

valued at \$1,766,119 compared with 250,114 tons worth \$1,881,321 in 1945. Production in 1946 comprised 96,854 tons of sulphur in iron pyrites and 134,622 tons recovered from smelter gases. Output by provinces was: Quebec 92,854 tons valued at \$386,899; Ontario, 15,322 tons at \$153,220; and British Columbia, 123,300 tons at \$1,226,000.

Sulphur is used in Canada chiefly in the production of sulphite pulp and in the production of artificial silk and newsprint. It is used to a large extent also in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, explosives and rubber goods and in the production of ammonium sulphate fertilizers.

35.—Quantities and Values of Sulphur Produced, 1936-46

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1926-35 are given at p. 355 of the 1946 Year Book.

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	tons	\$		tons	\$
1936.....	122, 132	1, 033, 055	1942.....	303, 714	1, 994, 891
1937.....	130, 913	1, 154, 992	1943.....	257, 515	1, 753, 425
1938.....	112, 395	1, 044, 817	1944.....	248, 088	1, 755, 739
1939.....	211, 278	1, 668, 025	1945.....	250, 114	1, 881, 321
1940.....	170, 630	1, 298, 018	1946 ¹	231, 476	1, 766, 119
1941.....	260, 023	1, 702, 736			

¹ Subject to revision.

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

Production of clay products and other structural materials is dependent upon the activity of the construction industry in Canada; output in 1946 reached a record value of \$61,414,604. This group includes cement, clay, and clay products (brick, drain tile, sewer pipe, etc.), lime, sand, gravel and stone. The cement industry in Canada began with the manufacture of hydraulic or natural rock cement. Production was probably first obtained at Hull, Que., between 1830 and 1840. The manufacture of Portland cement began about 1889 and the largest production is now in Quebec and Ontario, although there are active plants in Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia. Common clays, suitable for the production of building bricks and tile are found in all the provinces of Canada, although production is greatest in Ontario and Quebec which are the chief areas of population.

Stoneware clays are largely produced from the Eastend and Willows area in Saskatchewan and shipped to Medicine Hat, Alta., where, owing to the availability of cheap gas fuel, they are used extensively in the manufacture of stoneware, sewer pipe, pottery, tableware, etc. Stoneware clay also occurs near Shubenacadie and Musquodoboit in Nova Scotia, some of the Musquodoboit clay is used for pottery, but it has not been developed extensively for ceramic use. Two large plants and a few small plants manufacture fireclay refractories from domestic clay in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia.

Important deposits of high-grade, plastic, white burning clays occur in northern Ontario, and clay deposits which yield a high-grade of china clay have been found along the Fraser River in British Columbia, but china clay has been produced commercially only from the vicinity of St. Remi D'Amherst, Papineau County, Que., where mining operations were carried on prior to 1923.