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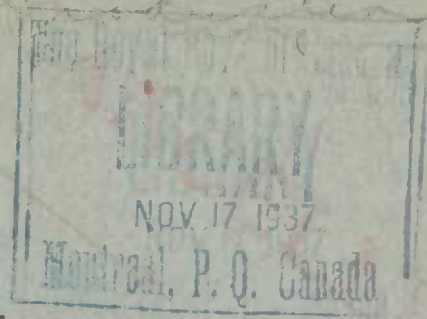
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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

MINING, METALLURGICAL & CHEMICAL BRANCH

THE SALT INDUSTRY

IN

CANADA

1936



OTTAWA
1937

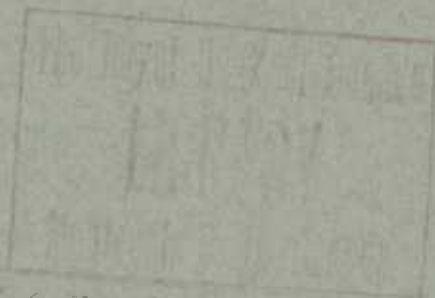
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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
MINING, METALLURGICAL AND CHEMICAL BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
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SALT, 1936.

The quantity of salt produced in Canada during 1936 totalled 391,316 short tons valued at \$1,773,144 as compared with 360,343 short tons worth \$1,880,978 in 1935, according to finally revised statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. The tonnage produced in 1936 was the greatest ever recorded for the Canadian salt industry and increases over 1935 on the quantity shipped were realized for each particular grade. In 1936 salt was produced in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Manitoba, with the tonnage originating in Ontario comprising 89.5 per cent of the total Dominion output. Salt consumed in the manufacture of chemicals during 1936 totalled 165,882 short tons or approximately 42 per cent of the entire Canadian salt production.

The chemical industry is the largest single consumer of salt in Canada, there being 386,228,680 pounds of salt utilized during 1936 by manufacturers of acids, alkalies and salts; in the same year the slaughtering and meat packing industry used 70,680,249 pounds, and 53,532,600 pounds were employed in the canning and curing of fish. Relatively large quantities of the mineral were also consumed in the manufacture of soaps, in the dyeing and finishing of textiles, in pulp and paper mills, in tanneries, and in the making of biscuits, confectionery, sausages, malt products, etc.

Imports of salt into Canada in 1936 totalled 108,923 short tons valued at \$460,998. Of this quantity, 31,967 tons were classified as salt for use of sea or gulf fisheries. Exports of salt from the Dominion in 1936 amounted to 5,549 short tons appraised at \$46,601 and of this quantity 3,475 short tons were consigned to the United States, 738 tons to Newfoundland, and 882 tons to New Zealand. Imports of potash and potassium compounds in 1936 totalled 4,568,919 pounds valued at \$352,635; soda and sodium compounds, 87,841,053 pounds worth \$2,327,268; liquid chlorine, 6,296,562 pounds valued at \$133,570, and crude iodine, 65,318 pounds at \$61,357. Bromine salts imported into Canada in 1936 totalled only 845 pounds worth \$623.

The number of firms active in the production of salt in 1936 was eight; capital employed by these totalled \$3,856,187 and \$640,644 was disbursed as salaries and wages to 506 employees; of the wage-earners, 347 were recorded as male and 37 as female. The industry expended \$181,502 for fuel and electricity, \$31,195 for process supplies, and \$527,647 for packages or containers.

Salt production in Nova Scotia is confined to the output of the Malagash rock salt mine located on the Malagash Peninsula, Cumberland county. During the year under review underground work was mainly conducted on Nos. 13 and

15 levels above which the white salt was stoped by overhand methods, using a longwall undercutter; one of these machines also began stoping operations towards the end of the year on No. 24 level. The brine for the evaporator was still obtained from No. 4 level.

In Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, salt is obtained from brine wells. Production in Ontario comes entirely from the southern part of the province where in 1936 brines were processed by the Dominion Salt Co. Ltd., Goderich Salt Co. Ltd., Walker Salt Corp. Ltd., Warwick Pure Salt Co., Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Canadian Industries Limited, and Brunner, Mond Canada, Limited.

Caustic soda, chlorine and hydrochloric acid are now manufactured by Canadian Industries Limited at its new plant located at Cornwall, Ontario. Salt consumed in this plant is obtained from the company's wells at Sandwich. The Brunner, Mond Canada, Limited, located at Amherstburg, Ontario, manufacture soda ash from brine; calcium chloride is also recovered as a by-product by this company.

At Neepawa in Manitoba, operations were conducted steadily throughout 1936 by Neepawa Salt Ltd., and the successful drilling of an additional brine well was reported. No salt production has been recorded for Saskatchewan since 1935 in which year shipments of the mineral were made by the Simpson Oil Co. Ltd. A well was drilled during 1936 at Waterways, Alberta, by Industrial Minerals Ltd. and almost 200 feet of pure salt was reported as being encountered at 694 feet from the surface; a plant for the production of salt from brine by direct-fired pans is being erected by this company.

In the Maritime Provinces extensive beds of salt are known to occur near Gautreau, New Brunswick, and near Amherst, in Cumberland county, Nova Scotia. It is also interesting to note that potassium chloride occurs in a number of definite bands in the salt deposit at Malagash, Nova Scotia.

The following information relating to the utilization of salt in highway construction is taken from a report issued by the Bureau of Mines, Ottawa: "Experiments have been carried on with encouraging results in Nova Scotia and elsewhere for the past few years to determine the effect of a mixture of salt with clay as a surface veneer and in the foundations of gravel highways, in order to decrease, if not entirely eliminate, the dust nuisance and heavy maintenance cost of such roads, and to form a hard wearing surface. This matter is now being studied seriously not only by the salt producers in Canada, but by several of the provincial departments of highways, and during 1936 a number of stretches of road in Ontario were treated in this manner. The stretches of road in Ontario treated by salt stabilization in 1935 have now been under traffic for over a year, including one winter season, and the results have been sufficiently encouraging to warrant further tests. Another interesting use is the mixing of salt with the sand piles placed at the side of the main highways in Ontario in order to keep the sand free-flowing for distributing on icy roads."

Table 1 - PRODUCTION OF SALT IN CANADA, BY GRADES, 1935 and 1936.

Grade	1	9	3	5	1	9	3	6
	Manu-	Sold		Value of	Manu-	Sold		Value of
	factured	Tons	Tons	salt sold(x)	factured	Tons	Tons	salt sold(x)
	Tons			\$	Tons			\$
Table, dairy and pressed blocks	72,210	73,704		990,222	77,428	76,567		867,215
Common, fine	84,748	82,608		422,724	81,646	83,095		358,776
Common, coarse	23,057	22,014		181,543	27,477	28,162		218,176
Land salt	289	261		962	1,061	1,046		3,780
Other grades	32,488	36,323		140,094	38,364	36,564		159,315
Brine for chemical works (salt equivalent sold or used)	145,433	145,433		145,433	165,882	165,882		165,882
TOTAL	358,225	360,343		1,880,978	391,858	391,316		1,773,144
Value of containers ....	...	...		492,050	...	...		527,647
GRAND TOTAL	358,225	360,343		2,373,028	391,858	391,316		2,300,791

(x) Not including containers.

Table 2 - PRODUCTION OF SALT BY PROVINCES(x), 1926 - 1936.

Year	NOVA SCOTIA		ONTARIO		MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN	
	Tons	\$	Tons	\$	Tons	\$	Tons	\$
1926	8,165	68,781	252,345	1,388,672	...	...	...	...
1927	14,391	102,590	254,181	1,510,777	...	...	...	...
1928	19,604	118,342	279,841	1,377,629	...	...	...	...
1929	27,819	157,662	302,445	1,420,424	...	...	...	...
1930	23,058	136,226	248,637	1,558,405	...	...	...	...
1931	27,718	143,761	231,329	1,760,388	...	...	...	...
1932	31,897	150,708	231,138	1,789,751	508	7,092	...	...
1933	34,278	161,889	244,107	1,755,087	1,499	18,388	231	4,510
1934	42,886	191,917	276,751	1,734,196	1,664	20,137	452	8,703
1935	38,701	161,659	320,003	1,698,508	1,538	18,765	101	2,046
1936	38,774	183,915	350,044	1,557,078	2,498	32,151	...	...

(x) In addition, Alberta produced salt as follows:-

1926	tons	2,037	\$ 22,696
1927	tons	100	\$ 1,300

Table 3 - TOTAL PRODUCTION OF SALT IN CANADA FOR YEARS SPECIFIED, 1886 - 1936.

Year	Tons	\$	Year	Tons	\$
1886	62,359	227,195	1927	268,672	1,614,667
1890	43,754	198,857	1928	299,445	1,495,971
1895	52,376	160,455	1929	330,264	1,578,086
1900	62,055	279,458	1930	271,695	1,694,631
1905	67,340	320,858	1931	259,047	1,904,149
1910	84,092	409,624	1932	263,543	1,947,551
1915	119,900	600,226	1933	280,115	1,939,874
1917	138,909	1,047,792	1934	321,753	1,954,953
1921	164,658	1,673,685	1935	360,343	1,880,978
1926	262,547	1,480,149	1936	391,316	1,773,144

Table 4 - SALT PRODUCED FOR CHEMICAL PURPOSES, 1925 - 1936.

Year	Quantity Tons	Per cent of total salt output
1925	93,500	40
1926	113,020	43
1927	115,995	43
1928	135,138	45
1929	168,327	51
1930	114,737	42
1931	97,958	38
1932	96,242	37
1933	104,740	37
1934	124,132	39
1935	145,433	40
1936	165,882	42

Table 5 - PRODUCTION OF SALT IN CANADA, BY GRADES, JANUARY 1 to JUNE 30, 1936 and 1937.

Grade	1	9	3	6	1	9	3	7
	Manu- factured Tons	Sold Tons	Value of salt sold(x) \$	Manu- factured Tons	Sold Tons	Value of salt sold(x) \$		
Table, dairy and pressed blocks	39,315	32,940	417,013	32,515	31,820	362,264		
Common, fine	31,089	35,830	161,672	49,170	44,154	191,251		
Common, coarse	13,194	14,106	105,185	11,450	11,367	103,982		
Land salt	115	115	420	715	763	4,308		
Other grades	16,694	15,301	63,796	21,092	20,076	80,426		
Brine for chemical works (salt equivalent sold or used)	78,609	78,609	78,609	100,634	100,634	100,634		
TOTAL	179,016	176,901	826,695	215,576	208,814	842,865		
Value of containers ....	...	...	(a) 219,837	...	...	199,770		
GRAND TOTAL .....	...	...	1,046,532	...	...	1,042,635		

(x) Not including containers.

(a) Partly estimated in 1936.

Table 6 - IMPORTS INTO CANADA AND EXPORTS OF SALT, 1935 and 1936.

	1	9	3	5	1	9	3	6
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		\$		\$		\$		\$
IMPORTS -								
Salt, for use of the sea or gulf fisheries ..	50,942	147,611	31,967	99,214				
Salt, in bulk, n.o.p.	46,610	183,447	43,129	148,404				
Salt, n.o.p., in bags, barrels, etc.	30,628	193,520	33,785	212,423				
Salt, table, made by an admixture of other ingredients, when containing not less than 90 per cent of pure salt	67	2,162	42	957				
TOTAL	128,247	526,740	108,923	460,998				
EXPORTS - TOTAL	9,045	51,239	5,549	46,601				

Table 7 - TOTAL CANADIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SALT, 1926 - 1936.

Years	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	\$	Tons	\$
1926	1,164	19,423	188,401	1,036,594
1927	1,212	22,793	176,761	1,082,080
1928	2,930	36,399	189,025	1,122,968
1929	9,359	70,762	176,566	936,820
1930	8,758	74,397	128,385	660,903
1931	6,126	55,110	130,890	751,938
1932	5,627	36,248	102,033	595,954
1933	5,335	43,461	135,620	651,237
1934	6,597	48,097	138,794	586,033
1935	9,045	51,239	128,247	526,740
1936	5,549	46,601	108,923	460,998

World production of salt in 1935, the last year for which data are available, was computed at 31,000,000 long tons by the Imperial Institute, London. Of this quantity, the British Empire accounted for 5,200,000 long tons or 16.8 per cent. In the order of output the United Kingdom, India and Canada were the largest Empire producers of the mineral. The leading producers among the foreign countries were the United States, Russia, China, Germany, France, Italy, Poland, Roumania, and Spain; the total figure for world output included rock salt, brine (wells) salt, and sea salt.

Table 8 - AVAILABLE STATISTICS ON CONSUMPTION OF SALT, IN SPECIFIED CANADIAN INDUSTRIES, 1935 and 1936.

Industries	1 9 3 5		1 9 3 6	
	Quantity used	Cost at works	Quantity used	Cost at works
	Pounds	\$	Pounds	\$
Fish canning and curing (factories only)	42,786,700	212,554	53,532,600	256,651
Slaughtering and meat packing	59,027,400	364,331	70,680,249	398,025
Acids, alkalies and salts - Brine (salt content) and dry salt	342,782,000	286,358	386,228,680	318,824
Soaps	5,695,451	25,588	5,480,103	36,474
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work ...	4,177,216	31,791	(a)	(a)
Dyeing and finishing of textiles	2,327,718	10,322	1,331,421	8,694
Artificial ice	1,963,710	8,541	(a)	(a)
Abrasives - artificial	514,000	2,212	674,000	2,671
Waterworks	1,100,000	...	1,100,000(k)	...
Leather tanneries	8,813,300	45,946	11,356,421	42,462
Pulp and paper mills	19,510,000	77,932	11,100,000	57,655
Woollen textiles .....	...	6,499	...	6,936
Stock and poultry foods	2,384,000	18,831	(a)	(a)
Bread and other bakery products	12,406,240	130,370	(a)	(a)
Fruit and vegetable preparations	6,461,954	48,121	(a)	(a)
Biscuits, confectionery, etc.	1,246,840	13,924	1,526,840	14,033
Foods, breakfast	1,384,929	10,176	(a)	(a)
Sausage and sausage casings	1,734,325	11,545	1,606,404	9,753
Ice cream industry .....	...	12,133	...	11,275
Breweries	321,805	2,599	278,393	2,194
Malt and malt products	274,766	1,765	249,975	1,534
Coffee, tea and spices	161,286	1,842	(a)	(a)
Macaroni, vermicelli, etc.	53,471	547	49,671	504
Ice cream cones	3,420	28	2,079	17
Foods, miscellaneous	614,004	8,174	(a)	(a)
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes .....	...	...	(a)	(a)

(a) Data not available for 1936. (X) Estimated.

Table 9 - POTASH SALTS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF CANADIAN MIXED FERTILIZERS, 1934 and 1935.

	1	9	3	4		1	9	3	5
	Cost at					Cost at			
	Tons		works		Tons		works		
			\$				\$		
Kainite and potash manure salts	5,822		103,781		3,322		28,689		
Muriate of potash	10,283		362,460		16,054		378,239		
Sulphate of potash	1,979		76,474		1,829		63,163		

NOTE - Data for 1936 not yet complete.

Table 10 - SALES OF POTASH SALTS FOR FERTILIZER PURPOSES, OTHER THAN FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF MIXED FERTILIZERS, Years ended June 30, 1936 and 1937.

	1	9	3	6		1	9	3	7
Muriate of potash				7,619					8,562
Sulphate of potash				492					432

Table 11 - IMPORTS INTO CANADA OF SPECIFIED POTASSIUM COMPOUNDS, 1935 and 1936.

	1	9	3	5		1	9	3	6
	Pounds					Pounds			
				\$					\$
Cream of tartar (crystals)	936,085			134,794		617,258			85,660
Potash and pearl ash	397,294			20,786		138,774			7,651
Potash, caustic	917,359			65,677		710,467			54,544
Potash, chlorate of	1,451,646			78,146		1,057,569			62,370
Saltpetre or nitrate of potash	1,390,495			65,049		1,471,213			60,814
Muriate of potash (fertilizer)	60,829,500			485,086		59,425,200			583,155

Table 12 - IMPORTS INTO CANADA OF CAUSTIC SODA, 1935 and 1936.

	1	9	3	5		1	9	3	6
	Pounds					Pounds			
				\$					\$
Soda, caustic	4,871,378			144,259		4,684,574			128,319
Soda, caustic, in solution	4,687,222			107,101		97,905			2,061

Table 13 - IMPORTS INTO CANADA OF CHLORINE, BROMINE AND IODINE, 1935 and 1936.

	1	9	3	5		1	9	3	6
	Pounds					Pounds			
				\$					\$
Chlorine, liquid or gas	10,436,566			221,134		6,296,562			133,570
Bromine	766			608		845			623
Iodine, crude	57,462			65,366		65,318			61,357

Table 14 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE SALT INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1935 and 1936.

	1935	1936
Number of firms	10	8
Capital employed	\$ 3,776,333	3,856,187
Number of employees - On salary	101	122
On wages	372	384
Total	473	506
Salaries and wages - Salaries	\$ 193,135	225,170
Wages	\$ 404,650	415,474
Total	\$ 597,785	640,644
Selling value of products	\$ 2,373,028	2,300,791
Cost of purchased process materials	\$ 38,700	31,195
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$ 175,240	181,502
Value of containers	\$ 492,050	527,647
Net value of sales	\$ 1,667,038	1,560,447

Table 15 - WAGE-EARNERS, BY MONTHS, 1933 - 1936. (on 15th or nearest representative date)

Months	1933	1934	1935	1936	
				Male	Female
January	285	357	336	307	33
February	295	360	311	268	33
March	314	365	356	334	28
April	317	379	324	346	33
May	324	408	400	347	33
June	355	398	396	358	38
July	379	389	396	369	44
August	400	412	385	368	45
September	370	447	391	375	43
October	354	414	357	380	43
November	357	433	392	383	44
December	326	417	383	325	31
AVERAGE	337	398	372	347	37

Table 16 - NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN MONTH OF HIGHEST EMPLOYMENT DURING 1936 WITH REGULAR HOURS WORKED PER WEEK

Hours per week	Number	Hours per week	Number
40 or less	16	51 - 53	4
41 - 43	3	54	30
44	8	55	7
45 - 47 .....	...	56 - 59	43
48	210	60	45
49 - 50	10	60 plus	83

Table 17 - FUEL AND ELECTRICITY USED IN THE CANADIAN SALT INDUSTRY, 1935 and 1936.

Kind	Unit of measure	1	9	3	5	1	9	3	6
		Quantity		Cost at works		Quantity		Cost at works	
					\$				\$
Anthracite coal	short ton	3,483			16,824	3,670			16,253
Bituminous coal - Canadian ..	short ton	2,573			9,997	2,600			13,000
Imported ..	short ton	23,252			111,964	24,709			113,117
Lignite coal	short ton	2,305			9,136	4,885			16,545
Gasoline (not for vehicles) ..	Imp. gal.	300			96	3,560			596
Kerosene	Imp. gal.	222			62	476			102
Fuel oil	Imp. gal.	134,906			12,338	147,704			13,874
Wood	cord	2,352			6,991	50			150
Electricity purchased	K.W.H.	661,944			7,832	593,030			7,865
TOTAL .....	\$		...		175,240		...		181,502
Electricity generated for own use	K.W.H.	3,871,365			...	3,970,673			...

Table 18 - POWER INSTALLATION, 1936.

Description	Ordinarily in use		In reserve or idle	
	Number of units	Total horse power(x)	Number of units	Total horse power(x)
1. Steam engines and steam turbines	33	2,378	1	25
2. Diesel engines	3	555	2	45
3. Gasoline, gas and oil engines, other than diesel engines	1	10	3	19
4. Hydraulic turbines or water wheels .....	...	...	...	...
5. Electric motors -				
(a) Operated by purchased power	39	404	1	40
Total 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5(a)	76	3,347	7	129
(b) Operated by power generated by the establishment	152	1,682	5	100
Boilers	8	3,362	6	650

NOTES ON SALT PRODUCTION IN OTHER PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND IN BRITISH MANDATED TERRITORIES.

(Source - Imperial Institute, London)

Salt occurs in the United Kingdom as beds of rock-salt in rocks of Triassic age. The principal production is from brine obtained by sinking wells (brine wells) to the various beds of rock salt, the amount obtained by mining the solid rock being very small. In 1935, about five-sixths of the output came from Cheshire, other counties contributing being Lancashire, Staffordshire, Durham, Worcestershire, and Yorkshire. The Isle of Man and Northern Ireland were also producers. There are ample reserves to supply the demand for an indefinite period.

In the Union of South Africa salt is produced by solar evaporation chiefly near Kimberley, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Bloemfontein. The

production is between 80,000 and 90,000 tons per annum. The mineral occurs as brine in inland pans or shallow depressions without outlet, and the source of the salt is controversial.

The salt industry of India is of considerable economic and political importance, as salt is a government monopoly. Salt produced in the country is subject to an excise duty, while foreign salt pays an import duty. The output (which includes that of Aden) is obtained chiefly by the evaporation of sea water in Bombay, Sind and Madras, other sources of supply being the brines of Rajputana salt lakes and rock salt from the Punjab and the North-West Frontier province. The production in 1935 amounted to nearly 2 million tons, while imports, chiefly from countries adjacent to the Red Sea, were 394,000 tons.

Salt occurs in South-West Africa in stratified beds of rock salt about 1,000 feet above sea level, and as rock salt and brine associated with coastal pans. Quantities are available from the latter type of deposit in the neighbourhood of Swakopmund and at Cape Cross, some 80 miles distant.

There are small native salt industries in Nigeria at Uburu in Ogoja province, at Awe in Benue province, and in the Geidam and Chad districts of Bornu province. The total output is estimated at 400 tons a year, an insignificant quantity in comparison with imports of European salt.

The main supply of salt produced for the market in Tanganyika Territory by European enterprise comes from the springs of Uvinza, from the evaporation of sea water on the coast, and from the Lake Rukwa spring. Other inland basins which contain considerable quantities, often of mixed alkali and common salt, provide local supplies for native trade. The Uvinza salt springs produce about 6,000 tons annually of marketable salt, and smaller quantities of less pure salt which are disposed of to the Waha for their cattle.

Salt is obtained in Uganda principally from Lake Katwe and, to a lesser extent, from Lake Kaseyi, both of which are situated in explosion craters on the north side of the Kazinga Channel. The production of salt at Kilbero has declined in the face of competition from Aden. In each instance the trade is entirely in native hands.

Salt has been produced in Somaliland Protectorate for many years by solar evaporation of sea water in brine pans or pools in the neighbourhood of Zeila. The industry is controlled by natives, who employ crude methods of extraction, some of the "pans" being mere holes in the ground. During the period 1929 to 1935 inclusive, exports of salt from the Zeila district amounted to nearly 15,000 tons, equivalent to an average annual export of 2,100 tons; most of the salt is consigned to Abyssinia.

In the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, salt is produced in fair quantities, principally by the solar evaporation of sea water at Ras Rawaya on the Coast, and from small native workings in the desert gravels, the latter product being generally only of poor quality.

Salt in Cyprus is a government monopoly and is collected from salt lakes near Larnaca on the south coast.

The salt production of Palestine comes chiefly from salt pans at Athlit on the Mediterranean coast, but sea salt is also obtained from a lagoon on the southern end of the Dead sea.

The principal occurrence of rock salt is at Jebel Usdum, a mountain situated at the south-west corner of the Dead Sea; much of this salt is 99.99 per cent pure and it is mined for domestic and industrial purposes.

The consumption of salt in Ceylon is about 33,000 tons per year, the bulk of which is produced locally by the solar evaporation of sea water. Government supervision is necessary to ensure the purity of the product; the annual production fluctuates considerably, as it is very dependent upon the weather and rainfall.

In Australia salt is obtained from salt lakes in the western and north-western districts of Victoria and from salterns in the neighbourhood of Geelong. Large quantities are obtained from the shallow salt lakes of South Australia, chiefly on Yorke Peninsula. Lake Hart, about 60 square miles in area, situated about 120 miles north-west from Port Augusta, contains immense supplies of salt of good quality and supplies have also been obtained from Lake Bumbunga; a fair amount has also been produced by evaporation of sea water at the heads of Spencer's and St. Vincent's Gulfs. Australian salt production in 1934 totalled 109,827 long tons.

LIST OF FIRMS IN CANADIAN SALT INDUSTRY, 1936.

<u>Name of Firm</u>	<u>Head Office</u>	<u>Location of Plant</u>
<u>NOVA SCOTIA -</u>		
Malagash Salt Co. Ltd.	204 Provost St., New Glasgow	Malagash
<u>ONTARIO -</u>		
Brunner, Mond Canada, Ltd.	Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg., Toronto	Amherstburg
Canadian Industries Limited	P. O. Box 1260, Montreal, P.Q.	Windsor
The Dominion Salt Co. Ltd.	Sarnia	Sarnia
Goderich Salt Co. Ltd.	Goderich	Goderich
The Walker Salt Corp. Ltd.(b)	Port Franks	Port Franks
Warwick Pure Salt Co. Ltd.	R. R. 5, Watford	Lambton Co.
Western Canada Flour Mills Co.Ltd.	287 MacPherson Ave., Toronto	Goderich
<u>MANITOBA -</u>		
Neepawa Salt Ltd.	P. O. Box 1260, Montreal, P.Q.	Neepawa
<u>SASKATCHEWAN -</u>		
Simpson Oil Co. Ltd. (x)	Simpson	Simpson
<u>ALBERTA -</u>		
Industrial Minerals Ltd.(a)	Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Edmonton.	Waterways.

(b) Not in operation in 1937.

(x) Idle in 1936.

(a) Active but not producing.

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