

over \$73,000,000 and gave employment to approximately 17,800 workers receiving \$20,000,000 in wages and salaries and producing goods to the value of \$97,000,000.

The beverage industries—breweries, distilleries and wineries—which are important elements of the vegetable products group, have expanded from a production of \$30,000,000 in 1922 to \$111,000,000 in 1929, owing partly to the modification of prohibition laws in Canada and also to the fact that a large part of their production was exported to the United States. The tobacco industries, another important factor in the vegetable products group, had a total production in 1929 of nearly \$85,000,000.

**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 industries in regard to the value of the products and in both 1929 and 1930 was surpassed only by that of pulp and paper. 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 mixed farming districts of the Maritime Provinces, the Eastern Townships of Quebec and the southern counties of Ontario, it is now developing rapidly in parts of 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 \$127,000,000 in 1929 coming from no fewer than 2,767 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 1929, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, representing a total capital of over \$31,000,000 with an annual output of \$49,000,000, and employing 15,563 men and women. The canning and preserving of fish also calls for reference. Concentrated naturally upon the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, 730 establishments were engaged in 1929 in the canning, curing and packing of various kinds of fish and the gross value of production was \$35,000,000.

**Textiles.**<sup>1</sup>—Although the production of cotton and woollen fabrics, hosiery, knitted goods, men's and women's clothing and so forth amounted in 1929 to a gross total valued at over \$426,000,000, 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 net imports of manufactured or partly manufactured textiles during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930, were \$144,573,313 or 34 p.c. of the gross value of the manufactured product during the calendar year 1929.

While the most important industry in the textile group is the manufacture of cotton yarn and cloth, the products of which in 1929 were valued at over \$78,000,000, the chief development of textile industries in Canada has been in the manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel from both domestic and imported piece goods and yarns. Thus in 1929, if the men's and women's factory clothing, corsets, dyeing,

<sup>1</sup>A sketch of the cotton industry, which is the most important of the textile group, is given under the heading of "Typical Individual Manufacturers" at p. 429 in the *Manufactures* section of the *Canada Year Book*, 1924.