

are large tanneries in the eastern provinces, and no fewer than 188 boot and shoe factories were in operation in 1925, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, representing a total capital of nearly \$31,000,000, with an annual output of \$40,000,000, and employing 13,791 men and women. The canning and preserving of fish also calls for 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 1925 there were in existence 846 establishments engaged in the canning, curing and packing of various kinds of fish. 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.

**Textiles.**—Although the production of cotton and woollen fabrics, hosiery, knitted goods, men's and women's clothing and so forth amounted in 1925 to a total of over \$337,000,000, considerable quantities of yarns and cloth are still imported into Canada. Canadian textile factories are capable of supplying ordinary domestic needs without undertaking the production of the highest grade materials such as 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, 1926, were \$131,704,000, or 39 p.c. of the gross value of the manufactured product during the calendar year 1925.

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 119 plants in operation during 1925, 57 were engaged chiefly in manufacturing cloth, 16 in making yarns, 16 in making carpets and rugs and 30 in making miscellaneous woollen goods. The total value of woollen goods manufactured by the four classes of mills during 1925 amounted to \$31,250,000, as compared with \$30,175,000 in 1924.

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 3,888,920,000 feet, valued at \$99,725,519, in 1925. 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 1926 there were 115 pulp and paper-mills, consuming more than 4,229,000 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 1926, 3,229,791 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 1926 the production was 1,889,208 tons, an increase of 23 p.c. over 1925. Included in the totals are hanging and poster papers. On this basis Canadian production in 1926 exceeded that of the United States by almost 200,000 tons, so that Canada now occupies first place among the countries of the world in the production of newsprint paper.