

There are now four concerns which make pig iron in Canada, one being in Nova Scotia and three in Ontario. The former uses Nova Scotia coal and iron ore from the great Wabana deposits which it controls on Bell island, Newfoundland, while the Ontario works are dependent on foreign ore and coal which are brought from the United States. These companies have blast furnaces with a rated capacity of 1.5 million tons of pig iron per annum but the highest tonnage yet attained was 1,080,160 long tons in 1929. Open hearth steel furnaces and rolling-mills are also operated by these companies which produce steel ingots, blooms and billets, bars, rods, rails, structural shapes, plates, sheets, rail fastenings, etc. Including electric steel furnaces, there were 27 steel plants in operation in 1930 which, with the 16 rolling mills, 4 pig iron plants and 2 ferro-alloy plants, represented a capital of \$112,000,000 and employed 9,723 hands to produce primary products worth \$52,588,935.

Among the secondary industries, the production and maintenance of railway cars, locomotives and parts is of first importance. In 1930, there were 37 plants for this purpose and 25,952 workers were employed. The value of products was \$104,922,701, which was \$22,000,000 lower than in 1929.

Automobile manufacturing is one of Canada's largest industries with 12,541 employees, products valued at \$101,677,487 and a capital investment of \$90,671,678 in 1930. This was not a representative year and the figures are hardly indicative of the real importance of the industry. In 1929, for instance, 16,435 people were employed in the 17 plants then in operation and cars and parts worth \$177,315,593 were produced for the home and export markets. Recently a number of new auto and truck factories have been established in Canada so that there are now 21 factories in operation with a yearly capacity of about 400,000 vehicles.

The export trade in automobiles and parts reached its peak in 1929 when cars and parts worth \$47,005,671 were shipped to other countries. In 1930 this market declined to \$20,386,354.

There are also numerous works for the manufacture of machinery, agricultural and implements, sheet metal products, foundry products and similar articles of iron steel and the variety of products made in these establishments is increasing yearly.

Non-Ferrous Metals.—Rapid development of Canada's resources in the field of non-ferrous metals, the completion of large electric power projects and the more extensive use of electrical equipment, has led to a spectacular increase in this group of manufactures in recent years. The importance of the non-ferrous metals as a factor in Canada's economic life may be judged by the fact that in 1930 in a year of depression and declining prices the output of the 428 works reached a value of \$250,458,721. This compares with \$283,545,666 in 1929 and \$183,501,723 in 1926. Capital invested in these factories in 1930 was \$325,605,549 and the number of employees was 38,756.

The production of electrical apparatus is eighth in importance among all manufacturing industries and growth has been rapid in the last few years. From a value of \$51,000,000 in 1923 the output advanced to \$113,796,002 in 1929 and then suffered a decline in 1930 to \$104,577,790. Capital has advanced in the same period from \$65,077,942 to \$102,979,896 and employees from 13,268 to 20,568. A total of 149 plants were engaged in this line of manufacture in 1930. Radio has contributed a great deal to this growth, the output in 1930 being 170,082 sets worth \$19,196,936 at factory prices.

The smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals has also shown a rapid gain. Within the last year or so two new copper refineries and two smelters have been added to Canada's metallurgical works. In 1930 the 13 smelters or refineries in