

\$75,831,000, as compared with 4,337,253 M feet, valued at \$103,590,035, in 1928. In contrast with this is the progress in pulp and paper production. The census of 1881 recorded only 36 paper-and 5 pulp-mills in existence in Canada. In 1928 there were 110 pulp and paper-mills, consuming more than 4,791,000 cords of pulpwood in the year and using hydro power to the extent of over 1,300,000 h.p. Production of wood pulp in 1917 was 1,464,308 tons and in 1928, 3,610,724 tons. Production of newsprint in 1917 was 689,847 tons, in 1921, 805,114 tons, in 1923, 1,252,000 tons and in 1924, 1,388,081 tons. In 1928 the production was 2,414,393 tons, an increase of 16 p.c. over 1927. Included in the totals are hanging and poster papers. Canadian production in 1928 exceeded that of the United States by nearly 1,000,000 tons or 70 p.c., so that Canada now occupies first place among the countries of the world in the production of newsprint paper. (See also page 286.)

**Iron and Steel.**—The primary production of iron and steel in Canada has always been handicapped by the fact that nowhere in Canada have workable deposits of coal and iron ore been 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 1927 in 36 active furnaces and rolling mills, with a capital of \$96,295,734 and a gross production valued at \$45,571,264. There were, in 1927, no fewer than 1,148 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 \$638,914,893 and had a gross output valued at \$525,921,839. 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, in 1926 at \$133,598,456, and in 1927 at \$128,700,514, so that this industry had in recent years a greater production than any other in the iron and steel group and in 1928 stood fourth in gross production among all the industries of Canada.

**Non-Ferrous Metals.**—During 1927 there were 401 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 33,443 in 1927.

The largest industry in this group in 1927 was the manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies with a gross production of \$78,558,730. This industry is 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 for both domestic and industrial purposes, and the future demand for such apparatus will probably be limited only by the development of adequate power.