

17.—Percentage Distribution of Employment in the Forty Leading Industries, by Type of Ownership, 1947—concluded

Industry	Individual Ownership	Partnerships	Incorporated Companies	Co-operatives	Total
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
33 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	3.4	0.5	96.1	—	100.0
34 Printing and bookbinding.....	17.9	9.2	71.3	1.6	100.0
35 Boxes and bags, paper.....	2.0	2.2	95.8	—	100.0
36 Agricultural implements.....	1.1	0.6	97.1	1.2	100.0
37 Synthetic textiles and silk.....	0.4	—	99.6	—	100.0
38 Sugar refineries.....	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
39 Paper goods, miscellaneous.....	3.4	2.0	94.6	—	100.0
40 Hardware, tools and cutlery.....	4.3	3.9	90.5	1.3	100.0

Subsection 6.—Leading Manufacturing Industries

In the following statement, the rank of the ten leading industries in 1947, from the standpoint of gross value of production, is compared with their respective ranks in significant years since 1922.

Industry	Rank in—							
	1947	1946	1944	1939	1937	1933	1929	1922
Pulp and paper.....	1	1	5	2	2	1	1	2
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	2	2	1	3	3	3	2	3
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.	3	3	2	1	1	2	9	¹
Sawmills.....	4	4	11	8	7	14	5	4
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	5	7	8	9	8	16	8	17
Automobiles.....	6	9	7	5	4	11	4	6
Flour and feed mills.....	7	5	12	7	5	4	3	1
Butter and cheese.....	8	6	10	4	6	5	6	5
Petroleum products.....	9	8	14	6	9	6	10	9
Primary iron and steel.....	10	13	13	11	12	31	16	20

¹ Did not rank among forty leading industries in 1922.

A prominent feature of Canadian manufacturing development during the past 20 years has been the rapid growth of non-ferrous metal smelting. This industry, based upon the rich base metal resources of the country, 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 rearrangement in the ranking of many industries; in some cases this has proved to be temporary. Under the impetus of war production, the industries engaged in producing the equipment needed by the Armed Forces, such as shipbuilding, aircraft, automobiles, miscellaneous chemical products, and primary iron and steel, advanced to higher positions. With the end of the War in 1945, the industries engaged in the production of consumer goods, by reason of the heightened demand for their products, bettered their position. Pulp and paper after a lapse of a number of years resumed its premier position. A notable feature in 1947 was the advance of the primary iron and steel industry from thirteenth to tenth place, automobiles from ninth to sixth place, and electrical apparatus and supplies from seventh to fifth place. Women's factory clothing dropped from tenth to thirteenth place, flour and feed mills from fifth to seventh place, and butter and cheese from sixth to eighth place.