

in exports representing about 3.6 p.c. of the 1923 production. The remainder of the increase in production by 1929, or a margin equal to roughly 35 p.c. of the volume of manufactures of 1923, was therefore apparently absorbed by the rise in the standard of living of the population of Canada.

By reference to Table 4 below, it may be seen that, with the exception of a slight recession in 1924, the expansion was continuous. As might be expected, all groups did not expand to the same extent during the period covered. In the component material classification, the non-ferrous metal group led with an increase of 90.3 p.c., while the animal products group recorded the lowest increase, *viz.*, 17.2 p.c. Among the purpose groups, the greatest increases were shown by drink and tobacco (84.9 p.c.), vehicles and vessels (84.3 p.c.), house furnishings (74.5 p.c.) and industrial equipment (69.7 p.c.), while the smallest increases were shown by the small group "personal utilities" (19.3 p.c.) and food (21.4 p.c.). This appears to bear out the conclusion of the previous paragraph, for the rise in the standard of living would express itself in the increased consumption of luxuries, such as drink and tobacco, motor cars and house furnishings, and in increased investment in plant equipment.

#### 4.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufacturing Production, according to Component Material and Purpose Classifications, 1923-29.

Group.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
<b>COMPONENT MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION—</b>							
Vegetable products.....	100.0	109.2	120.8	127.7	137.5	151.1	155.3
Animal products.....	100.0	107.1	113.0	122.9	120.0	122.8	117.2
Textiles and textile products.....	100.0	96.6	103.4	117.8	126.5	135.3	133.8
Wood and paper products.....	100.0	95.1	106.0	119.9	129.1	142.0	152.9
Iron and its products.....	100.0	80.5	95.1	121.7	125.2	138.1	157.8
Non-ferrous metals.....	100.0	108.5	122.8	137.2	153.3	176.1	190.3
Non-metallic minerals.....	100.0	95.8	98.3	113.5	122.5	138.9	163.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	100.0	102.3	109.5	119.0	127.0	139.6	143.3
Miscellaneous industries.....	100.0	108.0	106.0	124.8	138.0	136.5	137.3
<b>Totals, All Industries<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>122.2</b>	<b>130.2</b>	<b>141.9</b>	<b>154.2</b>
<b>PURPOSE CLASSIFICATION—</b>							
Food.....	100.0	107.3	114.0	118.1	115.5	122.4	121.4
Clothing.....	100.0	100.1	107.5	120.6	128.6	138.7	138.5
Drink and tobacco.....	100.0	114.6	121.8	131.6	151.3	171.6	184.9
Personal utilities.....	100.0	95.4	102.2	117.1	124.5	125.2	119.3
House furnishings.....	100.0	111.8	109.1	126.7	153.1	158.4	174.5
Books and stationery.....	100.0	83.4	97.6	107.4	119.3	132.0	141.2
Vehicles and vessels.....	100.0	87.1	107.7	140.1	148.9	158.5	184.3
Producers' materials.....	100.0	94.9	103.8	117.8	125.0	138.0	145.9
Industrial equipment.....	100.0	99.7	108.3	131.1	142.6	157.9	169.7
Miscellaneous.....	100.0	104.8	108.4	117.6	124.1	133.4	147.1

<sup>1</sup>Exclusive of central electric stations.

The construction of this new index of the volume of manufacturing production has superseded for the years 1923-29 the index shown in Table 4 of this Chapter in former Year Books. The former index, which made no pretense to the reliability of the new one, was made by dividing the gross value of manufactures by the index number of the prices of manufactured goods. The central electric stations were included in the former index, while they are excluded from the new one. However, the former index covered the period 1917 to 1923 not covered in the new one and, since this earlier period was one of wide fluctuations in money values, the following index numbers are given for the whole period since 1917, using the earlier method, but excluding central electric stations, for the years 1917 to 1923 and the new