

are manufactured in Great Britain, where for several centuries hereditary skill has been developed. The imports of manufactured or partly manufactured textiles during the fiscal year ended March, 1925, were \$121,426,000, or 38 p.c. of the gross value of the manufactured product during the calendar year 1924.

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 126 plants in operation during 1924, 60 were engaged chiefly in manufacturing cloth, 17 in making yarns, 18 in making carpets and rugs and 31 in making miscellaneous woollen goods. The total value of woollen goods manufactured by the four classes of mills during 1924 amounted to \$30,175,000, as compared with \$33,472,000 in 1923.

A sketch of the cotton industry, which is the most important of the textile group, is given under the heading of "Typical Individual Manufactures" in the Manufactures section of the Canada Year Book, 1924.

**Wood and Paper.**—An outstanding feature of the general expansion of Canadian 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. For example, in 1911 the output of manufactured lumber was 4,918,000,000 board feet, valued at \$75,831,000, as compared with 3,878,942,000 feet, valued at \$104,444,622, in 1924. 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 5 pulp-mills. In 1924 there were 115 pulp and paper-mills, consuming more than 3,300,000 cords of pulpwood a year and using hydro-electric energy to the extent of over 750,000 h.p. Production of wood pulp in 1917 was 1,464,308 tons and in 1924, 2,465,011 tons. Production of newsprint in 1917 was 689,847 tons, in 1921, 805,114 tons, in 1923, 1,252,000 tons and in 1924, 1,388,081 tons. In 1925 the production was 1,536,523 tons, an increase of 10.7 p.c. over the preceding year. Included in this total are hanging and poster papers. On this basis Canadian production in 1925 slightly exceeded that of the United States. During 1926 the lead has been increased, with the result that Canada now occupies first place among the countries of the world in the production of newsprint paper.

**Iron and Steel.**—The primary production of iron and steel in Canada has always been handicapped by the fact that nowhere in Canada are workable deposits of coal and iron ore to be found in juxtaposition. The nearest approach is in Nova Scotia, where there is an abundant supply of coal and iron ore is obtained from Newfoundland. In Central Canada, particularly in Ontario, where the secondary iron and steel industries are chiefly located, there are at present neither supplies of coal nor high-grade deposits of iron ore. There is a possibility, however, that high-grade bodies of ore may be found, and eventually the huge reserves now known to exist, though they require an unduly expensive smelting process, will become more valuable. From the manufacturing standpoint, conditions are much more favourable, as these areas are abundantly supplied with both hydro-electric power and the metals, such as nickel, chromium, molybdenum, etc., used in the manufacture of alloy steels, which form an increasingly large part of the output from modern steel works. Many plants now specialize in the large-scale production of special steels that depend for their successful utilization on the forging and heat-treating operations to which they are subjected.

Iron ore, which was imported largely from Newfoundland and the State of Minnesota, was treated in 1924 in 29 active furnaces and rolling mills, with