

18.—Producers' Shipments of Salt, by Province, and Total Value, 1957-66

NOTE.—Figures from 1926 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1946 edition.

Year	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Canada	
						Quantity	Value
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	\$
1957.....	122,763	1,538,805	19,372	43,684	46,935	1,771,559	13,989,703
1958.....	125,872	2,126,483	20,560	46,511	55,766	2,375,192	14,989,542
1959.....	120,225	3,036,230	23,547	48,776	61,198	3,289,976	18,034,522
1960.....	163,901	3,007,509	21,925	49,064	72,431	3,314,920	19,355,658
1961.....	225,875	2,861,705	23,103	51,964	83,880	3,246,527	19,552,006
1962.....	312,519	3,155,589	25,010	54,931	90,729	3,638,778	21,927,135
1963.....	356,902	3,187,491	24,883	56,301	96,417	3,721,994	22,316,565
1964.....	448,808	3,335,683	27,744	74,952	101,411	3,988,598	23,203,742 ^r
1965.....	459,114	3,900,484	29,834	78,958	115,706	4,584,096	23,985,844
1966.....	474,981	3,782,191	27,069	84,979	122,814	4,492,034	23,846,188

Sulphur.—World demand for sulphur continued at a high level in 1966. Consumption, estimated at 32,000,000 tons, exceeded production by perhaps 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons, the deficit being supplied from stockpiles. This heavy rate of consumption, estimated to be increasing at the rate of 6 p.c. annually, is largely attributable to the rapid expansion of the fertilizer industry which uses vast amounts of sulphur, as sulphuric acid, in the production of phosphate fertilizer. Other consuming industries—steel, paper, plastics, paints and rubber—have contributed to the rising demand.

Canada's sulphur shipments to world markets in 1966 have been estimated at 2,800,000 tons, contrasted with a production of only 2,700,000. The continued heavy demand for sulphur, attractive prices, and the depletion of stockpiles have acted as strong stimuli for the expansion of existing facilities and the construction of new plants. In Alberta, several expansions at sour gas co-product sulphur plants were announced or under way during the year. By the year-end, Canadian Superior Oil had started operations at a 325,000-ton-per-year plant at Harmattan; Petrogas Processing Ltd. was expanding its plant near Calgary to provide an additional 400,000 tons capacity; Pan American Petroleum was building a plant near East Crossfield with an announced annual capacity of 600,000 tons; Shell Canada was increasing the capacity of its Jumping Pound plant by 150,000 tons; and in 1967, Great Canadian Oil-Sands Ltd. was to begin extracting co-product sulphur from Athabasca oil sands in northern Alberta where annual output is expected to reach 100,000 tons. Expansions of other than sour gas sulphur facilities were taking place elsewhere in Canada. Canadian Industries Limited was expanding sulphuric acid facilities at Sudbury and will consume greater quantities of International Nickel's smelter gas; Brunswick Mining and Smelting was recovering smelter gas for sulphuric acid production at Belledune, N.B., and plans to utilize by-product pyrite for the production of elemental sulphur, sulphuric acid and iron; Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting will ship pyrite to Regina for iron ore and sulphuric acid production; and the smelter gas and/or pyrite from Texas Gulf Sulphur's Kidd Creek base metal mine in northern Ontario will be utilized for the sulphur content. These projects are expected to be completed and on stream by the end of 1968. With their completion, Canada's total annual productive capacity of sulphur and equivalent sulphur will be well in excess of 4,000,000 tons.