



### Subsection 6.—Production of Structural Materials

Active construction throughout Canada in recent years has kept production of all structural materials at a high level. In 1959 this group registered an advance of 1.6 p.c. over 1958, to reach a record total value of more than \$314,000,000. All provinces shared in the general increase except Quebec where reduced production of stone brought the total down. For Canada as a whole, gains of 4.2 p.c. in the value of sand and gravel, 1.5 p.c. in cement and 8.3 p.c. in clay products highlighted 1959. The value of output of building stone was lower by 8.0 p.c.

In point of value, the production of sand and gravel was the most important in 1959, followed by cement, stone, clay products and lime. Major developments in the structural materials industries during 1958-59 are covered in the review at pp. 550-551.

**Sand and Gravel.**—Deposits of sand and gravel are numerous throughout Eastern Canada with the exception of Prince Edward Island where gravels are scarce. The local needs for these materials are usually supplied from the nearest deposits as their cost to the consumer is governed largely by the length of the haul. This accounts for the large number of small pits and the small number of large plants. Every province except New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island produces natural bonded sand but some grades particularly suitable for certain industries command much higher prices than ordinary sand. Quebec and Ontario contributed 64 p.c. of the total quantity of sand and gravel