

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 205 boot and shoe factories were in operation in 1933, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, representing a total capital of about \$23,000,000 with an annual output of over \$32,000,000 and employing 14,526 men and women. The canning and preserving of fish also calls for reference. Concentrated naturally upon the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, 620 establishments were engaged in 1933 in canning, curing and packing of various kinds of fish that were valued at \$17,000,000.

Textile Products.—The output of textiles in 1933 was valued at \$294,715,248. The establishments classified in this group, which numbered 2,151, represent a capital investment of \$322,312,247, they furnished employment to 106,235 persons who were paid \$80,695,813 in salaries and wages and also spent \$144,584,507 for 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 1933 among the ten major groups shown in the summary statistics of Table 3, p. 408, being exceeded only by the wood and vegetable products groups. Textiles accounted for over 13 p.c. of the net manufacturing production of Canada. As an indication of the contribution which the textile group made in 1933 to the employment in the Dominion, the group stood first in the number of employees and second in salaries and wages paid, with nearly 22 p.c. of the total employees in manufacturing and 17 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 assumes the proportions of a very large industrial group with a gross production of \$156,056,932, while the second division, which usually is the larger, had a production of only \$138,658,316 in 1933.

From the standpoint of gross value of production, cotton yarn and cloth in 1933 was again the leading industry in the textile group. The output was valued at \$51,179,628 while the persons employed numbered 16,095 and the salaries and wages paid totalled \$11,749,286. This industry made substantial gains in 1933. The value of production increased 33 p.c., the number of employees 7 p.c. and the volume of production 25 p.c.

The hosiery and knitted goods industry is also worthy of special mention. From the standpoint of employment, it was the leading industry in 1933, employing 17,159 persons and paying \$12,610,093 in salaries and wages. Despite the depressed condition of the textile industry generally, the volume and value of production of this branch of the industry held up remarkably well, the value of production being only 31.1 p.c. lower than the peak year of 1929. Employment has declined by 1,889 or 9.9 p.c. since 1929.

The outstanding feature of the textile situation in Canada has been the great expansion of the silk industry during the past few years, at a time when practically all other industries were experiencing a diminishing demand for their products. Compared with 1926, this industry increased its output by \$14,247,816 or 167 p.c. and also furnished employment to 5,378 more people; this represented an increase in employment of 222 p.c.