11.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Origin of the Material Used, by Main Groups for Representative Years 1924-36—concluded.

Year and Origin.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.	
1936. Grand Tetals	No. 24,202	\$ 3,271,263,531	No. 594,359	\$ 612,671,434	\$ 1,624,213,996	\$ 3,002,403,814	
Farm Origin— (a) From field crops Canadian origin Foreign origin	6,042 5.267 775	399, 167, 986			387,870,445 256,931,499 130,938,946	691,001,191 450,793,956 240,207,235	
(b) From animal husbandry Canadian origin	8,912 3,912	253,730,953 253,730,953		72.356.777 72,356,777	303,076,995 303,076,995	440,171,338 440,171,338	
Tetals, Farm Origin	9,354 9,179 775		146,714	175,667,837 185,436,796 40,231,041	690,947,440 560,008,494 130,938,946	890, 965, 294	
Wild life origin. Marine origin. Forest origin. Mineral origin. Mixed origin.		18,614,592	5, 252 129, 900 185, 581	4,140,861 3,279,581 137,426,273 223,553,588 68,003,294	9,489,349 16,459,938 204,820,245 584,795,869 117,701,155	26,684,801 490,306,490 1,097,328,476	

Subsection 4.—The Forty Leading Manufacturing Industries.

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.

To 3 - 4	Rank in								
Industry.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1929.	1926.	1922.		
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining Pulp and paper. Slaughtering and meat packing. Flour and feed mills. Butter and cheese. Automobiles. Petroleum products Sawmills. Electrical apparatus and supplies Cotton yarn and cloth.	5 6 7 8	1 2 3 6 5 4 7 8 9	2 1 3 4 5 7 6 11 14 8	2 1 3 4 5 11 6 14 16 8	9 1 2 3 6 4 10 5 8	9 1 3 2 6 5 11 4 13	2 3 1 5 6 9 4 17		

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 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.

Since the statistics of the forty leading industries in 1937 were completed before this chapter went to press, they have been included here in Table 12A.