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CANADA
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES.

**The Manufacturing Industries
of Canada, 1923.**

REPRINTED FROM THE CANADA YEAR BOOK, 1925.

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THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA, 1923.

1.—Evolution of Canadian Manufactures.

Manufacture is defined as the operation of making wares from raw materials by the hands, by tools or by machinery, thus adding, in the phraseology of the 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 statistics of Table 7 of the Trade and Commerce section of the 1920 Year Book, which shows 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, 1925, amounted in value to \$430,222,448, and exports of “partly manufactured” products to \$161,376,031.

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, and 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 sixties and the seventies 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 to be 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 fifties 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 1924 the rate was 22.9 p.c. and in 1925 23.3 p.c. 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 nineties, the growth of Canadian manufacturing industry was not particularly rapid, 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; the prices of commodities commenced to rise, while the industries generally shared in the advantages of the great growing

¹ On this subject, see also the commencement of the subsection on External Trade.

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 product 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 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 value 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. It would appear, speaking generally, that manufacturing industry has made some recovery from the great depression of 1921 and that the rather low statistics for that year and for 1922 were not more representative of normal conditions in Canadian manufacturing industries than were the extremely high figures of 1920. During the early months of 1924 the general outlook was good, but expectations of greater activity were not fulfilled during the second and third quarters, and final statistics for that year will probably show little change from those of 1923. The outlook for 1925 is for a slight improvement.

2.—Statistics of Manufactures.

1.—Historical Statistics since 1871.

The growth of large-scale production in manufactures during the past fifty 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 on Canadian prices before 1890 prevents any detailed comparison of the purchasing power of the average wages of the worker of 1870 and of the employee of the present.

The Censuses of 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 so recognized for census purposes if it did not employ at least five persons, either in the establishment itself or as piece-workers employed out of it. This, however, did not apply to cheese and butter factories nor to certain mineral industries. The 1911 instructions stated that every factory in operation during the whole or part of 1910, and employing five or more persons, was to make a full report. All flour mills, 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, saw-mills, 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 abandoned and an annual "census of industry" substituted therefor. (See first annual report of the Dominion Statistician, pp. 30-36).

In the census of industry for 1917, the limit of output was withdrawn and all establishments reporting to the 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 1923 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.

Censuses of Manufactures in Recent Years.—The census of manufactures has since 1917 been taken annually 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 1924 for the years 1917 to 1923.

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 new Canadian index number of wholesale prices, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was 248·2 in 1920, as compared with 213·2 in 1919, 207·8 in 1918, 174·6 in 1917 and 115·6 in 1915. In 1921, however, there was a great decline to 177·3—a decline of approximately 28·6 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 physical production. In 1923 the index number was 153·0—an increase of less than 1 p.c. over 1922 and a drop of 11 p.c. from 1921 prices. 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 has resulted from larger quantities. (See Table 3).

In Table 1 are presented statistics showing by provinces the development of Canadian manufacturing industries during the half-century from 1870 to 1923. Particularly notable is the increase in the manufactures of British Columbia from \$2,900,000 in 1880 to \$176,000,000 in 1923, and of Manitoba from \$3,400,000 in 1880 to \$97,000,000 in 1923. Saskatchewan also shows an increase from \$2,400,000 in 1905 to \$34,000,000 in 1923 and Alberta from \$5,000,000 in 1905 to \$54,000,000 in 1923. Thus the West is rapidly becoming an important contributor to Canadian manufacturing production.

¹ The 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 22,642 establishments recorded in 1923.

HISTORICAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES

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1.—Historical Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, 1870-1923. (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	40,851,009	124,907,846	96,709,927	221,617,773
Nova Scotia.....	4,912	6,041,966	15,595	3,176,266	5,806,257	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	49,591,995	114,706,799
1880.							
Canada.....	49,722	165,302,623	254,935	59,429,002	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	42,098,291	104,662,291
Ontario.....	23,070	80,950,847	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	1,652,968	2,926,784
The Territories....	24	104,500	83	35,425	79,751	116,187	195,938
1890.							
Canada.....	75,964	353,213,000	369,595	100,415,350	250,759,292	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	14,905,913	30,968,392
New Brunswick....	5,429	15,821,855	26,675	5,970,914	12,501,453	11,348,202	23,849,655
Quebec.....	23,054	116,974,615	116,753	30,461,315	80,712,496	66,747,087	147,459,583
Ontario.....	32,151	175,972,021	166,322	49,730,359	127,737,371	111,504,555	239,241,926
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	11,999,923
The Territories....	375	1,713,179	1,081	425,153	846,017	981,293	1,827,310
1890.		(Establishments with five hands and over.)					
Canada.....	14,065	-	272,033	79,234,311	-	-	368,696,723
1900.							
Canada.....	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	1,007,660	2,326,708
Nova Scotia.....	1,188	34,586,416	23,284	5,613,571	13,161,077	10,431,436	23,952,513
New Brunswick....	919	20,741,170	22,158	5,748,990	10,814,014	10,158,466	20,972,470
Quebec.....	4,845	142,403,407	110,329	36,550,655	86,679,779	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	11,454	5,466,538	7,246,684	12,201,094	19,447,778
1905.							
Canada.....	12,547	833,916,155	383,920	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	251,730,182	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	-	-	37,706,740
1910.							
Canada.....	19,218	1,247,583,609	515,203	241,008,416	601,509,018	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	79,596,341	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.....	6,584	326,946,925	158,207	69,432,967	184,374,053	166,527,603	350,901,656
Ontario.....	8,001	595,394,608	238,817	117,645,784	297,580,125	282,230,100	579,810,225
Manitoba.....	439	47,941,540	17,325	10,912,866	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	18,788,855
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	-	283,311,505	791,943,433	589,603,792	1,381,547,225
P. E. Island.....	261	1,841,690	-	543,954	1,499,066	1,087,757	2,556,823
Nova Scotia.....	781	125,754,562	-	17,175,818	36,194,004	33,151,815	69,345,819
New Brunswick....	630	45,970,488	-	8,767,230	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	410,670,537	304,861,302	715,541,839
Manitoba.....	499	94,690,750	-	13,389,569	38,529,386	21,952,060	60,481,446
Saskatchewan.....	238	14,736,860	-	2,440,062	7,417,166	5,938,040	13,355,206
Alberta.....	282	41,198,897	-	4,791,281	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

¹ These statistics are not available by provinces.

² For 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, 1870-1923¹—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.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1917.							
Canada	22,838	2,696,154,030	621,694	509,382,027	1,541,687,416	1,332,180,767	2,873,268,183
P. E. Island.....	418	2,225,482	1,588	693,149	3,088,718	1,816,986	4,905,704
Nova Scotia.....	1,387	128,052,239	25,814	19,177,657	102,456,085	58,751,437	161,207,522
New Brunswick.....	987	64,010,777	20,201	13,192,740	32,466,048	27,996,000	60,462,048
Quebec.....	7,193	793,589,489	191,969	143,291,802	385,486,685	306,539,787	782,026,472
Ontario.....	9,471	1,802,675,630	306,270	264,442,393	795,095,511	685,063,845	1,480,159,356
Manitoba.....	816	95,530,457	20,055	17,381,806	69,884,350	45,062,533	114,947,383
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	26,405,121	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	3,739,169	71	118,801	26,403	336,786	363,189
1918.							
Canada	22,910	2,926,815,424	618,305	582,457,488	1,829,049,369	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	126,563,220	23,909	20,475,961	97,667,282	57,838,599	147,505,881
New Brunswick.....	909	72,783,411	18,443	13,338,342	39,222,984	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	1,460,384,637	307,283	300,963,759	974,277,838	760,245,667	1,734,523,505
Manitoba.....	786	96,382,644	20,289	19,740,123	88,545,136	45,096,245	133,641,381
Saskatchewan.....	577	35,435,976	6,348	6,705,910	28,394,369	15,900,874	44,295,238
Alberta.....	638	58,284,599	8,457	8,857,536	53,159,734	24,747,604	77,907,338
British Columbia.....	1,188	237,645,059	41,605	48,119,819	104,023,957	102,038,534	206,062,491
Yukon.....	14	3,633,729	59	102,909	20,834	236,548	257,382
1919.							
Canada	23,249	3,095,025,799	611,008	618,463,139	1,780,629,849	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	128,280,266
New Brunswick.....	938	87,428,854	22,262	17,710,448	51,643,683	43,647,735	95,291,408
Quebec.....	7,551	906,421,665	186,202	172,373,664	496,716,322	438,879,496	935,595,818
Ontario.....	9,626	1,516,458,331	291,740	304,314,348	894,055,235	732,279,292	1,626,334,527
Manitoba.....	777	101,709,099	21,963	24,538,634	83,948,482	50,398,862	133,270,041
Saskatchewan.....	625	30,635,353	7,240	8,789,389	32,167,014	19,038,862	51,205,876
Alberta.....	664	60,233,769	10,802	12,837,805	52,885,069	34,039,386	86,924,455
British Columbia.....	1,263	260,652,116	46,034	57,067,542	94,091,505	132,095,198	226,186,703
Yukon.....	11	3,552,048	33	59,064	16,426	155,260	171,686
1920.							
Canada	23,351	3,371,949,653	609,586	732,120,585	2,085,271,649	1,686,978,408	3,772,250,057
P. E. Island.....	384	2,734,719	1,327	888,121	4,164,223	2,221,746	6,385,969
Nova Scotia.....	1,388	141,549,856	23,834	26,127,781	85,724,785	63,274,708	148,990,493
New Brunswick.....	928	105,671,688	19,241	19,505,048	60,812,641	46,910,331	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	300,784	369,846,193	1,071,843,374	822,570,783	1,894,414,157
Manitoba.....	773	112,896,616	24,481	33,357,872	92,729,271	65,492,637	158,221,908
Saskatchewan.....	639	31,727,162	7,182	10,249,392	34,894,105	24,655,529	59,549,634
Alberta.....	722	61,063,132	11,387	15,903,609	56,139,646	32,466,428	88,606,074
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,367	219,991,887	35,132	50,413,414	125,405,084	111,692,821	237,097,905
1921.							
Canada	22,235	3,190,026,358	456,076	518,785,137	1,366,893,685	1,209,143,244	2,576,037,029
P. E. Island.....	339	2,308,216	893	525,488	2,516,415	1,356,940	3,873,355
Nova Scotia.....	1,208	105,254,364	4,521	14,400,509	41,099,835	36,384,726	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	390,119,293	361,964,897	752,084,190
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	14,851	19,945,727	60,506,556	45,431,304	106,027,860
Saskatchewan.....	600	30,265,504	4,343	5,677,449	25,589,403	15,092,337	40,681,740
Alberta.....	709	55,685,908	8,227	10,072,714	33,912,502	26,152,276	60,064,778
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,236	209,309,521	25,094	31,951,397	76,093,617	74,396,795	150,490,412
1922.							
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	828,540	2,621,443	1,787,569	4,409,012
Nova Scotia.....	1,163	106,647,616	4,286	12,192,652	38,003,168	29,985,794	67,988,962
New Brunswick.....	897	82,230,895	14,351	12,201,014	38,059,376	26,821,281	64,880,657
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	275,559,006	678,746,675	617,752,828	1,296,499,503
Manitoba.....	781	88,779,517	14,188	18,274,012	54,650,661	41,326,416	95,957,084
Saskatchewan.....	614	31,101,612	4,196	5,618,174	22,450,061	16,357,481	38,807,532
Alberta.....	672	55,514,624	7,461	9,493,543	30,306,395	22,815,091	53,119,486
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,264	210,323,379	27,572	32,095,704	81,203,970	71,313,880	152,517,850

¹ Statistics of the construction and custom and repair industries were not collected for 1922 and 1923; 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.

1.—Historical Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, 1870-1923—concluded.

(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.
1923.	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....	22,642	3,350,322,959	525,267	571,470,028	1,470,140,139	1,311,025,375	2,781,165,514
P. E. Island.....	368	2,821,440	2,745	626,693	2,766,092	1,696,729	4,462,821
Nova Scotia.....	1,193	106,947,436	17,179	13,226,378	50,103,942	31,880,906	81,984,848
New Brunswick....	872	84,563,968	16,221	12,868,164	40,181,251	29,932,755	70,114,006
Quebec.....	7,142	1,009,898,982	163,622	164,356,082	396,714,471	414,388,925	811,103,396
Ontario.....	9,549	1,775,493,340	262,770	307,866,314	779,943,613	671,939,605	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	29,891,835	4,105	5,384,958	19,333,620	15,004,191	34,337,811
Alberta.....	723	61,659,305	8,767	10,633,705	31,612,377	22,725,424	54,337,801
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,345	216,619,970	35,042	38,113,250	93,511,680	82,095,312	175,606,992

2.—Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, 1917-1923.¹

(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.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....	22,838	2,696,154,030	621,694	509,382,027	1,541,087,416	1,332,180,767	2,873,268,183
Vegetable products.	3,816	274,722,765	61,288	44,780,329	365,483,923	181,072,143	546,556,066
Animal products....	5,486	207,165,245	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	115,739,096	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	357,688,333	334,616,810	692,305,143
Non-ferrous metals.	296	69,421,911	18,220	15,898,890	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	99,068,092	131,381,995	230,450,087
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,272	449,481,864	37,949	35,422,540	30,967,785	94,438,064	125,405,849
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
Vegetable products.	3,824	310,556,340	63,197	49,788,771	409,813,120	188,009,655	597,822,775
Animal products....	5,493	225,949,731	51,085	40,970,545	348,773,348	131,220,539	479,993,887
Textile products....	1,394	232,678,413	82,144	54,754,968	182,529,695	137,903,308	320,433,003
Wood and paper....	7,281	599,594,273	150,732	130,348,989	168,154,574	282,110,061	450,264,635
Iron and its products.....	1,397	631,390,223	127,246	148,361,634	393,204,670	330,388,308	723,592,978
Non-ferrous metals.	286	78,075,726	17,741	17,635,814	40,988,990	38,406,413	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.....	1,437	517,290,230	48,829	53,358,348	50,807,069	137,970,690	188,777,759
1919.							
Canada.....	23,249	3,095,025,799	611,005	618,463,139	1,780,629,840	1,509,870,745	3,290,500,585
Vegetable products.	3,964	336,730,861	69,780	62,545,616	497,887,117	199,785,015	697,672,132
Animal products....	5,433	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	163,841,996	377,124,717
Wood and paper....	7,623	707,052,570	166,176	157,240,646	215,115,868	359,322,951	574,433,819
Iron and its products.....	1,523	611,291,790	129,157	162,103,816	249,399,965	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	49,168,100	94,567,160
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,417	552,235,240	49,569	57,164,562	60,276,844	145,664,316	205,941,160

¹ See foot-note to Table 1 on opposite page

2.—Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, 1917-1923¹—concluded.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Industrial Groups.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-employees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1920.							
Canada.....	23,351	3,371,940,653	609,586	732,120,585	2,085,271,649	1,686,978,408	3,772,350,057
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	221,792,457	48,687	54,291,606	400,496,354	152,995,130	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....	7,867	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	349,642,666	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.....	1,484	583,228,146	42,678	56,179,594	52,853,767	141,420,637	194,274,404
1921.							
Canada.....	22,235	3,190,026,358	456,076	518,785,137	1,366,893,685	1,209,143,344	2,576,037,029
Vegetable products.	3,946	360,945,194	61,161	63,130,893	364,123,395	205,448,326	569,571,721
Animal products....	5,051	200,697,527	45,726	48,124,667	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	775,207,859	111,322	131,089,861	203,856,170	283,260,565	487,116,735
Iron and its products.....	1,138	575,680,424	77,080	98,363,983	194,725,179	187,672,905	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	16,192,457	43,108,870	45,495,135	88,604,005
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,434	585,233,366	29,508	39,494,554	29,842,728	118,530,675	148,373,403
1922.							
Canada.....	22,541	3,244,302,410	474,430	510,431,312	1,283,774,723	1,198,434,407	2,482,209,130
Vegetable products	4,355	371,361,682	63,217	64,424,922	330,589,052	206,946,749	537,535,801
Animal products....	5,118	201,829,414	49,595	49,633,679	264,078,631	107,473,382	371,552,013
Textile products....	1,709	268,065,238	88,048	76,224,361	153,066,593	155,493,510	308,560,103
Wood and paper....	6,983	761,188,396	118,462	132,084,914	206,682,820	283,131,962	489,814,782
Iron and its products.....	1,040	526,109,953	74,588	90,605,157	168,282,265	163,302,638	331,584,903
Non-ferrous metals.	325	102,208,275	18,222	21,451,629	30,861,895	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	47,039,926	48,904,259	95,944,185
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,447	656,822,508	25,748	31,731,505	19,796,279	115,276,950	135,073,229
1923.							
Canada.....	22,642	3,380,322,950	525,267	571,470,028	1,470,140,139	1,311,025,375	2,781,165,514
Vegetable products.	4,427	385,725,299	65,395	67,441,626	337,790,150	209,884,136	547,674,286
Animal products....	5,078	203,000,471	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	334,439,196
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	256,417,991	209,541,556	465,959,547
Non-ferrous metals.	333	106,644,467	21,409	25,015,665	42,775,264	45,424,062	88,199,326
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,091	243,519,222	24,978	29,280,591	69,302,684	74,673,276	143,975,960
Chemicals and allied products....	475	126,537,481	15,149	18,433,679	54,638,062	56,606,094	111,244,156
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,546	674,289,604	27,675	34,414,956	21,966,080	127,596,113	149,562,193

¹ See note to Table 1.

Volume of Manufacturing Production in Recent Years.—An investigation of the greatest importance, especially as applied to a period when values are rapidly changing, is that of the volume of manufacturing production as distinguished from its value. This is, however, a difficult as well as an important subject of research, particularly on account of the constant changes in the commodities manufactured and in their relative proportions. It is, however, a subject on which tentative conclusions are better than none, and accordingly an estimate of the volume of manufactured commodities in recent years has been attempted in Table 3, 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 numbers 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 be 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, and the recovery in the volume of production in 1922 and 1923, in spite of diminished values.

3.—Volume of Manufacturing Production, 1917-1923.

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 Commodi- ties.	Percentage relative to 1917.	
1917.....	\$				
1917.....	2,873,268,183	100-00	175-5	100-00	100-00
1918.....	3,289,764,146	114-49	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

2.—Summary of Recent Manufacturing Statistics.

(NOTE.—For the scheme of reports issued annually on the manufacturing industries by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the reader is referred to the subsection "The Dominion Bureau of Statistics" in the present volume, dealing with the organization of the bureau and its publications.)

According to the census of 1923, there were in Canada 22,642 manufacturing establishments, distributed throughout the nine provinces and Yukon Territory. The total number of employees was 525,267, the amount of capital invested \$3,380,322,950 and the output was valued at \$2,781,165,514. As compared with statistics of 1917, there was a decrease of 15.5 p.c. in the number of employees, an increase of over 25 p.c. in the amount of capital invested, and a decrease of over 3 p.c. in the value of products.

Statistics for recent years.—In Table 4 are given summary statistics of the manufactures of Canada for the years 1921 to 1923.

4.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, 1921-1923.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Items.	1921.	1922.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) p.c., 1921-22.	1923.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) p.c., 1922-23.
Establishments.....No.	22,235	22,541	+ 1.4	22,642	+ 0.4
Capital.....\$	3,190,026,358	3,244,302,410	+ 1.7	3,380,322,950	+ 4.2
Average capital per establishment.....\$	143,469	143,929	+ 0.3	149,295	+ 3.7
Employees on salaries.....No.	74,873	76,040	+ 1.6	78,273	+ 2.9
Salaries.....\$	136,874,992	136,219,171	- 0.5	142,738,681	+ 4.8
Average salary.....\$	1,828	1,791	- 2.0	1,824	+ 1.8
Employees on wages.....No.	381,203	398,390	+ 4.5	446,994	+ 12.2
Wages.....\$	381,910,145	374,212,141	- 2.0	428,731,347	+ 14.6
Average wage.....\$	1,002	939	- 6.3	959	+ 2.1
Cost of materials.....\$	1,366,893,685	1,283,774,723	- 6.1	1,470,140,139	+ 14.5
Average cost of materials per establishment.....\$	61,475	56,953	- 7.4	64,930	+ 14.0
Value added in manufacture.\$	1,209,143,344	1,198,434,407	- 0.9	1,311,025,375	+ 9.4
Value of products.....\$	2,576,037,029	2,482,209,130	- 3.6	2,781,165,514	+ 12.0
Average value products per establishment.....\$	115,885	110,120	- 5.0	122,832	+ 11.5
Piece-workers ¹No.	11,777	6,095	- 48.3	8,642	+ 41.8
Earnings of piece-workers ¹ ...\$	2,468,231	1,284,437	- 47.1	1,627,055	+ 26.7

¹ Not included in general statistics of number of employees or earnings.

Value of Products.—The gross value of manufactured products for 1923 was reported as \$2,781,165,514; the cost of materials was \$1,470,140,139, leaving \$1,311,025,375 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 \$1,311,025,375 added by manufacture.

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 during 1923 was \$2,828,679,853, a figure obtained by adding the value of manufactured products in 1923 to the value of the imports of manufactured and partly manufac-

tured goods during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924, and deducting the value of the corresponding exports for the same period. Vegetable and iron products led the other groups in the value of finished goods made available for consumption. The large amount of vegetable products available for consumption was due to the large production, as the imports and exports were nearly in balance, while iron and steel products, in addition to a large production, showed an excess of imports over exports of more than \$100,000,000.

5.—Consumption of Manufactured Products, by Groups, 1923.

NOTE.—Statistics of manufacturing production are for the calendar year 1923. Imports and exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods are for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924.

Groups of Industries.	Value of manufactured products.	Manufactured and partly manufactured goods.		Value of products available for consumption.
		Value of imports.	Value of exports.	
Total.....	\$ 2,781,165,514	\$ 639,343,645	\$ 591,829,306	\$ 2,828,679,853
Vegetable products.....	547,674,286	121,902,560	109,830,444	559,746,402
Animal products.....	384,085,815	20,389,040	82,446,370	322,028,485
Textile products.....	334,439,196	133,559,480	5,010,948	462,987,728
Wood and paper.....	556,025,035	40,055,362	250,033,396	346,047,001
Iron and its products.....	465,959,547	168,036,499	66,890,955	567,105,091
Non-ferrous metals.....	88,199,326	40,506,796	34,905,833	93,800,289
Non-metallic minerals.....	143,975,960	40,626,253	9,005,603	175,596,610
Chemicals and allied products.....	111,244,156	26,088,041	11,025,152	126,307,045
Miscellaneous industries.....	149,562,193	48,179,614	22,680,605	175,061,202

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 year 1923 in Table 6.

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 was 24.4 p.c. of the output of Canadian manufacturing concerns, as compared with an output of 9.7 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 13.9 p.c. of the total for all industries in the case of the food group and 10.5 p.c. for the clothing group. The clothing industries maintained a larger number of employees on the payroll, in spite of the fact that a smaller output was recorded than in the food industries, this apparent anomaly being perhaps accounted for by the greater prevalence of female employment in the clothing industries. As compared with the total industrial payrolls, the employment in the food and clothing groups was 12.1 p.c. and 13.4 p.c. respectively. The position of the manufacturing industries of Canada according to the purpose classification is shown in Table 6.

6.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, classified according to the Principal Purpose of the Products, 1923.

(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.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total	23,642	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	77,293	69,336,584	495,485,972	182,097,169	677,583,141
Breadstuffs.....	3,756	131,113,677	30,967	31,552,246	180,406,876	77,483,686	257,890,562
Fish.....	938	24,027,549	15,447	3,769,914	15,331,193	10,043,570	25,374,763
Nuts, fruits and vegetables.....	259	25,893,748	4,530	3,503,950	14,409,498	9,728,720	24,138,218
Meats.....	108	53,692,918	10,066	12,901,443	108,483,871	30,846,871	139,330,742
Milk products.....	3,007	39,120,207	10,159	9,935,414	94,845,862	25,274,528	120,120,390
Oils and fats.....	8	797,414	110	132,444	254,667	340,664	595,331
Sugar.....	23	46,118,595	2,481	3,436,791	62,614,400	15,521,541	78,135,941
Infusions.....	56	11,951,033	1,757	2,044,691	12,478,443	5,740,731	18,219,174
Miscellaneous.....	72	13,049,144	1,776	2,059,691	6,661,162	7,116,858	13,778,020
Drink and tobacco	520	109,441,567	14,081	14,471,362	32,859,736	68,500,186	101,359,932
Beverages, alcoholic..	61	54,520,432	3,509	4,865,008	11,560,846	21,925,862	33,486,708
Beverages, non-alcoholic.....	311	10,572,802	1,883	2,040,919	3,347,422	4,685,792	8,033,214
Tobacco.....	148	44,348,333	8,689	7,565,435	17,951,478	41,888,532	59,840,010
Clothing	2,032	191,932,116	83,124	76,858,924	131,566,228	137,373,130	268,939,358
Boots and shoes.....	196	45,504,704	19,307	18,339,428	29,865,471	34,156,177	64,021,648
Fur goods.....	245	11,529,824	3,002	3,357,176	6,876,825	6,197,971	13,074,796
Garments and personal furnishings.....	638	65,608,437	32,334	31,192,638	58,309,005	50,918,529	109,227,534
Gloves and mitts.....	56	3,117,241	1,574	1,192,225	2,017,094	1,847,568	3,864,662
Hats and caps.....	108	6,188,303	3,250	3,370,959	5,189,647	5,187,961	10,377,608
Knitted goods.....	153	45,073,368	14,755	11,261,851	24,344,350	23,177,226	47,521,576
Waterproofs.....	15	820,013	192	208,561	394,267	452,550	846,817
Miscellaneous.....	621	14,090,226	8,710	7,936,086	4,569,569	15,435,148	20,004,717
Personal utilities	358	46,847,531	10,301	11,934,908	21,578,596	24,683,219	46,261,815
Jewelry and time-pieces.....	103	9,954,743	2,729	3,641,277	3,987,635	6,246,243	10,233,878
Recreational supplies.	98	15,566,471	3,681	4,053,300	5,581,294	6,630,997	12,212,291
Personal utilities, n.e.s.....	157	21,326,317	3,891	4,235,331	12,009,667	11,805,979	23,815,646
House furnishings	585	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	214,335,369	37,748	50,641,177	140,518,004	86,573,861	227,091,865
Producers' materials	5,859	1,194,469,979	171,513	189,540,284	498,382,495	436,047,291	844,429,786
Farm materials.....	18	3,616,001	329	310,441	831,470	655,774	1,487,244
Manufacturers' materials.....	989	822,112,396	97,558	112,665,510	257,389,027	272,353,099	529,742,126
Building materials....	4,473	324,001,034	61,700	64,876,755	122,235,836	141,123,702	263,359,538
General materials....	379	44,740,548	11,926	11,687,569	27,926,162	21,914,716	49,840,878
Industrial equipment	2,332	1,093,181,458	81,698	98,500,993	171,172,490	256,679,961	427,852,451
Farming equipment..	74	92,317,188	7,800	9,118,799	11,600,840	14,460,719	26,061,559
Manufacturing equipment.....	158	52,676,670	8,923	11,160,107	9,424,104	21,569,534	30,993,638
Trading equipment....	193	6,247,713	1,543	2,093,388	982,941	4,492,738	5,475,679
Service equipment....	181	29,223,731	4,482	5,065,692	8,205,888	13,464,309	21,669,897
Light, heat and power	1,176	784,131,717	33,853	42,175,305	86,650,255	142,254,252	228,904,507
General equipment....	550	128,584,439	25,097	28,887,702	54,308,762	60,438,409	114,747,171
Miscellaneous	153	28,933,924	4,333	4,531,123	15,618,901	12,013,064	27,631,965

The Forty Leading Industries.—The pulp and paper industry, the third most important industry in 1921, in point of value of gross production, and the second in 1922, is seen in Table 7 to have been the leading industry in Canada in 1923. Its gross production during that year was \$184,414,675, or almost \$30,000,000 more than that of the flour and grist-milling industry, which shows a total gross value of products of \$154,895,991. Saw-milling, which in 1921 and 1922 was ranked in fourth place, was Canada's third leading industry in 1923, with a production of \$139,894,677, slightly more than \$1,500,000 greater than that of the slaughtering and meat-packing industry. Some interesting comparisons may be made between the various industries with regard to the relations between capital invested or cost of materials and the gross value of production.

7.—Principal Statistics of Forty Leading Industries, 1923.¹

(Arranged in order of the gross value of production.)

No.	Industries.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital Invested.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
		No.	\$	\$	\$
1	Pulp and paper.....	110	417,611,678	71,322,722	184,414,675
2	Flour and grist-mills.....	1,387	60,556,587	128,473,059	154,895,991
3	Saw-mills.....	2,883	155,638,059	73,325,718	139,894,677
4	Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	76	53,058,776	107,788,344	138,218,979
5	Butter and cheese.....	2,982	31,768,316	84,932,404	106,405,412
6	Automobiles.....	10	60,146,195	71,851,633	96,614,176
7	Electric light and power.....	957	581,472,583	—	91,151,206
8	Cotton yarn and cloth.....	34	82,843,739	43,155,326	79,333,985
9	Sugar refineries.....	7	45,618,182	61,817,862	77,004,028
10	Castings and forgings.....	321	88,325,248	26,741,217	70,283,006
11	Railway and rolling stock.....	21	59,237,975	40,205,404	68,212,947
12	Rubber goods (including footwear).....	40	56,061,625	26,335,306	56,512,947
13	Electrical apparatus.....	108	65,077,942	26,257,361	51,360,400
14	Printing and publishing.....	677	41,924,581	12,749,351	49,558,471
15	Bread and other bakery products.....	1,980	28,231,856	24,287,282	48,859,478
16	Biscuits and confectionery.....	361	36,827,117	23,959,877	48,394,175
17	Hosiery, knit goods and gloves.....	153	45,073,368	24,344,350	47,521,576
18	Leather boots and shoes.....	186	30,533,591	23,295,678	45,596,012
19	Petroleum refining.....	14	60,288,861	36,435,306	45,571,506
20	Steel and rolled products.....	22	82,880,333	27,230,862	44,715,176
21	Woodworking, sash and door factories.....	793	43,317,824	24,535,574	43,821,683
22	Clothing, women's factory.....	33	18,948,917	23,363,551	42,982,646
23	Cigars and cigarette tes.....	111	31,312,210	10,424,241	42,176,997
24	Clothing, men's factory.....	153	22,418,753	15,355,897	35,855,242
25	Printing and bookbinding.....	696	34,030,266	10,181,761	34,566,485
26	Sheet metal products.....	105	29,072,727	16,221,926	31,020,322
27	Breweries.....	52	38,384,708	9,846,130	29,060,243
28	Machinery.....	141	50,908,442	9,044,475	28,901,052
29	Furniture and upholstery.....	364	32,183,661	9,652,545	26,234,980
30	Agricultural implements.....	67	92,277,040	11,592,401	26,026,419
31	Men's furnishing goods.....	135	18,085,313	14,279,926	25,502,111
32	Fish-curing and packing.....	938	24,027,549	15,331,193	25,374,763
33	Acids, alkalis and salts.....	47	36,436,315	11,936,321	23,912,992
34	Leather tanneries.....	123	30,348,468	16,458,674	23,633,165
35	Automobile accessories.....	60	18,241,996	13,301,152	22,000,640
36	Paints, pigments and varnishes.....	57	20,806,909	10,754,273	21,553,158
37	Pig iron and ferro-alloys.....	4	31,675,780	15,698,259	21,355,595
38	Hardware and tools.....	106	18,388,722	6,600,835	20,320,224
39	Wire and wire goods.....	48	45,526,495	10,722,141	19,991,525
40	Gas lighting and heating.....	45	—	9,024,084	19,605,340
Total for forty leading industries.....		16,707	2,718,858,707	1,201,584,461	2,208,605,513
Total for all industries.....		22,642	3,380,322,950	1,470,140,139	2,781,165,514
Percentage of forty industries to total of all industries.....		73.79	80.43	81.73	79.41

¹ Similar tables for 1921 and 1922 appear on pp. 394-395 of the 1924 Year Book.

Establishments Classified according to Size.—The tendency of manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments, or the reverse, is a matter of interest from the standpoint of industrial organization.

In order to throw some light upon this subject, statistics are presented in Tables 8, 9, 10 and 11 of establishments grouped, first, according to value of products and secondly, according to number of employees. Of the 22,642 establishments reported as engaged in manufacturing industries in 1923, there were 475, or 2.1 p.c., whose products were valued at more than \$1,000,000 each. These 475 establishments produced 53 p.c. of the gross production. Details may be found in the tables below.

8.—Establishments and Total Production of Canadian Manufactures by Groups of Values, 1922 and 1923.

Groups of Values.	1922.			1923.		
	Number of Estab-lish-ments.	Total Production.	Average Production.	Number of Estab-lish-ments.	Total Production.	Average Production.
	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$
Under \$25,000.....	14,978	114,205,770	7,625	14,755	151,202,231	10,247
\$ 25,000 but under \$ 50,000..	2,401	85,075,807	35,433	2,530	89,541,088	35,391
50,000 " 100,000..	1,793	129,320,947	72,125	1,865	132,450,813	71,019
100,000 " 200,000..	1,355	191,675,689	141,458	1,368	192,644,341	140,821
200,000 " 500,000..	1,078	330,533,712	306,617	1,140	373,296,630	327,453
500,000 " 1,000,000..	516	363,341,076	704,149	509	367,968,289	722,923
1,000,000 " 5,000,000..	364	692,463,530	1,902,372	404	791,544,945	1,959,269
5,000,000 and over.....	56	575,592,599	10,278,439	71	682,517,177	9,612,918
Total.....	22,541	2,482,209,130	110,119	22,642	2,781,165,514	122,832

9.—Establishments and Total Production of Canadian Manufactures, by Provinces and Groups of Values, 1923.

Groups of Values. (000 omitted).	Prince Edward Island.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.	
	Estab-lishments.	Production.	Estab-lishments.	Production.	Estab-lishments.	Production.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Under \$25.....	332	2,016,698	951	14,313,150	634	4,054,258
\$ 25—\$ 50.....	20	682,769	103	3,501,645	81	2,811,660
50—100.....	10	691,307	64	4,454,375	56	4,061,737
100—200.....	4	512,557	32	4,816,745	46	6,850,554
200—500.....	2	559,490	27	8,097,795	32	10,550,712
500—1,000.....	—	—	7	4,529,398	11	7,893,228
1,000—5,000.....	—	—	6	18,152,576	11	17,981,811
5,000 and over.....	—	—	3	24,119,164	1	15,910,046
Total.....	368	4,462,821	1,193	81,984,848	872	70,114,006
	Quebec.		Ontario.		Manitoba.	
	Estab-lishments.	Production.	Estab-lishments.	Production.	Estab-lishments.	Production.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Under \$25.....	5,325	59,453,521	5,279	52,026,003	483	3,404,934
\$ 25—\$ 50.....	592	20,775,948	1,334	47,634,202	94	3,273,718
50—100.....	382	27,103,879	1,027	72,543,604	76	5,570,904
100—200.....	306	42,917,061	737	103,576,984	56	7,705,213
200—500.....	265	102,238,702	648	201,057,857	52	15,829,875
500—1,000.....	130	101,951,598	284	198,621,119	19	14,772,974
1,000—5,000.....	120	256,216,889	203	390,862,677	21	33,567,495
5,000 and over.....	22	200,445,798	37	385,560,862	2	13,209,418
Total.....	7,142	811,103,396	9,549	1,451,883,308	803	97,334,531
	Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	Estab-lishments.	Production.	Estab-lishments.	Production.	Estab-lishments.	Production.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Under \$25.....	505	3,294,577	501	4,780,788	745	7,858,302
\$ 25—\$ 50.....	60	2,005,527	84	3,006,147	162	5,849,472
50—100.....	42	2,906,277	58	3,997,488	150	11,121,247
100—200.....	23	3,301,485	34	4,539,080	130	18,424,662
200—500.....	7	2,246,574	27	8,070,656	80	24,644,969
500—1,000.....	5	3,123,952	9	6,989,858	44	30,086,162
1,000—5,000.....	3	4,257,709	9	17,876,899	31	52,628,889
5,000 and over.....	2	13,201,715	1	5,076,885	3	24,993,289
Total.....	647	34,337,811	723	54,337,801	1,345	175,606,992

10.—Number of Establishments and of Employees in Canadian Manufactures, grouped according to the number of Employees per Establishment, 1922 and 1923.

Number of Employees per Establishment.	1922.			1923.		
	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employees.	Average Number Employed.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employees.	Average Number Employed.
Fewer than 5 persons.....	14,853	27,837	1.8	13,156	23,632	1.7
5 to 20 persons.....	3,835	42,246	11.0	5,310	53,852	10.1
21 " 50 ".....	1,921	62,267	32.4	2,093	67,408	32.2
51 " 100 ".....	960	69,103	71.9	1,031	73,449	71.2
101 " 200 ".....	522	73,685	141.1	566	79,737	140.8
201 " 500 ".....	345	105,972	307.1	374	115,585	309.0
501 and over.....	105	93,320	888.7	112	112,447	1,004.0
Total.....	22,541	474,430	21.0	22,642	526,110	23.2

11.—Number of Establishments and of Employees in Canadian Manufactures, by Provinces, and the Number of Employees per Establishment, 1923.

Provinces.	Under 5 employees.	5-20.	20-50.	50-100.	100-200.	200-500.	500 and over.	Total.
Prince Edward Island—								
Establishments.....	212	121	33	2	—	—	—	368
Employees.....	412	1,285	927	121	—	—	—	2,745
Average per Establishment....	1.9	10.6	28.0	60.5	—	—	—	7.4
Nova Scotia—								
Establishments.....	631	408	97	38	10	7	2	1,193
Employees.....	2,410	4,099	2,973	2,750	1,275	2,080	1,592	17,179
Average per Establishment....	3.8	10.0	30.6	72.3	127.5	297.1	796.0	14.4
New Brunswick—								
Establishments.....	401	299	104	36	18	12	2	872
Employees.....	617	2,944	3,216	2,433	2,616	3,864	1,384	17,064
Average per Establishment....	1.5	9.8	30.9	67.3	145.3	322.0	692.0	19.6
Quebec—								
Establishments.....	4,800	1,236	510	275	157	123	41	7,142
Employees.....	6,273	12,811	16,520	19,671	22,532	40,535	45,280	163,622
Average per Establishment....	1.3	10.3	32.3	71.1	143.5	329.5	1,104.3	22.9
Ontario—								
Establishments.....	5,128	2,345	1,015	513	296	189	63	9,549
Employees.....	10,396	23,705	32,928	36,739	41,380	56,912	60,710	262,770
Average per Establishment....	2.2	10.1	32.4	71.6	139.7	301.1	963.6	27.5
Manitoba—								
Establishments.....	428	212	92	40	19	12	—	803
Employees.....	754	2,111	3,099	2,692	2,715	3,445	—	14,816
Average per Establishment....	1.7	9.9	33.6	67.3	142.8	287.0	—	18.4
Saskatchewan—								
Establishments.....	504	108	22	7	3	3	—	647
Employees.....	650	1,020	765	470	400	800	—	4,105
Average per Establishment....	1.2	9.4	34.7	67.1	133.3	266.6	—	6.3
Alberta—								
Establishments.....	472	165	49	24	8	4	1	723
Employees.....	831	1,465	1,487	1,666	1,035	1,234	1,049	8,767
Average per Establishment....	1.7	8.8	30.3	69.4	129.3	308.5	1,049.4	12.1
British Columbia—								
Establishments.....	580	416	171	96	55	24	3	1,345
Employees.....	1,289	4,412	5,493	6,917	7,784	6,715	2,432	35,042
Average per Establishment....	2.2	10.6	32.1	72.0	141.5	279.7	810.6	26.0

3.—Production by Groups and Industries.

One of the factors accelerating the progress of Canada is the possession of many natural resources favourable to industrial prosperity. 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, in addition, make an important contribution of raw material to the manufacturing industries of the Dominion. However, the industrial development of Canada was a matter of small beginnings and gradual growth in the face of difficulty over a period of many years. The comparatively small home market, restricted at the present time to a population of nine millions, a large part of it in scattered agricultural areas, is one of the

difficulties of the present 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. A classification based on the chief component material of the various products in 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 development.

The Vegetable Products Group.—With the exception of rubber 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 560 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 1923, productive capacity reached about 125,000 barrels per day, and during the crop year ended July 31, 1924, about 10,000,000 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, with similar products, is finding a ready sale in the Far East, where bread is being consumed to a greater extent than formerly. Other industries contributing largely to food manufacture are sugar refineries 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 represent a capital of over \$56,000,000 and give employment to about 11,700 workers.

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 other single industries in regard to the value of the products, and is now only surpassed by the pulp and paper, saw-milling and flour-milling industries. The leather industries 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 1923, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, representing a total capital of nearly \$31,000,000, with an annual output of \$45,600,000, and employing 14,043 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 as much from the point of view of achievement as of promise. In 1923 there were in existence 938 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 1923 to a total of over \$334,400,000, 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 two centuries hereditary skill has been developed. The imports of manufactured or partly manufactured textiles during the fiscal year ended Mar., 1924, were \$133,559,480, or 40 p.c. of the gross value of the manufactured product during the calendar year 1923.

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 141 plants in operation during 1923, 66 were engaged chiefly in manufacturing cloth, 19 in making yarns, 23 in making carpets and rugs and 33 in making miscellaneous woollen goods. The total value of woollen goods manufactured by the four classes of mills during 1923 amounted to \$33,472,000, as compared with \$29,063,000 in 1922.

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

Wood and Paper.—An outstanding feature of the general expansion of Canadian commerce since the opening of the century has been the change in the industries associated with forestry. Lumber output fluctuated greatly and 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 3,728,445,000 feet, valued at \$108,290,542, in 1923. In contrast with this is the progress in pulp and paper production. Forty years ago, there were in existence in Canada only 36 paper and 5 pulp mills. In 1923 there were 110 pulp and paper mills, consuming more than 3,200,000 cords of pulpwood a year and using hydro-electric energy to the extent of over 725,000 h.p. Production of wood pulp in 1917 was 1,464,308 tons and in 1923 2,475,904 tons. Production of newsprint in 1917 was 689,847 tons, in 1921, 805,114 tons, in 1923, 1,252,000 tons and in 1924, 1,353,000 tons. In the first eight months of 1925 the production was 988,764 tons, an increase of 8.9 p.c. over the same period of the preceding year. This was only some 14,000 tons less than the production of the United States, the world's largest producer.

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 and iron ore is obtained from Newfoundland. In Central Canada, particularly in Ontario, 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 the 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. Many plants now specialize in the large-scale production of special steels that depend for their successful utilization on the forging and heat-treating operations to which they are submitted.

Iron ore, which was imported largely from Newfoundland and the State of Minnesota, was ultimately treated in 1923 in 26 active furnaces and rolling mills, with a capital of \$82,880,333 and a gross production valued at \$66,070,771. There were, in the last year for which complete returns are available, no fewer than 1,000 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 \$552,272,800 and had a gross output valued at \$465,959,547. A great deal of this output is represented by agricultural implements for which there is a large domestic demand, by factory 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 and that of 1923 at \$96,614,176.

Non-Ferrous Metals.—During 1923 there were 333 plants in Canada manufacturing products from metals other than iron and steel. The aluminium, brass and copper products, electric apparatus and miscellaneous non-ferrous metal goods industries all showed increases over the previous year's production, but slightly offset by the decrease in the lead, tin and zinc products industry. Employment showed an increase from 18,222 in 1922 to 21,409 in 1923.

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.

A total of 108 plants was engaged during 1923 in manufacturing generators, motors, batteries, telephone and telegraph equipment, copper wires and cables, electric lamps, meters, vacuum cleaners and electrical fixtures of all kinds, of a total value of \$51,360,400. The development of cheap electrical 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.

Another industry of some importance consisted of 81 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 \$16,794,000, while the materials were worth \$7,549,000.

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 1923 produced almost 40 p.c. of the gross value of the entire production of the group. The 14 plants were located with a view to the 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 coasts 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 accelerated 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, providing 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 and 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, 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.

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 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. Noteworthy progress has been made in the output of calcium carbide, which can be readily marketed in countries dependent for their domestic manufacture on electrical energy derived from coal. Exports of this chemical, mainly to the United States, increased in value from \$161,000 in 1914 to \$2,358,000 in 1923. 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 1923 the output reached a total value of \$111,244,000. The products include commodities of such fundamental importance as fertilizers, calcium carbide, cyanamid, soap, paints, varnishes and wood distillates.

The principal statistics of each of the manufacturing industries of Canada during 1923 are presented in Table 12.

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

No.	Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
	Canada.....	22,642	3,380,322,950	61,677	16,596	142,738,681
	TOTALS BY GROUPS.					
1	Vegetable products.....	4,427	385,725,299	8,454	2,233	19,884,124
2	Animal products.....	5,078	207,000,471	8,929	1,641	16,150,913
3	Textile products.....	1,817	283,248,204	5,931	2,259	16,041,669
4	Wood and paper products.....	6,875	801,085,402	14,314	3,645	34,822,426
5	Iron and its products.....	1,000	552,272,800	9,428	2,389	23,342,059
6	Non-ferrous metals and products.....	333	106,644,467	3,246	1,076	7,774,546
7	Non-metallic mineral products.....	1,091	243,519,222	2,523	663	5,508,299
8	Chemicals and allied products.....	475	126,537,481	3,176	1,033	7,977,117
9	Miscellaneous industries.....	1,546	674,289,604	5,676	1,657	11,257,528
	TOTALS BY PROVINCES.					
1	Prince Edward Island.....	368	2,821,440	179	31	173,996
2	Nova Scotia.....	1,193	106,947,436	1,210	348	2,450,304
3	New Brunswick.....	872	84,563,968	1,263	370	2,663,543
4	Quebec.....	7,142	1,009,898,982	17,464	3,836	40,557,364
5	Ontario.....	9,549	1,775,493,340	33,205	10,405	78,990,006
6	Manitoba.....	803	92,426,674	2,640	649	5,878,088
7	Saskatchewan.....	647	29,891,835	867	157	1,716,990
8	Alberta.....	723	61,659,305	1,545	310	3,142,677
9	British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,345	216,619,970	3,304	490	7,165,713
	GROUP 1.—VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.					
	Total.....	4,427	385,725,299	8,454	2,233	19,884,124
1	Biscuits and confectionery.....	361	36,827,117	1,592	496	3,742,906
2	Bread and other bakery products.....	1,980	28,231,856	1,079	320	2,282,922
3	Breweries.....	52	38,384,708	479	58	1,336,677
4	Cigars and cigarettes.....	111	31,312,210	899	207	2,089,204
5	Cocoa and chocolate.....	5	3,986,501	14	17	174,936
6	Coffee and spice mills.....	51	7,964,532	331	95	850,117
7	Distilleries.....	9	16,135,724	78	4	233,626
8	Flour and grist-mill products.....	560	56,426,207	1,009	245	2,282,088
9	Chopping mills.....	827	4,130,380	27	5	39,650
10	Fruit and vegetable canneries.....	182	17,189,164	344	107	645,885
11	Ice cream cones.....	7	674,955	12	6	24,540
12	Linseed oil and oil cake.....	8	2,818,291	34	6	82,562
13	Macaroni and vermicelli.....	9	1,091,171	38	9	71,812
14	Malt mills.....	5	2,473,818	32	10	133,083
15	Maple syrup and sugar.....	5	272,334	12	3	26,564
16	Miscellaneous food products.....	52	6,261,973	195	67	405,007
17	Miscellaneous vegetable products.....	7	2,787,168	51	9	116,922
18	Pickles and vinegar.....	70	5,917,416	155	38	328,699
19	Rice mills.....	7	1,258,173	18	1	56,224
20	Rubber footwear.....	10	14,971,113	461	162	904,683
21	Rubber goods.....	30	41,090,512	909	217	2,034,060
22	Starch and glucose.....	8	4,380,179	53	31	182,936
23	Sugar refineries.....	7	45,618,182	300	48	831,107
24	Syrups.....	11	228,079	19	2	27,999
25	Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....	37	13,036,123	207	57	867,385
26	Wines and grape juice.....	16	2,257,413	46	13	112,530
	GROUP 2.—ANIMAL PRODUCTS.					
	Total.....	5,078	207,000,471	8,929	1,641	16,150,913
1	Animal hair goods.....	7	816,817	19	5	69,061
2	Belting and hose, leather.....	7	1,625,094	49	14	115,995
3	Boot and shoe findings.....	16	1,208,264	33	7	68,117
4	Boots and shoes, leather.....	186	30,533,591	1,252	352	3,460,123
5	Butter and cheese.....	2,982	31,758,316	3,427	456	3,760,773
6	Condensed milk.....	25	7,361,891	87	33	213,191
7	Fish-curing and packing.....	938	24,027,549	543	42	681,101
8	Fur dressing.....	10	773,271	38	5	145,173
9	Fur goods.....	235	10,756,553	344	135	858,577
10	Gloves and mittens, leather.....	56	3,117,241	180	33	345,291
11	Harness and saddlery.....	312	6,643,211	212	50	353,512
12	Human hair goods.....	4	24,193	1	1	2,668
13	Leather goods, n.e.s.....	46	1,326,101	84	26	177,104
14	Leather, tanned, etc.....	123	30,348,468	280	58	902,452

Materials and Value of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1923.

Wage Earners.			Total Employees.			Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.		C O N
Male.	Fe- male.	Wages.	Male.	Fe- male.	Salaries and Wages.		Net.	Gross.	
No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
344,453	102,541	428,731,347	406,130	119,137	571,470,028	1,470,140,139	1,311,025,375	2,781,165,514	
37,813	16,895	47,557,502	46,267	19,128	67,441,626	337,790,150	209,884,136	547,674,286	1
36,556	14,391	36,719,211	45,485	16,032	52,870,124	273,995,639	110,090,176	384,085,815	2
33,910	50,569	65,202,536	39,841	52,828	81,244,205	176,445,427	157,993,769	334,439,196	3
101,604	8,841	112,492,947	115,918	12,486	147,315,373	236,808,842	319,216,193	556,025,035	4
73,480	2,774	92,111,750	82,908	5,163	115,453,809	256,417,991	209,541,556	465,959,547	5
13,757	3,330	17,241,119	17,003	4,406	25,015,665	42,775,264	45,424,062	88,199,326	6
20,533	1,259	23,772,292	23,056	1,922	29,280,591	69,302,684	74,673,276	143,975,960	7
8,343	2,597	10,456,562	11,519	3,630	18,433,679	54,638,062	56,606,094	111,244,156	8
18,457	1,885	23,177,428	24,133	3,542	34,414,956	21,966,080	127,596,113	149,562,193	9
1,495	1,040	452,697	1,674	1,071	626,693	2,766,092	1,696,729	4,462,821	1
12,230	3,391	10,776,074	13,440	3,739	13,226,378	50,103,942	31,880,906	81,984,848	2
10,997	3,591	10,204,621	12,260	3,961	12,868,164	40,181,251	29,932,755	70,114,006	3
102,812	39,510	123,798,718	120,276	43,346	164,356,082	396,714,471	414,388,955	811,103,396	4
172,244	46,916	228,876,308	205,449	57,321	307,866,314	779,943,613	671,939,695	1,451,883,308	5
8,997	2,530	12,516,396	11,637	3,179	18,394,484	55,973,093	41,361,438	97,334,531	6
2,788	293	3,667,968	3,655	450	5,384,958	19,333,620	15,004,191	34,337,811	7
5,938	974	7,491,028	7,483	1,284	10,633,705	31,612,377	22,725,424	54,337,801	8
26,952	4,296	30,947,537	30,256	4,786	38,113,250	93,511,680	82,095,312	175,606,992	9
37,813	16,895	47,557,502	46,267	19,128	67,441,626	337,790,150	209,884,136	547,674,286	
4,658	5,978	7,382,255	6,250	6,474	11,125,161	23,959,877	24,434,298	48,394,175	1
8,493	1,014	9,966,086	9,572	1,334	12,249,008	24,287,282	24,572,196	48,859,478	2
2,530	33	2,971,873	3,009	91	4,308,550	9,846,130	19,414,113	29,260,243	3
2,004	3,298	3,391,864	2,903	3,505	5,481,068	10,424,241	31,752,756	42,176,997	4
290	260	446,372	364	277	621,308	2,470,598	1,571,508	4,042,106	5
370	320	573,266	701	415	1,423,383	10,007,845	4,169,223	14,177,068	6
307	20	322,832	385	24	556,458	1,714,716	2,511,749	4,226,465	7
4,524	98	4,628,298	5,533	343	6,910,386	115,978,278	22,065,524	138,043,802	8
878	-	500,392	905	5	540,042	12,494,781	4,357,408	16,852,189	9
1,361	1,515	1,615,811	1,705	1,622	2,261,696	9,114,236	6,089,195	15,203,431	10
31	18	44,395	43	24	68,935	126,899	225,538	352,437	11
207	2	217,344	241	8	299,906	4,697,051	1,064,789	5,761,840	12
100	87	122,671	138	96	194,483	515,908	484,426	1,000,334	13
141	1	231,051	173	11	364,134	1,504,187	1,095,779	2,599,966	14
20	1	20,290	32	4	46,854	356,323	162,209	518,532	15
393	174	587,954	588	241	992,961	3,514,917	3,414,484	6,929,401	16
126	25	126,049	177	34	242,971	2,390,794	846,102	3,236,896	17
514	285	670,584	669	323	999,283	2,904,468	2,793,423	5,697,891	18
47	-	43,873	65	1	100,097	1,539,664	248,517	1,788,181	19
2,893	1,748	3,483,301	3,354	1,910	4,387,984	6,569,793	11,855,843	18,425,636	20
4,571	685	5,907,073	5,480	902	7,941,133	19,765,513	18,321,798	38,087,311	21
468	27	471,197	521	58	654,133	3,146,245	1,988,858	5,135,103	22
1,961	84	2,498,555	2,261	132	3,329,662	61,817,862	15,186,164	77,004,026	23
30	1	32,276	49	3	60,275	440,215	173,168	613,383	24
808	1,209	1,216,982	1,015	1,266	2,084,367	7,527,237	10,135,776	17,663,013	25
88	12	84,858	134	25	197,388	675,090	949,292	1,624,382	26
36,556	14,391	36,719,211	45,485	16,032	52,870,124	273,995,639	110,090,176	384,085,815	
93	18	89,235	112	23	158,296	295,174	311,155	606,329	1
129	-	135,075	178	14	251,070	969,896	715,676	1,685,572	2
238	70	230,462	271	77	298,579	619,024	658,313	1,277,337	3
7,785	4,654	10,491,321	9,037	5,006	13,951,444	23,295,678	22,300,334	45,596,012	4
5,316	167	5,230,174	8,743	623	8,990,947	84,932,404	21,473,008	106,405,412	5
609	64	731,276	696	97	944,467	9,913,458	3,801,520	13,714,978	6
8,475	6,387	3,088,813	9,018	6,429	3,769,914	15,331,193	10,043,570	25,374,763	7
435	56	469,824	473	61	614,997	208,055	1,004,967	1,213,022	8
880	1,109	1,883,602	1,224	1,244	2,742,179	6,668,770	5,193,004	11,861,774	9
568	793	846,934	748	826	1,192,225	2,017,094	1,847,568	3,864,662	10
953	78	946,808	1,167	1,238	1,300,320	2,733,727	2,089,908	4,823,635	11
4	14	9,915	5	15	12,583	16,980	25,487	42,467	12
240	267	393,555	324	293	570,659	732,425	862,438	1,594,863	13
3,329	120	3,399,617	3,609	178	4,302,069	16,458,674	7,174,491	23,633,165	14

12.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Cost of
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No.	Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
GROUP 2.—ANIMAL PRODUCTS—concluded.						
15	Sausage, sausage casings.....	32	634,142	24	6	61,356
16	Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	76	53,058,776	2,275	387	4,713,265
17	Tallow and animal oils.....	8	797,414	15	5	37,665
18	Trunks and valises.....	15	2,189,579	66	26	185,489
GROUP 3.—TEXTILES.						
	Total.....	1,817	283,248,204	5,931	2,259	16,041,669
1	Awnings, tents and sails.....	55	1,759,535	87	21	184,667
2	Bags, cotton and jute.....	16	5,356,095	83	21	250,738
3	Batting.....	3	679,136	11	4	41,271
4	Carpets, mats and rugs.....	23	4,130,485	62	24	154,768
5	Clothing, men's factory.....	153	22,418,753	1,089	283	2,786,487
6	Clothing, women's factory.....	333	18,948,917	1,147	569	3,380,093
7	Cordage, rope and twine.....	9	7,329,319	61	19	194,186
8	Corsets.....	17	6,155,454	200	167	578,448
9	Cotton and wool waste.....	6	756,694	15	6	49,905
10	Cotton thread.....	5	4,015,023	62	24	165,100
11	Cotton yarn and cloth.....	34	82,843,739	412	94	1,193,481
12	Dyeing, cleaning and finishing.....	605	10,798,737	-	-	-
13	Furnishing goods, men's.....	135	18,085,313	650	236	1,733,703
14	Hats and caps.....	102	5,865,733	378	110	831,249
15	Hosiery and knit goods.....	153	45,073,368	781	372	2,200,598
16	Linen goods.....	5	971,326	20	6	63,055
17	Oiled and waterproof clothing.....	15	820,013	29	11	70,593
18	Silk and silk goods.....	7	4,594,313	190	132	480,032
19	Textiles, miscellaneous.....	16	3,291,489	214	34	404,253
20	Woollen cloth.....	66	22,527,138	283	70	763,810
21	Woollen goods, miscellaneous.....	33	7,211,177	91	28	310,129
22	Woollen yarns.....	19	9,279,418	46	22	157,465
23	Cotton goods, n.e.s.....	7	337,029	20	6	47,638
GROUP 4.—WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCTS.						
	Total.....	6,875	801,085,402	14,314	3,645	34,822,426
1	Baskets and crates.....	25	1,053,220	33	6	60,682
2	Blue prints.....	11	125,779	11	3	25,445
3	Bobbins and spools.....	4	689,853	17	-	55,358
4	Beekeeper's supplies.....	4	21,550	-	-	-
5	Boxes and packing cases.....	105	6,182,706	192	14	410,689
6	Boxes, cigar.....	4	721,590	17	12	47,655
7	Boxes, paper.....	86	13,278,272	371	122	1,131,844
8	Box shooks.....	11	711,899	16	2	34,653
9	Canoes, row-boats and launches.....	96	1,703,130	50	9	103,767
10	Carriages, wagons and sleighs.....	529	10,497,536	228	43	476,904
11	Carriage and wagon materials.....	14	1,202,457	30	3	66,464
12	Clothes pins.....	3	245,853	5	-	9,060
13	Coffins and caskets.....	35	2,782,405	85	16	190,019
14	Cooperage.....	110	2,087,807	47	9	86,670
15	Fly paper.....	3	67,628	4	1	7,200
16	Furniture and upholstery.....	364	32,183,661	904	250	2,236,005
17	Handles, wooden.....	16	561,361	14	4	32,144
18	Incubators.....	3	18,598	1	-	300
19	Lasts, trees and pegs.....	12	898,183	49	7	116,667
20	Lithographing and engraving.....	105	10,638,565	512	198	1,457,913
21	Paper goods, n.e.s.....	11	317,553	21	5	36,961
22	Paper patterns.....	5	870,045	22	32	66,404
23	Printing and book-binding.....	696	34,030,266	1,602	482	4,129,045
24	Printing and publishing.....	677	41,224,581	3,784	1,420	8,085,081
25	Pulp and paper.....	110	417,611,678	2,430	390	7,069,196
26	Saw, lath and shingle mills.....	2,883	155,638,059	1,998	204	4,307,864
27	Stationery and envelopes.....	23	4,034,699	195	80	545,195
28	Stereotyping and electrotyping.....	13	764,894	64	12	138,060
29	Wall board, building paper, etc.....	13	5,534,556	176	44	479,883
30	Wall paper.....	4	3,398,354	144	25	444,528
31	Waxed and oiled paper.....	7	1,597,855	65	24	167,929
32	Woodenware.....	11	1,018,940	28	9	85,202
33	Wood preserving.....	6	2,133,137	18	1	31,005
34	Wood-working, sash and door factories.....	793	43,317,824	1,064	193	2,353,282
35	All other industries.....	83	3,920,908	117	25	333,352

Materials and Value of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1923—
tinued.

Wage Earners.			Total Employees.			Cost of	Value of Products.		No.
Male.	Fe- male.	Wages.	Male.	Fe- male.	Salaries and Wages.	Materials.	Net.	Gross.	
No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
115	8	131,834	139	14	193,190	695,527	416,306	1,111,833	15
6,764	487	7,994,988	9,039	874	12,708,253	107,788,344	30,430,565	138,218,909	16
83	7	94,779	98	12	132,444	254,667	340,664	595,331	17
538	92	550,999	604	118	736,488	1,064,549	1,401,202	2,465,751	18
33,910	50,569	65,202,536	39,841	52,828	81,244,205	176,445,427	157,993,769	334,439,195	
178	185	310,513	265	206	495,180	1,014,506	788,980	1,803,486	1
274	548	628,353	357	569	879,091	10,636,855	1,651,446	12,288,301	2
77	8	80,619	88	12	121,890	428,080	328,136	756,216	3
660	285	893,055	722	309	1,047,823	1,638,149	2,170,765	3,808,914	4
3,960	4,657	8,262,337	5,049	4,940	11,048,824	18,355,897	17,499,345	35,855,242	5
2,820	8,622	9,515,615	3,967	9,191	12,895,708	23,363,651	19,619,095	42,982,646	6
966	250	1,243,442	1,027	278	1,437,628	4,389,703	2,890,373	7,280,076	7
110	1,127	685,307	1,294	1,263,755	2,309,631	2,577,904	4,887,535	7,280,076	8
89	32	91,649	104	38	141,554	1,107,373	399,774	1,507,147	9
155	509	492,609	217	533	657,709	2,233,810	2,252,529	4,486,339	10
10,675	8,061	12,907,042	11,087	8,155	14,100,523	43,155,326	36,178,659	79,333,985	11
3,513	4,456	7,156,359	3,513	4,456	7,156,359	1,824,928	13,727,066	15,551,684	12
983	5,714	4,250,648	1,633	5,950	5,984,351	14,279,926	11,222,185	25,502,111	13
1,069	1,511	2,404,101	1,447	1,621	3,235,350	5,046,794	4,921,527	9,968,321	14
3,855	9,747	9,061,253	4,636	10,119	11,261,851	24,344,350	23,177,226	47,521,576	15
86	141	146,971	106	147	210,026	262,959	254,042	517,001	16
71	81	137,968	100	92	208,561	394,267	452,550	846,817	17
312	823	744,004	502	955	1,224,036	2,677,229	2,367,739	5,044,968	18
226	267	375,474	440	301	779,727	2,744,941	1,708,092	4,453,033	19
2,647	2,309	3,963,137	2,930	2,379	4,726,947	8,564,356	7,890,519	16,454,875	20
544	423	798,487	635	451	1,108,616	3,141,428	2,661,738	5,803,166	21
618	778	1,013,898	664	800	1,171,363	4,333,348	3,071,784	7,405,132	22
22	26	39,695	42	32	87,333	198,320	182,305	380,625	23
101,604	8,841	112,492,947	115,918	12,486	147,315,373	236,808,842	319,216,193	556,025,035	
389	110	326,023	422	116	386,705	293,729	618,237	911,966	1
41	5	38,007	52	8	63,452	48,858	130,716	179,074	2
201	15	158,805	218	15	214,163	244,467	289,004	533,471	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
2,284	50	1,830,602	2,476	64	2,241,291	3,997,991	3,726,239	7,724,230	5
100	50	160,144	197	62	207,799	346,231	367,748	713,979	6
1,218	1,829	2,262,865	1,589	1,951	3,394,709	5,753,922	6,411,683	12,165,605	7
272	14	217,789	288	16	252,442	682,042	501,067	1,184,009	8
473	1	482,171	523	10	585,938	361,128	958,043	1,319,171	9
2,089	10	1,871,021	2,317	53	2,347,925	2,871,292	3,591,697	6,462,989	10
239	3	223,623	269	6	290,087	530,730	597,909	1,128,639	11
101	32	75,715	106	32	84,775	57,155	131,438	188,593	12
533	68	561,788	618	84	751,807	1,057,457	1,409,116	2,466,573	13
504	2	482,025	551	11	568,695	1,670,691	1,053,498	2,724,189	14
7	4	8,825	11	5	16,025	37,293	87,835	125,128	15
7,631	343	7,535,372	8,535	593	9,771,377	9,652,545	16,582,435	26,234,980	16
176	6	148,445	190	10	180,589	212,674	429,279	641,953	17
4	—	3,710	5	—	4,010	5,592	15,513	21,105	18
223	32	237,903	272	39	354,570	193,714	560,660	754,374	19
2,001	602	3,346,124	2,513	800	4,804,037	3,447,179	7,927,257	11,374,436	20
48	13	51,343	69	18	88,304	172,102	200,049	372,151	21
73	63	125,273	95	95	191,677	185,915	1,152,297	1,338,212	22
5,825	2,396	9,302,947	7,427	2,878	13,431,992	10,181,761	24,384,724	34,566,485	23
7,162	1,310	10,401,124	10,946	2,730	18,486,205	12,749,351	36,809,290	49,558,641	24
25,506	908	31,313,649	27,936	1,298	38,382,845	71,322,722	113,091,953	184,414,675	25
32,868	—	29,182,640	34,866	204	33,490,504	73,325,718	66,568,959	139,894,677	26
433	666	892,799	628	746	1,437,994	3,070,273	2,878,878	5,949,151	27
180	—	289,426	244	12	427,486	92,967	762,899	855,868	28
506	1	576,992	682	45	1,056,875	3,773,784	2,725,830	6,499,614	29
367	86	385,498	511	111	830,026	984,256	1,933,263	2,917,519	30
174	51	258,563	239	75	426,492	1,495,224	898,344	2,393,568	31
330	24	314,433	358	33	399,635	517,228	711,430	1,228,658	32
194	—	144,473	212	1	175,478	1,285,733	687,972	1,973,705	33
8,714	36	8,540,502	9,778	229	10,893,784	24,585,574	19,236,089	43,821,663	34
655	111	739,753	772	136	1,073,105	1,598,297	1,773,654	3,371,951	35

12.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Cost of
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No.	Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Number of Establish- ments.	Capital Employed. \$	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
GROUP 5.—IRON AND ITS PRODUCTS.						
	Total	1,000	552,272,800	9,428	2,389	23,342,059
1	Agricultural implements.....	67	92,277,040	1,079	274	2,395,367
2	Automobiles.....	10	60,146,195	1,169	311	3,290,467
3	Automobile supplies.....	60	18,241,996	300	88	840,575
4	Bicycles and motorcycles.....	4	1,091,467	47	10	89,480
5	Boilers and engines.....	34	8,907,457	215	51	523,067
6	Foundries and machine shop products.....	321	88,325,248	1,939	506	5,015,524
7	Hardware and tools.....	106	31,675,780	602	207	1,558,282
8	Iron and steel products, n.e.s.....	57	11,119,418	436	70	1,044,949
9	Machinery.....	141	50,908,442	1,401	426	3,130,908
10	Pig iron and ferro-alloys.....	4	—	35	1	110,172
11	Railway rolling stock.....	21	59,237,975	799	117	1,996,670
12	Sheet metal products.....	105	29,072,727	838	202	1,874,451
13	Steel and rolled products.....	22	82,880,333	283	24	743,925
14	Wire and wire goods.....	48	18,388,722	285	102	758,242
GROUP 6.—NON-FERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS.						
	Total	333	106,644,467	3,246	1,076	7,774,546
1	Aluminium and its products.....	11	8,994,806	82	24	195,705
2	Brass and copper products.....	81	20,322,808	583	129	1,307,027
3	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	108	65,077,942	2,139	717	5,023,414
4	Lead, tin and zinc products.....	20	1,740,383	45	19	115,946
5	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products.....	16	739,457	32	10	87,372
6	Precious metal products.....	97	9,760,071	365	177	1,045,082
GROUP 7.—NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS.						
	Total	1,091	243,519,222	2,523	663	5,508,299
1	Abrasive products.....	6	1,403,587	22	12	56,933
2	Abrasives, artificial.....	5	4,028,810	48	10	90,330
3	Aerated and mineral waters.....	295	8,315,389	365	56	704,047
4	Asbestos products.....	9	1,486,589	34	13	83,513
5	Cement products.....	128	39,949,074	164	19	293,735
6	Clay products.....	219	29,990,571	342	37	738,144
7	Coke.....	5	20,494,442	33	—	86,979
8	Gas, illuminating and fuel.....	45	45,526,495	554	306	1,094,241
9	Glass, plate, cut and ornamental.....	35	1,831,121	133	34	227,671
10	Glass, pressed and blown.....	11	13,061,251	86	26	331,732
11	Lime.....	56	6,050,954	77	17	170,328
12	Lubricating oils and greases.....	6	738,843	38	5	93,628
13	Mica trimming.....	19	570,401	16	9	41,012
14	Petroleum refining.....	14	60,288,861	325	64	816,751
15	Sand, lime and brick.....	8	1,042,619	19	1	49,257
16	Stone, ornamental and monumental.....	210	5,073,618	198	26	464,823
17	All other industries.....	20	3,666,597	69	28	165,170
GROUP 8.—CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.						
	Total	475	126,537,481	3,176	1,033	7,977,117
1	Acids, alkalies and salts.....	47	36,436,315	437	83	963,323
2	Ammunition, explosives and matches.....	18	13,820,102	238	21	426,903
3	Coal tar and its products.....	14	3,205,780	34	11	103,440
4	Fertilizers.....	18	3,616,001	84	14	152,134
5	Inks, dyes and colours.....	26	2,252,370	112	30	382,272
6	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	104	14,655,699	552	258	1,541,560
7	Paints and varnishes.....	57	20,806,909	698	230	2,050,381
8	Washing compounds and toilet preparations.....	70	15,668,592	471	175	1,145,547
9	Wood distillation.....	9	2,814,045	23	3	43,796
10	All other industries.....	112	13,261,668	527	208	1,167,761

Materials and Value of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1923—
tinued.

Wage Earners.			Total Employees.			Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.		No.
Male.	Fe- male.	Wages.	Male.	Fe- male.	Salaries and Wages.		Net.	Gross.	
No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
73,480	2,774	92,111,750	82,908	5,163	115,453,809	256,417,991	209,541,556	465,959,547	
6,329	110	6,716,847	7,408	384	9,112,214	11,592,401	14,434,018	26,026,419	1
7,596	229	11,737,800	8,765	540	14,998,267	71,851,633	24,762,543	96,614,176	2
3,172	205	4,644,328	3,412	293	5,484,903	13,301,152	8,699,488	22,000,640	3
400	39	371,313	447	49	460,773	492,889	586,409	1,079,298	4
1,149	7	1,333,052	1,361	58	1,856,119	2,144,355	2,785,565	4,929,920	5
16,354	347	18,618,914	18,293	853	23,634,438	26,741,217	43,541,789	70,283,006	6
4,497	754	4,994,515	5,099	961	6,552,797	6,600,835	13,719,389	20,320,224	7
2,115	29	2,397,701	2,551	99	3,442,650	4,570,402	5,937,905	10,508,307	8
6,423	172	7,482,952	7,824	598	10,613,860	9,044,475	19,856,577	28,901,052	9
778	—	1,231,740	813	1	1,341,912	15,698,259	5,657,336	21,355,595	10
12,391	9	15,421,313	13,190	126	17,417,983	40,205,444	28,008,443	68,213,887	11
4,724	631	5,406,548	5,562	833	7,280,999	16,221,926	14,798,396	31,020,322	12
4,928	—	8,730,364	5,211	24	9,474,289	27,230,862	17,484,314	44,715,176	13
2,684	242	3,024,363	2,969	344	3,782,605	10,722,141	9,269,384	19,991,525	14
13,757	3,330	17,241,119	17,003	4,406	25,015,665	42,775,264	45,424,062	88,199,326	
838	63	1,000,582	920	87	1,196,287	3,192,546	3,825,284	7,017,830	1
3,043	342	3,466,375	3,626	471	4,773,402	7,548,898	9,244,697	16,793,595	2
7,978	2,434	9,968,136	10,117	3,151	14,991,550	26,257,361	25,103,039	51,360,400	3
117	12	130,582	162	31	246,528	1,556,716	624,557	2,181,273	4
115	39	164,484	147	49	251,856	269,557	503,999	773,556	5
1,666	440	2,510,960	2,031	617	3,556,042	3,950,186	6,122,486	10,072,672	6
20,533	1,259	23,772,292	23,056	1,922	29,280,591	69,302,684	74,673,276	143,975,960	
87	1	102,225	109	13	159,158	234,123	366,103	600,226	1
582	—	742,426	630	10	832,756	1,840,533	3,490,071	5,330,604	2
1,218	85	1,139,484	1,583	141	1,843,531	2,672,332	3,736,500	6,408,832	3
89	9	93,468	123	22	176,986	260,281	322,732	583,013	4
2,034	46	2,716,794	2,198	65	3,010,529	596,654	15,973,585	16,670,189	5
4,307	38	4,272,456	4,649	75	5,010,600	—	10,478,163	10,478,163	6
565	—	755,397	598	—	842,376	11,437,863	2,463,582	13,901,445	7
2,161	—	2,707,591	2,715	306	3,801,832	9,024,084	10,581,256	19,605,340	8
383	90	434,949	516	124	662,620	910,405	986,061	1,896,466	9
2,447	151	2,784,450	2,533	177	3,116,182	2,804,110	6,397,450	9,201,560	10
1,103	—	1,021,088	1,180	17	1,191,416	—	3,266,608	3,266,608	11
18	1	23,123	56	6	116,751	381,390	327,638	709,028	12
46	786	159,931	62	795	200,943	334,295	527,935	862,230	13
3,783	23	4,714,818	4,108	87	5,531,569	36,435,306	9,136,200	45,571,506	14
205	—	235,991	224	1	285,248	218,118	679,842	897,960	15
1,054	—	1,378,140	1,252	26	1,842,963	1,683,126	3,341,877	5,025,003	16
451	29	489,961	520	57	655,131	470,064	2,597,723	3,067,787	17
8,343	2,597	10,456,562	11,519	3,630	18,433,679	54,638,062	56,606,094	111,244,156	
2,227	41	2,817,120	2,664	124	3,780,443	11,636,321	12,276,671	23,912,992	1
1,352	679	1,705,094	1,590	700	2,131,997	9,270,641	5,157,749	14,428,390	2
193	1	231,525	227	12	334,965	1,381,724	1,784,376	3,166,100	3
229	2	158,307	313	16	310,441	831,470	655,774	1,487,244	4
216	57	277,064	328	87	659,336	1,141,102	1,735,245	2,876,347	5
620	841	1,126,181	1,172	1,099	2,667,741	4,474,487	7,782,121	12,256,608	6
1,467	196	1,615,442	2,165	426	3,665,823	10,754,273	10,798,885	21,553,158	7
966	470	1,314,108	1,437	645	2,459,655	9,400,752	8,508,259	17,909,011	8
318	—	288,230	341	3	332,026	976,621	1,766,674	2,743,295	9
755	310	923,491	1,282	518	2,091,252	4,770,671	6,140,340	10,911,011	10

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

No.	Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
GROUP 9.—MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.						
	Total	1,546	674,289,604	5,676	1,657	11,237,528
1	Advertising and other novelties.....	8	92,979	10	8	31,305
2	Artificial feathers and flowers.....	6	322,570	22	8	56,117
3	Bridge-building.....	9	8,433,989	182	19	459,443
4	Brooms, brushes and mops.....	79	3,543,561	176	69	475,573
5	Buttons.....	20	1,414,602	56	15	154,287
6	Candles and tapers.....	7	234,617	4	1	11,750
7	Electric light and power.....	957	581,472,583	3,760	1,139	6,724,082
8	Fountain pens.....	4	1,563,112	27	2	54,733
9	Ice, artificial.....	24	3,422,571	46	13	96,976
10	Jewel cases and silverware cabinets.....	6	194,672	19	1	28,556
11	Mattresses and springs.....	56	6,613,225	203	45	565,579
12	Musical instruments.....	64	13,514,530	233	93	641,254
13	Pipes, tobacco.....	4	47,128	5	—	8,191
14	Refrigerators.....	14	2,351,587	60	17	130,695
15	Regalia and society emblems.....	8	140,106	13	8	30,347
16	Scientific and professional equipment.....	22	11,325,290	169	93	375,666
17	Shipbuilding.....	38	33,925,343	489	49	943,039
18	Signs.....	125	1,583,405	—	—	—
19	Sporting and athletic goods.....	34	2,051,941	58	25	110,892
20	Statuary and art goods.....	18	416,462	26	9	57,543
21	Stamps and stencils.....	28	522,590	41	26	83,707
22	Typewriters and supplies.....	4	459,737	22	8	88,345
23	Umbrellas and parasols.....	6	367,506	39	6	77,971
24	All other industries.....	5	275,498	16	3	31,477

4.—Capital Employed.

In a retrospective study of capital employed in Canadian manufactures since 1900, the remarkable increase denotes rapid growth in industrial operations. From 1900 to 1905 the capital increased from \$446,900,000 to \$833,900,000, and advanced to \$1,958,700,000 in 1915. During this period returns were received from establishments with 5 hands and over, and while the rise of wholesale prices did not exceed 37 p.c., the capital employed in manufactures increased nearly 340 p.c.

The capital used during 1923 in all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees, was \$3,380,322,950, compared with \$3,244,302,410 in 1922, an increase of 4.2 p.c., and with \$3,190,026,358 in 1921, an increase of 6.0 p.c. in 2 years.

The provincial distribution of the manufactures of Canada may be illustrated by capital investments. Capital employed in Ontario during 1920 was 49.5 p.c. of the total, increasing to 50.6 p.c. in 1921, 52.3 p.c. in 1922 and 52.5 p.c. in 1923. The proportion of the total capital employed in the plants of Quebec was 30.5 p.c. in 1920, 30.8 p.c. in 1921, 29.9 p.c. in 1922 and 29.9 p.c. in 1923. British Columbia held third place in 1923, with a capital of 6.4 p.c. of the total, while Nova Scotia,

Materials and Value of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1923—cluded.

Wage Earners.			Total Employees.			Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.		No.
Male.	Female.	Wages.	Male.	Female.	Salaries and Wages.		Net.	Gross.	
No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
18,457	1,885	23,177,428	24,133	3,542	34,414,956	21,966,080	127,596,113	149,562,193	
12	42	34,048	22	50	65,353	75,217	106,495	181,712	1
15	137	79,492	37	145	135,609	142,853	266,434	409,287	2
1,010	-	1,434,685	1,192	19	1,894,128	2,464,370	2,690,841	5,155,211	3
828	265	844,799	1,004	334	1,320,372	1,991,615	2,585,704	4,577,319	4
206	232	332,423	262	247	486,710	313,099	785,936	1,099,035	5
26	11	25,750	30	12	37,500	95,059	81,866	176,925	6
6,196	-	8,059,956	9,956	1,139	14,784,038	-	91,141,296	91,141,296	7
110	63	139,121	137	65	193,854	295,071	591,854	886,925	8
185	-	246,573	231	13	343,549	48,179	962,184	1,010,363	9
31	30	56,679	50	31	85,235	37,449	123,757	161,206	10
1,023	156	1,261,062	1,226	201	1,826,641	3,635,341	4,170,676	7,806,017	11
2,566	168	2,855,632	2,799	261	3,496,886	4,514,607	5,641,098	10,155,705	12
29	1	27,622	34	1	35,813	42,271	59,064	101,335	13
468	3	466,084	528	20	506,779	1,004,805	1,055,853	2,060,658	14
15	37	40,865	28	45	71,212	114,582	125,006	239,588	15
543	443	1,012,239	712	536	1,387,905	2,439,705	3,845,932	6,285,637	16
3,507	6	4,045,799	3,996	55	4,988,838	2,236,378	8,255,020	10,491,298	17
840	-	1,166,060	840	-	1,166,060	451,514	2,527,282	2,978,796	18
398	140	450,522	456	165	561,414	1,066,687	989,899	2,056,586	19
169	52	195,141	195	61	252,684	222,706	418,743	641,449	20
164	6	200,722	205	32	284,429	102,137	471,164	573,301	21
28	14	48,664	50	22	137,009	232,660	281,821	514,481	22
27	68	77,096	66	74	155,067	343,037	232,660	575,706	23
61	11	76,394	77	14	107,871	96,738	185,519	282,257	24

Manitoba and New Brunswick followed in the order named, with proportions of between 2 p.c. and 4 p.c. each. (Table 13.)

In a survey of the industrial groups in which the capital of the country is invested, it appears that the wood and paper group led in 1923, with an investment of 23.7 p.c. of the total. The iron and steel group was second (excluding the miscellaneous group) with 16.3 p.c., and the vegetable products group third, with 11.4 p.c. The proportion of the capital employed by the miscellaneous group, including the electric power industry, increased from 18.4 p.c. in 1921 to 19.9 p.c. in 1923. (Table 14.)

The statistics of capital employed in the manufacturing industries are of interest in deducing the proportions of fixed and liquid assets. In 1921, lands, buildings and machinery constituted 60 p.c. of the total capital, while in 1922 the proportion increased to 63 p.c. and in 1923 to over 64 p.c. The fixed assets amounted to \$2,165,497,811 in 1923, while quick assets, including the materials on hand, stock in process, cash and sundries were valued at \$1,214,825,139. Details by industrial groups and by provinces are given in Table 15.

13.—Distribution of Capital employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, in Percentages by Provinces, 1917-1923.

Provinces.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Prince Edward Island.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
New Brunswick.....	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.5
Quebec.....	29.4	28.5	29.3	30.5	30.8	29.9	29.9
Ontario.....	48.3	49.9	49.0	49.5	50.6	52.3	52.5
Manitoba.....	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.7
Saskatchewan.....	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Alberta.....	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
British Columbia.....	8.0	8.1	8.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4
Yukon.....	0.1	0.1	0.1				
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

14.—Distribution of Capital employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Industrial Groups and Percentages, 1922 and 1923

Industrial Groups.	1922.		1923.	
	Amount.	Percent- age.	Amount.	Percent- age.
Vegetable products.....	\$ 371,361,682	11.5	\$ 385,725,299	11.4
Animal products.....	201,829,414	6.2	207,000,471	6.1
Textile products.....	268,065,238	8.3	283,248,204	8.4
Wood and paper.....	761,188,396	23.5	801,085,402	23.7
Iron and its products.....	526,109,953	16.2	552,272,800	16.3
Non-ferrous metals.....	102,208,275	3.1	106,644,467	3.2
Non-metallic minerals.....	238,691,461	7.4	243,519,222	7.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	118,025,483	3.6	126,537,481	3.8
Miscellaneous industries.....	656,822,508	20.2	674,289,604	19.9
Total.....	3,244,302,410	100.0	3,380,322,950	100.0

15.—Forms of Capital employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and by Groups of Industries, 1923.

Description.	Number of establish- ments.	Fixed Capital.		Working Capital.		Total capital.
		Land, buildings and fixtures.	Machinery and tools.	Materials on hand, stocks in process and miscellan- ous supplies.	Cash, trading and operating accounts and bills receivable.	
Canada.....	No. 22,642	\$ 1,577,750,058	\$ 587,747,753	\$ 655,775,934	\$ 559,049,205	\$ 3,380,322,950

(A) By Provinces.

Prince Edward Island.....	368	1,118,486	623,651	533,775	545,528	2,821,440
Nova Scotia.....	1,193	56,178,933	23,417,428	16,201,567	11,149,508	106,947,436
New Brunswick.....	872	37,300,472	18,032,883	18,207,718	11,022,895	84,563,968
Quebec.....	7,142	474,801,111	179,522,690	187,715,036	167,860,145	1,009,898,982
Ontario.....	9,549	796,541,864	299,091,853	365,982,919	313,876,704	1,775,493,340
Manitoba.....	803	47,607,518	13,973,975	15,361,329	15,483,852	92,426,674
Saskatchewan.....	647	18,988,257	4,129,082	4,096,525	2,677,971	29,891,835
Alberta.....	723	38,054,927	8,018,559	9,296,098	6,289,721	61,659,305
British Columbia and Yukon.	1,345	107,158,490	40,937,632	38,380,967	30,142,881	216,619,970

(B) By Industrial Groups.

Vegetable products.....	4,427	134,005,671	92,294,076	87,327,141	72,098,411	385,725,299
Animal products.....	5,078	58,611,785	38,222,857	63,202,592	46,963,237	207,000,471
Textile products.....	1,817	60,360,845	76,482,272	80,374,440	66,030,647	283,248,204
Wood and paper.....	6,875	346,987,570	179,088,533	165,186,940	109,842,359	801,085,402
Iron and its products.....	1,000	186,476,535	103,809,288	138,063,440	123,923,537	552,272,800
Non-ferrous metals.....	333	25,536,381	26,228,525	29,136,450	25,743,111	106,644,467
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,091	160,787,983	33,783,494	31,009,764	17,937,981	243,519,222
Chemicals and allied products	475	47,964,108	21,062,807	27,943,150	29,567,416	126,537,481
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,546	557,019,180	16,795,901	33,532,017	66,942,506	674,289,604

5.—Employment.

The total number of persons engaged in those manufacturing industries of Canada for which statistics were obtained in 1923 was in that year 525,267, as compared with 474,430 in the same industries in 1922 and 456,076 in 1921.¹ The 1923 employees included 78,273 salaried employees, this figure being obtained from the manufacturers at the end of each year, and 446,994 wage-earners, the average number employed as derived from the manufacturers' records of numbers on the pay-rolls on the 15th of each of the twelve months.

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 16. 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 3 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. How far the increased efficiency may be due to the use of improved appliances of production, 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 the 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, a considerable number of persons of low efficiency was being employed, their inefficiency being at the time concealed by the prevailing inflation of prices.

16.—Salaried and Wage-earning Employees in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficiency of Production, 1917-1923.

Years.	Salaried Employees.	Wage Earners.	Total Employees.	Percentage of Number of Employ- ees relative to 1917.	Index Number of Volume of Mfd 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

Distribution of Employees by Sex, Provinces and Industrial Groups.—

In Table 17 is shown the distribution of employees in manufacturing establishments by sex, by province and by industrial groups. Particularly notable is the fact that more than half of the employees in manufactures are in Ontario, where also is paid more than half of the total wage and salary bill. Quebec came second with

¹ For statistics showing the trend of employment in manufacturing industries in 1924 and 1925, see in the index, "Employment as reported by employers."

31 p.c. of the total number of wage and salary-earning employees, receiving 28.8 p.c. of the total wage and salary bill. British Columbia was third with 6.6 p.c. of the total number of employees, receiving 6.6 p.c. of the wages and salaries.

Throughout the Dominion the average number of employees per establishment rose from 21 in 1922 to 23.2 in 1923, or by 10.5 p.c., and the average paid in wages and salaries per establishment from \$22,645 in 1922 to \$25,240 in 1923, or by 11.5 p.c. The average salary per employee increased from \$1,791 in 1922 to \$1,824 in 1923 and the average wage from \$939 in 1922 to \$959 in 1923. The grand total paid for labour in the latter year was \$571,470,028.

Piece-workers employed outside the factories numbered 8,638 in 1923, 2,476 males and 6,162 females; the total payments to these piece-workers were \$1,625,842.

17.—Male and Female Employees on Salaries and Wages, by Provinces and Groups of Industries, 1923.

Provinces and Groups.	Employees on Salaries.		Salaries.	Employees on Wages.		Wages.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
(A) PROVINCES.	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	179	31	173,996	1,495	1,040	452,697
Nova Scotia.....	1,210	348	2,450,304	12,230	3,391	10,776,074
New Brunswick.....	1,263	370	2,663,543	10,997	3,591	10,204,621
Quebec.....	17,464	3,836	40,557,364	102,812	39,510	123,798,718
Ontario.....	33,205	10,405	78,990,006	172,244	46,916	228,876,308
Manitoba.....	2,640	649	5,878,088	8,997	2,530	12,516,396
Saskatchewan.....	867	157	1,716,990	2,788	293	3,667,968
Alberta.....	1,545	310	3,142,677	5,938	974	7,491,028
British Columbia and Yukon...	3,304	490	7,165,713	26,952	4,296	30,947,537
Total.....	61,677	16,596	142,738,681	344,453	102,541	428,731,347
(B) INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.						
Vegetable products.....	8,454	2,233	19,884,124	37,813	16,895	47,557,502
Animal products.....	8,929	1,641	16,150,913	36,556	14,391	36,719,211
Textile products.....	5,931	2,259	16,041,669	33,910	50,569	65,202,536
Wood and paper.....	14,314	3,645	34,822,426	101,604	8,841	112,492,947
Iron and its products.....	9,428	2,389	23,342,059	73,480	2,774	92,111,750
Non-ferrous metals.....	3,246	1,076	7,774,546	13,757	3,330	17,241,119
Non-metallic minerals.....	2,523	663	5,508,299	20,533	1,259	23,772,292
Chemicals and allied products...	3,176	1,033	7,977,117	8,343	2,597	10,456,562
Miscellaneous industries.....	5,676	1,657	11,237,528	18,457	1,885	23,177,428

Real Earnings of Employees in Recent Years.—The total amount paid to the employees in industrial plants during 1923 was \$571,470,028, as compared with \$509,382,027 in 1917. The wage payments in 1923 were \$428,731,347, while the salaried employees received a remuneration of \$142,738,681. The average yearly wage of the wage earner was \$959 in 1923, as compared with \$760 in 1917, an increase of 26.1 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 about 10 p.c. from 1917 to 1923. The details of the computation are given in Table 18.

18.—Average Yearly Earnings and Real Wages of Wage Earners in Manufacturing Industries, 1917-1923.

Years.	Amount of Wages paid.	Average Number of Wage Earners.	Average Yearly Earnings.	Index Numbers.		
				Average Yearly Earnings.	Retail Prices.	Real value of Average Yearly Earnings.
	\$		\$			
1917.....	420,094,869	552,968	760	100.0	100.0	100.0
1918.....	480,949,599	547,599	878	115.5	113.8	101.5
1919.....	496,570,995	529,327	938	123.4	122.2	101.0
1920.....	583,853,225	526,571	1,109	145.9	142.7	102.2
1921.....	381,910,145	381,203	1,002	131.8	125.1	105.4
1922.....	374,212,141	398,390	939	123.6	115.1	107.4
1923.....	428,731,347	446,994	959	128.2	116.1	110.4

Percentage of Wages and Salaries to Value of Product.—An interesting enquiry 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 19, 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 three 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 1923 than in 1917.

19.—Percentages of Wages and Salaries paid to Total Net Value of Manufacturing Production, 1917-1923.

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.
	\$	\$	\$			
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	148,267,300	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

Days in Operation and Hours Worked.—During 1923, each plant, on the average, operated full time 221.2 days and part time 12.4 days. The average day was 8.5 hours and the average week was 49.3 hours. The time in operation and the average number of hours worked are shown by provinces and industrial groups in Table 20. The number of piece-workers and their earnings are given in Table 21

20.—Number of Days in Operation and of Hours worked per Shift and per Week in the Manufactures of Canada by Provinces and Groups, 1923.

Provinces and Groups.	Number of Establishments.	Time in Operation—Number of Days.			Average Number of Hours Worked.	
		Full time.	Parttime	Idle.	Per shift.	Per week.
PROVINCES.						
Prince Edward Island.....	368	41,355	2,552	6,014	8.3	48.9
Nova Scotia.....	1,193	196,872	8,503	27,953	9.0	52.8
New Brunswick.....	872	141,887	5,790	17,704	8.8	51.3
Quebec.....	7,142	1,458,908	62,550	164,509	8.8	51.3
Ontario.....	9,549	2,263,157	160,282	210,596	8.6	49.3
Manitoba.....	803	207,610	11,214	15,977	8.4	47.2
Saskatchewan.....	647	168,698	10,008	17,638	8.5	50.3
Alberta.....	723	181,800	10,528	15,073	8.2	52.2
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,345	327,134	9,868	19,536	8.2	47.4
Total.....	22,642	4,987,421	281,295	495,000	8.5	49.3
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.						
Vegetable products.....	4,427	1,020,765	99,361	243,502	8.9	51.1
Animal products.....	5,078	1,024,660	30,324	20,698	8.5	48.5
Textile products.....	1,817	483,544	29,030	29,692	8.5	48.2
Wood and paper.....	6,875	1,284,300	67,947	116,995	8.6	44.7
Iron and its products.....	1,000	262,573	20,868	12,655	8.0	49.3
Non-ferrous metals.....	333	87,731	7,772	5,729	8.4	46.3
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,091	189,470	13,058	42,202	8.6	50.6
Chemicals and allied products.....	475	128,781	4,317	11,876	8.5	49.2
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,546	505,597	8,618	11,651	8.1	48.7

21.—Number of Piece-workers and their Earnings, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1923.

Provinces and Groups.	Outside Piece-workers.			
	Male.	Earnings.	Female.	Earnings.
PROVINCES.				
	No.	\$	No.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	20	7,992	5	200
Nova Scotia.....	14	2,150	15	1,463
New Brunswick.....	5	126	8	732
Quebec.....	188	178,482	1,721	214,322
Ontario.....	334	332,754	2,710	237,467
Manitoba.....	12	1,592	3	505
Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	-
Alberta.....	6	150	6	1,050
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,899	460,184	1,696	187,886
Total.....	2,478	983,430	6,164	643,625
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.				
Vegetable products.....	79	3,017	505	18,742
Animal products.....	2,012	511,117	2,021	249,664
Textile products.....	165	305,119	2,309	291,429
Wood and paper.....	-	-	-	-
Iron and its products.....	63	106,602	51	5,470
Non-ferrous metals.....	39	15,003	3	1,336
Non-metallic minerals.....	-	-	1,089	57,455
Chemicals and allied products.....	13	5,733	7	431
Miscellaneous industries.....	107	36,839	179	19,098

6.—Power and Fuel.

Power.—The statistics of the use of mechanical power in manufacturing establishments bring into relief another phase of industrial development in Canada. The power produced by steam and internal combustion engines, by water wheels and motors, as well as electric power generated and that purchased from outside concerns, has been included in the computation of the total h.p. installed as in 1923. The statistics include also those of central electric stations which produce energy for driving the machinery of other industries and for lighting purposes. The total net power installed amounted to 3,761,628 h.p. in 1923. The power capacity of electric motors in 1923 was 1,315,828 h.p., as compared with 1,162,649 h.p. in 1922.

The total net h.p. available in the factories of Ontario in 1923 was 1,594,044, in Quebec 1,277,304 and in British Columbia 407,806. The total electric power available in Ontario was 625,816 h.p., and in Quebec 477,097. Aside from the miscellaneous group, which includes the central electric stations, the wood and paper group had the largest power capacity in 1923, amounting to 1,146,571 h.p., which may be compared with 257,176 h.p. in the vegetable products group. The iron products group had a capacity of 213,705 h.p.

22.—Power installed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and Groups of Industries, 1923.

Provinces and Groups.	Steam Engines and Tur- bines.	Internal Combustion Engines.	Hydraulic Turbines and Water Wheels.	Electric Motors driven by Purchased Power.	Total Power Equip- ment Em- ployed.	Electric Motors driven by power generated in each Industry.	Total Electric Motors.
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
PROVINCES.							
Prince Edward Island.....	1,687	1,445	1,911	215	5,043 ¹	19	234
Nova Scotia.....	51,188	4,086	38,231	11,566	93,505 ¹	17,176	28,742
New Brunswick.....	62,001	3,886	33,114	3,806	99,001 ¹	27,484	31,290
Quebec.....	174,912	12,648	1,089,744	347,165	1,277,304 ¹	129,932	477,097
Ontario.....	286,038	20,359	1,287,647	496,608	1,594,044 ¹	129,208	625,816
Manitoba.....	24,708	2,285	89,650	30,643	116,643 ¹	2,698	33,341
Saskatchewan.....	48,345	9,141	—	6,967	57,486 ¹	1,089	8,056
Alberta.....	72,579	5,613	32,604	18,744	110,796 ¹	4,102	22,846
British Columbia and Yukon.	106,412	4,557	296,837	42,978	407,806 ¹	45,428	88,406
Total.....	827,870	64,020	2,869,738	958,692	3,761,628¹	357,136	1,315,828
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.							
Vegetable products.....	59,903	10,224	42,107	144,942	257,176	21,930	166,872
Animal products.....	24,818	5,995	1,925	48,157	80,895	9,727	57,884
Textile products.....	21,722	2,262	17,604	66,262	107,855	23,655	89,917
Wood and paper.....	340,685	16,834	457,781	331,271	1,146,571	238,166	569,437
Iron and its products.....	47,726	5,791	4,906	155,282	213,705	35,629	190,911
Non-ferrous metals.....	7,010	158	55,452	37,343	99,963	9,843	47,186
Non-metallic minerals.....	28,460	4,953	826	97,541	131,780	11,628	109,169
Chemicals and allied products	15,813	412	6,525	39,697	62,447	4,962	44,659
Miscellaneous industries.....	281,733	17,391	2,282,612	38,197	2,581,736 ¹	1,596	39,793

¹ Net; exclusive of purchased power.

Fuel.—The fuel used in industrial establishments in 1923 included 5,338,446 tons of bituminous coal, valued at \$38,283,135, constituting 65.2 p.c. of the total fuel cost. The other chief fuels in order of value were fuel oil, comprising 10.6 p.c., anthracite coal 7.8 p.c. and coke 5.5 p.c. Out of a fuel account of over \$58,700,000, Ontario expended \$29,200,000, or 49 p.c. of the total. The manufacturing concerns of Quebec expended \$17,200,000 and those of Nova Scotia \$3,100,000.

The groups of industry in which fuel was most extensively used in 1923 were wood and paper, \$16,658,000, non-metallic minerals, \$11,672,000, iron and steel, \$10,412,000, and vegetable products, \$6,947,000. 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, non-ferrous metal smelting, brick and tile, lime and cement-making, petroleum-refining and the glass industry.

23.—Fuel used in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and Groups, 1923.

Provinces and Groups.	Bituminous Coal.		Anthra- cite Coal.	Lignite Coal.	Coke.	Gasoline.	Oil.	Total. ¹
	Tons.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PROVINCES.								
Prince Edward Island...	4,163	43,223	35,640	6,712	30	2,223	3,234	111,480
Nova Scotia.....	267,582	1,482,347	355,935	2,574	101,149	22,700	881,238	3,110,777
New Brunswick.....	244,057	1,714,207	230,235	880	21,313	12,349	30,817	2,145,562
Quebec.....	1,468,357	11,610,936	1,425,322	11,396	838,345	129,005	1,968,627	17,231,245
Ontario.....	2,972,566	21,297,744	1,268,561	72,545	2,019,991	312,147	1,720,936	29,215,731
Manitoba.....	73,050	553,956	173,208	177,735	170,259	29,271	139,265	1,438,222
Saskatchewan.....	17,259	141,301	580,425	143,900	8,372	59,517	633,745	1,701,009
Alberta.....	85,965	341,404	476,154	91,302	12,487	38,697	20,102	1,150,126
British Columbia and Yukon.....	205,447	1,098,017	68,759	1,970	66,311	50,825	843,728	2,632,786
Total.....	5,338,446	38,283,135	4,614,239	509,014	3,238,257	656,734	6,241,692	58,736,938
GROUPS.								
Vegetable products.....	602,310	4,000,164	634,268	253,778	466,693	124,368	568,431	6,946,588
Animal products.....	336,685	2,305,727	142,468	139,641	28,107	127,677	48,023	3,492,436
Textile products.....	342,982	2,594,076	157,027	14,078	30,990	16,237	13,710	2,916,689
Wood and paper.....	1,736,895	13,596,107	975,213	20,692	27,399	96,082	913,049	16,658,377
Iron and its products.....	848,485	5,957,764	287,551	52,414	2,005,812	136,011	1,465,817	10,411,656
Non-ferrous metals.....	83,449	598,727	58,674	3,635	133,334	14,286	214,818	1,157,878
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,087,808	7,091,156	52,087	18,434	195,257	39,757	2,651,074	11,671,916
Chemicals and allied products.....	237,686	1,661,485	80,790	2,392	328,407	11,150	67,169	2,229,349
Miscellaneous industries..	62,146	477,929	2,226,161	3,950	22,258	91,166	299,601	3,252,049

¹ Includes other varieties of fuel to the total value of \$5,193,867.

7.—Localization of Manufacturing Industries.

The prosperity of many of the cities and towns of Canada is intimately connected with their manufacturing industries. Statistics of the manufacturing industries in all cities, towns and villages of over 1,000 population in which there were three or more establishments are given for the year 1923 in Table 24.

Cities having a gross manufacturing production of over \$100,000,000 each in 1923, in the order of the value of their products, were Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton. Winnipeg and Vancouver, the only cities in the \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 class in 1923, produced manufactures to the gross value of \$70,647,027 and \$71,221,905 respectively. Other important manufacturing cities producing goods to a gross value of between \$20,000,000 and \$50,000,000 in 1923 were, in the order of value of products, Oshawa, Ford, Ottawa, London, Kitchener, St. John, Quebec, Walkerville, Niagara Falls, Peterboro, Three Rivers, Sault Ste. Marie, Brantford and Sydney.

24.—Statistics of Manufactures by Municipalities with 1,000 Population or over and with 3 or more Establishments, calendar year 1923.

Cities and Towns.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown.....	31	1,147,259	369	293,806	833,805	1,573,675
Summerside.....	12	248,155	71	48,539	86,248	161,599
Souris.....	5	44,253	48	7,004	22,128	33,658
Nova Scotia—						
Amherst.....	25	6,190,435	943	898,521	1,190,124	2,734,201
Annapolis Royal.....	6	90,447	31	23,060	40,280	87,153
Antigonish.....	6	95,208	34	28,387	51,579	111,435
Bridgetown.....	12	304,132	116	85,639	133,683	331,178
Bridgewater.....	18	694,807	141	90,853	267,737	587,602
Canso.....	8	507,795	192	122,972	384,350	748,600
Dartmouth.....	17	8,207,180	522	613,611	9,678,213	12,171,685
Digby.....	7	196,488	88	46,925	153,286	217,148
Glace Bay.....	8	236,713	64	72,592	40,484	224,480
Halifax.....	89	11,422,912	2,596	2,479,973	3,591,505	9,545,038
Kentville.....	10	173,053	42	39,823	30,043	122,106
Liverpool.....	7	2,902,328	156	99,266	192,848	476,731
Louisburg.....	6	27,093	33	5,732	55,082	75,566
Lunenburg.....	11	251,733	70	39,488	68,355	140,533
Mahone Bay.....	10	64,456	36	19,701	19,701	39,281
Middleton.....	9	181,887	48	40,940	95,370	165,859
New Glasgow.....	24	6,092,817	1,247	1,194,086	4,002,784	5,821,002
North Sydney.....	9	135,225	111	80,532	73,416	192,305
Oxford.....	10	394,969	136	100,862	205,226	383,363
Parrsboro.....	8	104,708	30	11,954	41,263	73,126
Pictou.....	15	440,535	342	134,050	321,691	581,419
Port Hawkesbury.....	5	696,645	101	82,116	254,738	466,361
Shelburne.....	8	130,921	30	20,179	23,508	45,771
Springhill.....	4	69,669	19	16,191	6,989	40,815
Stellarton.....	7	437,103	48	44,476	85,473	353,831
Sydney.....	33	14,281,140	1,957	2,479,950	15,221,674	22,753,238
Sydney Mines.....	4	160,800	6	5,599	16,224	54,888
Truro.....	22	2,892,702	734	556,170	1,288,698	3,170,895
Westville.....	4	35,698	5	1,716	5,182	9,665
Windsor.....	18	1,520,232	272	181,114	356,137	674,918
Wolfville.....	6	79,527	24	19,116	84,725	146,900
Yarmouth.....	28	3,330,845	717	573,188	1,706,956	2,801,358
New Brunswick—						
Bathurst.....	15	11,201,149	700	774,987	1,292,048	4,111,525
Campbellton.....	13	2,655,916	382	390,468	872,997	1,723,044
Chatham.....	14	2,792,681	557	438,502	1,000,118	2,068,484
Dalhousie.....	4	1,609,865	231	164,676	513,489	841,358
Edmundston.....	7	4,308,854	338	385,758	1,371,876	2,808,852
Fredericton.....	28	3,271,181	730	688,195	1,187,184	2,555,573
Grand Falls.....	7	455,213	248	162,287	325,503	564,529
Moncton.....	40	2,719,513	913	827,407	1,361,595	2,904,550
Newcastle.....	11	3,156,706	393	303,674	855,896	1,467,847
Richibucto.....	5	94,490	30	4,607	11,302	21,570
Sackville.....	13	1,016,360	294	267,419	239,342	658,743
St. Andrews.....	4	36,594	6	3,696	3,917	16,444
St. George.....	6	372,041	144	130,438	155,144	387,742
St. John.....	130	28,763,213	3,911	3,830,478	20,309,736	29,706,660
St. Stephen.....	16	3,687,584	747	717,934	2,241,679	3,913,276
Shediac.....	4	57,650	21	7,260	16,590	33,675
Sussex.....	13	400,996	114	89,209	275,474	540,497
Woodstock.....	18	454,844	155	108,284	125,618	336,500
Quebec—						
Actonvale.....	9	88,718	49	29,262	104,452	239,785
Amos.....	8	378,222	134	82,002	145,994	343,553
Arthabaska.....	7	209,818	77	46,612	85,563	194,869
Asbestos.....	4	27,977	7	5,240	23,445	47,255
Bagotville.....	3	19,300	8	6,448	19,375	29,220
Baie St. Paul.....	14	96,762	32	11,960	31,064	60,471
Beauceville.....	9	93,675	26	23,536	34,257	78,073
Beauharnois.....	5	2,397,471	368	398,080	775,868	1,809,030
Beaufort.....	5	66,751	28	20,528	40,279	71,794
Bedford.....	8	556,350	229	183,010	80,094	426,571
Beloeil.....	4	2,182,824	203	351,796	2,704,761	4,124,118
Berthier.....	6	4,269,045	334	297,492	634,025	1,784,426

24.—Statistics of Manufactures by Municipalities with 1,000 Population or over and with 3 or more Establishments, calendar year 1923—con.

Cities and Towns.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Quebec—con.						
Black Lake.....	3	23,702	10	3,660	8,800	14,829
Buckingham.....	11	2,514,646	395	415,191	884,854	2,451,487
Cap de la Madeleine.....	3	408,271	33	33,843	89,851	198,850
Charlesbourg.....	5	14,925	12	7,592	21,407	39,620
Chicoutimi.....	12	9,733,467	612	616,010	768,676	3,281,606
Coaticook.....	23	1,774,959	577	378,528	1,010,442	1,836,184
Courville.....	9	327,429	76	62,889	165,580	348,594
Cowansville.....	10	1,045,843	401	302,724	692,941	1,303,988
Deschailions.....	5	14,126	130	10,135	9,741	29,572
Disraeli.....	5	82,624	65	58,365	80,654	172,070
Dorval.....	3	29,632	11	10,444	1,686	18,176
Drummondville.....	14	6,579,455	1,141	820,023	2,061,179	4,035,640
East Angus.....	3	15,857,023	839	862,941	2,586,312	5,452,467
Farnham.....	14	658,160	324	158,366	502,601	893,387
Granby.....	21	9,278,562	2,423	1,966,459	3,097,279	8,770,105
Grande Baie.....	5	24,000	26	5,550	24,715	36,458
Grand'Mère.....	10	50,092,465	1,513	2,261,949	2,793,518	10,872,226
Hull.....	28	11,593,960	2,948	2,696,614	5,646,345	12,123,870
Huntingdon.....	9	155,703	52	46,647	108,334	164,465
Iberville.....	9	341,195	126	105,925	185,423	327,510
Joliette.....	27	1,601,589	648	388,953	1,279,556	2,342,616
Jonquière.....	5	1,647,349	230	287,155	575,024	1,455,219
Lac au Saumon.....	3	419,220	188	93,366	239,301	457,094
Lachute.....	10	737,193	76	79,464	156,538	305,840
Lachine.....	21	8,421,719	1,503	1,856,132	2,079,185	6,187,113
Laprairie.....	4	5,778,642	460	558,246	4,533	1,523,090
L'Assomption.....	4	117,444	33	21,212	13,428	36,768
La Tuque.....	4	8,119,755	678	1,030,293	1,776,044	4,313,932
Lauzon.....	4	978,440	100	68,476	46,810	284,309
Lennoxville.....	5	163,066	68	60,273	115,361	259,715
Lévis.....	14	608,624	149	123,780	129,070	374,497
Longueuil.....	4	37,620	10	12,160	24,203	51,350
Loretteville.....	18	783,341	339	195,552	313,504	688,218
Louiseville.....	7	775,878	279	254,225	480,689	883,888
Macamic.....	10	451,457	124	87,834	97,942	216,740
Magog.....	12	6,486,415	1,300	878,885	5,660,860	8,378,028
Marieville.....	8	987,591	304	305,256	734,016	1,260,451
Mont Joli.....	5	92,014	21	15,596	18,147	65,563
Mont Laurier.....	9	186,780	52	25,604	83,142	185,808
Montmagny.....	15	2,574,428	278	154,119	297,750	596,574
Montreal.....	1,451	473,624,425	85,603	93,943,718	226,198,441	459,254,656
Nicolet.....	8	32,685	8	3,665	22,591	32,106
Pierreville.....	9	29,675	129	21,085	33,530	72,549
Plessisville.....	11	1,338,501	428	273,322	324,102	857,825
Pointe aux Trembles.....	3	116,977	30	33,376	45,825	77,484
Pont Rouge.....	11	1,374,964	252	142,915	347,343	665,831
Quebec.....	225	35,071,423	8,328	7,507,826	13,076,014	28,869,961
Rawdon.....	4	22,725	9	2,546	12,473	20,372
Richmond.....	6	190,531	55	48,976	35,788	142,159
Rimouski.....	8	1,193,443	197	124,162	288,951	630,390
Rivière du Loup.....	16	1,893,128	159	114,062	119,132	385,321
Roberval.....	15	218,219	68	31,129	60,296	150,327
Rock Island.....	14	2,056,971	342	305,917	446,933	1,070,817
Shawinigan Falls.....	19	39,305,549	2,596	3,095,633	6,631,345	16,381,429
Sherbrooke.....	59	20,662,412	3,571	3,558,426	5,386,811	11,968,421
Sorel.....	15	1,228,470	721	304,299	329,349	894,836
Ste. Agathe des Monts.....	5	67,589	30	13,720	16,166	33,464
Ste. Anne de Bellevue.....	4	25,075	8	6,171	8,890	23,589
St. Benoit Joseph Labre.....	5	26,682	6	1,725	5,097	7,707
St. Casimir.....	8	54,367	99	16,508	33,491	66,722
St. Eustache.....	8	43,048	14	4,816	43,184	61,527
St. Felicien.....	6	88,955	9	4,220	25,639	43,395
St. Gabriel de Brandon.....	9	249,852	71	55,765	183,473	318,135
St. Hyacinthe.....	47	7,650,192	2,460	1,746,533	4,665,652	8,159,801
St. Jacques.....	9	33,700	18	6,422	33,982	65,414
St. Jean.....	22	6,423,860	2,063	1,820,425	2,475,360	5,449,967
St. Jérôme.....	21	3,828,547	1,259	951,435	1,785,151	3,918,487
St. Joseph (Beauce Co.).....	7	29,300	7	1,830	6,657	10,718
St. Lambert.....	8	396,768	139	152,353	105,381	325,623
St. Laurent.....	7	1,192,357	328	352,353	408,554	924,717
St. Marc des Carrières.....	5	8,450	46	36,845	6,690	117,186
Ste. Marie.....	11	65,787	113	16,578	55,771	90,507

24.—Statistics of Manufactures by Municipalities with 1,000 Population or over and with 3 or more Establishments, calendar year 1923—con.

Cities and Towns.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Quebec—concluded.						
St. Pierre.....	5	32,885	11	4,052	83,261	93,940
St. Raymond.....	17	1,798,900	330	162,288	339,666	841,132
St. Rémi.....	9	402,212	94	56,599	728,004	1,000,350
Ste. Thérèse.....	13	897,643	228	183,567	394,057	702,396
St. Tite.....	10	271,329	113	71,613	177,873	295,781
Terrebonne.....	9	1,142,286	232	221,500	250,828	547,661
Theftord Mines.....	13	1,037,993	94	94,105	81,499	277,064
Three Rivers.....	42	45,099,838	4,974	5,052,853	10,873,750	27,179,832
Trois Pistoles.....	11	101,475	50	13,864	38,003	66,204
Valleyfield.....	16	12,399,487	2,606	1,972,440	4,185,743	11,708,630
Verdun.....	4	1,022,344	388	336,219	596,525	1,276,427
Victoriaville.....	19	2,901,520	705	442,223	1,035,082	2,826,119
Waterloo.....	11	198,274	104	75,799	129,938	247,763
Windsor.....	4	2,254,331	410	501,345	611,169	1,776,770
Ontario—						
Acton.....	15	2,807,223	469	359,418	2,184,854	2,590,298
Alexandria.....	20	793,851	153	105,434	371,594	684,587
Alliston.....	11	143,643	25	20,219	203,176	292,319
Almonte.....	18	1,473,633	435	343,139	717,089	1,317,355
Amherstburg.....	7	4,840,374	268	439,676	236,091	1,519,101
Arnprior.....	19	5,354,752	538	575,261	1,162,907	2,170,915
Arthur.....	8	69,642	27	19,822	266,846	375,870
Aurora.....	8	1,076,553	327	317,824	1,026,020	1,814,856
Aylmer.....	11	950,755	158	152,424	598,393	1,737,692
Barrie.....	20	1,290,938	257	243,745	644,951	1,118,564
Beamsville.....	9	332,024	113	67,629	109,875	230,027
Belleville.....	54	4,366,392	1,112	1,143,615	1,222,546	5,269,225
Blenheim.....	7	153,298	31	17,818	28,943	81,473
Blind River.....	4	489,392	106	120,293	430,620	697,430
Bobcaygeon.....	6	47,047	12	6,494	24,618	42,854
Bowmanville.....	17	2,745,222	420	424,525	1,251,134	2,184,808
Bracebridge.....	15	1,012,813	177	158,115	328,651	618,780
Brampton.....	22	2,757,773	703	822,608	1,535,120	3,046,466
Brantford.....	108	48,350,173	6,432	6,830,284	13,142,877	26,678,114
Bridgeburg.....	17	1,188,463	194	268,972	894,656	1,904,760
Brighton.....	16	247,357	71	42,953	161,021	288,309
Brockville.....	38	5,355,808	860	881,255	2,677,413	5,310,170
Burlington.....	9	377,068	96	89,506	290,386	502,968
Caledonia.....	11	453,511	91	97,431	712,665	1,080,201
Campbellford.....	28	2,136,865	595	520,435	1,899,828	2,524,415
Cardinal.....	6	2,881,949	366	415,831	1,921,700	3,214,932
Carleton Place.....	22	2,671,193	714	685,680	1,005,619	2,320,588
Chatham.....	58	15,495,165	2,102	2,282,160	8,653,844	14,197,928
Chesley.....	11	887,380	300	292,336	397,193	896,969
Chippawa.....	3	996,708	273	329,814	618,505	2,953,541
Clinton.....	14	597,179	177	161,284	387,013	715,398
Cobalt.....	11	12,903,350	170	216,363	47,941	965,373
Cobourg.....	33	3,313,955	584	580,640	1,041,766	2,918,792
Cochrane.....	6	125,460	32	41,580	23,974	108,382
Collingwood.....	29	1,757,176	234	191,512	778,719	1,162,677
Copper Cliff.....	3	872,596	15	18,596	6,491	243,195
Cornwall.....	46	11,986,247	2,480	2,087,443	3,899,317	8,972,143
Deseronto.....	9	519,763	162	111,333	254,596	563,445
Dresden.....	8	289,170	95	86,456	207,568	422,151
Dryden.....	7	7,158,158	337	474,810	546,111	1,263,842
Dundas.....	22	4,884,692	706	913,958	1,107,647	2,443,706
Dunnville.....	19	2,362,557	547	507,688	580,429	1,596,158
Durham.....	11	736,317	202	181,167	417,463	770,789
Eastview.....	5	44,551	10	8,572	28,684	48,088
Eganville.....	10	176,942	44	29,087	117,168	190,296
Elmira.....	17	1,963,890	415	411,816	867,959	1,934,488
Elora.....	10	673,173	219	203,163	157,686	501,755
Essex.....	14	213,322	44	53,334	213,287	373,213
Exeter.....	13	465,367	85	48,554	283,976	481,718
Fenelon Falls.....	8	103,677	13	10,819	75,473	119,530
Fergus.....	13	2,230,167	387	426,166	1,190,846	2,375,832
Ford.....	9	29,494,492	4,698	8,937,011	23,335,449	41,523,155
Forest.....	9	269,581	101	69,822	199,336	341,007
Fort Frances.....	8	4,456,698	675	958,001	3,057,855	5,996,009
Fort William.....	32	19,158,542	927	1,103,821	4,377,797	7,638,210
Galt.....	75	12,695,293	3,047	3,217,303	4,573,333	10,259,634

24.—Statistics of Manufactures by Municipalities with 1,000 Population or over and with 3 or more Establishments, calendar year 1923—con.

Cities and Towns.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—con.						
Gananoque.....	25	3,044,265	544	609,668	915,227	2,219,864
Georgetown.....	18	2,478,494	392	443,823	1,544,957	2,217,247
Goderich.....	20	1,893,518	328	295,776	3,784,027	4,914,553
Gravenhurst.....	10	736,575	159	145,519	149,804	453,765
Grimsby.....	16	723,068	308	203,777	347,086	705,453
Guelph.....	93	14,481,920	3,889	4,016,391	7,285,259	15,860,343
Hagersville.....	10	119,149	28	16,896	179,268	249,642
Haileybury.....	3	895,197	80	93,171	114,559	432,133
Hamilton.....	436	170,378,119	25,797	31,399,136	77,140,899	141,097,732
Hanover.....	17	2,858,949	621	554,401	1,148,125	2,209,808
Harriston.....	10	393,870	55	49,817	174,680	317,085
Havelock.....	6	58,784	12	6,164	31,221	51,010
Hawkesbury.....	12	5,923,934	797	661,097	2,451,712	5,016,044
Hespeler.....	16	5,525,457	1,200	1,080,299	2,031,195	3,995,127
Humberstone.....	6	132,871	68	63,453	178,717	329,564
Huntsville.....	12	5,742,689	438	362,008	2,474,061	3,281,521
Iroquois Falls.....	3	28,910,742	1,448	2,134,157	3,345,432	10,890,700
Keewatin.....	33	5,294,697	763	781,708	2,570,678	4,368,913
Kemptonville.....	4	4,458,745	422	638,046	11,165,495	13,164,749
Kenora.....	10	223,286	63	56,326	219,986	319,919
Kenora.....	10	4,372,605	496	457,544	4,034,548	5,000,318
Kinairdine.....	15	981,724	356	300,485	492,325	1,165,498
Kingsville.....	62	12,077,061	1,653	1,730,415	3,513,710	7,163,773
Kingsville.....	12	1,210,522	83	94,833	1,082,021	1,369,131
Lakefield.....	127	31,570,698	6,944	7,418,823	15,662,244	32,024,166
Leamington.....	16	120,497	34	23,154	78,638	133,949
Lindsay.....	39	1,857,700	399	366,192	1,762,468	2,325,990
Listowel.....	21	1,988,262	400	410,239	1,030,678	1,926,074
London.....	234	742,521	248	231,399	611,642	862,166
L'Orignal.....	6	39,228,903	8,890	9,504,810	16,545,610	36,291,350
Madoc.....	13	22,325	8	4,610	27,404	40,663
Markham.....	4	63,680	22	10,689	100,828	133,553
Mattawa.....	4	61,797	7	5,834	43,386	77,578
Meaford.....	4	38,361	8	6,800	7,272	22,503
Merritt.....	17	896,857	368	346,724	944,647	1,671,765
Merritt.....	8	6,174,394	488	659,590	1,110,050	2,513,330
Midland.....	17	3,320,600	526	495,356	2,212,748	3,343,044
Milton.....	13	2,928,902	453	527,334	594,825	1,867,240
Mimico.....	8	935,089	187	189,637	50,798	488,492
Mitchell.....	11	479,699	134	124,793	269,824	518,878
Mount Forest.....	11	430,761	74	65,922	254,296	418,451
Morrisburg.....	10	238,554	83	56,092	115,855	224,626
Napanee.....	21	953,776	209	271,905	728,680	1,245,437
New Hamburg.....	10	545,033	159	183,871	440,745	791,694
New Liskeard.....	14	1,014,588	213	200,423	253,995	577,957
Newmarket.....	14	545,033	159	200,423	1,106,747	2,841,212
New Toronto.....	8	1,826,074	544	589,635	8,144,144	14,438,914
Niagara Falls.....	57	19,909,588	2,209	2,859,883	12,009,121	27,632,002
North Bay.....	19	60,241,619	2,886	3,958,790	343,107	933,458
Norwich.....	14	1,003,667	225	236,250	683,319	1,633,248
Oakville.....	16	770,824	135	411,822	979,325	1,950,063
Orangeville.....	11	1,926,033	399	481,571	244,053	413,763
Orillia.....	44	607,924	106	70,002	1,421,026	3,097,995
Oshawa.....	34	5,765,876	1,057	1,064,540	33,338,313	43,876,305
Oshawa.....	197	23,978,144	5,019	6,223,833	25,706,305	40,065,955
Ottawa.....	137	43,513,709	7,058	8,454,415	2,001,782	4,839,061
Owen Sound.....	52	7,222,342	1,829	1,749,961	360,514	512,305
Palmerston.....	9	225,799	45	38,646	2,464,939	4,392,999
Paris.....	21	4,095,125	1,135	909,814	160,163	246,339
Parkhill.....	8	181,707	30	26,285	140,464	340,296
Parry Sound.....	13	704,105	86	70,071	2,590,842	4,957,571
Pembroke.....	42	4,792,424	1,340	1,178,541	860,850	1,663,572
Penetanguishene.....	16	1,097,449	401	389,984	1,098,006	2,615,767
Perth.....	23	3,744,916	628	692,661	19,127,043	27,585,715
Peterborough.....	80	23,702,121	4,722	4,217,153	2,187,620	2,854,939
Petrolia.....	16	1,802,026	156	233,600	484,897	844,368
Pictou.....	29	871,123	193	116,762	46,005	130,712
Point Edward.....	3	134,400	24	38,952	1,249,473	3,654,189
Port Arthur.....	24	6,659,434	656	779,270	10,317,572	14,536,070
Port Colborne.....	10	10,752,136	657	1,024,600	1,203,022	1,898,533
Port Credit.....	4	2,385,548	222	246,386	52,939	108,362
Port Dalhousie.....	4	235,863	62	37,971	327,032	493,718
Port Dover.....	10	689,310	76	56,631		

24.—Statistics of Manufactures by Municipalities with 1,000 Population or over and with 3 or more Establishments, calendar year 1923—con.

Cities and Towns.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—concluded.						
Port Elgin.....	9	420,783	189	171,553	261,359	525,490
Port Hope.....	32	2,271,518	553	616,590	622,030	1,826,718
Port Perry.....	13	156,014	49	26,232	165,301	237,121
Prescott.....	12	813,966	222	187,219	385,860	814,403
Preston.....	35	5,216,381	1,519	1,681,339	1,974,440	5,067,516
Rainy River.....	3	51,963	7	7,556	3,423	27,295
Renfrew.....	22	3,627,341	573	600,605	1,064,651	2,256,986
Richmond Hill.....	9	178,299	57	55,289	101,242	210,342
Ridgetown.....	15	353,570	90	71,575	234,143	408,319
Rockland.....	7	585,497	517	285,671	622,245	1,172,169
Sarnia.....	41	11,176,672	2,487	3,421,383	11,876,774	19,109,093
Sandwich.....	10	2,025,659	352	487,961	442,559	1,553,342
Sault Ste. Marie.....	43	77,927,651	2,141	3,673,268	15,991,686	26,952,318
Seaforth.....	16	310,636	102	79,851	336,449	579,665
Shelburne.....	9	133,581	25	25,766	170,721	250,984
Simcoe.....	31	2,258,418	516	400,980	1,882,863	3,075,028
Sioux Lookout.....	4	121,116	46	29,095	37,721	128,851
Smith's Falls.....	19	3,837,737	562	600,709	889,555	1,819,582
Southampton.....	8	727,785	202	193,785	264,012	601,682
Stratford.....	62	6,961,460	1,781	1,851,091	4,344,557	7,954,489
Strathroy.....	21	1,289,742	219	204,119	609,454	1,102,321
Stouffville.....	7	93,156	17	11,998	116,200	162,343
Sturgeon Falls.....	10	200,913	502	722,632	1,453,481	2,898,831
Sudbury.....	31	3,118,590	436	438,106	768,957	1,972,495
St. Catharines.....	95	17,051,312	3,497	4,016,965	5,552,158	13,919,708
St. Thomas.....	53	6,500,136	1,045	1,123,151	3,366,254	5,931,675
St. Mary's.....	23	3,771,852	557	584,679	729,835	2,733,950
Tavistock.....	11	330,467	120	108,891	396,495	598,329
Thessalon.....	6	482,901	174	206,897	670,758	1,156,682
Thorold.....	15	17,110,656	1,637	2,453,381	4,998,841	12,709,481
Tilbury.....	9	788,274	203	214,236	553,021	977,008
Tilsonburg.....	23	1,310,790	376	359,912	772,910	1,382,454
Timmins.....	11	11,064,918	103	131,580	72,596	913,434
Toronto.....	1,933	389,772,678	82,267	97,417,033	210,786,422	409,829,557
Trenton.....	24	5,756,487	366	318,358	1,676,853	2,505,622
Tweed.....	14	276,563	108	83,603	260,293	436,623
Vankleek Hill.....	15	157,053	57	25,398	182,352	260,515
Victoria Harbour.....	3	756,762	176	158,537	406,892	682,530
Walkerton.....	21	1,235,375	333	298,407	820,959	1,374,029
Walkerville.....	46	25,833,925	3,678	5,825,142	17,543,850	28,001,226
Wallaceburg.....	20	6,759,236	997	1,113,924	5,936,828	8,964,985
Waterford.....	11	479,022	113	69,133	271,379	477,805
Waterloo.....	41	11,297,646	1,204	1,390,252	2,794,001	5,351,053
Watford.....	11	334,335	72	59,291	169,887	384,916
Welland.....	35	21,924,158	2,732	3,114,082	8,856,531	15,537,281
Weston.....	10	4,105,665	816	866,463	1,109,623	2,682,147
Whitby.....	8	491,086	233	245,470	366,913	727,150
Warton.....	13	429,968	94	78,121	226,315	368,386
Winchester.....	13	191,026	58	47,986	227,311	352,110
Windsor.....	112	18,557,788	3,052	4,296,505	8,635,355	19,890,874
Wingham.....	23	870,762	242	221,118	503,057	1,010,571
Woodstock.....	67	8,992,374	1,926	1,865,046	3,672,516	6,998,892
Manitoba—						
Brandon.....	35	4,140,617	484	616,160	2,205,608	3,762,627
Carman.....	5	17,778	10	8,585	38,833	58,143
Dauphin.....	9	324,238	59	58,580	143,113	314,983
Minnedosa.....	4	183,658	9	10,176	7,743	45,153
Morden.....	4	21,566	19	5,770	39,138	56,701
Neepawa.....	7	211,923	30	28,947	69,983	159,736
Portage la Prairie.....	11	565,713	128	191,892	1,486,851	1,991,280
Selkirk.....	5	193,876	40	34,453	38,103	120,565
Souris.....	6	483,991	32	34,441	195,242	295,835
St. Boniface.....	25	5,435,170	904	1,072,520	9,691,844	12,295,182
Stonewall.....	4	309,386	62	40,888	8,786	109,504
Pas.....	6	1,526,755	290	155,249	509,305	1,297,740
Virden.....	4	147,480	13	18,269	46,464	97,860
Winnipeg.....	425	70,872,528	11,596	14,782,426	38,172,282	70,647,027
Saskatchewan—						
Assiniboia.....	7	86,389	10	9,576	31,320	61,409
Battleford.....	7	84,853	12	15,429	69,350	137,439



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24.—Statistics of Manufactures by Municipalities with 1,000 Population or over and with 3 or more Establishments, calendar year 1923—concluded.

Cities and Towns.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Saskatchewan—concluded.						
Biggar.....	7	80,160	13	13,669	27,094	65,738
Estevan.....	9	313,419	82	55,548	121,198	255,896
Gravelbourg.....	4	82,290	9	9,19	27,187	42,253
Humboldt.....	6	182,031	26	29,260	97,834	173,347
Indian Head.....	5	73,119	11	11,662	21,158	60,678
Kamsack.....	3	84,637	9	10,056	8,403	46,381
Kindersley.....	4	71,560	8	9,951	14,755	52,318
Maple Creek.....	5	114,317	17	14,792	81,163	132,732
Melville.....	4	169,942	14	19,540	65,632	127,238
Melfort.....	7	216,676	21	23,538	49,021	133,612
Moose Jaw.....	29	2,553,113	567	814,938	4,979,832	7,267,946
Moosomin.....	6	68,282	9	8,560	34,658	64,623
North Battleford.....	12	527,635	74	94,724	227,748	469,447
Prince Albert.....	19	1,306,218	256	311,562	1,120,728	1,791,895
Regina.....	50	11,641,552	1,222	1,902,294	6,581,130	12,623,517
Rosthern.....	6	109,721	14	11,185	48,622	82,748
Saskatoon.....	50	6,504,593	880	1,209,584	3,135,360	6,013,203
Shaunavon.....	5	96,124	14	14,086	29,399	71,545
Swift Current.....	9	527,190	54	64,509	101,289	319,219
Watrous.....	3	54,888	6	6,908	3,817	29,353
Weyburn.....	10	485,492	64	79,746	195,971	414,803
Yorkton.....	9	711,183	50	55,364	191,375	439,819
Alberta—						
Blairmore.....	4	275,470	45	72,631	142,020	279,800
Calgary.....	143	27,951,808	3,627	4,630,866	10,279,764	18,171,249
Camrose.....	8	150,717	33	43,539	139,010	254,877
Cardston.....	4	121,204	14	13,569	48,711	85,827
Coleman.....	3	10,499	10	8,827	7,247	36,963
Drumheller.....	6	309,243	27	41,524	22,127	119,566
Edmonton.....	133	12,720,020	2,662	3,110,074	9,809,185	16,629,815
Edson.....	7	38,419	14	7,065	4,722	33,716
Grande Prairie.....	4	51,131	10	9,952	12,820	33,035
Hanna.....	4	84,311	12	12,937	102,654	158,475
Lacombe.....	7	100,342	18	21,935	117,304	207,816
Lethbridge.....	25	2,053,909	273	352,907	885,001	2,047,837
Medicine Hat.....	30	5,837,412	579	742,073	5,699,732	7,359,063
Ponoka.....	4	57,977	13	14,185	126,205	180,955
Redcliff.....	6	1,460,159	242	291,929	306,080	1,055,412
Red Deer.....	7	217,471	36	49,878	156,870	269,424
Stettler.....	7	85,918	18	21,141	201,090	300,253
Vegreville.....	7	90,623	25	26,821	114,756	195,547
Vermilion.....	14	126,083	31	42,816	170,641	295,849
Wetaskiwin.....	5	205,194	23	28,398	206,639	310,504
British Columbia—						
Cranbrook.....	8	85,291	22	27,817	31,149	129,586
Chilliwack.....	6	61,464	32	17,505	17,219	41,816
Cumberland.....	6	394,697	47	52,640	50,531	179,995
Duncan.....	7	296,004	181	210,788	413,281	870,846
Fernie.....	10	3,946,715	172	246,910	849,872	1,473,220
Grand Forks.....	7	92,124	32	28,590	70,487	184,382
Kamloops.....	14	1,098,754	142	163,638	214,427	504,490
Kelowna.....	17	756,343	211	227,155	451,149	938,437
Ladysmith.....	4	54,821	37	44,364	49,796	125,090
Merritt.....	7	636,836	213	317,903	554,757	1,186,972
Nanaimo.....	37	660,588	391	214,937	526,154	1,007,432
Nelson.....	24	1,381,851	202	223,136	379,252	862,419
New Westminster.....	49	4,509,248	1,522	1,693,499	4,827,498	8,052,862
North Vancouver.....	7	130,230	96	107,829	74,411	252,794
Port Alberni.....	3	760,874	221	283,929	386,711	877,423
Port Coquitlam.....	3	665,634	109	131,846	272,837	574,920
Prince George.....	6	177,164	55	75,426	45,115	171,655
Prince Rupert.....	16	2,568,269	239	316,946	1,294,093	2,322,375
Revelstoke.....	10	287,718	33	34,361	34,516	133,865
Rossland.....	8	4,933,832	68	119,989	3,745	684,629
Trail.....	6	44,168	31	42,451	40,525	168,324
Vancouver.....	507	80,053,568	11,400	13,815,995	40,518,790	71,221,905
Vernon.....	14	355,813	69	70,365	79,853	224,629
Victoria.....	140	16,759,023	2,478	2,847,254	4,056,163	10,525,673