

**Consumption of Manufactured Products.**—One of the beneficial results of placing the classification of external trade and of production upon a common basis is exhibited in Table 5, where the value of commodities made available for consumption in Canada is derived from the statistics of the two important fields. For example, the value of all manufactured commodities made available in a period approximately corresponding to 1926 was \$3,343,397,137, a figure obtained by adding to the value of manufactured products in 1926 the value of the imports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, and deducting the value of the corresponding exports for the same period. Vegetable, textile and iron products led the other groups in the value of 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 \$142,000,000 for textiles and \$152,000,000 for iron and steel products.

**5.—Consumption of Manufactured Products, by Groups, 1926, with Totals for 1922-1925.**

NOTE.—Statistics of manufacturing production are for the calendar years. Imports and exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods are for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31 of the following years.

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.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Vegetable products.....	658,320,716	124,776,657	146,553,754	636,543,619
Animal products.....	452,034,925	27,137,009	37,568,152	391,603,782
Textile products.....	366,334,844	148,360,194	6,077,355	508,617,483
Wood and paper products.....	600,064,661	46,914,298	257,030,265	389,948,694
Iron and its products.....	505,188,849	228,594,326	74,277,763	657,505,412
Non-ferrous metal products.....	183,501,723	47,983,485	53,910,810	177,574,398
Non-metallic mineral products.....	174,156,923	51,805,752	7,469,459	218,493,216
Chemicals and allied products.....	122,589,526	31,844,715	16,574,753	137,859,488
Miscellaneous industries.....	70,143,531	62,189,697	18,047,318	114,285,910
Central electric stations.....	115,467,940	88,012	4,590,817	110,965,135
<b>Total 1926.....</b>	<b>3,247,943,438</b>	<b>767,694,145</b>	<b>672,190,446</b>	<b>3,343,397,137</b>
<b>Total 1925.....</b>	<b>2,948,545,315</b>	<b>671,932,363</b>	<b>692,924,295</b>	<b>2,927,553,383</b>
<b>Total 1924.....</b>	<b>2,695,652,582</b>	<b>576,964,069</b>	<b>591,695,831</b>	<b>2,660,321,820</b>
<b>Total 1923.....</b>	<b>2,781,165,514</b>	<b>639,343,645</b>	<b>591,829,306</b>	<b>2,828,679,853</b>
<b>Total 1922.....</b>	<b>2,439,843,766</b>	<b>574,551,323</b>	<b>515,173,415</b>	<b>2,499,221,674</b>

**Section 2.—Production by Industrial Groups and Individual Industries.**

One of the factors in the progress of Canada is the possession of many natural resources favourable to industrial growth. It is upon the country's agricultural resources, forests, minerals and wild life that Canada's industries are mainly based. The sea and lake fisheries also make an important contribution of raw material to the manufacturing industries of the Dominion. Nevertheless, the industrial development of Canada was a matter of small beginnings and gradual growth over a period of many years, and the comparatively small home market, restricted at the