

35.—Salt Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1929-40

Year	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Canada	
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	\$
1929.....	27,819	302,445	—	—	1	330,264	1,578,086
1930.....	23,058	248,637	—	—	1	271,695	1,694,631
1931.....	27,718	231,329	—	—	1	259,047	1,904,149
1932.....	31,897	231,138	508 ²	—	1	263,543	1,947,551
1933.....	34,278	244,107	1,499	231 ²	1	280,115	1,939,874
1934.....	42,886	276,751	1,664	452	1	321,753	1,954,953
1935.....	38,701	320,003	1,538	101	1	360,343	1,880,978
1936.....	38,774	350,044	2,498	1	1	391,316	1,773,144
1937.....	47,865	407,701	3,391	1	1	458,957	1,799,465
1938.....	44,950	388,130	2,920	1	4,045	440,045	1,912,913
1939.....	47,885	370,843	2,453	1	3,319	424,500	2,486,632
1940 ³	—	—	—	—	—	464,714	2,823,269

¹ None recorded. ² First recorded commercial production. ³ Preliminary figures. Production not published by provinces for 1940.

Sulphur.—The Canadian production of sulphur is computed as the sulphur content of pyrites shipped together with the sulphur recovered in the form of sulphuric acid or other chemicals or as elemental sulphur from the formerly waste gases of the non-ferrous smelters at Copper Cliff, Ontario, and Trail, British Columbia. The installation of these processing plants about 1928 resulted in a material increase in sulphur production. The iron pyrites shipped in recent years from Quebec and British Columbia were produced as by-products in the mining and concentrating of copper-gold-silver ores. There are no deposits in Canada at present where iron pyrites is the principal mineral being produced.

Section 7.—Production of Clay Products and Other Structural Materials

Production of these materials is naturally dependent upon the activity of the construction industry in Canada. Building and construction work fluctuates widely with business cycles and during the recent depression dropped to a very low ebb. Under these circumstances, the production of clay products, cement, gravel, and stone was severely curtailed. Some uncompleted large engineering construction operations and governmental relief projects eased the decline in the early years of the depression but the downward trend was still evident in 1933. With a gradual recovery of construction activities since then (see Chapter XV) there has been a moderate increase in the production of the chief structural materials, the total reported value of production being \$35,362,759 in 1939 as compared with \$16,696,687 in 1933. It should be noted that, while the great bulk of the material comprising this group is for construction purposes, considerable quantities of lime and limestone for chemical, industrial and agricultural purposes are also included.

Brick and Tile.—Although the brick and tile industry is established in every province of the Dominion, production is naturally greatest near the chief centres of population, that is, in Ontario and Quebec. Production fluctuates with building activity and reached its highest point in the year 1912. Since that time the gradual substitution of steel and reinforced concrete for brick has reduced the production of brick so that, while the value of construction undertaken in 1928 or 1929 is estimated to have exceeded that of 1912, the quantity of brick produced in the later years was only about half that of 1912. On the other hand, the production and consumption of cement in 1929 greatly exceeded that of 1912 or 1913. The production of