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 was in connection with the railway rolling-stock industry, which rose from thirteenth place in 1928 to eighth place in 1929, and showed 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 showed only a slight decline in production, but in 1929 ranked twelfth in importance instead of eighth, as in 1928. Machinery was an industry which showed a more than proportionate advance. In 1928 this industry ranked twenty-fifth with a gross production of \$51,000,000; by 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, nonferrous metal smelting, electrical apparatus, sawmills, printing and publishing, automobiles, castings and forgings, rubber goods, railway rolling stock, eigars and cigarettes, and machinery in the order given.

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, central electric stations and rubber goods. Each of these industries paid out, in salaries and wages, amounts in excess of \$20,000,000 during the year.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Values of Products.	
						Net.	Gross.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$. 3	\$
Pulp and paper Slaughtering and meat-	108	644,773,806	34,202	50,214,445	96,874,749	147,096,012	243,970,76
packing. Flour and grist mill pro-	74	67,777,803	10,762	13,998,716	151,814,517	34,028,385	185,842,90
ducts	1,325			7,578,276			181,148,68
Automobiles Central electric stations	17 1.024	98,378,301 1,055,731,532		26,864,806 24,831,821	120, 332, 694	56,982,899	177,315,59
Sawmills	3,161	181,586,699		36,157,555		122,883,446 63,245,612	157,499,38 146,989,56
Butter and cheese	2,767			12,709,426			126,703.19
Railway rolling stock Electrical apparatus and	35	94,415,563	25,488	39, 311, 179		52,331,000	126,487,03
supplies Non-ferrous metal	139	101,767,108	20,871	26,725,215	49,623,322	64, 172, 680	113,796,00
smelting	10			13,772,393	41,416,446		109,854,46
Petroleum products Rubbergoods, including	25			8,153,625	,		99,408,31
footwear	44			20,134.501	42,940,747	53,993,913	96,934,66
Castings and forgings Cotton yarn and cloth Bread and other bakery	336 36			30,854,654 16,671,787	35,994,441 43,183,575	55,580,705 35,108,190	91,575,14 78,241,76
products	2,568	48,969,603	17,023	18,481,612	38,507,559	38,706,907	77,214,40
Printing and publishing.	767	65,736,238	16,960	26,407,204	16,424,412	57,248,926	

9.—Principal Statistics of Forty Leading Industries, 1929.