

**7.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified according to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups for 1922 and 1924-28<sup>1</sup> and in Detail for 1929—concluded.**

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Purpose Heading.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Personal Utilities.</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>56,155,234</b>	<b>11,148</b>	<b>13,585,331</b>	<b>29,339,246</b>	<b>31,802,504</b>	<b>61,191,750</b>
Jewellery and time-pieces.....	104	11,039,039	3,071	4,133,738	5,039,589	7,247,081	12,236,670
Recreational supplies.....	75	16,685,752	3,394	3,954,368	7,905,878	8,211,700	16,115,578
Personal utilities, n.e.s.	201	28,430,443	4,683	5,507,225	16,445,779	16,343,723	32,789,502
<b>House Furnish-ings.</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>76,185,921</b>	<b>26,557</b>	<b>23,248,775</b>	<b>34,293,465</b>	<b>42,517,866</b>	<b>77,811,331</b>
<b>Books and Station-ery.</b>	<b>1,917</b>	<b>144,222,275</b>	<b>38,141</b>	<b>56,003,183</b>	<b>45,384,362</b>	<b>110,563,598</b>	<b>155,947,960</b>
<b>Vehicles and Ves-sels.</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>310,942,038</b>	<b>61,535</b>	<b>91,239,185</b>	<b>243,258,350</b>	<b>164,689,298</b>	<b>407,947,648</b>
<b>Producers' Materials.</b>	<b>6,210</b>	<b>1,772,309,696</b>	<b>222,164</b>	<b>257,233,327</b>	<b>523,139,589</b>	<b>628,251,154</b>	<b>1,151,390,753</b>
Farm materials.....	12	2,991,783	251	265,650	1,450,253	808,527	2,258,780
Manufacturers' materials.....	1,047	1,303,335,995	125,319	162,153,197	336,733,514	430,042,875	766,778,339
Building materials.....	4,531	373,759,219	76,199	73,897,101	149,231,914	153,958,355	303,190,269
General materials.....	620	92,222,699	20,335	20,912,379	35,723,918	43,441,397	79,165,315
<b>Industrial Equipment.</b>	<b>2,690</b>	<b>1,774,514,446</b>	<b>116,486</b>	<b>156,651,962</b>	<b>339,197,389</b>	<b>433,129,753</b>	<b>772,327,141</b>
Farming equipment.....	67	103,423,138	11,430	14,796,588	19,103,124	21,637,224	40,790,343
Manufacturing equip-ment.....	182	76,589,592	13,001	17,631,882	22,510,911	44,511,279	67,022,190
Trading equipment.....	79	6,647,091	976	1,273,447	908,038	2,894,687	3,792,725
Service equipment.....	233	40,329,870	5,128	6,440,949	11,592,771	20,747,237	32,340,068
Light, heat and power equipment.....	1,277	1,335,726,852	48,295	69,052,321	185,665,994	236,507,415	422,173,409
General equipment.....	762	211,622,853	37,256	47,450,781	99,416,550	106,791,911	206,208,461
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>32,789,865</b>	<b>3,939</b>	<b>4,584,261</b>	<b>13,007,939</b>	<b>14,395,355</b>	<b>27,403,344</b>

For footnote see p. 336

**Subsection 3.—Manufactures Classified by Origin of the Materials.**

**Classification of Manufacturing Production according to the Origin of the Materials Worked Upon.**—The principal statistics of the manufactures of Canada, classified upon the basis of "origin", are presented in Table 8 for the years 1924 and 1927 to 1929. By this means Canadian manufacturing production may be analysed from a new angle, one by means of which interesting comparisons may be made with the external trade classification according to origin.

The distinction made between farm materials of Canadian and foreign origin is based on whether the materials are indigenous to Canada rather than their actual source. Thus the industries included in the foreign origin classes are those depending upon materials which cannot be grown in Canada such as tea, coffee, spices, cane sugar, rice, rubber, cotton, silk, etc., but it should be understood that industries included in the Canadian origin classes may be using large quantities of imported corn, fruit, tobacco, hides, wool, etc.

The manufacturing statistics for 1924 were the first to be analysed upon the origin basis. While the period available for review only covers, therefore, the short space of the five years from 1924 to 1929, interesting changes have taken place in the relative importance of the industries based on materials from the different origins. Since the purpose of such a comparison is to discover the relative import-