Ξ							
	Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products,
		No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	
1	Non-ferrous metal smelting	8	82.614.689	5,323	7,722,117	87.646.185	137, 344, 892
2		11	45,204,693	12,653	17,748,655	70, 199, 196	103,751,229
	Slaughtering and meat packing	60	28,277,962	4,619	5,742,655	51,501,439	65,330,616
4	Flour mills	637	25,788,874	3,013	2,690,904	50, 346, 695	62,965,447
5	Pulp and paper	34	170,720,720	9,145	13, 185, 738	25,467,091	59,166.958
2	Electrical apparatus and supplies. Butter and cheese	134	58,400,322	12,629	14, 132, 231	23,501,825	55,800,685
	Rubber goods	983 34	26,591,699 53,384,026	7,091	7,097,301 9,216,801	35,952,151 19,474,037	50,722,285
- 8	Fruit and vegetable preparations.		29.981.437	5.521	3,768,366	18,765,112	50,519,863 32,995,927
	Automobile supplies	62	24,200,414	6.625	7,529.651	18.215.008	32,752,442
	Bread and other bakery products,		21,857,920		9,287,758	15,255,916	32.266.097
	Hogiery and knitted goods	96			9,722,147	15,239,635	
	Primary iron and steel	25	57,527,056		8,720,512	13.854.120	
14	Machinery	150	39,039,620		7,704,223	10,734,594	28, 532, 769
	Printing and publishing	293	23, 467, 197		11,171,917	6,330,770	28,201.017
	Petroleum products	14	20,861,503	2,064	2,917,761	21,729,194	
	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.		24,017,831		5,691,687	11,791,672	
	Sheet metal products	75	27,549,181		4,844,093	12,680,566	
13	Coke and gas products	22 32	53,385,545 20,996,236	2,449	3,407,555	9,942,259	
20	Leather tanneries	119	26,415,107		3,690,195 7,033,101	13,894,635 7,414,069	20,707,959 19,716,937
- 71 199	Castings and forgings Printing and bookbinding	553	22,081,676		7,830,872	7,220,375	
	Breweries	29	19.334.238		2,629,085		17,960,108
24	Clothing, women's, factory	232	8,442,908		5.347.291	9,459,696	
	Brass and copper products		13,903,586		8,309,717		
	Cotton yarn and cloth		17.850.530		3,995,115	8.305.833	
27	Boxes and bags, paper	81	11.853,419	3,544	3,616,560	9,110,879	15,838,371
	Woollen cloth	35	14,938,009	4,661	4,082,595	8,296,809	15,560,110
	Agricultural implements		55, 285, 112		5,850,840		
30	Clothing, men's, factory	50	6,520,322	4,424	4,763,996	7,342,541	14,093,591
31	Medicinal and pharmaceutical			A 11-0		4 808 840	10 701 001
	preparations.	86 70	11,883,508	2,350	2,924,191 4,476,010		
32	Boots and shoes, leather		9,679,819 17,547,291	5,217 6,001	4,476,010 5,179,916		
35	Furniture Acids, alkalies, and salts	12	19.537.744		2,396,157		
25	Sawmills.	710	18,405,850		3,052,168		
	Soaps and washing compounds		8,399,857	1,413	1.820.754		
37	Tobacco processing and packing	8	5,523,051	1,459	1,057,755		12,363,689
-38	Distilleries	8	22,530,977		1,295,526		12, 180, 852
39	Railway rolling-stock	15	19,311,141	3,003	3,585,217		
- 44	Hardware and tools	103	18,919,445	3,932	4,206,181	3,831,213	11,589,304
	Totals, Forty Leading Indus-				<u> </u>]
	tries. Totals, All Industries	6,678	1,215,291,962		234,445,264 314.872,843		1,216,436,133
	Percentages of forty leading indus-		76-5	73-9	74.5	81-5	78-6
_	I tries to totals of all industries	1 00 D	1 10.0	1 19.8	14.9	1 91-9	1 19-0

15.-Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1936.

¹ See footnote 1, Table 13.

Subsection 4.- The Manufactures of the Prairie Provinces, 1936.

The leading industries of these provinces are those based on their agricultural resources—their grain-growing, cattle-raising, and dairying areas. Next in importance, generally, are industries serving the resident population such as bread and baking, printing and publishing, etc. The extensive railway services require large shops for the maintenance of rolling-stock. The widespread use of motor vehicles and power machinery on farms has given rise to petroleum refineries in each province. The greatly increased production of crude petroleum in Alberta seems likely to lead to further development of the refining industry. Manitoba, as the early commercial centre of the prairies, has had a greater industrial development than either of the other provinces. Its natural resources of accessible water powers, forests, and, more recently, minerals, have given rise to quite a diversification of industrial production.

Considering the three provinces as an economic group, slaughtering and meat packing had the largest gross production in 1936, amounting to \$52,500,000, followed