cover the relative importance of the manufactures developed to work upon materials from the different origins, the figures of net value of products or the value added to the raw materials by the manufacturing processes will give a more accurate measure of the importance of the industrial groups than the figures of gross value of products. The values added by the manufacture of materials of farm origin, while increasing in amount, have dropped from 30.7 n.c. of the total for all industries in 1924 to 28.4 p.c. in 1928. Similarly, industries of the forest origin group have decreased from 23.8 p.c. in 1924 to 21.3 p.c. in 1928. The values added by industries of the mineral origin group on the other band have increased from 27.9 p.c. of the total for all industries in 1924 to 34.1 p.c. in 1928. This rapid increase in the relative importance of the industries of the mineral group is probably due to a number of influences. The expansion of the motor vehicle industry, the rapid growth in the use of electrical equipment, increasing activity in construction which absorbs large quantities of steel, cement and various other manufactured mineral products, and the development of metallurgical plants in Canada are some factors in the growing importance of the mineral group of industries. Another factor in this trend is the growing appreciation and development of the wealth of the mineral resources of Canada. Not only do the various mining activities make the raw materials for mineral industries more readily available, but those activities also require large quantities of machinery, electrical apparatus and other finished products of mineral origin.

In the year 1928, the industries of the mineral group exceeded those of any other group in the net value of products with 34·1 p.c. of the total, as compared with 28·4 p.c. for the farm and 21·3 p.c. for the forest origin groups. These three principal groups stood in the same order of importance with regard to employees engaged and salaries and wages paid. In the matter of capital invested the mineral group also leads with 29·5 p.c. of the total, followed by the forest group with 24·2 p.c., central electric stations with 20·0 p.c., and the farm group with 19·9 p.c.

8.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Origin of the Material Used, 1924-1928.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Origin.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
1926. Totals	No.	\$ 3,981,5 63 ,590	No. 581,539	\$ 653,859,933	\$ 1,755,158,399	\$ 1.492.645.639	\$ 247 RAT 428
Farm origin-	"",,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		102,000	**********	111001100100	11100,01010	O SHEET SCHOOL STOCK
(a) From field crops	4,697	565,932,312	99,200	95,403,666	486,522,508	286,500,720	773,023,228
Canadian origin	4,434			54,719,806	299,452,868	187, 256, 154	186,709,022
Foreign origin (b) From animal hus-	263	242,898,449	43,183	40,683,850	187,069,540	99, 244, 566	286,314,206
bandry	4.149	258,779,323	68,362	71,675,146	334,243,258	138,517,721	475,780,979
Canadian origin	4,137						
Foreign origin	12	10,019,519	2,423	1,985,000			
(c) Totals, Farm				,			
_ Origin	8,846			167,678,812		425,018,441	1,248,784,207
Canadian origin	8,571			124,409.952		320,739,687	
Foreign origin	275	252,917,968	45,606	42,668,860	190,542,605	104,278,754	294,821,359
Wild life origin	232						
Marine origin	831						
Forest origin	6,710			159,969,652			
Mineral origin		1,200,704,022		226,802,705			982,103,019
Mixed origin	1,748						
Central electric stations	1,057	756,220.066	13,406	19,943,000	26,534,207	88,933,733	115,467,940

Corresponding figures for 1924 and 1925 will be found in the 1930 Year Book, p. 412. 17166—28