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 1948 totalled 218,020 short tons, valued at $1,732,818, compared with 221,781 tons worth $1,822,867 in 1947. Production in 1948 comprised 81,820 tons of sulphur in iron pyrites and 136,200 tons recovered from smelter gases. Output by provinces was: Quebec 68,570 tons valued at $255,218; Ontario 15,250 tons valued at $152,500; and British Columbia 134,200 tons valued at $1,325,100.

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 and matches and in petroleum refining.

29.—Quantities and Values of Sulphur Produced, 1939-48

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1926-38 are given at p. 355 of the 1946 Year Book.

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	tons	$		tons	$
1939	211,278	1,668,025	1944	248,088	1,755,739
1940	170,630	1,298,018	1945	250,114	1,881,321
1941	260,023	1,702,786	1946	234,771	1,784,666
1942	303,714	1,994,891	1947	221,781	1,822,867
1943	257,515	1,753,425	1948[1]	218,020	1,732,818

[1] 1948 figures 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 1948 reached a record value of $98,779,361. 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.

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.