

prohibition laws in Canada and also to the fact that a large part of their production was exported directly or indirectly to the United States. The manufactured tobacco industry, another important factor in the vegetable products group, had a total production in 1932 of over \$37,000,000 and a payroll of 8,236 persons, who received \$7,127,070 in salaries and wages.

Animal Products.—Production in this group is determined, in large measure, by the demand at home and abroad for Canadian butter, cheese, canned fish, fresh or frozen meats, bacon and hams, condensed and evaporated milk, etc.

The leading industry of the group is that of slaughtering and meat packing, with a value of production in 1932 of \$91,246,523. Next comes butter and cheese, with a value of \$78,712,905. These two industries represent about two-thirds of the production of the entire group.

The butter and cheese industry, which manufactures a product of farm animals, has been for many years of leading importance in Canada. 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 \$78,712,905 coming from no fewer than 2,708 plants, mostly small and scattered at convenient points throughout the farming communities.

The leather industries 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 1932, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, representing a total capital of over \$22,000,000 with an annual output of over \$32,000,000 and employing 13,728 men and women. The canning and preserving of fish also calls for reference. Concentrated naturally upon the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, 629 establishments were engaged in 1932 in canning, curing and packing various kinds of fish that were valued at nearly \$17,000,000.

Textile Products.—The output of textiles in 1932 was valued at \$274,411,736. The establishments classified in this group which numbered 2,002 represent a capital investment of \$321,593,062; they furnished employment to 102,116 persons who were paid \$82,817,944 in salaries and wages and also spent \$129,468,738 for raw materials.

In net production, *i.e.*, in value added by manufacture, which is a truer criterion than gross production of the place of the group in the industrial life of the country the textile group was third in 1932 among the ten major groups shown in the summary statistics of Table 3, p. 447, being exceeded only by the wood and vegetable products groups. Textiles accounted for over 12 p.c. of the net manufacturing production of Canada. As an indication of the contribution which the textile group made in 1932 to the employment in the Dominion, the group stood second in the number of employees and also second in salaries and wages paid, with nearly 18 p.c. of the total employees in manufacturing and 13 p.c. of the total salaries and wages paid. Again this wide group of industries 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 assumes the proportions of a very large industrial group