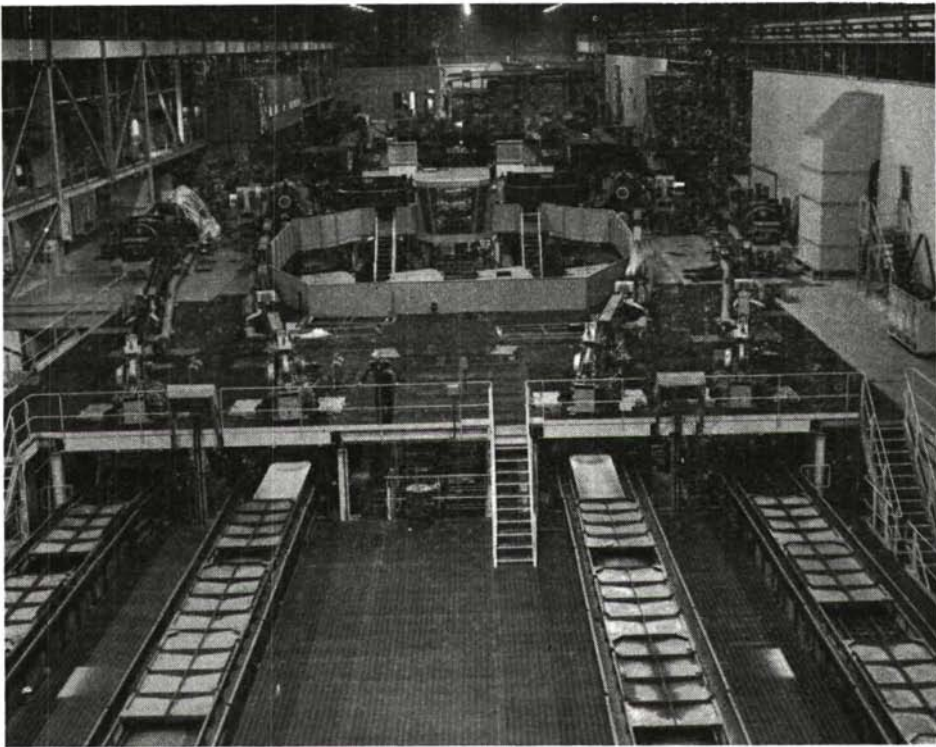


Distribution by Metropolitan Area

The 16 census metropolitan areas* for which manufacturing statistics are given in Table 16 accounted in 1965 for manufacturing value added of \$8,819,516,000 and shipments of goods of own manufacture of \$19,687,537,000; the former was 59.1 p.c. and the latter 58.1 p.c. of the respective totals for all Canadian manufacturing industries. The proportions of total employees and of salaries and wages accounted for by these metropolitan areas were slightly lower. They had 898,739 employees, including those in non-manufacturing activity, which was 57.2 p.c. of the total for Canada, and they paid total salaries and wages of \$4,483,948,000 to these employees, or 57.3 p.c. of the total.

Approximately one half (51.1 p.c.) of all value added by manufacture in Canada was accounted for by the seven largest metropolitan areas, as ranked by the value of their shipments of goods of own manufacture. In descending order these were: Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Vancouver, Windsor, Winnipeg and Kitchener. These areas accounted for 50.0 p.c. of the shipments of goods of own manufacture, 49.7 p.c. of the total employees and 50.1 p.c. of total salaries and wages paid by Canada's manufacturing industries.

* As defined for the 1961 Census of Population; see DBS publication *1961 Census of Canada—Population: Incorporated Cities, Towns and Villages* (Catalogue No. 92-535). These areas are in some cases substantially larger than metropolitan areas defined for other purposes.



This large modern rod mill is part of the great steel manufacturing complex at Hamilton, Ont., the major industry of that highly industrialized city. The mill is capable of converting steel billets into rods at speeds of up to 8,500 feet a minute. On the moving tables in the foreground, rod is cooled at a controllable uniform rate, resulting in improved quality and yield.