

steel furnaces, there were 28 steel plants in operation in 1932, which, with the 19 rolling-mills, 4 pig-iron plants and 2 ferro-alloy plants, represented a capital of \$96,323,629 and employed 4,847 hands to produce primary products worth \$16,197,526. This output value was much below normal and in fact was the lowest recorded since the Bureau commenced to collect annual statistics in 1918. The value for 1931 was \$36,911,245, for 1930, \$52,588,935 and for 1929, \$72,231,995.

Automobile manufacturing was the most important of the secondary iron and steel industries in 1932, although the production value of \$43,801,389 was the lowest on record for the industry. Seventeen companies manufactured or assembled motor cars in Canada in 1932 and 25 separate factories were in operation. The capacity of these plants was reported at 340,000 automobiles and 32,000 trucks annually, from which it is calculated that the industry operated at about 16 p.c. of capacity during 1932, when only 60,789 cars were produced. In 1929, the year of highest production, the plants operated at 66 p.c. of their estimated capacity. Production in 1929 totalled 262,625 cars at \$163,497,675; in 1930 the output was 153,372 cars at \$91,766,806, and in 1931, 82,559 cars at \$52,964,936. Exports of automobiles and parts declined from \$47,005,671 in 1929 to \$20,386,354 in 1930 and to \$7,091,994 in 1932.

There are also numerous works in Canada for the manufacture of machinery, agricultural implements, railway rolling-stock, automobile parts, boilers and engines, castings and forgings, sheet-metal products, hardware and tools, wire and wire goods, etc., and the variety of products made in these establishments is increasing yearly.

The iron and steel industries, which are engaged almost entirely in the production of capital goods, have been severely affected by the depressed economic conditions of the past few years. In 1932, the 1,233 operating factories reported production valued at only \$225,832,185 compared with \$374,725,068 in 1931, \$569,745,973 in 1930 and \$738,012,980 in 1929.

**Non-Ferrous Metals.**—Production from this group of manufactures, which includes non-ferrous smelters and refineries, electrical equipment factories, brass foundries, etc., has declined considerably during the past two years. Output in 1932 was valued at \$152,111,317 or 28 p.c. below the 1931 value of \$211,862,412 and 39 p.c. below the total of \$250,458,721 in 1930. Capital employed in the 452 operating factories in 1932 was reported at \$272,045,441 and the number of employees was given at 26,704.

The smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals was the leading industry of the group in 1932. Thirteen plants were operated in that year by 10 different companies and products were valued at \$76,442,076. Capital employed amounted to \$149,708,860 and the average number of workers was 5,343. Products included aluminium, nickel, cobalt, copper, zinc, lead, silver, gold, bismuth, cadmium, selenium, radium and other refinery products. Output in 1932 was 22 p.c. lower than in 1931 and 30 p.c. lower than in 1929, the record year.

The electrical apparatus industry also showed a considerable decline in 1932, due chiefly to the poor demand for heavy electrical machinery, wire and cable, and radios. Output in 1932 totalled \$53,264,918 compared with \$81,578,595 in 1931 and \$104,577,790 in 1930. Radio production alone dropped from 291,711 sets at \$18,555,710 in 1931 to 121,468 sets at \$6,808,877 in 1932.

Jewellery, silverware, white metal alloys, aluminium utensils, and brass and copper goods were the other important products made in factories in this group.