

C A N A D A  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

---

REPORT  
on the  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY  
in  
CANADA

1926

— + + + —

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

+ + +

OTTAWA

1928

842-74

NOTE.- The statistics published in the present statement include only the statistics of such manufacturing establishments as make Musical instruments and materials as their principal product. The statistics relating to specific products are therefore not to be regarded as comprehensive, as products like, Phonographs and parts, Radio sets and parts, are also found as secondary products of other industries such as Furniture and electrical apparatus industries.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
CENSUS OF INDUSTRY  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.  
Chief, Census of Industry: J.C. Macpherson

THE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926

Ottawa, Feb., 1928.- The annual report on the Musical Instrument Industry for the calendar year 1926 is herewith presented. The report includes statistics of all firms engaged in the manufacture of musical instruments of every description, all materials and parts for same, and all accessories such as records, cabinets, etc. pertaining to the industry. Reports were received from 45 individual establishments in 1926, a decrease of 3 plants as compared with 1925. The location of establishments by provinces was:- Ontario 32, Quebec 10, Nova Scotia 1, and British Columbia 2.

Classified according to products manufactured, the number engaged in each class was as follows:-

Pianos, organs, etc. only.	28
Phonographs, gramophones and records, only	4
Phonographs, radios, etc. and parts	4
Musical instrument materials, etc. only	8
Musical instrument materials and radios and parts.	1

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS COMPARED, 1925 and 1926

Table 1 gives a comparative view of the principal statistics relating to the musical instrument industry in Canada for the calendar years 1925 and 1926. A column showing increase or decrease in each item is added.

Table 1.- Principal Statistics of Musical Instrument Industry  
Compared, 1925 and 1926.

Principal Statistics		1925	1926	Increase - Decrease	
Establishments reporting	No.	48	45	-	3
Capital invested	\$	13,727,283	13,653,107	-	74,176
Fixed capital	\$	5,664,998	5,317,989	-	347,009
Working capital	\$	8,062,285	8,335,118	+	272,833
Employees on salaries -					
Males	No.	220	218	-	2
Females	No.	88	99	+	11
Total salaries	\$	601,104	661,487	+	60,383
Employees on wages -					
Males	No.	2,300	2,650	+	350
Females	No.	145	218	+	73
Total wages	\$	2,581,750	3,090,212	+	508,462
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$	135,175	165,636	+	30,461
Power installed -					
Units	No.	350	345	-	5
Capacity	H.P.	4,549	4,767	+	218
Cost of materials	\$	4,031,417	4,510,560	+	479,143
Value of products made	\$	8,958,140	10,873,293	+	1,915,153
Net value of production	\$	4,926,723	6,362,733	+	1,436,010

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]  
DATE: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

3. [Illegible]

4. [Illegible]

5. [Illegible]

6. [Illegible]

7. [Illegible]

8. [Illegible]

9. [Illegible]

10. [Illegible]

11. [Illegible]

12. [Illegible]

## THE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926.

## Size of Establishments

In view of the tendency towards concentration in industrial enterprises, a series of tables has been prepared presenting in a threefold way the size of establishments in the musical instrument industry, measured by (a) capital investment, (b) gross value of production and (c) the number of persons employed, all within certain specified groups or limitations for the calendar years 1925 and 1926. The tables further indicate the movement of capital, production and employment within the industry.

In 1925 the number of establishments reporting was 48 with a total capital investment of \$13,727,283, - a gross value of production of \$8,958,140 and a total employment of 2,753. Thirty-three factories had a capital investment of \$13,294,073 or 96.8 per cent of the total capital investment with an average investment of \$402,850 per factory.

Twenty-six establishments had a total production of \$8,158,338 or 91.0 per cent of the total output with an average production of \$313,782 per establishment. In employment 34 establishments had 2,649 persons on the payroll or 96.2 per cent of the total employment with an average employment of 78 per factory.

In 1926 the number of establishments reporting was 45 with a total capital investment of \$13,653,107, - a gross value of production of \$10,873,293 and a total employment of 3,185. Thirty establishments had a capital investment of \$13,244,096 or 97.0 per cent of the total capitalization with an average investment per factory of \$441,469. Twenty-five establishments had a gross value of production of \$10,145,475 or 93.3 per cent of the total output, an average of \$405,819 per establishment. In employment 32 establishments had 3,105 persons or 97.5 per cent of the total employment with an average of 97 per establishment.

## Capital

Groups of values	1925			1926		
	Estab-lish-ments	Total Capital	Average Capital per estab-lishments	Estab-lish-ments	Total Capital	Average Capital per estab-lishments
Under \$50,000	12	\$ 217,787	\$ 18,149	11	\$ 136,914	\$ 12,446
\$50,000 to \$100,000	3	215,423	71,807	4	272,097	68,024
\$100,000 to \$200,000	10	1,471,106	147,110	7	1,013,545	144,792
\$200,000 to \$500,000	16	5,108,958	319,310	16	5,162,969	322,685
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	5	3,422,282	684,456	5	3,419,144	683,828
\$1,000,000 and over	2	3,291,727	1,645,863	2	3,648,438	1,824,219
Total	48	13,727,283	285,985	45	13,653,107	303,402

## Production

Groups of Values	1925			1926		
	Estab-lish-ments	Total Production	Average Production per estab-lishments	Estab-lish-ments	Total Production	Average Production per estab-lishments
Under \$50,000	14	\$ 265,829	\$ 18,988	13	\$ 218,824	\$ 16,832
\$50,000 to \$100,000	8	533,973	66,746	7	508,994	72,713
\$100,000 to \$200,000	10	1,518,670	151,867	10	1,485,985	148,598
\$200,000 to \$500,000	9	2,404,338	267,148	8	2,473,061	309,132
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	7	4,235,330	605,047	6	3,759,552	626,592
\$1,000,000 and over	-	-	-	1	2,426,877	2,426,877
Total	48	8,958,140	186,628	45	10,873,293	241,628

## Employees

Groups of Values	1925			1926		
	Estab-lish-ments	Total Employees	Average Employees	Estab-lish-ments	Total Employees	Average Employees
Under 20	14	104	7	13	80	6
20 but under 50	16	532	33	13	410	31
50 but under 100	11	768	70	9	547	61
100 but under 200	4	582	145	7	988	141
200 but under 500	3	767	256	2	452	226
500 and over	-	-	-	1	708	708
Total	48	2,753	57	45	3,185	71



Production

The quantity and selling value at the factory or works of the various products of the industry are shown in table 2 for the Dominion and the provinces for the calendar year 1926. The number of establishments reporting shows a further diminution of 3 as compared with the preceding year but in the value of production an increase of \$1,915,153 is indicated, the total having risen from \$8,958,140 in 1925 to \$10,873,293 in 1926. Musical instruments represented \$8,105,778 of the total value, musical instrument materials \$1,890,946, radio sets, parts and accessories \$165,091 and all other products \$711,478. Compared with 1925 there were increases in the value of production of musical instruments of \$1,600,783, in all other products of \$307,607 and musical instrument materials of \$376,559, whilst radio sets and accessories show a decrease of \$369,796. Of the total production of the industry 59.0 per cent was manufactured by the province of Ontario, 38.5 per cent by Quebec and 2.5 per cent in Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

Table 2.- Production in the Musical Instrument Industry, by Provinces, 1926.

Principal Products	CANADA		Ontario		Quebec		Other Provinces	
	Quant.	Value	Quant.	Value	Quant.	Value	Quant.	Value
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Musical instruments, all kinds, Total	-	8105778	-	3797216	-	4052140	-	256422
Pianos -								
Upright	13601	2754804	9803	2085855	3047	526993	751	141956
Upright with player attachment	3068	935623	2099	658378	629	165395	340	111850
Grand	560	299826	489	260037	71	38789	-	-
Grand with player attachment	14	20005	-	-	14	20005	-	-
Concert	4	3040	4	3040	-	-	-	-
Electric	156	93722	126	78414	30	15308	-	-
All other	7	7700	7	7700	-	-	-	-
Organs -								
Pipe	76	793227	15	95687	61	697540	-	-
Reed	508	62374	508	62374	-	-	-	-
Phonographs and gramophones	35410	1747226	6515	282258	28843	1462352	52	2616
Phonograph records	4102055	1380528	818706	255995	3283349	1124533	-	-
All other musical instruments (value)	-	7703	-	7478	-	225	-	-
Musical instrument materials Total	-	1890946	-	1890946	-	-	-	-
Piano actions No.	22684	542844	22684	542844	-	-	-	-
Piano and organ keys Sets	19082	390316	19082	390316	-	-	-	-
Piano strings "	14587	39515	14587	39515	-	-	-	-
Piano hammers "	20656	96535	20656	96535	-	-	-	-
Player piano actions No.	3866	293202	3866	293202	-	-	-	-
Piano plates No.	3768	52436	3768	52436	-	-	-	-
Phonographs parts and accessories (Value)	-	476098	-	476098	-	-	-	-
Radio sets and parts - Total	-	165091	-	165091	-	-	-	-
Radio sets, complete	1960	121951	1960	121951	-	-	-	-
Parts and accessories	-	43140	-	43140	-	-	-	-
All other products - Total	-	711478	-	563958	-	138879	-	8641
Stools, benches, cabinets, etc.	-	152519	-	136622	-	7831	-	8060
Radio cabinets and sundries	-	7534	-	-	-	7534	-	-
Toilet seats	20125	39917	20125	39917	-	-	-	-
All other products	-	458190	-	372612	-	85578	-	-
Repair work	-	53318	-	14807	-	37936	-	575
GRAND TOTAL	-	10873293	-	6417211	-	4191019	-	265063

/ Includes British Columbia 2, Nova Scotia 1.



# THE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926

## CAPITAL INVESTMENT

The amount of capital invested in the musical instrument industry during the calendar year 1926 was \$13,653,107 of which fixed capital represented by land, buildings, machinery and tools totalled \$5,317,989 or 38.9 per cent, while working capital which includes materials and stocks on hand, stocks in process of manufacture, finished products on hand, fuel, miscellaneous supplies and cash, trading and operating accounts, etc., totalled \$8,335,118 or 61.1 per cent. There was a small decrease in total capital investment compared with 1925 of \$74,176, which is accounted for by the decrease of 3 in the number of plants reporting in 1926. The per cent distribution of capital by provinces was in order, Ontario 63.0 per cent, Quebec 34.2 per cent and the remaining provinces 2.6 per cent.

Table 3 presents the statistics of capital investment by classes and provinces.

Table 3.- Capital Invested by Classes and Provinces, 1926.

Provinces	Fixed Capital	Working Capital		Total Capital
	Land, buildings, machinery and tools	Materials on hand, stocks in process, fuel etc.	Cash, trading and operating accounts, etc.	
	\$	\$	\$	
Canada	5,317,989	3,982,109	4,353,009	13,653,107
Ontario	3,331,490	2,736,636	2,544,239	8,612,365
Quebec	1,907,630	1,138,319	1,632,975	4,678,924
Other provinces	78,869	107,154	175,795	361,818

## EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Statistics of employment are presented in a series of tables as outlined below:-

- (4) Employees classified by number, sex and remuneration, 1926.
- (5) Employment of wage-earners by months, number and sex, 1926.
- (6) Working time of plants and employees, 1926.

Employees, Salaries and Wages.- The number of persons employed is shown by classes, sex and remuneration in table 4. Salaried employees increased by 9 in number, and by \$60,383 in the payment of salaries, whilst wage-earners, increased in number by 423 of whom 350 were males and 73 were females and in the payments for wages there was an increase of \$508,462. The average salary, irrespective of sex, amounted to \$2,086 in 1926 as compared with \$1,952 in 1925 whilst the average wage per employee, irrespective of sex, was \$1,077 in 1926 and \$1,056 in 1925.

Table 4.- Employees classified by number, sex and remuneration, 1926.

Classes of Employees	Canada			Ontario			Quebec			Other Provinces		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
			\$			\$			\$			\$
Salaried employees	218	99	661,487	118	63	362,749	96	34	287,160	4	2	11,578
Wage-earners, average no.	2,650	218	3,090,212	1,618	107	1,984,296	970	109	1,052,571	62	2	53,345
Outside piece-workers	2	-	3,095	1	-	1,500	-	-	-	1	-	1,595
TOTALS	2,870	317	3,754,794	1,737	170	2,348,545	1,066	143	1,339,731	67	4	66,518

Employment by Months.- The number of wage-earners employed during 1926 is given in table 5 by months and by sex for Canada and for the provinces. The months of highest employment in the Dominion were November and December when the number entered on the payroll totalled 3,325 and 3,328 respectively whilst the months of lowest employment were February and March when the total number on the payroll was 2,503 and 2,530 for the respective months. The average monthly enrolment for the year was 2,868 of whom 2,650 were males and 218 were females.



## EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (continued)

Table 5.- Employees by months and sex, 1926.

Months	Canada		Ontario		Quebec		Other Provinces	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
January	2,342	196	1,606	107	671	87	65	2
February	2,307	196	1,474	107	768	87	65	2
March	2,335	195	1,457	108	816	85	62	2
April	2,492	196	1,559	106	871	88	62	2
May	2,521	202	1,567	110	895	90	59	2
June	2,485	190	1,554	96	888	92	43	2
July	2,517	197	1,527	100	943	95	47	2
August	2,728	224	1,625	106	1,045	116	58	2
September	2,937	237	1,740	110	1,133	125	64	2
October	2,984	254	1,742	108	1,172	144	70	2
November	3,062	263	1,761	111	1,233	150	68	2
December	3,067	261	1,786	112	1,210	147	71	2
TOTAL	31,777	2,611	19,398	1,281	11,645	1,306	734	24
Average monthly employment	2,650	218	1,618	107	970	109	62	2

Working time of plants and employees is presented in tables 6(a), 6(b) and 6(c) for the calendar year 1926 for the provinces and the Dominion. Full time operation of plants was 83.9 per cent of the total possible working time estimated by the Census of Industry at 304 days, part time 8.8 per cent while idle hours represented 7.3 per cent. In average full time operation Quebec ranked first with 271.4 days, Ontario second with 250.7 and other provinces third with 247.3 days. In part time operation, other provinces take first place with no part time operations reported. Quebec follows next in order with 17.2 days and Ontario ranks third with an average of 32.3 days. Time lost through the plants being entirely idle was least in Quebec with 15.4 days. Ontario follows next in order with 21.0 days and other provinces third with 56.7.

Table 6(a):- Working time of plants by provinces, 1926

Provinces	No. of Estab- lish- ments	Days in Operation			Average time worked per establishment		
		On full time	On part time	Idle	On full time	On part time	Idle
Canada	45	11,477	1,206	997	255.0	26.8	22.2
Ontario	32	8,021	1,034	673	250.7	32.3	21.0
Quebec	10	2,714	172	154	271.4	17.2	15.4
Other Provinces	3	742	-	170	247.3	0.0	56.7



## EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS - continued

The number and percentage of wage-earners in month of highest employment working specified hours is shown in table 6(b) for Canada and the provinces. From this table it appears that the province in which the working day exceeds 10 hours is Quebec, in British Columbia & Manitoba the 10 hour day prevails whilst in Ontario the 9 hour day is general.

6.(b) Hours worked by wage-earners in month of highest employment, 1926.

Provinces	Wage-earners In month of highest employment working per day of:-				Percentage of wage-earners working -			
	8 hours or less	9 hours	10 hours	Over 10 hours	8 hours or less	9 hours	10 hours	Over 10 hours
Canada	335	1,656	880	594	9.7	47.8	25.4	17.1
Ontario	224	1,483	257	33	11.2	74.3	12.9	1.6
Quebec	105	173	556	561	7.5	12.4	39.9	40.2
Other Provinces (B.Columbia & Manitoba)	6	-	67	-	8.2	-	91.8	-

The hours worked per day in the month of highest employment and the standard working hours per week are shown by provinces in Table 6(c). It should be noted that the statistics relating to hours of labour in columns 1, 2 and 3 are based on figures compiled for the month of highest employment, whilst those in columns 4 and 5 represent the total standard weekly hours of labour for the number of establishments reporting to the Bureau.

The average daily hours of labour computed on the above basis was for the Dominion 9.5 whilst the average weekly hours worked out at 51.9 per establishment.

Table 6(c) Hours of labour per day and per week, 1926.

Provinces	Total hours worked per day and number of wage-earners in month of highest employment			Standard working hours per week	
	Total hours	Total wage- earners	Average hours per day per wage-earner	Total	Average
Canada	32,918	3,465	9.5	2,337	51.9
Ontario	18,072	1,997	9.0	1,643	51.3
Quebec	14,128	1,395	10.1	547	54.7
Other provinces	718	73	9.8	147	49.0

## FUEL CONSUMPTION

The quantity and the cost value at the works of the various classes of fuel consumed in the industry during the calendar year 1926 is shown by provinces in table 7. Nearly 74 per cent of the total cost of fuel consisted of coal of all kinds. The province of Ontario used 66.1 per cent of the cost of all fuel in 1926, Quebec being next with 31.3 per cent whilst the provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia accounted for the remaining 2.6 per cent.

The cost of electricity purchased during the year was \$37,824 as compared with \$14,674 in 1925.

Table 7.- Fuel Consumption by Classes and Provinces, 1926.

Classes of fuel	Unit of Meas- ure	CANADA		ONTARIO		QUEBEC		OTHER PROVINCES	
		Quan- tity	Cost Value	Quan- tity	Cost Value	Quan- tity	Cost Value	Quan- tity	Cost Value
Bituminous coal	ton	17,966	118,294	11,888	78,431	5,414	35,647	664	4,216
Anthracite coal	"	80	1,115	20	275	60	840	-	-
Lignite coal	"	294	2,014	289	1,941	5	73	-	-
Coke	"	158	1,842	154	1,802	-	-	4	40
Wood	cord	271	1,777	68	562	200	1,200	3	15
Gas	M.c.ft	3,324	2,758	2,903	2,326	421	432	-	-
Other fuel	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	37,824	-	24,141	-	13,661	-	22
Total	-	-	165,636	-	109,490	-	51,853	-	4,293

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

1877

1878

1879

1880

1881

1882

1883

1884

1885

1886

1887

1888

1889

1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

1899

1900

1901

1902

1903

1904

1905

1906

1907

1908

1909

1910

1911

1912

1913

1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

1919

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

1930

1931

1932

1933

1934

1935

1936

1937

1938

1939

1940

1941

1942

1943

1944

1945

1946

1947

1948

1949

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

1955

1956

1957

1958

1959

1960

1961

1962

1963

1964

1965

1966

1967

1968

1969

1970

1971

1972

1973

1974

1975

1976

1977

1978

1979

1980

1981

1982

1983

1984

1985

1986

1987

1988

1989

1990

1991

1992

1993

1994

1995

1996

1997

1998

1999

2000

2001

2002

2003

2004

2005

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

2023

2024

2025

2026

2027

2028

2029

2030

2031

2032

2033

2034

2035

2036

2037

2038

2039

2040

2041

2042

2043

2044

2045

2046

2047

2048

2049

2050

2051

2052

2053

2054

2055

2056

2057

2058

2059

2060

2061

2062

2063

2064

2065

2066

2067

2068

2069

2070

2071

2072

2073

2074

2075

2076

2077

2078

2079

2080

2081

2082

2083

2084

2085

2086

2087

2088

2089

2090

2091

2092

2093

2094

2095

2096

2097

2098

2099

2100

2101

2102

2103

2104

2105

2106

2107

2108

2109

2110

2111

2112

2113

2114

2115

2116

2117

2118

2119

2120

2121

2122

2123

2124

2125

2126

2127

2128

2129

2130

2131

2132

2133

2134

2135

2136

2137

2138

2139

2140

2141

2142

2143

2144

2145

2146

2147

2148

2149

2150

2151

2152

2153

2154

2155

2156

2157

2158

2159

2160

2161

2162

2163

2164

2165

2166

2167

2168

2169

2170

2171

2172

2173

2174

2175

2176

2177

2178

2179

2180

2181

2182

2183

2184

2185

2186

2187

2188

2189

2190

2191

2192

2193

2194

2195

2196

2197

2198

2199

2200

# THE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1926

## POWER INSTALLATION

The classes of power installed in the musical instrument industry in 1926 are shown in table 8, by (a) the number of units, (b) the horsepower according to manufacturers' rating. Manufacturing power decreased from 350 units with a rated horse power capacity of 4,549 in 1925 to 336 units of a rated capacity of 4,719 horse power. Steam engines provided a horse power capacity of 1,690 and electric motors of 3,029. The boilers installed for all purposes numbered 34 and had a horse power capacity of 3,350.

Table 8.- Power Installed by Classes and Provinces, 1926.

Classes of power	CANADA		ONTARIO		QUEBEC		OTHER PROVINCES	
	Number of Units	Horse Power Capacity	Number of Units	Horse Power Capacity	Number of Units	Horse Power Capacity	Number of Units	Horse Power Capacity
Steam engines and turbines	23	1,690	11	1,005	12	685	-	-
Electric motors operated by purchased power	313	3,029	165	1,694	129	1,289	19	46
Total Power used in manufacturing	336	4,719	176	2,699	141	1,974	19	46
Electric motors operated by power generated by the establishment	9	48	9	48	-	-	-	-
Total electric motors	322	3,077	174	1,742	129	1,289	19	46

## COST OF MATERIALS USED

The quantity and cost value at the factory or works of the materials used in the industry during the calendar year 1926 is shown in Table 9. There was an increase in the total cost of materials over 1925 amounting to \$479,143 owing chiefly to the higher market price of lumber and veneers.

Table 9. - Cost of Materials Used, 1926.

Principal Materials	Unit of Measure	CANADA		ONTARIO		QUEBEC		OTHER PROVINCES	
		Quantity	Cost Value \$	Quantity	Cost Value \$	Quantity	Cost Value \$	Quantity	Cost Value \$
Sawn lumber softwoods	m.ft.B.M.	4,029	242,171	2,432	149,005	1,452	58,226	145	34,940
Sawn lumber hardwoods	"	6,316	502,839	2,956	222,207	3,157	240,113	203	40,519
Veneer and plywood	M.surf.ft.	11,182	324,948	4,884	183,234	6,018	134,054	280	7,660
All other materials		-	3,440,602	-	2,532,650	-	852,979	-	54,973
TOTAL		-	4,510,560	-	3,087,096	-	1,285,372	-	138,092

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports:- The quantity and value of the various classes of musical instruments and parts thereof imported for consumption in Canada are shown in table 10 by principal countries for the calendar year 1926. The value of imports rose from \$1,673,218 in 1925 to \$2,468,459 in 1926, an increase of \$795,241 for the calendar year 1926. Imports from the United Kingdom increased by \$34,053 those from the United States by \$658,377, and from other countries \$102,811.



Table 10.- Imports of Musical Instruments, Parts, etc., by Principal Countries, 1926

Articles Imported	From United Kingdom		From United States		From Other Countries		Total Imports	
	Quan- tity No.	Value \$	Quan- tity No.	Value \$	Quan- tity No.	Value \$	Quan- tity No.	Value \$
Brass band instruments and bagpipes	-	31,579	-	214,563	-	23,919	-	270,061
Cabinet organs	-	-	80	8,715	3	174	83	8,889
Pipe organs	1	981	5	15,226	-	-	6	16,207
Parts of organs(value)	-	57	-	36,120	-	297	-	36,474
Pianofortes	13	6,000	1,347	269,136	43	27,994	1,403	303,130
Pianos, parts of (value)	-	12,908	-	253,737	-	13,766	-	280,411
Piano and organ parts (when imported by manufacturers of keys, actions, hammers, etc.)(value only)	-	25,707	-	76,051	-	47,728	-	149,486
Phonographs, gramophones and finished parts(value)	-	27,336	-	793,108	-	27,681	-	848,125
Cylinders and records for phonographs, etc.(value)	-	2,457	-	28,955	-	2,974	-	34,386
Other musical instruments n.o.p. (value only)	-	21,173	-	278,726	-	221,391	-	521,290
Total value of Imports	-	128,198	-	1,974,337	-	365,924	-	2,468,459

Exports.- The quantity and value of goods exported being the produce of Canada are shown by countries for the calendar year 1926 in table 11. The total value of exports increased from \$876,803 in 1925 to \$1,275,701 in 1926, a gain over the preceding year of \$398,898. Organs of all kinds had a total value of \$265,731 in 1926 compared with a value of \$307,403 in 1925. Pianos exported increased from \$187,781 in 1925 to \$203,567 in 1926. All other musical instruments and parts, n.o.p. also show an increased export valuation over 1925, the value being \$381,618 in 1925 as compared with \$806,403 in 1926.

Table 11.- Exports of Musical Instruments and Parts, by Countries, 1925 and 1926.

Articles Exported by Countries	1925		1926	
	Number	Value \$	Number	Value \$
Organs, all kinds:-				
United Kingdom	99	11,085	118	11,972
United States	33	259,137	25	223,814
Australia	27	4,054	43	6,318
British South Africa	138	12,751	121	11,043
Newfoundland	95	3,666	138	7,430
New Zealand	19	2,852	9	1,291
Other Countries	25	13,858	37	3,863
Pianos:-				
United Kingdom	116	35,559	33	10,916
United States	81	27,515	62	23,008
Australia	143	42,040	108	34,747
British South Africa	19	3,367	45	8,174
Newfoundland	18	3,864	14	3,116
New Zealand	237	64,328	456	110,634
Other Countries	28	11,108	46	12,972
All other musical instruments and parts, n.o.p. (value only) -				
United Kingdom	-	66,609	-	24,797
United States	-	38,112	-	29,116
Australia	-	191,593	-	277,254
British South Africa	-	1,330	-	3,935
Newfoundland	-	6,857	-	7,767
New Zealand	-	55,995	-	64,197
Other countries	-	21,122	-	399,337
Total value of exports by countries	-		-	
United Kingdom	-	113,253	-	47,685
United States	-	324,764	-	275,938
Australia	-	237,687	-	318,319
British South Africa	-	17,448	-	23,152
Newfoundland	-	14,387	-	18,313
New Zealand	-	123,176	-	176,122
Other Countries	-	46,088	-	416,172
Grand Total value of Exports	-	876,803	-	1,275,701



APPENDIXMANUFACTURERS OF PIANOS AND ORGANSNova Scotia

Amherst Pianos, Ltd.

Amherst.

Quebec

La Compagnie d'Orgues Canadiennes Ltd.

50 rue Laframboise

St. Hyacinthe.

Casavant Freres, Ltee.

St. Hyacinthe.

J. Oscar Craig

20 St. Viateur Est., Montreal.

J.H. D'Avignon

144 rue St. Catherine E. Montreal.

(La Manufacture de Pianos et

(D.J. Langelier, Prop) Phonographes, Ltee.

Pointe-aux-Trembles

Adelard Lesage

Ste. Therese de Blainville.

Senecal and Quidoz

Ste. Therese de Blainville.

Willis &amp; Co. Ltd. (H.O.)

580 St. Catherine W., Montreal.

(Factory)

Ste. Therese de Blainville.

Ontario

Woodstock Pipe Organ Builders Ltd.

Wilson and Dundas St., Woodstock.

The Accordion Factory.

807 Simpson St., Fort William.

L.E. Morel.

128 Vine Avenue, Toronto, 9.

National Piano Co. Ltd.

15 Bloor West, Toronto, 5.

Nordheimer Piano and Music Co. Ltd.

220 Yonge St., Toronto.

Thomas Organ and Piano Co. Ltd.

280 Brant St., Woodstock.

Weber Piano Co. Kingston Ltd.

27 Princess St., Kingston.

Williams Piano Co. Ltd.

Richmond St., Oshawa.

Bell Piano and Organ Co. Ltd.

108 Garden St. Guelph.

Doherty Pianos, Ltd.

East St., Clinton.

The Dominion Organ &amp; Piano Co. Ltd.

Temperance St., Bowmanville.

Evans Bros. Piano and Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Ingersoll.

Gerhard Heintzman Ltd.

75 Sherbourne St., Toronto.

Heintzman and Co. Ltd.

195 Yonge St. Toronto.

Edward Lye and Sons.

12 St. Nicholas, Toronto.

Mason and Risch Ltd.

230 Yonge St., Toronto.

Sherlock Manning Piano and Organ Co.

Elm and Pine Sts., London.

British Columbia

Edmund Piano Co.

Carnarvon St., New Westminster.

John Guy.

1458-7th Ave. W. Vancouver.

MANUFACTURERS OF PHONOGRAPHSQuebec

Victor Talking Machine Co. of Canada Ltd.

33 Lenoir St. Montreal.

The Compo Co. Ltd.

131-18th Ave. Lachine.

Ontario

Brunswick-Balke Collender Co.

Hanna Ave., Toronto.

Columbia Phonograph Co. Ltd. (H.O.)

51 St. Paul W., Montreal.

(Factory)

22 Front St. W., Toronto.

Pollock-Welker, Ltd.

480 Victoria St., Kitchener.

Gunn-Son. Ola Co. Ltd.

Alfred St., Wingham.

National Cabinet Co. Ltd.

465 King W., Toronto.

The Phonola Co. of Canada Ltd.

Elm St.

MANUFACTURERS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MATERIALSOntario

Acme Piano String Co.

50 Peter St., Toronto.

Wm. Allen

455 King St. W., Toronto.

Robt. Barrett

Elm St., London.

D.H. Best.

520 King St. W., Toronto.

W. Bohne &amp; Co.

516 W. Richmond St. Toronto.

The Griffin Foundry Co.

22 Ruskinson St., Guelph.

The Otto Higel Co. Ltd.

620 King St. W., Toronto.

J.H. Loose and Sons, Ltd.

239-251 Sorauren Ave., Toronto 3.

Sterling Actions and Keys Ltd.

24 Adelaide St. Toronto.

