

Despite this over-expansion and the limited requirements during the two depression periods of the 1920's and 1930's, Canada's steel ingot capacity increased from 1,600,000 tons in 1918 to 2,200,000 tons in 1939. During this period a general consolidation took place which led to the forming of the large companies which today are the principal steel producers. At the same time there was a relative decline in the railways' demand for steel, and a new type of demand made its appearance based on the consumer durable goods industries which had begun to grow during this period. The Second World War led to a further round of steel expansion and, by the end of that conflict, Canadian steel capacity was 30 p.c. higher than it had been in 1939 and was capable of producing greater varieties and forms of steel.

I.—STEEL CAPACITY, PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, SELECTED YEARS 1910-57 (Millions of tons)

SOURCES: Department of Mines and Technical Surveys publication *Metallurgical Works in Canada, Pt. I*; DBS reports *Iron and Steel and Their Products in Canada* and *The Primary Iron and Steel Industry*.

As at Dec. 31—	Capacity	Production	Consumption ¹
1910.....	0.9	0.8	1.9
1920.....	1.7	1.2	2.0
1930.....	1.8	1.1	2.2
1940.....	2.8	2.2	2.9
1945.....	3.6	2.9	3.5
1950.....	3.9	3.4	4.4
1955.....	5.5	4.5	5.4
1956.....	5.8	5.3	7.8
1957.....	6.3	5.0	7.6

¹ On an equivalent steel ingots and castings basis.

However, it will be seen from the above table that the Canadian steel industry has undergone its most important period of development since 1945. It was during this postwar period that steel production became an integrated operation. Today the industry produces an almost complete range of all types of steel rolling-mill products. Particularly noticeable are the additions to the capacity to produce hot and cold rolled sheet and strip and also galvanized sheet and tinplate. By the end of 1957 Canadian capacity to produce pipe was four times greater than in 1945. Present total Canadian capacity to produce steel is around 6,300,000 tons a year making this country the seventh largest producer in the world. In per capita capacity Canada ranks sixth among the nations of the world, but in per capita consumption Canada is exceeded only by the United States.

II.—STEEL PRODUCTION CAPACITY AND CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA OF MAJOR PRODUCING COUNTRIES

SOURCES: DBS reports *Iron and Steel and Their Products in Canada* and *The Primary Iron and Steel Industry*; United Nations Statistical Yearbooks; U.S. Department of Commerce report *International Iron and Steel*.

Country	Capacity 1957		Consumption 1956
	Millions of Tons	P.C. of World Total	lb. per Capita
United States.....	134	38.5	1,323
Canada.....	6	1.7	973
West Germany.....	27	8.0	919
Sweden.....	3	0.8	849
United Kingdom.....	25	7.1	838
Australia.....	3	0.8	705
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	12	3.3	652
Norway.....	0.3	0.1	622
France.....	16	4.5	608
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	56	16.2	600
Netherlands.....	1	0.3	522