

Subsection 3.—The Manufactures of Ontario, 1932.

Ontario is the most important manufacturing province of the Dominion. The gross value of its manufactured products in 1932 represented over 48 p.c. of those of the whole Dominion, while those of Quebec, the second province in importance in this respect, amounted to about 32 p.c. This premier position in manufacturing has been fairly uniformly maintained by Ontario over a long period, as the following percentages show: in 1926, 52 p.c.; in 1918, 53 p.c.; 1910, 50 p.c.; 1900, 50 p.c.; 1890, 51 p.c., and 1880, 51 p.c. Thus, in spite of the rapid industrial development in recent years in other provinces such as Quebec, British Columbia and Manitoba, Ontario is maintaining a manufacturing production almost equal to that of the remainder of the Dominion.

Central electric stations came first in 1932 in the value of production. This amounted to \$49,952,973 as compared with \$46,547,469 for flour and feed mills, the industry which held second place. Other important industries, in descending order, with the values of their products in 1932 were: pulp and paper \$44,027,587, automobiles \$43,323,789, slaughtering and meat packing \$42,809,535, electrical apparatus and supplies \$39,830,967, butter and cheese \$39,085,773. Due to the general depression still prevailing during 1932, the leading industries of Ontario, in common with many others, reported considerable decreases in the gross values of production, as compared with the previous year. The output of the electrical apparatus industry declined \$24,000,000, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining \$19,000,000, castings and forgings \$15,000,000, automobiles \$14,000,000, slaughtering and meat packing \$14,000,000, pulp and paper \$9,000,000 and rubber goods \$9,000,000. An important change took place in the ranking of some of the leading industries. Automobiles, which for a number of years ranked as the premier industry of Ontario, declined to fourth place in 1932, while electrical apparatus and supplies, which ranked first in 1931, dropped to sixth place in 1932. Central electric stations on the other hand advanced from sixth place in 1931 to first place in 1932.

Indicating the greater diversification of industry in Ontario as compared with Quebec, the percentages which the forty leading industries bore to the total manufactures of the province were higher in nearly every particular in Quebec than in Ontario, especially in the capital employed and the number of establishments and employees. Outstanding among the industries in which the province of Ontario was pre-eminent, was that of automobile manufacturing, which was carried on practically in this province alone. Other important industries in which Ontario led, with the percentage which the production of each bore to that of the Dominion in 1932, were as follows: agricultural implements, 93 p.c.; leather tanneries, 86 p.c.; rubber goods, 80 p.c.; furniture and upholstery, 70 p.c.; fruit and vegetable canning, preserving, etc., 70 p.c.; electrical apparatus and supplies, 75 p.c.; castings and forgings, 61 p.c.; primary iron and steel, 63 p.c.; slaughtering and meat packing, 47 p.c.; flour and feed mills, 55 p.c.; hosiery and knitted goods, 66 p.c.