

during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1923, and deducting the value of the corresponding exports for the same period. Vegetable products and textiles lead the other groups in the value of finished goods made available for consumption. The ascendancy of the vegetable products was due to the large production, as the imports and exports were nearly in balance. The production and imports of textiles were both important, while the exports were comparatively insignificant. The consumption of iron and steel products attained third place, the balance of trade being substantially unfavourable. It should be observed, however, that considerable duplication occurs in the value of manufactured products, where several processes are performed upon a commodity by different plants before it is ready for ultimate use.

4.—Consumption of Manufactured Products by Groups, 1922.

Groups of Industries.	Value of manufactured products.	Manufactured and partly manufactured goods.		Value of products available for consumption.
		Value of imports.	Value of exports.	
Total.....	\$ 2,439,843,766	\$ 574,551,323	\$ 515,173,415	\$ 2,499,221,674
Vegetable products.....	537,535,801	103,699,106	101,483,868	539,751,039
Animal products.....	371,552,013	20,296,958	81,317,173	310,531,798
Textile products.....	308,560,103	132,345,046	4,163,256	436,741,893
Wood and paper.....	489,814,782	35,198,116	212,780,800	312,232,098
Iron and its products.....	331,584,903	136,135,919	51,108,971	416,611,851
Non-ferrous metals.....	70,855,693	34,781,416	28,878,931	76,758,178
Non-metallic minerals.....	109,627,454	40,133,823	6,229,608	143,541,669
Chemicals and allied products.....	95,944,185	25,793,101	10,827,723	110,909,563
Miscellaneous industries.....	124,358,832	46,167,838	18,383,085	152,143,585

NOTE.—Statistics of manufactured products are for the calendar year 1922. Imports and exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods are for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1923.

Production of Manufactured Goods according to the Purpose Classification.—In addition to the classification according to the component material of the chief product of value, used by the industrial census in detailed presentation, a parallel classification based on the purpose of the chief product was applied for the first time to the census returns of 1922.

In analysing the relative standing of the two purpose groups which are perhaps of greatest interest, it is noted that the gross production of the food industries was 27·6 p.c. of the output of Canadian manufacturing concerns, as compared with an output of 9·7 p.c. for the clothing industries. The greater production of the food group, however, was in part due to the higher cost of raw materials, the value added by manufacturing being 15·7 p.c. of the total for all industries in the case of the food group and 10·2 p.c. for the clothing group. The clothing industries maintained a larger payroll, in spite of the fact that a smaller output was recorded than in the food industries, this apparent anomaly being perhaps accounted for by the greater prevalence of female employment in the clothing industries. As compared with the total industrial payrolls, the employment in the clothing and food groups was 15·3 p.c. and 14·4 p.c. respectively. The standing of the manufacturing industries of Canada according to the purpose classification is shown in Table 5.