

12.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Cost of
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No.	Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
GROUP 9.—MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.						
	Total	1,546	674,289,604	5,676	1,657	11,237,528
1	Advertising and other novelties.....	8	92,979	10	8	31,305
2	Artificial feathers and flowers.....	6	322,570	22	8	56,117
3	Bridge-building.....	9	8,433,989	182	19	459,443
4	Brooms, brushes and mops.....	79	3,543,561	176	69	475,573
5	Buttons.....	20	1,414,602	56	15	154,287
6	Candles and tapers.....	7	234,617	4	1	11,750
7	Electric light and power.....	957	581,472,583	3,760	1,139	6,724,082
8	Fountain pens.....	4	1,563,112	27	2	54,733
9	Ice, artificial.....	24	3,422,571	46	13	96,976
10	Jewel cases and silverware cabinets.....	6	194,672	19	1	28,556
11	Mattresses and springs.....	56	6,613,225	203	45	565,579
12	Musical instruments.....	64	13,514,530	233	93	641,254
13	Pipes, tobacco.....	4	47,128	5	-	8,191
14	Refrigerators.....	14	2,351,587	60	17	130,695
15	Regalia and society emblems.....	8	140,106	13	8	30,347
16	Scientific and professional equipment.....	22	11,325,290	169	93	375,666
17	Shipbuilding.....	38	33,925,343	489	49	943,039
18	Signs.....	125	1,583,405	-	-	-
19	Sporting and athletic goods.....	34	2,051,941	58	25	110,892
20	Statuary and art goods.....	18	416,462	26	9	57,543
21	Stamps and stencils.....	28	522,590	41	26	83,707
22	Typewriters and supplies.....	4	459,737	22	8	83,345
23	Umbrellas and parasols.....	6	367,506	39	6	77,971
24	All other industries.....	5	275,498	16	3	31,477

4.—Capital Employed.

In a retrospective study of capital employed in Canadian manufactures since 1900, the remarkable increase denotes rapid growth in industrial operations. From 1900 to 1905 the capital increased from \$446,900,000 to \$833,900,000, and advanced to \$1,958,700,000 in 1915. During this period returns were received from establishments with 5 hands and over, and while the rise of wholesale prices did not exceed 37 p.c., the capital employed in manufactures increased nearly 340 p.c.

The capital used during 1923 in all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees, was \$3,380,322,950, compared with \$3,244,302,410 in 1922, an increase of 4.2 p.c., and with \$3,052,818,000 in 1921, an increase of 10.7 p.c. in 2 years.

The provincial distribution of the manufactures of Canada may be illustrated by capital investments. Capital employed in Ontario during 1920 was 49.5 p.c. of the total, increasing to 50.6 p.c. in 1921, 52.3 p.c. in 1922 and 52.5 p.c. in 1923. The proportion of the total capital employed in the plants of Quebec was 30.5 p.c. in 1920, 30.8 p.c. in 1921, 29.9 p.c. in 1922 and 29.9 p.c. in 1923. British Columbia held third place in 1923, with a capital of 6.4 p.c. of the total, while Nova Scotia,