

tured goods during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924, and deducting the value of the corresponding exports for the same period. Vegetable and iron products led the other groups in the value of finished goods made available for consumption. The large amount of vegetable products available for consumption was due to the large production, as the imports and exports were nearly in balance, while iron and steel products, in addition to a large production, showed an excess of imports over exports of more than \$100,000,000.

5.—Consumption of Manufactured Products, by Groups, 1923.

NOTE.—Statistics of manufacturing production are for the calendar year 1923. Imports and exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods are for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924.

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.....	2,781,165,514	639,343,645	591,829,306	2,828,679,853
Vegetable products.....	547,674,286	121,902,560	109,830,444	559,746,402
Animal products.....	384,085,815	20,389,040	82,446,370	322,028,485
Textile products.....	334,439,196	133,559,480	5,010,948	462,987,728
Wood and paper.....	556,025,035	40,055,362	250,033,396	346,047,001
Iron and its products.....	465,959,547	168,036,499	66,890,955	567,105,091
Non-ferrous metals.....	88,199,326	40,506,796	34,905,833	93,800,289
Non-metallic minerals.....	143,975,960	40,626,253	9,005,603	175,596,610
Chemicals and allied products.....	111,244,156	26,088,041	11,025,152	126,307,045
Miscellaneous industries.....	149,562,193	48,179,614	22,680,605	175,061,202

Production of Manufactured Goods according to the Purpose Classification.—In addition to the classification according to the chief component material of the products, used by the industrial census in detailed presentation, a parallel classification based on the chief purpose of the products was applied for the first time to the census returns of 1922 and is presented for the year 1923 in Table 6.

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 24.4 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 was in part due to the higher cost of raw materials, the value added by manufacturing being 13.9 p.c. of the total for all industries in the case of the food group and 10.5 p.c. for the clothing group. The clothing industries maintained a larger number of employees on the 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 food and clothing groups was 12.1 p.c. and 13.4 p.c. respectively. The position of the manufacturing industries of Canada according to the purpose classification is shown in Table 6.