

falling from 69,466 in 1918 to 56,442 in 1919, and in the chemical industry from 16,541 to 12,216. The miscellaneous industries group also declined greatly in value of products and in number of employees owing to the cessation of the manufacture of ammunition, which fell in gross value of product from \$186,034,920 in 1918 to \$3,709,428, and in number of wage-earners from 35,046 to 1,321.

On the whole, it may be stated that 1919, partly owing to the higher prices, was a very prosperous year for Canadian manufactures outside of the munitions and war supplies industries.

Statistics of number of establishments, capital, cost of materials, and value of products, are given for some 300 different industries for the years 1917, 1918, 1919, in Table 112, and statistics of the number of salary-earning and wage-earning employees and of salaries and wages paid in these same industries are given in Table 113. Among the chief of these individual industries are the butter and cheese industry, the flour and grist mill industry, the slaughtering and meat packing industry, the refined sugar industry and the log products industry, each of which turned out in 1919 gross products exceeding \$100,000,000 in value. Industries having a gross product of between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000 in 1919 were biscuit and confectionery, bread and other bakery products, cottons, foundry and machine shop products, rolling mills and steel furnaces, boots and shoes, smelting, wood pulp and paper. For details regarding capitalization, products, number of employees and wages paid in these and other industries, the reader is referred to the tables.

The growth and prosperity of most of the cities and large towns of Canada is intimately connected with the condition of their manufacturing industries. Statistics of the manufacturing industries in all cities and towns of over 5,000 population throughout the country, as ascertained at the censuses of 1917, 1918 and 1919, are given in Table 114. As a consequence of the return to peace time conditions, the figures for 1919 are in many cases strikingly reduced from those of 1918, as in the cases of Sydney and Sault Ste. Marie. Cities having a gross manufacturing production of over \$100,000,000 each in 1919, in the order of the value of their products, were Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg. Vancouver, the only city in the \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 class in 1919, produced manufactures to the gross value of \$88,104,138. Other important manufacturing cities producing in 1919 goods to a gross value of between \$30,000,000 and \$50,000,000 were, in the order of value produced, London, St. John, N.B., Ottawa, Kitchener, Sydney, Brantford, Oshawa, Calgary, Quebec, Edmonton and Peterborough. For details the reader is referred to Table 114.

Summary statistics of the number of salaried and wage-earning employees of manufacturing industries, with the amount of salaries and wages paid in 1919, are given in Table 115. Information collected at this census regarding weekly wages of employees in manufacturing industries, is tabulated by groups of industries and by wage groups in the Wages subsection of the Labour, Wages and Prices section of the Year Book, and to this the student of industrial wages is referred.