

**Salt.**—Salt is obtained from brine wells in the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, but in Nova Scotia it is recovered by mining rock-salt and by evaporation from brine. Domestic production is sold principally to the dairy, meat-curing and canning industries, to fisheries, to highways and transport departments, to agriculturists for use as a soil sweetener, to chemical industries, and as table salt. About 50 p.c. of the salt production is used in making caustic soda, soda ash and related chemicals. In 1951, Ontario produced about 80 p.c. of the Canada total.

#### 16.—Quantities of Salt Produced, by Provinces, with Total Values, 1942-51

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1926-41 are given at p. 354 of the 1946 Year Book.

Year	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Canada	
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	\$
1942.....	50,199	558,407	22,706	—	22,360	653,672	3,844,187
1943.....	47,775	594,889	27,523	—	17,499	687,686	4,379,378
1944.....	38,809	603,806	27,267	—	25,335	695,217	4,074,021
1945.....	37,825	578,697	27,133	—	29,421	673,076	4,054,720
1946.....	38,371	441,679	26,166	—	31,769	537,985	3,626,165
1947.....	40,107	633,766	24,974	—	29,698	728,545	4,436,930
1948.....	61,799	619,598	25,251	—	34,613	741,261	4,836,028
1949.....	86,612	607,206	18,734	8,103	28,359	749,015	5,566,725
1950.....	101,930	696,582	16,592	18,186	25,606	858,896	7,011,306
1951 <sup>p</sup> .....	125,236	770,992	16,800	29,138	20,000	962,166	7,694,063

**Gypsum.**—The use of gypsum in the building trades has increased rapidly and Canada has extensive deposits of gypsum favourably situated for commercial developments. A production peak was reached in 1950 at 3,666,336 tons, the 1951 output being slightly lower. About 85 p.c. of the output is exported each year, mainly in crude form to the United States.

#### 17.—Quantities and Values of Gypsum Produced, by Provinces, 1942-51

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1926-41 are given at p. 321 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

Year	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Ontario	Manitoba	British Columbia	Canada	
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Value
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	\$
1942.....	394,216	36,623	82,706	29,218	23,313	566,166	1,254,182
1943.....	255,736	36,263	92,448	37,989	24,412	446,848	1,381,468
1944.....	401,284	42,404	90,288	38,330	24,222	596,164	1,511,978
1945.....	634,960	46,755	92,174	42,275	23,617	839,781	1,783,290
1946.....	1,538,738	38,839	122,524	63,187	47,649	1,810,937	3,671,503
1947.....	2,137,704	65,939	155,249	79,356	58,736	2,496,984	4,734,853
1948.....	2,795,848	61,534	182,303	94,698	82,426	3,216,809	5,548,245
1949.....	2,555,795	80,436	203,187	94,918	79,913	3,014,249	5,423,690
1950.....	3,185,199	82,641	199,314	114,555	84,627	3,666,336	6,707,506
1951 <sup>p</sup> .....	2,829,336	100,000	225,000	115,000	104,989	3,374,325	5,576,093

**Sulphur.**—Sulphur production statistics given in Table 18 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. The Shell Oil Company and the Royalite Oil Company have recently completed plants in Alberta to recover elemental sulphur from natural gas. These units have a capacity of nearly 20,000 tons annually. Canadian Industries Limited has a plant under construction at Copper Cliff, Ont., to make liquid sulphur dioxide, utilizing the smelter gases from International Nickel's smelter at that point.