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. Figures for 1959 are the latest available for this classification at the time of going to press.

12.—Principal Statistics of Manufacturing Industries classified according to Origin of Materials Used, by Main Group, 1959

Origin of Materials Used	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Value Added by Manufacture	Selling Value of Factory Shipments
	No.	No.	\$	\$	8	\$
Farm origin	9,563	313, 153	1,041,320,911	3,832,287,502	2,316,259,447	6,238,814,601
Mineral origin	7,406	541,628	2,446,703,638	5,887,525,610	4,912,315,673	11,008,279,085
Forest origin	14,569	287,802	1,104,870,213	1,955,730,258	2,146,100,754	4,235,438,303
Marine origin	409	13,016	28,016,374	109,065,708	54,913,312	169,021,236
Wildlife origin	495	5,254	18,775,649	39,456,777	30,379,491	69,127,080
Mixed origin	3,751	143,103	433,386,921	728, 134, 688	860,994,204	1,590,921,176
Grand Totals	36,193	1,303,956	5,073,073,706	12,552,200,543	10,320,962,881	23,311,601,481
Farm Origin Group—						
From field crops	6,032	174,547	597,339,171	1,938,815,106	1,548,649,420	3,549,059,817
From animal husbandry	3,531	138,606	443,981,740	1,893,472,396	767,610,027	2,689,754,784
Totals, Farm Origin	9,563	313,153	1,041,320,911	3,832,287,502	2,316,259,447	6,238,814,601
Canadian origin	8,643	255,590	838,194,711	3,347,376,240	1,867,444,220	5,285,083,901
Foreign origin	920	57,563	203, 126, 200	484,911,262	448,815,227	953,730,700

Subsection 3.—Manufactures classified by Type of Ownership

Figures showing the classification of the type of ownership under which Canadian manufacturers operate are available from 1946. Although the first survey did not include the fish curing and packing industry, its inclusion in subsequent years has not materially altered the percentage distribution of individual ownership, incorporated companies, etc.

As is to be expected, the smaller establishments, regardless of the type of product manufactured, are carried on under individual ownership. In that category, industries conducted on a small scale contain a large number of establishments, the percentage decreasing as the scale of operations increases, as shown for 1959 in Table 13.