

finished goods made available for consumption. The large amount of vegetable products made available for consumption was due to the large production, as the exports exceeded the imports, while textiles and iron and steel products, in addition to a large production, showed an excess of imports over exports of \$135,000,000 for textiles and \$104,000,000 for iron and steel products.

9.—Consumption of Manufactured Products, by Groups, 1925.

NOTE.—Statistics of manufacturing production are for the calendar year 1925. Imports and exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods are for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926.

Groups of Industries.	Value of manufactured products.	Manufactured and partly manufactured goods.		Value of manufactured products available for consumption.
		Value of imports.	Value of exports.	
Total	\$ 2,948,545,315	\$ 671,932,363	\$ 692,924,285	\$ 2,937,532,393
Vegetable products.....	632,211,264	112,567,721	146,052,587	598,726,398
Animal products.....	431,778,163	24,098,734	113,075,195	342,791,702
Textile products.....	337,188,684	142,236,709	6,597,159	472,828,234
Wood and paper.....	557,194,453	39,705,788	257,047,423	339,852,818
Iron and its products.....	411,378,640	179,176,515	74,718,455	515,836,700
Non-ferrous metals.....	159,770,028	44,524,299	53,278,278	151,016,047
Non-metallic minerals.....	144,248,592	48,039,815	8,246,663	184,041,744
Chemicals and allied products.....	112,906,746	28,404,276	17,495,628	123,817,394
Miscellaneous industries.....	161,868,747	53,188,506	16,414,897	198,642,356

3.—Provincial Distribution of Manufacturing Production.

Ontario and Quebec are the most important manufacturing provinces of Canada. Their combined production in 1925 amounted to \$2,347,718,417, or almost 80 p.c. of the gross value of manufactured products of the Dominion. Of this amount, Ontario contributed \$1,527,154,660 and Quebec \$820,563,757. The proximity of Ontario to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, the water power resources of the two provinces and their nearness to the larger markets of Canada and the United States, have all contributed to the above result. British Columbia had, in 1925, the third largest gross manufacturing production, \$218,775,835, and Manitoba the fourth, \$124,145,763. Alberta, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia followed with \$75,113,517, \$73,374,660 and \$65,033,701 respectively, succeeded by Saskatchewan with a production of \$40,093,273 and Prince Edward Island with \$4,290,149.

1.—The Manufactures of the Maritime Provinces, 1925.

Table 10 contains statistics of the ten leading industries of each of the Maritime Provinces for the calendar year 1925. In Prince Edward Island the manufacture of butter and cheese, with a gross production in 1925 of \$1,107,803, was the leading industry, followed closely by fish-curing and packing, with a gross production of \$1,101,820. 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 sawmilling industry of New Brunswick, with a gross value of products in 1925 of \$14,648,407 or almost 20 p.c. of the total manufacturing production of the province, provided almost 11 p.c. of the total of the gross production of the industry throughout the Dominion.