

7.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, classified according to the Origin of the Material used, 1924.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Origin.	Estab- lish- ments	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total	22,178	3,538,812,464	536,503	559,884,645	1,438,409,681	1,757,942,901	7,695,453,582
Farm origin.—							
(a) From field crops...	4,595	625,717,571	89,436	87,789,237	433,443,376	258,069,883	691,513,259
Canadian origin...	4,311	299,159,049	51,462	53,793,131	270,753,367	169,716,464	440,469,831
Foreign origin.....	284	226,559,522	37,974	33,996,106	162,690,009	88,353,419	251,043,428
(b) From animal hus- bandry.....	4,086	253,858,982	64,671	66,696,501	285,502,644	127,504,777	413,007,421
Canadian origin...	4,068	247,073,900	63,052	65,424,526	282,604,516	125,161,890	407,766,406
Foreign origin.....	18	6,785,082	1,619	1,271,975	2,898,128	2,342,887	5,241,015
(c) Total farm origin..	8,681	779,576,553	154,107	154,485,738	718,946,020	385,574,660	1,104,520,680
Canadian origin.....	8,379	546,231,949	114,514	119,217,657	553,357,883	294,878,354	848,236,237
Foreign origin.....	302	233,344,604	39,593	35,268,081	165,589,137	90,696,306	256,284,443
Wild life origin	222	10,837,249	2,344	3,194,213	7,596,169	5,889,697	13,386,266
Marine origin	836	29,304,785	11,157	3,344,348	16,869,332	19,548,636	28,637,962
Forest origin	6,823	876,149,937	128,907	147,719,245	245,183,429	299,699,168	544,282,597
Mineral origin	2,806	1,410,517,944	136,837	171,068,497	349,800,585	357,201,512	700,002,097
Mixed origin	1,805	212,861,904	63,723	62,125,420	100,884,146	110,170,066	211,054,212
Electric light and power	951	628,565,093	12,828	17,946,584	-	95,169,768	95,169,768

The Forty Leading Industries.—The six foremost industries of Canada are the milling of grain, pulp and paper-making, saw-milling, meat-packing, the manufacture of butter and cheese and the generation of electric power. These industries have led since 1920, *i.e.*, since the end of the war inflation period. In point of value of gross production the flour and grist-mills were first in 1921, 1922 and again in 1924. Pulp and paper-mills appear to be gaining in relative importance. From third place in 1921, they rose to second in 1922 and first in 1923, while in 1924 they were second in gross production by only a narrow margin. If the cost of materials be deducted, leaving the value added by manufacture, the pulp and paper-mills exceeded any other industry in Canada. They also paid the largest salary and wage bill. Saw-mills, which include lath and shingle-mills, occupied fourth place in value of gross production in 1921 and 1922 and third place in 1923 and 1924. Central electric stations, the sixth industry for gross production in 1924, had the largest capital investment among Canadian industries.

While these six great leading industries are all directly dependent upon Canadian natural resources, it is interesting to note that the four industries which rank next, namely, the manufacture of automobiles, cotton goods, sugar and rubber goods, all work upon materials which are very largely imported in a raw or semi-finished state. The manufacture of rubber goods, principally vehicle tires, has risen from 30th place in 1921 to 10th in 1924. Other interesting comparisons may be made between the various industries, with regard to the relations between capital invested, the number of employees, salaries and wages paid, the cost of materials and value of gross production as shown in Table 8.