paper.	4	4,063,852	115	20	421,391
27	Woodenware.	8	634,851	10	1	25,270
28	Wood-turning.	26	1,500,818	34	10	69,125
29	All other industries.	9	3,506,317	18	3	38,156
GROUP 5.—IRON AND ITS PRODUCTS.						
Total		1,142	597,962,098	10,465	2,719	25,346,010
1	Agricultural implements.	69	78,947,274	1,220	308	2,548,069
2	Automobiles.	11	82,791,968	1,233	422	3,913,865
3	Automobile supplies.	77	10,501,725	289	80	751,264
4	Bicycles and motorcycles.	5	2,570,222	26	13	66,772

Materials and Value of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1926—
tinued.

Wage-Earners.			Power installed.	Cost of Fuel used.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.		No.
Male.	Female.	Wages.				Net.	Gross.	
No.	No.	\$	H.P.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
250	319	459,044	167	6,539	1,036,668	1,185,038	2,221,706	14
3,509	97	3,542,959	13,616	422,674	18,869,383	8,878,222	27,747,605	15
190	20	249,590	339	11,988	1,449,120	681,486	2,130,606	16
7,160	684	8,639,490	32,945	944,570	139,200,096	27,926,995	167,127,091	17
556	96	612,933	768	15,240	1,222,150	1,310,207	2,532,357	18
36,154	56,306	72,706,435	153,295	3,540,333	202,832,383	163,562,261	368,334,644	
173	159	309,974	212	8,546	1,325,702	906,738	2,232,440	1
282	595	672,902	975	21,561	12,277,373	1,794,726	14,072,099	2
133	112	196,970	610	14,017	1,218,331	1,185,920	2,404,251	3
483	210	569,548	3,026	77,817	1,515,052	1,637,748	3,152,800	4
4,523	5,266	9,878,835	1,802	102,235	21,941,919	19,839,212	41,784,131	5
3,379	9,052	10,942,176	3,319	55,383	28,760,191	21,898,128	50,658,319	6
1,051	346	1,338,033	7,792	49,425	7,566,817	3,007,965	10,574,682	7
69	950	625,426	302	9,241	2,241,554	1,807,372	4,048,926	8
162	73	195,343	1,106	8,214	1,830,029	550,169	2,390,198	9
59	222	107,409	263	6,534	985,746	538,360	1,524,106	10
174	499	515,792	1,842	20,201	2,360,350	2,177,867	4,538,217	11
10,557	9,195	13,860,432	75,756	989,936	44,265,529	32,008,728	76,274,257	12
3,356	4,903	6,999,925	11,731	878,065	21,041,176	15,538,092	36,572,268	13
119	15	55,207	421	1,060	58,523	117,804	176,327	14
989	6,516	4,848,000	2,623	72,763	16,244,847	10,149,867	26,394,517	15
1,390	2,283	3,047,868	1,317	65,471	6,770,526	6,990,600	13,671,126	16
4,544	10,910	11,255,235	16,315	519,382	29,212,849	24,462,910	53,675,759	17
72	133	130,725	573	14,442	317,694	198,241	515,935	18
162	128	240,846	621	22,377	2,062,996	628,533	2,691,529	19
90	104	198,411	95	9,886	606,680	550,502	1,157,182	20
781	1,450	1,627,192	3,283	102,676	3,472,995	5,034,188	8,507,153	21
2,285	2,076	3,297,545	11,661	320,242	8,680,304	6,822,779	15,503,083	22
668	325	719,138	4,428	71,834	2,947,112	2,791,350	5,738,462	23
653	723	983,104	3,102	95,399	4,062,118	2,944,759	7,006,877	24
106,365	9,860	125,053,949	1,552,885	14,876,842	261,001,976	339,062,685	609,061,661	
9	1	7,983	40	584	15,757	29,602	45,359	1
50	5	42,006	37	1,173	64,629	146,522	211,151	2
537	4	600,745	1,037	8,975	437,059	1,139,217	1,576,276	3
1,521	2,238	2,893,146	4,047	85,756	7,646,800	7,882,082	15,528,882	4
3,026	260	2,632,363	14,390	46,160	4,691,008	5,072,352	9,763,360	5
1,827	15	1,944,919	4,369	113,791	2,976,142	3,893,927	6,870,069	6
192	3	198,308	1,382	15,772	584,450	515,750	1,100,200	7
147	40	90,547	400	60	50,518	129,097	179,615	8
474	94	543,893	1,250	21,744	1,108,988	1,357,129	2,466,117	9
483	1	439,288	2,024	16,333	1,702,968	870,728	2,573,696	10
82	14	59,427	611	2,394	78,337	150,413	228,750	11
8,397	412	8,454,646	18,083	365,915	11,364,955	19,928,487	31,293,442	12
247	61	269,331	1,547	11,016	208,532	553,290	761,822	13
2,523	1,065	4,650,924	2,745	57,877	4,933,156	10,165,078	15,098,534	14
691	42	665,218	1,915	18,656	1,372,357	2,338,496	3,710,853	15
370	148	518,326	26,992	26,410	2,005,279	2,424,140	4,429,419	16
9,290	123	9,569,259	48,033	202,283	22,787,229	20,639,174	43,426,403	17
6,052	2,115	9,437,434	41,602	148,325	10,446,235	22,090,153	32,536,389	18
7,547	1,358	12,152,218	17,153	319,444	13,757,474	43,284,749	57,012,223	19
27,280	900	36,683,462	1,059,358	12,683,020	85,365,465	130,004,809	215,370,274	20
296	5	346,843	983	80,879	2,702,658	2,071,870	4,774,528	21
33,075	69	31,035,644	299,075	499,085	78,921,416	56,261,176	135,182,592	22
288	85	324,483	834	9,187	797,777	636,560	1,434,337	23
375	636	867,880	746	18,404	3,204,037	2,518,776	5,722,815	24
239	3	391,360	611	15,648	164,335	914,332	1,078,667	25
379	107	478,701	931	41,534	1,141,487	1,863,516	3,005,003	26
237	12	200,274	505	1,306	210,480	344,797	552,277	27
423	44	336,203	1,611	4,805	493,661	678,365	1,172,026	28
308	-	216,079	565	60,300	1,768,457	1,161,097	2,929,554	29
87,302	3,093	111,294,055	422,356	9,398,886	258,029,373	247,168,476	505,188,849	
8,414	119	10,088,846	20,817	626,419	18,160,336	20,108,878	38,269,214	1
10,047	203	15,736,939	25,939	650,658	89,372,095	44,226,361	133,598,456	2
2,220	181	2,938,757	5,266	183,994	7,730,136	6,184,822	13,914,965	3
406	37	443,664	942	27,159	747,119	706,539	1,453,658	4

6.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Cost of con-

No.	Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establish- ments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
GROUP 5.—IRON AND ITS PRODUCTS—con.						
5	Boilers, tanks and engines.....	34	8,880,350	224	51	542,601
6	Castings and forgings.....	335	91,193,541	1,838	529	4,902,121
7	Hardware and tools.....	123	32,103,226	558	222	1,548,837
8	Iron and steel products, n.e.s.....	67	10,772,202	413	93	1,056,330
9	Machinery.....	156	59,711,942	1,458	451	3,533,665
10	Railway rolling stock.....	36	82,024,510	1,519	104	3,256,241
11	Sheet metal products.....	135	32,484,762	899	268	2,154,172
12	Steel and rolled products, pig iron, ferro- alloys, etc.....	33	86,987,454	434	69	1,261,971
13	Wire and wire goods.....	61	19,006,922	204	100	810,102
GROUP 6.—NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS.						
	Total.....	403	202,503,426	4,391	1,434	10,608,057
1	Aluminium products.....	12	3,930,336	46	14	116,594
2	Brass and copper products.....	98	20,764,404	650	157	1,521,160
3	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	132	80,323,534	2,636	973	6,276,321
4	Lead, tin and zinc products.....	25	4,241,731	96	41	257,870
5	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products.....	18	918,420	38	3	101,423
6	Non-ferrous smelting and refining.....	9	81,779,240	590	45	1,240,936
7	Precious metal products.....	109	10,545,761	335	201	1,093,753
GROUP 7.—NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS.						
	Total.....	1,240	261,721,184	2,959	679	6,423,911
1	Aerated and mineral water.....	347	10,695,527	381	68	731,092
2	Asbestos and allied products.....	14	2,773,433	46	11	117,600
3	Cement.....	12	41,380,000	114	10	272,770
4	Cement products.....	185	2,857,752	138	12	206,087
5	Clay products, domestic.....	200	28,152,062	287	42	673,657
6	Clay products from imported clay.....	12	2,419,558	58	15	206,126
7	Coke.....	6	24,760,899	34	1	99,590
8	Gas, illuminating and fuel.....	44	55,573,267	743	293	1,390,861
9	Glass products.....	52	11,432,823	225	64	535,770
10	Lime.....	60	5,825,809	77	12	157,950
11	Miscellaneous non-metallic products.....	31	8,926,857	124	40	310,201
12	Petroleum products.....	23	57,178,125	448	70	1,106,757
13	Salt.....	12	2,782,728	41	10	121,014
14	Sand-lime brick.....	10	1,082,577	19	2	42,330
15	Stone, ornamental and monumental.....	232	5,443,767	224	29	452,106
GROUP 8.—CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.						
	Total.....	556	133,407,891	2,849	1,050	8,015,625
1	Acids, alkalis, salts and compressed gases.....	43	38,389,663	400	93	993,007
2	Coal tar and its products.....	15	4,147,163	35	7	80,314
3	Explosives, ammunition, fireworks, matches.....	14	16,857,120	286	59	853,732
4	Fertilizers.....	12	1,891,054	34	12	74,380
5	Inks, dyes and colours.....	27	2,729,166	108	36	391,271
6	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	130	17,194,519	493	268	1,513,130
7	Miscellaneous chemical industries.....	134	9,739,972	427	200	1,148,099
8	Paints, pigments and varnishes.....	64	22,890,807	637	190	1,757,097
9	Soaps, washing compounds and toilet preparations.....	108	17,351,378	411	185	1,172,790
10	Wood distillates and extracts.....	9	2,217,049	11	-	31,805
GROUP 9.—MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.						
	Total.....	436	109,669,565	2,153	578	5,602,544
1	Advertising and other novelties.....	7	135,845	7	3	23,805
2	Artificial feathers and flowers.....	8	292,116	20	18	56,105
3	Bridge building.....	12	17,236,535	621	72	1,514,718
4	Brooms, brushes and mops.....	81	3,966,269	177	72	434,541
5	Buttons.....	13	1,390,717	50	17	148,208
6	Candles and tapers.....	9	475,747	6	1	18,160
7	Fountain pens.....	3	1,723,016	34	13	92,776
8	Ice, artificial.....	27	4,653,742	35	8	78,105
9	Jewel cases and silverware cabinets.....	5	199,096	6	11	19,487
10	Mattresses and springs.....	55	6,597,910	175	49	523,228
11	Motion pictures.....	6	467,314	30	10	69,513

Materials and Value of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1926—
tinued.

Wage-Earners.			Power installed.	Cost of Fuel used.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.		No.
Male.	Fe- male.	Wages.				Net.	Gross.	
No.	No.	\$	H.P.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1,254	3	1,451,121	5,453	90,798	2,576,122	2,767,086	5,343,208	5
16,412	404	19,135,457	49,172	1,623,363	27,250,473	42,985,325	70,235,798	6
4,617	910	5,363,581	15,233	392,401	7,151,242	15,678,453	22,829,695	7
2,064	42	2,465,903	7,185	78,963	4,638,614	6,311,137	10,949,751	8
7,385	254	8,909,915	29,385	358,930	13,455,820	24,924,190	38,380,019	9
20,622	41	27,465,502	73,919	1,467,379	38,953,559	34,652,493	72,706,052	10
5,670	639	6,682,563	11,963	468,631	20,931,052	18,145,982	39,077,034	11
5,634	3	7,792,189	166,528	3,169,907	19,912,723	21,270,842	41,183,565	12
2,557	227	2,829,578	10,556	170,194	8,041,073	9,206,361	17,247,434	13
20,589	3,681	28,593,699	228,870	4,874,982	90,613,064	92,888,719	183,501,723	1
304	64	437,430	1,389	25,619	801,835	1,115,975	1,917,810	2
3,363	363	4,195,309	16,942	339,600	11,810,686	10,217,950	22,028,638	3
8,944	2,693	12,350,179	39,297	604,083	30,195,935	39,571,373	69,767,308	4
422	50	548,070	1,920	48,209	3,766,648	1,417,448	5,184,096	5
140	41	185,114	153	5,503	344,196	654,316	998,512	6
5,591	—	8,344,002	166,360	3,793,023	39,237,657	33,615,909	72,853,566	7
1,825	470	2,532,017	2,809	58,665	4,455,017	6,295,748	10,751,795	
21,402	1,005	25,567,638	395,265	11,978,992	82,233,319	91,863,694	174,156,923	1
1,169	73	1,148,229	2,225	114,184	3,053,477	4,353,027	7,405,504	2
189	24	204,265	2,300	36,008	779,907	1,779,187	1,530,094	3
2,216	—	2,779,892	66,501	2,675,162	—	13,013,283	13,013,283	4
766	6	572,575	2,105	49,695	880,041	1,064,201	2,544,242	5
4,044	22	3,673,020	23,565	1,826,203	—	10,357,523	10,357,523	6
474	50	577,322	8,405	958,196	520,218	1,519,296	2,039,514	7
580	—	914,162	3,013	539,318	9,744,081	5,517,393	15,261,474	8
2,633	9	3,492,660	6,445	1,017,929	6,226,100	12,038,760	18,264,860	9
2,455	289	2,907,874	700	178,002	4,884,559	6,785,710	11,670,260	10
1,017	—	924,904	3,778	738,918	—	3,781,484	3,781,484	11
919	469	1,316,160	159,825	102,015	3,004,413	5,608,245	8,612,658	12
3,209	26	4,785,642	18,381	3,371,931	51,172,159	20,024,152	71,195,311	13
300	33	361,637	1,473	307,093	—	2,049,545	2,049,545	14
197	—	181,269	902	37,971	197,400	432,272	629,672	15
1,234	4	1,723,117	5,647	23,367	1,859,964	3,939,726	5,799,690	
7,929	2,517	10,293,752	63,635	1,810,118	69,124,582	62,464,944	122,539,526	1
1,893	14	2,604,466	39,851	623,641	13,360,268	10,872,054	30,232,322	2
140	1	176,991	344	113,452	1,859,879	1,228,174	3,088,053	3
1,268	496	1,389,723	5,827	182,675	6,827,317	5,327,903	12,155,220	4
175	—	136,047	823	12,377	1,047,641	401,948	1,449,589	5
252	45	337,002	1,058	21,963	1,069,957	1,749,988	2,819,945	6
726	878	1,362,517	1,806	80,459	5,552,699	9,829,776	15,382,475	7
829	363	1,068,553	2,872	119,898	5,513,884	6,337,280	11,851,164	8
1,441	210	1,618,864	5,611	215,910	13,105,367	11,697,870	24,803,237	9
968	504	1,416,670	4,754	264,745	10,959,995	8,112,533	19,072,528	10
237	—	182,889	689	174,998	827,575	907,418	1,734,993	11
13,057	1,840	16,100,798	44,148	460,840	30,367,874	39,835,657	70,143,531	1
11	43	31,048	15	168	66,746	96,352	163,008	2
17	121	85,379	24	440	144,309	272,734	417,043	3
2,251	—	3,094,670	—	—	8,562,149	7,474,834	16,036,983	4
848	222	797,951	1,629	26,601	1,745,835	2,270,839	4,016,674	5
236	253	710,832	534	11,312	358,979	729,974	1,088,953	6
30	21	47,421	30	4,875	298,826	139,219	378,045	7
88	50	119,100	175	2,830	373,255	710,182	1,083,437	8
233	2	340,299	7,534	12,591	89,835	1,219,951	1,309,779	9
25	26	46,870	54	295	48,168	111,265	159,433	10
1,007	179	1,276,314	3,275	50,244	4,178,874	3,960,696	8,139,570	11
39	8	55,348	19	1,650	144,633	129,132	273,765	

6.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Cost of

con-

No.	Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
	GROUP 9.—MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—concluded.					
12	Musical instruments and materials.....	45	13,653,107	218	99	661,487
13	Refrigerators.....	9	780,923	22	8	50,148
14	Regalia and society emblems.....	11	208,730	11	6	29,050
15	Scientific and professional equipment.....	21	14,879,830	157	80	491,788
16	Shipbuilding and repairs.....	41	40,270,657	433	55	1,019,051
17	Stamps and stencils.....	29	564,714	53	19	98,943
18	Statuary, art goods and church supplies.....	22	592,599	24	12	56,196
19	Store and display fixtures.....	3	249,776	5	4	23,356
20	Toys and games.....	13	303,977	18	7	40,078
21	Typewriter supplies.....	4	492,567	25	9	92,371
22	Umbrellas and parasols.....	9	484,592	19	5	48,430
23	All other industries.....	3	139,191	17	—	13,000
	GROUP 10—CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS. Total.	1,657	756,229,066	4,854	950	9,126,278

Continued from page 23.

many water powers are situated near tidal waters, there is an opportunity in this country for the expansion and establishment of new chemical industries. Electric 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 ores. The production of aluminium, of cyanamid, of new refractory materials and of graphite have already created large industries. The fixation of nitrogen with its many subsidiary 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 development. The development of cheap electrical power has contributed to the advance of industries using electro-thermic reactions, the intense heat which it is possible to develop by electrical means being an especially advantageous factor. The manufacture of chemicals during the war period represented enormous figures, and even in 1926 the output reached a total value of \$122,589,526. The products include commodities of such fundamental importance as fertilizers, calcium carbide, cyanamid, soap, paints, varnishes and wood distillates.

Central Electric Stations.—Beginning with 1926, central electric stations have been taken out of group 9—Miscellaneous Industries—and shown as a separate group. The purpose of the separation is to facilitate the presentation of the statistics of the power installed in manufacturing establishments. Practically all other industries produce either wholly finished goods or products which are used as materials for further processes of manufacture. The product of the central electric station industry is not a material in the same sense, but is electrical energy which supplies the power for many of the manufacturing processes, as well as for mining enterprises, electric railways and the various lighting and domestic services. Included in the establishments reported as central electric stations, in addition to the plants where power is generated from water, steam or some other primary source, are numerous distributing plants which buy power at high voltage from the generating establishments and transform and distribute it to local consumers. In such cases, where the distributing stations are separate organizations from the generating system, there is therefore a duplication in the gross revenue reported from the sale of power. The economic function performed by the distributing station is similar

Materials and Value of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1926—
cluded.

Wage-Earners.			Power installed.	Cost of Fuel used.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.		No.
Male.	Fe- male.	Wages.				Net.	Gross.	
No.	No.	\$	H.P.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
2,650	218	3,090,212	4,719	127,812	4,510,560	6,362,733	10,873,293	12
212	2	229,118	727	2,488	334,121	659,080	993,201	13
20	46	51,721	21	838	101,703	146,351	248,054	14
521	331	866,913	1,500	46,467	3,772,298	4,804,292	8,576,590	15
4,310	6	4,881,739	23,155	154,411	4,148,310	8,817,323	12,965,633	16
152	12	191,460	116	3,260	83,029	421,707	504,736	17
120	115	226,110	99	4,849	296,239	446,334	742,573	18
79	11	80,294	78	1,488	155,717	154,346	290,065	19
72	47	84,539	103	2,419	242,728	235,989	478,717	20
35	15	61,914	141	4,101	235,885	278,882	514,767	21
39	108	103,491	39	259	451,110	321,901	773,011	22
26	4	28,013	71	1,442	44,575	71,538	116,113	23
7,602	-	10,816,722	3,946,188	2,137,382	26,531,297	88,933,733	115,467,940	

to that of a manufacturing industry which transforms materials to meet the requirements of the consumer. Therefore the cost of power purchased by distributing stations is regarded as a cost of material, and a figure of net revenue is given from which all duplications are eliminated. This treatment has been applied to the figures for 1926, and introduces a slight element of incomparability with figures for previous years.

The principal statistics of each of the manufacturing industries of Canada during 1926 are presented in Table 6.

Subsection 2.—Manufactures classified by the Purpose of the Products.

Production of Manufactured Goods according to the Purpose Classification.—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 years 1922 to 1925 in summary form and for 1926 in more detail in Table 7.

During the period covered by the table, the gross production of the food industries dropped from 27.5 p.c. of the total of all industries in 1922 to 24.1 p.c. in 1926. On the other hand the gross production of the group "vehicles and vessels", which includes automobiles, rose from 6.3 p.c. of the total for 1922 to 9.2 p.c. in 1926. Producers' materials also rose from 26 p.c. to 28.8 p.c. The percentage of the clothing industries remained about stationary, being 9.4 p.c. in 1926 as compared with 9.7 p.c. in 1922.

In analysing the relative standing of the two purpose groups which are perhaps of greatest interest, it is noted that the gross production of the food industries in 1926 was 24 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 being 13.5 p.c. of the total for all industries in the case of the food group and 9.8 p.c. for the clothing group. The clothing industries gave employment to approximately 4,000 more employees than the food industries.

7.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, classified according to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups for 1922-25¹ and in detail for 1926.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Purpose Headings.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
1922.	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total.....	22,184	3,125,772,761	462,573	497,113,554	1,280,527,079	1,159,316,687	2,439,942,766
Food.....	8,245	341,662,489	86,444	67,306,446	490,731,438	181,434,270	672,165,708
Drink and tobacco...	496	104,047,461	13,402	13,777,986	33,027,203	66,502,616	99,529,819
Clothing.....	1,279	175,076,687	70,031	65,595,519	118,749,053	117,804,140	236,553,193
Personal utilities.....	936	56,060,262	16,904	17,080,049	21,879,031	35,379,445	57,258,476
House furnishings.....	600	75,168,053	18,032	19,861,883	24,956,960	38,004,090	62,961,050
Books and stationery.....	1,557	82,240,691	28,103	36,920,804	27,190,071	71,928,898	99,118,969
Vehicles and vessels.....	1,116	158,708,055	26,865	33,488,604	86,057,295	67,020,650	153,077,925
Producers' materials.....	5,285	1,011,268,819	135,845	139,533,410	316,400,400	319,818,227	636,218,627
Industrial equipment.....	2,640	1,116,579,810	85,178	102,487,465	158,571,274	259,472,307	418,043,581
Miscellaneous.....	30	4,960,431	869	1,061,388	2,964,351	1,952,034	4,916,418
1923.							
Total.....	22,642	3,380,322,950	525,267	571,470,028	1,470,140,139	1,311,025,375	2,781,165,514
Food.....	8,227	345,764,285	77,203	60,336,584	495,485,972	182,097,169	677,583,141
Drink and tobacco...	520	109,441,567	14,081	14,471,362	32,859,736	68,500,196	101,359,932
Clothing.....	2,032	191,932,116	83,124	76,858,924	131,566,228	137,373,130	268,939,358
Personal utilities.....	1,385	46,847,531	10,301	11,934,908	21,578,596	24,683,219	46,261,815
House furnishings.....	588	64,280,384	16,105	17,515,203	23,195,716	33,963,681	57,159,397
Books and stationery.....	1,536	91,136,337	29,071	38,739,470	29,761,991	73,093,813	102,855,804
Vehicles and vessels.....	1,040	214,355,369	37,748	50,041,177	140,518,004	86,573,861	227,091,865
Producers' materials.....	5,859	1,191,469,979	171,513	189,540,284	408,382,495	436,047,291	844,429,786
Industrial equipment.....	2,332	1,093,181,458	81,698	98,500,993	171,172,390	256,679,961	427,852,451
Miscellaneous.....	153	28,933,924	4,333	4,531,123	15,618,901	12,013,064	27,631,965
1924.							
Total.....	22,178	3,538,813,460	508,503	559,894,045	1,438,409,681	1,256,642,901	2,695,053,582
Food.....	8,036	364,420,646	74,721	73,119,482	515,708,299	187,005,602	702,713,901
Drink and tobacco...	518	121,000,298	14,702	15,748,590	39,159,283	72,718,494	111,877,777
Clothing.....	1,956	197,041,969	81,729	75,380,949	130,130,048	130,813,958	260,914,006
Personal utilities.....	341	48,367,616	9,547	11,057,386	20,304,177	21,511,207	41,815,384
House furnishings.....	587	64,787,015	15,820	17,142,226	22,448,984	32,495,853	54,944,837
Books and stationery.....	1,690	100,017,954	29,486	40,212,100	32,360,935	74,911,094	107,272,029
Vehicles and vessels.....	980	205,551,891	34,149	44,977,607	117,515,075	77,888,209	195,403,284
Producers' materials.....	5,716	1,251,962,266	163,523	176,646,967	384,533,201	383,226,055	767,759,256
Industrial equipment.....	2,204	1,149,628,422	80,406	100,883,940	160,470,513	264,765,817	425,236,330
Miscellaneous.....	150	33,035,383	4,420	4,714,828	15,770,166	11,307,612	27,086,778
1925.							
Total.....	22,331	3,968,309,981	544,225	596,015,171	1,587,665,408	1,360,879,907	2,948,545,315
Food.....	8,264	373,825,362	84,596	74,946,850	579,235,628	104,189,294	773,424,922
Drink and tobacco...	543	132,329,719	14,985	16,184,956	45,204,177	72,247,726	117,451,903
Clothing.....	1,820	203,546,060	84,197	77,458,211	141,218,804	134,493,045	275,711,909
Personal utilities.....	369	48,310,883	9,675	11,370,442	21,861,904	22,187,650	44,049,554
House furnishings.....	548	63,734,869	15,468	16,475,111	24,101,107	33,036,414	57,137,521
Books and stationery.....	1,644	103,942,573	30,499	40,928,979	33,184,517	76,681,341	109,865,858
Vehicles and vessels.....	944	260,962,556	46,700	61,847,302	139,327,253	103,706,994	243,034,247
Producers' materials.....	5,723	1,349,435,816	170,860	187,777,736	418,569,586	435,004,736	853,574,322
Industrial equipment.....	2,319	1,242,146,247	82,955	104,411,931	170,162,687	277,016,313	447,179,030
Miscellaneous.....	157	30,045,896	4,290	4,613,653	14,709,685	12,316,364	27,116,049

¹ For details for the years 1922-1925 see previous editions of the Canada Year Book as follows:—1924, p. 393; 1925, p. 410; 1926, p. 396; 1927-28, p. 426.

7.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, classified according to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups for 1922-25 and in detail for 1926—concluded.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Purpose Headings.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
1926.	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total	22,768	3,981,569,590	581,539	653,850,933	1,755,158,399	1,492,615,039	3,217,803,438
Food	8,259	391,159,943	87,343	78,143,619	581,403,701	201,819,393	783,223,094
Breadstuffs.....	3,848	145,070,693	32,553	33,430,240	225,239,526	84,120,542	309,360,068
Fish.....	831	28,868,071	17,408	5,622,837	22,034,120	14,156,635	36,190,764
Fruits and vege- tables.....	278	35,611,948	7,988	4,113,994	19,984,265	14,040,934	34,025,199
Meats.....	108	57,201,161	10,331	14,081,131	140,649,216	28,608,383	109,257,697
Milk products.....	3,047	47,091,589	12,069	12,398,490	101,402,837	31,950,239	133,353,076
Oils and fats.....	6	754,214	111	137,880	326,303	205,817	535,120
Sugar industries.....	22	50,193,533	3,015	4,071,404	49,442,881	15,689,392	65,132,273
Infusions.....	54	13,517,245	1,023	2,020,409	14,654,818	4,750,542	19,405,360
Miscellaneous.....	65	15,845,489	1,845	2,267,234	7,066,726	8,290,811	16,903,537
Drink and tobacco	574	137,133,189	15,341	16,817,622	45,115,122	85,780,145	139,885,267
Beverages, alcoholic.....	78	80,315,948	4,991	7,020,691	18,124,707	37,695,159	55,819,866
Beverages, non-alco- holic.....	374	14,373,085	1,895	2,174,141	4,403,204	5,488,376	9,891,646
Tobacco.....	122	42,449,256	8,455	7,622,790	22,587,131	42,596,610	65,183,761
Clothing	1,878	211,149,085	91,215	85,361,018	159,935,630	147,616,042	306,551,672
Boots and shoes.....	195	45,808,270	21,170	20,168,927	34,305,099	34,720,808	69,025,907
Fur goods.....	232	13,321,668	3,662	4,328,731	12,459,350	9,310,338	21,775,688
Garments and per- sonal furnishings.....	728	69,544,763	34,638	33,549,751	69,191,511	53,694,382	122,885,893
Gloves and mitts.....	41	2,328,940	1,369	1,103,348	2,078,134	1,531,143	3,609,277
Hats and caps.....	146	7,399,496	4,363	4,006,982	6,914,835	7,173,334	14,088,169
Knitted goods.....	107	51,609,116	16,474	13,311,796	29,212,849	24,462,910	53,675,759
Waterproofs.....	13	985,224	241	290,227	606,680	550,502	1,157,182
Miscellaneous textiles, n.e.s.....	356	20,151,608	9,298	8,541,256	4,167,172	16,166,625	20,333,797
Personal utilities	384	50,497,988	10,633	12,470,247	21,236,592	25,487,509	49,721,101
Jewelry and time- pieces.....	114	10,745,457	2,899	3,692,127	4,504,215	6,407,013	10,911,228
Recreational supplies.....	77	15,795,842	3,755	4,271,539	5,551,065	7,235,282	12,786,347
Personal utilities, n.e.s.....	193	23,956,689	3,979	4,506,581	14,181,312	11,845,214	26,026,526
House furnish- ings	543	60,277,954	15,684	16,858,549	22,673,689	32,679,963	55,353,652
Books and sta- tionery.....	1,716	108,582,186	31,500	43,781,918	34,575,475	81,543,751	116,119,226
Vehicles and ves- sels	917	271,239,855	50,731	70,315,573	178,558,815	119,585,351	298,064,166
Producers' materials	5,807	1,404,599,475	182,599	206,672,939	453,319,993	482,446,753	931,766,746
Farm materials.....	12	1,891,054	221	210,427	1,047,641	401,948	1,449,589
Manufacturers' materials.....	1,028	1,002,194,148	107,098	127,124,606	292,859,036	325,859,698	618,718,734
Building materials.....	4,182	328,209,481	58,489	62,800,640	128,132,271	123,271,773	251,404,044
General materials.....	585	72,214,792	10,881	16,537,266	31,281,045	32,913,334	64,194,379
Industrial equipment	2,457	1,313,175,892	91,956	118,162,492	240,231,533	302,693,501	542,915,034
Farming equipment.....	75	78,979,401	10,101	12,644,898	18,176,093	20,138,480	38,314,573
Manufacturing equip- ment.....	169	60,757,882	9,911	12,806,605	13,664,361	25,477,480	39,141,841
Trading equipment.....	70	6,096,639	761	1,021,595	611,202	2,171,241	2,782,443
Service equipment.....	215	36,035,485	4,443	5,314,628	10,874,857	16,566,668	27,441,520
Light, heat and power equipment.....	1,306	984,384,875	38,444	52,650,393	127,237,230	169,320,889	296,558,119
General equipment.....	622	146,921,610	28,296	33,724,373	69,667,790	69,008,748	138,676,538
Miscellaneous	173	30,838,523	4,537	5,266,956	16,107,849	13,082,631	23,190,490

Subsection 3.—Manufactures classified by Origin of the Materials.

Classification of Manufacturing Production according to the Origin of the Materials Worked Upon.—The principal statistics of the manufactures of Canada, classified upon the basis of "origin", are presented in Table 8 for the years 1924 to 1926. By this means Canadian manufacturing production may be analysed from a new angle, one by means of which interesting comparisons may be made with the external trade classification according to origin.

The manufacturing statistics for 1924 were the first to be analysed upon the origin basis. While the period available for review only covers, therefore, the short space of the three years 1924 to 1926, interesting changes have taken place in the relative importance of the industries based on materials from the different origins. Since the purpose of such a comparison is to discover the relative importance of the manufactures developed to work upon materials from the different origins, the figures of net value of products or the value added to the raw materials by the manufacturing processes will give a more accurate measure of the importance of the industrial groups than the figures of gross value of products. The values added by the manufacture of materials of farm origin, while increasing in amount, have dropped from 30.7 p.c. of the total for all industries in 1924 to 28.5 p.c. in 1926. Similarly, industries of the forest origin group have decreased from 23.8 p.c. in 1924 to 22.6 p.c. in 1926. The values added by industries of the mineral origin group on the other hand have increased from 27.9 p.c. of the total for all industries in 1924 to 33.0 p.c. in 1926. This rapid increase in the relative importance of the industries of the mineral origin group is probably due to a number of influences. The expansion of the motor vehicle industry, increasing activity in construction which absorbs large quantities of steel, cement and various other manufactured mineral products, and the development of metallurgical plants in Canada are some factors in the growing importance of the mineral group of industries. Another factor in this trend is the growing appreciation and development of the wealth of the mineral resources of Canada. Not only do the various mining activities make the raw materials for mineral industries more readily available, but those activities also require large quantities of machinery, electrical apparatus and other finished products of mineral origin.

In the year 1926, the industries of the mineral origin group exceeded those of any other group in the net value of products with 33.0 p.c. of the total, as compared with 28.5 p.c. for the farm and 22.6 p.c. for the forest origin groups. These three principal groups stood in the same order of importance with regard to employees engaged and salaries and wages paid. In the matter of capital invested the mineral group also leads with 30.2 p.c. of the total, followed by the forest group with 23.3 p.c., the farm group with 20.7 p.c. and central electric stations with 19.0 p.c.

8.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, classified according to the Origin of the Material used, 1921-1926.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Origins.	Estab- lish- ments	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
1924.	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total	22,178	3,538,813,460	508,503	559,984,045	1,438,409,681	1,256,641,901	2,695,053,582
Farm origin.....							
(a) From field crops.....	4,595	525,717,571	89,436	87,789,237	433,443,376	258,069,883	691,513,259
Canadian origin.....	4,311	299,158,049	51,462	53,793,131	270,753,367	169,716,464	440,469,831
Foreign origin.....	284	226,559,522	37,974	33,996,106	162,690,009	88,353,419	251,043,428
(b) From animal hus- bandry.....	4,086	253,858,982	64,671	66,696,501	285,502,644	127,504,777	413,007,421
Canadian origin.....	4,068	247,073,900	63,052	65,424,526	282,604,516	125,161,890	407,766,406
Foreign origin.....	18	6,785,082	1,619	1,271,975	2,898,128	2,342,887	5,241,015
(c) Total farm origin	8,681	779,576,553	154,107	154,485,738	718,946,020	385,574,660	1,104,520,680
Canadian origin.....	8,379	546,231,949	114,514	119,217,057	553,357,883	294,878,351	848,236,237
Foreign origin.....	302	233,344,604	39,593	35,268,081	165,588,137	90,696,306	256,284,443
Wild life origin.....	226	10,837,249	2,944	3,194,213	7,506,169	5,880,097	13,386,266
Marine origin.....	836	20,304,785	11,157	3,344,348	16,089,332	10,548,630	26,637,962
Forest origin.....	6,873	876,149,932	126,907	147,719,245	245,183,429	299,099,168	544,282,597
Mineral origin.....	2,806	1,010,517,944	136,837	171,068,497	349,800,585	350,201,512	700,002,997
Mixed origin.....	1,805	212,861,904	63,723	62,125,420	100,884,146	110,170,066	211,054,212
Central electric stations.....	951	028,505,093	12,828	17,916,584	-	95,169,768	95,169,768
Total	22,331	3,808,309,981	544,225	596,015,171	1,587,665,408	1,368,879,897	2,948,545,315
Farm origin—							
(a) From field crops.....	4,724	550,930,521	97,097	91,507,352	475,475,138	265,271,859	740,746,997
Canadian origin.....	4,459	310,364,866	54,938	52,931,797	296,599,421	169,145,736	465,745,157
Foreign origin.....	265	240,565,655	42,159	38,575,555	178,875,717	96,126,123	275,001,840
(b) From animal hus- bandry.....	4,123	252,880,383	64,720	66,635,408	329,853,432	130,638,516	460,491,948
Canadian origin.....	4,112	243,656,159	62,993	65,270,551	326,492,397	128,516,188	455,098,585
Foreign origin.....	11	9,224,224	1,727	1,364,857	3,361,035	2,122,328	5,483,363
(c) Total farm origin	8,847	803,810,904	161,817	158,142,760	805,328,570	395,910,375	1,201,238,945
Canadian origin.....	8,571	554,021,025	117,931	118,202,348	623,091,818	297,661,924	920,753,742
Foreign origin.....	276	249,789,879	43,886	39,940,412	182,236,752	98,248,451	280,485,203
Wild life origin.....	228	11,714,850	3,028	3,408,045	9,408,529	6,466,341	15,874,870
Marine origin.....	846	21,139,985	16,272	4,971,167	18,880,686	11,700,306	30,380,992
Forest origin.....	6,617	904,101,837	127,189	147,622,749	245,681,698	309,098,833	554,780,531
Mineral origin.....	3,098	1,119,830,868	155,781	200,158,857	400,883,859	423,900,965	824,844,824
Mixed origin.....	1,688	220,990,450	66,875	62,955,686	107,682,066	111,155,205	218,837,271
Central electric stations.....	1,007	726,721,087	13,263	18,755,907	-	102,587,882	102,587,882
Total	22,708	3,981,569,590	581,539	653,850,933	1,755,158,399	1,492,645,039	3,247,803,438
Farm origin—							
(a) From field crops.....	4,697	565,932,312	99,200	95,403,666	486,522,508	286,500,720	773,023,228
Canadian origin.....	4,434	323,033,863	56,017	51,719,806	299,452,868	187,256,154	486,709,022
Foreign origin.....	263	242,898,449	43,183	40,083,860	187,069,640	99,244,566	286,314,206
(b) From animal hus- bandry.....	4,149	258,779,323	68,362	71,075,146	334,243,258	138,517,721	475,760,979
Canadian origin.....	4,137	248,759,804	65,939	69,690,146	333,770,293	133,483,533	467,253,826
Foreign origin.....	12	10,010,519	2,423	1,985,000	3,472,965	5,034,188	8,507,153
(c) Total farm origin	8,846	824,711,635	167,562	167,078,812	823,765,766	425,018,441	1,248,784,207
Canadian origin.....	8,571	571,793,067	121,956	124,409,952	633,223,161	320,739,687	953,962,848
Foreign origin.....	275	252,917,968	45,606	42,668,860	190,542,605	104,278,754	294,821,359
Wild life origin.....	232	13,321,668	3,662	4,328,731	12,459,350	9,316,338	21,775,688
Marine origin.....	831	28,868,071	17,408	5,622,837	22,034,129	14,150,635	36,190,764
Forest origin.....	6,710	926,726,166	133,428	159,969,652	260,039,864	337,511,793	597,551,657
Mineral origin.....	3,284	1,200,704,022	173,515	226,802,705	489,898,202	492,204,727	982,103,019
Mixed origin.....	1,784	231,017,962	72,558	70,105,196	120,426,791	125,503,372	245,930,163
Central electric stations.....	1,057	756,220,066	13,406	19,943,000	26,534,207	88,933,733	115,467,940

Subsection 4.—The Forty Leading Manufacturing Industries.

The Forty Leading Industries in 1926.—The seven foremost industries during 1926 were pulp and paper-making, the milling of grain, meat-packing, saw-milling, the manufacture of automobiles, the manufacture of butter and cheese and the generation and distribution of electric light and power. Each of these industries in 1926 produced goods with a gross value of more than \$100,000,000, while the gross value of the products of the leading industry—pulp and paper—amounted to more than \$215,000,000. On the basis of gross production values, the first four of the above industries have, with slight changes in the order of their rank, been the four chief industries since 1920. The automobile industry has increased in relative importance in recent years, rising from eighth place in 1921 to fifth in 1926, while the manufacture of butter and cheese has dropped from fifth to sixth place.

Electric light and power plants have a greater invested capital than any other industry, with pulp and paper mills and sawmills next in order.

It is interesting to note that of the ten leading industries, seven, including the four leading manufactures, the manufacture of butter and cheese, the production of electric light and power, and non-ferrous metal smelting, are directly dependent upon Canadian natural resources, while in the manufacture of automobiles, rubber and cotton goods the materials worked upon are very largely imported in a raw or semi-finished state. The manufacture of rubber goods, principally vehicle tires, has risen from 29th place in 1921 to 8th in 1925 and 1926. 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 value of gross production, as shown in Table 9.

9.—Principal Statistics of Forty Leading Industries, 1926.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pulp and paper.....	115	501,184,714	31,279	44,175,502	85,365,465	130,004,809	215,370,274
Flour and grist-mill products.....	1,291	58,335,813	6,348	7,222,464	163,905,450	25,675,291	189,580,741
Slaughtering and meat- packing.....	73	55,712,724	10,685	13,757,638	139,200,095	27,926,095	167,127,091
Sawmills.....	2,780	175,186,701	35,078	31,935,391	78,921,416	56,261,176	135,182,592
Automobiles.....	11	82,791,968	11,005	19,650,804	98,372,095	44,226,361	133,598,356
Butter and cheese.....	3,021	39,964,526	11,224	11,406,983	92,200,617	27,992,800	120,193,417
Central electric stations	1,057	756,220,066	13,406	19,943,000	26,534,207	88,933,733	115,467,940
Rubbergoods, including footwear.....	39	62,661,702	13,587	14,708,023	39,902,180	36,605,918	86,508,137
Cotton yarn and cloth..	38	83,439,170	20,323	15,229,006	44,265,510	32,008,728	76,274,257
Non-ferrous metal smelting.....	9	81,779,240	6,226	9,584,938	39,237,657	33,615,909	72,853,506
Railway rolling stock..	36	82,024,510	22,286	30,721,743	38,053,559	31,652,493	72,706,052
Petroleum.....	23	57,178,125	3,753	5,892,399	51,172,150	20,024,152	71,196,311
Castings and forgings..	335	91,193,541	19,183	24,037,578	27,250,473	42,985,325	70,235,798
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	132	80,323,534	15,246	18,626,500	30,195,935	39,571,373	69,767,308
Sugar refineries.....	8	49,748,404	2,916	3,968,140	48,848,507	15,422,180	64,270,687
Bread and other bakery products.....	2,214	37,416,979	13,389	14,732,139	32,928,065	29,991,044	62,920,009
Printing and publishing.	701	50,858,071	14,711	21,315,346	13,757,474	43,284,740	57,042,223

9.—Principal Statistics of Forty Leading Industries, 1926—concluded.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Hosiery, knit goods and gloves.....	167	51,609,116	16,474	13,311,796	29,212,849	24,462,910	53,675,759
Clothing, women's factory.....	385	21,972,236	13,987	13,981,985	28,760,191	21,898,128	50,658,319
Cigars and cigarettes.....	84	33,395,516	6,334	5,759,432	16,090,776	33,920,624	50,011,400
Biscuits, confectionery and chewing gum.....	315	42,422,378	11,976	10,755,550	23,644,255	25,534,581	49,178,836
Boots and shoes, leather.....	186	31,325,331	15,016	14,726,763	24,091,923	22,004,240	46,095,163
Breweries.....	63	53,893,942	3,976	5,733,569	14,448,510	29,154,450	43,602,960
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	727	49,413,163	10,618	11,624,505	22,787,229	20,639,174	43,426,403
Clothing, men's factory.....	188	25,826,383	11,147	12,498,584	21,944,919	19,839,212	41,784,131
Rolled products, pig-iron, steel products, etc.....	33	86,987,454	6,140	9,054,170	19,912,723	21,270,842	41,183,565
Sheet metal products.....	135	32,484,762	7,476	8,836,735	20,931,052	18,145,982	39,077,034
Machinery.....	156	59,711,942	9,548	12,443,610	13,455,829	24,924,190	38,380,019
Agricultural imple-ments.....	69	78,947,274	10,091	12,636,915	18,160,336	20,108,878	38,269,214
Fish-curing and picking.....	831	28,868,071	17,408	5,622,837	22,034,129	14,156,635	36,190,764
Printing and bookbind-ing.....	812	32,695,804	9,949	13,023,806	10,446,235	22,060,154	32,536,389
Furniture and upholster-ing.....	331	34,070,226	9,800	10,457,420	11,364,955	19,928,487	31,293,442
Acids, alkalies, salts and compressed gases.....	43	38,389,663	2,400	3,597,473	13,360,268	16,872,054	30,232,322
Leather tanneries.....	108	29,348,291	3,934	4,299,870	18,869,383	8,878,222	27,747,605
Furnishing goods, men's.....	139	17,616,262	8,197	6,008,193	16,244,847	10,149,670	26,394,517
Paints and varnishes.....	64	22,890,807	2,484	3,375,961	13,105,367	11,697,870	24,803,237
Fruit and vegetable canneries.....	215	28,103,411	6,878	3,079,062	14,036,616	9,193,982	23,230,598
Hardware and tools.....	123	32,103,226	6,307	6,912,418	7,151,242	15,678,453	22,829,695
Brass and copper products.....	98	20,764,404	4,533	5,716,529	11,810,686	10,217,950	22,028,636
Soaps, washing compounds and toilet preparations.....	108	17,351,378	2,068	2,589,460	10,959,995	8,112,533	19,072,528
Total, forty leading industries.....	17,263	3,216,210,840	448,286	505,944,237	1,453,935,208	1,158,063,187	2,611,998,395
Grand Total, all industries.....	22,768	3,981,569,590	581,539	653,850,933	1,755,158,399	1,492,645,039	3,247,803,438
Percentage of forty leading industries to all industries.....	76.02	80.78	77.10	77.36	82.80	77.60	80.42

The Forty Leading Industries in 1927.—The early completion of part of the compilation of the Census of Manufactures for 1927 permits the inclusion before going to press of a table (9A) of the forty leading industries in that year. Pulp and paper and flour milling, the two leading industries, show further progress in this latest year. Significant changes in 1927 are that the electric light and power industry moved up from seventh place in 1926 to fourth in 1927 and the manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies moved from fourteenth place in 1926 to ninth place in 1927. Gross production in the automobile industry was nearly \$5,000,000 less in 1927 than in 1926, owing to the fact that in 1927 production was largely suspended in one of the principal plants in Canada, pending a change of models. Non-ferrous metal smelting, while remaining in tenth position in 1927, showed an increase of more than \$5,000,000 in gross value of products over 1926.

9A.—Principal Statistics of Forty Leading Industries, 1927.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pulp and paper.....	114	579,853,552	32,876	45,674,293	84,813,080	134,516,673	219,329,753
Flour and grist-mill prod- ucts.....	1,315	62,062,013	6,384	7,372,670	163,712,597	28,028,873	191,741,470
Slaughtering and meat- packing.....	76	60,612,029	11,048	14,551,250	133,076,361	31,144,531	167,220,892
Central electric stations	1,097	866,825,285	14,708	22,916,315	30,785,270	104,033,297	134,818,567
Sawmills.....	2,720	169,378,939	44,598	31,421,514	77,438,700	56,181,854	133,620,554
Automobiles.....	11	88,831,608	11,063	18,862,846	89,451,757	40,248,757	138,700,514
Butter and cheese.....	2,872	43,375,302	11,126	11,162,645	93,101,006	29,422,876	122,523,882
Rubber goods, including footwear.....	44	66,266,064	15,065	16,621,543	44,724,502	46,689,228	91,413,730
Electric apparatus and supplies.....	130	80,475,999	16,813	20,613,592	32,734,875	45,823,855	78,558,730
Non-ferrous metal smelting.....	10	85,366,662	7,671	12,120,240	32,516,687	45,479,578	77,996,265
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	39	84,927,745	21,332	17,146,927	39,297,188	36,521,688	75,818,876
Railway rolling stock.....	35	81,519,950	21,436	30,269,896	38,518,449	35,918,463	74,466,912
Castings and forgings.....	328	89,505,687	19,149	24,267,395	26,792,119	42,603,224	69,595,343
Bread and other bakery products.....	2,443	40,550,259	14,414	16,068,147	35,779,690	32,946,572	68,726,262
Petroleum.....	23	56,135,564	3,855	6,188,226	53,059,921	11,468,809	64,528,820
Printing and publishing	720	55,831,150	15,023	22,040,170	14,502,065	47,528,831	62,630,896
Sugar refineries.....	8	50,039,122	2,711	3,839,488	47,188,854	13,363,810	60,502,664
Clothing, women's fac- tory.....	428	24,259,925	15,597	15,550,496	31,899,651	24,416,410	56,316,064
Cigars and cigarettes.....	79	34,371,252	6,247	5,876,868	17,350,343	38,450,995	55,801,338
Hosiery, knit goods and gloves.....	168	56,852,077	17,217	14,177,165	28,269,830	26,952,565	55,222,395
Biscuits, confectionery and chewing gum.....	294	46,448,311	12,486	11,399,591	25,149,428	27,979,460	53,128,888
Breweries.....	73	62,358,117	4,662	6,436,720	17,471,299	34,056,725	51,528,024
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	771	50,861,269	11,436	12,211,709	26,343,318	21,642,230	47,955,548
Boots and shoes, leather rolled products, pig iron, steel products, etc.....	191	31,921,002	15,433	14,927,844	24,566,423	22,806,126	47,372,549
Machinery.....	36	90,295,734	7,396	11,800,198	18,993,940	26,577,324	45,571,264
Sheet metal products.....	160	62,006,808	9,947	13,094,050	15,277,973	29,324,162	44,602,135
Clothing, men's factory	144	38,795,028	8,396	10,114,891	22,149,482	21,705,934	43,855,416
Agricultural implements	204	24,919,334	11,479	12,675,048	21,335,688	21,950,926	43,286,614
Printing and bookbind- ing.....	65	88,981,203	11,011	13,315,500	19,317,415	23,678,873	42,994,288
Furniture and upholster- ing.....	862	35,263,910	11,043	13,982,039	11,589,271	24,237,168	35,826,439
Leather tanneries.....	334	36,682,976	11,038	12,041,421	14,154,730	21,579,088	35,723,818
Fish-curing and packing	98	32,320,323	4,088	4,498,206	22,347,228	10,142,661	32,489,889
Acids, alkalis, salts and compressed gases	773	24,454,482	16,697	5,373,951	18,364,846	12,719,763	31,084,609
Furnishing goods, men's	42	35,312,251	2,285	3,463,061	15,661,786	15,079,060	30,740,846
Coffee and spices.....	146	19,493,876	8,980	6,579,223	15,073,819	12,421,896	28,095,715
Distilleries.....	61	13,593,564	1,604	2,192,698	20,392,675	6,895,831	26,288,500
Paints and varnishes.....	17	37,528,951	1,401	1,895,084	6,351,689	19,309,296	25,660,985
Hardware and tools.....	62	32,162,090	2,533	3,552,586	12,934,639	12,294,815	25,229,454
Brass and copper prod- ucts.....	128	32,523,774	6,659	7,259,617	7,342,625	17,128,031	24,470,050
Total, forty leading industries.....	99	22,425,179	4,832	6,065,671	12,546,718	11,507,939	24,051,657
Total, forty leading industries.....	17,229	3,492,397,423	471,526	532,659,828	1,461,927,910	1,266,778,317	2,728,766,227
Grand Total, all in- dustries.....	22,936	4,337,631,558	618,933	693,932,228	1,789,574,604	1,635,923,936	3,425,498,540
Percentage of forty lead- ing industries to all industries.....	75.08	80.51	76.22	76.77	81.69	77.42	79.66

Section 3.—Provincial Distribution of Manufacturing Production.

Ontario and Quebec are the most important manufacturing provinces of Canada. Their combined production in 1926 amounted to \$2,583,234,328, or almost 80 p.c. of the gross value of manufactured products of the Dominion. Of this amount, Ontario contributed \$1,677,933,504 and Quebec \$905,300,824. The proximity of Ontario to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, the water power resources of the two provinces and their nearness to the larger markets of Canada and the United States, have all contributed to the above result. British Columbia had, in 1926, the third largest gross manufacturing production, \$249,619,714, and Manitoba the fourth, \$132,718,452. Alberta, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia followed with \$83,425,631, \$74,122,239 and \$73,505,642 respectively, succeeded by Saskatchewan with a production of \$47,108,097 and Prince Edward Island with \$4,069,335.

Subsection 1.—The Manufactures of the Maritime Provinces, 1926.

Table 10 contains statistics of the ten leading industries of each of the Maritime Provinces for the calendar year 1926. In Prince Edward Island the manufacture of butter and cheese, with a gross production in 1926 of \$1,048,728, was the leading industry, followed closely by fish-curing and packing, with a gross production of \$945,485. 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 refinery in each province. Fish-curing and preserving, the manufacture of biscuits and confectionery, electric light and power production and butter and cheese-making are also of considerable relative importance. The sawmilling industry of New Brunswick, with a gross value of products in 1926 of \$13,392,477 or over 18 p.c. of the total manufacturing production of the province, provided almost 10 p.c. of the total of the gross production of the industry throughout the Dominion.

10.—Statistics of Ten Leading Industries of each of the Maritime Provinces, 1926.

NOTE.—Other leading industries, statistics of which cannot be given because there are fewer than three establishments in each industry are, in Prince Edward Island:—tobacco and cigars, coffins and caskets, slaughtering and meat packing and aerated waters; in Nova Scotia:—petroleum and sugar refineries and pulp mills; in New Brunswick:—sugar refineries and planing mills, sash, doors, etc. The statistics for these industries are included in the grand totals.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Butter and cheese.....	36	251,993	105	63,098	845,800	1,048,728
Fish-curing and packing.	146	260,575	1,564	115,809	653,083	945,485
Flour and grist-mill products.....	17	71,438	21	10,681	156,085	190,581
Central electric stations.	11	648,572	33	32,872	284	158,891
Castings and forgings...	3	324,975	63	53,100	56,148	157,700
Printing and publishing.	3	116,815	95	62,736	23,844	138,468
Bread and other bakery products.....	6	59,133	24	15,900	67,062	120,149
Sawmills.....	40	140,055	24	11,920	54,877	92,502
Printing and bookbind- ing.....	4	53,175	20	12,819	10,171	35,863
Harness and saddlery...	3	12,422	8	7,137	7,338	18,193
Grand Total, all industries.....	299	2,859,919	2,261	690,463	2,638,244	4,069,335

10.—Statistics of Ten Leading Industries of each of the Maritime Provinces, 1926—concluded.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Rolled iron, steel pro- ducts, pig iron and ferro-alloys.....	4	17,246,123	1,225	1,329,832	4,349,533	8,681,441
Fish-curing and packing.....	243	4,114,054	3,881	1,177,551	5,092,391	7,663,724
Biscuits and confection- ery.....	14	3,570,307	1,264	988,219	1,662,672	3,110,847
Sawmills.....	328	4,600,317	1,288	699,461	1,687,613	2,993,615
Central electric stations.....	71	12,382,884	460	547,069	548,874	2,755,045
Butter and cheese.....	28	816,388	247	245,748	1,933,821	2,498,226
Hosiery, knit goods and gloves.....	3	2,951,213	495	383,485	881,132	1,799,332
Railway rolling stock.....	3	6,342,444	266	325,808	1,234,712	1,765,683
Printing and publishing.....	31	1,560,880	578	685,583	321,078	1,570,022
Castings and forgings.....	16	2,358,508	511	636,653	483,161	1,477,271
Grand Total, all industries.....	1,163	118,050,902	16,782	13,014,707	39,686,139	73,565,642

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Sawmills.....	257	20,773,165	4,100	3,170,645	8,169,341	13,392,477
Pulp and paper.....	5	17,210,976	1,366	1,617,177	4,047,529	9,176,268
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	4	5,555,937	1,903	1,400,664	2,035,396	4,460,259
Fish-curing and packing.....	190	1,527,594	2,414	323,343	1,532,310	2,658,703
Biscuits and confection- ery.....	11	2,271,931	669	509,528	1,474,529	2,474,799
Coffee and spices.....	4	1,269,386	107	118,228	1,764,893	1,958,154
Central electric stations.....	43	10,326,920	279	317,809	460,445	1,859,611
Boots and shoes, leather	5	1,025,988	525	460,348	848,547	1,783,352
Butter and cheese.....	38	662,287	163	161,456	987,480	1,507,716
Castings and forgings.....	12	1,767,928	526	592,369	372,427	1,238,776
Grand Total, all industries.....	910	95,661,154	17,674	14,609,734	44,535,406	74,122,239

Subsection 2.—The Manufactures of Quebec, 1926.

The pulp and paper-mills of Quebec, the most important manufacturing unit in the province, produced goods to the gross value of \$107,166,651 in the calendar year 1926. This amount exceeded by over \$50,000,000 the gross value of the products of the cotton yarn and cloth mills (\$56,166,402), which in their turn showed an excess of value of products of over \$12,000,000 when compared with establishments engaged in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes (\$43,384,358). These three industries were followed in order of gross value of products by the manufacture of railway rolling stock, the generation of electric light and power, flour and grist-milling, the making of leather boots and shoes and the making of butter and cheese.

The importance of the pulp and paper industry in Quebec is shown by a comparison with the industry throughout the Dominion. The Quebec industry, in addition to supplying nearly 12 p.c. of the total gross value of all products manufactured in the province, furnished nearly 50 p.c. of the products of pulp and paper-mills throughout the country. The gross value of cotton yarn and cloth products from Quebec mills formed almost 74 p.c. of the Dominion total; the gross value of cigars and cigarettes formed 87 p.c. of the same total, the value of railway rolling

stock over 53 p.c. and the value of the boot and shoe products (the seventh industry in order of value of products) over 60 p.c. Thus Quebec is an outstanding manufacturing province rather on account of her great individual industries than because of the diversification of her industrial activities.

11.—Statistics of Forty Leading Industries of the Province of Quebec, 1926.

NOTE.—Industries having less than 3 establishments are:—sugar refineries, aluminium products and bridge-building.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Pulp and paper.....	50	254,360,201	16,021	21,166,869	42,166,220	107,166,651
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	17	58,548,343	13,444	9,809,361	34,280,232	56,166,402
Cigars and cigarettes.....	43	28,340,439	5,206	4,703,020	11,846,604	43,381,358
Railway rolling stock.....	10	38,108,368	10,936	15,618,904	22,328,621	38,943,159
Central electric stations.....	169	243,968,299	3,129	4,190,470	5,656,700	31,559,764
Flour and grist-mill products..	371	10,992,050	1,067	1,143,624	24,835,206	28,513,371
Boots and shoes, leather.....	109	18,154,348	9,399	9,164,067	14,941,158	27,872,291
Butter and cheese.....	1,567	8,445,517	2,099	1,556,543	20,983,988	26,444,546
Clothing, men's factory.....	123	16,503,106	6,911	7,329,782	14,101,451	25,664,154
Sawmills.....	1,087	31,911,286	6,153	4,633,286	16,739,054	25,194,259
Slaughtering and meat-packing	19	8,383,515	1,746	2,202,970	20,245,043	24,240,070
Electrical apparatus and sup- plies.....	19	23,105,967	5,250	6,712,940	9,224,845	20,482,397
Breweries.....	8	20,787,678	1,513	1,852,315	5,487,294	18,953,387
Clothing, women's factory.....	172	8,319,437	4,848	4,604,198	10,839,645	18,745,178
Bread and other bakery pro- ducts.....	764	11,647,553	4,041	1,645,919	9,356,208	17,567,988
Castings and forgings.....	72	22,081,626	4,494	5,163,685	6,637,625	16,487,590
Rubber goods, including foot- wear.....	10	10,292,321	4,114	3,538,756	6,864,432	15,698,563
Machinery.....	24	19,583,106	3,851	5,007,252	5,630,167	14,096,608
Petroleum products.....	5	10,996,613	612	901,445	10,838,717	13,936,396
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	30	8,508,747	1,859	1,718,369	5,318,441	13,759,130
Printing and publishing.....	59	12,526,024	3,666	4,728,745	3,615,680	13,745,298
Furnishing goods, men's.....	64	8,349,045	4,215	2,514,788	7,076,030	11,579,095
Hosiery and knit goods.....	37	10,055,924	3,391	2,510,925	6,537,177	11,418,966
Biscuits, confectionery and chewing gum.....	48	8,823,632	3,105	2,430,288	5,794,842	10,660,803
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	265	10,741,338	2,728	2,529,847	5,027,942	10,506,558
Paints and varnishes.....	18	12,536,130	1,057	1,364,081	5,469,589	10,173,789
Explosives, ammunition, fire- works and matches.....	7	12,595,809	1,770	1,890,585	4,883,726	9,028,359
Fur goods.....	77	6,616,209	1,435	1,653,959	5,506,731	8,790,420
Sheet metal products.....	19	7,816,302	1,848	2,005,562	4,316,801	8,083,978
Printing and bookbinding.....	220	7,870,053	2,678	3,268,086	2,493,235	8,006,029
Hardware and tools.....	26	10,128,018	1,552	1,515,890	1,800,895	7,767,175
Acids, alkalis, salts and com- pressed gases.....	9	8,343,182	607	893,272	1,532,905	6,599,954
Gas, illuminating and fuel.....	4	7,020,613	1,015	1,271,078	1,987,240	6,345,445
Hats and caps.....	62	2,710,263	2,043	1,817,684	2,917,098	6,101,634
Rolled iron, steel products, pig iron, ferro-alloys, etc.....	10	13,189,670	1,670	2,089,629	2,369,853	6,040,683
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	5	14,861,597	2,361	2,995,855	1,854,346	5,954,488
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work.....	76	5,554,471	2,552	2,268,313	743,194	5,130,583
Furniture and upholstering....	65	3,830,221	1,837	1,911,519	1,604,328	5,018,433
Wire and wire goods.....	11	3,770,034	731	833,423	1,575,292	4,951,638
Cement.....	4	15,442,542	1,094	1,345,222	—	4,535,386
Total forty leading in- dustries.....	5,755	1,036,747,667	148,051	157,022,426	367,458,555	745,305,911
Grand Total for all in- dustries.....	7,164	1,216,975,958	189,669	189,326,145	448,584,313	905,300,824
Percentage of forty indus- tries to grand total.....	80.3	85.2	81.9	82.9	81.9	82.3

Subsection 3.—The Manufactures of Ontario, 1926.

Ontario is the most important manufacturing province of the Dominion. The gross value of its manufactured products in 1926 represented nearly 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.c. This premier position in manufacturing has been fairly uniformly maintained by Ontario over a long period, as the following percentages show:—in 1924, 52 p.c.; 1923, 52 p.c.; 1920, 50 p.c.; 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 such as Quebec, British 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 1926 came first in the value of its products, which amounted to \$133,598,456 as compared with \$105,437,330 for the flour and grist-milling industry, which held second place. Other important industries in descending order, with the value of their products in 1926, were:—slaughtering and meat-packing, \$95,611,311; pulp and paper, \$80,960,073; and rubber goods, \$70,555,752. As compared with 1925, automobile manufacturing showed a gain of nearly \$23,000,000, while flour and grist-mill products increased nearly \$1,000,000. Slaughtering and meat-packing showed an increase of over \$1,000,000 and pulp and paper manufacturing gained more than \$6,000,000 over the figures for 1925.

As an indication of the greater diversification of industry in Ontario as compared with Quebec, the percentage which the 40 leading industries bear to the total manufacturing of the province is higher in nearly every particular in Quebec than in Ontario, especially in the capital employed and the number of establishments and employees. This feature of industrial development in Ontario is more marked if the ten leading industries be taken and comparison made with provinces other than Quebec. Outstanding among the industries in which the province of Ontario is pre-eminent is that of automobile manufacturing, which is carried on in this province alone. Other important industries in which Ontario leads, with the percentage which its production bore to that of the Dominion in 1926, are as follows:—agricultural implements, 95 p.c.; leather tanneries, 81 p.c.; rubber goods, 81 p.c.; furniture and upholstering, 79 p.c.; fruit and vegetable canning, preserving, etc., 66 p.c.; electric apparatus and supplies, 70 p.c.; castings and forgings, 67 p.c.; steel and rolled products, pig iron, etc., 60 p.c.; slaughtering and meat-packing, 57 p.c.; flour and grist-mill products, 56 p.c.

12.—Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1926.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Automobiles.....	11	82,791,968	11,905	19,650,804	80,372,005	133,598,456
Flour and grist-mill products..	676	29,008,355	3,180	3,472,875	92,865,617	105,437,330
Slaughtering and meat-packing	24	29,695,800	5,322	7,016,627	79,433,820	95,611,311
Pulp and paper.....	45	167,788,862	10,312	15,621,863	34,191,363	80,960,073
Rubber goods (including foot- wear).....	28	51,861,615	9,419	11,133,388	42,918,894	70,555,752
Butter and cheese.....	1,038	19,087,999	6,004	6,001,755	47,309,613	60,933,703
Central electric stations.....	423	359,452,904	6,306	10,011,436	16,554,178	56,332,508
Electrical apparatus and sup- plies.....	98	56,604,868	9,842	11,717,736	20,600,006	48,677,155
Castings and forgings.....	191	58,902,577	12,480	16,029,118	18,451,784	47,124,409
Hosiery, knit goods and fabric gloves.....	110	37,065,201	12,035	9,945,445	29,868,920	38,680,311
Agricultural implements.....	45	76,301,633	9,629	12,102,859	17,397,068	36,556,124
Sawmills.....	676	50,578,550	7,640	7,504,855	18,280,542	30,875,908
Bread and other bakery pro- ducts.....	890	17,156,580	6,347	7,295,259	15,753,267	30,125,253
Clothing, women's factory....	187	12,810,560	8,453	8,729,851	16,543,001	29,545,595
Petroleum products.....	7	20,963,025	1,895	2,954,458	20,253,513	27,841,099
Biscuits, confectionery and chewing gum.....	161	24,645,729	5,734	5,622,227	12,071,190	27,298,584
Non-ferrous metal smelting....	5	32,604,613	2,206	3,292,569	7,834,442	25,731,577
Printing and publishing.....	294	22,578,855	6,607	9,637,450	6,404,864	25,596,419
Steel and rolled products, pig iron, ferro-alloys, etc.....	15	55,070,516	2,911	5,166,262	12,810,475	24,914,100
Furniture and upholstering....	201	29,117,629	7,557	8,584,590	9,105,382	24,643,280
Leather, tanned, etc.....	41	24,643,580	3,122	3,516,687	16,189,536	23,598,294
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	322	28,580,464	5,250	6,076,915	13,235,700	23,548,069
Sheet metal products.....	69	19,313,410	4,207	5,076,656	12,338,708	23,240,241
Machinery.....	116	39,023,995	5,447	7,072,359	7,493,338	23,035,848
Acids, alkalis, salts and com- pressed gases.....	22	28,723,053	1,641	2,452,695	11,547,084	22,439,957
Printing and bookbinding.....	371	17,662,850	4,854	6,482,042	5,204,355	16,821,009
Railway rolling stock.....	16	22,151,761	4,450	6,153,454	8,292,747	10,810,328
Brass and copper products....	64	13,041,726	2,994	3,692,365	9,362,400	15,745,357
Boots and shoes, leather.....	62	10,934,232	4,734	4,785,952	7,732,634	15,494,319
Fruit and vegetable canning, evaporating and preserving..	142	21,801,313	4,213	1,014,367	8,982,885	15,463,710
Clothing, men's factory.....	53	8,727,629	3,742	4,809,351	7,162,411	14,913,320
Hardware and tools.....	85	20,586,084	4,505	5,113,729	5,061,172	14,289,078
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	16	17,270,785	4,577	3,658,457	6,995,855	13,756,133
Woolen cloth.....	41	17,548,074	3,843	3,395,827	7,301,187	13,314,588
Automobile supplies.....	47	9,881,521	2,478	3,311,014	7,338,779	12,919,990
Soaps, washing compounds and toilet preparations.....	55	11,493,954	1,236	1,555,074	7,545,126	12,350,253
Condensed milk.....	22	6,465,006	764	933,080	8,239,149	11,912,633
Lithographing and engraving..	64	11,626,415	3,182	4,751,451	3,525,867	10,918,824
Paints, pigments and varnishes	30	7,723,709	1,034	1,560,718	5,676,702	10,800,077
Boxes and bags, paper.....	61	10,348,226	2,704	2,753,765	5,425,780	10,787,044
Total forty leading in- dustries.....	6,824	1,581,725,716	214,821	260,527,418	763,852,139	1,343,237,016
Grand Total, all Industries	9,457	1,985,165,921	280,353	335,164,239	924,598,851	1,677,933,594
Percentage of forty in- dustries to grand total..	72.16	80.00	76.62	77.74	82.60	80.05

Subsection 4.—The Manufactures of the Prairie Provinces, 1926.

The flour-milling industry is outstanding among the manufactures of the Prairie Provinces. During 1926, 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 \$19,153,102 in Manitoba, \$14,360,572 in Saskatchewan and \$17,599,462 in Alberta, a combined total of over 19 p.c. of the gross value of

the products of manufactures in these provinces. The second industry in point of gross production is slaughtering and meat-packing, with products valued at \$18,015,878 in Manitoba and \$15,069,972 in Alberta. Butter and cheese-making showed a gross value of production of \$8,424,434 in Manitoba, \$7,190,215 in Saskatchewan and \$7,817,729 in Alberta.

The importance of these industries, based on the natural resources of the Prairie 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 refining of petroleum in Alberta.

13.—Statistics of Ten Leading Industries of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1926.

NORs.—Other leading industries of Saskatchewan, statistics of which cannot be given because there are fewer than three establishments in each industry, are:—petroleum refining and slaughtering and meat-packing. The statistics for these industries are included in the grand total for the province.

MANITOBA.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Flour and grist-mill products..	29	6,122,881	571	677,375	16,026,372	19,153,102
Slaughtering and meat-packing	6	5,654,889	1,263	1,529,882	14,816,729	18,015,878
Railway rolling stock.....	3	8,674,028	4,375	5,688,304	3,917,005	10,286,727
Butter and cheese.....	73	2,789,213	849	1,122,054	5,784,424	8,424,434
Central electric stations.....	38	38,501,673	847	1,320,376	588,464	5,358,630
Bugs, cotton and jute.....	4	1,976,888	280	291,838	4,369,957	5,077,484
Breweries.....	8	4,212,976	533	901,749	1,365,775	4,784,805
Printing and publishing.....	65	3,657,503	1,052	1,742,960	995,432	4,782,493
Printing and bookbinding.....	57	4,089,628	1,178	1,662,299	1,473,868	3,882,615
Bread and bakery products...	92	1,795,824	728	745,362	1,571,379	3,174,424
Total, ten leading industries.....	375	77,475,503	11,676	15,688,199	50,909,405	82,949,592
Grand Total, all industries	797	127,445,924	21,201	26,973,850	75,588,993	132,718,452

SASKATCHEWAN.

Flour and grist-mill products..	43	4,360,145	500	807,412	11,653,522	14,360,572
Butter and cheese.....	89	3,390,460	662	812,717	5,243,350	7,190,215
Central electric stations.....	143	9,135,774	436	608,300	14,965	3,055,747
Printing and publishing.....	123	2,842,209	702	1,185,937	629,161	3,041,284
Breweries.....	4	1,686,423	122	192,023	780,286	2,031,411
Bread and bakery products...	85	1,256,063	358	431,720	990,033	1,850,207
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	14	1,375,029	331	467,828	750,314	1,642,344
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work.....	14	525,833	255	255,905	70,702	560,171
Sawmills.....	9	533,133	212	165,026	206,986	447,157
Printing and bookbinding.....	17	377,451	116	161,625	106,591	375,904
Total, ten leading industries.....	541	25,483,529	3,754	5,034,493	20,415,610	34,585,012
Grand Total, all industries	674	33,943,060	4,904	6,397,545	29,142,700	47,108,097

ALBERTA.

Flour and grist-mill products..	35	5,675,331	595	802,879	14,776,081	17,599,462
Slaughtering and meat-packing	6	6,818,635	1,332	1,721,551	12,419,994	15,069,972
Petroleum products.....	5	5,993,102	324	531,919	4,738,289	8,374,671
Butter and cheese.....	104	2,069,958	628	788,293	6,028,091	7,817,729
Breweries.....	6	7,079,687	365	563,588	1,375,721	5,086,810
Central electric stations.....	91	15,456,460	643	933,459	366,137	3,818,791
Bread and bakery products...	110	1,551,171	502	508,413	1,333,173	2,816,547
Printing and publishing.....	68	3,169,313	553	957,786	501,321	2,573,898
Sawmills.....	52	1,597,539	558	467,404	770,871	1,577,432
Planing mills, etc.....	15	1,481,814	272	340,483	564,845	1,136,164
Total, ten leading industries.....	482	54,793,010	5,772	7,615,775	42,874,523	65,871,476
Grand Total, all industries	749	72,468,286	10,233	12,808,554	50,192,669	83,425,631

Subsection 5.—The Manufactures of British Columbia, 1926.¹

British Columbia was in 1926 the third most important manufacturing province in the Dominion, producing goods to a gross value of \$249,619,714. Almost 24 p.c. of this production, or \$58,725,997, is seen in Table 14 to be that of the sawmilling industry; the predominance of forest products industries in the industrial life of the province is emphasized if to this figure be added \$16,797,823, the gross value of products of the pulp and paper industry and \$2,774,317, 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 packing, with a gross value of products of \$24,103,433, followed by the pulp and paper industry, electric light and power generation and slaughtering and meat-packing.

14.—Statistics of Twenty-five Leading Industries of British Columbia, 1926.¹

NOTE.—Other leading industries, statistics of which cannot be given because there are fewer than 3 establishments in each industry are:—non-ferrous metal smelting, sugar refining and petroleum products. The statistics for these industries are included in the grand total of all industries in the province.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Sawmills.....	315	62,847,247	14,722	17,847,708	32,124,188	58,725,997
Fish-curing and packing.....	158	22,253,544	8,436	3,873,942	14,204,381	24,103,433
Pulp and paper.....	7	55,791,848	3,055	5,309,476	4,441,092	16,797,823
Control electric stations.....	68	66,345,580	1,273	1,081,209	2,344,460	10,548,017
Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	5	3,591,015	612	869,679	8,746,100	10,083,111
Sheet metal products.....	19	2,269,452	690	850,254	3,091,002	4,960,569
Printing and publishing.....	47	3,491,946	1,109	1,869,422	1,008,094	4,661,596
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.....	28	3,684,412	1,461	758,837	2,940,384	4,625,793
Bread and bakery products.....	162	2,771,430	869	1,087,079	2,429,709	4,583,161
Butter and cheese.....	39	1,550,702	467	655,319	3,084,050	4,328,120
Breweries.....	10	5,861,414	286	489,006	1,540,542	4,262,495
Coffee and spices.....	8	831,350	101	119,848	2,931,491	3,577,837
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	40	2,679,323	860	1,017,356	1,218,628	2,774,317
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	14	4,947,320	946	1,191,751	880,043	2,632,613
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work.....	56	1,866,966	1,254	1,196,455	184,435	2,335,372
Biscuits, confectionery and chewing gum.....	43	1,125,829	471	507,503	988,678	2,184,032
Boxes and packing cases.....	14	1,816,269	664	696,478	1,007,145	2,068,468
Castings and forgings.....	24	2,465,156	607	852,306	573,416	1,910,940
Printing and bookbinding.....	66	1,158,173	500	670,138	578,561	1,709,336
Flour and grist-mill products.....	4	1,165,690	178	191,168	1,204,613	1,550,456
Paints and varnishes.....	9	1,232,522	150	158,947	712,178	1,274,450
Gas, illuminating and fuel.....	5	6,668,905	355	459,607	381,137	1,267,630
Liquors, distilled.....	3	1,960,979	94	132,917	369,271	1,147,788
Rice milling.....	3	560,896	32	68,224	936,387	1,079,641
Furniture and upholstery.....	23	692,790	216	296,687	435,177	1,048,825
Total, twenty-five leading industries.....	1,170	259,630,797	39,408	43,151,296	88,416,762	174,247,500
Grand Total, all industries	1,495	329,008,375	47,462	54,865,756	140,191,084	249,619,714
Percentage of 25 leading in- dustries to grand total....	78.26	78.91	83.03	78.65	63.04	69.80

¹Including Yukon Territory.

[illegible]

16.—Distribution of Capital employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Industrial Groups and Percentages, 1924-1926.

Industrial Groups.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Amount.	Percent- age.	Amount.	Percent- age.	Amount.	Percent- age.
	\$		\$		\$	
Vegetable products.....	414,922,612	11.7	439,490,764	11.5	449,259,094	11.3
Animal products.....	208,466,666	5.9	210,015,438	5.5	223,938,559	5.6
Textile products.....	298,665,942	8.4	305,776,409	8.1	317,275,429	8.0
Wood and paper.....	879,307,261	24.9	907,204,530	23.8	929,589,278	23.3
Iron and its products.....	535,924,351	15.1	567,912,477	14.9	597,982,098	15.0
Non-ferrous metals.....	114,354,971	3.2	181,600,227	4.8	202,503,426	5.1
Non-metallic minerals.....	235,613,111	6.7	239,823,825	6.3	261,724,184	6.6
Chemicals and allied products.....	126,495,685	3.6	126,483,348	3.3	133,407,891	3.3
Miscellaneous industries.....	96,497,768	2.7	105,281,876	2.7	109,669,565	2.8
Central electric stations.....	628,565,093	17.8	726,721,087	19.1	756,220,036	19.0
Total.....	3,538,813,460	100.0	3,808,309,981	100.0	3,981,569,590	100.0

17.—Forms of Capital employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and by Groups of Industries, 1926.

Provinces and Groups.	Estab- lish- ments.	Land, buildings, fixtures, machinery and tools.	Materials on hand, stocks in process, finished products, etc.	Cash, trading and operating accounts and bills receivable.	Total capital.
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Grand Total.....	22,708	2,626,963,690	722,451,467	632,154,433	3,981,569,590
PROVINCES.					
Prince Edward Island.....	299	2,120,537	440,407	289,066	2,850,010
Nova Scotia.....	1,163	94,116,617	13,209,130	10,725,155	118,050,902
New Brunswick.....	910	65,040,530	19,669,161	10,951,463	95,661,154
Quebec.....	7,164	838,125,437	206,128,921	172,721,600	1,216,975,958
Ontario.....	9,457	1,230,361,812	389,477,828	365,326,281	1,985,165,921
Manitoba.....	797	90,001,125	20,311,007	17,103,792	127,445,924
Saskatchewan.....	674	23,666,843	6,535,766	3,740,451	33,943,060
Alberta.....	749	51,328,290	12,704,734	8,435,253	72,468,286
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,495	232,202,490	53,944,513	42,861,372	329,008,375
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.					
Vegetable products.....	4,529	252,153,333	111,667,443	82,438,318	449,259,094
Animal products.....	4,895	110,282,893	68,208,172	45,447,494	223,938,559
Textiles and textile products.....	1,698	159,297,651	82,205,290	75,772,488	317,275,429
Wood and paper products.....	6,751	624,795,278	174,464,297	130,329,703	929,589,278
Iron and its products.....	1,142	334,180,410	131,661,404	132,140,284	597,982,098
Non-ferrous metal products.....	403	112,145,460	49,308,788	41,049,578	202,503,426
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1,240	194,069,514	41,329,029	26,325,641	261,724,184
Chemicals and allied products.....	556	78,473,659	28,913,627	31,020,614	133,407,891
Miscellaneous industries.....	436	59,916,536	17,223,314	32,529,715	109,669,565
Central electric stations.....	1,057	706,619,365	14,470,103	35,100,598	756,220,036

Subsection 2.—Employment in Manufactures.

The total number of persons engaged in those manufacturing industries of Canada for which statistics were obtained in 1926 was in that year 581,539, as compared with 544,225 in the same industries in 1925 and 508,503 in 1924¹. The 1926 employees included 81,794 salaried employees, this figure being obtained from the manufacturers at the end of each year, and 499,745 wage-earners, the average number employed, as derived from the manufacturers' records of the numbers on the pay-rolls on the 15th of each of the twelve months. Prior to 1925, the number of wage-earners was computed as the sum of the number recorded each month divided by 12 whether the establishment was operating the 12 months or not. Beginning with the statistics for 1925, in seasonal industries which are in operation only a limited number of months in each year, such as sawmilling, fruit and vegetable canning, etc., the average was computed by dividing the sum of the wage-earners reported on the 15th of each month by the number of months in operation. This change of method increased the apparent number of employees, especially in seasonal industries, but also in the groups containing such seasonal industries and in provincial and Dominion totals. Similarly, the change of method exerted a reducing influence on apparent average wages and on all other averages per wage-earner and per employee.

The number of salaried employees and of wage-earners, as thus ascertained, is given for each of the years since 1917, the year of the first annual census of manufacturing production, in Table 18. Then, taking the percentage of those employed in each year to those employed in 1917, and dividing it into the volume of manufacturing production in each year (see Table 4 of this chapter for method used in obtaining 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. This index of the efficiency of production per employee is, of course, affected by the change explained above in the method of computing the number of employees in 1925 and subsequent years as compared with 1924 and previous years. Inasmuch as the change increased the apparent number of employees in 1925 and 1926, it proportionately decreased the index of the efficiency of production. How far the increased efficiency of recent years may be due to the use of improved appliances of production (the horse-power used per wage-earner employed increased from 3.04 in 1917 to 6.37 in 1926), how far to increased efficiency in the employees and how far to improvements in methods of organization, is a problem which cannot be solved for the country as a whole with our present information. It may, however, be possible for those having intimate knowledge of the business of individual firms to solve this problem with approximate 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 time concealed by the prevailing inflation of prices.

¹ For statistics showing the trend of employment in manufacturing industries in 1927 and 1928, see *Canada Year Book*, 1929, pp. 746-749.

18.—Salaried and Wage-earning Employees in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficiency of Production, 1917-1926.

Years.	Salaried Employees.	Wage-Earners.	Total Employees.	Percentage of Number of Employees relative to 1917.	Index Number of Volume of Mf'd. Products.	Efficiency of Production.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.		
1917.....	68,726	552,968	621,694	100.0	100.0	100.0
1918.....	70,706	547,599	618,305	99.5	102.1	102.6
1919.....	81,681	529,327	611,008	98.3	98.3	100.0
1920.....	83,015	526,571	609,586	98.1	95.2	97.0
1921.....	74,873	381,203	456,076	73.4	87.4	119.1
1922.....	76,040	398,390	474,430	76.3	97.8	128.2
1923.....	78,273	446,994	525,267	84.5	106.8	126.4
1924.....	76,230	432,273	508,503	81.8	104.7	128.0
1925.....	77,623	466,602	544,225	87.5	112.4	128.5
1926.....	81,794	499,745	581,539	93.5	128.6	137.5

Statistics of employment in manufacturing industries during 1926, derived from the Census of Manufactures, are shown in Table 6 of this chapter.

According to these statistics, the 22,708 establishments covered employed 81,794 salaried employees and 499,745 wage-earners, a total of 581,539 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 141 were classed as salary earners and 859 as wage-earners; the former earned 23.4 p.c. and the latter 76.6 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services.

Provincial Distribution of Employees in 1926.—An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that 44,210 or 54.3 p.c. of all employees on salaries were employed in Ontario; of this number 33,098 were males and 11,112 were females. The proportion that the male salary workers in Ontario bore to the total number of such workers was 52.1 p.c., while female office employees constituted 60.7 p.c. of the total. In Quebec, which, with 22,255 persons, recorded the second largest number of salaried workers, were situated 28.2 p.c. of the male and 23.8 p.c. of the female salaried employees. British Columbia also had a higher proportion of male than female salaried employees, having 6.6 p.c. of male to 4.3 p.c. of female salary earners. Of the total salaries, \$82,705,144 or 54.2 p.c. was reported in Ontario, \$42,621,293 or 27.9 p.c. in Quebec, and \$9,385,074 or 6.1 p.c. in British Columbia.

The male wage-earners numbered 385,202 and the female 114,543; 47.8 p.c. of the former and 45.1 p.c. of the latter were employed in Ontario. Quebec manufacturers reported 29.6 p.c. of the males as compared with 38.8 p.c. of the females, while British Columbia had 9.5 p.c. of the males and 5.1 p.c. of the females. As to earnings, Ontario firms paid out 50.4 p.c. of the total, Quebec 29.3 p.c. and British Columbia 9.1 p.c.

Distribution by Industries.—The wood and paper industries, with 17,962 salaried employees, reported a larger number of these than any other group, having 22.0 p.c. of the total and paying 22.8 p.c. of the aggregate salaries; 23.3 p.c. of the total wage-earners belonged to this group, which paid out 25.2 p.c. of the wages. Only 8.6 p.c. of the total females working for wages were in the wood and paper industries, as compared with 27.6 p.c. of the total number of men on wages. The textile industries came next in order in respect of workers, having 18.5 p.c. of the wage-earners, who earned 14.5 p.c. of the wages; the number of female workers in these industries formed 49.1 p.c. of the total females and the males only

9.4 p.c. of the aggregate of male wage-earners. In the iron and steel group, 18.1 p.c. of the total workers were paid 22.2 p.c. of the total wages. The number of men employed in these industries constituted 22.6 p.c. of the total male wage-earners in 1926, while only 2.7 p.c. of the total female wage-earners were engaged in iron and steel plants.

19.—Percentages of Male and Female Employees on Salaries and Wages, by Provinces and Groups of Industries, 1926.

Provinces and Groups.	Employees on Salaries.		Salaries.	Employees on Wages.		Wages.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
PROVINCES.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	1.9	2.1	1.6	3.1	3.0	2.1
New Brunswick.....	2.0	1.7	1.9	3.2	3.3	2.3
Quebec.....	28.2	23.8	27.9	29.6	38.8	29.3
Ontario.....	52.1	60.7	54.2	47.8	45.1	50.4
Manitoba.....	4.0	3.9	4.4	3.8	2.7	4.0
Saskatchewan.....	1.7	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.9
Alberta.....	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.0	1.8
British Columbia and Yukon.....	6.6	4.3	6.1	9.5	5.1	9.1
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.						
Vegetable products.....	12.0	11.8	12.8	11.3	17.9	11.1
Animal products.....	14.2	10.4	10.7	10.7	13.8	8.7
Textile products.....	8.6	14.5	10.4	9.4	49.1	14.5
Wood and paper products.....	21.7	22.9	22.8	27.6	8.6	25.2
Iron and its products.....	16.4	14.8	17.2	22.6	2.7	22.2
Non-ferrous metal products.....	6.9	7.8	7.0	5.3	3.2	5.7
Non-metallic mineral products.....	4.7	3.7	4.2	5.6	0.9	5.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	4.5	5.7	5.2	2.1	2.2	2.1
Miscellaneous industries.....	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.4	1.6	3.2
Central electric stations.....	7.6	5.2	6.0	2.0	—	2.2

Monthly Record of Employment in Manufactures, 1926.—A monthly record of the number of wage-earners employed in Canadian manufactures, as compiled by the Census of Industry, is given by sex in Table 20, which shows that the peak of employment was in July, when manufacturing generally was at a high level. The number engaged in factories increased steadily from the beginning of 1926 until July; during August less activity was reported, while employment rose slightly in the following month. During the period of continuous expansion up to July, 78,748 persons were added to the pay rolls of the reporting manufacturers.

While employment for male operatives expanded from the beginning of the year to its maximum in July, 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 considerable proportion of women. Textiles, the one group in which the majority of workers are women, also reported more than average employment during the autumn. Indicative of the expansion of industrial operations during 1926 is the fact that in every month of that year the number of wage-earners employed exceeded the total for the corresponding month of the previous year.

20.—Total Number of Wage-earners employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Months, 1925 and 1926.

Months.	1925.			1926.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	310,598	90,940	401,538	334,656	97,483	432,139
February.....	318,517	93,449	411,966	344,800	100,379	445,179
March.....	330,806	95,186	425,992	357,560	101,994	459,554
April.....	347,755	96,277	444,032	370,259	102,829	473,088
May.....	356,986	99,128	456,114	388,493	105,748	494,241
June.....	371,957	99,517	471,474	400,593	107,296	507,889
July.....	368,804	98,208	467,012	402,407	108,480	510,887
August.....	365,876	99,908	465,784	396,952	108,965	505,917
September.....	366,270	106,182	472,452	393,652	113,265	506,917
October.....	364,060	106,215	470,281	389,812	113,367	503,679
November.....	348,721	103,705	452,426	373,974	110,426	484,400
December.....	337,605	100,053	437,658	358,396	106,852	465,248

Days in Operation and Hours Worked.—During 1926, each plant, on the average, operated full time 232 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 Canada, by Provinces and Groups, 1926.

Provinces and Groups.	Number of Establishments.	Time in Operation—Number of Days.			Average Days in Full Time Operation per Establishment.	Average Hours Worked per Shift.
		Full time.	Part time. ¹	Idle. ¹		
PROVINCES.						
Prince Edward Island.....	299	37,326	—	—	125	9.0
Nova Scotia.....	1,163	209,450	—	—	180	9.3
New Brunswick.....	910	146,507	—	—	161	9.4
Quebec.....	7,164	1,584,123	—	—	221	9.2
Ontario.....	9,457	2,330,981	—	—	246	8.9
Manitoba.....	797	215,321	—	—	270	8.6
Saskatchewan.....	674	185,383	—	—	275	9.1
Alberta.....	749	201,755	—	—	269	8.6
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,495	364,146	—	—	244	8.3
Total.....	22,768	5,274,992	—	—	232	8.9
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.						
Vegetable products.....	4,529	1,110,672	93,165	162,905	245	9.2
Animal products.....	4,896	1,027,445	37,100	185,128	210	9.0
Textile products.....	1,688	435,095	39,833	34,860	256	8.9
Wood and paper products.....	6,751	1,298,280	88,189	665,974	192	8.9
Iron and its products.....	1,142	335,420	—	—	294	8.9
Non-ferrous metal products.....	403	116,486	—	—	289	8.5
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1,240	294,350	—	—	237	9.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	556	155,779	—	—	280	8.8
Miscellaneous industries.....	436	115,660	8,398	8,486	265	8.8
Central electric stations.....	1,057	385,805	—	—	365	8.5

¹ Information on these points is incomplete for a number of industrial groups.

Subsection 3.—Wages and Salaries in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1926.

The total amount disbursed by manufacturers in salaries and wages during 1926 was \$653,850,933 paid to 581,539 workers, as compared with \$596,015,171 paid to 544,225 persons in 1925, and \$559,884,045 paid to 508,503 employees in 1924. Of the 1926 aggregate, \$152,705,944 or 23.4 p.c. was paid to 81,794 salaried employees who constituted 14.1 p.c. of the total number, and \$501,144,989 or 76.6 p.c. was paid in wages to 499,745 wage-earners, who formed 85.9 p.c. of the aggregate number of employees.

The average salary paid in the manufacturing industries during 1926 was \$1,867, compared with \$1,843 in 1925, \$1,831 in 1924, \$1,824 in 1923 and \$1,791 in 1922. The average wage paid was \$1,003 in 1926, \$971 in 1925, \$972 in 1924, \$959 in 1923 and \$939 in 1922.

The increase of 10.6 p.c. recorded in aggregate wages in 1926 as compared with the preceding year was accompanied by a 7.2 p.c. gain in the number of operatives employed, while the average wage increased by 3.4 p.c. Employees on salaries increased by 5.3 p.c. and aggregate salaries by 6.7 p.c., while average salaries advanced by 1.3 p.c.

The proportion of female wage-earners per 1,000 was 229 and of male operatives 771 during 1926, while in each 1,000 salary earners 224 were women and 776 were men. These proportions were practically the same as in the preceding year. The number of male salary earners increased by 5.1 p.c. in 1926 as compared with 1925, while there was a gain of 6.2 p.c. in the number of women office help employed. The percentages of increase among wage-earners were 7.2 for the males and 7.0 for the females.

Average Earnings, by Provinces, of Persons Employed in Manufactures.—Table 22 shows the number of salary and wage-earners and the average salary and wage paid in 1926 by manufacturers in the various provinces, also average earnings in 1925.

There were successive rises in average salaries from Prince Edward Island to Quebec, which showed the highest average of all the provinces, while the mean in Ontario was slightly lower than in Quebec. In the Prairie Provinces, the averages were also smaller, especially in Saskatchewan, where salaries were, on the whole, below those in New Brunswick. In British Columbia and the Yukon the average was \$1,884. Sixty-one p.c. of the total female salary earners were employed in Ontario, as compared with only 52 p.c. of the total male salaried workers; in Quebec and British Columbia, on the other hand, the proportion of women workers was lower than that of men.

As in previous years, there were steady increases in average wages from the eastern provinces through to Saskatchewan, where the mean for the year, \$1,174, was the highest in the Dominion, being \$171 greater than the general average. In that province, where the number employed in manufacturing was not large, there was an unusually small proportion of women workers, while many of the male employees were engaged in the better-paid wood and paper, electric light and power industries. In the four provinces situated to the east, average wages in manufacturing were lower than the mean for the Dominion, while from Ontario westward the opposite was the case.

The seasonal nature of some of the leading manufactures, notably fish-preserving and lumbering, tended to reduce the mean wage in the Maritime Provinces. These

industries, in which 36.2 p.c. of the reported employees were engaged, worked on the average only 99 and 100 days respectively during 1926. Quebec, where the mean wage was below the general average, reported a larger proportion of female workers than the other provinces; of these a considerable number were employed in the textile, food and other industries. That province had 38.8 p.c. of the total number of women employed in manufacturing in the Dominion, as compared with 29.6 p.c. of the aggregate male operatives, but the 31.7 p.c. of the total wage-earners reported in Quebec received only 29.3 p.c. of the total wages. On the other hand, in Ontario, where the mean was higher than the general average, 47.8 p.c. of the total males and 45.1 p.c. of the total females, or 47.2 p.c. of the general aggregate, were paid 50.4 p.c. of the total wages disbursed. The fact that average wages in Alberta 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 and sawmilling in British Columbia.

22.—Employees on Salaries and Wages in Manufacturing Industries, 1926 and Average Salary and Wage, by Provinces, 1925 and 1926.

Provinces.	Employees on Salaries.			Average Salaries.		Employees on Wages.			Average Wages.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	1926.	1925.	Male.	Female.	Total.	1926.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island...	164	33	197	856	795	1,234	830	2,064	253	198
Nova Scotia.....	1,213	378	1,591	1,541	1,526	11,811	3,380	15,191	095	647
New Brunswick.....	1,260	319	1,579	1,817	1,746	12,359	3,736	16,095	729	740
Quebec.....	17,890	4,365	22,255	1,915	1,882	114,024	44,390	158,414	926	885
Ontario.....	33,098	11,112	44,210	1,871	1,846	184,410	51,733	236,143	1,069	1,042
Manitoba.....	2,907	715	3,622	1,838	1,816	14,515	3,064	17,579	1,156	1,146
Saskatchewan.....	1,074	200	1,274	1,676	1,690	3,277	353	3,630	1,174	1,167
Alberta.....	1,686	398	2,084	1,781	1,747	6,995	1,154	8,149	1,116	1,129
British Columbia and Yukon.....	4,189	703	4,982	1,884	1,925	36,577	5,903	42,480	1,071	1,034
Total.....	63,481	18,313	81,794	1,867	1,843	385,202	114,543	499,745	1,003	971

Average Earnings in 40 Leading Industries.—Table 23 is a record of employees by sex and of average salaries and wages paid in the 40 leading industries of Canada during 1926, together with the average number of days the establishments in each industry operated. Averages for 1925 are also given.

Average Salaries.—In 16 industries the average salaries were in excess of \$2,000; in 21 they ranged between \$1,500 and \$2,000, while in only three were they below \$1,500 during 1926. None of the four groups paying the highest salaries—sugar refineries, breweries, rolled products, pig iron, steel products and ferro-alloys, and pulp and paper—reported a proportion of female workers equal to the general percentage in the 40 industries, while the numbers employed were rather small except in the pulp and paper industry. In the groups paying an average salary of over \$2,000, only the automobile, castings and forgings, hosiery and knit goods, printing and bookbinding and furniture and upholstering industries employed more than the general proportion of female office help.

The lowest salaries, ranging between \$1,000 and \$1,500, were reported in the butter and cheese and fish-curing and packing industries, in both of which the percentage of women workers was below the average. Various factors contributed to reduce the mean yearly remuneration of these groups. Fish-preserving plants operate during a very short active season; butter and cheese factories, which also work below the average number of days, are mainly situated in small towns and country places.

Average Wages.—The highest wages, varying between \$1,300 and \$1,600, were paid in the automobile, non-ferrous metal smelting, petroleum, central electric station, rolled products, pig iron, steel products and ferro-alloys, acids, alkalis, salts and compressed gases, printing and publishing, railway rolling stock and pulp and paper industries, in all of which the proportion of female workers was below the general average. In 14 industries, the wages paid averaged between \$1,000 and \$1,300; in 15 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 \$500. In these two, the number of days in operation throughout the Dominion during 1926 averaged 99 and 164 respectively; the proportion of female workers was also high, being 39·1 p.c. in the former and 62·7 p.c. in the latter, as compared with the general proportion of 21·5 p.c. in the 40 industries. In the textile divisions wages were generally low, employees in men's clothing factories receiving the highest remuneration 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 100 days, employing only males, who were paid an average wage of \$936 during the season of 1926.

23.—Employees by Sex and Average Salaries and Wages paid in Forty Leading Canadian Manufacturing Industries during 1926, with Average Number of Days operated by Plants in each Industry.

SALARIES.

Industries.	Employees on Salaries.			Average Salary.	
	Mals.	Female.	Total.	1926.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$
Pulp and paper.....	2,600	409	3,009	2,418	2,328
Flour and grist-mill products.....	955	193	1,148	1,897	1,859
Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	2,399	442	2,841	1,801	1,919
Sawmills.....	1,680	254	1,934	2,011	2,022
Automobiles.....	1,233	422	1,655	2,365	2,316
Butter and cheese.....	3,710	608	4,318	1,040	1,052
Central electric stations.....	4,854	950	5,804	1,572	1,485
Rubber goods including footwear.....	1,362	424	1,786	1,734	1,644
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	474	97	571	2,397	2,503
Non-ferrous metal smelting.....	590	45	635	1,954	2,470
Railway rolling stock.....	1,519	104	1,623	2,006	2,018
Petroleum.....	448	70	518	2,137	2,187
Castings and forgings.....	1,838	529	2,367	2,071	2,015
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	2,636	973	3,609	1,739	1,765
Sugar refineries.....	299	53	352	2,847	2,616
Bread and other bakery products.....	649	239	788	1,598	1,586
Printing and publishing.....	4,135	1,671	5,806	1,578	1,614
Hosiery, knit goods and gloves.....	947	373	1,020	2,016	2,076
Clothing, women's factory.....	910	646	1,556	1,954	1,983
Cigars and cigarettes.....	964	263	1,227	1,956	2,032
Biscuits, confectionery and chewing gum.....	1,383	452	1,835	1,889	1,754
Boots and shoes, leather.....	1,010	330	1,340	1,976	2,012
Breweries.....	593	68	661	2,728	2,422
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	995	210	1,205	1,706	1,811
Clothing, men's factory.....	984	374	1,358	1,929	1,872
Rolled products, pig iron, steel products, etc.....	434	89	503	2,509	2,648
Sheet metal products.....	899	268	1,167	1,846	1,867
Machinery.....	1,458	451	1,909	1,851	1,899
Agricultural implements.....	1,220	308	1,528	1,668	1,666
Fish-curing and packing.....	501	45	546	1,344	1,276
Printing and bookbinding.....	1,327	455	1,782	2,013	1,922
Furniture and upholstery.....	738	253	991	2,021	1,973
Acids, alkalis, salts and compressed gases.....	400	93	493	2,014	1,868
Leather tanneries.....	267	61	328	2,308	2,609
Furnishing goods, men's.....	478	216	692	1,676	1,606
Paints and varnishes.....	637	190	827	2,125	2,049
Fruit and vegetable canneries.....	350	145	495	1,409	1,521
Hardware and tools.....	558	222	780	1,986	2,061
Brass and copper products.....	650	157	807	1,885	1,888
Soaps, washing compounds and toilet preparations..	411	185	596	1,968	1,994
Total, forty leading industries.....	49,093	13,407	62,500	1,831	1,820
Grand Total, all industries.....	63,481	18,313	81,794	1,867	1,843

23.—Employees by Sex and Average Salaries and Wages Paid in Forty Leading Canadian Manufacturing Industries during 1926, with Average Number of Days operated by Plants in each Industry—concluded.

WAGES.

Industries.	Employees on Wages.			Average Wage.		Average number of days in operation.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	1926.	1925.	1926.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	No.	No.
Pulp and paper.....	27,290	900	28,180	1,302	1,267	281	267
Flour and grist mill products.....	5,065	135	5,200	970	1,005	223	217
Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	7,160	684	7,844	1,101	1,065	288	288
Sawmills.....	33,075	69	33,144	936	897	100	101
Automobiles.....	10,047	203	10,250	1,535	1,577	306	301
Butter and cheese.....	6,641	265	6,906	1,002	969	224	227
Central electric stations.....	7,602	-	7,602	1,423	1,369	365	365
Rubber goods including footwear.....	8,738	3,063	11,801	984	1,010	268	271
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	10,557	9,195	19,752	702	652	282	279
Non-ferrous metal smelting.....	5,591	-	5,591	1,492	1,605	383	365
Railway rolling stock.....	20,622	41	20,663	1,329	1,257	277	265
Petroleum.....	3,209	26	3,235	1,479	1,454	309	266
Castings and forgings.....	16,412	404	16,816	1,138	1,112	294	290
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	8,944	2,693	11,637	1,061	1,010	291	294
Sugar refineries.....	2,458	106	2,564	1,157	1,193	245	244
Bread and other bakery products.....	11,059	1,542	12,601	1,069	1,085	299	302
Printing and publishing.....	7,547	1,358	8,905	1,365	1,305	299	299
Hosiery, knit goods and gloves.....	4,544	10,910	15,454	728	713	283	281
Clothing, women's factory.....	3,379	9,052	12,431	880	881	283	279
Cigars and cigarettes.....	1,838	3,269	5,107	658	69	273	248
Biscuits, confectionery and chewing gum.....	4,473	5,668	10,141	719	706	279	275
Boots and shoes, leather.....	8,338	5,338	13,676	883	844	287	269
Breweries.....	3,275	40	3,315	1,186	1,181	293	278
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	9,290	123	9,413	1,017	990	262	252
Clothing, men's factory.....	4,523	5,266	9,789	1,009	949	29	254
Rolled products, pig iron, steel products, etc.....	5,634	3	5,637	1,382	1,325	288	263
Sheet metal products.....	5,670	639	6,309	1,039	1,013	298	299
Machinery.....	7,385	254	7,639	1,166	1,138	301	291
Agricultural implements.....	8,414	149	8,563	1,178	1,101	293	293
Fish-curing and packing.....	10,261	6,601	16,862	250	266	99	98
Printing and bookbinding.....	6,052	2,115	8,167	1,156	1,097	295	298
Furniture and upholstery.....	8,397	412	8,809	960	944	288	284
Acids, alkalies, salts and compressed gases.....	1,893	14	1,907	1,366	1,320	314	313
Leather tanneries.....	3,509	97	3,606	983	948	287	287
Furnishing goods, men's.....	980	6,516	7,505	646	638	290	287
Paints and varnishes.....	1,441	216	1,657	877	934	289	303
Fruit and vegetable canneries.....	2,378	4,005	6,383	366	340	164	154
Hardware and tools.....	4,617	910	5,527	970	976	288	278
Brass and copper products.....	3,363	363	3,726	1,126	1,115	286	285
Soaps, washing compounds and toilet preparations.....	968	504	1,472	962	965	273	290
Total, forty leading industries.....	302,638	83,138	385,776	1,015	979	235	-
Grand Total, all industries.....	385,292	114,543	499,745	1,003	971	232	-

Real Earnings of Employees in Recent Years.—The total amount paid to the employees in industrial plants during 1926 was \$653,850,933, as compared with \$509,382,027 in 1917. The wage payments in 1926 were \$501,144,989, while the salaried employees received a remuneration of \$152,705,944. The average yearly wage of the wage-earner was \$1,003 in 1926, as compared with \$760 in 1917, an increase of 32.0 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 13.0 p.c. between 1917 and 1926. The details of the computation are given in Table 24.

24.—Average Yearly Earnings and Real Wages of Wage-earners in Manufacturing Industries, 1917-1926.

Years.	Amount of wages paid.	Average number of wage-earners.	Average yearly earnings.	Index Numbers.		
				Average yearly earnings.	Cost of living.	Real value of average yearly earnings.
	\$	No.	\$			
1917.....	420,094,869	552,968	760	100.0	100.0	100.0
1918.....	480,949,599	547,599	878	115.5	113.7	101.6
1919.....	496,570,995	529,327	938	123.4	122.2	101.0
1920.....	583,853,225	526,571	1,109	145.9	142.8	102.2
1921.....	381,910,145	381,203	1,002	131.8	125.1	105.4
1922.....	374,212,141	398,390	959	125.6	115.7	106.8
1923.....	428,731,347	446,994	959	126.1	116.7	108.1
1924.....	420,219,406	432,273	972	127.0	114.7	111.5
1925.....	452,958,655	466,602	971	127.8	116.0	110.2
1926.....	501,144,939	499,745	1,005	132.0	116.8	113.0

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 employees must in the long run come are the values added to the raw materials while they are in the factory. Such added values constitute the real production of the manufacturing plant, and are alone available for payment of wages and salaries, 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 increasing part of the manufacturer's dollar which has gone to his salaried and wage-earning employees in the years since 1917. In the six latest years, salaries seem to bear a particularly large percentage to the total net production of Canadian manufacturing industries, while the percentage of wages to total product was not very much larger in 1926 than in 1917.

25.—Percentages of Wages and Salaries paid to Total Net Value of Manufacturing Production, 1917-1926.

Years.	Value added by process of manufacture.	Salaries paid.	Wages paid.	Percentage		
				of salaries to values added.	of wages to values added.	of total salaries and wages to values added.
	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1917.....	1,332,180,767	89,287,158	420,094,869	6.7	31.5	38.2
1918.....	1,460,723,777	101,507,889	480,949,599	6.9	32.9	39.8
1919.....	1,509,870,745	121,892,144	496,570,995	8.1	32.9	41.0
1920.....	1,686,978,408	148,267,360	583,853,225	8.8	34.6	43.4
1921.....	1,209,143,344	136,874,992	381,910,145	11.3	31.6	42.9
1922.....	1,198,434,407	136,219,171	374,212,141	11.4	31.2	42.6
1923.....	1,311,025,375	142,738,681	428,731,347	10.9	32.7	43.6
1924.....	1,256,643,901	139,614,639	420,269,406	11.1	33.4	44.5
1925.....	1,360,879,907	143,056,516	452,958,655	10.5	33.3	43.8
1926.....	1,492,645,039	152,705,944	501,144,939	10.2	33.6	43.8

Subsection 4.—Size of Manufacturing Establishments.

An essential characteristic of the recent evolution of industry has been the increase in the size of the typical manufacturing establishment. The full utilization of highly specialized machinery necessitates large-scale production, while the improvements in transportation have widened the market, and the development

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 Revolution", 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 establishment is generally measured either 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 flour-milling industry, may lead to increased production concurrently with a decrease in the number of employees. The latter measure has to be adjusted for changes in the price level; and, as between industries, 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 business activity and the demand of the consumer; secondly, over any lengthy period of time there is the difficulty of comparability resulting from changes in the method of the census.

Thus, while it is possible in a general way to state that the average size of the manufacturing establishment in Canada has increased between 1870 and 1926, the 1926 figures are not on the same basis as the 1870 figures, especially since they do not include all the small custom 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 analysed 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 Tables 26 and 27 the size of the establishments reporting to the Census of Manufactures is shown by the gross value of products—Table 26 giving comparative figures for 1922 (the first year for which the figures are available) and 1926, and Table 27 the figures by provinces for 1926.

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 566 establishments producing over \$1,000,000 each in 1926 had an aggregate value of products of \$1,884,401,524, or 58 p.c. of the grand total for all manufacturing establishments—a very significant change in the short period of four years when the general trend of prices was not very greatly upward.

26.—Manufacturing Establishments, grouped according to Gross Value of Products, with Total and Average Values of Products in each Class, 1922 and 1926.

Gross Value of Products.	1922.			1926.		
	Estab- lish- ments.	Total production.	Average pro- duction.	Estab- lish- ments.	Total production.	Average pro- duction.
	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$
Under \$25,000.....	14,978	114,205,770	7,625	13,937	110,895,426	7,956
\$ 25,000 but under \$ 50,000..	2,401	85,075,807	35,433	2,717	96,276,611	35,434
50,000 " " 100,000..	1,793	129,320,947	72,125	2,059	148,347,547	72,048
100,000 " " 200,000..	1,355	191,675,689	141,358	1,594	224,669,177	140,946
200,000 " " 500,000..	1,078	330,533,712	306,617	1,270	394,459,691	310,598
500,000 " " 1,000,000..	516	363,341,070	704,119	565	388,753,462	688,059
1,000,000 " " 5,000,000..	364	692,463,530	1,902,372	474	932,479,829	1,960,505
5,000,000 and over.....	55	575,592,590	10,278,439	92	951,921,095	10,346,974
Total.....	22,541	2,482,269,130	110,119	22,708	3,247,803,438	143,024

27.—Manufacturing Establishments, Classified according to Gross Value of Products, with Total Value of Products in each Class, by Provinces, 1926.

Value of Products. (000 omitted.)	Prince Edward Island.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.	
	Establish- ments.	Production.	Establish- ments.	Production.	Establish- ments.	Production.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Under \$ 25.....	265	1,609,911	887	6,006,083	661	5,164,313
\$ 25—50.....	15	529,179	102	3,546,485	95	3,165,546
50—100.....	13	873,594	80	5,561,442	57	4,016,302
100—200.....	5	607,855	49	7,862,378	42	6,053,776
200—500.....	1	448,796	19	8,561,419	30	9,016,137
500—1,000.....	—	—	5	3,684,863	14	9,685,331
1,000—5,000.....	—	—	8	15,212,523	10	19,301,407
5,000 and over.....	—	—	3	23,070,449	1	17,719,427
Total.....	299	4,069,335	1,163	73,505,642	910	74,122,239

	Quebec.		Ontario.		Manitoba.	
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Under \$ 25.....	5,059	37,327,053	4,912	41,603,789	417	3,827,679
\$ 25—50.....	668	23,398,847	1,377	49,221,381	99	3,538,905
50—100.....	470	33,553,867	1,034	73,610,204	99	7,124,593
100—200.....	357	50,500,318	850	118,240,957	76	10,817,905
200—500.....	305	96,286,710	697	216,929,689	53	15,972,091
500—1,000.....	136	93,132,078	303	209,606,913	20	13,280,817
1,000—5,000.....	135	267,247,232	243	482,179,284	29	48,696,676
5,000 and over.....	34	303,853,719	41	486,541,287	4	29,459,786
Total.....	7,164	995,300,824	9,457	1,677,933,504	797	132,718,452

	Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Under \$ 25.....	490	3,351,311	463	3,902,108	783	8,013,179
\$ 25—50.....	69	2,483,281	107	3,781,553	186	6,611,434
50—100.....	59	4,350,118	72	5,099,654	175	14,167,773
100—200.....	27	3,721,670	47	6,613,559	141	20,250,769
200—500.....	15	4,340,399	26	7,486,870	114	35,417,580
500—1,000.....	9	5,713,414	19	13,301,974	59	40,347,072
1,000—5,000.....	3	6,001,797	13	30,384,543	33	63,456,367
5,000 and over.....	2	17,146,107	2	12,765,370	5	61,365,550
Total.....	674	47,108,097	749	83,425,631	1,495	249,619,714

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 employees. In the comparative Table 28, it is shown that out of a total increase of 55,429 employees in our manufacturing industries between 1923 and 1926, 39,255, or 71 p.c., were in establishments with over 500 employees.

28.—Number of Establishments and of Employees in Canadian Manufactures, grouped according to the Number of Employees per Establishment, 1923 and 1926.

Employees per Establishment.	1923.			1926.		
	Estab- lish- ments.	Em- ployees.	Average Em- ployed.	Estab- lish- ments.	Em- ployees.	Average Em- ployed.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Fewer than 5 persons.....	13,156	23,632	1.7	12,308	16,682	1.3
5 to 20 persons.....	5,310	53,852	10.1	5,777	55,606	9.6
21 " 50 ".....	2,093	67,408	32.2	2,332	74,444	31.9
51 " 100 ".....	1,031	73,449	71.2	1,097	77,224	70.3
101 " 200 ".....	566	79,737	140.8	677	91,685	139.8
201 " 500 ".....	374	415,585	309.0	360	111,196	308.0
501 and over.....	112	112,447	1,004.0	157	151,702	966.2
Total.....	22,642	526,110	23.2	22,708	581,539	25.6

29.—Number of Establishments and of Employees in Canadian Manufactures, by Provinces and Number of Employees per Establishment, 1926.

Provinces.	Under 5 Em- ploy- ees.	5-20.	21-50.	51-100.	101-200.	201-500.	501 and over.	Total.
Prince Edward Island—								
Establishments.....	108	101	26	4	—	—	—	299
Employees.....	291	981	717	272	—	—	—	2,261
Average per establishment.....	1.7	9.7	27.5	68.0	—	—	—	7.5
Nova Scotia—								
Establishments.....	563	413	125	38	13	9	2	1,163
Employees.....	747	3,575	3,773	2,594	1,770	2,748	1,575	16,782
Average per establishment.....	1.3	8.6	30.1	68.2	136.1	305.3	787.5	14.4
New Brunswick—								
Establishments.....	396	339	107	35	18	12	3	910
Employees.....	783	2,990	3,095	2,008	2,308	4,431	2,053	17,674
Average per establishment.....	1.9	8.8	28.9	57.3	128.2	369.2	684.3	19.4
Quebec—								
Establishments.....	4,467	1,432	626	291	167	120	61	7,164
Employees.....	4,710	13,485	18,851	20,017	23,889	38,027	61,690	180,669
Average per establishment.....	1.1	9.4	30.1	68.7	143.0	316.8	1,011.3	25.2
Ontario—								
Establishments.....	4,751	2,525	1,057	517	356	171	80	9,457
Employees.....	7,310	25,279	35,391	37,257	49,767	51,300	74,049	280,353
Average per establishment.....	1.5	10.0	33.4	72.1	139.7	300.0	925.6	29.6
Manitoba—								
Establishments.....	396	217	96	49	23	12	4	797
Employees.....	610	2,201	3,035	3,308	3,370	3,413	5,264	21,201
Average per establishment.....	1.5	10.1	31.6	65.2	146.5	284.4	1,316.0	26.6
Saskatchewan—								
Establishments.....	515	109	30	14	3	3	—	674
Employees.....	719	1,032	988	1,014	439	712	—	4,904
Average per establishment.....	1.3	9.4	32.7	72.4	146.3	234.0	—	7.2
Alberta—								
Establishments.....	467	182	52	28	13	7	—	749
Employees.....	634	1,659	1,784	1,943	1,631	2,582	—	10,233
Average per establishment.....	1.3	9.1	34.3	69.3	125.4	368.8	—	13.6
British Columbia—								
Establishments.....	585	459	213	121	84	26	7	1,495
Employees.....	878	4,398	6,810	8,811	11,511	7,983	7,071	47,462
Average per establishment.....	1.5	9.5	31.9	72.8	137.0	307.0	1,010.1	31.7

Subsection 5.—Power and Fuel.

Power.—The power equipment installed in manufacturing establishments is a very good barometer of the industrial development of Canada, inasmuch as the production is dependent on the power equipment. 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 30 with the other groups of industries and are included also with the industries of each province. The note with Table 30 explains the duplications in power equipment involved where other manufacturing plants are operated by power purchased from central electric stations. Internal combustion engines include all gasoline 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 1925 show an increase of 226,995 h.p. or 4.5 p.c. in 1926 in the total primary power equipment installed in manufacturing establishments, by far the largest increase being in the central electric stations, where the increase was over 200,000 h.p. The water power development of central electric

stations increased by 193,367 h.p. It was in the provinces with large water power developments that the greatest total increases were made, Quebec leading with an increase of 128,161 h.p., Manitoba coming second, with an increase of 61,612 h.p., and British Columbia third, with an increase of 43,250 h.p.

The rapid increase in the development of power in Canada and in its utilization in manufacturing industries is illustrated by the summary figures for the years 1921 to 1926 in Table 30. The total primary power increased by 2,173,000 h.p. or 69 p.c. in the 5 years, while the total installation of electric motors increased 1,148,000 h.p. or 113 p.c. in the same time.

30.—Totals for Canada of Power Installed in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1926, with details by Provinces and Groups of Industries, 1926.

NOTE.—Total power equipment employed (Col. 8) is the sum of total primary power (Col. 4) and electric motors operated by purchased power (Col. 5). Since the power purchased (Col. 5) is generated by primary equipment already included in Col. 4, there is a duplication of the amounts of Col. 5 in the total power equipment figures of Col. 8 as applied to the totals for Canada and for each of the provinces. In the case of each of the groups of industries, however, since this purchased power is practically all generated by central electric stations, there is no duplication in the figures of total power equipment employed (Col. 8). The net growth in the power developed in Canada is shown in Col. 4 for the years 1921 to 1926.

Industries and groups.	Primary power.				Electric motors.			Total power equipment employed.
	Steam engines and turbines.	Internal combustion engines.	Hydraulic turbines and water wheels.	Total primary power.	Operated by purchased power.	Operated by power generated by establishment.	Total electric motors.	
	Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Total 1921	764,725	53,567	2,318,863	3,137,157	—	—	1,014,216	—
Total 1922	833,756	87,022	2,691,084	3,611,862	—	—	1,162,649	—
Total 1923	821,870	64,020	2,869,738	3,761,628	958,692	357,136	1,315,828	4,720,320
Total 1924	944,267	72,491	3,283,146	4,299,904	1,256,183	398,001	1,654,184	5,556,087
Total 1925	992,916	77,435	4,017,766	5,083,107	1,547,754	434,678	1,982,432	6,630,861
Total 1926	1,018,535	78,554	4,213,013	5,310,102	1,770,334	392,322	2,162,656	7,980,436
PROVINCES, 1926								
Prince Edward Island.....	2,857	1,402	1,406	5,755	285	314	599	6,404
Nova Scotia.....	102,736	3,694	52,947	159,377	20,652	38,746	59,398	180,029
New Brunswick.....	66,413	4,308	30,071	110,392	10,029	25,263	36,191	121,321
Quebec.....	182,257	8,424	1,803,381	1,994,062	630,195	97,060	727,855	2,624,257
Ontario.....	328,025	33,947	1,658,327	2,020,299	906,076	143,792	1,049,868	2,920,375
Manitoba.....	47,558	2,002	213,332	262,892	47,781	320	48,101	310,673
Saskatchewan.....	62,857	12,197	5	75,059	12,304	135	12,439	87,363
Alberta.....	78,937	4,929	33,584	117,450	22,881	4,319	27,200	140,331
British Columbia.....	146,895	7,561	410,360	564,816	119,231	81,774	201,005	684,047
GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, 1926								
Vegetable products.....	57,756	10,448	39,268	107,472	160,171	21,490	181,661	267,643
Animal products.....	26,181	5,904	1,756	33,901	62,250	3,667	65,917	96,151
Textiles and textile products.....	28,894	1,317	29,717	59,928	93,367	23,766	117,133	153,295
Wood and paper products.....	375,801	13,079	453,351	842,331	710,554	228,500	939,054	1,552,885
Iron and steel products.....	146,725	20,937	4,140	171,808	250,548	70,946	321,494	422,356
Non-ferrous metal products.....	20,000	211	68,860	89,071	139,790	29,007	168,806	228,870
Non-metallic mineral products.....	25,384	3,667	45	29,096	276,169	9,841	286,010	305,265
Chemicals and allied products.....	15,966	287	6,470	22,723	40,912	3,506	44,418	63,635
Miscellaneous industries.....	7,351	218	15	7,584	36,564	1,509	38,073	44,148
Central electric stations.....	314,377	22,426	3,609,385	3,946,188	—	—	—	3,946,188

Fuel.—The fuel used in industrial establishments in 1926 included 6,409,227 tons of bituminous coal, valued at \$36,723,359, constituting 61.5 p.c. of the total fuel cost. The other chief fuels in order of value were fuel oil, comprising 12.3

p.c., gas (principally natural gas) 7.1 p.c., coke 7.0 p.c., wood 4.4 p.c. and anthracite coal 3.8 p.c. Out of a fuel account of nearly \$60,000,000, Ontario expended \$29,000,000 or 49.2 p.c. of the total. The manufacturing concerns of Quebec expended \$16,300,000, those of British Columbia \$4,400,000 and those of Nova Scotia nearly \$2,600,000.

The groups of industry in which fuel was most extensively used in 1926 were wood and paper, \$14,877,000, non-metallic minerals, \$11,979,000, iron and steel, \$9,309,000, and vegetable products, \$7,032,000. Fuel is used quite generally throughout the industrial field for the generation of power by means of internal combustion and steam engines. The principal industries where fuel is used as a material that enters 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 shops, blast-furnaces and steel mills, smelting plants, brick, tile, lime and cement-making, petroleum-refining and the glass industry.

The total annual expenditure on fuel increased by \$8,055,000 or 15.6 p.c. in the 5 years from 1921 to 1926, covered by the summary figures in Table 31. The fuels which have shown the greatest proportionate increase are gas, coke and oil.

31.—Total Fuel used in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1921-1926, with details by Provinces and Groups of Industries, 1926.

Provinces and Groups.	Bituminous coal.		Anthracite coal.	Coke.	Oil.	Wood.	Gas.	Total. ¹
	Quantity.	Value.						
	Tons.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total, 1921....	4,163,071	34,752,681	2,915,752	2,497,400	5,417,800	-	-	51,646,912
Total, 1922....	4,101,463	29,914,585	3,616,185	3,299,016	5,649,071	2,095,444	1,616,802	48,920,505
Total, 1923....	5,338,416	38,283,135	4,614,239	3,238,257	6,241,692	2,314,157	1,904,058	58,736,338
Total, 1924....	5,518,255	31,438,554	4,612,654	2,250,232	5,780,732	2,595,061	4,711,186	57,068,214
Total, 1925....	5,902,197	34,034,531	2,564,489	5,045,239	7,246,961	2,700,979	3,570,180	57,818,701
Total, 1926....	6,409,227	36,723,359	2,266,935	4,176,584	7,371,769	2,645,505	4,233,073	59,695,997
PROVINCES, 1926.								
Prince Edward Island.....	10 378	75,729	1,780	4,573	11,353	16,101	-	111 057
Nova Scotia.....	241,817	1,322,943	24,013	66,085	594,297	72,883	402,419	2,589,280
New Brunswick.....	297,767	1,663,634	17,013	12,610	42,354	194,717	15,614	1,964,817
Quebec.....	1,691,956	10,868,778	1,257,170	302,524	2,421,713	549,080	388,719	16,333,447
Ontario.....	3,190,879	18,820,293	890,996	2,572,716	2,413,320	1,209,338	2,721,562	29,392,012
Manitoba.....	172,178	1,036,272	27,880	57,593	223,511	173,923	91,808	1,888,580
Saskatchewan.....	234,003	716,981	14,728	11,961	402,928	73,500	86,678	1,606,284
Alberta.....	306,239	792,620	17,947	10,051	64,826	29,108	293,753	1,383,006
British Columbia and Yukon.....	264,010	1,426,109	13,608	1,138,471	1,197,467	326,765	172,520	4,427,504
GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, 1926.								
Vegetable products.....	673,893	3,806,140	479,948	424,906	845,221	507,545	496,949	7,031,894
Animal products.....	368,235	2,309,998	90,103	56,966	166,683	266,357	54,254	3,675,728
Textiles and textile products.....	432,453	2,863,866	223,876	49,292	93,538	54,050	71,170	3,540,333
Wood and paper products.....	1,823,458	11,611,177	931,811	17,900	1,059,321	910,906	121,196	14,876,842
Iron and steel products.....	856,662	4,685,847	273,583	493,008	1,924,676	90,959	1,444,974	9,308,886
Non-ferrous metal products.....	253,426	1,400,440	52,870	2,534,943	620,035	43,813	186,866	4,874,982
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1,150,629	6,607,713	80,848	471,245	2,336,913	536,788	1,781,901	11,978,992
Chemicals and allied products.....	245,979	1,384,917	111,880	102,278	82,771	17,416	25,899	1,810,118
Miscellaneous industries.....	48,166	321,650	22,016	26,030	33,218	9,899	18,636	460,840
Central electric stations.....	556,321	1,721,711	2	16	209,393	75,792	31,228	2,137,382

¹Includes other kinds of fuel which in 1926 were as follows:—lignite coal, \$578,651; gasoline, \$860,303; and all other fuels, \$839,738.

²Included with bituminous coal.

Section 5.—Manufacturing Industries in Cities and Towns.

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

Table 32, indicating the extent to which the manufacturing industries of Canada are concentrated in urban centres, shows by provinces the proportion of the gross manufacturing production which is produced in cities and towns having a gross production of over \$1,000,000 each. In the more highly industrialized provinces of Ontario and Quebec such cities and towns account for over 90 p.c. of the total, while in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, where sawmilling, fish-packing and dairying are leading industries, the proportion falls to less than 50 p.c.

The seven chief manufacturing cities of Canada in 1926, in the order named, were Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa and Oshawa, with a gross production of over \$50,000,000 each in 1926. Statistics showing the trend of production in these cities during the last 6 years for which the figures are available are given in Table 33. It will be noticed that the fluctuations in production in different 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 employed in manufacturing industries, as compared with 30 p.c. in Montreal and Toronto, and with 17 p.c. in Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Eighteen other important cities with a gross production of manufactured goods of between \$20,000,000 and \$50,000,000 each in 1926 were as follows, in descending order of the value of their products:—Ford, Three Rivers, Kitchener, London, Calgary, Quebec, Niagara Falls, Peterborough, New Toronto, Brantford, Saint John, Windsor, Shawinigan Falls, Sarnia, Edmonton, St. Boniface, Sault Ste. Marie and Walkerville. 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 1926 in Table 34.

32.—Cities and Towns with a Gross Manufacturing Production of over \$1,000,000 each, Number of Establishments and Total Gross Production in such Cities and Towns as a percentage of the Grand Total, by Provinces, 1926.

Provinces.	Cities and towns with a gross production of over \$1,000,000 each.	Establishments reporting in cities and towns producing over \$1,000,000 each.	Total production in cities and towns producing over \$1,000,000 each.	Total production in each province.	Production in cities and towns as a percentage of total production in each province.
	No.	No.	\$	\$	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	1	30	1,687,519	4,069,335	41.44
Nova Scotia.....	8	251	57,431,022	73,505,642	78.13
New Brunswick.....	9	280	53,174,123	74,122,239	71.74
Quebec.....	41	2,663	820,628,302	905,300,824	90.64
Ontario.....	114	5,782	1,528,208,909	1,677,933,504	91.10
Manitoba.....	6	535	120,198,220	132,718,452	90.56
Saskatchewan.....	4	159	38,030,532	47,108,097	80.73
Alberta.....	4	319	70,458,825	83,425,631	84.46
British Columbia.....	10	805	121,444,305	249,619,714	48.65
Canada.....	197	10,824	2,811,262,657	3,247,883,438	86.56

33.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of the Seven Leading Manufacturing Cities of Canada, 1921-1926.

Cities.		Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
		No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Montreal.....	1921	1,326	437,159,896	74,320	81,709,683	212,796,716	413,475,166
	1922	1,468	456,898,909	79,996	83,973,965	200,918,219	406,846,230
	1923	1,451	473,624,425	85,603	93,943,718	226,198,441	459,254,656
	1924	1,560	469,354,640	96,648	94,725,516	224,134,382	444,852,084
	1925	1,666	523,125,905	91,624	99,755,986	235,304,377	467,055,393
	1926	1,729	542,412,908	95,904	109,147,450	275,322,256	555,269,114
Toronto.....	1921	1,706	370,426,285	66,708	84,147,050	192,588,233	371,090,034
	1922	1,811	392,469,184	78,833	92,930,846	205,568,765	394,065,052
	1923	1,933	389,772,678	82,267	97,417,033	210,786,422	409,829,557
	1924	1,928	410,244,068	80,001	96,554,310	213,493,889	401,367,127
	1925	1,957	429,165,022	82,728	100,769,782	246,399,340	447,098,824
	1926	2,013	451,233,965	86,439	107,734,568	270,290,114	489,522,114
Hamilton.....	1921	399	142,066,725	28,192	28,062,403	53,074,110	109,803,883
	1922	437	143,168,098	23,476	26,256,146	50,844,910	100,280,131
	1923	436	170,378,119	25,797	31,399,136	77,140,899	141,097,732
	1924	427	170,993,755	23,772	28,543,251	56,884,010	118,591,000
	1925	414	166,281,301	23,629	27,987,009	62,110,974	122,305,950
	1926	417	172,345,587	27,087	33,244,170	74,006,846	146,037,029
Winnipeg.....	1921	419	67,354,844	11,046	15,521,375	39,701,665	75,180,039
	1922	436	46,251,208	10,679	13,858,116	36,766,658	66,925,392
	1923	425	70,872,528	11,596	14,782,426	38,172,282	70,647,027
	1924	411	87,489,506	11,934	15,395,262	40,837,275	74,755,670
	1925	409	89,688,323	14,346	18,390,797	42,388,504	79,614,829
	1926	446	96,801,995	15,469	20,086,607	46,501,703	87,686,243
Vancouver.....	1921	441	72,065,459	10,438	12,446,231	35,287,999	65,035,973
	1922	485	75,030,953	10,598	10,579,482	35,507,418	63,172,964
	1923	507	80,053,568	11,400	13,815,995	40,518,790	71,221,905
	1924	498	93,699,151	13,417	16,920,959	43,691,647	77,860,759
	1925	507	102,105,028	13,334	16,384,973	42,020,970	75,823,721
	1926	523	106,624,727	14,781	18,347,299	46,120,382	84,831,423
Ottawa.....	1921	181	38,184,743	5,841	7,254,469	27,854,285	41,949,894
	1922	203	38,539,758	6,667	7,742,794	34,581,220	49,202,686
	1923	197	43,514,709	7,058	8,454,415	25,796,305	40,965,955
	1924	204	48,347,510	7,379	8,435,909	15,905,187	50,826,930
	1925	192	48,777,659	7,110	8,554,138	15,932,660	31,303,494
	1926	207	52,310,095	7,593	9,028,482	43,589,670	59,491,881
Oshawa.....	1921	28	17,444,828	2,895	3,418,396	19,090,610	27,801,398
	1922	34	20,658,430	4,052	4,883,478	28,535,248	40,131,834
	1923	34	23,978,144	5,019	6,223,833	33,338,313	43,876,305
	1924	35	21,311,534	4,554	5,301,282	25,996,264	37,918,669
	1925	34	21,832,973	4,987	6,269,918	30,345,887	47,529,284
	1926	33	28,935,711	5,611	7,391,465	34,147,446	51,571,595

34.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of \$100,000 or over, and with three or more Establishments, 1926.

Cities and Towns.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown.....	30	1,787,554	453	429,418	990,625	1,687,519
Summerside.....	12	234,768	51	39,792	77,459	186,501
Montague.....	5	97,531	45	32,234	19,225	132,013
Nova Scotia—						
Dartmouth.....	16	17,088,602	946	1,146,696	11,549,283	17,485,066
Sydney.....	31	30,912,920	2,053	2,274,089	7,540,799	16,087,552
Halifax.....	99	28,786,350	3,287	3,411,519	4,867,008	12,224,912
Truro.....	27	4,015,711	778	629,748	1,533,646	3,132,371
New Glasgow.....	29	6,939,652	611	635,381	1,485,796	2,771,403
Yarmouth.....	24	2,770,762	580	507,025	1,234,783	2,522,011
Amherst.....	21	4,440,432	735	701,936	1,067,174	2,157,314

34.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of \$100,000 or over, and with three or more Establishments, 1926—continued.

Cities and Towns.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia—concluded.						
Cunso.	4	437,735	245	154,408	565,070	1,051,293
Windsor.	14	1,889,733	217	144,030	399,638	716,575
Pictou.	14	436,935	305	123,222	284,286	497,572
Port Hawkesbury.	4	755,794	127	117,328	287,539	487,248
Liverpool.	9	2,992,002	177	109,187	223,568	418,594
Middleton.	8	181,959	32	27,302	337,242	415,705
Stellarton.	9	568,769	45	49,490	132,153	407,494
Bridgewater.	17	796,547	173	112,622	171,229	387,197
Oxford.	10	361,190	139	94,864	214,933	373,922
Lockport.	5	421,845	110	68,874	226,925	365,264
Lunenburg.	13	580,195	212	150,550	145,165	348,146
Bridgetown.	11	282,177	148	94,440	181,437	302,720
North Sydney.	14	220,790	113	86,936	145,462	265,551
Digby.	7	199,046	71	55,499	189,663	264,812
Glace Bay.	8	260,391	56	62,535	61,324	245,901
Clark's Harbour.	8	53,399	72	18,112	169,151	202,321
Wolfville.	6	129,990	31	29,847	127,015	200,329
Shelburne.	12	222,737	92	64,578	81,577	173,259
Mahone Bay.	11	119,012	126	61,147	72,066	152,907
Stewiacke.	3	125,884	63	39,803	62,767	119,566
Antigonish.	6	128,436	30	27,134	64,650	119,496
Parrsboro.	9	119,215	49	24,679	41,678	102,797
New Brunswick—						
Saint John.	125	32,192,490	3,394	3,453,222	20,984,500	29,310,292
Moncton.	37	7,265,531	2,133	2,410,192	2,776,943	5,738,911
Bathurst.	15	7,928,401	602	664,202	1,354,394	3,033,813
Edmundston.	11	5,714,595	404	690,975	1,546,655	3,447,485
St. Stephen.	15	2,598,621	705	655,804	1,830,987	3,205,063
Fredericton.	34	2,884,409	792	702,732	1,258,594	2,856,615
Chatham.	13	3,270,441	647	435,232	1,105,326	1,915,624
Campbellton.	16	2,013,176	487	358,848	1,044,250	1,876,040
Newcastle.	14	3,767,218	381	286,600	764,677	1,190,280
Sackville.	12	1,424,033	383	372,014	364,700	921,338
Sussex.	15	393,710	177	112,284	387,713	697,495
Grand Falls.	11	598,427	267	176,904	263,350	558,634
Dalhousie.	3	1,050,820	165	107,874	405,442	556,099
St. George.	4	554,000	130	142,396	101,456	386,412
Woodstock.	20	562,457	143	103,456	96,431	337,435
Hartland.	3	239,499	52	48,614	104,867	153,392
Quebec—						
Montreal.	1,729	542,412,908	95,904	109,117,450	275,322,256	555,269,114
Three Rivers.	54	60,560,461	6,488	7,518,627	18,272,720	41,888,163
Quebec.	255	43,872,301	9,032	7,709,742	13,982,090	32,347,175
Shawinigan Falls.	20	86,745,813	3,313	4,065,427	8,070,871	26,319,823
Sherbrooke.	70	21,995,179	4,121	4,089,749	7,757,024	15,465,596
Hull.	38	14,340,102	2,778	2,805,357	6,093,104	12,234,012
Lachine.	25	16,115,714	2,152	3,330,223	4,888,340	10,731,995
Valley field.	21	10,573,730	2,848	2,283,903	3,247,495	10,625,938
Grand'Mère.	11	52,353,495	1,314	1,997,236	2,905,487	9,576,949
Granby.	28	8,531,416	2,251	1,963,831	4,111,930	9,166,010
Magog.	11	5,882,702	1,439	876,543	0,991,382	8,334,814
St. Hyacinthe.	47	6,770,249	2,376	1,629,119	4,072,939	7,291,215
St. Johns.	28	7,880,368	2,277	2,195,837	3,366,559	6,667,750
St. Jérôme.	25	5,732,434	1,741	1,437,258	3,073,095	5,967,026
East Angus.	5	15,270,297	778	929,967	2,622,871	5,108,473
Bécancour.	6	4,231,514	450	665,969	2,677,522	4,448,249
La Tuque.	3	8,004,046	577	830,582	1,937,755	4,353,917
Port Alfred.	30	20,128,866	636	922,117	1,261,538	4,078,254
Drummondville.	2	7,251,485	1,235	918,549	2,301,877	4,064,496
Victoriaville.	21	4,171,398	1,043	849,965	1,445,310	3,867,086
Donnacoona.	3	10,140,328	520	880,626	1,545,748	3,762,329
St. Joseph d'Alma.	5	10,363,900	518	810,379	973,818	3,520,186
Chicoutimi.	19	10,480,419	790	636,174	1,847,000	3,445,198
Verdun.	9	1,199,520	738	538,282	1,536,224	3,070,771
Longueuil.	7	2,847,624	413	631,637	1,267,186	2,845,275
Buckingham.	14	2,537,753	411	457,985	1,034,266	2,267,299
Sorel.	19	3,035,292	1,442	1,073,381	697,832	2,215,800
Beauharnois.	8	4,276,740	471	461,090	655,766	2,204,349
Chamblor.	4	2,841,050	377	376,295	827,135	2,007,549
Windsor.	7	3,525,540	515	625,674	778,232	1,975,088
Joliette.	37	1,596,197	505	379,350	947,474	1,873,483

34.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of \$100,000 or over, and with three or more Establishments, 1926—continued.

Cities and Towns.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
Quebec—concluded.	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Lauson.....	0	3,812,867	457	160,040	445,329	1,804,997
Contrecoeur.....	24	1,787,048	553	410,941	965,613	1,798,941
Berthier.....	7	3,783,572	365	292,652	569,956	1,609,662
Marieville.....	9	981,768	388	330,800	821,111	1,408,460
Rock Island.....	17	2,089,888	385	335,665	658,869	1,346,895
Jonquière.....	9	1,557,379	224	318,219	550,390	1,329,318
Cowansville.....	10	1,876,868	426	376,713	625,455	1,165,194
Laprairie.....	10	6,897,953	373	402,870	52,958	1,110,760
St. Rémi.....	9	518,456	130	89,167	813,937	1,038,115
Bromptonville.....	3	407,029	303	251,456	800,744	1,028,588
Asbestos.....	7	1,254,891	144	157,867	510,478	990,740
St. Laurent.....	7	901,670	323	388,355	380,285	971,965
Louiseville.....	9	1,000,914	410	222,341	549,922	934,049
Plessisville.....	14	1,320,001	301	231,767	447,757	882,203
Charlemagne.....	4	1,137,451	95	35,817	800,495	878,708
Montmagny.....	20	2,711,038	298	230,202	288,045	861,397
Ste. Thérèse.....	11	1,046,076	252	201,735	336,174	828,728
Portneuf.....	9	975,448	144	133,733	447,310	827,265
Farnham.....	13	564,392	311	198,977	435,722	824,971
St. Raymond.....	13	868,813	244	119,934	300,341	784,026
Rimouski.....	9	2,521,906	304	285,698	378,440	774,509
Pont Rouge.....	9	896,505	119	114,858	390,471	707,766
La Caze au Saumon.....	3	2,052,109	215	112,838	372,078	633,316
Lévis.....	16	738,262	235	162,824	273,768	614,075
Bedford.....	6	621,562	303	23,436	66,835	609,311
Loretteville.....	14	699,110	271	169,397	328,364	596,668
Westmount.....	4	1,284,986	201	227,795	71,268	573,769
Amos.....	8	461,799	225	121,187	320,796	560,318
Terrebonne.....	9	914,160	272	220,177	237,888	549,493
Macamic.....	10	522,336	158	95,481	375,978	546,815
Warwick.....	11	525,904	212	159,267	300,140	535,053
Calumet.....	4	692,540	103	116,357	372,116	527,697
Contrecoeur.....	3	272,778	174	134,951	305,018	456,502
Rivière du Loup.....	16	1,746,345	255	277,407	157,408	442,846
Danville.....	10	772,502	149	107,634	225,944	408,443
Beebe Plains.....	8	207,155	133	65,783	239,574	381,930
Lennoxville.....	5	283,333	82	82,937	142,010	358,833
Actonville.....	10	181,245	154	91,372	184,905	324,730
St. Lambert.....	6	428,467	134	126,703	71,651	306,160
Lachute.....	8	387,888	73	45,488	150,948	289,028
Disraeli.....	4	1,327,922	205	144,422	87,016	278,206
Waterloo.....	11	228,023	106	79,627	134,782	261,306
Shawville.....	7	72,835	30	21,519	197,990	255,552
Ste. Agathe des Monts.....	8	431,991	119	69,980	148,914	255,177
St. Tite.....	15	163,318	100	58,609	152,387	255,007
Sutton.....	11	217,372	75	55,973	147,503	246,710
Thetford Mines.....	12	514,392	79	71,205	79,226	231,910
Huntingdon.....	7	144,730	46	48,765	141,235	227,475
St. Césaire.....	13	132,545	84	26,251	152,622	208,923
Trois Pistoles.....	13	117,350	75	53,025	111,649	197,575
Mont Laurier.....	9	212,318	59	29,175	126,027	191,150
Roberval.....	11	261,886	100	46,936	91,523	181,274
St. Marc des Carrières.....	7	14,800	72	73,952	13,757	180,662
Ste. Geneviève.....	7	157,539	62	43,250	101,913	180,460
Iberville.....	8	173,507	88	59,078	74,747	173,290
Beauport.....	4	63,369	34	34,664	91,573	162,478
Val Brillant.....	4	11,715	70	45,838	92,524	147,621
Cookshire.....	6	108,999	62	25,342	56,839	146,324
Ormstown.....	7	117,835	24	24,540	96,684	135,014
St. Jacques.....	9	57,950	27	13,585	94,787	130,293
St. Ours.....	13	88,771	56	18,093	87,643	127,926
Ayers Cliff.....	5	115,600	45	35,830	69,518	124,380
Upton.....	8	84,225	19	10,375	99,143	123,703
St. Pie.....	9	101,628	60	33,221	75,304	122,260
Nicolet.....	8	193,346	65	34,420	53,992	117,043
Campbell's Bay.....	5	188,451	54	38,587	75,518	115,916
Wakefield.....	3	49,504	8	6,647	72,497	111,670
Pointe aux Trembles.....	4	200,818	38	47,084	48,658	109,660
Beauceville.....	8	180,210	43	36,220	57,458	108,625
St. Cyrille.....	11	105,400	32	7,832	86,342	105,064
Gifford.....	3	108,989	21	16,728	65,085	104,550
Roxton Falls.....	5	46,604	6	3,954	87,183	103,455
Compton.....	3	99,376	126	72,863	30,040	102,875
West Sheffield.....	3	15,337	4	4,250	85,538	102,120

34.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of \$100,000 or over, and with three or more Establishments, 1936—continued.

Cities and Towns.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
Ontario—	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Toronto.....	2,013	451,233,965	86,439	107,734,568	270,290,114	489,522,114
Hamilton.....	417	172,345,587	27,087	33,244,170	74,066,846	146,037,029
Ottawa.....	207	52,310,095	7,593	9,028,482	43,589,070	59,491,881
Oshawa.....	33	23,935,711	5,611	7,391,465	34,447,446	54,571,595
Ford.....	12	47,307,372	6,562	11,834,197	27,477,706	48,979,343
Kitchener.....	136	35,704,556	7,211	7,724,475	19,843,540	38,598,932
London.....	226	42,231,091	9,074	10,106,062	16,553,295	37,667,759
Niagara Falls.....	62	37,832,753	2,064	3,776,058	15,416,463	32,175,880
Peterborough.....	77	25,803,708	4,083	6,780,101	20,095,396	31,179,402
New Toronto.....	10	19,758,151	2,922	3,990,041	22,314,515	20,454,144
Brantford.....	99	33,845,155	6,021	7,423,811	15,135,072	29,252,939
Windsor.....	131	23,615,327	3,697	5,482,999	13,614,352	26,756,806
Sarnia.....	41	23,533,120	2,705	3,930,224	16,232,823	25,807,772
Sault Ste. Marie.....	45	61,394,554	2,119	3,740,663	10,148,398	21,045,213
Walkerville.....	53	23,151,055	2,792	4,268,755	11,635,974	20,521,760
Port Colborne.....	14	10,435,547	709	979,150	14,617,680	17,402,352
Welland.....	37	26,615,911	2,781	3,115,134	9,357,079	17,310,594
Guelph.....	91	15,915,139	3,776	3,980,943	8,040,878	15,708,212
Keewatin.....	5	6,032,419	399	546,242	14,079,747	15,606,098
St. Catharines.....	90	18,130,475	3,510	3,991,903	6,321,718	14,079,254
Galt.....	75	15,041,488	3,424	3,773,201	6,748,292	13,731,336
Chatham.....	56	13,989,243	2,202	5,652,929	8,939,818	13,493,631
Thorold.....	16	23,031,989	1,367	2,245,054	4,862,006	13,171,024
Leaside.....	4	10,705,698	1,300	1,898,915	7,665,353	12,802,341
Stratford.....	64	12,059,599	3,015	3,551,923	6,128,285	11,806,553
Port William.....	38	19,871,018	1,079	1,460,253	6,590,474	11,579,435
Corwall.....	51	16,154,992	3,294	2,916,333	4,646,647	11,128,814
Iroquois Falls.....	3	30,088,854	996	1,944,872	3,181,749	10,478,388
Kenora.....	13	13,241,045	578	784,331	6,091,319	9,282,315
Woodstock.....	61	10,135,015	2,054	2,199,493	4,450,464	8,375,226
Kingston.....	62	13,121,900	1,776	1,944,174	3,570,608	7,220,633
Brockville.....	32	5,146,087	752	789,557	5,045,760	6,983,155
Wallaceburg.....	16	6,705,028	1,121	1,336,562	4,022,357	6,857,998
Port Frances.....	10	6,842,653	677	1,035,402	3,053,650	6,538,351
Waterloo.....	37	11,051,251	1,321	1,441,016	2,998,756	6,381,986
Espanola.....	4	19,580,650	736	1,288,090	2,721,238	6,294,608
Goderich.....	18	1,950,439	317	351,224	5,153,694	6,042,277
Port Arthur.....	22	12,344,142	896	1,164,674	1,695,888	5,437,227
Preston.....	32	5,414,318	1,439	1,576,388	2,388,491	5,236,801
Hawkesbury.....	13	6,614,322	768	830,724	2,595,246	5,218,170
Midland.....	17	4,675,859	841	1,855,662	3,534,014	5,037,612
St. Thomas.....	49	3,990,578	1,032	1,046,022	2,818,289	4,976,973
Simcoe.....	35	3,989,965	765	563,769	2,914,296	4,819,649
Owen Sound.....	48	7,666,324	1,609	1,596,357	2,083,212	4,800,206
Huntsville.....	14	5,131,269	535	514,819	3,132,753	4,553,308
Belleville.....	50	7,598,254	1,126	1,177,927	1,140,806	4,515,740
Pembroke.....	34	6,772,392	1,152	869,605	2,813,738	4,409,275
Paris.....	21	5,663,803	1,211	1,083,468	2,304,445	4,357,066
Leamington.....	14	2,453,268	405	409,338	1,596,791	4,003,126
Bowmanville.....	17	3,497,603	575	559,683	2,243,053	3,763,200
Hespeler.....	14	6,314,107	1,156	1,029,500	1,923,514	3,727,727
Ingersoll.....	31	4,389,032	675	700,921	2,328,966	3,655,534
St. Marys.....	23	4,408,507	492	595,708	1,860,058	3,620,752
Orillia.....	33	5,535,771	1,005	936,470	1,854,960	3,508,977
Renfrew.....	20	4,448,313	704	810,218	1,714,260	3,375,277
Fergus.....	13	2,415,156	541	615,404	1,302,402	3,252,084
Cardinal.....	8	3,066,982	309	420,930	2,144,204	3,216,932
Newmarket.....	16	2,092,064	510	576,727	1,457,840	3,113,206
Merritt.....	9	3,711,463	486	713,348	1,813,670	3,074,747
Chippawa.....	4	852,398	177	263,636	616,583	2,963,054
Acton.....	14	2,386,390	419	379,295	2,058,428	2,891,158
Sturgeon Falls.....	9	201,072	500	813,655	1,939,838	2,853,631
Aurora.....	8	1,176,842	407	399,212	1,857,189	2,763,111
Brampton.....	20	2,064,414	787	783,966	1,214,664	2,626,780
Peterborough.....	17	2,485,580	202	240,554	1,977,640	2,409,146
Elmira.....	15	2,091,632	590	556,836	1,243,178	2,591,183
Perth.....	20	3,617,566	623	685,801	998,738	2,480,226
Weston.....	8	3,477,706	683	780,867	1,096,622	2,418,145
Colborne.....	29	2,331,346	416	399,036	935,383	2,357,862
Dundas.....	19	4,527,730	572	679,635	1,078,429	2,332,763
Georgetown.....	18	2,355,377	452	465,776	1,344,101	2,323,419
Carleton Place.....	20	2,803,585	601	654,233	1,021,706	2,313,653
Smith's Falls.....	23	3,698,168	650	701,537	1,168,990	2,231,270
Amherstburg.....	10	8,427,816	243	389,372	355,078	2,207,185

34.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of \$100,000 or over, and with three or more Establishments, 1926—continued.

Cities and Towns.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—continued.						
Aylmer.....	10	1,663,671	174	176,608	1,233,727	2,173,076
Kapuskasing.....	4	10,077,156	321	561,026	623,575	2,147,608
Port Hope.....	30	2,863,478	578	682,319	694,914	2,146,853
Sudbury.....	26	3,630,233	416	455,510	1,122,215	2,127,168
Lindsay.....	39	1,956,382	515	455,564	1,244,302	2,118,539
Campbellford.....	26	1,980,368	414	395,094	1,082,193	2,102,475
Hanover.....	14	2,734,623	567	567,463	1,111,347	2,097,558
Sandwich.....	10	3,238,782	365	609,837	505,075	2,074,526
Tillsonburg.....	22	1,745,130	503	481,079	1,272,816	2,072,853
Gananoque.....	24	2,644,128	538	621,297	885,076	2,035,144
Caledonia.....	13	810,791	260	330,437	1,298,786	2,015,049
Dunnville.....	19	2,131,488	608	592,400	1,024,816	2,004,838
Arnprior.....	16	4,983,274	482	509,263	1,028,394	1,931,306
Trenton.....	27	2,279,906	452	386,943	1,176,693	1,885,545
Bridgeburg.....	20	1,559,557	184	240,096	904,690	1,883,548
Onkville.....	18	1,307,592	324	385,372	1,094,606	1,863,930
Port Credit.....	4	1,958,400	212	226,600	1,137,286	1,854,616
Chesterville.....	7	993,702	139	166,265	1,298,203	1,820,632
Kincardine.....	14	1,185,882	401	349,058	655,134	1,643,684
Strathroy.....	20	1,462,864	325	260,357	919,545	1,590,740
Milton.....	14	2,977,262	404	398,432	572,917	1,599,156
Naponee.....	20	1,185,692	284	254,374	937,309	1,590,832
Barrie.....	21	1,460,319	287	293,156	982,493	1,576,726
Timmins.....	20	13,273,089	202	222,538	104,297	4,572,598
Listowel.....	19	768,262	347	208,403	755,640	1,495,483
Port Dalhousie.....	6	1,022,624	462	401,132	1,081,156	1,485,009
Tavistock.....	12	436,460	149	128,017	1,084,121	1,390,681
Almonte.....	20	1,540,712	416	352,171	706,637	1,362,448
Menford.....	15	1,410,185	319	282,274	856,880	1,349,044
Cache Bay.....	3	1,139,138	208	235,794	621,769	1,248,666
Penetanguishene.....	14	1,698,010	356	371,791	624,730	1,188,289
Cobalt.....	7	13,353,335	152	246,836	43,860	1,158,588
Collingwood.....	27	4,440,831	297	316,680	572,927	1,145,230
Dryden.....	7	4,609,343	240	315,276	367,406	1,140,904
Pictou.....	25	1,308,248	223	125,396	662,483	1,118,431
Grimsbay.....	14	1,190,185	388	282,114	520,782	1,100,155
Walkerton.....	20	1,325,378	300	245,082	638,612	1,080,339
Wingham.....	18	900,211	244	210,131	612,932	1,035,325
Thessalon.....	7	827,891	218	216,854	354,035	1,031,153
Kingsville.....	15	1,064,916	152	111,773	761,272	1,009,169
Rockland.....	6	1,573,864	337	286,311	610,261	1,000,836
Chesley.....	11	898,718	321	296,585	494,656	976,489
Frankford.....	8	1,439,682	187	162,078	518,753	962,868
Tilbury.....	8	780,665	213	188,393	455,409	957,615
Prescott.....	17	985,257	221	198,471	435,138	954,873
Ayr.....	7	573,156	99	94,587	534,790	946,381
Elora.....	11	829,131	289	258,805	368,232	927,499
Norwich.....	17	725,779	143	129,808	653,423	925,974
Clinton.....	20	724,255	199	171,852	534,466	924,304
New Liskeard.....	14	999,744	213	261,037	533,468	912,304
Bloomfield.....	11	855,556	134	72,243	489,186	822,438
Alexandria.....	21	712,354	159	131,949	478,367	774,065
Whitby.....	7	700,039	224	234,010	349,032	756,128
Exeter.....	15	624,704	158	82,884	451,475	754,826
Mount Forest.....	17	612,125	179	130,285	461,750	752,239
New Hamburg.....	12	851,960	216	179,011	393,474	749,297
Durham.....	10	620,962	200	171,217	324,362	673,623
West Lorne.....	6	643,301	120	90,781	467,669	660,525
Mitchell.....	12	636,881	125	122,059	336,630	598,327
Waterford.....	8	620,720	125	70,838	362,620	595,134
Orangeville.....	12	652,652	143	91,373	397,395	591,829
Hammerstone.....	5	508,880	121	115,636	324,101	587,657
Forest.....	11	563,209	119	87,827	336,003	583,460
Southampton.....	5	704,285	183	177,506	212,565	549,428
Bracebridge.....	16	1,524,208	210	167,145	317,676	526,680
Brighton.....	17	699,772	207	63,015	283,692	526,170
Jarvis.....	6	132,867	27	25,050	431,250	522,835
Burk's Falls.....	6	524,459	111	126,975	269,802	510,133
Tweed.....	13	289,914	128	96,039	323,739	506,332
Port Elgin.....	10	561,901	160	161,090	250,713	504,562
Warton.....	14	540,251	114	95,866	293,924	501,248
Streetsville.....	8	212,297	80	104,006	206,643	493,017
Lucknow.....	15	338,663	88	65,640	338,503	471,293

34.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of \$100,000 or over, and with three or more Establishments, 1926—continued.

Cities and Towns.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—continued.						
Delhi.....	6	641,042	59	49,020	325,417	467,602
Dresden.....	12	446,114	95	61,993	269,151	461,189
Wellington.....	6	488,138	113	46,339	242,355	453,990
Mimico.....	8	901,472	125	176,946	18,422	439,754
Gravenhurst.....	9	537,273	188	183,664	90,505	439,462
Stirling.....	15	116,105	53	38,490	355,154	439,234
Harriston.....	10	372,569	87	79,341	267,222	437,307
Palmerston.....	8	159,178	30	27,058	344,961	422,235
Dutton.....	11	141,578	41	25,601	324,336	411,307
Burlington.....	6	431,679	81	82,216	264,525	410,154
Ormeau.....	5	222,641	87	77,649	310,264	408,816
Seaford.....	13	262,040	93	71,520	196,331	405,124
Teeswater.....	12	300,987	82	66,126	228,902	396,309
Woodbridge.....	6	328,840	86	78,867	244,692	388,525
Ridgetown.....	16	529,864	81	58,339	203,650	381,226
Victoria Harbour.....	3	1,327,445	120	109,749	215,194	373,917
Halleybury.....	3	912,639	63	79,531	67,539	368,041
Shelburne.....	8	142,448	30	29,573	275,763	366,723
Paisley.....	11	113,071	29	23,023	283,346	363,307
Winchester.....	13	115,769	56	102,284	232,375	334,408
Keupville.....	11	248,174	65	57,264	167,850	333,728
Bradford.....	7	207,321	76	67,829	204,409	332,655
Port Dover.....	8	514,518	75	48,017	200,076	331,724
Essex.....	7	179,285	41	46,883	205,706	331,597
Thornbury.....	7	295,263	48	29,352	196,223	328,501
Hagersville.....	7	94,443	19	18,350	251,377	328,465
Waterdown.....	7	479,385	69	89,022	47,925	325,786
Iroquois.....	15	471,936	51	49,050	212,807	325,399
Watford.....	9	334,299	54	48,343	153,548	320,164
Deseronto.....	9	287,634	74	49,817	208,446	318,549
Sioux Lookout.....	6	339,572	92	61,892	91,827	308,400
Alliston.....	12	217,559	33	25,430	105,392	293,316
Port Perry.....	12	172,114	52	34,002	200,541	287,959
Casselman.....	11	248,317	53	31,868	218,096	283,879
Vankleek Hill.....	15	157,227	58	20,480	214,734	271,847
Copper Cliff.....	3	989,212	14	20,480	10,379	269,430
Parry Sound.....	12	498,034	97	51,009	103,591	264,162
Neustadt.....	5	54,884	13	15,009	215,667	260,471
Arthur.....	8	65,500	28	20,129	193,134	260,251
Bolton.....	7	96,111	22	16,091	203,813	251,205
Bancroft.....	10	108,554	91	35,592	143,532	248,739
Brussels.....	7	101,147	21	13,163	154,529	247,217
Stouffville.....	8	125,339	21	19,041	177,314	247,063
Tottenham.....	6	56,762	16	14,730	189,962	235,827
Grand Valley.....	7	53,227	19	13,320	190,931	235,508
Parkhill.....	7	103,150	31	23,992	163,606	231,170
Norwood.....	11	221,168	32	23,499	169,926	230,505
Eganville.....	10	234,979	61	33,731	162,111	227,687
Stayner.....	6	87,066	14	12,227	175,753	227,004
Morrisburg.....	11	218,677	67	50,829	120,229	222,626
Lakefield.....	10	123,648	29	20,786	152,306	213,523
Highgate.....	6	363,593	31	18,114	130,627	202,775
Sutton.....	4	82,750	20	13,360	145,721	198,412
Merrickville.....	10	335,524	63	49,712	104,905	197,258
Tara.....	7	335,582	17	12,249	150,707	196,620
Point Edward.....	7	306,562	28	45,850	67,522	193,463
Cobden.....	8	82,990	21	14,966	152,234	190,762
Clifford.....	6	37,840	9	6,012	145,632	180,327
Latchford.....	3	220,000	53	37,250	106,800	175,625
Bala.....	3	248,882	73	52,662	70,400	174,362
Uxbridge.....	11	132,995	21	17,588	115,680	170,916
Beeton.....	4	58,475	9	7,819	119,751	166,741
Cannington.....	8	119,286	27	20,536	114,737	166,143
Clayton.....	7	68,848	16	16,052	111,814	162,023
Beamsville.....	9	270,433	67	33,748	93,428	161,341
Madoc.....	10	60,234	19	9,709	131,179	159,205
Oil Springs.....	4	70,513	11	8,670	119,750	156,900
Hensall.....	7	96,077	37	21,152	94,916	155,047
Thamesville.....	9	189,104	41	20,896	98,477	152,266
Springfield.....	7	68,280	13	8,499	120,814	149,440
Alvinston.....	6	168,414	35	14,974	87,691	148,346

¹ Exclusive of smelter.

34.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of \$100,000 or over, and with three or more Establishments, 1926—continued.

Cities and Towns.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—concluded.						
Bothwell.....	6	119,462	36	27,965	96,351	143,258
Lupan.....	7	95,853	21	13,141	100,734	142,201
Erin.....	7	146,357	15	15,514	88,655	141,655
Dundalk.....	6	58,007	16	9,313	99,401	140,189
Maxville.....	10	121,863	65	23,015	83,984	138,742
Embro.....	7	54,034	20	9,772	111,583	138,005
Westport.....	10	41,550	15	8,735	112,572	132,902
Markdale.....	10	128,704	31	11,938	98,269	132,295
Lanark.....	8	46,571	26	7,809	100,680	131,140
Wroxeter.....	5	82,029	11	6,183	108,618	131,910
Ridney.....	6	121,515	92	52,354	61,815	128,667
Drayton.....	6	58,792	14	8,583	96,311	126,706
Courtwright.....	3	410,511	41	47,899	10,120	126,285
Millbrook.....	6	40,073	10	8,074	98,159	124,809
Colborne.....	6	135,104	56	11,037	81,257	123,395
Cochrane.....	8	191,641	28	25,652	43,681	122,240
Belle River.....	5	346,370	31	18,499	59,758	120,063
Blyth.....	6	74,259	9	6,407	81,907	117,548
Hastings.....	6	120,220	32	24,333	79,322	116,786
Fenelon Falls.....	7	94,535	13	7,709	85,181	113,065
Blenheim.....	8	311,409	58	20,214	47,778	113,862
Creemore.....	6	52,718	17	9,378	77,478	110,403
Coldwater.....	8	58,687	22	10,516	65,518	103,580
Milverton.....	6	196,072	34	20,291	53,927	102,051
Manitoba—						
Winnipeg.....	446	96,801,995	15,469	20,056,607	16,501,703	87,696,243
St. Boniface.....	30	8,331,780	1,404	1,707,140	17,726,171	23,581,870
Brandon.....	37	4,151,072	429	579,724	2,213,775	3,761,168
Portage la Prairie.....	14	787,937	187	218,409	1,764,844	2,248,967
Selkirk.....	7	1,630,806	324	435,056	401,838	1,476,776
The Pas.....	7	1,511,111	312	361,450	603,540	1,433,196
Dauphin.....	13	359,670	71	59,013	276,255	454,182
Shoal Lake.....	4	69,830	21	19,658	233,647	301,301
Itanip City.....	3	27,427	9	14,178	230,287	281,098
Neepawa.....	4	179,521	36	38,139	180,791	269,245
Russell.....	3	67,702	8	9,515	126,470	164,639
Souris.....	6	410,693	15	15,118	102,808	152,518
Morden.....	4	47,898	23	8,835	95,342	134,383
Virgin.....	3	114,314	13	17,866	80,002	130,589
Melita.....	4	25,253	9	7,316	88,028	120,673
Stonewall.....	4	339,330	80	56,827	19,853	119,019
Winkler.....	4	84,951	11	6,394	91,151	117,507
Saskatchewan—						
Regina.....	59	11,652,259	4,503	2,190,254	8,713,236	14,985,432
Moose Jaw.....	28	4,282,521	1,677	999,191	8,765,523	11,858,745
Saskatoon.....	49	7,258,807	1,027	1,477,778	4,225,881	8,003,169
Prince Albert.....	23	1,876,825	377	440,290	2,108,412	3,183,186
Yorkton.....	10	763,326	67	71,787	380,751	648,210
North Battleford.....	9	519,993	72	105,445	248,837	542,680
Weyburn.....	9	463,123	55	68,337	232,424	444,707
Swift Current.....	10	682,089	55	75,552	195,724	413,823
Melville.....	4	233,490	20	29,674	241,720	334,991
Estevan.....	7	302,418	79	51,952	144,925	285,787
Lloydminster.....	6	132,810	19	22,113	131,884	210,664
Melfort.....	7	186,984	21	27,895	93,347	190,840
Biggar.....	7	114,281	18	25,720	101,355	166,314
Preeseville.....	4	31,683	6	6,896	127,624	162,211
Battleford.....	6	82,451	13	12,939	103,000	160,372
Humboldt.....	5	200,829	17	19,984	95,822	159,565
Maple Creek.....	5	81,104	14	14,780	91,952	143,713
Unity.....	6	92,410	12	11,777	88,381	139,670
Outlook.....	6	155,144	15	16,512	98,469	125,027
Kerrobert.....	5	80,400	13	12,837	88,529	124,512
Carnduff.....	3	37,713	5	6,305	90,633	123,993
Carlyle.....	3	52,307	7	9,293	91,161	122,850
Moosomin.....	5	64,105	8	8,571	80,702	117,510
Rosthern.....	4	100,621	20	18,177	80,471	114,438
Wadena.....	3	38,741	6	7,248	81,041	111,179
Shellbrook.....	4	31,025	8	7,913	83,557	103,734

34.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of \$100,000 or over, and with three or more Establishments, 1926—concluded.

Cities and Towns.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Alberta—						
Calgary.....	134	32,074,263	3,404	4,816,535	19,082,882	33,010,188
Edmonton.....	135	18,098,123	4,136	4,734,600	13,630,780	23,984,516
Medicine Hat.....	24	5,133,755	599	726,416	8,368,214	10,276,380
Lethbridge.....	26	3,207,639	367	525,993	1,392,559	3,187,741
Redcliffe.....	6	1,391,748	240	278,962	274,621	959,033
Raymond.....	3	2,117,300	90	127,264	380,249	671,617
Wetaskiwin.....	9	307,728	35	43,989	353,118	505,254
Stettler.....	8	142,860	23	32,695	220,728	343,825
Red Deer.....	7	199,698	36	52,973	168,064	292,064
Vegreville.....	8	140,571	27	33,422	176,348	273,126
Vermilion.....	7	122,312	21	25,891	179,585	270,393
Camrose.....	8	236,168	25	33,076	141,507	246,844
Drumheller.....	6	643,485	40	66,134	27,435	238,708
Blairmore.....	6	446,292	68	97,605	112,263	234,112
Hanna.....	4	112,634	13	15,360	129,016	209,497
Lacombe.....	7	77,445	18	18,139	112,276	187,649
Viking.....	4	50,315	11	13,458	144,692	175,721
Ponoka.....	4	55,591	9	9,674	127,233	175,632
St. Paul de M ^{tis}	4	51,750	8	8,310	124,652	169,982
Innisfail.....	3	51,659	12	15,887	120,296	166,147
Coronation.....	4	64,469	15	17,573	112,588	157,705
Leduc.....	7	59,204	11	10,690	99,021	136,476
Tofield.....	3	25,537	6	8,250	98,442	118,698
Bushaw.....	5	43,468	10	11,035	87,915	118,469
Manville.....	4	33,509	7	7,407	84,266	117,122
Didsbury.....	5	85,847	9	8,669	74,510	113,394
Wainwright.....	4	55,834	10	11,265	67,654	111,164
Westlock.....	4	40,825	6	5,941	80,528	109,326
Peace River.....	4	86,569	56	44,072	42,787	107,580
Olds.....	3	89,274	9	11,270	74,514	102,465
British Columbia—						
Vancouver.....	523	106,624,727	14,781	18,347,290	46,120,392	84,831,423
Victoria.....	138	18,269,082	2,737	3,270,449	4,516,929	11,593,233
New Westminster.....	55	9,648,710	2,179	2,506,096	7,234,267	11,790,476
Prince Rupert.....	15	2,491,325	231	363,511	2,396,135	3,251,260
Port Moody.....	3	1,537,449	245	320,647	1,254,099	2,104,265
North Vancouver.....	15	3,957,189	769	875,742	725,652	2,003,741
Rosslund.....	8	6,177,111	186	327,678	7,750	1,664,610
Fernie.....	5	5,315,535	162	216,218	672,702	1,487,597
Nelson.....	24	1,591,380	269	337,667	482,868	1,416,394
Kelowna.....	19	1,034,622	428	298,600	675,974	1,301,306
Kamloops.....	11	1,354,209	160	191,933	332,238	901,541
Nanaimo.....	30	804,091	354	245,338	458,625	959,730
Duncan.....	8	481,509	258	317,248	431,713	928,337
Port Coquitlam.....	5	677,161	123	124,345	287,661	549,052
Armstrong.....	9	235,548	51	61,458	184,986	363,991
Merritt.....	7	419,901	117	160,399	171,107	356,040
Courtenay.....	7	299,714	83	45,084	146,557	273,253
Trail ¹	6	63,873	32	68,530	66,688	272,671
Vernon.....	14	688,481	135	87,256	57,782	234,979
Prince George.....	7	181,838	73	96,336	94,735	230,860
Cranbrook.....	10	282,496	33	49,499	57,471	186,219
Cumberland.....	7	436,492	65	69,667	60,080	174,574
Grand Forks.....	7	106,955	31	25,537	59,414	147,553
Revelstoke.....	8	344,616	35	39,930	33,050	131,984
Salmon Arm.....	9	97,276	21	20,519	76,724	123,889

¹The Trail smelter is not within the municipality.



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