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## THE ABRASIVES INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1930.

A report just issued by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, contains the following information concerning the abrasive industry.

The abrasives industry in Canada includes two main divisions:- (1) The Natural Abrasives Industry, covering the production of natural abrasives such as grindstones, pulpstones and scythestones, corundum, diatomite, volcanic dust, etc., and (2) The Artificial Abrasives and Abrasive Products Industry, which covers the manufacture of silicon carbide, fused alumina, abrasive wheels, abrasive paper, etc.

## (1) NATURAL ABRASIVES.

Corundum. - Corundum crystals are found in an area embracing several townships in Renfrew and Hastings counties in the province of Ontario. The industry made its appearance there in 1900 and production reached a maximum in 1906. Corundum mining practically ceased with the perfection and production of artificial abrasives by the electric furnace. In 1921 grain corundum amounting to 403 tons valued at \$55,965 was exported to the United States; since that date no shipments of corundum have been reported.

Diatomite. Shipments of diatomite in 1930 were made from deposits at East New Annan, Nova Scotia; Muskoka Falls, Ontario, and Quesnel, British Columbia. The total production for the year was 554 tons valued at \$13,247 as compared with 429 tons worth \$10,330 in 1929.

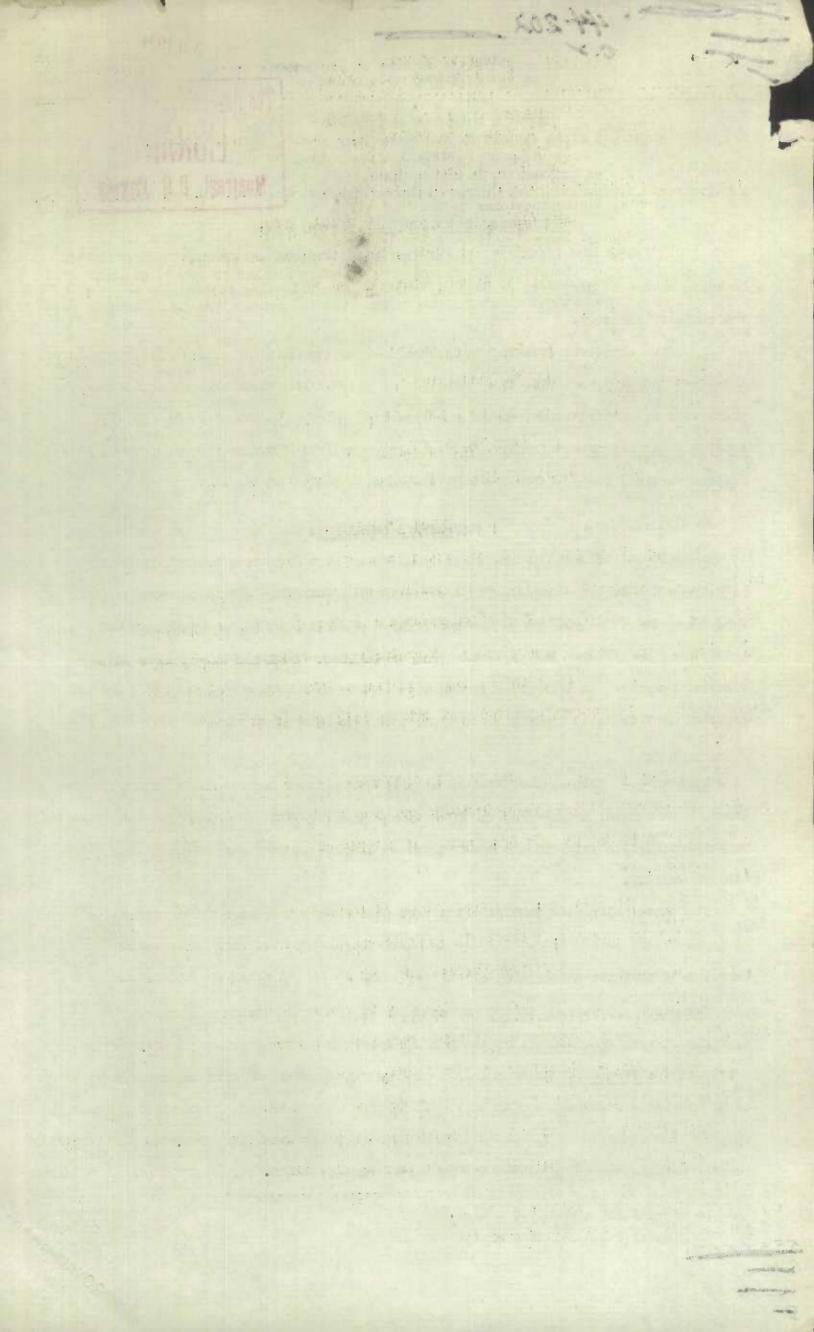
Its three major uses are: as a heat and sound insulator; as a filter medium, and
(1)
as an admixture in concrete. Its use in concrete construction has, in the past few
years, made proportionately greater strides than any of its other applications.

Garnets. Operations in the garnet industry in Canada during 1930 consisted of development work on a deposit in the Abitibi district of the province of Quebec.

Grinding Pebbles. No shipments from Canadian deposits of grinding pebbles have been reported since 1926; auring that year 64 tons were produced. This tonnage was shipped from deposits on the shore of Lake Superior, near Jackfish, Ontario. (2) rounded pebbles are now produced in Minnesota from massive flint.

<sup>(1)</sup> The Mineral Industry, 1929 - page 210.

<sup>(2)</sup> The Mineral Industry, 1929 - page 7.



Grindstones, Pulpstones and Scythestones.— The production of grindstones, pulpstones and scythestones from Canadian quarries during 1930 amounted to 830 tons valued at \$\\$62,021\$; in the preceding year shipments totalled 1,947 tons worth \$106,354. Grindstones were produced in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; pulpstones in New Brunswick and British Columbia, and scythestones in New Brunswick. The use of artificial pulpstones constructed of bonded silicon carbide segments is gradually increasing.

Volcanic Dust. - Volcanic dust is used for purposes similar to ground pumice, particularly in the manufacture of cleansers and scouring powders and in some instances as a substitute for fullers' earth in the refining of hard oils and fats.

The extensive beds of volcanic dust near Waldeck, Saskatchewan, were first discovered in 1918. Shipments have been made from these deposits annually for the past seven years. In 1930 production in Canada came entirely from these deposits and amounted to 242 tons valued at \$4,840 as compared with 300 tons at \$6,000 shipped in the preceding year.

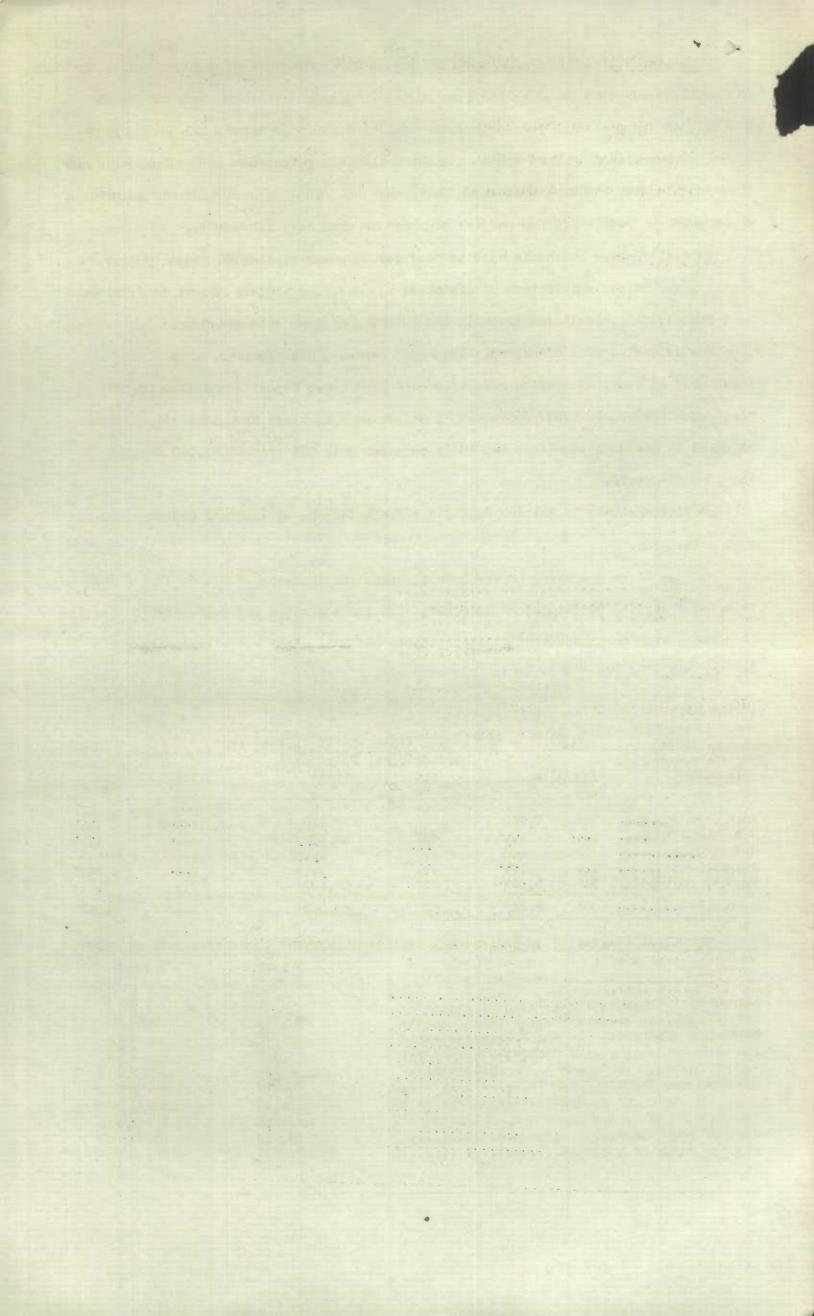
At Williams Lake in British Columbia a small tonnage of volcanic ash rock was mined during the year.

The ten firms operating in the natural abrasives industry in Canada during 1930 reported a capital investment of \$345,302; salaried employees and wage-earners totalled 45 persons with combined earnings amounting to \$42,867. Fuel and electricity costs were \$4,305.

(3) The Mineral Industry, 1929 - page 6.

	PROI	UCTION OF	NATURAL ABRA	SIVES IN CANADA	A, 1930.	
			Grindstone	s, Pulpstones		
Province	Diatomite and Scythestones		Volcanio	dust		
	Tons	\$	Tons	\$	Tons	\$
Nova Scotia	398	7,960	6	110	• • •	
New Brunswick			495	35,689	***	
Ontario	10	140		***	***	
Saskatchewan			***	***	242	4,840
British Columbia.	146	5,147	329	26,222	• • •	
CANADA	554	13,247	830	62,021	242	4,840

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE NATURAL ABRASIVES	INDUSTRY IN CANADA,	1929 and 1930.
	1929	1930
Number of firms\$	9 790,791	10 345,302
Number of amployees:- On salary	18	11
On wages	136 154	<u>34</u> 45
Salaries and wages:- Salaries\$	38,648	18,090
Wages\$ Total\$	114,157 152,805	24,777 42,867
Cost of fuel and electricity\$	18,942	4,305
Selling value of products\$	122,684	80,108



## (2) THE ARTIFICIAL ABRASIVES AND AFRASIVE PRODUCTS INDUSTRY.

Manufactures of artificial abrasives and abrasive products in Canada were valued at \$6,450,351 in 1930. This output was 28 per cent less than the corresponding selling value of \$8,961,951 in 1929. Among the principal products made in this industry were: 42,894 tons of fused alumina at \$3,376,908 and 22,778 tons of silicon carbide at \$2,111,476, abrasive wheels worth \$546,276, and other commodities such as ferrosilicon, abrasive cloth and paper, pulpstones and sharpening stones, files and magnesia.

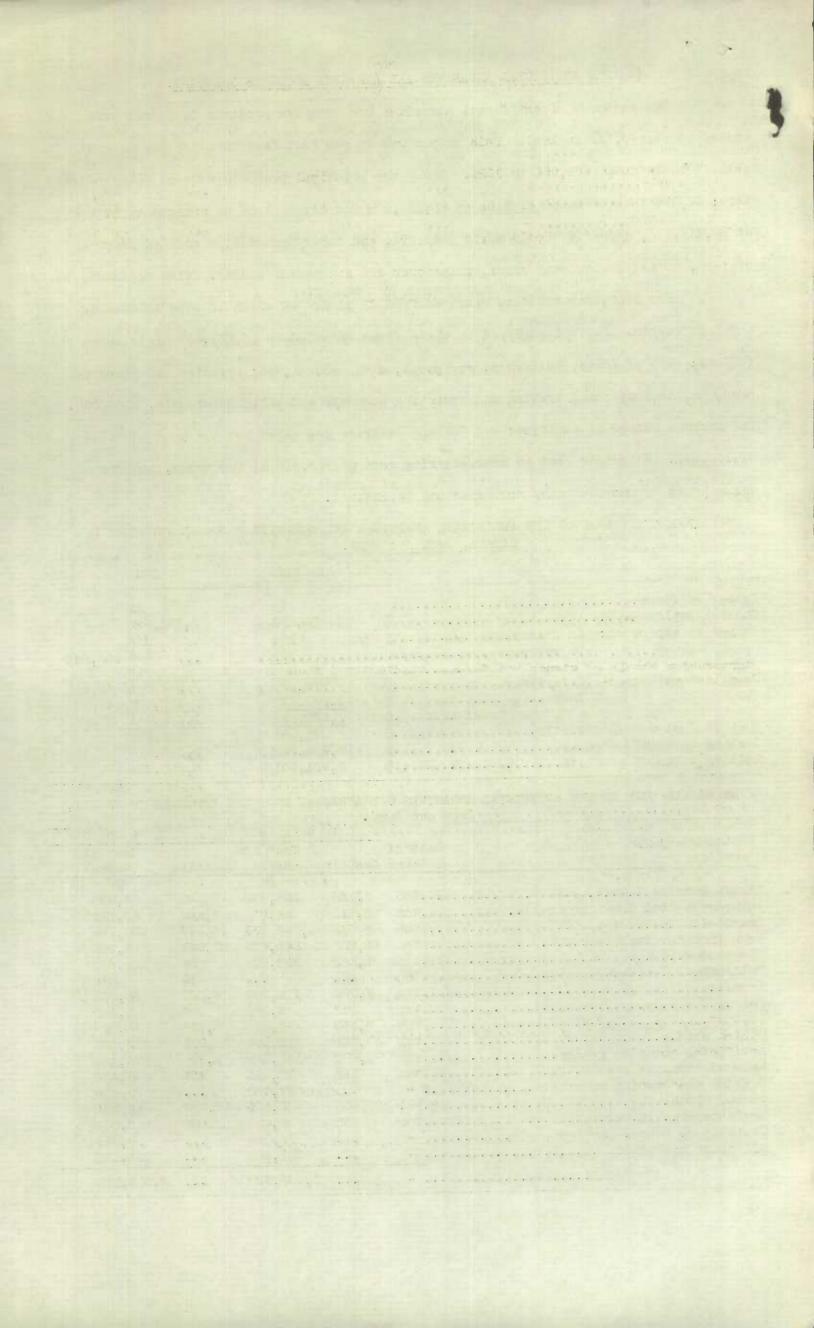
For 1930, reports were received from 13 plants of which 12 were in Ontario and 1 in Quebec. Capital employed by these firms amounted to \$6,251,425 distributed as follows: cost of lands, buildings, equipment, etc., \$3,331,763; supplies and stock on hand, \$2,114,862; cash, trading and operating accounts and bills receivable, \$804,800. The average number of employees was 799 and salaries and wages for the year totalled \$1,156,641. Materials used in manufacturing cost \$2,313,310 at the works, and the value added by manufacturing processes was \$4,137,041.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE ARTIFICIAL ABRASIVES AND ABRASIVE PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1929 and 1930.

Capital employed	101     106       727     693       328     799       725     244,054       173     912,587       398     1,156,641       368     815,901       228     2,313,310	

MATERIALS USED IN THE ARTIFICIAL ABRASIVES AND ABRASIVE PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1929 and 1930.

100.	Auta Th	000			many and a second secon
		1	9 2 9		1 9 3 0
Materials	Unit of		Cost at		Cost at
	measure	Quantity	y works	Quantity	works
			\$		\$
Aluminum oxide	ton.	5,128	206,698	2,683	86,726
Anthracite coal (not for fuel)	ton	6,310	36,029	7,400	42,121
Bauxite	ton	6,540	1,142,831	46,177	930,139
Coke (not for fuel)	ton	42,238	362,723	25,346	310,785
Electrodes	ton	1,163	158,898	884	124,478
Feldspar	ton		***	19	370
Iron		9,896	112,366	6,887	76,903
Salt		367	3,061	250	1,915
Sawdust		7,439	34,017	8,626	33,028
Silica sand	ton	43,243	211,196	45,595	223,499
Artificial abrasive grains	ton	4,070	190,529	2,959	126,144
Natural abrasive grains		163	15,018	102	8,482
Bonding and bushing materials		• • •	37,730		28,619
Cotton cloth		139,658	20,329	90,777	13,091
Kraft paper	_	35	4,409	23	2,867
Containers, boxes, packages, etc			12,398		9,961
All other materials			331,906	* * *	294,162
TOTAL		• • •	2,905,928	• • •	2,313,310



PRODUCTS OF THE ARTIFICIAL ABRASIVES AND ABRASIVE PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1929 and 1930.

		1.	9 2 9	1 9	3 0
Products	Unit of		Selling value		Selling value
	measure	Quantity	at works	Quantity	at works
			\$		\$
Crude silicon carbide	ton	21,592	2,577,033	22,778	2,111,476
Pused alumina	ton	53,857	4,974,789	42,894	3,376,908
Abrasive wheels		***	819,884	•••	546,276
Other products (x)		•••	590,245	• • •	415,691
TOTAL			8,961,951		6,450,351

(x) Includes ferrosilicon, abrasive cloth, abrasive paper, firesand, sharpening stones, files, pulpstones and magnesia.

## (3) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ABRASIVES.

Imports of abrasives and abrasive products into Canada during 1930 were valued at \$2,694,494, a decrease of 40.9 per cent from the 1929 total of \$4,552,160. Diamond dust or bort and black diamonds accounted for 53.4 per cent of the total imports of abrasives; the United States supplied 92.6 per cent of these diamonds. Importations of grindstones were valued at \$241,570; these came mainly from the United States although minor shipments were received from the United Kingdom. Sand paper and other abrasive paper or cloth imported into Canada reached a value of \$342,771, a decline of 31.3 per cent below the imports in 1929.

Exports of abrasives in 1930 declined 26 per cent to a total of \$2,899,424. Artificial abrasives, crude, including carborundum, made up 98 per cent of the total exports.

IMPORTS INTO CANADA AND EXPORTS OF ABRASIVES IN 1930.					
	Quantity	Value			
IMPORTS -		\$			
Abrasivos -					
Artificial abrasives in bulk, crushed or ground, when imported					
for use in the manufacture or abrasive wheels and polishing					
composition		205,042			
Carborundum wheels or stones not further manufactured than					
moulded and burned		57,731			
Diamond dust or bort, and black diamonds for borers	• • •	1,440,871			
Enery in bulk, crushed or ground	• • •	37,353			
Grinding wheels, manufactured by the bonding together of		350 505			
wither natural or artificial abrasives	• • •	150,503			
Grinding stones or blocks manufactured by the bonding together		100 005			
of either natural or artificial abrasives		127,795			
Grindstones, not mounted, and not less than 36 inches in diameter		229,436			
Grindstones, M.O.P.	***	12,134			
Pumice and pumice stone, lava and calcareous tufa, not further	• • •	120, 201			
manufactured than ground		36,089			
Sand paper, glass, flint and emery paper or emery cloth	444	342,771			
Iron, sand or globules, or iron shot, and dry patty, adapted					
for polishing glass or granite or for sawing stone		41,758			
Burrstones in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, not bound up					
or prepared for binding into millstones	21	1,007			
Diatomaceous earth or infusorial earth (kieselguhr), ground					
or unground	6,582	12,004			
TOTAL	***	2,694, 494			
EXPORTS -	-14 3-1-				
Grindstones, manufactured		11,674			
Stone for the manufacture of grindstones, roughtons					
Abrasives -					
Natural, n.o.p., in ore or bulk, crushed or ground(x)cwt.	7,455	8,972			
Artificial, crude, including carborundumcwt.		2,842,289			
Artificial, made up into wheels, stones, etc	***	36,489			
TOTAL		2,899,424			

<sup>(</sup>x) including infusorial earth, rotten stone, tripoli, etc.



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