



cars and 226,000 commercial vehicles. The total number of vehicles in use at the end of the same year was almost 7.0 million. Exports of Canadian-made vehicles and parts amounted to \$1.2 billion and imports to \$940 million.

Canada ranks twelfth among the steel-producing nations; its production, since the end of the Second World War, has increased almost fivefold. The 1967 production was 9.7 million tons.

The primary textile, knitting and clothing industries in Canada employ over 200,000 people, one of the largest employers in the country. Over 85 per cent of the companies in these industries are controlled by Canadians and their shipments in 1965 were valued at over \$2.6 billion.

The primary textile industry is a decentralized, small-town industry with most of its 1,000 plants located in Quebec and Ontario. There are two textile industries in the country. One makes or processes man-made and natural fibres and produces many consumer products. Its principal function is to supply the cutting or garment industry, which is the second of the textile industries. There are more than 2,300 clothing factories producing goods worth more than \$1.1 billion a year. The value of shipments of men's clothing is slightly higher than the value of shipments of women's clothing. Production of leather footwear in 1967 was 47.9 million pairs.

The electrical products industries date from 1881. Today they rank seventh in the value of shipments, which were worth approximately \$1.9 billion in 1965 and employed over 113,000 people.

The construction industry employs about half a million people. Expenditures on new or repair construction work in 1967 were estimated at \$11.5 billion.