

### 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, 1926, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 in summary form, and for 1933 in more detail.

Significant changes have occurred since 1922 in the importance of the various groups shown in the purpose classification. Indicative of the increasing industrialization of the Dominion is the increase in the "industrial equipment" group from 17.0 p.c. of the total value of production in 1922 to 18.9 p.c. of the total in 1933, and the increase in "producers' materials" from 26.8 p.c. to 27.5 p.c. during the same period. Another significant change is the decline in the "food" group which dropped from a production of 27.1 p.c. to 23.6 p.c. of the total. Whereas in 1922, food products comprised the leading group, in 1933 the production of producers' materials ranked first in importance. The following groups have improved their position since 1922: the "clothing industries" advanced from an output of 9.5 p.c. to 10.1 p.c. of the total value of production; "books and stationery" from 4.0 p.c. to 5.0 p.c.; "drink and tobacco" from 4.0 p.c. to 4.7 p.c. The following groups, however, declined in importance: the "personal utilities" group dropped from 2.3 p.c. to 1.7 p.c.; "house furnishings" from 2.6 p.c. to 1.8 p.c.; and "vehicles and vessels" from 6.5 to 5.8 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 1933 was 23.6 p.c. of the output of Canadian manufactures, as compared with an output of only 10.1 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 16.0 p.c. of the total for all industries in the case of the "food" group and 9.4 p.c. for the "clothing" group. The "clothing" industries also gave employment to 10,457 more persons than the "food" industries, but paid out \$4,769,175 less in salaries and wages.

### 8.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups for Representative Years 1922-33, and in Detail for 1933.

Year and Purpose Heading.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1922.							
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>22,541</b>	<b>3,244,302,410</b>	<b>474,430</b>	<b>510,431,312</b>	<b>1,283,774,723</b>	<b>1,198,434,407</b>	<b>2,482,209,130</b>
Food.....	8,256	343,867,673	66,815	67,738,707	490,731,438	183,062,593	673,794,031
Drink and tobacco...	496	104,047,461	13,402	13,777,986	33,027,203	66,502,616	99,529,819
Clothing.....	1,279	175,076,687	70,931	65,595,519	118,749,053	117,804,140	236,553,193
Personal utilities.....	936	56,060,262	16,904	17,080,049	21,879,031	35,379,445	57,258,476
House furnishings.....	600	75,168,053	18,032	19,861,883	24,956,960	38,004,090	62,961,050
Books and stationery	1,557	82,240,691	28,103	36,920,804	27,190,071	71,928,898	99,118,969
Vehicles and vessels..	1,154	191,257,804	30,067	37,237,412	87,840,814	72,783,265	160,624,079
Producers' materials.	5,588	1,086,692,015	143,354	147,581,011	316,400,400	349,840,871	666,241,271
Industrial equipment.	2,645	1,124,931,330	85,953	103,576,553	160,035,399	261,176,425	421,211,824
Miscellaneous.....	30	4,960,434	869	1,061,388	2,964,354	1,952,064	4,916,418