7.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Wages, Cost of Materials (New

- 1	Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Number of Establish- ments.	Capital. Employed	Salaried Employees.	
No.				Number.	Salaries.
_		No.	\$		\$
	Miscellaneous Industries—concluded.				
7	Phonographs	14	3,697,811	113	223,280
8	Photography		1,635,377	-	_
9	Picture framing	64	358,532	1	
9	Pipes, tobacco	.5	50,647	_4	6,72
t	Refrigerators	12	2,813,226	78	134,56
2 3	Regalias and society emblems	.8	156,386	19	25,48
3	Rubber stamps and steel stencils	26	486, 124	68	99,15
4	Scientific and professional equipment	5	7,782,901	176	225,37
5	Signs	119	1,305,465	- .	.
6	Sporting and athletic goods		687,019	41	50,0
7	Statuary and art goods	13	241,758	28	42,65
8	Store and display forms		113,352	10	19, 2
9	Toys and games	7	193,824	23	20,8
0	Trunks and valises	13	2,104,832	85	189, 40
1	Typewriters and supplies	5	474,250	22	56,7
3	Umbrellas and parasols	7	461,488	40	91, 1
3	All other industries	8	814,887	53	97,69
	10. Construction, Hand Trades and Repairs	16,497	159,216,557	3,467	€,743,90
1	Automobile repairs	2,716	7,773,825	0,101	4) 120,0
	Bicycle repairs	170	210,017		
2	Blacksmithing		6,521,657		
4	Boot and shoe repairs	1,990	1,361,769		
5	Bridges, iron and steel	1, 830	16,550,077	456	1,020,5
6	Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work		7,498,834	400	1,020,0
7	Electrical contracts and repairs	336	1,871,112	<u> </u>	
8	Elevator repairs	13	1, 133, 700	75	142,3
9	Harness and saddlery repairs		1,799,295	(2)	4.1
ő	House-building and construction		50,896,653	2,434	4,334,6
1	Laurante reseive	1,233	1.067.544	2, 303	1,002,0
2	Jewelry repairsLock and gunsmithing repairs	1, 23	82,599	10	12,8
3	Painting, glazing and paperhanging	1,034	2,807,311		20,0
4	Plumbing and tinsmithing	2,137	12,219,038	<u> </u>	
	Roofing contracts		412,343	34	64.0
5	Shipbuilding and repairs		38,005,783	451	1, 164, 4
•	Surpounding and repairs	1 ° °l	100,000,100	701	*, ***,

3.—Capital Employed.

In a retrospective study of capital employed in Canadian manufactures since 1900, the remarkable increase denotes rapid growth in the 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 five 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 1921 in all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees, was \$3,210,700,000, compared with \$1,994,100,000 in 1915, an increase of more than 60 p.c. in seven years. While price levels were higher in 1921 than in 1915, it should be remembered that a considerable part of the industrial capital of the country was inactive in 1921 and consequently not included in the statistics.

The provincial distribution of the manufactures of Canada is illustrated by the capital invested in the operation of the plants. Capital employed in Ontario during 1919 was 49.0 p.c. of the total, increasing to 49.5 p.c. in 1920 and 50.5 p.c. in 1921. The proportion of the total capital employed in the plants of Quebec was 29.0 p.c. in 1919, 30.0 p.c. in 1920 and 30.3 p.c. in 1921. British Columbia held third place, with a capital of 6.6 p.c. of the total, in 1921, while Nova Scotia,