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Cement, Canada, Statistics

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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
CENSUS OF INDUSTRY
MINING, METALLURGICAL & CHEMICAL BRANCH

THE CEMENT INDUSTRY
IN
CANADA
1935

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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.)
Chief - Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch: W. H. Losee, B.Sc.

CEMENT, 1935.

Finally revised statistics, as issued by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, show that shipments from Canadian cement plants during 1935 totalled 3,648,086 barrels valued at \$5,580,043 as compared with 3,783,226 barrels worth \$5,667,946 in 1934 and 3,007,432 barrels at \$4,536,935 in 1933. The 1935 production, compared with that of the preceding year, represents a decrease of 3.6 per cent in quantity and 1.6 per cent in value.

During 1935 cement was produced in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia and of the total Canadian shipments the mills of Quebec contributed 1,751,012 barrels or 48 per cent and those of Ontario, 1,243,836 barrels or 34 per cent. Employment within the industry showed a slight improvement, the number of employees increasing to 924 from a total of 860 in 1934. Salaries and wages paid amounted to \$1,027,416 as against \$1,009,686 for 1934.

In 1935 Canadian cement mills consumed 818,443 tons of limestone, 21,611 tons of gypsum, 78,477 tons of Canadian coal and 53,338 tons of imported coal; 20 rotary kilns were in operation with the wet process being utilized in 6 plants and the dry in 2. Total daily kiln capacity for 1935 was reported at 32,650 barrels, representing a considerable decrease as compared with 1934; this decline in capacity resulted largely from plant renovation and installation of new equipment.

Imports of Portland cement and hydraulic or water lime totalled 17,738 barrels valued at \$60,079 as compared with 14,341 barrels worth \$45,548 in 1934.

Exports of Portland cement amounted to 55,607 barrels worth \$44,365 as against 70,046 barrels at \$55,181 in 1934 and of the 1935 exports the greater part went to Newfoundland and islands of the British West Indies.

A publication "The Manufacture of Portland Cement" by the Canada Cement Company Limited contains the following information:- "Cement is manufactured from limestone and clay generally. The limestone can be replaced by marl or blast furnace slag. The clay can be replaced by shale. Sometimes natural cement rock is used, i.e., natural rock which has the necessary chemical constituents for Portland cement. There are two distinct methods of manufacture known as the "dry process" and the "wet process." They differ in procedure but not in principle. In the dry process, the materials are finely ground and mixed dry before entering the kiln. In the wet process, water is added to the raw materials and they are ground together wet and enter the kiln as a soupy mixture called "slurry." This process, of course, gives a better and more intimate mixture and can be controlled and handled easier; it is

the most modern method ... Cement and concrete, as we know them today, are comparatively new construction materials, yet basically, they are really ancient. The Egyptians, Romans and Carthaginians all knew and used cement. After the Roman period, we find no record of cement for over ten centuries. All the old knowledge seems to have been completely lost for some reason. In 1824, Joseph Aspdin, a stone mason of Leeds, England, invented Portland cement as we now know it. Since Aspdin's time, the process of manufacture has changed greatly and the product much improved."

In a review of the industry during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1935, one of the larger Canadian cement companies commented as follows:- "The volume of cement sold in Canada during the year just closed was slightly lower than in the previous year. There was considerable improvement in the use of cement for buildings and small uses, but on the other hand, there was a falling-off in road and street paving and in municipal work generally. While the increase in the one and the decline in the other nearly balanced, there was, on the whole, a small decrease in consumption. It is difficult in times like these to make forecasts. Nevertheless, it is true that the construction industry in the other countries of the world, outside of Canada, is showing considerable activity, in some countries reaching boom conditions. It would seem, therefore, that at least a moderate revival of the industry, particularly in private building, is overdue in Canada. It is not expected that progress will be rapid, but there are indications of a turn towards improvement."

"The use of calcium chloride as an admixture in concrete" is the subject of bulletin No. S T-23, released by the Structural and Technical Bureau of the Portland Cement Association. The bulletin lists the following conclusions from tests reported by the United States Bureau of Standards:-

"1. The setting times of cements at 70 degrees F. were decreased by addition of increasing amounts of calcium chloride. Average initial set of commercial cements was reduced from three hours, 15 minutes to 1 hour, 12 minutes by addition of 2 per cent calcium chloride.

"2. Addition of calcium chloride increased strength of all cements at all ages up to one year, beyond which tests were not made. Percentage increase was much greater for early ages and for the lower temperatures than for later periods and higher temperatures.

"3. Most effective amounts of commercial calcium chloride at curing temperatures studied were found to be as follows: at 40 degrees F., 2 per cent for all cements; at 70 degrees F., 2 per cent for normal Portland and white cements, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for high-early strength cement; at 90 degrees F., $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for all cements.

"4. Workability of concrete increased with additions of calcium chloride up to three per cent.

"5. Addition of calcium chloride markedly increased rapidity with which heat evolved during hydration, although there was not much change in total heat developed at 24 hours.

"There are no tests or other evidence indicating that a small addition of calcium chloride to concrete has any corrosive effect on embedded reinforcing.

"Calcium chloride, then, can be used most advantageously in cold weather to reduce the time of protection required with covers and artificial heat or to

reduce water to minimum, as reductions in water improve strength and other qualities." (Engineering and Contract Record - Toronto).

Table 1 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE CEMENT INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1933, 1934 and 1935.

	1933	1934	1935
Number of firms	6	5	4
Number of plants	12	11	9
Capital employed	\$ 54,403,379	53,413,000	52,454,004
Number of employees - On salary	85	84	78
On wages	655	776	846
Total	740	860	924
Salaries and wages - Salaries	\$ 160,680	161,118	150,587
Wages	621,066	848,568	876,829
Total	\$ 781,746	1,009,686	1,027,416
Selling value of products	\$ 4,536,935	5,667,946	5,580,043
Cost of fuel and electricity (b)	\$ 982,087	1,206,550	1,227,410
Cost of process supplies (c)	(a)	(a)	394,264
Net value of products sold	(a)	(a)	3,958,369

(a) Information not available.

(c) Other than item (b)

Table 2 - WAGE-EARNERS ON 15th OF EACH MONTH OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DATE, 1933, 1934 and 1935.

Month	1933	1934	1935
January	618	556	705
February	609	565	660
March	606	561	671
April	628	685	687
May	482	846	802
June	558	885	920
July	632	965	937
August	815	883	947
September	787	861	1,042
October	798	865	964
November	716	844	943
December	584	789	896

Table 3 - SUMMARY STATISTICS OF CEMENT PRODUCTION, SALES, ETC., IN CANADA, 1934 and 1935.

	1934		1935	
	Barrels(x)	Value	Barrels(x)	Value
		\$		\$
Output	3,484,233	...	3,487,602	...
Sold or used	3,783,226	5,667,946	3,648,086	5,580,043
Stocks on hand December 31st	1,562,501	...	1,402,017	...
IMPORTS -				
Portland cement and hydraulic or water lime	14,341	45,548	17,738	60,079
Manufactures .....	...	4,167	...	17,102
TOTAL IMPORTS .....	...	49,715	...	77,181

Table 3 - SUMMARY STATISTICS OF CEMENT PRODUCTION, SALES, ETC., IN CANADA, 1934 and 1935 (concluded)

	1 9 3 4		1 9 3 5	
	Barrels(x)	Value	Barrels(x)	Value
		\$		\$
EXPORTS -				
Portland cement	70,046	55,181	55,607	44,365
APPARENT CONSUMPTION	3,727,521	...	3,610,217	...
(x) 1 barrel = 350 pounds.				

Table 4 - PRODUCERS' SALES OF CEMENT IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, 1933, 1934 and 1935.

	1 9 3 3		1 9 3 4		1 9 3 5	
Province	Barrels	Value	Barrels	Value	Barrels	Value
		\$		\$		\$
Quebec	1,517,555	2,128,900	1,613,641	2,294,847	1,751,012	2,472,008
Ontario	1,095,845	1,587,812	1,702,128	2,403,590	1,243,836	1,752,148
Manitoba	129,540	295,351	181,166	411,247	266,457	604,857
Alberta	149,206	299,530	163,946	326,253	219,555	436,914
British Columbia .	115,286	225,342	122,345	232,009	167,226	314,116
CANADA	3,007,432	4,536,935	3,783,226	5,667,946	3,648,086	5,580,043

Table 5 - PRODUCTION AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF CEMENT IN CANADA, 1926 - 1935.

	SOLD	OR	USED	APPARENT CONSUMPTION
Year	Barrels		\$	Barrels
1926	8,707,021		13,013,283	8,442,203
1927	10,065,865		14,391,947	9,835,525
1928	11,023,928		16,739,163	10,790,650
1929	12,284,081		19,337,235	12,105,950
1930	11,032,538		17,713,067	10,977,238
1931	10,161,658		15,826,243	10,085,986
1932	4,498,721		6,930,721	4,466,738
1933	3,007,432		4,536,935	2,974,020
1934	3,783,226		5,667,946	3,727,521
1935	3,648,086		5,580,043	3,610,217

Table 6 - SELLING PRICE PER BARREL OF CANADIAN CEMENT, F. O. B. WORKS, 1931 - 1935.

Year	High	Low
	\$	\$
1931	2.60	1.28
1932	2.55	1.25
1933	2.55	1.25
1934	2.36	1.25
1935	2.79	1.25

Table 7 - LIMESTONE AND GYPSUM USED IN CANADIAN CEMENT PLANTS, 1931 - 1935.

Year	Limestone	Gypsum
	Tons	Tons
1931	2,489,147	56,677
1932	1,141,376	27,538
1933	616,364	13,319
1934	806,546	19,172
1935	818,443	21,611

Table 8 - COAL USED IN CANADIAN CEMENT PLANTS, 1931 - 1935.

	CANADIAN		FOREIGN	
	Tons	\$	Tons	\$
1931	288,851	1,569,214	195,163	962,076
1932	120,296	652,734	90,718	440,546
1933	48,905	236,947	46,955	229,399
1934	69,853	367,880	60,877	330,432
1935	78,477	433,347	53,338	291,741

Table 9 - KILNS USED BY CANADIAN CEMENT INDUSTRY, 1931 - 1935.

Year	Rotary No.	Vertical No.	Total daily capacity Barrels
1931	43	1	42,422
1932	47	...	43,822
1933	41	...	43,622
1934	41	...	43,922
1935 (a)	20	...	32,650

(a) Does not include idle kilns or new equipment being installed.

Table 10 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED BY CANADIAN CEMENT COMPANIES, 1931 - 1935.

Year	Kilowatt hours	\$(x)
1931	152,884,534	741,790
1932	85,630,342	590,891
1933	48,160,143	508,841
1934	48,457,250	496,138
1935	51,958,859	494,538

(x) Includes service charges.

Table 11 - TOTAL FUEL AND ELECTRICITY USED IN THE CEMENT INDUSTRY, 1934 and 1935.

Kind	Unit of measure	1934		1935	
		Quantity	\$	Quantity	\$
Bituminous coal - Canadian ..	short ton	69,853	367,880	78,477	433,347
Imported ..	short ton	60,877	330,432	53,338	291,741
Gasoline (other than for cars or trucks)	imp. gal.	69,890	11,908	35,125	6,048
Kerosene	imp. gal.	907	170	1,564	290
Fuel oil	imp. gal.	145	22	12,032	1,446
Electricity purchased	K.W.H.	48,457,250	(x)496,138	51,958,859	(x)494,538
TOTAL COST	xxx	...	1,206,550	...	1,227,410

(x) Includes service charges.

Table 12 - POWER EQUIPMENT IN CANADIAN CEMENT PLANTS, 1935.

Description	Number of units(x)	Total horse power (manufacturers' rating)
Steam engines and steam turbines	4	613
Diesel engines	3	766
Gasoline, gas and oil engines, other than diesel	34	1,496
Hydraulic turbines or water wheels .....	...	...
Electric motors - Operated by purchased power	1,002	57,459
Operated by own power .	10	756
Boilers	15	587

(x) Includes reserve equipment.

Table 13 - AMOUNT OF CONCRETE PAVING COMPLETED IN CANADA, 1925 - 1935, TOGETHER WITH
QUANTITY OF CEMENT SOLD BY PLANTS DURING SAME YEARS.
(Supplied by Engineering and Contract Record - Toronto)

Year	Cement sold	Laid during year	Total laid to end of year
	Barrels	Square yards	Square yards
1925	8,116,597	2,289,957	12,903,781
1926	8,707,021	2,030,302	14,934,083
1927	10,065,865	3,122,362	18,056,445
1928	11,023,928	3,403,709	21,461,154
1929	12,284,081	3,824,156	25,285,310
1930	11,032,538	3,482,681	28,767,991
1931	10,161,658	3,342,932	32,110,923
1932	4,498,721	1,159,305	33,270,228
1933	3,007,432	973,122	34,243,350
1934	3,783,226	2,003,394	36,246,744
1935	3,648,086	425,061	36,671,805

Table 14 - VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY PROVINCES, 1932 - 1935.
(Maclean Building Reports Ltd.)

Provinces	1932	1933	1934	1935
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Maritimes	9,339,500	7,218,700	9,968,600	14,373,500
Quebec	52,525,300	32,539,200	34,135,500	44,471,900
Ontario	49,291,800	42,573,400	63,358,300	70,872,800
Manitoba	4,503,500	2,138,000	3,905,000	8,744,400
Saskatchewan	2,705,200	775,200	1,563,200	3,841,300
Alberta	5,948,200	2,825,900	3,489,400	5,893,000
British Columbia	8,558,900	9,219,400	9,391,500	12,108,100
CANADA	132,872,400	97,289,800	125,811,500	160,305,000

Table 15 - CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION IN CANADA, 1934. Description, Classification and Value of all Work Performed.

Description	Value of Work Performed		
	New Construction	Alterations and Repair Work	Total Value
	\$	\$	\$
Dwellings	9,207,913	3,611,185	12,819,098
Apartment houses	700,048	452,964	1,153,012
Hotels, clubs and restaurants	372,678	475,924	848,602
Churches, church halls and schools	4,338,330	656,542	4,994,872
Hospital and sanatoria	2,348,718	157,490	2,506,208
Office buildings	837,167	750,424	1,587,591
Stores	648,723	854,633	1,503,356
Theatres	160,333	141,798	302,131
Factories and warehouses	6,018,712	1,978,574	7,997,286
Garages	860,419	179,093	1,039,512
Government and municipal buildings	5,022,290	3,794,467	8,816,757
Service stations	185,259	1,661,096	1,846,355
Farm buildings	361,588	115,057	476,645
Grain elevators	561,010	1,341,578	1,902,588
Bricklaying	115,305	143,019	258,324
Carpentry work	412,576	798,852	1,211,428
Concreting and cement work	1,285,596	270,569	1,556,165
Electrical work	595,859	1,309,703	1,905,562
Elevators, service	196,135	555,752	751,887
Glass and glazing .....	...	21,803	21,803
Heating and plumbing	2,164,491	5,116,884	7,281,375
Lathing, plastering and stucco	64,801	186,461	271,262
Masonry and stone work	128,505	93,000	221,505
Ornamental iron work	61,427	4,106	65,533
Painting and decorating	377,333	2,421,770	2,799,103
Roofing	131,768	542,769	674,537
Sheet metal work	366,804	808,105	1,174,909
Tiling and marble work	216,031	111,067	327,098
Weatherstripping and insulation	104,889	130,275	235,164
Sprinkler installation	360,792	57,959	418,751
Paved streets and highways	12,088,267	4,061,964	16,150,231
Other streets and highways	27,166,960	16,945,993	44,112,953
Bridges, viaducts, etc., steel and concrete	3,389,401	1,772,251	5,161,652
Subways and tunnels .....	...	9,257	9,257
Watermains and waterworks systems	3,090,235	3,023,221	6,113,456
Sewers and sewage disposal works	2,636,676	1,243,681	3,880,357
Sewers	1,590,136	123,591	1,713,727
Dams and reservoirs	2,835,399	155,601	2,991,000
Central electric stations, light and power plants	1,621,370	97,637	1,719,007
Transmission line and towers	1,042,826	240,587	1,283,413
Railway construction work, steam and electric	119,195	433,472	552,667
Steel erection	850,913	88,889	939,802
Wrecking and demolition .....	...	399,024	399,024
Docks, wharves, piers and breakwaters ..	3,946,919	3,517,205	7,464,124
Retaining walls, embankments, dykes and defences	709,972	120,992	830,964
Canals and waterways	77,804	128,390	206,194
Dredging	4,361,955	1,119,086	5,481,041
All other work	12,235,253	7,986,349	20,221,602
TOTAL VALUE OF WORK PERFORMED	115,988,781	70,210,109	186,198,890

(Census of Construction Branch - Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

Table 16 - INDEX NUMBERS OF CANADIAN WHOLESALE PRICES OF SPECIFIED BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND OF GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES, 1926 = 100.

Year	Building and Construction Materials	General Wholesale Price Index	Lumber Index	Miscellan- eous Materials Index (x)	Painters' Materials Index	Cement Index
1913	67.0	64.0	67.4	67.1	57.5	90.9
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	96.1	97.7	97.5	95.7	92.2	94.0
1928	97.4	96.4	102.3	95.4	86.2	97.0
1929	99.0	95.6	103.5	96.3	92.0	100.2
1930	90.8	86.6	90.1	92.5	86.9	100.8
1931	81.9	72.1	77.4	89.4	69.1	102.3
1932	77.2	66.7	68.8	88.7	63.5	105.3
1933	78.3	67.1	70.8	88.4	66.2	105.5
1934	82.5	71.6	78.6	75.0	88.2	105.2
1935	81.2	72.1	77.8	87.0	71.1	105.2
1935 -						
January	81.6	71.4	77.1	87.5	75.0	105.2
February ...	81.6	71.8	77.4	87.4	74.2	105.2
March	81.1	71.9	76.4	87.4	74.3	105.2
April	80.9	72.5	76.0	87.2	74.1	105.2
May	81.0	72.2	76.3	87.4	73.5	105.2
June	81.0	71.4	76.3	86.6	73.4	105.2
July	81.2	71.4	78.0	86.4	73.0	105.2
August	81.0	71.7	77.4	86.4	72.8	105.2
September ..	81.2	72.4	79.9	86.7	64.5	105.2
October	81.0	73.1	78.5	87.0	66.2	105.2
November ...	81.1	72.7	79.0	86.9	66.2	105.2
December ...	82.1	72.7	81.0	87.1	66.3	105.2
1936 -						
January	83.6	72.9	83.1	88.0	67.9	105.2
February ...	84.2	72.5	84.6	88.0	67.7	105.2
March	84.2	72.4	84.5	88.0	67.5	105.2
April	84.6	72.2	85.2	88.2	67.6	105.2
May	84.2		84.2	88.4	67.0	106.2

(x) Determined partly from cement prices.

This statement supplied by the Internal Trade Branch - Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table 17 - WORLD PRODUCTION OF CEMENT, 1930 - 1935.

Metric tons (000's omitted)

(From the Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations)

Country	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935 (x)
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	3,115	3,336	3,481	2,749	3,559	4,470
Germany (a)	5,511	3,711	2,795	3,464	5,989	...
Belgium (b)	3,050	2,465	2,100	1,950	1,900	2,200
Spain	1,839	1,630	1,425	1,407	1,362	...
France	4,989	4,908	5,028	4,653	4,603	...
Italy	3,482	3,077	3,177	3,535	4,018	...
Poland	832	546	354	411	721	801
United Kingdom	5,111	5,986	4,320	4,470	5,280	...
Australia (c)	708	396	251	326	417	...

Table 17 - WORLD PRODUCTION OF CEMENT, 1930 - 1935 (concluded)
Metric tons (000's omitted)
(From the Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations)

Country	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935(x)
Egypt	300	245	243	250	297	379
Japan (d)	3,748	3,615	3,731	4,784	5,125	5,565
United States	27,798	21,604	13,166	10,905	13,363	13,170
India	573	588	592	623	749	870
Austria	602	500	350	280	315	370
Czechoslovakia (e)	1,195	1,200	1,081	850	...	...
Yugoslavia	860	893	665	650	682	785
Sweden	611	518	484	403	583	...
Norway	321	220	235	222	249	260
Finland	203	162	154	163	241	...
Argentina	384	536	501	514	567	...
Brazil	87	167	149	222	324	363
Canada	1,872	1,619	737	383	553	554
Others (e)	4,649	4,128	4,021	4,386	6,003	...
TOTAL (e)	71,840	62,050	49,040	47,600	56,900	...

(a) Works affiliated to the German Cement Association.

(b) Artificial cement.

(c) For twelve months ending June 30th.

(d) Including Korea, Formosa and Kwantung.

(e) Estimated.

(x) Partly estimated.

NOTE - The table covers, as far as possible, the total of natural cements and artificial cements, Portland or other.

THE CEMENT PRODUCTS INDUSTRY, 1934(a)

Owing to continued dullness in the building and construction trades during 1934 the production of cement products in Canada declined to \$1,042,258, the lowest value reported since the Bureau commenced to gather annual figures in 1919. Corresponding output figures for earlier years were: 1933 - \$1,596,998; 1932 - \$1,771,297; 1931 - \$3,807,188; 1930 - \$3,718,704; and 1929 - \$4,419,417, the record for the industry.

Quite a number of factories were idle throughout 1934 and others operated for only a few days. Only 88 establishments were included in the compilations for 1934 as compared with 83 in 1933; 54 were in Ontario, 22 in Quebec, 6 in British Columbia, 2 in Saskatchewan, and 1 in each of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Alberta. Works in Ontario accounted for 66 per cent of the total output and factories in Quebec accounted for 29 per cent.

Products of the industry included cement pipe of all kinds worth \$202,345, cement hollow building blocks worth \$231,901, artificial stone worth \$86,511, cinder blocks worth \$76,684, and other articles such as laundry tubs, garden furniture, burial vaults, Haydite blocks and slabs, cement bricks, etc. There was a considerable gain in the values for cement building blocks, cinder blocks and other products as compared

with 1933 but these increases were more than offset by the drop in the value for cement pipe. In 1933 the output of pipe was given at \$1,014,443 and in 1934 at only \$202,345.

(a) Corresponding data relating to the cement products industry for 1935 will be published on receipt of complete returns from the operators.

Table 18 - MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING, 1933 and 1934.

Materials	Unit of measure	1	9	3	3	1	9	3	4
		Quantity		Cost at works		Quantity		Cost at works	
Portland cement	brl.	70,994		161,407		85,475		201,865	
Quicklime	bush.	427		220		196		124	
Sand	cu.yd.	24,485		29,220		27,320		30,847	
Gravel	cu.yd.	9,528		10,866		12,703		16,912	
Crushed stone	cu.yd.	9,559		11,960		9,137		12,418	
Cinders	xx	...		9,277		...		6,350	
Reinforcing steel	ton	...		244,292		673		41,468	
Other materials	xx	...		150,382		...		123,846	
Boxes, crates, lumber, etc.	xx	...		7,901		...		10,444	
TOTAL	xx	...		625,525		...		444,274	

Table 19 - PRODUCTS MADE, BY PROVINCES, 1934, WITH CANADA TOTAL FOR 1933.

Products	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Other	CANADA 1934	CANADA 1933
				Provinces		
Cement bricks	6,304	7,645	...	...	13,949	8,685
Hollow building blocks	50,737	179,814	125	1,225	231,901	179,052
Cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile	47,819	119,086	8,731	26,709	202,345	1,014,443
Artificial stone	53,007	32,314	1,190	...	86,511	101,548
Cement posts, poles, etc. ..	...	6,610	...	...	6,610	13,076
Cement laundry tubs .....	...	17,115	4,070	...	21,185	22,851
Cinder blocks	4,175	72,509	...	...	76,684	39,617
Stucco	300	8,215	4,000	3,347	15,862	19,251
All other products	134,974	243,868	2,490	5,879	387,211	198,475
TOTAL	297,316	687,176	20,606	37,160	1,042,258	1,596,998

FOREIGN NOTES

(Foreign Metals and Minerals - U. S. Department of Commerce).

"Total Polish production of cement for 1935 reached the figure of 801,234 metric tons, an advance of 11 per cent over 1934. Total domestic sales for 1935 amounted to 782,818 tons or a 90 per cent increase over the 1933 figure of 408,408 tons. Exports of cement in 1935 were 9,166 tons; the chief export markets are Palestine, United States, Norway and Czechoslovakia in the order named. The price factor has undoubtedly a marked bearing on possibilities of increased domestic consumption of cement. The price on March 1, 1936, was 3 zlotys (57 cents) per 100 kilograms.

FOREIGN NOTES (Continued)

"During the first quota period, March 30 through June 30, 1936, a quota of 118,000 long tons of cement may be imported into the Irish Free State, of which 53,000 tons must have been produced in and consigned from the United Kingdom under an order of March 3, 1936.

"According to the German Press, cement sales during 1935 totalled approximately 8,632,000 metric tons, as compared with 6,541,402 tons in the preceding year. The 1935 turnover slightly exceeded the best post-war output, namely that of 1928 when sales amounted to 8,250,000 tons. Exports of cement from Germany during 1935 are believed to have reached well over 500,000 metric tons or almost double exports of 1934. As was true in 1934 the Netherlands was the primary country of destination. The primary countries of export were the Netherlands (146,756), Brazil (82,145), Venezuela (32,774), British West Africa (21,561), Dominican Republic (19,598), Ireland (18,052), other America (11,197), Salvador (10,685), Haiti (5,141), and Norway (3,550).

"The 9 Czechoslovak cement producers formed a new cement cartel, effective January 1, 1936. The cartel has fixed production quotas and sales prices. The new prices fixed by the cartel for various delivery points include transportation costs, so that the delivered price of cement in Prague is now 24.70 crowns for 100 kilos. The allowance discount to large consumers and retailers is fixed at 8 per cent. A central sales office has been organized which, besides allocating all orders to producer nearest point of demand in accordance with its contingent, will also endeavour to maintain steady rates of production in the various plants. The set local prices compare favorably with those prevailing in cities of neighbouring countries, for instance, the price in Vienna is equivalent to about 38 crowns, in Budapest to 31 crowns, Dresden 30 crowns, and in Warsaw to 34.50 crowns (1 crown equals \$0.0420 in U. S. currency at present rate of exchange - April, 1936).

"Official statistics indicate that cement was imported into Cuba during 1934 in the amount of 2,695,346 kilos ... sales of American cement must be made in the face of severe competition from European producers, chiefly Belgian and German, who not only quote low prices but are inclined to offer cement to users and dealers under consignment or other conditions that American manufacturers would not care to duplicate. Cuban made cement is quoted at \$2.75 per barrel.

"The creation of a Belgian cement cartel (The Association Generale des Fabricants Belges de Ciment Portland Artificiel) on July 10, 1935, has undoubtedly improved the conditions under which the industry is operating. Starting off with a membership composed of 25 cement producing companies or slightly more than four-fifths of the entire Belgian industry, the Association now boasts a membership of all Portland cement manufacturers in Belgium, with the exception of one firm - the Dufosse et Henry factory, at Cronfestu.... Sales of the firms affiliated with the cartel are operated through a distinct organism, termed the "Union Commerciale des Cimenteries." Since the creation of the cartel new statistical data are being compiled regarding sales. The markets are divided into two selling areas, designated as "Market A" and "Market B". Market "A" includes Belgium and neighbouring countries such as Holland, France and the Netherlands while market "B" groups all other foreign countries. During the 7 month period, June 1 - December 31, 1935, sales on these markets have been recorded at - "A" 971,218 metric tons, and "B" 263,411 tons. Cement prices on the Belgian market have recovered substantially

since the formation of the cartel, the price on December 31, 1934, being equal to 100, the average quotation for the domestic market on January 1, 1936, was 141.89 a rise of some 42 per cent. The lowest current price quoted to domestic dealers on large shipments (per barge of 240 tons) is 117.50 francs per ton in bulk, at destination During the last quarter of 1935 the tendency of resorting to barter transactions developed in the cement trade. Cement manufacturers were approached, namely, by American cotton growers, with a view to exchanging their products ...

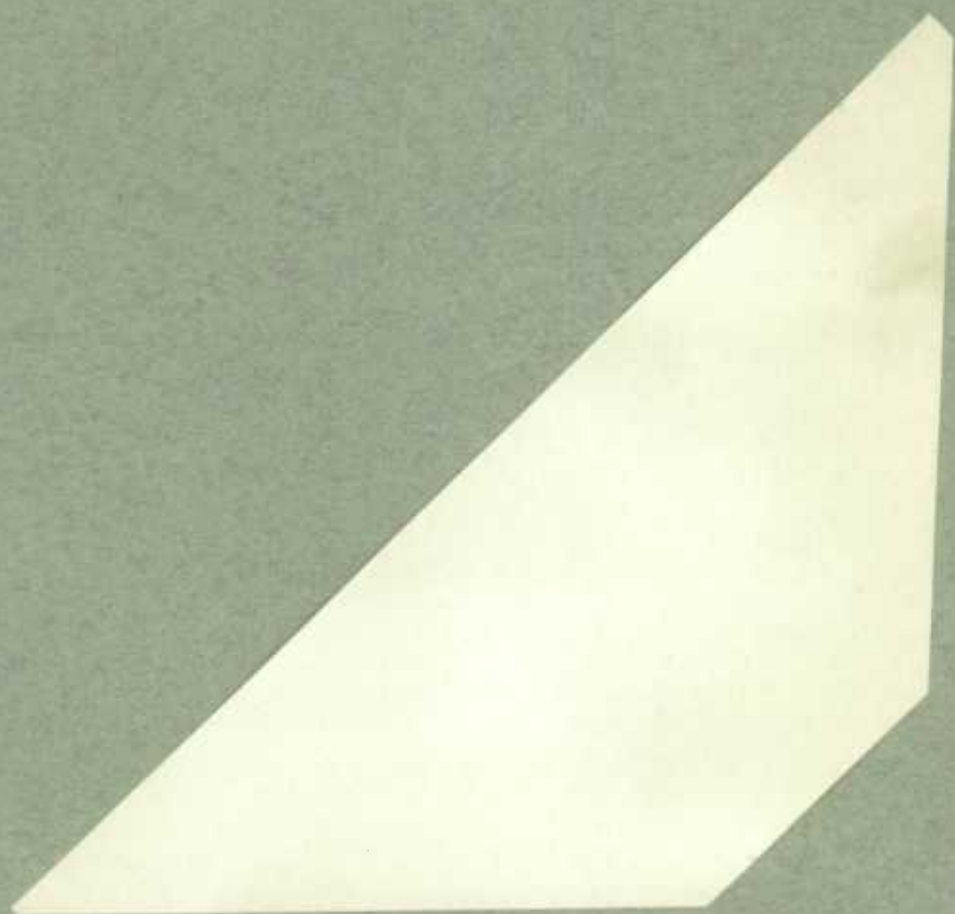
"A new cement company has been formed in Australia for the manufacture of white, colored and aluminous cement. It is claimed that ample supplies of suitable clays are available within 36 miles of Adelaide, and bauxite of a quality said to be well adapted for the purpose will be imported from Yugoslavia. The proposed plant will utilize the Lurgi cintering process (Siemens and Halske, Germany) and have an annual capacity of some 35,000 tons. The present capacity of the Australian Portland cement plants is estimated at 1,323,000 tons per year.

"South Africa has increased its output of cement to a sufficient extent to bring supply into normal relation with demand. The increased demand during 1935, brought about chiefly by the large program of shaft sinking and development of gold properties, etc., necessitated the importation of large supplies of cement during the year. Since this shortage of the local supply developed, 2 new cement factories have been built near Johannesburg; one at De Hoek, 104 miles from Cape-town, while another is under construction at Henneman in the Orange Free State."

Mr. R. T. Young, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Calcutta communicated at the close of 1935 that the first cement factory in Ceylon was to be erected shortly at Trincomalee. It was hoped to have the factory ready for operation before June, 1936, and to supply the bulk of the Government's requirements. At present cement is imported principally from Japan and the United Kingdom.

DIRECTORY OF CANADIAN PORTLAND CEMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANIES, 1935.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Head Office Address</u>	<u>Location of Plant</u>
<u>QUEBEC</u> -		
Canada Cement Co. Ltd.	Box 290, Station B, Montreal	Hull and Montreal East
National Cement Co. Ltd.	Box 310, Station B, Montreal	Montreal East
<u>ONTARIO</u> -		
Canada Cement Co. Ltd.	Box 290, Station B, Montreal, P.Q.	Belleville, Lakefield and Port Colborne.
St. Marys Cement Co. Ltd.	357 Bay St., Toronto	St. Marys
<u>MANITOBA</u> -		
Canada Cement Co. Ltd.	Box 290, Station B, Montreal, P.Q.	Fort Whyte and Steep Rock
<u>ALBERTA</u> -		
Canada Cement Co. Ltd.	Box 290, Station B, Montreal, P.Q.	Exshaw.
<u>BRITISH COLUMBIA</u> -		
British Columbia Cement Co. Ltd.	Box 10, Victoria	Bamberton and Tod Inlet.
Coast Cement Co. Ltd.	Granville Island, Vancouver	Granville Island.



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