

7.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, classified according to the Origin of the Material used, 1925.

(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	22,331	3,868,369,861	544,225	596,015,171	1,537,645,468	1,360,879,967	2,948,545,315
Farm origin—							
(a) From field crops	4,724	550,930,521	97,097	91,507,352	475,475,138	265,271,859	740,746,997
Canadian origin	4,459	310,364,866	54,938	52,931,797	296,599,431	169,145,736	485,745,157
Foreign origin...	265	240,565,655	42,159	38,575,555	178,875,717	96,126,123	275,001,840
(b) From animal husbandry	4,123	252,880,383	64,720	66,635,408	329,853,432	130,638,516	460,491,948
Canadian origin	4,112	243,656,159	62,993	65,270,551	326,492,397	128,516,138	455,908,586
Foreign origin...	11	9,224,224	1,727	1,364,857	3,361,035	2,122,328	5,483,363
(c) Total farm origin	8,847	803,810,904	161,817	158,142,760	805,328,570	395,910,375	1,301,238,945
Canadian origin	8,571	554,021,025	117,931	118,202,348	623,091,818	297,661,924	920,753,742
Foreign origin...	276	249,789,879	43,886	39,940,412	182,236,752	98,248,451	280,485,203
Wild life origin	228	11,714,850	3,026	3,408,045	9,408,529	6,466,341	15,874,870
Marine origin	846	21,132,985	16,272	4,971,167	18,650,686	11,700,300	30,380,992
Forest origin	6,617	904,101,837	127,183	147,622,749	245,681,698	309,096,833	554,780,531
Mineral origin	3,098	1,119,830,868	154,781	200,158,857	400,832,859	423,960,965	824,844,824
Mixed origin.....	1,688	220,990,450	66,875	62,955,686	107,632,066	111,155,205	218,837,271
Electric light and power.....	1,007	726,721,087	13,263	18,755,907	-	102,587,882	102,587,882

The Forty Leading Industries.—The six foremost industries in Canada during 1925 were pulp and paper-making, the milling of grain, meat-packing, saw-milling, the manufacture of butter and cheese and the manufacture of automobiles. In point of value of gross production, the first five of these industries have, with slight changes in the order of their rank, been the five chief industries since 1920, while the sixth place was occupied by sugar refineries in 1920, by the electric light and power industry in 1921, 1922 and 1924 and by automobile manufacturing in 1923 and 1925. Pulp and paper-mills are gaining in relative importance. From third place in 1921, they rose to second in 1922 and first in 1923, being second in 1924 by only a narrow margin and rising again to first place in 1925. 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. Sawmills, 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, dropping to fourth place in 1925.

It is interesting to note that of the ten leading industries, six, including the five leading manufactures and the production of electric light and power, are directly dependent upon Canadian natural resources, while the manufacture of automobiles, rubber and cotton goods and sugar 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 8th in 1925. 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.