

be competitively manufactured in Canada. Two important raw materials consumed by branches of industry in this group—namely, raw cotton and raw silk—are entirely imported. The industries of this group are chiefly developed in the eastern provinces, where the factors of climate, cheap power, available labour forces, and accessibility of raw materials are favourable to large-scale growth.

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 fourth in 1936 among the nine major groups shown in the summary statistics of Table 3, p. 383, being exceeded only by the wood, vegetable, and iron and its products groups. Textiles accounted for about 13 p.c. of the net manufacturing production of Canada. As an indication of the contribution which the textile group made in 1936 to employment in the Dominion, the group stood second in the number of employees and third in salaries and wages paid, with about 19.4 p.c. of the total employees in manufacturing and 15.5 p.c. of the total salaries and wages paid. (See Table 21, p. 422.) The manufacture of textiles may be regarded under two general divisions: (1) the spinning, weaving, and knitting trades, and (2) the finishing trades. In the past, the second division, which consists principally of the making up of piece goods into articles of clothing, has been the larger, but in recent years there has been a tendency for the first or primary division to equal or exceed the second in value of production.

*Cotton Yarn and Cloth.*—This is the largest industry in the textile group, and in 1936 ranked tenth among the industries of Canada (see Table 12, p. 408), and third among the industries of Quebec (Table 14, p. 412).

*Hosiery and Knitted Goods.*—This industry is important from the standpoint of employment in the Dominion. In 1936, although ranking only sixteenth in value of production, it was ninth in salaries and wages paid (Table 25, p. 427). The volume of knitted goods produced has increased materially in recent years and in 1935 and 1936 exceeded the volume of 1929 (Table 7, p. 388).

*Silk and Artificial Silk.*—This industry has shown a remarkable expansion during recent years. While the great majority of other manufactures have scarcely yet regained the level of production attained in 1929, this industry has since then increased 23 p.c. in capital investment, 133 p.c. in the number of employees, 132 p.c. in salaries and wages paid, 82 p.c. in net value and 86 p.c. in gross value of production. As most of these comparisons are in money values, the record is especially remarkable in view of the decline in price levels during the period. Much of the growth has been due to the development of artificial silk textiles.

*Finishing Trades.*—As already mentioned, the industries engaged in making up piece goods into clothing are a very important division of the textile group. The largest of these industries are women's factory clothing, men's factory clothing, and men's furnishing goods, while the manufacture of hats and caps and of corsets are somewhat smaller industries in the same division. The manufacture of woollen textiles is not so largely developed in Canada as that of other textile products. Nevertheless, the woollen cloth, woollen goods, woollen yarn, and carpet industries taken together constitute quite a large textile production and, in addition, the products of the hosiery and knitted goods industry include a large percentage of woollen materials. Detailed statistics of these industries are shown in Table 9, while their relative importance compared with other industries in Canada appears in Table 12. Imports and exports of textile products may be found in Tables 12 and 13 of the External Trade chapter of this volume.