

468 tons of shaving soap and cream; 1,805 tons of textile and mill soap; 2,683 tons of liquid soap, and 1,243 tons of soft soap. In addition to these approximately 6,136 tons of soaps were made as minor products by firms classified to other industries.

Imports valued at \$962,469 in 1946 included castile soap, 3,245 lb. at \$1,112; laundry soap 6,065,092 lb. at \$538,637; soap powder and flakes, 745,492 lb. at \$108,476; liquid soap 358,808 lb. at \$55,017; bar toilet soap worth \$171,925 and other soap, \$87,302. Exports in 1946 amounted to \$2,103,382, including 2,398,995 lb. of toilet soap at \$485,855 and 17,503,826 lb. of other soap worth \$1,617,527.

Fertilizers.—There was a substantial increase in the use of fertilizers in Canada with sales for the year ended June 30, 1946, amounting to 632,943 tons compared with 535,108 tons in 1944, an increase of about 18 p.c. The greatest tonnage used in pre-war years was 334,003 tons for the year ended June 30, 1939. Higher sales were recorded in each province in 1946; in Prince Edward Island the gain over 1944 was 32 p.c. to 56,725 tons; in Nova Scotia 4 p.c. to 43,068 tons; in New Brunswick 15 p.c. to 83,430 tons; in Quebec 2 p.c. to 151,308 tons; in Ontario 23 p.c. to 237,080 tons; in the Prairie Provinces 121 p.c. to 31,202 tons; and in British Columbia 31 p.c. to 30,130 tons.

Fertilizer-mixtures amounting to 542,497 tons accounted for 84 p.c. of all sales. The principal mixes were the 2-12-6 with 165,451 tons and the 4-8-10 with 143,436 tons, the former being used in greater amounts in Ontario and Quebec and the latter in the Maritimes. The total tonnage of fertilizers contained 26,403 tons of nitrogen, 81,025 tons of phosphoric acid and 45,520 tons of potash.

The increased demand, both at home and in the export markets, was reflected in the fertilizer manufacturing industry in Canada as production rose in 1946 to \$50,000,000 compared with \$31,000,000 in 1944 and \$13,000,000 in 1939. The ammonium nitrate for fertilizer purposes, ammonium sulphate from coke plants and cyanamide are not included in these figures as the firms which produce these latter items have been classed in other industries. The total output of mixed fertilizers was shown as 597,855 tons worth \$17,956,075 in the calendar year 1946.

Explosives, Ammunition and Pyrotechnics.—As was to be expected, this chemical sub-group was most affected by the outbreak of war. Through the creation of new units and the expansion of existing plants, production rose from \$13,000,000 in 1939 to a peak of \$454,000,000 by 1943 and the number of plants classified to this industry increased from 10 to 27. Because of major changes in the character of military requirements and to an easier demand in the earlier part of the following year, the output value of explosives and ammunition fell off about 13 p.c. to \$391,000,000. With the cessation of hostilities, many of these plants were either closed down or adapted to peacetime pursuits with the result that, by 1946, only 8 plants remained under this classification and production fell to \$12,000,000.

Other Allied Chemical Industries.—Production from the inks industry increased 37 p.c. between 1939 and 1944 rising from \$3,454,951 to \$4,740,061 in that period. The continued post-war expansion of this industry may be seen from the fact that, by 1946, value of production had increased to \$6,244,648 with printing inks totalling 15,891,841 lb. valued at \$5,221,622; writing inks at 949,260 lb. were valued at \$310,230. Printers' rollers and certain secondary products, such as mucilage and paste, made up the remainder of the output from the 30 establishments in this group. Imports of printing inks amounted to 792,844 lb. at \$363,085; writing inks to \$40,360.