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CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

MINING, METALLURGICAL & CHEMICAL BRANCH

THE

GYPSUM INDUSTRY

IN

CANADA

1936

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS MINING, METALLURGIGAL 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.

THE GYPSUM INDUSTRY, 1936.

PART 1 - PRIMARY PRODUCTION - THE GYPSUM MINING AND QUARRYING INDUSTRY.

According to finally revised figures Canadian gypsum production totalled 833,822 short tons valued at \$1,278,971 in 1936 as compared with 541,864 short tons worth \$932,203 in 1935, or an increase of 53.9 per cent in quantity and 37.2 per cent in value. Shipments during 1936 were the largest in both tonnage and value since 1931 and distinctly reflect the encouraging uptrend in consumption of industrial minerals for manufacturing and other purposes.

Increases in the value of production, for the second consecutive year, were realized in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, the five gypsum producing provinces. Of the entire 1936 output the tonnage and value of that originating in Nova Scotia comprised 87.4 per cent and 63.2 per cent, respectively. Production as computed for the year under review comprised 757,692 short tons of crude mineral and 76,130 short tons of calcine or plaster of Paris; of the crude material shipped, 709,326 tons were in the crushed state.

In 1936 the number of firms reporting production numbered 9 and the gypsum quarries and mines in operation totalled 14. Some of the Canadian gypsum mining companies confine their operations in the Dominion to the production and shipment of crude gypsum or anhydrite, while others, in addition to marketing various grades of crude gypsum, produce a calcine for sale or for consumption in their own gypsum products plants.

Employees engaged in the mining or quarrying of crude gypsum, together with those engaged in milling or calcining operations conducted at the Canadian gypsum mines and quarries totalled 514 in 1936; salaries and wages distributed to these employees during the year amounted to \$440,297. The cost of fuel and electricity consumed by the industry totalled \$140,678 and explosives and other process supplies used were evaluated at \$78,191.

Gypsum is exported from Canada almost entirely in the crude state, the shipments of the mineral in this form to other countries during 1936 totalling 650,377 short tons valued at \$756,010 as compared with an export of plaster of Paris and wall plaster of but 767 short tons worth \$19,280. Exports of crude gypsum experienced a pronounced increase over 1935, the percentage increase in tonnage and value being, respectively, 48.0 and 48.7. Of the total tonnage exported in 1936 the United Kingdom took 104,925 short tons while the balance of 545,452 short tons went to the United States. It is interesting to note the relatively rapid increase in exports of crude gypsum to the United Kingdom during recent years for such exports of the mineral in the crude state were reported

'nil' in both 1931 and 1932 whereas in 1934 exports to the United Kingdom were recorded at 31,895 short tons and 65,024 short tons in 1935.

During 1936 a new company, the Victoria Gypsum Company, commenced commercial shipments of crude gypsum from its property located near Little Narrows, Victoria county, Nova Scotia; the new and modern plant erected by this company is reported to have a capacity of from 200 to 400 tons per hour of 2-inch crushed gypsum. The year was also featured by the purchase of the Walton, Aspy Bay and Cheticamp quarries in Nova Scotia by the National Gypsum Company of Buffalo; these properties were formerly operated by the Atlantic Gypsum Products Corp. Ltd., of Boston. In the west it was reported that the Summit Lime Works had installed a calcining plant for the production of hardwall plaster from crude gypsum quarried in British Columbia.

A report issued by the Bureau of Mines, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, describes the materials produced by the Canadian gypsum industry (mining and milling) as hydrous calcium sulphate commonly known as gypsum, the partly dehydrated material known as plaster of Paris or wall plaster, and the anhydrous calcium sulphate known as anhydrite. Gypsum is marketed in the crude lump form, ground as "land plaster" and "terra alba", or ground and calcined as plaster of Paris and wall plaster. Calcined gypsum is largely employed in the manufacture of insulating material, wallboard and various other construction materials, while anhydrite is employed chiefly as a fertilizer for the peanut crop in the South Atlantic States.

GENERAL NOTES

CHINA - Gypsum is produced on a very small scale in a number of different sections of China but the principal source of supply is in Hupeh province which, according to available rough estimates, accounts for around 80 per cent of the total production which in recent years has been calculated at somewhere in the neighbourhood of 65,000 metric tons per annum. During 1934 and 1935, the first two years in which imports of gypsum have been shown separately in the trade returns, imports were recorded as follows:-

	1 9 3 4		1 9 3 5	
	Quintals	Gold units	Quintals	Gold units
Total Imports	35,873 31, 080	31,643 23,074	108,691 108,317	88,622 87,480

Inquiries undertaken last year on behalf of Shanghai importers wishing quotations on Canadian gypsum to be used in the local cement industry revealed that Canadian prices were decidedly non-competitive with domestic gypsum owing to the handicap of freight charges.

As well as importing, China also exports gypsum to a number of neighbouring Asiatic markets, the total exports during 1934 and 1935 being as follows:-

	1 9	3 4	1 9	3 5
	Quintals	Yuan \$	Quintals	Yuan \$
Total Exports	19,019	66,067	15,188	56,849

Note - Information re China supplied by Mr. H. A. Scott, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Shanghai.

MEXICO - "The deposit on San Marcos Island, Gulf of California, is the only one producing gypsum in the Guaymas Consular district. The 1936 exports aggregated 60,736 tons, an increase over 1935 exports of 53,653 tons. The crude gypsum exports in 1936 and 1935 were received by the following countries, with the United States far in the lead with 35,420 long tons in 1936 and 36,265 tons in 1935; China, none in 1936 but 7,823 tons in 1935; Darien, Manchukao, 5,080 tons and 9,554 tons; Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico, none in 1936 but 11 tons in 1935; and in 1936 only: Kobe, Japan, 1,020 tons; Chosen, 12,050 tons; Tonkin, French Indo-China, 7,116 tons; and Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, 50 tons." (United States Bureau of Mines - U. S. Vice Constl A. F. Yepis.

UNITED KINGDOM - The use of anhydrite in England for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, ammonium sulphate and special plasters is rapidly increasing. Canada is fortunate in having extensive deposits of this material favourably situated for commercial exploitation. When conditions are favourable, Canadian anhydrite may be used for the manufacture of special plasters similar to the material now being marketed in England. Extensive research work is now being carried on in the United States with a view to determining whether anhydrite can be partly if not wholly substituted for gypsum as a retarder in cement. (Bureau of Mines, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa).

ITALY - The alabaster of best quality comes from the Venelle quarries and the Formia quarry, both in Pisa province. Being characterized by great homogeneity, free from veins, and translucent, it is very suitable for statuary. Alabaster is worked at Pisa and Florence but principally at Volterra, where there is an important school. It is used particularly for the manufacture of columns, vases, lamps, and statues, which requires the employment of about 400 artisans. Alabaster products are exported to nearly all countries, important quantities going to the United States, Australia, the Far East, and South America. One of the characteristics of this trade is that, according to an old custom, exporters of Volterra still travel to even the most distant countries to offer their products. (United States Bureau of Mines - Consular Clerk Atilio Spagnoli).

CYPRUS - A decrease was shown in the quantity of calcined gypsum exported during 1936 although there was a corresponding increase in the export of the raw material. The bulk of this came from the Licence area at Boghaz and from near Larnaca. Quarries were also worked near Limassol by the Tunnel Asbesto Cement Co. Ltd. with a view to making a trial shipment to England.

The industry, which in 1935 showed signs of expansion due to the superior quality of Cyprus gypsum, was severely affected by the high freight rates ruling during 1936, so that towards the end of the year the export trade was nearly at a standstill. The quarries situated in all districts of the island continued to be worked for local requirements, the demand being on the increase as a result of activity in the building trade, but until freight rates return to a more normal level no material improvement in the export trade can be looked for. (Annual report of Inspector of Mines, Cyprus) - (Henri Turcot, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Cairo).

Table 1 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE GYPSUM MINING INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1934 - 1936.

Table 1 - PRINCIPAL A		Nova Scotia	New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia	TOTAL CANADA
Number of firms	. 1934 1935 1936	5 4 7	4(x) 3(x) 3(x)	8 6 9
Capital employed	. 1934\$ 1935\$ 1936\$	2,935,703 3,129,545 5,095,747	4,416,859 2,607,569 3,858,907	7,352,562 5,737,114 8,954,654
Number of employees	- On salary - 1934 1935	16 20 32	23 34 32	39 54 64
	- On wages - 1934 1935	198 199 244	19 1 214 206	389 413 450
Salaries and wages -	Salaries 1934\$ 1935\$	28,906 33,560 35,665	30,628 5 9 ,7 9 0 5 3 ,121	59,534 93,350 88,786
	Wages - 1934\$ 1935\$	136,733 130,347 191,184	128,464 143,310 160,327	265,197 273,657 351,511
Fuel and electricity	- cost - 1934\$ 1935\$ 1936\$	44,450 45,184 54,081	74,130 76,430 86,597	118,560 121,614 140,678
Value of process supp		04,002	30,00	240,010
	1934\$ 1935\$ 1936\$	23,973 3 8, 7 6 3	(Data not available 41,440 39,428	65,413 78,191
Selling value of prod	ducts (gross) - 1934\$ 1935\$	488,044 523,216 808,294	375,732 408,987 470,677	863,776 932,203 1,278,971

⁽x) Includes 1 company also operating in Nova Scotia.

Table 2 - FUEL AND ELECTRICITY USED IN THE GYPSUM MINING INDUSTRY, 1936, WITH TOTALS FOR 1935.

			New Brunsw	rick,			
			Ontario	,			
	Nova S	cotia	Manitob	a,	CANA	DA	
Unit of _			British Co	lumbia			
measure		Cost at		Cost at		Cost at	
	Quantity	works	Quantity	works	Quantity	works	
		\$		\$		\$	
Coal - Bituminous - imported ton	000	0 0 0	843	5,551	843	5,551	
Bituminous - Canadian ton	1,408	9,553	3,717	19,571	5,125	29,124	
Lignite ton	000	0 0 0	305	1,650	305	1,650	
Coke ton	9 8 0	0 9 0	207	1,940	207	1,940	
Gasoline	93,704	23,362	7,190	1,572	100,894	24,934	
KeroseneImp.gal.	739	158	000	000	739	158	
Fuel and diesel oilImp.gal.	41,758	4,172	64,877	3,031	106,635	7,203	
Wood cord	000	000	1,454	5,861	1,454	5,861	
Gas - Manufactured cu.ft.	000	000	000	000	000	0 6 9	
Natural	000		21,311	8,530	21,311	8,530	
Other fuel xxx	0 9 0	0 0 0	000	000	000	000	
Electricity purchased K.W.H.	813,480	16,836	3,327,585	38,891	4,141,065	55,727	
TOTAL - 1936 \$	000	54,081	۵۵٥	86,597	000	140,678	ý
TOTAL - 1935 \$	000	45,184	000	76,430	•••	121,614	
Electricity generated for own							
use Ta							
1936 K.W.H.	274,902		725,424	0 0 0	1,000,326		
1935 К. W. Н.	397.792	0 • •	96,865		494,657		
	,	0 0	,		202,001		

NOTE - 1 ton = 2,000 pounds.

Table 3 - NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS ON PAYROLL OR TIME RECORD ON THE 15th OF EACH MONTH OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DATE, 1934, 1935 and 1936.

	193	3 4	193	5 5	19	3 6
Month	MINE	MILL	MINE	MILL	MINE	MILL
January	110	92	51	125	116	92
February	78	124	37	145	71	104
March	110	154	56	159	70	139
April	116	134	140	223	194	146
May	270	153	267	205	239	191
June	318	180	262	201	333	218
July	353	150	324	237	399	232
August	358	181	343	218	392	219
September	388	184	369	201	356	224
October	326	147	382	199	348	229
November	245	149	275	191	368	217
December	213	112	185	155	256	194

Table 4 - NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN MONTH OF HIGHEST EMPLOYMENT DURING 1935 and

NITME				
TAOMIT	BER	Hours worked	NUMI	BER
1935	1936	per week	1935	1936
81	154	51 - 53	24	14
10	9	54	33	7
35	46	55	35	30
12	20	56 - 59	19	55
257	356	60	82	201
19	10	60 plus	12	0 0 0
	81 10 35 12 257	81 154 10 9 35 46 12 20 257 356	81 154 51 - 53	81 154 51 - 53 24 10 9 54 33 35 46 55 35 12 20 56 - 59 19 257 356 60 82

Table 5 - POWER EQUIPMENT INST	ALLATION, 1936.	
	Ordinarily in use	In reserve or idle
	Total h.p.	Total h.p.
Description	No. of (manufacturers	No. of (manufacturers
	(noting)	unita motina)

D	escription	No. of units	(manufacturers* rating)	No. of units	(manufacturers' rating)
2	Steam engines and steam turbines Diesel engines	10	953 525	6	338
	. Gasoline, gas and oil engines, other than diesel engines . Hydraulic turbines or water	51	2,774	6	316
	wheels	184	5,745	60	2,107
	TOTAL - (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5a)	248	9,997	72	2,761
	(b) Operated by power generated by the establishment	39	989	2	85
В	oilers	8	905	4	240

Table 6 - PRODUCTION IN CANADA, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GYPSUM, 1935 and 1936.

Table 0 - Fabbootion in Onnaba, intotals a	1935		1 9	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	\$	Tons	\$
SHIPMENTS BY GRADES -				
Crude (1) - Lump or mine run	38,403	54,122	47,628	58,954
Crushed	437,699	488,186	709,326	794,002
Fine ground		2,893	738	4,108
Calcined gypsum (2)	65,393	387,002	76,130	421,907
TOTAL		932,203	833,822	1,278,971
SHIPMENTS BY PROVINCES -				
Nova Scotia	454,703	523,216	729,019	808,294
New Brunswick		105,960	38,470	123,560
Ontario	38,247	164,807	40,191	182,783
Manitoba	10,500	85,885	12,064	87,076
British Columbia	7,618	52,335	14,078	77,258
TOTAL	541,864	932,203	833,822	1,278,971
Total gypsum mined and quarried (1)	562,471	304	841,116	
Total gypsum calcined (2)	82,569	000	95,655	000
IMPORTS -				
Gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime)	17	196	4	150
Gypsum, ground, not calcined		7,846	340	9,548
Plaster of Paris or gypsum, calcined, and				
prepared wall plaster		27,676	813	19,661
TOTAL		35,718	1,157	29,359
EXPORTS -				
Gypsum or plaster, crude	439,341	508,338	650,377	756,010
Plaster of Paris, ground, and prepared				
wall plaster	717	38,074	752	19,280
TOTAL		546,412	651,129	775,290

(1) Includes some anhydrite quarried in Nova Scotia.

Table 7 - PRODUCTION IN CANADA, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GYPSUM, January 1 to June 30, 1936 and 1937.

1 9	1936		3 7
Tons	\$	Tons	\$
26,798	30,075	32,409	39,326
204,069	221,247	302,260	319,515
385	2,593	370	2,539
34,057	208,942	42,159	286,870
	462,857	377,198	648,250
	000	385,727	900
4	135	54	575
169	5,336	1.53	5,382
339	8,737	685	14,362
0.00	14,208	0.00	20,319
SERVICE CONTRACTOR CON			
108 618	122.829	225.012	254,417
100,010	I had gone	220,012	10 x 9 23.1
286	7.080	639	15,362
			269,779
	Tons 26,798 204,069 385 34,057 265,309 302,514 4 169 339	26,798 30,075 204,069 221,247 385 2,593 34,057 208,942 265,309 462,857 302,514 4 135 169 5,336 339 8,737 14,208 108,618 122,829 286 7,080	Tons \$ Tons 26,798 30,075 32,409 204,069 221,247 302,260 385 2;593 370 34,057 208,942 42,159 265,309 462,857 377,198 2)302,514 385,727 4 135 54 169 5,336 153 339 8,737 685 14,208 108,618 122,829 225,012 286 7,080 639

⁽²⁾ Does not include gypsum calcined in manufacturing plants located in Montreal and Calgary.

Table 8 - PRODUCTION (SALES) OF CRUDE AND CALCINED GYPSUM IN CANADA, 1926 - 1936.

Year Tons	Value \$	Year	Tons	Value \$			
1926 883,728 1927 1,063,117 1928 1,246,368 1929 1,211,689	2,770,813 3,251,015 3,743,648 3,345,696	1932 1933 1934 1935	438,629 582,786 461,237 541,864	1,080,3 79 675,822 863,776 932,203			
1930 1,070,968 1931 863,752	2,818,788 2,111,517	1936	833,822	1,278,971			
Table 9 - CONSUMPTION	OF GYPSUM IN CANAD	IAN CEMENT INDUS	TRY, 1930 - 1	936。			
Year	Tons	Year		Tons			
1930	74,227 56,677 27,537 13,319	1934	300000	19,172 21,611 25,447			
Table 10 - WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GYPSUM, 1933 - 1935(d). (Taken from the Imperial Institute's publication "The Mineral Industry of the British Empire and Foreign Countries") (Long tons)							
Producing country		1933	1934	1935			
BRITISH EMPIRE	<u> </u>						
United Kingdom Union of South Africa Canada	000000000000000	11,622	961,581 22,929 440,442	981,913 21,249 502,206			
Cyprus (estimated) Palestine		14,000 2,561	14,000	16,000 4,471			
India		60,572	46,757 8 9 ,654	45,318 118,136 1,689,000			
FOREIGN COUNTR		2,200,000	2,0,0,000	2,000,000			
Austria	990000000000000000		33,000	38,000			
France	000000000000000000	1,626,253	4,828	6,139 (a)			
Greece (b) Italy (including alabas Latvia (exports)	ter)	7,070 525,395	851,000 9,050 451,729 80,524	952,000 9,754 463,706 97,372			
Luxemburg Roumania (b) Spain (c)		12,643 56,192	10,520 46,430 1,042,135	29,008 (a) (a)			
Sweden			119	167			

FOREIGN COUNTRIES (concluded)

Yugoslavia	927	(a)	(a)
Algeria	82,083	80,026	54,476
Egypt (estimated)	130,000	130,000	130,000
Tunis (estimated)	25,000	25,000	25,000
Mexico	(a)	(a)	59,944
United States	1,192,136	1,371,580	1,729,900
Argentina	34,255	43,445	48,987
Brazil (estimated)	2,000	2,000	2,000
Chile	14,964	10,729	(a)
Peru	6,889	8,018	8,913
China	63,009	66,650	(a)
New Caledonia	11,380	13,400	(a)
Japan	(a)	(a)	5,544
TOTAL (/)	5,570,000	5,740,000	(a)
WORLD'S TOTAL(≠)	7,010,000	7,320,000	(a)

(/) Gypsum is also produced in Poland, Switzerland, U.S.S.R. (Russia), French Morocco, and Cuba.

(a) Information not available.

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

(c) Including 364,768 cu. metres of gypsum converted as per (b) for 1934.

(d) Complete data for 1936 not yet available.

NOTE - Production of gypsum in the Union of South Africa during 1936 totalled 35,232 short tons valued at £28,161.

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LIST OF OPERATORS IN	CANADIAN GYPSUM MINING INDUSTRY -	<u>1936</u> .
Name of Firm	Head Office Address	Quarry Location
NOVA SCOTIA -		
National Gypsum Co.	192 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	Aspy Bay, Cheti- camp and Walton
Canadian Gypsum Co. Ltd.	1221 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	Wentworth
The Connecticut Adamant Plaster Co:	10 River St., New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.	Cheverie
The Nova Scotia Coal & Gypsum Co. Ltd. (x)	Box 13, Mabou	Mabou Harbour
North American Gypsum Co.	96 Curtis Ave., Rutland, Vt., U.S.A.	Baddeck Bay
Windsor Gypsum Co. (x)	Box 727, Newburgh, N.Y., U.S.A.	Newport Station
Windsor Plaster Co. Ltd. Victoria Gypsum Co. Ltd.	Windsor Little Narrows	Brooklyn, Hants Co. Little Narrows
NEW BRUNSWICK -		
Canadian Gypsum Co. Ltd.	1221 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	Hillsborough
ONTARIO -		
Canadian Gypsum Co. Ltd. Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine,		Hagersville
Canada, Ltd.	Paris	Caledonia

LIST OF OPERATORS IN CANADIAN GYPSUM MINING INDUSTRY - 1936 (concluded)

Name of Firm	Head Office Address	Quarry Location
MANITOBA - Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Ltd. Western Gypsum Products Ltd.	Paris, Ontario 503 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg	Gypsumville Amaranth
BRITISH COLUMBIA - Cypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Ltd.	Paris, Ontario	Falkland
(x) Active, but not producing.		
1. PRIMARY PRODUCTION - THE GYPSUI Mr. R. J.	M MINING AND QUARRYING INDUSTRY McDowall, Mining Statistician.	- Prepared by

11. SECONDARY PRODUCTION - THE GYPSUM PRODUCTS INDUSTRY, 1936.

Four companies operating 9 separate factories manufactured gypsum products in Canada during 1936. Their output was valued at \$1,970,822 in 1936 compared with \$1,418,793 in 1935 and was made up of gypsum wallboard, tile, hardwall plaster, acoustical plaster, etc.

The average number of employees in 1936 was 217 to whom \$219,495 were paid in salaries and wages. Capital employed was reported at \$2,766,619. Fuel and electricity cost \$77,415 and the material used in manufacturing processes cost \$796,799.

Table 11 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE GYPSUM PRODUCTS INDUSTRY, 1935 and 1936.

		1935	1936
*			
Number of establishments	0.0	8	9
Capital employed	\$	2,685,222	2,766,619
Number of employees		173	217
Salaries and wages		136,297	219,495
Cost of fuel and electricity		60,968	77,415
Cost of materials at works		581,945	798,799
Selling value of products at works	\$	1,418,793	1,970,822

Table 12 - MATERIALS	USED IN	THE GYPSU	M PRODUCTS	INDUSTRY.	1935 ar	nd 1936.

		193	5	1 9	3 6
Materials	Unit of		Cost at		Cost at
	measure	Quantity	works	Quantity	works
			\$		\$
Crude gypsum	short ton	10,000	38,958	17,057	70,011
Plaster of Paris (calcined gypsum)	short ton	36,533	216,917	72,233	359,755
Hair	lb.	93,000	5,326	170,398	14,380
Paper	short ton	3,115	152,698	3,952	184,225
Starch or paste	lb.	200,500	15,894	324,000	25,934
All other materials	XXX	0 0 0	106,521	000	65,711
Containers	XXX	000	47,631	000	80,785
TOTAL	XXXX	0 0 0	581,945	000	798,799

Table 13 - OUTPUT OF THE GYPSUM PRODUCTS INDUSTRY, 1935 and 1936.

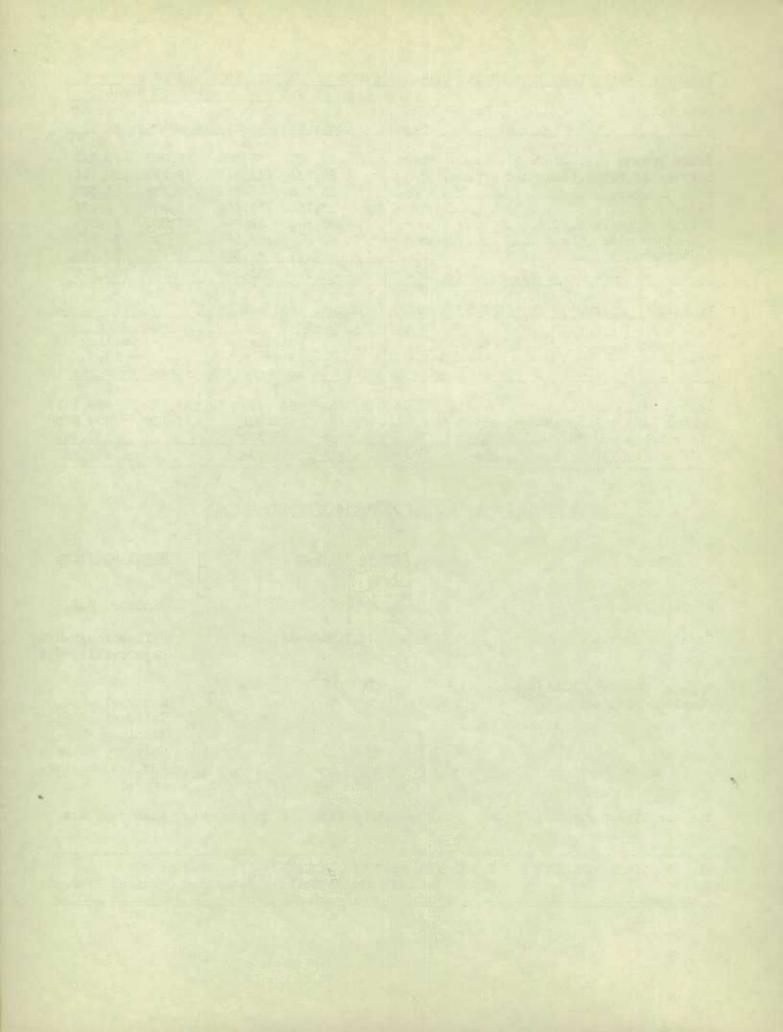
		1 9	5 5	1 9	3 6
	Unit of		Selling		Selling
Products	measure		value		value
		Quantity	at works	Quantity	at works
			\$		\$
Gypsum wallboard	sq.ft.	34,042,353	840,808	42,863,567	996,308
Gypsum hard wall plasters.	short ton	42,165	472,681	57,138	804,973
All other products	XXX	000	95,304	000	169,541
TOTAL	XXX	000	1,418,793	000	1,970,822

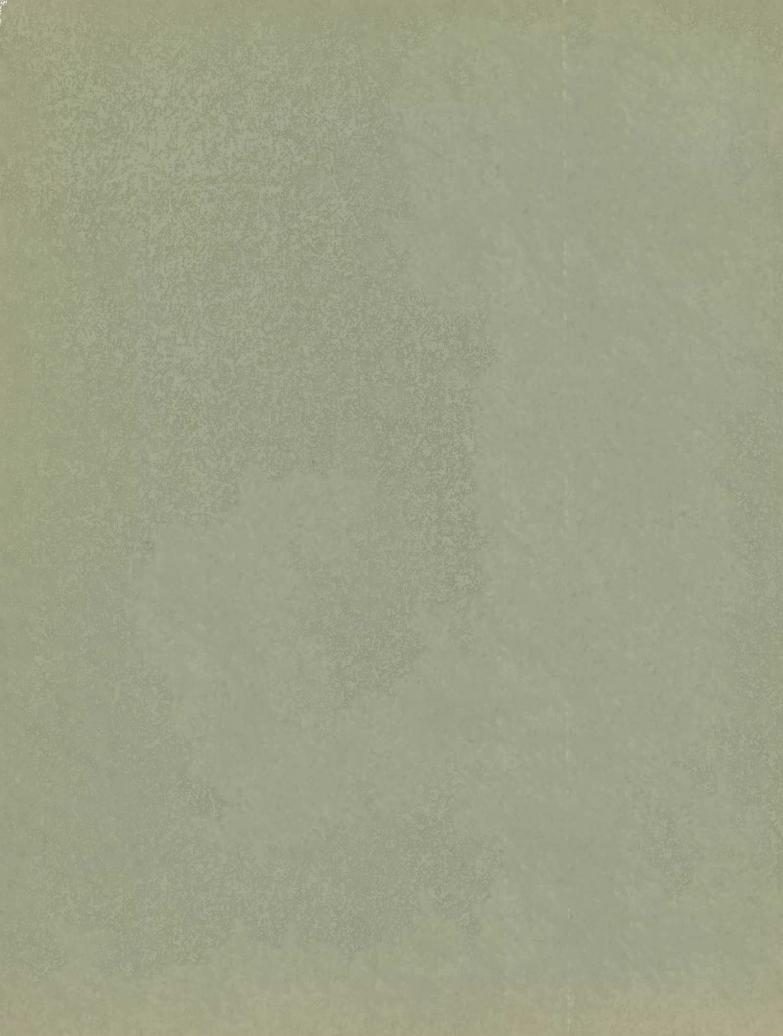
LIST OF FIRMS IN THE GYPSUM PRODUCTS INDUSTRY - 1936.

Name of Firm	Head Office Address	Plant Location
Windsor Plaster Co. Ltd.	Windsor, N.S.	Windsor, N.S.
Canadian Gypsum Co. Ltd.	1221 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.	Hillsborough, N.B. Hagersville, Ont.
Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Limited	Paris, Ont.	Montreal, P.Q. Caledonia, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Calgary, Alberta New Westminster, B.C.

Western Gypsum Products Ltd. 503 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. Winnipeg, Man.

^{11.} SECONDARY PRODUCTION - THE GYPSUM PRODUCTS INDUSTRY - Prepared by Mr. H. McLeod, Statistician - Metal and Chemical Products





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