

**6.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufactured Production of the Groups Comprised within the Non-durable Manufactures Classification, 1946-60—concluded**

Year	Clothing (textile and fur)	Paper Products	Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	Products of Petroleum and Coal	Chemicals and Allied Products	Miscel- laneous Industries
1946.....	95.3	81.0	76.9	74.3	87.0	80.2
1947.....	92.2	89.1	83.6	79.8	90.8	84.1
1948.....	97.6	94.9	92.6	89.9	95.7	81.4
1949.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950.....	101.3	109.3	101.5	111.9	107.7	104.8
1951.....	101.2	117.5	105.1	128.5	120.0	119.0
1952.....	111.4	113.4	107.5	140.1	122.3	121.8
1953.....	115.0	118.1	114.7	153.5	139.9	141.1
1954.....	108.9	124.1	121.6	165.0	152.1	134.3
1955.....	112.8	131.0	127.1	188.3	165.5	136.4
1956.....	117.6	137.8	137.3	216.1	174.8	147.0
1957.....	116.8	135.5	138.2	223.5	183.4	153.3
1958 <sup>r</sup> .....	114.4	138.4	134.4	216.8	186.5	160.0
1959.....	113.1	144.7	143.2	241.5	208.4	183.2
1960.....	107.9	148.4	146.5	250.6	219.7	191.6

## Section 2.—Manufactured Production Variousy Classified

Beginning with the publication of 1960 statistics of manufacturing, industries and groups of industries follow the revised Standard Industrial Classification,\* which has been established to take into account the changes in the structure of Canadian industry that have occurred during the past decade. In the past, commodity terms have been used in describing industries, so that the tables in previous editions of the Year Book (and in certain tables of this volume which have not yet been brought into line) contain industry titles such as pulp and paper, petroleum products, aircraft and parts, etc. In revising the Standard Industrial Classification, it was considered advisable to assign to each industry its most descriptive title, a title to be used whenever the industry was mentioned. Some industries are associated with particular processes (such as knitting mills and foundries) and others have traditional titles (such as machine shops and commercial printing). Some are best described in terms of the principal commodities they produce and it is necessary to distinguish these manufacturing industries from industries engaged in wholesale trade or retail trade in the same commodities. Therefore, many new titles of manufacturing industries contain such terms as "manufacturers", "industry", "plants", "mills" and "factories". These terms are applied, as far as possible, according to the usage in the industries concerned because it was felt that this terminology would be widely understood and clarity is more desirable than consistency in industry titles.

### Subsection 1.—Manufactures classified by Industrial Groups and Individual Industries

The tables of this Subsection give detailed statistics showing the trends of production by industrial groups and individual industries. Table 7 gives summary statistics for the industrial groups for the period 1957-61; the figures for 1961 are not strictly comparable with those of the previous years because of a change in the definition of "establishment" (see also p. 645). Table 8 contains details of establishments, employment and output for the individual industries within the major groups for 1961; Table 9 lists the forty leading industries in 1961, ranked according to selling value of factory shipments; and Table 10 gives quantities and values of principal commodities produced in 1960—figures for 1961 were not available at the time of going to press.

\* DBS publication *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (Catalogue No. 12-501).