13.—Percentage	Distribution of	f Employment in	the Forty	Leading	Industries,
	by Type of	Ownership, 194	9—conclude	d	

Industry	Individual Ownership	Partner- ships	Incorporated Companies	Co-opera- tives	Total
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
14 Clothing, women's factory	0.3	12·6 0·5	77·8 99·2	=	100·0 100·0
16 Agricultural implements and machin- ery	0·9 1·6	1·6 1·1	96·2 97·3	1.3	100·0 100·0
18 Printing and publishing	6·6 0·5 7·1	3·6 1·2 3·9	88·5 98·3 89·0	1·3 —	100·0 100·0 100·0
21 Machinery, heavy electrical	10.9	1·0 9·1 2·7	99·0 80·0 94·1	Ξ	100·0 100·0 100·0
24 Feeds, stock and poultry, prepared 25 Fruit and vegetable preparations	12·6 6·9	6·7 5·8 1·5	65·2 83·3 95·8	15·5 4·0	100·0 100·0 100·0
26 Machinery, industrial	 19·1	10.4	100·0 70·5	0·4 —	100·0 100·0
29 Castings, iron	16.4	$\frac{3\cdot 5}{9\cdot 0}$	93·2 99·6 72·9	<u></u>	100·0 100·0 100·0
32 Boxes and bags, paper	1.6	0·9 3·6	97·2 100·0 88·2	0·3 —	100·0 100·0 100·0
35 Brass and copper products	$\begin{array}{c} 2\cdot7 \\ 1\cdot2 \end{array}$	1.5 0.6 3.9	95·8 98·2	=	100·0 100·0
37 Fish processing <sup>1</sup>	5·0 —	3.5	72·8 91·5 100·0	10·5 — —	100·0 100·0 100·0
40 Miscellaneous paper goods	2.0	1.7	96.3	-	100-0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Excluding Newfoundland.

## Subsection 4.—Leading Manufacturing Industries

The rank of the ten leading industries in 1949, from the standpoint of gross value of production, is compared with their respective ranks in significant years since 1922 in the following statement:—

	Rank in-								
Industry	1922	1929	1933	1939	1944	1948	1949		
Pulp and paper	2	1	1	2	5	1	1		
Slaughtering and meat packing	3	2	3	3	1	2	2		
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	1	9	2	1	2	3	3		
Motor-vehicles	6	4	11	5	7	6	4		
Petroleum products	9	10	6	6	14	7	5		
Sawmills	4	5	14	8	11	5	6		
Butter and cheese	5	6	5	4	10	8	7		
Primary iron and steel	20	16	31	11	13	10	8		
Railway rolling-stock	24	7	23	16	16	11	9		
Flour mills	1	3	4	7	12	9	10		
Flour mills	1	3	4	7	12	9	10		

<sup>1</sup> Did not rank among the forty leading industries in 1922.

The depression of the 1930's resulted in a rearrangement in the ranking of many industries which in some cases proved to be temporary. Also, during World War II the industries engaged in producing war equipment, such as shipbuilding, aircraft, automobiles, and miscellaneous chemical products, advanced to higher positions but when the war ended industries engaged in the production of consumer goods again advanced their positions. Pulp and paper, after a lapse of a number of years, resumed its premier place in 1948. With one exception, the