

Subsection 2.—Consumption of Manufactured Products

One of the beneficial results of adopting the same classification for external trade and for production is exhibited in Table 5, where the value of commodities made available for consumption in Canada is derived from these statistics. For example, the value of all manufactured commodities made available in 1946 was \$7,724,273,871, a figure obtained by adding to the value of manufactured products the value of the imports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods and deducting the value of the exports.

In past years there have always been large amounts of manufactured animal, wood and non-ferrous metal products available for consumption in Canada with considerable surplus left for export. With the commencement of the War, however, it was necessary to export more and more of such goods to the United Kingdom, and while this was done mainly by increasing production, Government control of consumption at home grew stronger as the War advanced. In the case of manufactured vegetable products, the figures for 1946 showed large excesses of exports over imports for such products as cereal foods (including flour), canned and dehydrated vegetables, etc. Excesses of imports were chiefly confined to cocoa, tea, coffee and preserved fruits and fruit juices that cannot be produced in Canada.

On balance, Canada, in the past, imported large quantities of iron and steel, textile and non-metallic mineral products in spite of large home production. The urgent requirements for munitions of war brought about an expansion of the iron and steel, chemical and non-ferrous metals industries that will enable Canada to meet most requirements for home consumption in the future.

5.—Consumption of Manufactured Products, 1933-1946

Year	Value of Products Manufactured	Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Goods ¹		Value of Manufactured Products Available for Consumption
		Value of Net Imports	Value of Domestic Exports	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1933.....	1,954,075,785	298,068,344	365,232,113	1,886,912,016
1934.....	2,393,692,729	357,320,284	419,094,297	2,331,918,716
1935.....	2,653,911,209	385,597,041	582,041,141	2,457,467,109
1936.....	3,002,403,814	468,455,981	676,890,803	2,793,968,992
1937.....	3,625,459,500	566,876,483	781,099,407	3,411,236,576
1938.....	3,337,681,366	472,193,253	587,758,795	3,222,115,824
1939.....	3,474,783,528	542,364,930	646,853,938	3,370,294,520
1940.....	4,529,173,316	807,636,948	913,049,979	4,423,760,285
1941.....	6,076,308,124	1,123,994,913	1,292,855,603	5,907,447,434
1942.....	7,553,794,972	1,283,884,068	2,056,368,079	6,781,310,961
1943.....	8,732,860,999	1,305,838,746	2,444,862,298	7,593,837,447
1944.....	9,073,692,519	1,302,413,996	2,668,575,781	7,707,530,734
1945.....	8,250,368,866	1,117,544,874	2,352,441,796	7,015,471,944
1946.....	8,035,692,471	1,390,258,426	1,701,677,026	7,724,273,871

¹Imports and exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods for the years 1928 to 1938 are for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31 of the following years, while for 1939 to 1945 they are for the calendar year. Net imports are total imports less foreign products re-exported.

Section 2.—Value and Volume of Manufactured Products

Value of Manufactured Products.—In the interpretation of manufacturing values over a number of years, variations in the level of prices must be borne in mind, especially when such variations have been as great as those in the period since the annual Census of Manufactures was begun in 1917. The index number of