

**Sulphur.**—Sulphur production statistics given in Table 29 represent the quantity and value of sulphur contained in iron pyrites shipped plus the quantity and value of sulphur reclaimed for acid manufacture, etc., from smelter fumes. As thus defined, the commercial output of sulphur in Canada during 1947 totalled 196,780 short tons, valued at \$1,601,372 compared with 234,771 tons worth \$1,784,666 in 1946. Production in 1947 comprised 58,222 tons of sulphur in iron pyrites and 138,558 tons recovered from smelter gases. Output by provinces was: Quebec 48,722 tons valued at \$182,542; Ontario 15,958 tons at \$159,580; and British Columbia 132,100 tons valued at \$1,259,250.

Sulphur is used in Canada chiefly in the production of sulphite pulp, sulphuric acid and rayon. It is used also in the manufacture of explosives, rubber goods, insecticides, matches and in petroleum refining.

### 29.—Quantities and Values of Sulphur Produced, 1936-47

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.....	234,771	1,784,666
1941.....	260,023	1,702,786	1947 <sup>1</sup> .....	196,780	1,601,372

<sup>1</sup> Subject to revision.

### Subsection 6.—Production of Clay Products and Other Structural Materials

**Clay Products and Other Structural Materials.**—Production of clay products and structural materials is dependent upon the activity of the construction industry in Canada; output in 1947 reached a record value of \$72,716,159. 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