

cleaning and laundry work, men's furnishing goods, hats and caps, hosiery, knit goods and fabric gloves, and oiled and waterproof clothing industries be grouped together, the total products amounted to about \$256,000,000 or 60 p.c. of the gross production in the whole textile group, while the net production or value added by the plants in these clothing industries was \$132,000,000 or 64 p.c. of the net value of production by all textile industries.

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 1929, 44 were engaged chiefly in manufacturing cloth, 27 in making yarns, 22 in making carpets and rugs and 26 in making miscellaneous woollen goods. The total value of woollen goods manufactured by the four classes of mills during 1929 amounted to \$35,180,000, as compared with \$34,700,000 in 1928.

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 which are dealt with in greater detail in Chapter IX on Forestry, pp. 202-14 of this volume. Lumber output has fluctuated greatly, being so largely dependent upon building and construction operations which are themselves subject to wide cyclical fluctuations. Furthermore, the increasing adoption of fireproof types of construction has resulted in a lower lumber consumption in proportion to the total building done. Thus the quantity of lumber sawn in 1911 has never since been equalled, the total being 4,918,000 M board feet compared with 4,742,000 M feet in 1929, the exports amounting to 35 to 40 p.c. of the total in each year. 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 1929 there were 108 pulp and paper-mills, consuming more than 5,278,422 cords of pulpwood in the year and using hydro power to the extent of about 1,400,000 h.p. Production of wood pulp in 1917 was 1,464,308 tons and in 1929, 4,021,229 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 1929, the production was 2,725,331 tons, an increase of 13 p.c. over 1928. Included in the totals are hanging and poster papers. Canadian production in 1929 exceeded that of the United States by 1,300,000 tons or 95 p.c., so 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 have workable deposits of coal and iron ore been found in juxtaposition. The nearest approach is in Nova Scotia, where there is an abundant supply of coal, while iron ore is obtained from Newfoundland. In Central Canada, 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 of low grade ores now known to exist may be utilized.

Iron ore, which was imported chiefly from Newfoundland and the State of Minnesota, was converted into pig iron in 1929 by the following companies: Steel Company of Canada, Ltd., at Hamilton, Ont.; the Algoma Steel Corporation at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; the Canadian Furnace Co. at Port Colborne, Ont.; and the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., at Sydney, N.S. These 4 blast furnace plants, together with 25 steel furnaces, 15 rolling mills and one smelter for making