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 in Table 8 for the years 1922, 1924, 1927, 1929, 1930 and 1931 in summary form, and for 1932 in more detail.

During the period covered by this table, the gross production of the food industries dropped from $27 \cdot 1$ p.c. of the total for all industries in 1922 to $23 \cdot 2$ p.e. in 1932, while the "drink and tobacco" group during the same period rose from $4 \cdot 0$ -p.c. to $5 \cdot 0$ p.c. On the other hand, the percentage of the "clothing" group remained about the same, being $9 \cdot 5$ p.c. in 1922 and $10 \cdot 0$ p.c. in 1932. The "industrial equipment" and "books and stationery" groups advanced respectively from $17 \cdot 0$ p.c. and $4 \cdot 0$ p.c. in 1922 to $20 \cdot 1$ p.c. and $5 \cdot 3$ p.c. The following groups, however, declined in importance: the "producers" materials" group dropped from $26 \cdot 8$ p.c. to $25 \cdot 8$ p.c.; "vehicles and vessels" from $6 \cdot 5$ p.c. to $6 \cdot 0$ p.c.; "house furnishings" from $2 \cdot 6$ p.c. to $2 \cdot 0$ p.e.; and "personal utilities" from $2 \cdot 3$ p.c. to $1 \cdot 7$ p.c.

In analysing the relative standing of the two groups which are perhaps of the greatest interest, it is noted that the gross production of the "food" industries in 1932 was $23 \cdot 2$ p.c. of the output of Canadian manufactures, as compared with an output of only $10 \cdot 0$ 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 manufacture being $16 \cdot 2$ p.c. of the total for all industries in the case of the "food" group and $9 \cdot 4$ p.c. for the "clothing" group. The "clothing" industries also gave employment to 11,021 more persons than the "food" industries, but paid out \$2,276,685 less in salaries and wages.

Purpose Heading.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
1922.	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Totals	22,541	3,244,302,410	474,430	510,431,312	1,283,774,723	1,198,434,407	2,482,209,130
Food	8,256	343,867,673	66,815		490,731,438	183,062,593	673,794,031
Drink and tobacco	496						
Clothing	1,279	175,076,687					
Personal utilities	936						
House furnishings	600		18,032	19,861,883	24,956,960	38,004,090	
Books and stationery	1,557	82,240,691		36,920,804			
Vehicles and vessels.	1,154		30,067	37,237,412			
Producers' materials.	5.588	1,086,692,015		147,581,011	316,400,400		
Industrial equipment.		1,124,931,330					
Miscellaneous	30					1,952,064	
						i	
1924.							
Totals	22,178	3,538,813,460					2,695,053,582
Food	8,036						
Drink and tobacco	518						
Clothing	1,956			75,380,919			260,944,006
Personal utilities	341			11,057,386			
House furnishings	587		15,820		22,448,984		
Books and stationery	1,690						
Vehicles and vessels		,,			117,515,075	77,888,209	
Producers' materials.		1,251,962,266		176,646,967		383,226,055	
Industrial equipment.		1,149,628,422	80,406	100,883,940	160,470,513		425,236,330
Miscellaneous	150	33,035,383	4,420	4,714,828	15,779,166	11,307.612	27,086,778

8.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups for Representative Years 1922-32, and in Detail for 1932.