salt production (48 p.c. in 1940) is used in the form of brine in chemical industries for the manufacture of caustic soda, liquid chlorine and other chemicals. In 1940 6,689 tons were used for treatment of roads and highways.

The Canadian production during the present century has shown fairly steady growth from 59,428 tons in 1901 to 91,582 in 1911, 164,658 in 1921, 262,547 in 1926 and 330,264 in 1929, a record at that time. Production by provinces since 1929 is shown in Table 34.

Year	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	Canada	
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	\$
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936	23,058 27,718 31,897 34,278 42,886 38,701 38,774	302,445 248,637 231,329 231,138 244,107 276,751 320,003 350,044	508 ² 1,499 1,664 1,538 2,498	231 ² 452 101	1 1 1 1 1	330, 264 271, 695 259, 047 263, 543 280, 115 321, 753 360, 343 391, 316	1,578,086 1,694,631 1,904,149 1,947,551 1,939,874 1,954,953 1,880,978 1,773,144
1937	44,950 47,885	407,701 388,130 370,843 412,401 477,170	3.391 2,920 2,453 3,076 13,051	1 1 1	4,045 3,319 6,742 16,599	458,957 440,045 424,500 464,714 560,827	1,799,465 1,912,913 2,486,632 2,823,269 3,008,281

34.—Salt Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1929-41

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, Ont., and Trail, B.C. 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 was produced as a by-product in the mining and concentrating of coppergold-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 \$42,472,651 in 1940 as compared with \$16,696,687

¹ None recorded.

² First recorded commercial production.

³ Preliminary figures.