

Materials and Value of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1926—
cluded.

Wage-Earners.			Power installed.	Cost of Fuel used.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.		No.
Male.	Female.	Wages.				Net.	Gross.	
No.	No.	\$	H.P.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
2,650	218	3,090,212	4,719	127,812	4,510,560	6,362,733	10,873,293	12
242	2	229,118	727	2,498	334,121	659,080	993,201	13
20	46	51,721	21	838	101,703	146,351	248,054	14
521	331	866,913	1,590	46,467	3,772,298	4,304,292	8,576,590	15
4,310	6	4,881,739	23,155	154,411	4,148,310	8,817,323	12,965,833	16
152	12	191,460	118	3,260	83,029	421,707	504,736	17
120	115	226,110	99	4,849	296,239	446,334	742,573	18
79	11	80,294	78	1,488	135,717	154,846	290,063	19
72	47	84,539	103	2,419	242,728	235,959	478,717	20
35	13	61,914	141	4,101	235,885	278,852	514,767	21
39	108	103,494	39	259	451,110	321,901	773,011	22
26	4	28,043	71	1,442	44,575	71,538	116,113	23
7,602		10,616,722	3,946,188	2,137,382	26,534,297	88,933,733	115,467,940	

to that of a manufacturing industry which transforms materials to meet the requirements of the consumer. Therefore the cost of power purchased by distributing stations is regarded as a cost of material, and a figure of net revenue is given from which all duplications are eliminated. This treatment has been applied to the figures for 1926, and introduces a slight element of incomparability with figures for previous years.

The principal statistics of each of the manufacturing industries of Canada during 1926 are presented in Table 6.

Subsection 2.—Manufactures classified by the Purpose of the Products.

Production of Manufactured Goods according to the Purpose Classification.—In addition to the classification according to the chief component material of the products, used by the industrial census in detailed presentation, a parallel classification, based on the chief purpose of the products, was applied for the first time to the census returns of 1922 and is presented for the years 1922 to 1925 in summary form and for 1926 in more detail in Table 7.

During the period covered by the table, the gross production of the food industries dropped from 27.5 p.c. of the total of all industries in 1922 to 24.1 p.c. in 1926. On the other hand the gross production of the group "vehicles and vessels", which includes automobiles, rose from 6.3 p.c. of the total for 1922 to 9.2 p.c. in 1926. Producers' materials also rose from 26 p.c. to 28.8 p.c. The percentage of the clothing industries remained about stationary, being 9.4 p.c. in 1926 as compared with 9.7 p.c. in 1922.

In analysing the relative standing of the two purpose groups which are perhaps of greatest interest, it is noted that the gross production of the food industries in 1926 was 24 p.c. of the output of Canadian manufacturing concerns, as compared with an output of 9.4 p.c. for the clothing industries. The greater production of the food group was in part due to the higher cost of raw materials, the value added by manufacturing being 13.5 p.c. of the total for all industries in the case of the food group and 9.8 p.c. for the clothing group. The clothing industries gave employment to approximately 4,000 more employees than the food industries.