

large in the aggregate, it is unique in having shown very little tendency toward consolidation in large units, the gross production of \$120,000,000 in 1926 coming from no fewer than 3,021 plants, mostly small and scattered at convenient points throughout the farming communities. Many of the plants are operated on the co-operative basis. The leather industries also have long been established on a considerable scale, mainly, of course, because the large number of cattle raised and slaughtered provide a ready supply of hides. There are large tanneries in the eastern provinces, and no fewer than 186 boot and shoe factories were in operation in 1926, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, representing a total capital of over \$31,000,000, with an annual output of \$46,000,000, and employing 15,016 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 so much from the point of view of achievement as of promise. In 1926 there were in existence 831 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 1926 to a total valued at over \$366,000,000, 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, 1927, were \$139,730,000, or 38 p.c. of the gross value of the manufactured product during the calendar year 1926.

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 116 plants in operation during 1926, 54 were engaged chiefly in manufacturing cloth, 17 in making yarns, 17 in making carpets and rugs and 28 in making miscellaneous woollen goods. The total value of woollen goods manufactured by the four classes of mills during 1926 amounted to \$31,400,000, as compared with \$31,250,000 in 1925.

A sketch of the cotton industry, which is the most important of the textile group, is given under the heading of "Typical Individual Manufactures" at page 429 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 has 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 4,098,081,000 feet, valued at \$97,508,786, in 1927. In contrast with this is the progress in pulp and paper production. The census of 1881 recorded only 36 paper and 5 pulp-mills in existence in Canada. In 1927 there were 114 pulp and paper-mills, consuming more than 4,387,000 cords of pulpwood in the year and using hydro power to the extent of over 1,300,000 h.p. Production of wood pulp in 1917 was 1,464,308 tons and in 1927, 3,278,978 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 1927 the production was 2,082,830 tons, an increase