

rolling mills to make steel ingots, blooms and billets, merchant and alloy steel bars, rails, structural shapes, plates, sheets, rail fastenings, etc. Including a number of other steel furnaces and rolling mills there were 30 steel-making plants in operation in 1935 and 13 rolling mills. Factory sales of pig iron, steel, ferro-alloys, and rolled products were valued at \$39,000,000.

Among the secondary or fabricating industries the manufacture of automobiles takes first place. It is one of Canada's largest industries. In 1935 there were 20 manufacturing or assembling plants in operation, employees numbered 13,095 and products advanced \$30,000,000 in value to \$106,624,445. The number of cars and trucks made was 172,877 of which about 40 p.c., or 69,348, were for export. The 1935 production was the highest since 1929 when 262,625 cars were made in Canada. The making of automobile parts occupied 82 establishments and 6,614 employees in 1935 and production was valued at \$32,684,252, an advance of \$8,000,000.

All other industries in the group showed gains, the value of output in the railway rolling-stock industry advancing to \$41,200,000 from \$34,300,000; the machinery industry to \$32,800,000 from \$26,000,000; the farm implements industry to \$13,700,000 from \$8,800,000; the castings and forgings industry to \$38,800,000 from \$35,100,000; bridge and structural steel industry to \$7,600,000 from \$4,700,000; sheet metal products industry to \$33,600,000 from \$30,900,000; the hardware and tools industry to \$16,000,000 from \$13,600,000; wire and wire products to \$16,200,000 from \$14,700,000; the increases in the other groups, including the boilers, tanks and engines industry, the bicycle industry, and the miscellaneous iron and steel industry, being less than one million dollars in each case.

Non-Ferrous Metals.—Production during 1935 from this group of manufactures based on non-ferrous metals was valued at \$288,523,250 compared with \$237,233,670 in 1934 and \$283,545,666 in 1929, previously the best year on record.

A total of 505 factories were in operation in this group in 1935 as against 487 in 1934, but the capital employed declined \$1,900,000 to \$261,625,967. The number of persons employed increased to 33,613 from 30,177 in 1934 and salaries and wages advanced to \$40,315,477 from \$35,097,986. The cost of materials and supplies used during 1935 was \$174,906,971 as against \$119,713,328 in 1934 and the cost of fuel and electricity advanced to \$5,717,809 from \$5,364,840.

For purposes of the annual Census of Manufactures the makers of non-ferrous metal products have been classified under 7 main industries in accordance with the nature of their main products. All but one of these industries reported a gain in output value in 1935 compared with 1934. In the non-ferrous smelting and refining industry the gain was \$36,000,000, or 24 p.c., to \$186,245,658; electrical apparatus increased \$11,000,000, or 22 p.c., to \$61,152,834; white metal alloys gained 18 p.c. to \$6,182,402; aluminium products gained 33 p.c. to \$4,992,640; and the miscellaneous industry increased 27 p.c. to \$1,170,035. The brass and copper products industry showed a slight decline in output value to \$19,187,022.

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 1935 show that the output for this group amounted in value to \$176,184,717 which is 6 p.c. above the corresponding total for 1934 but 27 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 1935 there were 45 refineries