

Navy projects. The number of building permits issued during 1940 was about 85% greater than the number issued in 1939.

Nevertheless, Canadian industry has already turned out an impressive amount of war equipment and essential supplies. Shipbuilding has increased tremendously in Canada. At the beginning of the war there were only 1,500 men employed in Canadian shipyards. Now over 20,000 workers are employed in over 40 yards. Keels of 104 steel and 380 wooden ships have been laid down in Canada since the outbreak of war. These include corvettes, minesweepers and a large number of smaller craft. The whole shipbuilding programme which was to have been completed in 1943 will now be completed in 1942. At least 20 merchant ships are to be constructed for Great Britain. Plans for the construction of destroyers in Canada are proceeding. The latest estimate of the cost of the shipbuilding programme is \$115,000,000.

Canada produces several different types of air craft, for which engines are imported. Production of aircraft for combat duty is encouraging. Most of Canada's planes, however, are produced for training purposes under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Canada is now producing about 40 planes a week.

The production of automatic weapons in Canada is reaching gratifying proportions. One Canadian factory, which began production before the war and is now manufacturing much ahead of schedule, will soon have the largest output of any automatic gun plant in the world.

Fourteen types of land and naval guns, including latest type of anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns, and ten types of mountings, are now being made or are soon to be made in Canada.