

**Non-Metallic Minerals.**—This group of manufactures includes such leading industries as coke making, oil refining and the manufacture of glass, artificial abrasives, bricks, cement, etc. Final figures for 1933 show that the output for this group amounted in value to \$141,791,451, which is 4 p.c. below the corresponding total for 1932 and 41 p.c. below 1929.

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 1933 there were 37 refineries operating at advantageous points across the Dominion. These units used 1,044,210,850 gallons of crude oil in that year and produced refined commodities worth \$69,803,721. About 4,551 people were employed and the capital investment was \$67,566,886.

Forty-two coke and gas plants, representing an investment of \$94 millions, made products worth \$29,936,975. Glass, cement, lime, salt, brick, dressed stone, cement products and asbestos goods were also made in this group of industries.

**Chemicals and Allied Products.**—That chemical manufactures occupy an important place in Canadian industry is apparent from the fact that in 1933 a total of 15,397 persons were employed in the 696 plants which made chemicals and allied products. These plants produce the greater part of the chemicals that are consumed in this country. In 1933 the apparent Canadian consumption of chemicals and allied products amounted to \$104,281,340 (see Table 6), while domestic manufacture amounted to \$92,820,761, equal to 89 p.c. of consumption.

Output of chemicals and allied products was valued at \$92,820,761 at factory prices in 1933. This total was about 2.6 p.c. below the 1932 value of \$95,279,376 and 12 p.c. below the total of \$105,501,905 in 1931. Paints, soaps, medicinals, acids and chemical salts are the most important products. Output from the 15 plants in the heavy chemical industry, which represents a capital of \$44,239,418, amounted to \$12,713,045 in 1933 and in 1929 was up to \$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 \$9,000,000 in 1933.

The medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations industry employed 3,169 workers in 1933 and paid \$3,850,928 in salaries and wages. Production in that year was valued at \$17,063,849. The paints industry was next in importance, there being 78 factories in this line of manufacture, with output worth \$14,896,693. The production of soaps and cleaning preparations was worth \$14,263,234 and 1,776 people worked in the 93 factories in this industry. 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 80,000 workers were employed in 1933 and production totalled over \$490,000,000.

**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.

The principal statistics of each of the manufacturing industries of Canada during 1933 are presented in Table 7 on pp. 424 to 429.