Group and Commodity	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Value
			\$
Non-ferrous Metal Products— Jewellery. Kitchenware, aluminum. Silver-plated ware. Smeiter and refinery products*			20, 625, 744 8, 187, 294 13, 120, 850 870, 918, 142
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies— Batteries, electric, and parts. Radio receiving sets complete. Refrigerators, household, mechanical. Television sets. Wires and cables, electric.	No. "		29,659,966 28,021,087 50,943,211 81,304,912 123,440,783
Non-metallic Mineral Products Abrasives, artificial. Coke, gas-house <sup>*</sup> . Concrete, ready-mixed. Gas, manufactured and natural, sold <sup>*</sup> Glass, pressed and blown (bottles, scalers, ovenware, etc.)	ton  '000 cu. ft. 	$298,530 \\ 4,252,933 \\ 2,169,348 \\ 96,553,160 \\$	32, 937, 917 64, 171, 749 27, 570, 788 62, 388, 016 44, 348, 405
Chemicals and Allied Products— Calcium and sodium compounds. Enamels, lacquers and varnishes Explosives. Gases, compressed and liquefied. Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations. Paints, mixed, ready for use. Synthetic resins. Soaps. Toilet preparations.	  	 11,252,375 181,688,000	46,846,000 47,035,915 25,986,786 31,130,000 87,098,000 42,276,027 26,251,000 36,629,000 39,478,079
Miscellaneous— Bags, hand, and hand luggage Brooms and household brushes. Cans, metal, for food. Furniture, wood and metal Gasoline*. Leather, shoe. Mattresses. Mops, floor. Oil, tuel. Pianos, organs, and parts Scientific and professional equipment. Sporting goods Springs, bed and other furniture. Toys and games.	Imp. gal.  Imp. gal.  	951,338 	$\begin{array}{c} 13,887,341\\ 5,020,253\\ 52,876,812\\ 179,512,216\\ 355,807,726\\ 355,625,193\\ 18,946,902\\ 2,722,077\\ 191,550,501\\ 5,199,160\\ 61,028,652\\ 13,974,686\\ 9,803,985\\ 11,369,413 \end{array}$

## 12.—Quantity and Value of the Principal Commodities Produced by the Manufacturing Industries 1953—concluded

## Subsection 2.-Manufactures Classified by Origin of 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 however be using large quantities of imported materials.

The mineral origin group includes, in addition to 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.