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 for the industrial census in detailed presentation, a separate and distinct 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 1926 to 1929 in summary form, and for 1930 in more detail, in Table 8.

During the period covered by the table, the gross production of the food industries dropped from $24 \cdot 3$ p.c. of the total for all industries in 1926 to $21 \cdot 7$ p.c. in 1930, while the clothing group dropped from $9 \cdot 5$ p.c. of the total in the former year to $8 \cdot 7$ p.c. On the other hand, the gross production of the "drink and tobacco" group, during the same period, rose from $4 \cdot 1$ p.c. of the total to $5 \cdot 5$ p.c. Producers' materials which stood at $29 \cdot 0$ p.c. in 1926 fell to $28 \cdot 5$ p.e. in 1929 and to $27 \cdot 4$ p.c. in 1930, due to the general decrease in manufacturing activity since the beginning of the general depression in the autumn of 1929. The percentage of the vehicles and vessels industries remained about stationary, being $9 \cdot 3$ p.c. in 1926 and $9 \cdot 1$ p.c. in 1930.

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 1930 was $21 \cdot 7$ p.c. of the output of Canadian manufacturing concerns, as compared with an output of $8 \cdot 7$ p.c. for the clothing industries. Aside from the fact that a much larger proportion of its products is exported, the greater production of the food group was in part due to the higher cost of raw materials, the value added by manufacturing being $13 \cdot 5$ p.c. of the total for all industries in the case of the food group and $8 \cdot 8$ p.c. for the clothing group. The clothing industries gave employment to approximately 8,000 more employees than the food industries.

Purpose Heading.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
1926.1	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Totals		3,981,569,590		653,850,933	1,728,624,192	1,492,645,039	3,221,269,231
Food	8,259					201.819.393	
Drink and tobacco	574						
Clothing Personal utilities	1.878			85,361,018 12,470,247			
House furnishings	543						
Books and stationery				43,781,918			
Vehicles and vessels	917			70,815,573	178, 558, 815	119,505,351	
Producers' materials		1,404,509,475					
Industrial equipment.		1,313,175,892					
Miscellaneous	173	30, 838, 823	4,537	5,266,956	16, 107, 849	13,082,631	29, 190, 480
1927.3	1			· .			
Totals		4,337,631,558			1,758,789,334	1,635,923,936	3,391,713,270
Food	8,306				586, 128, 295		
Drink and tobacco	570					106,706,731	159,557,168 328,716,323
Clothing Personal utilities	1,988 391						53, 195, 133
House furnishings	553						
Books and stationery	1.795			46,913,071			129,093,695
Vehicles and vessels.					174,846,848		299,411,872
Producers' materials.	5,762	1,321,762,956					
Industrial equipment.		1,460,936,792					
Miscellaneous	166	32,524,580	4,428	4,950,805	16,131,144	13,839,548	49,910,092

 Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups for 1926-39 and in Detail for 1939.

For details for the years 1926-29 see previous editions of the Canada Year Book as follows: 1929, p. 423; 1930, p. 440; 1931, p. 431; 1932, p. 337.