

Logs and bolts to the value of about \$311,000,000 were used, together with about \$28,000,000 worth of other materials and supplies. Of the lumber sawn, 63 p.c. by value was produced in British Columbia, 13 p.c. in Quebec, and 11 p.c. in Ontario. Softwoods made up 95 p.c. by quantity of the lumber sawn. Exports from Canada of sawmill products were valued at \$423,000,000 in 1955.

There has been a considerable expansion in the primary iron and steel industry in recent years and important technical developments have been pioneered in Canada, including the continuous casting of steel shapes and a faster process for the use of oxygen in steel-making. In 1955, shipments valued at \$526,000,000 placed the industry seventh among the industries of the country. Production amounted to 4,535,000 tons of steel. Few of the steel ingots produced were sold as such, nearly all of them being further processed by the makers. About 23 p.c. of the pig iron produced was sold to other firms.

The industry is dominated by four integrated plants, two of them at Hamilton, Ont., and one each at Sydney, N.S., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. There are also other steel plants across the country which feed their furnaces on purchased pig iron and scrap, and two blast furnaces which do not form part of an integrated steel plant. The industry uses a good deal of Canadian iron ore and coke from Canadian coal, but imported ore is mainly used. This is partly because some plants can ship ore more conveniently from United States mines than from Canadian mines, and partly because a blast furnace requires a range of different types of iron ore, and must therefore rely on varied sources.

The miscellaneous electrical apparatus and supplies industry, the main products of which are electric wire and cables, electric light bulbs and fluorescent tubes, came tenth on the list of industries in 1955 after having appeared within the fifteen leading industries for the first time in 1954. This industry is only one of the electrical industries showing extremely rapid growth in recent years. While the miscellaneous industry shipped goods to the value of \$325,000,000, in 1955 the radio and radio parts industry had a production valued at \$263,000,000, the heavy electrical machinery industry at \$198,000,000, the refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and appliances industry at \$136,000,000, and the batteries industry at \$40,000,000. Other industries also produce wire and cables and electric light bulbs and tubes, and the total output of these commodities in 1955 amounted to \$151,000,000 and \$22,000,000 respectively.

The rubber goods industry, eleventh in the field with shipments of \$322,000,000 in 1955, depends mainly on the home market. It is heavily influenced by the automotive industry because tires and tubes together make up over half the shipments, the other major item being rubber footwear. Of the rubber used in 1955, 44.5 p.c. was imported natural rubber, 40.4 p.c. was domestically produced synthetic rubber and the remainder was reclaimed rubber.

The printing and publishing industry, with sales valued at \$275,000,000 in 1955, came fifteenth among the industries. This industry is rather unique in that it pays more in salaries and wages than it spends on raw materials—\$108,000,000 as against \$75,000,000; in 1955 of the total sales, newspapers accounted for \$171,000,000. Advertising brought in \$127,000,000 of that amount and the remaining \$44,000,000 came from the actual cash price of the newspapers.

PART II.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING

Section 1.—Growth of Manufacturing

It is impossible to give absolutely comparable statistics of manufacturing over a long period of years. From 1870 to 1915 statistics were collected only in connection with decennial or quinquennial censuses and there was inevitably some variation in the information collected. The annual Census of Manufactures was instituted in 1917 and, though numerous changes have been made since then in the information collected and the treatment of the data, an effort has been made to carry all major revisions back to 1917, so that the figures for the period since then are on a reasonably comparable basis.