One of the leading industries in this group in recent years has been the manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies; this industry had in 1929 a gross production of $113,796,002. The 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.

The non-ferrous smelting and refining industry has shown a marked expansion in recent years, due to the increased capacity of the Trail smelter and the great activity of the copper smelter at Anyox, British Columbia, the enlargement of the nickel-copper smelting facilities and the proposed new copper refinery in the Sudbury district of Ontario, the new copper smelter at Noranda, and the activities of the aluminium plant at Arvida, Quebec. A new smelter which will smelt the ores from the Flin Flon and Sherritt-Gordon mines is practically completed at Flin Flon, Manitoba.

Another industry of some importance consisted of 102 firms engaged principally in the rolling, casting, and manufacturing of brass and copper, the principal products being castings and machinery fittings, brass steam fittings, plates and sheets, rods and wire cloth. The selling value of the products was $36,115,581, while the materials were worth $21,118,038.

Non-Metallic Minerals.—The gradual recovery in business conditions since 1921 is demonstrated by developments in the non-metallic mineral group. The recent expansion is accentuated by the growth of the petroleum products industry, which in 1929 produced over 40 p.c. of the gross value of the entire production of the group. This industry included, in 1929, 10 blending plants and 15 plants for the refining of crude oils. The refining plants were located with a view to economy of distribution, based on the greatest accessibility to the source of supply and the proximity of the markets. The refineries on the eastern and western coasts obtain their crude petroleum from South America, Mexico and the United States by tank steamers, bringing transportation costs to a minimum. Those situated in the central part of the Dominion are necessarily supplied by rail or pipeline. The more general use of the automobile has resulted in a continually expanding demand for gasolene and lubricating oils. The installation of oil-using equipment in industrial plants for generating power and in buildings of various kinds for heating purposes has also increased the consumption of fuel oil.

The coke and gas industry of Canada is chiefly centred in the larger cities, especially in parts of the country where manufacturing predominates. Coke, coal gas and carburetted water gas are the most important products, but pintsch gas is made at many divisional points along the railways to meet the demand for lighting purposes on passenger trains. Acetylene gas is used in several small towns where the size of the municipality is not sufficient to warrant a coal gas plant. The facility with which by-products, such as coke, tar and light oils, are turned out in connection with large-scale production, becomes an incentive to plant expansion, provided that a demand is assured by increasing population and industrial development in the vicinity. The burning of coke in the house furnace, the necessity of enriching the soils with nitrates, the increase of re-