

an increase of 18·4 p.c. followed by non-metallic mineral products with an increase of 1·2 p.c. and electrical apparatus and supplies with 0·2 p.c. The iron and steel products group was practically unchanged, while the wood group reported a decline of 3·0 p.c. and non-ferrous metal products a decline of 1·1 p.c. In the non-durable goods sector the greatest increase in the volume of production was reported by the tobacco group with an increase of 14·2 p.c., followed by leather products with 9·4 p.c., products of petroleum and coal 7·3 p.c., foods and beverages 5·2 p.c., clothing 3·1 p.c. and chemicals and allied products 1·7 p.c. A decline in volume amounting to 11·7 p.c. was reported by the textiles (except clothing) group, of 6·8 p.c. by rubber products, of 5·0 p.c. by paper products, and of 1·2 p.c. by printing, publishing and allied industries.

Manufacturing establishments reporting in 1952 numbered 37,929. Of these, 948 were located in Newfoundland, 224 in Prince Edward Island, 1,533 in Nova Scotia, 1,077 in New Brunswick, 12,024 in Quebec, 13,172 in Ontario, 1,531 in Manitoba, 1,022 in Saskatchewan, 2,150 in Alberta, 4,225 in British Columbia and 23 in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. These plants furnished employment to 1,288,382 persons who received \$3,637,620,160 in salaries and wages. They also produced goods with a selling value at the factory of \$16,982,687,035 and spent \$9,146,072,494 for materials, while the value added by manufacture totalled \$7,443,533,199. It should be remembered that the value added by manufacture does not represent the manufacturers' profits. The value added is obtained by subtracting the cost of materials, including fuel and electricity, from the value of products. The difference represents the value added to the materials by labour. It is this difference which the employer of labour uses to pay for the labour itself, the overhead expenses, interest and profits. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of \$502,586,416 in the value added by manufacture.

**Development in Canada's Leading Industries.**—In Canada fifteen leading industries account for approximately half the value of manufacturing production. The largest industry, pulp and paper, had a gross value of output of \$1,158,000,000 in 1952. In little over half a century the Canadian industry has become one of the major enterprises of the world. Several factors were responsible for this growth: Canada possesses over half of the pulpwood resources of North America, cheap and abundant water power is found close to pulpwood stands, and extensive river systems can be used to transport pulpwood to the mills. Other important factors include the steady growth of population on the North American Continent, the increase in literacy, the rise of voluminous metropolitan dailies, the adoption of technical improvements in the printing and building trades and the growth of modern merchandising techniques. In recent years, extensive development in the field of non-paper uses for dissolving pulp, such as rayon and plastics, has contributed to the growth of the industry.

In the period 1946-52, the industry, with a capital investment of \$600,000,000, tripled its value of production and increased its volume of output by 50 p.c. Newsprint output advanced 37 p.c., mechanical pulp 29 p.c., chemical pulp 45 p.c., paperboard 27 p.c., and wrapping paper 27 p.c. The significance of the industry in the post-war period is indicated by the fact that it ranked first in wages paid, first in