Steel Castings

Canadian firms make the bulk of the rough steel castings used here. In 1942, they produced 151 thousand tons, mostly in electric furnaces. Post-war output reached a peak of 113 thousand tons in 1948. Thereafter it declined, due largely to reduced operations in the railway rolling stock industry. Production in 1950 was only 71 thousand tons; in 1951, 121 thousand tons.

Rolling Mill Products

The following table outlines Canadian production, imports and exports of rolling mill products in recent years:(1)

Thousands of Product Tons

Year	Canadian Production (2)	Imports	Exports	Domestic Supply
1939	1,080	463	179	1,364
1942 (war peak)	2,145	1,452	87	3,510
1946	1,633	722	194	2,161
1947	2,070	907	188	2,789
1948	2,246	949	277	2,918
1949	2,240	1,169	231	3,178
1950	2,391	1,067	238	3,220
1951	2,498	1,613	84	4,027

(1) These figures do not include steel castings

Expressed in ingot tons equivalent the preceding table would read:

Thousands of Ingot Tons*

Year	Canadian Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic Supply
1939	1,490	638	247	1,881
1942 (war peak)	2,959	2,002	120	4,841
1946	2,252	995	268	2,979
1947	2,855	1,251	259	3,847
1948	3,099	1,309	382	4,026
1949	3,089	1,612	319	4,382
1950	3,298	1,472	327	4,443
1951	3,446	2,225	116	5,555

* About 27.5% of ingot weight becomes process scrap before the finished product leaves the plant. i.e., of every 100 ingot tons 72.5 finished product tons emerge.

A decided improvement in the supply of rolling-mill products occurred in 1951. Canadian production increased by nearly 160 thousand tons over the previous year due to the adoption of improved smelting and fabricating techniques and the re-opening of marginal plant. Exports were reduced substantially. As of January 1951, exports of semi-finished steel for further processing were prohibited except in special circumstances. Increased imports also helped substantially to improve the Canadian supply position last year.