

10.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups, Representative Years 1922-38, and in Detail for 1938—concluded

Year and Purpose	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1938—Detail—concluded						
Producers Materials.....	7,097	1,513,279,525	197,419	217,719,784	537,249,412	1,054,563,077
Farm materials.....	26	17,155,945	1,232	1,560,873	8,344,853	12,841,300
Manufacturers materials.....	1,092	1,183,824,445	126,569	150,525,680	403,918,774	792,328,158
Building materials.....	5,348	240,820,790	52,359	48,420,357	92,735,007	185,602,941
General materials.....	631	71,478,345	17,259	17,212,874	32,250,778	63,790,678
Industrial Equipment.....	2,155	626,649,226	93,082	115,089,654	249,033,856	507,219,480
Farming equipment.....	46	63,976,133	6,504	7,553,233	9,656,387	21,498,004
Manufacturing equipment.....	227	64,438,547	12,294	15,111,153	18,200,203	49,359,963
Trading equipment.....	165	9,100,686	1,996	2,462,164	1,375,228	6,558,403
Service equipment.....	303	36,202,800	6,994	8,932,129	13,555,519	36,502,378
Light, heat and power equip- ment.....	542	269,647,104	32,276	42,582,609	133,656,833	238,415,692
General equipment.....	872	183,283,956	33,018	38,448,366	72,589,636	154,885,040
Miscellaneous.....	178	33,187,574	5,325	6,460,107	13,746,345	31,021,923

Subsection 3.—Manufactures Classified by Origin of the Materials

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

The mineral origin group includes, in addition to the non-ferrous metals so largely produced in Canada, the manufactures of iron and steel, of petroleum, and of other mineral substances the raw materials for which are very largely imported. Products of mineral origin, with the exception of fuels, are nearly all durable goods. A high standard of living and advanced industrial organization is usually indicated by a relatively large production and consumption of mineral products. In 1938 the gross value of manufactures of mineral origin in Canada exceeded those of farm origin, which included raw materials for textiles as well as foods.

In value added by manufacture the mineral origin group advanced from second place in 1924 with 30.5 p.c. of the total value added by manufacture in all industries to first place in 1938 with 40.9 p.c. of the total. On the other hand, the manufacture of materials of farm origin receded from first place with 33.3 p.c. in 1924 to second place with 30.5 p.c. of the total in 1938. The value added in the manufacture of material of forest origin was in third place at both the beginning and the end of the period, but the proportion dropped from 26.0 p.c. in 1924 to 19.5 p.c. in 1938. These three groups accounted for 90 p.c. of the value added.

In 1938, industries of the farm group had the largest number of employees, but the mineral group had the greatest capital, and paid out the most in salaries and wages. Industries of the mineral group had an average capital per employee of \$6,779 and an average salary or wage of \$1,296, while for industries of the farm origin group the respective averages were \$4,244 and \$970.