The Forty Leading Industries in 1928.—The early completion of part of the compilation of the Census of Manufactures for 1928 permits the inclusion before going to press of a table (9A) of the forty leading industries in that year. All of the ten foremost industries of Canada expanded their production during this latest year for which figures are available. The pulp and paper industry again exceeded all others in gross value of products. Indeed there was very little change in the order of the ten leading industries when compared on this basis with 1927. The automobile industry rose from sixth to fourth place, the expansion of \$34,000,000 in the gross value of its products being partly due to the fact that production was abnormally low in the previous year as explained in the introduction to Table 9. Petroleum refining moved up from fifteenth place in 1927 to eleventh in 1928. The gross value of the products of the sugar refining industry were over \$8,000,000 less in 1928 than 1927, but this was the only important industry to show an appreciable decline.

The net value of products provide a better measure of an industry's contribution to the national income than gross values do. On the basis of net value, or value added by manufacture, the order of importance of the industries in 1928 was very different from that based on gross values. The pulp and paper industry was foremost in this respect, also, but it was followed by central electric stations, nonferrous metal smelting, sawmills, electrical apparatus, printing and publishing, rubber goods, castings and forgings, automobiles, cigars and cigarettes and breweries.

The central electric station industry represented the greatest investment of capital, while next in order were pulp and paper, sawmills, non-ferrous metal smelting and iron blast furnaces and steel mills.

As a measure of the employment provided by an industry the salaries and wages paid are probably a better guide than the number of employees reported, especially in industries where operations are seasonal. In the amount of salaries and wages paid the pulp and paper industry came first, being followed by sawmills, railway rolling stock, automobiles, castings and forgings, central electric stations, printing and publishing, electrical apparatus, rubber goods and cotton yarn and cloth.

5A.—Frincipal Statistics of Forty Leading Industries, 1925.							
Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.	
						Net.	Gross.
	No.	\$	No.	*	*	\$	\$
Pulp and Paper	110	685, 687, 459	33,614	47,322,648	88,490,421	144,586,815	233,077,236
Flour and grist mills Slaughtering and meat-	1,319	63,514,575	6,556		165,032,821	30,665,303	195,698,124
packing	75	66, 198, 507		14,242,362	142,396,342		
Automobiles	14	97,056,328		29,548,114	114,892,190		
Central electric stations		956,919,603		24,087,420		112,326,819	
Sawmills	2,967	175,729,448		34,721,520		58,972,953	
Butter and cheese	2,804	45, 129, 830	11,411	11,755,547	99,202,776	31,009,532	130,212,308
Rubber goods, includ-			ایمہ جما				
ing footwear	45	70,459,066	17,095	18,943,730	45,118,570	52,090,143	97,208,713
Non-ferrous metal smelting	10	100 005 740	7 500	10 000 500	00 000 005	01 001 455	01 011 500
Electrical apparatus	10 137			12,228,738	33,260,225	61,081,477	
Petroleum refining	25	87,952,674		22,756,209	38,784,421	54,888,031	93,672,452
Castings and forgings	327	56,531,614 95,326,911		6,922,580		25,738,331	
Cotton yarn and cloth.	38	90,960,011		26,759,016		50,374,704	
Railway rolling stock.	35	89,053,842		17,688,791	44,704,779		
Bread and bakery pro-	33	69,000,042	22,417	32,452,781	38,110,053	35,312,004	73,422,057
ducts	2,482	44,377,449	15,422	16,901,238	36, 151, 747	35,075,350	71 997 007
Printing and publishing		60.822.600		24,243,906	15,696,759	52,183,047	71,227,097 67,879,806
Clothing, women's fac-	[VO,022,000	[^~, 110]	27,230,300	10,000,109	02,100,U11	01,018,000

444 25,557,610 16,351 16,685,894 36,233,645 27,092,856 63,326,501

9A.—Principal Statistics of Forty Leading Industries, 1928.