

**Animal Products.**—Another form of food manufacture—that of slaughtering and meat-packing—has also made great strides. It comes as a surprise to many that slaughtering and meat-packing was until lately at the head of all the single industries in regard to the value of the products, and is now only surpassed by the pulp and paper and flour-milling industries. Another industry which manufactures a product of farm animals and has been for many years of leading importance in Canada is the butter and cheese industry. Originating in the agricultural districts of the Maritime Provinces, the Eastern Townships of Quebec, and the southern counties of Ontario, it is now developing rapidly in the Prairie Provinces and in the more recent northern settlements of Quebec and Ontario. For an industry so large in the aggregate, it is unique in having shown very little tendency toward consolidation in large units, the gross production of \$123,000,000 in 1927 coming from no fewer than 2,872 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 191 boot and shoe factories were in operation in 1927, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, representing a total capital of \$32,000,000 with an annual output of \$47,000,000, and employing 8,161 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 1928 there were in existence 713 establishments engaged in the canning, curing and packing of various kinds of fish.

**Textiles.**—Although the production of cotton and woollen fabrics, hosiery, knitted goods, men's and women's clothing and so forth amounted in 1927 to a total valued at over \$382,000,000, 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, 1928, were \$144,385,500, or 38 p.c. of the gross value of the manufactured product during the calendar year 1927.

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 114 plants in operation during 1927, 55 were engaged chiefly in manufacturing cloth, 17 in making yarns, 18 in making carpets and rugs and 24 in making miscellaneous woollen goods. The total value of woollen goods manufactured by the four classes of mills during 1927 amounted to \$31,200,000, as compared with \$31,400,000 in 1926.

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 M board feet, valued at