

production alone advanced to 188,710 sets at \$8,196,248 in 1934 from 112,273 sets at \$4,401,313 in 1933 and 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.

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 1934 show that the output for this group amounted in value to \$166,782,852, which is 18 p.c. above the corresponding total for 1933 but 31 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 the United States or South America. In 1934 there were 42 refineries operating at advantageous points across the Dominion. These units used 1,109,510,343 gallons of crude oil in that year and produced refined commodities worth \$75,691,078. About 4,876 people were given employment and the capital investment was \$66,450,496.

Forty-one coke and gas plants representing an investment of \$99 millions made products worth \$38,272,020. 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 1934 a total of 17,130 persons were employed in the 736 plants which made chemicals and allied products. These plants produce the greater part of the chemicals that are consumed in this country. In 1934 the apparent consumption of chemicals and allied products amounted in value to \$121,851,858, of which \$108,052,039 or 88.7 p.c. was of domestic manufacture.

Output of chemicals and allied products was valued at \$108,052,039 at factory prices in 1934. This total was about 16.4 p.c. above the 1933 value of \$92,820,761 and 13.4 p.c. above the total of \$95,279,376 in 1932. Paints, soaps, medicinals, acids and chemical salts are the most important products. Output from the 16 plants in the heavy chemical industry, which represented a capital of \$45,033,355, amounted to \$16,494,139 in 1934 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 1934.

The medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations industry employed 3,506 workers in 1934 and paid \$4,306,409 in salaries and wages. Production in that year was valued at \$19,484,094. The paints industry was next in importance, there being 79 factories in this line of manufacture, with output worth \$18,618,371. The production of soaps and cleaning preparations was worth \$13,614,464 and 1,818 people worked in the 101 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.

Central Electric Stations.—The generation of power by central electric stations, which is of such vital importance to the development of manufactures in