

The groups of industries in which fuel was most extensively used in 1936 were: wood and paper \$10,355,511, non-metallic minerals \$9,603,766, iron and steel products \$8,835,960, and vegetable products \$6,264,720.

The wood and paper products group is the largest user of electric power, the consumption in 1936 being 45.1 p.c. of the total cost of power used by all manufacturing industries. The iron and its products group ranks second with only 11.6 p.c. of the total. Other principal users were non-ferrous metal products, vegetable products, and textiles.

In the provinces of Quebec and British Columbia the cost of electricity exceeded that of fuel. The expenditure of Quebec, which is the largest user of electric power, represented 43.5 p.c.; and British Columbia, 9.9 p.c.

Section 5.—Manufacturing Industries in Cities and Towns.

The prosperity of most of the cities and towns of Canada, especially in the East, is intimately connected with their manufacturing industries, which provide employment for a large proportion of their gainfully occupied population. In the West the cities are more largely distributing centres, though manufactures are rapidly increasing there also.

Table 35, indicating the extent to which the manufacturing industries of Canada are concentrated in urban centres, shows by provinces the proportion of the gross manufacturing production contributed by cities and towns having a gross production of over \$1,000,000 each. In the more highly industrialized provinces of Ontario and Quebec such cities and towns account for over 90 p.c. of the total, while in British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces, where sawmilling, fish packing, and dairying are leading industries, the proportion falls to about 69 p.c. In the Prairie Provinces manufacturing is confined largely to a few large urban centres.

35.—Cities and Towns with a Gross Manufacturing Production of over \$1,000,000 each, Number of Establishments and Total Gross Production in such Cities and Towns as a Percentage of the Grand Total, by Provinces, 1936.

Note.—Statistics published in this table are in some cases higher than the figures published in Table 37, since, in the table below are included statistics of towns with less than three establishments and production of over \$1,000,000 each. It was not possible to publish this information in Table 37 without disclosing the operations of individual establishments.

| Province. | Cities and Towns with a Gross Production of over \$1,000,000 each. | Establishments Reporting in Cities and Towns Producing over \$1,000,000 each. | Total Production in Cities and Towns Producing over \$1,000,000 each. | Total Production in each Province. | Production in Cities and Towns as a Percentage of Total Production in each Province. |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|------------------------------------|--|
| | No. | No. | \$ | \$ | p.c. |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 1 | 34 | 1,493,319 | 3,311,223 | 45.1 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 10 | 252 | 46,724,567 | 87,784,976 | 68.9 |
| New Brunswick..... | 8 | 223 | 38,513,246 | 56,225,201 | 68.5 |
| Quebec..... | 54 | 3,556 | 780,426,293 | 863,687,389 | 90.4 |
| Ontario..... | 102 | 6,366 | 1,463,644,997 | 1,547,551,931 | 94.5 |
| Manitoba..... | 5 | 657 | 104,580,674 | 122,050,502 | 85.7 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 4 | 221 | 39,499,792 | 51,604,810 | 76.5 |
| Alberta..... | 5 | 376 | 60,522,961 | 74,052,010 | 81.7 |
| British Columbia..... | 10 | 1,129 | 149,929,469 | 216,136,078 | 69.4 |
| Totals..... | 199 | 12,814 | 2,684,734,718 | 3,002,403,814 | 89.4 |