5.-Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1949-concluded

_	Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Net Value of Products	Gross Value of Products
		No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
19 20	Printing and publishing Electrical apparatus and supplies,	294	11,768	29,477,753	24,790,456	54,243,382	79,774,517
21	n.e.s. ¹ Printing and bookbinding	96 654	$8,132 \\ 11,499$				
22	Refrigerators, vacuum cleaners	171745					
23	and appliances ¹ Clothing, men's factory	64 149				35,540,569 31,226,360	
24 25	Feeds, stock and poultry, prepared Brass and copper products	222 92	2,304 5,471	4,884,581	55, 338, 843	12, 128, 330	68, 159, 558
26	Boxes and bags, paper	96	7,091	14,129,326 15,151,769			67,314,435 66,825,350
27	Machinery, store, office and house- hold ¹	38	5,805	14,762,227	31,418,163	32,751,031	64,552,871
	Cotton yarn and cloth Miscellaneous paper goods ¹	30 109	7,673		36,054,085	26,560,930	63, 549, 360
30	Sawmills	1,511	5,867 8,971	14, 147, 420	32,887,587	29,201,468	62,739,000
$\frac{31}{32}$	Coke and gas products Railway rolling-stock	15 15	$3,021 \\ 6,242$	7,982,553 16,674,725	35,372,028 32,129,470		
33	Confectionery	82	5,536	9,545,605	29,176,626	27, 184, 523	56,913,248
35	Breweries Soaps, washing compounds and	22	3,097				
36	cleaning preparations Tobacco processing and packing	68 10	$2,991 \\ 1,089$	8,038,697 2,055,182	28,569,317 50,926,274	26,566,404 3,791,984	
37	Hardware, tools and cutlery	201	8,959				
	Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	106	3,719				
	Miscellaneous foods Clothing, women's factory ¹	117 286	$3,067 \\ 7,977$	6,207,359 16,456,462		16,848,428 25,477,949	
TO						50 - 50 - 50 - 50	
	Totals, Leading Industries	7,428	364,810		2,456,813,850		
	Totals, All Industries	12,951	557,190	1,305,544,434	3,256,454,918	2,708,554,013	6,103,804,834
	Percentage of leading industries to all industries	57.4	65.5	68.1	75-4	68.5	72.3

¹ Not comparable with previous years.

Subsection 4.--The Manufactures of the Prairie Provinces

The leading industries of the Prairie Provinces are those based on agricultural resources—grain-growing, cattle-raising and dairying areas. Next in importance, generally, are industries providing for the more necessary needs of the resident population, such as the baking of bread, printing and publishing, etc. The extensive railway services require large shops for the maintenance of rolling-stock, especially in the Winnipeg area. The greatly increased production of crude petroleum in Alberta as well as the widespread use of motor-vehicles and power machinery on farms in the three provinces has given rise to the establishment and rapid development of petroleum refining. 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 power, forests and, more recently, minerals, have created considerable diversification of industrial production.

Considering the Prairie Provinces as an economic unit, slaughtering and meat packing had the largest gross value of production in 1949, amounting to \$221,889,019, followed by flour mills with \$94,885,289, petroleum products \$90,502,929, butter and cheese \$84,669,894 and railway rolling-stock \$43,935,978. These five industries accounted for about 50 p.c. of the total production of the Prairie Provinces. Other leading industries, in order of gross value of production, were: bread and other bakery