

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

No.	Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
	GROUP 9.—MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—concluded.					
12	Musical instruments and materials.....	45	13,653,107	218	99	661,487
13	Refrigerators.....	9	780,923	22	8	56,148
14	Regalia and society emblems.....	11	208,730	11	6	29,050
15	Scientific and professional equipment.....	21	14,879,830	157	80	491,788
16	Shipbuilding and repairs.....	41	40,270,657	433	55	1,019,051
17	Stamps and stenoids.....	29	564,714	53	19	98,943
18	Statuary, art goods and church supplies.....	22	502,599	24	12	56,196
19	Store and display fixtures.....	3	249,776	5	4	23,356
20	Toys and games.....	13	303,977	18	7	40,078
21	Typewriter supplies.....	4	492,567	25	9	92,371
22	Umbrellas and parasols.....	9	484,592	19	5	48,430
23	All other industries.....	3	139,191	17	-	13,000
	GROUP 10—CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS. Total.	1,057	754,239,066	4,854	250	9,126,278

Continued from page 418.

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. 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 1926 the output reached a total value of \$122,589,526. The products include commodities of such fundamental importance as fertilizers, calcium carbide, cyanamid, soap, paints, varnishes and wood distillates.

Central Electric Stations.—Beginning with 1926, central electric stations have been taken out of group 9—Miscellaneous Industries—and shown as a separate group. The purpose of the separation is to facilitate the presentation of the statistics of the power installed in manufacturing establishments. Practically all other industries produce either wholly finished goods or products which are used as materials for further processes of manufacture. The product of the central electric station industry is not a material in the same sense, but is electrical energy which supplies the power for many of the manufacturing processes, as well as for mining enterprises, electric railways and the various lighting and domestic services. Included in the establishments reported as central electric stations, in addition to the plants where power is generated from water, steam or some other primary source, are numerous distributing plants which buy power at high voltage from the generating establishments and transform and distribute it to local consumers. In such cases, where the distributing stations are separate organizations from the generating system, there is therefore a duplication in the gross revenue reported from the sale of power. The economic function performed by the distributing station is similar