

(Continued from page 401.)

industries produce either wholly finished goods or products which are used as materials for further processes of manufacture. The product of the central electric station industry is not a material in the same sense, but is electrical energy which supplies the power for many of the manufacturing processes, as well as for mining enterprises, electric railways and the various lighting and domestic services. Included in the establishments reported as central electric stations, in addition to the plants where power is generated from water, steam or some other primary source, are numerous distributing plants which buy power at high voltage from the generating establishments and transform and distribute it to local consumers. In such cases, where the distributing stations are separate organizations from the generating system, there is therefore a duplication in the gross revenue reported from the sale of power. The economic function performed by the distributing station is similar 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 1927 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 1926 in summary form, and for 1927 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 23.4 p.c. in 1927. 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 8.7 p.c. in 1927. Producers' materials also rose from 26 p.c. to 28.3 p.c. The percentage of the clothing industries remained about stationary, being 9.6 p.c. in 1927 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 1927 was 23 p.c. of the output of Canadian manufacturing concerns, as compared with an output of 9.6 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 13.3 p.c. of the total for all industries in the case of the food group and 10.2 p.c. for the clothing group. The clothing industries gave employment to approximately 9,000 more employees than the food industries.