

At Trail, B.C., extensive chemical works are being built by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. The sulphur dioxide in smelter fumes is now utilized to make sulphuric acid which will be used chiefly for making fertilizers. To date operations have been of an experimental nature, but in January, 1931, the first phosphate unit commenced on a commercial basis. The main products will be triple superphosphate, mono-ammonium phosphate and ammonium sulphate, the nitrogen for the last two compounds being obtained from air in a new synthetic ammonia unit.

Canada's chemical industry has shown steady growth during the past decade and its stability is indicated by the fact that during the prevailing economic depression the 1930 output showed a recession of only 13.4 p.c. from the record established in 1929. Production in 1930 was valued at \$119,969,637 as compared with \$138,545,221 in 1929. Allowing for price declines and changes in statistical methods, the 1930 output exceeded the value for any of the years from 1919 to 1927 inclusive.

In 1930 a change was made in the method of compiling statistics for the chemical industry. The re-arrangement of the industries allows for 15 main groups instead of 10 and the values of intermediate products, formerly included, have been omitted. For that year the industries are as follows in order of importance, based on the gross value of output: paints and varnishes; soaps and washing compounds; medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations; acids, alkalies and salts; miscellaneous; explosives, ammunition and fireworks; coal tar distillation; fertilizers; toilet preparations; inks; flavouring extracts; adhesives; polishes and dressings; compressed gases; wood distillation.

Central Electric Stations.—Beginning with 1926, central electric stations have been taken out of group 9—Miscellaneous Industries—and shown as a separate group. The purpose of the separation is to facilitate the presentation of the statistics of the power installed in manufacturing establishments. Practically all other industries produce either wholly finished goods or products which are used as materials for further processes of manufacture. The product of the central electric station industry is not a material in the same sense, but is electrical energy which supplies the power for many of the manufacturing processes, as well as for mining enterprises, electric railways and the various lighting and domestic services. Included in the establishments reported as central electric stations, in addition to the plants where power is generated from water, steam or some other primary source, are numerous distributing plants which buy power at high voltage from the generating establishments and transform and distribute it to local consumers. In such cases, where the distributing stations are separate organizations from the generating system, there is therefore a duplication in the gross revenue reported from the sale of power. The economic function performed by the distributing station is similar to that of a manufacturing industry which transforms materials to meet the requirements of the consumer. Therefore the cost of power purchased by distributing stations is regarded as a cost of material, and a figure of net revenue is taken from which all duplications are eliminated. This treatment has been applied to the figures for 1926 and later years and introduces a slight element of incomparability with figures for previous years.

The principal statistics of each of the manufacturing industries of Canada during 1929 are presented in Table 6 on pp. 330-335.