

major refining companies in the industry include the British American Oil Company, Limited, at Toronto, Clarkson, Moose Jaw and Calgary; McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited, at Montreal and Toronto; the Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, at Petrolia; the Good Rich Refining Company, Limited, at Port Credit; the Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited, at Montreal; the Standard Oil Company of British Columbia, Limited, at Burnaby, and the Shell Oil Company of British Columbia, Limited, at Vancouver. A dozen or so smaller refineries, mostly in the Western Provinces, complete the list.

The Census of 1901 records 14 oil refineries in operation and production at \$3,500,000. In 1946 there were 30 refineries with 7,048 employees and production at \$222,000,000. Total refinery capacity in 1946 totalled 246,000 bbl. of crude oil per day.

**Pig Iron, Steel and Ferro-Alloys.**—The iron and steel industry in Canada dates back more than two centuries to the establishment in 1736 of the first iron works, "Les Forges de St. Maurice", on the banks of the St. Maurice River in Quebec. This works was in continuous production until 1883 when it was abandoned. In 1787, steps were taken to develop the iron industry in Nova Scotia and there were iron furnace ventures in Ontario as early as 1800.

In 1946, Canada produced 1,406,000 net tons of pig iron and 2,327,000 net tons of steel ingots and castings. The three major corporations that constitute the core of the industry in Canada are self-contained in that they process iron and steel from the ore through to the semi-finished and finished articles. The activities of the Steel Company of Canada, Limited, cover a wide range of products. The main plant at Hamilton, Ont., has 3 blast furnaces, 13 open-hearths, 1 electric furnace and rolling mills for making billets, bars, wire rods, sheets, plates, strip and light shapes. Its capacity is about 1,100,000 net tons of ingots annually. The Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, has 5 blast furnaces and 12 open-hearths, also rolling mills. Its capacity is about 736,000 tons of ingots, annually. The Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation operates 4 blast furnaces and 16 steel furnaces, with annual ingot capacity of 750,000 tons.

In addition to these larger concerns, there are 31 other steel makers which use electric or open-hearth furnaces to produce steel from pig iron and scrap. In all, there are 131 steel furnaces in Canada, including 49 open-hearth units, 79 electric units and 3 converters. At the beginning of the Second World War the rated capacity of steel furnaces was 2,300,000 net tons, but new installations raised this potential to 3,547,000 tons at the end of 1946, including 3,245,000 tons ingot capacity and 302,000 tons for castings. The capacity of iron blast furnaces at the end of 1946 was 2,744,000 net tons annually.

In the ferro-alloys industry, there are 3 main operators, as follows: the Electro-Metallurgical Company of Canada, Welland, Ont., makes manganese alloys, ferrosilicon and ferrochrome; the St. Lawrence Alloys and Metals, Limited, Beauharnois, Que., makes ferrosilicon, calciumsilicon, silicon metal and zirconium alloys; and the Chromium Mining and Smelting Corporation, Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., makes ferrosilicon, sil-x and chrom-x. In addition, ferrosilicon is recovered as a by-product by the makers of artificial abrasives; ferrophosphorus is made by the Electric Reduction Company of Canada, Limited, Buckingham, Que.; and spiegeleisen and silvery ferrosilicon are made by the Canadian Furnace, Limited, Port Colborne, Ont.

About 24,000 persons are employed in Canada's primary iron and steel industry.