

rolling-mills, 4 pig iron plants and 2 ferro-alloy plants, represented a capital of \$96,444,846 and employed 5,200 hands to produce primary products worth \$18,492,549. This output value was much below normal, being only \$2.3 millions above the 1932 figure, which was the lowest recorded since the Bureau commenced to collect annual statistics in 1918. The value for 1932 was \$16,197,526; for 1931, \$36,911,245; and for 1930, \$52,588,935.

Automobile manufacturing was the most important of the secondary iron and steel industries in 1933, although the production value of \$42,885,643 was the lowest on record for the industry. Seventeen companies manufactured or assembled motor cars in Canada in 1933 and 22 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 18 p.c. of capacity during 1933 when only 65,852 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 valued at \$163,497,675; in 1930 the output was 153,372 cars at \$91,766,806; in 1931, 82,559 cars at \$52,964,936 and in 1932, 60,789 cars at \$38,560,796. 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 was an increase of 39 p.c. to \$9,843,361 in 1933.

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 durable goods, have been severely affected by the depressed economic conditions of the past few years. In 1933, the 1,291 operating factories reported production valued at only \$211,961,908 compared with \$225,832,185 in 1932, \$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., advanced 8 p.c. in 1933 to a value of \$164,765,604 compared with \$152,111,317 in 1932, \$211,862,412 in 1931 and \$250,458,721 in 1930. Capital employed in the 478 operating factories in 1933 was reported at \$266,266,443 and the number of employees was given as 25,273.

The smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals was the leading industry of the group in 1933. Fifteen plants were operated in that year by 11 different companies and products were valued at \$100,561,297. Capital employed amounted to \$146,085,284 and the average number of workers was 6,360. Products included aluminium, nickel, cobalt, copper, zinc, lead, silver, gold, bismuth, cadmium, selenium, radium and other refinery products. Output in 1933 was 32 p.c. higher than in 1932 and only 9 p.c. lower than in 1929, the record year.

The electrical apparatus industry showed a considerable decline in 1933, due chiefly to the poor demand for heavy electrical machinery, wire and cable, and radios. Output in 1933 totalled \$37,012,509 compared with \$53,264,918 in 1932 and \$81,578,595 in 1931. Radio production alone dropped to 112,273 sets at \$4,401,313 in 1933 from 121,468 sets at \$6,808,877 in 1932 and 291,711 sets at \$18,555,710 in 1931.

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