

Compressed Gases.—The tremendous wartime demand for acetylene and oxygen for welding purposes in the shipbuilding, aircraft, and munitions industries was met by the building of new plants and expansion of existing facilities. The production of acetylene in 1946 at 100,276,367 cu. ft. and of oxygen at 476,822,719 cu. ft. was 106 p.c. and 152 p.c., respectively, above the quantities made in 1939.

Most of the concerns in the industry operate several establishments located strategically across the country. The Canadian Liquid Air Company, Limited, makes acetylene, oxygen and nitrogen in 11 plants; the Dominion Oxygen Company, Limited, makes oxygen at five locations; the Prest-O-Lite Company of Canada, Limited, makes acetylene in four establishments; the Wall Chemicals Canadian Corporation, Limited, makes acetylene and oxygen, each in two separate works, and the Liquid Carbonic Canadian Corporation, Limited, makes carbon dioxide at six different points. Other operators include the Peoples Gas Supply Company, Limited, making acetylene at Ottawa, Ont.; the B.C. Welding Sales and Equipment Company, Limited, making hydrogen and oxygen at Armstrong, B.C.; the Oxygen Company of Canada, Limited, making nitrous oxide, at Toronto, Ont., and at Montreal, Que.; the Swift Canadian Company, Limited, Lever Brothers, Limited, and the Canada Packers, Limited, all of Toronto, Ont., and the Proctor and Gamble Company of Canada, Limited, of Hamilton, Ont., making hydrogen for use in hydrogenative oils for soap-making.

Miscellaneous Heavy Chemicals.—The above details refer to the main aspects of Canada's chemical manufacturing industry. To complete the list, mention should be made of certain items which do not fall under the particular features that have been treated separately, such as cobalt salts and white arsenic made by the Deloro Smelting and Refining Company, Limited, at Deloro, Ont.; litharge and red lead by the Carter White Lead Company of Canada, Limited, at Montreal, Que.; zinc oxide by the Zinc Oxide Company of Canada, Limited, at Montreal, the Durham Chemical Company (Canada), Limited, at Cap de la Madeleine, Que., and by the Watts Chemical Company at Toronto, Ont.; metallic naphthenates by the Nuodex Products of Canada, Limited, at Toronto, Ont.; metallic stearates by H. L. Blachford at Montreal, Que.; carbon bisulphide by the Cornwall Chemicals, Limited, at Cornwall, Ont.; sodium silicate by the National Silicates, Limited, at Toronto, Ont.; liquid hydrogen peroxide and trichlorethylene by Canadian Industries, Limited, at Shawinigan Falls, Que.; copper sulphate by Canadian Refineries, Limited, at Montreal East, Que.; vanillin by the Howard Smith Chemicals, Limited, at Cornwall, Ont.; fine chemicals by the Merck and Company, Limited, and the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Limited, at Montreal, Que.; and ammonium chloride, salt cake, sodium sulphite, zinc chloride, sodium metabisulphite, liquid sulphur dioxide and sodium thiosulphate by Canadian Industries, Limited, at Hamilton, Ont.; ethylene glycol by the Dow Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, at Sarnia, Ont.; aluminum sulphate by the Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited, at Arvida, Que., and by the Nichols Chemical Company, Limited, at Valleyfield, Que.

The heavy chemical industry, as it is defined for statistical purposes and for which figures are given on p. 549, includes only the plants which were occupied chiefly in this line of manufacture. Only 37 establishments were placed in this category in 1944 but there were other works, such as coke plants, metal refineries and explosives divisions which produced chemicals only as a secondary or minor part of their operations, and still other works, such as alcohol distilleries and coal