

Non-Ferrous Metal Smelting and Refining.—Amongst the countries of the world, Canada ranks first in the production of nickel and of platinum-group metals, second in gold and zinc, third in copper, and fourth in lead and silver.

The smelting and refining of non-ferrous ores is one of Canada's major industries, employing approximately 14,000 workers and distributing \$30,000,000 in salaries and wages each year. At Trail, B.C., there is one of the world's largest metallurgical works operated by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited. It produces refined lead and zinc, cadmium, bismuth, antimony, silver bullion and tin. At Flin Flon, Man., the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, produces refined zinc, cadmium and blister copper. Nickel smelters are operated by the Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Limited, Falconbridge, Ont., and the International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, at Copper Cliff, Ont.; the former Company exports matte to Norway for refining, but the latter has a copper refinery at Coniston, Ont., and a nickel refinery at Port Colborne, Ont., and in addition to refined nickel and copper it recovers selenium, tellurium, platinum-bearing residues, nickel oxide, nickel salts, and gold and silver bullion. The Noranda Mines, Limited, Noranda, Que., treats the copper-bearing ores from northwestern Quebec; the Deloro Smelting and Refining Company, Limited, Deloro, Ont., produces cobalt metal and cobalt alloys; the Dominion Magnesium, Limited, Haley, Ont., makes magnesium metal and calcium metal; and the Canadian Copper Refiners, Limited, Montreal East, Que., recovers refined copper, selenium, tellurium, silver, gold and copper sulphate.

At Arvida, Que., the Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited, has one of the world's largest aluminum reduction works, and it also has units at Shawinigan Falls, Que. Radium salts and uranium salts are produced by the Eldorado Mining and Refining Company, Limited, Port Hope, Ont.

Distilleries and Breweries.—In 1946, there were 18 establishments engaged in the production of distilled liquors in Canada, 7 being in Quebec, 9 in Ontario and 2 in British Columbia. About 4,000 workers were employed in these plants and output was valued at \$67,000,000.

The exigencies of war had a profound effect on the distilling industry as practically all facilities were converted to the manufacture of industrial alcohol for use in the synthetic rubber and explosives programs. The output of ethyl alcohol jumped from 5,000,000 gal. of proof spirits in 1939 to 26,700,000 gal. in 1944 but dropped to 8,900,000 gal. in 1946.

In the brewing industry there were 61 establishments in operation in 1946 with 8,600 employees and production valued at \$109,000,000.

Rayon, Nylon and Synthetic Rubber.—Rayon yarn is made in Canada by Cortaulds (Canada), Limited, Cornwall, Ont., and both yarn and fabrics of artificial silk are produced by Canadian Celanese, Limited, at Drummondville, Que. Canadian Industries, Limited, Kingston, Ont., is the only maker of nylon yarns. Wood pulp and cotton pulp are the main raw materials of the first-mentioned concerns; imported nylon flake is used by the latter company.

The Polymer Corporation, Limited, Sarnia, Ont., turns out approximately 10,000,000 lb. of buna-S and butyl rubber each month. This plant, which employs about 1,800 people, is unique in that it not only makes both types of synthetic rubber but it also makes the principal components—butadiene and styrene for making buna-S, and isobutylene for making butyl rubber. It is located near the