

the number of employees and in salaries and wages paid, with nearly 17 p.c. of the total employees in manufacturing and 13 p.c. of the total salaries and wages paid. Again, this wide group of textiles may be regarded as two distinct divisions: (1) the spinning, weaving and knitting trades, and (2) the finishing trades. If so regarded, the first division still assumes the proportions of a very large industrial group with a gross production for 1930 of \$165,571,736, while the second division is still larger with \$196,242,997 gross production.

The hosiery and knitted goods industry, with products worth \$54,117,924, ranked second in the textile group in 1930. Despite the depressed condition of the textile industry generally, the volume and value of production in this branch of the industry held up remarkably well, the value of production being \$6,457,243 or 10.9 p.c. lower than the peak year of 1929. Employment only declined by 883 or 4.7 p.c.

The production of hosiery of all kinds ranked first in importance with an output valued at \$21,112,263. Next in order came underwear, combination and separate garments with a value of \$15,812,529. Various other knitted and woven goods accounted for \$13,518,933, while yarns and numerous small sundries made up the balance.

The industry is located chiefly in the province of Ontario; 105 of the 158 establishments were located there and produced \$36,911,433 or almost 70 p.c. of the entire output. The province of Quebec followed with an output of \$13,004,533 or slightly over 24 p.c. of the total.

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 shown wide fluctuations, 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 3,989,421 M feet in 1930, 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 1930 there were 109 pulp and paper-mills, consuming more than 4,741,349 cords of pulpwood in the year and using hydro-electric power to the extent of over 5 billion k.w.h. Production of wood pulp in 1917 was 1,464,308 tons and in 1930, 3,619,345 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, while in 1930, the production was 2,497,952 tons. Included in the totals are hanging and poster papers. Canadian production in 1930 exceeded that of the United States by 95 p.c., so that Canada now occupies first place among the countries of the world in the production of newsprint paper.

Iron and Its Products.—The manufacture of iron and steel and their products is one of Canada's basic industries. Iron ore is not now produced in Canada as the known deposits, though extensive, are not of sufficiently high grade to permit economic recovery under present conditions. Yet there has been built up a primary steel industry of considerable importance and the secondary or fabricating industries have been expanding steadily to meet the country's increasing requirements.