

### Subsection 3.—The Manufactures of Ontario, 1933.

Ontario is the most important manufacturing province of the Dominion. The gross value of its manufactured products in 1933 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 31 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.; 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.

Production continued to decline during the first part of 1933. The improvement which took place during the latter part of the year was not, however, substantial enough to offset the earlier losses, with the result that for many of the leading industries of Ontario the value of production in 1933 was lower than in the previous year. The output of the electrical apparatus industry declined \$10,462,000, central electric stations \$9,636,000, petroleum products \$3,774,000, pulp and paper \$2,728,000, hosiery and knitted goods \$1,471,000 and flour and feed mills \$1,392,000. However, increases were reported in some industries. Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining was \$21,493,000 higher, rubber goods \$739,000 and butter and cheese factories \$698,000. Important changes 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 third place in 1933, while electrical apparatus and supplies, which ranked first in 1931, dropped to ninth place in 1933. As compared with the previous year, smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals advanced from thirteenth to second place in 1933, while central electric stations dropped from first to sixth place and pulp and paper mills from third to fifth place.

The depression, which reached its lowest point in the early part of 1933, was particularly hard on industries producing capital or durable goods, and these constitute an important factor in the manufactures of Ontario. Thus, production was disproportionately curtailed in such important industries of the province as automobiles, electrical equipment, machinery, agricultural implements, primary iron and steel, etc. This resulted not only in a drop in the rank of such industries within the province, but in a lowering of the manufacturing production of the whole province relatively to that of other provinces less affected by these influences. Some of these industries, particularly automobiles and primary iron and steel, have made a good recovery since 1933.

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 1933, were as follows: agricultural implements, 94 p.c.; leather tanneries, 88 p.c.; rubber goods, 80 p.c.; furniture and upholstering, 65 p.c.; fruit and vegetable canning, preserving, etc., 69 p.c.; electrical apparatus and supplies, 79 p.c.; castings and forgings, 64 p.c.; primary iron and steel, 63 p.c.; slaughtering and meat packing, 46 p.c.; flour and feed mills, 53 p.c.; hosiery and knitted goods, 66 p.c.