

Wood and Paper.—An outstanding feature of the general expansion of Canadian commerce since the opening of the century has been the change in the industries associated with forestry. Lumber output has fluctuated greatly and actually decreased in recent years, as a result of the post-war depression. For example, in 1911 the output of manufactured lumber was 4,918,000 M board feet, valued at \$75,831,000, as compared with 4,741,941 M feet, valued at \$113,349,886, in 1929. 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 1929 there were 108 pulp and paper-mills, consuming more than 5,278,422 cords of pulpwood in the year and using hydro power to the extent of about 1,400,000 h.p. Production of wood pulp in 1917 was 1,464,308 tons and in 1929, 4,021,229 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 1929 the production was 2,725,331 tons, an increase of 13 p.c. over 1928. Included in the totals are hanging and poster papers. Canadian production in 1929 exceeded that of the United States by 1,300,000 tons or 95 p.c., 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 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 of low grade ores now known to exist may be utilized.

Iron ore, which was imported chiefly from Newfoundland and the State of Minnesota, was converted into pig iron in 1928 by the following companies:—Steel Company of Canada, Ltd., at Hamilton, Ont.; the Algoma Steel Corporation at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; the Canadian Furnace Co. at Port Colborne, Ont.; and the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., at Sydney, N.S. These 4 blast furnace plants, together with 23 steel furnaces, 12 rolling mills and one smelter for making ferro-manganese, accounted for a capital of \$114,292,363 and a gross production valued at \$62,071,674. There were, in 1929, no fewer than 1,169 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 \$754,989,105 and had a gross output valued at \$738,012,980. 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 1929 \$177,315,593, so that this industry had in recent years a greater production than any other in the iron and steel group and in 1929 stood fourth in gross production among all the industries of Canada.

Non-Ferrous Metals.—During 1929 there were 408 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 39,867 in 1929.