10.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups, Representative Years 1922-39, and in Detail for 1939—concluded.

Year and Purpose	Estab- lish ments	Capital	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
1939-DETAIL-concluded	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Clothing-concluded Hats and caps Knitted goods Waterproofs	179 174 12	7,941,259 56,365,078 781,848	21,312		27,383,530	13,770,216 57,669,805 1,349,183
Personal utilities Jewellery and time-pieces Recreational supplies Personal utilities	623 120 63 440	46,866,657 10,986,524 5,481,815 30,398,318	3,594 1,582	13,771,70 4 4,266,530 1,495,465 8,009,709	1,694,889	57,043,6 84 14,706,511 4,151,091 38,186,082
House furnishings	767	93,773,837	27,647	28,417,336	40,528,394	88,800,804
Books and stationery	2,452	143,293,147	41,804	56,466,921	47,916,777	144,288,052
Vehicles and vessels	364	269,734,181	54,673	72,238,590	141,704,269	266,089,493
Producers materials Farm materials Manufacturers materials Building materials General materials	7,09 5 27 1.061 5,383 624	1,580,602,852 17,561,474 1,241,409,376 246,294,101 75,337,901	1,211 128,228 54,710	1,819,612 158,127,964 51,433,422	8,140,498 416,833,963 99,404,826	1,130,510,177 13,165,164 843,494,724 204,610,338 69,239,951
Industrial equipment. Farming equipment. Manufacturing equipment. Trading equipment. Service equipment. Light, heat and power equip- ment. General equipment.	245 144 298	8,605,808 36,227,063	5,354 13,037 1,841 6,919 31,799	6,065,147 16,473,025 2,324,510 8,985,641 42,848,960	6,720,762 18,564,150 1,230,913 14,218,910 134,664,600	6,221,444 38,364,468
Miscellaneous		33,340,303	5,591	7,063,013	15,252,136	84,919,974

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 late years the gross value of manufactures of mineral origin in Canada has exceeded that of farm origin, which included raw materials for textiles as well as foods.

In 1939, industries of the farm group had the largest number of employees, but the mineral group had by far the greatest capital investment, and paid out the most in salaries and wages. Industries of the mineral group had an average capital per employee of \$7,109 and an average salary or wage of \$1,329, while for industries of the farm origin group the respective averages were \$4,327 and \$989.