of 10 p.c. over 1926. Included in the totals are hanging and poster papers. Canadian production in 1927 exceeded that of the United States by about 600,000 tons, so that Canada now occupies first place among the countries of the world in the production of newsprint paper.

Iron and Steel.—The primary production of iron and steel in Canada has always been handicapped by the fact that nowhere in Canada are workable deposits of coal and iron ore to be found in juxtaposition. The nearest approach is in Nova Scotia, where there is an abundant supply of coal, while iron ore is obtained from Newfoundland. In Central Canada, where the secondary iron and steel industries are chiefly located, there are at present neither supplies of coal nor high-grade deposits of iron ore. There is a possibility, however, that high-grade bodies of ore may be found, and eventually the huge reserves now known to exist, though they require an unduly expensive smelting process, will become more valuable. From the manufacturing standpoint conditions are much more favourable, as these areas are abundantly supplied with both hydro-electric power and metals, such as nickel, chromium, molybdenum, etc., used in the manufacture of alloy steels, which form an increasingly large part of the output from modern steel works.

Iron ore, which was imported largely from Newfoundland and the State of Minnesota, was treated in 1926 in 33 active furnaces and rolling mills, with a capital of $86,987,454 and a gross production valued at $41,183,565. There were, in 1926, no fewer than 1,142 establishments handling iron and steel products, aside from the numerous custom and repair shops engaged in re-conditioning iron and steel goods. The plants represented a capital of $597,982,098 and had a gross output valued at $505,188,849. A great deal of this output is represented by agricultural implements, for which there is a large domestic demand, by factory and railway equipment and commercial and passenger motor vehicles. The output of automobiles has increased rapidly in recent years, the total production in 1922 being valued at $81,956,429, in 1925 at $110,835,380 and in 1926 at $133,598,456, so that this industry had in the latest year a greater production than any other in the iron and steel group and stood fifth in order of importance among all the industries of Canada.

Non-Ferrous Metals.—During 1926 there were 403 plants in Canada manufacturing products from metals other than iron and steel. Employment showed an increase from 18,222 in 1922 to 21,409 in 1923, 27,735 in 1925 and 30,095 in 1926.

The largest industry in this group in 1926 was that of non-ferrous smelting and refining with a gross production of $72,853,566. This industry has been expanding rapidly in Canada in recent years, due to developments at Trail in British Columbia, in the Sudbury district of Ontario and in the Rouyn field of Quebec. Of almost equal importance in 1926 was the electrical apparatus and supplies industry with a gross production of $69,767,308. This industry is also showing rapid growth in keeping with the widely increasing development and utilization of hydro-electric energy in Canada. The development of cheap electric power has done much to popularize the use of electrical equipment, and the future demand for such apparatus will probably only be limited by the development of adequate power.

The aluminium industry in America dates from 1890, when the first successful process was worked out for the economical extraction of the metal from its ores. The lightness and ductility of the metal, and the fact that it is not readily attacked by organic acids, air or water, together with its capacity for transmitting heat readily, soon brought it into favour as a material for kitchen utensils, and in this connection it has become well known. Large quantities of aluminium wire are