20.—Producers' Shipments of Gypsum, by Province, and Total Value, 1956-65

NOTE.—Figures from 1926 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1943-44 edition.

Year	Newfoundland	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Ontario	Manitoba	British Columbia	Canada	
							Quantity	Value
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	$
1956.....	37,000	4,144,147	86,104	366,956	185,986	75,618	4,895,811	7,260,236
1957.....	29,465	3,842,027	93,249	379,621	183,708	49,422	4,577,492	7,745,105
1958.....	36,307	3,149,719	105,749	425,733	176,123	70,498	3,964,129	5,189,159
1959.....	37,720	5,036,411	98,250	412,100	200,139	94,010	5,878,630	8,393,703
1960.....	34,346	4,490,427	90,892	355,603	122,063	112,400	5,205,731	9,498,711
1961.....	40,699	4,113,188	85,330	425,287	122,233	153,300	4,940,037	7,750,748
1962.....	83,992	4,451,072	91,835	435,140	122,870	147,900	5,332,809	9,349,775
1963.....	232,259	4,910,536	80,544	439,206	131,767	160,954	5,955,266	11,237,952
1964.....	331,990	5,097,232	104,100	517,239	121,555	188,569	6,360,685	11,523,937
1965p.....	422,000	4,806,000	100,800	515,000	162,000	205,160	6,210,960	11,438,353

Sodium Sulphate.—Production of sodium sulphate (salt cake) from alkali lake basins in Saskatchewan has increased steadily from 157,800 tons in 1957 to 346,000 tons in 1965. Demand for sodium sulphate, mainly for use in the production of kraft paper, has increased and expansion in the kraft paper industry indicates further increases in consumption. Operations in Saskatchewan are at near-capacity; the five producing plants have a total output capability of about 400,000 tons a year. The construction of three new plants, located at Cabri, Alsask and Fox Valley in the southern portion of the province, will increase that capability by about 300,000 tons a year, with initial production scheduled for 1967.

Structural Materials.—To keep pace with the steadily upward climb of construction in Canada, which reached $9,900,000,000 in 1965, the total output of structural materials recorded a new high in that year with a total value of $423,000,000, a figure 5 p.c. above the previous record attained in 1964. The large production of cement is particularly significant.

The use of lightweight aggregates made from expanded clay and shales is gaining ground. Several multi-storey buildings have been erected in Toronto using lightweight structural concrete and the lightweight aggregate industry in Montreal is striving to gain a share of the local concrete aggregate market. The wider acceptance of pre-cast concrete exterior wall panels has created a greater demand for coloured rock chips for use in exposed aggregate applications with white cement mortar.

In addition to pre-cast structural elements, such as roof and floor planks, wall panels and pre-stressed girders and beams, which are now commonly used in building construction, complete prefabricated concrete housing units are being produced on assembly lines to facilitate the speedy erection of multi-storey housing blocks. A dramatic demonstration of the potential of such mass production in the building industry is the $13,500,000 project of Habitat 67 in Montreal. The zig-zag complex will contain 158 dwelling units consisting of 354 pre-cast concrete boxes (38.5′ x 17.5′ x 10′) stacked, bolted and stressed together in a 12-storey pyramidical structure. Fibreglass utility units—kitchens, washrooms, bathrooms and closets—are also prefabricated and installed complete within the concrete boxes.

Cement.—The production volume of the Canadian cement industry in 1965 amounted to over 8,400,000 tons of portland cement, 7.4 p.c. above the 1964 output. Two new cement plants were completed during the year, adding 3,400,000 bbl. to the annual productive capacity: one, a $14,000,000 plant with a capacity of 1,400,000 bbl. of cement a year, is located at Brookfield, N.S., and is operated by Maritime Cement Company, a subsidiary of Canada Cement Company Limited; the other is the $16,000,000 Tuxedo plant of the Inland Cement Company, located at Winnipeg, Man. Expansions totalling