

**Non-Metallic Minerals.**—This group of manufactures includes such leading industries as coke making, oil refining, the manufacture of glass, artificial abrasives, bricks, cement, etc. Final figures for 1932 show that the output for this group amounted in value to \$147,765,618, which is 18.6 p.c. below the corresponding total for 1931 and 32 p.c. below 1930.

The petroleum-refining industry is by far the largest of the group. Canada produces some crude oil, but the bulk of the oil treated in Canadian refineries is imported from United States or South America. In 1932 there were 24 refineries operating at advantageous points across the Dominion. The industry used 930,114,055 gallons of crude oil in that year and produced refined commodities worth \$71,697,757. About 4,116 people were given employment and the capital investment was \$69,475,860.

**Chemicals and Allied Products.**—That chemical manufactures occupy an important place in Canadian industry is obvious from the fact that in 1932 a total of 15,295 persons were employed in the 662 plants which made chemicals and allied products. These plants produce the greater part of the chemicals that are consumed in this country. In 1932 the apparent consumption of chemicals and allied products amounted in value to \$109,364,452, of which \$95,279,376 or 87 p.c. was of domestic manufacture.

Chemicals and like products of great diversity are made in Canada, but paints, soaps, medicines, acids and chemical salts are most important. Production from the 14 plants in the heavy chemical industry, which represented a capital of \$44,067,194, amounted to \$11,357,649 in 1932, while in 1929 it was \$28,021,972. Acetic acid, calcium cyanamide, sodium cyanide, caustic soda, soda ash, sulphuric acid, phosphorus, calcium carbide and nitre cake are among the leading products. The export trade in these commodities amounted to about \$11,000,000 in 1932.

The medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations industry employed 2,959 workers in 1932 and paid \$3,833,778 in salaries and wages. Production in that year was valued at \$17,573,979. The paints industry was next in importance, there being 71 factories in this line of manufacture, with output worth \$14,912,383. The production of soaps and cleaning preparations was worth \$14,739,158 and 1,777 people worked in the 85 factories in this industry. The heavy chemical industry employed 1,679 workers in 14 plants to produce acids, alkalies and salts valued at \$11,357,649. Compressed gases, fertilizers, coal-tar products, wood-distillation products, inks, adhesives, polishes, and a multitude of other such products are also made in the chemical plants.

Many chemical products are also made in industries which for statistical purposes are not included in the chemicals and allied products group. For instance, pulp and paper, distilled liquors, brewery products and artificial abrasives are classified in other groups. By extending the scope of the chemical industry to include these other factories, which primarily use chemical processes, approximately 70,000 workers would be employed and production would total over \$425,000,000.

**Central Electric Stations.**—This industry is shown under the totals by groups in Table 7 as a separate group in order to facilitate the presentation of statistics of power installed in the other groups and industries. (See also pp. 427-430.)

The principal statistics of each of the manufacturing industries of Canada during 1932 are presented in Table 7 on pp. 462 to 467.