

and Germany. In 1934, however, Japan and Russia were also ahead of Canada in the imports of raw rubber. Existing plants in 1934 numbered 51 and represented a capital investment of \$66,047,471, including equipment and working capital. These plants furnished employment to 11,079 persons who received \$10,858,637 in salaries and wages and produced goods valued at \$55,230,381. They also used raw materials to the value of \$18,439,498, 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, British East Africa, and China are but a few of the far-flung countries into which Canadian tires find their way.

Establishments engaged in the production of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes numbered 127 in 1934. The capital invested in the industry amounted to \$51,546,009, employees numbered 8,150 with salary and wage payments of \$6,954,646, while the products made were valued at \$37,489,025 exclusive of excise taxes. If these taxes were added, the output of the tobacco industry would be worth over \$66,000,000. This industry thus contributes about \$29,000,000 to the Dominion treasury in excise taxes alone. Canada is self-sufficient as regards its requirements of manufactured tobacco products. Practically the whole of the Canadian production goes to supply domestic demand, imports and exports of manufactured tobacco products being extremely small. The tobacco industry also contributes materially to the agricultural economy of Canada. Of the materials used, amounting to \$18,629,615, \$14,164,681 was for raw leaf tobacco. All told, the tobacco industry consumed 36,100,480 lb. of raw leaf tobacco of which 26,927,337 lb. was of domestic growth.

The fruit and vegetable preparations industry, which includes canned fruits, canned vegetables, pickles, vinegar, jams, etc., comprises another large division of this group. In 1934, this industry reported an output valued at \$35,330,577, a capital investment of \$39,266,310 and an employment of 7,524 persons, who received \$4,704,518 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 1923-34 the volume of fruit and vegetable preparations produced increased 137 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 1934 were valued at \$2,414,234 and exports at \$4,118,482. According to these figures, the industry besides supplying the domestic requirements also has a small exportable surplus.

Other important industries of this group are: biscuits and confectionery, brewing, distilling, and sugar refining.

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 1934 of \$122,112,406. Next comes butter and cheese, with a value of \$92,813,271. These two industries represented about two-thirds of the production of the entire group.