

*Cotton Yarn and Cloth.*—This is the largest industry in the textile group. In 1937 it ranked fourteenth among the industries of Canada (see Table 12, p. 426), and third among the industries of Quebec (Table 4, p. 458).

*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, *n. e. s.*, 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 Tables 12 and 12A. Imports and exports of textile products may be found in Tables 12 and 13 of the External Trade chapter (see Index).

*Hosiery and Knitted Goods.*—This industry is important from the standpoint of employment in the Dominion. In 1937, although ranking only eighteenth in value of production, it was thirteenth in salaries and wages paid (Table 12, p. 426). The volume of knitted goods produced has increased materially in the years since 1934, being 131·8 in 1937 compared with 111·4 in 1929.

*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 21 p.c. in capital investment, 135 p.c. in number of employees, 138 p.c. in salaries and wages paid, 96 p.c. in net value, and 93 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.

*Wood and Paper Products.*—While the gross value of production by industries of this group ranked third in 1937 among the main groups, following vegetable products and iron products, the wood and paper group stood highest in net values, capital employed, employees, and salaries and wages paid. These industries draw their raw materials almost entirely from the forests of Canada. The primary operations in the woods provide work during part of the year for an average of 200,000 individuals, largely during the season when other forms of employment are at their minimum. This has a valuable steadying effect on general labour conditions throughout the year.

The operations of the two leading industries under this group, namely, pulp and paper mills and sawmills, are treated fully in the Forestry chapter at pp. 265 to 276, while statistics regarding capital, employees, power installed, etc., appear in Table 9, p. 416.

The printing industries—printing and publishing, printing and bookbinding, lithographing, engraving, and trade composition—are included within this group