

\$45,504,000 and employing 13,704 men and women. The canning and preserving of fish calls for a more detailed reference. Concentrated, naturally, upon the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, this industry has become one of the most important, not, perhaps, as much from the point of view of achievement as of promise. In 1922, there were in existence 578 establishments canning lobsters, 67 canning salmon, 267 fish-curing plants and 28 dealing with catches of lesser amounts. One recent development of great possibilities is the setting up of establishments to utilize the catches from the large northern lakes of the Prairie Provinces, stocks in which are so large as to be beyond computation.

Textiles.—So far as textiles are concerned, Canada is not yet self-contained. Although production of every kind, cotton and woollen fabrics, hosiery, knitted goods, men's and women's clothing and so forth, amounted in 1922 to a total of over \$308,560,000, considerable quantities of yarns and cloth are imported. The Canadian textile factories are capable of supplying ordinary domestic needs without undertaking the production of the highest grade of materials such as are manufactured in Great Britain, where for two centuries hereditary skill has been developing. The imports of manufactured or partly manufactured textiles during the fiscal year ended March, 1923, were \$132,300,000 or 43 p.c. of the gross value of the manufactured product during the calendar year 1922.

The woollen industry may be divided into four sections, according as the chief product of value is cloth, yarn, carpets and mats or miscellaneous goods. Of the 137 plants in operation during 1922, 64 were engaged chiefly in manufacturing cloth, 17 in making yarns, 21 in making carpets and rugs and 35 in making miscellaneous woollen goods. The total value of woollen goods manufactured by the four classes of mills during 1922 amounted to \$15,400,000, as compared with \$13,696,000 in 1921. The wool clip in Canada during 1922 was 18,532,392 lbs., valued at nearly \$3,244,000. The imports were 15,900,000 lbs., while the exports of domestic and foreign production were 8,100,000 lbs. Thus the apparent consumption of wool in 1922 was 26,289,000 lbs. The quantity of wool used in the knitting and woollen mills in 1922 was 18,136,534 lbs., worth \$5,468,968. The portion used by the knitting mills was 3,411,686 lbs. In addition to the imports of raw wool valued at \$3,883,000, the following intermediate woollen and worsted goods were imported during 1922 for further manufacture in Canadian mills (values given in parentheses): noils 955,704 lbs. (\$410,649), worsted tops 8,042,304 lbs. (\$3,865,164), wool waste 271,979 lbs. (\$110,123), woollen yarn 2,862,258 lbs. (\$3,444,407), woollen and worsted yarn 593,567 lbs. (\$562,578).

A sketch of the cotton industry, which is the most important of the textile group, is given under the heading of Typical Individual Manufactures, near the end of the section.

Wood and Paper.—An outstanding feature of the general expansion of Dominion commerce since the opening of the century has been the change in the industries associated with forestry. Lumber output fluctuated greatly, and actually decreased in recent years, as a result of the post-war depression in the usual markets. For example, in 1911 the output of manufactured lumber was 4,918,000,000 board feet, valued at \$75,831,000, as compared with 3,138,598,000 feet, valued at \$84,554,172, in 1922. In contrast with this is the progress in pulp and paper production. Forty years ago, there were in existence in Canada only 36 paper and five pulp mills. In 1922, there were 104 pulp and paper mills consuming more than 2,900,000 cords of pulpwood a year, and using hydro-electric energy to the extent of over