

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 railway rolling stock, sawmills, castings and forgings, automobiles, electrical apparatus and supplies, printing and publishing, and central electric stations, all of which industries paid out, in salaries and wages, amounts in excess of \$20,000,000 during the year.

Section 3.—Provincial Distribution of Manufacturing Production.

Ontario and Quebec are the most important manufacturing provinces of Canada. Their combined production in 1928 amounted to \$3,022,886,410, or over 80 p.c. of the gross value of manufactured products of the Dominion. Of this amount, Ontario contributed \$1,949,724,119 and Quebec \$1,073,162,291. The proximity of Ontario to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, the water-power resources of the two provinces and their nearness to the larger markets of Canada and the United States have all contributed to the above result. British Columbia had, in 1928, the third largest gross manufacturing production, \$270,851,669, and Manitoba the fourth, \$159,435,094. Alberta, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick followed with \$100,744,401, \$84,948,608 and \$67,413,742 respectively, succeeded by Saskatchewan with a production of \$59,125,280 and Prince Edward Island with \$4,445,160.

Subsection 1.—The Manufactures of the Maritime Provinces, 1928.

Table 10 contains statistics of the ten leading industries of each of the Maritime Provinces for the year 1928. In Prince Edward Island the manufacture of butter and cheese, with a gross production in 1928 of \$1,247,128, was the leading industry, followed by fish-curing and -packing, with a gross production of \$756,210. Manufacturing in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is, of course, to a considerable extent dominated by the steel industry in the former and the forest industries in the latter, although there is a large sugar refinery in each province. Fish-curing and -preserving, the manufacture of biscuits and confectionery, electric light and power production, and butter and cheese making are also of considerable relative importance. The sawmilling industry of New Brunswick, with a gross value of products in 1928 of \$9,709,633 or over 14 p.c. of the total manufacturing production of the province, provided almost 7 p.c. of the total of the gross production of the industry throughout the Dominion.