

## 9.—Principal Statistics of Forty Leading Industries, 1928—concluded.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Values of Products.	
						Net.	Gross.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural implements	66	91,142,820	10,867	13,599,953	17,607,861	23,591,980	41,199,841
Printing and bookbind- ing	912	38,755,308	11,794	15,692,133	13,321,821	27,696,645	41,018,466
Distilleries	18	51,287,103	1,884	2,560,459	10,137,114	28,286,829	38,423,743
Fish-curing and packing	713	26,941,253	15,434	5,261,096	20,578,767	15,688,965	36,267,732
Leather tanneries	91	31,259,692	3,952	4,456,828	26,253,779	8,948,301	35,202,086
Coke and gas products	45	92,145,190	3,914	5,608,779	17,164,246	17,544,201	34,708,447
Furnishing goods, men's Brass and copper pro- ducts	159	21,064,504	9,909	7,270,875	17,321,124	12,993,428	30,314,552
Paints and varnishes	97	23,576,863	5,437	6,797,416	15,716,748	12,740,682	28,457,430
Coffee, spices, etc.	68	24,256,008	2,881	3,967,295	14,489,934	13,378,112	27,868,046
	61	14,599,825	1,668	2,291,043	21,257,199	5,944,093	27,201,292
<b>Totals, Forty Leading Industries</b>	<b>17,435</b>	<b>3,337,364,857</b>	<b>496,781</b>	<b>577,221,674</b>	<b>1,603,637,823</b>	<b>1,412,769,957</b>	<b>3,616,407,789</b>
<b>Grand Totals, All In- dustries</b>	<b>23,379</b>	<b>4,780,296,949</b>	<b>658,023</b>	<b>755,199,372</b>	<b>1,950,894,339</b>	<b>1,819,946,925</b>	<b>3,769,359,364</b>
Percentages of forty leading industries to all industries	74.57	82.36	75.48	76.43	82.20	77.67	80.00

**The Forty Leading Industries in 1929.**—The early completion of part of the compilation of the Census of Manufactures for 1929 permits the inclusion, before going to press, of Table (9A) of the forty leading industries in that year. It will be noticed that, compared with 1928, there has been a change in the order of the ten leading industries when arranged according to gross production. In 1929, pulp and paper was again in the lead with an appreciable increase in production but slaughtering and meatpacking was in second place with a gross production of nearly \$186,000,000. The flour and grist mills, and butter and cheese industries both suffered reductions as regards gross values of production. Automobiles held its previous position, *viz.*, fourth, but with a substantially increased production. Without doubt the most important change has been in connection with the railway rolling-stock industry, which has risen from thirteenth place in 1928 to eighth place in 1929, and shows an increase in the value of gross production of from \$73,000,000 to \$126,000,000 or nearly 73 p.c. Rubber goods and footwear shows only a slight decline in production, but in 1929 ranked twelfth in importance in place of eighth, as in 1928. Machinery is an industry which shows a more than proportionate advance. In 1928 this industry ranked twenty-fifth with a gross production of \$51,000,000; in 1929 the value of the gross production had risen to \$66,000,000 and the industry occupied the nineteenth place.

The net value of products provides 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 1929 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, non-ferrous metal smelting, electrical apparatus, sawmills, printing and publishing, automobiles, castings and forgings, rubber goods, railway rolling stock, cigars and cigarettes, and machinery in the order given.