

Subsection 4.—The Forty Leading Manufacturing Industries.

A prominent feature of Canadian manufacturing development in recent years has been the growth of non-ferrous metal smelting. This industry, based upon mineral resources, has now taken its place among the leading manufactures along with the industries based upon forest, agricultural and live-stock resources. The central electric stations and dyeing, cleaning and laundry industries are not now included among manufacturing industries. The change was made for the year 1936 and the figures of rank in the statement below have been made comparable by dropping central electric stations for each of the years.

In the following statement, the rank of the ten leading industries in 1936, from the standpoint of gross value of production, is compared with their respective ranks in representative years since 1922.

THE TEN LEADING INDUSTRIES, 1936, COMPARED AS TO RANK FOR REPRESENTATIVE YEARS 1922-35.

Industry.	Rank in—						
	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1929.	1926.	1922.
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining..	1	1	2	2	9	9	37
Pulp and paper.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
Flour and feed mills.....	4	6	4	4	3	2	1
Butter and cheese.....	5	5	5	5	6	6	5
Automobiles.....	6	4	7	11	4	5	6
Petroleum products.....	7	7	6	6	10	11	9
Sawmills.....	8	8	11	14	5	4	4
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	9	9	14	16	8	13	16
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	10	11	8	8	13	8	7

The incidence of the depression resulted in a re-arrangement in the rank of many industries which has already proved temporary in some cases. The suspension or curtailment of capital expenditures greatly reduced the output of such important industries as: sawmills, electrical equipment, automobiles, railway rolling-stock, primary iron and steel, machinery, etc. On the other hand, the demand for goods for immediate consumption was more stable, including such industries as: petroleum products, bakeries, cotton yarn and cloth, printing and publishing, clothing, tobacco, beverages, etc. However, as previously stated, some return to the pre-depression order of importance is in evidence. Comparing the rankings for 1936 with those for 1935, it may be noted that flour and feed mills came up from sixth place to fourth place, whereas just the opposite was true of automobiles. All other industries, among the leading ten, held their relative positions with the exception of cotton yarn and cloth which ranked as eleventh in 1935 but was tenth in 1936, replacing bread and other bakery products. Railway rolling-stock improved its position from seventeenth in 1935 to fourteenth in 1936. On the whole, however, the changes for the latest year are not very pronounced.