

### 6.—Consumption of Manufactured Products, by Groups, 1934, with Totals for 1922-34.

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

Group of Industries.	Value of Products Manufactured.	Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Goods.		Value of Manufactured Products Available for Consumption. <sup>1</sup>
		Value of Net Imports.	Value of Domestic Exports.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Totals, 1922</b> .....	2,482,209,130	574,551,323	515,173,415	2,541,587,038
<b>Totals, 1923</b> .....	2,781,165,514	639,343,645	591,829,306	2,828,679,853
<b>Totals, 1924</b> .....	2,695,053,582	576,031,243	591,598,479	2,679,486,346
<b>Totals, 1925</b> .....	2,848,545,315	671,462,940	605,325,245	2,924,683,010
<b>Totals, 1926</b> .....	3,221,269,231	767,022,098	673,709,266	3,314,581,973
<b>Totals, 1927</b> .....	3,394,713,270	825,147,919	648,178,000	3,571,683,189
<b>Totals, 1928</b> .....	3,738,484,728	954,468,018	702,314,797	3,990,637,949
<b>Totals, 1929</b> .....	4,029,371,340	939,226,894	690,904,225	4,277,694,009
<b>Totals, 1930</b> .....	3,428,970,628	675,919,565	494,561,750	3,610,328,443
<b>Totals, 1931</b> .....	2,698,461,862	423,610,230	350,166,608	2,771,905,484
<b>Totals, 1932</b> .....	2,126,194,555	281,928,859	269,423,169	2,138,700,245
<b>Totals, 1933</b> .....	2,086,847,847	298,135,224	367,873,223	2,017,109,848
Vegetable products.....	480,314,618	64,075,510	62,444,156	481,945,972
Animal products.....	325,703,683	11,617,264	50,827,213	286,493,734
Textiles and textile products.....	342,054,536	54,833,009	6,833,496	390,054,049
Wood and paper products.....	404,435,948	20,196,392	149,473,273	275,159,067
Iron and its products.....	308,303,352	96,037,884	40,728,275	363,612,961
Non-ferrous metal products.....	237,233,670	24,560,597	76,868,614	184,925,653
Non-metallic mineral products.....	166,782,852	29,379,622	7,585,340	188,577,134
Chemicals and allied products.....	108,052,039	28,584,675	15,270,064	121,460,650
Miscellaneous industries.....	36,414,643	27,935,331	9,063,866	55,286,108
Central electric stations.....	124,463,613	68,110	3,019,154	121,512,569
<b>Totals, 1934</b> .....	<b>2,533,758,954</b>	<b>357,388,394</b>	<b>422,113,451</b>	<b>2,469,033,897</b>

<sup>1</sup> For 1928 to 1934 foreign products imported and later re-exported are eliminated from the value of products available for consumption, but for 1927 and previous years this was impossible, since foreign exports for these years had never been analysed as raw materials or partly or fully manufactured goods. Therefore, in this table the value of manufactured products made available for consumption, for the years 1922 to 1927 inclusive, is an overstatement by the amount of the foreign exports of manufactured goods in each year, probably varying from about \$11,000,000 in 1922 to \$18,000,000 in 1927.

## Section 2.—Production of 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 water powers that Canada's industries are mainly based. The fish and fur resources also make an important contribution of raw materials 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 present time to a population of about eleven millions, a large part of it in scattered agricultural areas, is still one of the difficulties of the situation. Yet Canada is now not merely the second largest manufacturing country in the British Empire; her exports to the other Dominions consist largely of manufactured goods, and her exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods to the United States exceed the exports of raw materials. The rate at which this movement is to continue will depend almost entirely upon growth within the Dominion—upon the further development of the many-sided physical assets of the country.

**Effects of the Depression on the Manufacturing Industries of Canada.**—The downward trend in manufacturing operations which began in the fall of 1929 continued with increasing force to about the middle of 1933. The first pronounced increase was reported for the month of June, but thereafter, each succeeding month recorded a slight gain over that of the preceding month. The gains in the latter part of the year were not, however, sufficiently pronounced to overcome the losses of the beginning of the year. As a result of this,