

has expanded rapidly in the past decade. Table 12, p. 426, shows that in 1937 this industry ranked eleventh in gross value of products, ninth in net value, fifth in number of employees, and eighth in salaries and wages paid.

*Rubber Goods.*—The rubber industry in 1937 ranked third in this group and thirteenth among the industries of Canada in gross value of products. This industry is, of course, closely related to the use of motor vehicles, and the fact that in 1937 Canada stood fifth among the nations of the world in the number of such vehicles registered, partly accounts for her ranking among the leading countries as a manufacturer of rubber goods. The industry is able to operate so efficiently in Canada upon a quantity basis that, besides supplying the domestic market, it contributes largely to the export trade. See the "Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1938-39", p. 51, where it is shown that in 1938 Canada ranked third among the countries of the world in the export of rubber tires.

*Fruit and Vegetable Preparations.*—This industry, which includes canned fruits, canned vegetables, pickles, vinegar, jams, etc., is another important member of the vegetable products group. The industry has grown rapidly since the War of 1914-18. During the period 1923-37 the volume of fruit and vegetable preparations produced increased over 220 p.c. (see Table 7, p. 406). This growth is remarkable as it represents an increase in the domestic demand, both imports and exports being relatively small as compared with domestic production, although there is a small export surplus.

*Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes.*—The tobacco manufacturing industry is another important division of this group that caters very largely to the domestic market. Imports and exports of manufactured tobacco are small. The industry normally absorbs about three-quarters of the tobacco crop of Canada, although a proportion of imported raw leaf is used for blending.

Other important industries of this group are: biscuits and confectionery, brewing, sugar refineries, and coffee, tea, and spices. With regard to the sugar-refining industry, refineries situated on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts use imported raw cane sugars, while others in western Ontario and Alberta manufacture beet sugar. The production of the latter is shown in the Agriculture chapter, pp. 224-225.

*Animal Products.*—The industries of this group process the products of agricultural live stock, of fisheries, and of fur-bearing animals.

*Slaughtering and Meat Packing.*—The products of this, the leading industry of the group, besides supplying the home market, constitute an important element in exports, especially bacon and hams. The growth of the industry from a production valued at \$3,800,000 in 1870, and \$7,100,000 in 1890, to that of to-day has been accompanied by a concentration of the major part of the production into a comparatively small number of large establishments, thereby facilitating greater efficiency of operation and the utilization of by-products for the production of fertilizers, glue, and canned meats and soups. There has been a large increase in the number of establishments since 1930, due to the inclusion of wholesale butchers operating small plants engaged in slaughtering only. The inclusion of these small establishments did not affect materially the value of production of the industry. The numbers of live stock slaughtered at Canadian inspected establishments are shown in the Internal Trade chapter (see Index).

*Butter and Cheese.*—For many years this industry has been of leading importance in Canada. It originated in the mixed-farming and dairying districts of Eastern Canada, and about the beginning of the present century large quantities of butter