

In former years shipments of the manufactured product went to Australia and New Zealand but this trade was lost in 1932 owing to adverse exchange. The English market for gypsum products is, however, opening up. The company report that as great a number of men as possible were employed.

ONTARIO -- At Caledonia, the Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Ltd., conducted continuous underground and milling operations throughout 1932, shipments of both crude and calcined gypsum being made. Mining and milling operations were also conducted by the same company at Lythmore. Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine manufacture an extensive line of gypsum products some of which are: hardwall plaster, wood fibre plaster, coloured finishing plaster, beam and column fireproofing, roof and partition tile, building insulation and stucco.

The Canadian Gypsum Co. Ltd., carried on mining and milling operations at Hagersville during the twelve months of 1932. Crude gypsum shipments were made and calcined gypsum utilized for the manufacture of various gypsum products.

MANITOBA -- Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Ltd., report both quarry and mill operations in Manitoba for the twelve months of 1932. The quarry of this company is located at Gypsumville and the mill at Winnipeg. Shipments of crude gypsum were made by the company and calcined gypsum utilized for the manufacture of tile, wall board, etc.

Western Gypsum Products Ltd. carried on both surface and underground operations at Amaranth. Crude lump and crushed gypsum was shipped and calcined gypsum consumed for the manufacture of wall board.

BRITISH COLUMBIA - At Falkland, the Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Ltd., operated throughout 1932. Crude gypsum was quarried and shipped; the company also employed calcined gypsum in the manufacture of gypsum products. No shipments of gypsum or gypsite were reported from the Clinton Mining Division; gypsum mining operations were previously recorded in this district.

A bulletin on the gypsum industry issued by the United States Bureau of Mines contains the following information:

"New building construction of all kinds was at unprecedentedly low levels during 1932 and the total demand for gypsum products declined. There were practically no developments of major importance in the domestic gypsum products industry during the year. Most producers limited their efforts to retaining the present markets for standard gypsum products and only a few new products were reported, some of which were: a regular gypsum wall board, one side of which is covered with aluminium foil and is used for heat insulation; a wood veneered wall board and a lithographed wall board, the latter resembling wood grain. Another product introduced in the United States during the year which may play an important role in lowering the costs of certain types of construction is a wall board for exterior use.

According to Trade Notices, the International Gypsum Co. Ltd. was incorporated in St. Johns, Newfoundland, during the latter part of the year. Plans have been formulated for mining and crushing crude gypsum which will be exported to plaster mills on the Atlantic coast.

H. W. Paul in "Contract Record and Engineering Review" states that gypsum as a roof deck material has been in use for a decade and a half and in that time has so well established itself because of fundamental advantages peculiar to gypsum that

there are now more than 100,000,000 square feet of gypsum roof in use. There are the general types of gypsum roof, poured and pre-cast. The poured deck typically consists of gypsum slab reinforced with an electrically welded, galvanized steel fabric supported on sub-purlins. Gypsum fibre concrete is the most widely used material for pouring the slab. It consists of gypsum stucco and water and not to exceed 12½ lb. of fibre (usually wood planer shavings) to 87½ lb. of calcined gypsum. A slab of this character weighs only 55 lb. to the cubic foot. The other type of roof, made of precast gypsum units, provides virtually the same characteristics in a roof deck as a poured slab and has some construction advantages that make it better suited to certain types of work. Standard precast units are 12 x 30 inches. However, larger units that accommodate a greater purlin span are available. Gypsum derives its popularity as a roof deck material from three basic advantages; light weight, which means a saving in supporting steel; fire proofness, and insulation value.

PRODUCTION IN CANADA, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GYPSUM, 1932.

	<u>Quantity</u> Tons	<u>Value</u> \$
<u>SHIPMENTS BY GRADES -</u>		
Crude(1) - Lump or mine-run	98,672	114,504
Crushed	268,645	314,336
Fine ground	1,826	10,459
Calcined gypsum (2)	69,486	641,080
TOTAL	438,629	1,080,379
<u>SHIPMENTS BY PROVINCES -</u>		
Nova Scotia	341,508	398,861
New Brunswick	38,019	297,520
Ontario	35,655	186,175
Manitoba	12,719	113,739
British Columbia	10,728	84,084
TOTAL	438,629	1,080,379
Total gypsum mined and quarried	439,695	...
Total gypsum calcined	80,755	...
<u>IMPORTS -</u>		
Gypsum crude (sulphate of lime)	55	1,381
Plaster of Paris, or gypsum ground, not calcined	171	3,434
Plaster of Paris or gypsum calcined and prepared wall plaster	1,384	31,165
TOTAL	1,610	35,980
<u>EXPORTS -</u>		
Gypsum or plaster, crude	372,314	470,247
Plaster of Paris, ground, and prepared wall plaster	799	13,979
TOTAL	373,113	484,226

(1) Includes some anhydrite quarried in Nova Scotia.

(2) Does not include gypsum calcined in manufacturers plants at Montreal and Calgary.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE GYPSUM MINING INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1931 and 1932.

	<u>1931</u>	<u>1932</u>
Number of firms	15	15
Capital employed	7,941,082	8,054,148
Number of employees - On salary	64	46
On wages	612	432
Total	676	478
Salaries and wages - Salaries	\$ 131,887	90,418
Wages	\$ 524,703	278,066
Total	\$ 656,590	368,484
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$ 188,524	122,926
Selling value of products	\$ 2,111,517	1,080,379

FUEL AND ELECTRICITY USED IN THE GYPSUM MINING INDUSTRY, 1931 and 1932.

	Unit of measure	1931		1932	
		Quantity	Cost at works	Quantity	Cost at works
Coal, bituminous - Imported.....	short ton	2,507	20,524	1,080	6,225
Canadian	short ton	8,874	50,522	4,341	22,115
Coal, lignite - Canadian	short ton	450	4,060	357	2,678
Coke	short ton	347	3,812	287	2,600
Gasoline	Imp. gal.	146,820	33,419	58,152	13,931
Kerosene	Imp. gal.	3,610	736	542	121
Fuel oil and diesel oil	Imp. gal.	244,291	17,275	189,405	10,110
Wood	cords	4	24	27	162
Gas, natural	M cu.ft.	6,210	2,567	4,084	1,674
Electricity purchased.....	K.W.H.	3,760,429	55,585	4,012,565	63,310
TOTAL			188,524		122,926

WORLD PRODUCTION OF GYPSUM, 1929, 1930 and 1931.

(Taken from the report by the Imperial Institute "The Mineral Industry of the British Empire and Foreign Countries")
(Long tons)

Producing country	1929	1930	1931
<u>BRITISH EMPIRE</u>			
United Kingdom	967,491	838,208	754,895
Union of South Africa	16,973	16,828	14,613
Canada	1,094,400	982,186	788,286
Cyprus	(e)12,556	12,000	15,300
Palestine	1,475	1,635	483
India	52,726	56,316	53,632
Australia	124,515	(c)45,276	(c) 26,167
TOTAL	2,270,000	(c) 1,950,000	(c)1,650,000
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u>			
Austria (d)	42,000	36,760	(a)
Estonia	9,835	1,932	7,727
France	2,529,420	3,015,323	(a)
Germany			
Bavaria	59,241	41,114	26,737
Prussia (alabaster)	396	287	122

WORLD PRODUCTION OF GYPSUM, 1929, 1930 and 1931. concluded.

(Taken from the report by the Imperial Institute "The Mineral Industry of the British Empire and Foreign Countries")
(Long tons)

	1929	1930	1931
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u> concluded			
Greece	1,343	(a)
Italy (including alabaster)	658,678	674,703	576,592
Jugoslavia (Serbia only)	1,585	1,440	(a)
Latvia (exports)	26,629	36,077	32,014
Luxemburg	7,092	10,451	9,117
Roumania (b)	75,414	50,442	(a)
Spain (b)	960,250	1,557,380	(a)
Sweden	120	133	(a)
Algeria (including alabaster)	105,300	164,100	(a)
Belgian Congo	1,000
Egypt (estimated)	130,000	130,000	130,000
Tunis	19,231	(a)	(a)
United States	4,478,689	3,099,458	2,284,837
Cuba	25,000	26,800	(a)
Argentina	36,051	48,667	(a)
Chile	15,190	16,907	12,965
Peru	19,830	(a)	(a)
China	50,700	61,100	70,400
New Caledonia	7,004	3,082	(a)
TOTAL	(f) 9,200,000	(f) 9,000,000	(a)
WORLD'S TOTAL	(f) 11,500,000	(f) 11,000,000	(a)

NOTE - 404,068 long tons of gypsum were recorded as produced in Russia during year ended September, 1928 - later figures are not available.

(a) Information not available.

(b) Converted from cubic metres at the rate of 1 cubic metre = 2 long tons.

(c) Excluding production of Victoria, which is not available, but amounted to 13,195 long tons during 1929.

(d) Estimated by Bundesministerium fur Handel und Verkehr.

(e) Exports.

(f) Excluding the production of Russia.

Data for 1932 not yet available.

The statistics as thus given for Canada cover the primary production of gypsum; these include data for gypsum quarries and for calcining and plaster works when operated in connection with the quarries. In addition there are the secondary or manufacturing plants which include the works making wallboard, blocks, tile, etc.; some of these works purchase crude gypsum from the primary producers and calcine it before using it to manufacture the gypsum products.

In 1932 there were 8 manufacturing plants as follows: a plant at Montreal, P.Q., brought crude gypsum from Nova Scotia, calcined it, and produced gypsum wallboard and wall plasters. At Caledonia, Ontario, another manufacturing works purchased calcined gypsum and made gypsum blocks, wallboard, tile, acoustical plasters and insulex. Gypsum wall plasters were manufactured at Hagersville, Ontario, by the Canadian Gypsum Co. Ltd., who, during 1932, erected a new plant at Hillsborough, New Brunswick. At Winnipeg, 2 plants utilized calcined gypsum, obtained from the primary



1010670420

producers in that province, in the manufacture of wallboard and tile; Keene's cement, a hard finish plaster, also was made in one of these works.

At Calgary, Alberta, gypsum wall plasters and tile were manufactured from crude rock obtained from quarries in British Columbia or Manitoba and at Port Mann, B.C., a plant using calcined gypsum obtained from the Falkland quarries, produced gypsum blocks, wall board, tile and dry insulex.

These 8 establishments employed a capital of \$2,246,738 and provided employment for an average of 232 employees with salaries and wages amounting to \$173,995. The value of products made during the year was reported at \$1,222,004.

DIRECTORY

OPERATORS IN THE CANADIAN GYPSUM MINING INDUSTRY, 1932.

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Head Office Address</u>	<u>Location of mine or quarry</u>
<u>NOVA SCOTIA -</u>		
Atlantic Gypsum Products Co.	40 Central St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.	Cheticamp and Walton
Canadian Gypsum Co. Ltd.	1221 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	Wentworth
Connecticut Adamant Plaster Co.	10 River St., New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.	Cheverie
North American Gypsum Co.	96 Curtis Ave., Rutland, Vt., U.S.A.	Baddeck Bay
Nova Scotia Coal & Gypsum Co. Ltd.	Box 13, Mabou, N.S.	Mabou Harbour
Windsor Gypsum Co.	Box 727, Newburgh, N.Y., U.S.A.	Newport Station
Windsor Plaster Co.	O'Brien St., Windsor, N.S.	Newport and Brooklyn
<u>NEW BRUNSWICK -</u>		
Canadian Gypsum Co. Ltd.	1221 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	Hillsborough
Fraser, Donald	Plaster Rock, N.B.	Plaster Rock
Thompson, F. M.	Hillsborough, N.B.	Petitcodiac
<u>ONTARIO -</u>		
Canadian Gypsum Co. Ltd.	1221 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	Hagersville
Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine, Canada, Ltd.	Paris, Ont.	Lythmore and Caledonia
<u>MANITOBA -</u>		
Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine, Canada, Ltd.	Paris, Ont.	Gypsumville
Western Gypsum Products Ltd.	505 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.	Amaranth
<u>BRITISH COLUMBIA -</u>		
Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine, Canada, Ltd.	Paris, Ont.	Falkland