

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 textiles and iron and steel products, in addition to a large production, showed an excess of imports over exports of \$125,000,000 for textiles and \$75,000,000 for iron and steel products.

9.—Consumption of Manufactured Products, by Groups, 1924.

NOTE.—Statistics of manufacturing production are for the calendar year 1924. Imports and exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods are for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925.

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	2,695,853,582	576,364,069	591,895,631	2,680,321,820
Vegetable products.....	585,945,602	108,241,810	120,264,517	573,922,895
Animal products.....	379,777,323	19,616,573	97,303,688	302,090,307
Textile products.....	321,355,181	130,010,285	5,819,473	445,554,993
Wood and paper.....	546,504,108	37,632,867	230,935,076	353,201,899
Iron and its products.....	370,088,674	132,351,334	57,379,749	445,090,259
Non-ferrous metals.....	93,223,373	38,132,286	41,299,166	90,066,492
Non-metallic minerals.....	138,573,803	39,575,812	6,647,888	171,501,727
Chemicals and allied products.....	108,217,237	24,760,237	10,843,153	122,134,321
Miscellaneous industries.....	151,368,282	46,632,566	21,203,221	176,798,927

3.—Provincial Distribution of Manufacturing Production.

Ontario and Quebec are the most important manufacturing provinces of Canada. Their combined production in 1924 amounted to \$2,174,105,988, or slightly over 80 p.c. of the gross value of manufactured products of the Dominion. Of this amount, Ontario contributed \$1,397,873,744 and Quebec \$776,232,244. The proximity of Ontario to the coal-fields of Pennsylvania, the water power resources of the two provinces and their proximity to the larger markets of Canada and the United States, have all contributed to the above result. British Columbia had, in 1924, the third largest gross manufacturing production, \$181,386,297, and Manitoba the fourth, \$102,252,013. New Brunswick, Alberta and Nova Scotia followed with \$67,456,026, \$65,245,361 and \$64,573,092 respectively, succeeded by Saskatchewan with a production of \$36,313,931 and Prince Edward Island with \$3,720,874.

1.—The Manufactures of the Maritime Provinces, 1924.

Table 10 contains statistics of the ten leading industries in each of the Maritime Provinces for the calendar year 1924. In Prince Edward Island the manufacture of butter and cheese, with a gross production in 1924 of almost \$1,000,000, was the leading industry, followed by fish-curing and packing, with a gross production of \$769,688. Manufacturing in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is, of course, to a considerable extent dominated by the steel industry in the former and the forest industries in the latter, although there is a large sugar refinery in each province. Fish-curing and preserving, the manufacture of biscuits and confectionery, electric light and power production and butter and cheese-making are also of considerable relative importance. The saw-milling industry of New Brunswick, with a gross value of products in 1924 of \$17,095,506 or over 25 p.c. of the total manufacturing production of the province, provided almost 12 p.c. of the total of the gross production of the industry throughout the Dominion.