

## II.—OUTPUT OF IRON AND STEEL FROM CANADIAN MILLS, 1913-43

(Long tons)

Year	Pig Iron	Ferro-Alloys	Steel Ingots and Castings	Year	Pig Iron	Ferro-Alloys	Steel Ingots and Castings
1913.....	1,008,006	7,210	1,043,744	1929.....	1,080,160	89,116	1,378,024
1914.....	699,254	6,718	739,858	1930.....	747,178	65,223	1,009,578
1915.....	815,871	9,638	911,414	1931.....	420,038	46,764	672,109
1916.....	1,043,979	25,556	1,275,222	1932.....	144,130	16,161	339,346
1917.....	1,045,071	38,808	1,558,691	1933.....	227,317	30,133	409,979
1918.....	1,067,456	39,914	1,672,954	1934.....	404,995	31,921	757,782
1919.....	819,447	43,394	919,948	1935.....	599,875	56,616	941,527
1920.....	973,568	27,781	1,100,622	1936.....	678,231	76,284	1,115,779
1921.....	593,829	22,608	667,484	1937.....	898,855	82,072	1,402,882
1922.....	382,967	21,602	480,127	1938.....	705,427	55,926	1,155,190
1923.....	879,822	41,887	881,523	1939.....	755,731	76,375	1,383,262
1924.....	593,049	35,034	659,767	1940.....	1,168,839	133,387	2,015,447
1925.....	570,766	25,709	752,503	1941.....	1,364,336	182,459	2,411,888
1926.....	757,317	57,050	776,262	1942.....	1,773,337	186,608	2,787,067
1927.....	709,697	56,230	907,945	1943 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,610,000	194,800	2,708,000
1928.....	1,037,727	44,482	1,234,719				

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

It is within the period covered by the above statement that the making of iron and steel has become a major industry in Canada. The War of 1914-18 spurred the industry to great achievements; so great was the output in 1918 that it was not surpassed until 1940.

Since 1939 Ontario has entered the picture as a producer of iron ore. A specially rich deposit is now being developed at Steep Rock Lake near Port Arthur; blast furnace capacity has been greatly increased and five new furnaces now produce 2,800 tons per day.

The most important use for steel from the standpoint of tonnage has been shipbuilding which requires an ordinary, good grade of steel plate. In making steel for guns, tanks and armoured vehicles the problem was more difficult since gun barrels, breech blocks and other gun parts call for special alloy steels made in accurately controlled electric furnaces. The Canadian technicians responsible for this development used new methods and improved processes which have reduced costs and speeded up production. Steel in bar form represents about one-quarter of the output of the Canadian mills.

*Steel Control.*—On June 24, 1940, the Department of Munitions and Supply set up the Steel Control. Immediately thereafter, the Minister called together the primary steel producers and elicited full co-operation with the Control in boosting production and in maintaining existing price levels.

From the very beginning steel conservation has been achieved largely by control at the source. The rolling schedules at the mills have been supervised in such a way that non-essential orders have been squeezed out and hundreds of thousands of tons of steel have been saved by voluntary and mandatory substitution of less scarce materials. Controls on the use of iron and steel in the manufacture of a large variety of end products also were instituted by other Government authorities. The Construction Control, the Motor Vehicle Control, and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board co-operated by prohibiting the manufacture of hundreds of non-essential items, by curtailing the output or use of many essential items, and by simplifying manufacturing designs.