

The rubber industry is another industry of importance in the industrial life of the country. Canada now ranks among the leading countries of the world as a manufacturer of rubber goods. In 1930 she was the fifth largest importer of raw rubber in the world, ranking after the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Germany. In 1932, however, Japan and Russia also were ahead of Canada in the imports of raw rubber. Existing plants in 1932 numbered 47 and represented a capital investment of \$65,794,903, including equipment and working capital. These plants furnished employment to 10,325 persons who received \$9,340,911 in salaries and wages and produced goods valued at \$40,746,910. They also used raw materials to the value of \$11,906,696, mainly imported from tropical countries. The rubber industry also forms an adjunct of considerable importance to the cotton yarn and cloth industry, which supplies tire fabrics. The industry, besides supplying the domestic market, contributes materially to the export trade of Canada. The products find their way to the remotest parts of the world, as a glance at the list of countries to which rubber tires are shipped, would show. Spain, Peru, Dutch East Indies, Portuguese Africa and China are but a few of the far-flung countries into which Canadian tires find their way.

The fruit and vegetable preparations industry, which includes canned fruits, canned vegetables, pickles, vinegar, jams, etc., comprises another large division of this group. In 1932, this industry reported an output valued at \$30,034,537, a capital investment of \$40,586,892 and an employment of 5,954 persons, who received \$4,056,746 in salaries and wages. The development of the canned-foods trade has effected great changes in the relation of foods to seasons. Fruits and vegetables of many kinds are to be had at all times of the year with much of their original freshness and flavour. The producers in the country are provided with an enormously extended market and the consumers in both city and country with cheap and wholesome food in great variety. The industry has made rapid strides in the past few years. During the period of 1923-32 the volume of fruit and vegetable preparations produced increased 88.6 p.c. This growth is indeed remarkable, as it represents a corresponding increase in the domestic demand for these products, the foreign trade being relatively small as compared with the domestic production. Imports in 1932 were valued at \$2,381,568 and exports at \$2,723,326. According to these figures, the industry besides supplying the domestic requirements also has a small exportable surplus.

The sugar-refining industry is also of substantial importance. The demands created by the War gave it a great impetus. All things considered, 1919 was a record year. The number of persons employed (3,491), the value added by manufacture (\$16,321,882) and the exports (\$22,953,135) were the highest recorded, while the volume of sugar manufactured was only 10 p.c. lower than that of the peak year 1925, when 11,714,967 cwt. was produced. Since 1925, however, exports of sugar have declined with the result that production and employment slackened considerably. In 1932, the 8 sugar refineries reported a capital investment of \$37,654,457 and a value of production of \$41,022,589. They also employed 2,140 persons, receiving \$3,147,753 in salaries and wages, and they paid out \$25,716,922 for materials. Exports of sugar in 1932 amounted to 90,483 cwt. valued at \$428,337.

The beverage industry—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 \$53,000,000 in 1932, owing partly to the modification of