

operating at advantageous points across the Dominion; these units used 1,196,411,443 gallons of crude oil and produced refined commodities worth \$79,176,081. About 4,800 people were employed and capital invested was \$64,012,045.

Forty-four coke and gas plants, representing an investment of \$99,000,000, made products worth \$38,474,789. Aerated waters, glass, cement, lime, salt, brick, dressed stone, cement products, and asbestos goods were also made in this group.

**Chemicals and Allied Products.**—Production of chemicals and allied products in 1935 was valued at \$118,574,228 at factory prices. This total, which was higher than in any year since 1930, was about 9.7 p.c. above the 1934 value of \$108,052,039 and 27.7 p.c. above the corresponding figure of \$92,820,761 in 1933. The gain in employment over 1934 was 10.5 p.c. and salaries and wages increased 13.3 p.c.

The improvement in 1935 was quite general with 13 of the industries showing substantial advances and one reporting a small decline. The gains were as follows: coal tar distillation, 30 p.c. to \$2,606,338; acids, alkalies, and salts, 15 p.c. to \$19,012,615; compressed gases, 9 p.c. to \$3,077,765; fertilizers, 11 p.c. to \$6,075,616; medicinals, 9 p.c. to \$21,292,751; paints, 9 p.c. to \$20,341,407; soaps, 17 p.c. to \$16,002,048; toilet preparations, 0.6 p.c. to \$6,017,944; inks, 19 p.c. to \$2,886,853; wood distillation, 4 p.c. to \$805,756; adhesives, 9 p.c. to \$1,436,259; polishes, 11 p.c. to \$2,149,239, and the miscellaneous industry, 2 p.c. to \$8,332,123. The value of explosives, etc., at \$8,537,514 was 6 p.c. less than in 1934.

The number of operating establishments in 1935 was 734 compared with 736 in 1934; the number of employees rose to 18,933 from 17,130, and salaries and wages increased \$2,700,000 to \$23,715,305. Capital employed was slightly less in 1935 at \$147,472,534.

About 52 p.c. of the factories, or 387, were located in the province of Ontario; their production totalled \$69,304,933, or 58 p.c. of the Canada total and their employees numbered 9,912, or 52 p.c. of the total. Quebec's 219 establishments gave work to 6,806 persons and made products worth \$34,767,941.

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 Canada, has increased very rapidly since the Great War. The output in 1919, the first year for which statistics have been compiled, amounted to 5,500,000,000 kilowatt hours and by 1930 had grown to 18,000,000,000 kilowatt hours. In spite of a temporary set-back occasioned by the general contraction in industrial production, the output for 1935 reached a new high record of 23,300,000,000 kilowatt hours. The pulp and paper industry is the largest user of electric energy. During 1935, this industry purchased 9,400,000,000 kilowatt hours from central electric stations, or about 40 p.c. of the total output. Other large users of electric energy are: the primary iron and steel industry, non-ferrous metal smelting, and acids, alkalies, and salts establishments. Approximately 8 p.c. of the total output of central electric stations in 1935 was used for residence lighting and other domestic services, while 6 p.c. was exported to the United States.

The growth of central electric stations is also strikingly illustrated in the increase since 1919 of 250 p.c. in the capital investment, which in 1935 totalled \$1,459,821,168 or 31 p.c. of the total for all industries. This industry is also unique in that there are no expenditures for raw material.