

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

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THE GYPSUM INDUSTRY, 1939PART 1 - PRIMARY PRODUCTION - THE GYPSUM MINING AND QUARRYING INDUSTRY

Production (producers' sales and consumption) of gypsum in Canada during 1939 totalled 1,421,934 short tons valued at \$1,935,127 compared with 1,008,799 short tons at \$1,502,265 in 1938. The tonnage in both years represents various grades of crude gypsum and anhydrite shipped from quarries or mines together with the tonnage of calcined gypsum used in or shipped from quarry or "primary" plants. The quantity of the mineral produced in 1939 established an all-time high record in the history of the Canadian gypsum mining industry; the value, however, was exceeded annually during the years 1922-1931 inclusive.

Of the total output in the Dominion in 1939, Nova Scotia contributed 1,298,618 short tons valued at \$1,340,830; Ontario, 59,440 tons at \$260,792; New Brunswick, 29,765 tons at \$134,286; British Columbia, 18,150 tons at \$100,641 and Manitoba, 15,961 tons worth \$98,578. The total production of gypsum in Canada from 1874 to 1939, inclusive, totalled 28,253,403 short tons valued at \$60,105,497.

The quantity of crude gypsum mined in 1939 amounted to 1,488,778 short tons while the tonnage of anhydrite mined totalled 43,645 short tons. Crude gypsum calcined in primary or quarry plants totalled 138,163 short tons.

The following are the average prices per short ton recorded for total sales of various grades, including anhydrite, by the industry in 1939: Crude lump, \$1.21; crushed crude, \$1.01; ground crude, \$6.04; calcined (quarry) \$12.55.

In 1939 the number of firms reporting production was 10 and the gypsum quarries and mines in operation totalled 17. 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.

Capital employed by Canadian gypsum mining companies totalled \$6,806,907 in 1939; employees aggregated 714; salaries and wages paid amounted to \$692,158 and the total value of fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies used was recorded at \$239,319.

Gypsum is exported from Canada almost entirely in the crude form; during 1939 exports of crude grades totalled 1,260,231 tons valued at \$1,390,126 compared with 810,109 tons at \$932,742 in 1938. Of the 1939 exports, 1,191,389 tons were consigned to the United States and 62,665 to the United Kingdom. In addition to exports of crude gypsum in 1939, there were exported 1,339 tons of plaster of Paris and prepared wall plaster and 224 short tons of ground gypsum valued at \$1,342.

The Nova Scotia Department of Mines reported that the Canadian Gypsum Company Limited operating at Wentworth, Hants County, had its largest production in 1939. This Company opened a new quarry here with a face about 400 feet long and about 200 feet wide, with a height of about 60 to 70 feet. The Retreat quarry of the Company was opened by driving a tunnel south from the floor of the Fraser quarry through 500 feet of anhydrite and raising up through to the surface on a bed of soft white gypsum.

The Connecticut Adamant Plaster Company operates a quarry at Cheverie, Hants County. It is located about two miles from the shipping pier and has a face 18 feet high which has been opened for about 500 feet. The overburden which is not heavy is stripped by a gasoline shovel. The gypsum is quarried and shipped to New Haven, Conn.

In 1939, Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine (Canada) Limited commenced quarry operations on its property located at Baddeck Bay, Nova Scotia. This property was formerly owned and operated by the North American Gypsum Company. Diamond drilling was carried out in the fall of 1938 and during the winter months of 1939. In the spring, quarry operations were begun upon a large area of high-grade gypsum located directly north of the shipping pier at the head of Baddeck Bay.

National Gypsum (Canada) Limited continued operations in 1939 at their quarry located at Cheticamp, Inverness County, Nova Scotia. The quarry faces operated in 1938 were extended and the same method of breaking down the gypsum was continued. This consists of drilling six-inch holes the full height of the quarry face and blasting several of these large holes once each month. Due to a shortage of ships, brought about by the war, shipments of gypsum from this quarry were greatly curtailed.

The National Gypsum Co. also continued operations at Dingwall, Victoria County and at Walton, Hants County. At Dingwall, a new loading pier was completed and dredging operations carried out.

At Cheverie, Nova Scotia, Mr. Arthur Parsons operates a quarry upon a deposit of anhydrite exposed on the shore. Small quantities of anhydrite are quarried annually and shipped by steamer to Norfolk, Virginia, where it is used as a fertilizer and moisture retainer around peanut plants; an average of 10 men were employed at this quarry in 1939.

At Little Narrows, Victoria County, on the Bras d'Or Lakes, the Victoria Gypsum Company Limited carried on work in 1939. The quarry operations are conducted about 3,000 feet inland from the shipping pier and the maximum height of the gypsum is 20 feet.

The Windsor Plaster Company Limited opened a quarry located between Brooklyn and Newport, Nova Scotia. The mineral is a good quality of white gypsum and is transported to the plant in Windsor by trucks. All gypsum quarried by the Company is treated in its manufacturing plant and the products sold in the form of selenite hardwall, plaster of Paris, etc.

In 1854, Calvin Tompkins migrated from the State of New York and began the manufacture of the gypsum which is found in abundance and of excellent quality near Hillsborough, Albert County, New Brunswick. That was the beginning of the important industry which is now carried on here by the Canadian Gypsum Company Ltd. The properties at present mined are in the vicinity of Hillsborough and the gypsum

as mined, is hauled direct by locomotive from the mines to the manufacturing plant of the Company.

At Plaster Rock, New Brunswick, gypsum was mined and crushed in 1939 by Donald Fraser. Operations were conducted during May, September and December and a relatively small tonnage of crushed gypsum was exported to the United States.

Production of gypsum in Ontario comes from the properties of Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Limited and the Canadian Gypsum Company Limited. During 1939 operations were conducted steadily by the first-named Company at Caledonia and the Company states, in part: "Notwithstanding the fact that we are at war, the consensus of opinion seems to be that 1940 will be one of increasing business activity for Canada.These factors may be offset to some extent by the building of military structures and extensions for industrial expansion in which we hope to participate."

At Hagersville, Ontario, the Canadian Gypsum Company Limited carried on mining and milling operations continuously throughout the year. Underground mining methods are employed at both the Caledonia and Hagersville properties.

Gypsum was mined in Manitoba during 1939 by Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Limited at Gypsumville, and at Amaranth by Western Gypsum Products Ltd.; the latter Company operates a mill and manufacturing plant in Winnipeg. Production in 1939, as recorded for British Columbia, represents the output of the Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Limited. Gypsum is mined by the Company at Falkland and milling and manufacturing are conducted at New Westminster. The mine or quarry was in operation from March 1 to December 15.

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Table 1 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE GYPSUM MINING INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1937 - 1939

		Nova Scotia	New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia	TOTAL CANADA
Number of firms	1937	5	4(x)	8
	1938	5	5(x)	9
	1939	7	3(a)	10
Capital employed	1937	\$ 4,178,656	2,723,566	6,902,222
	1938	\$ 4,395,198	2,930,214	7,325,412
	1939	\$ 4,370,893	2,436,014	6,806,907
Number of employees - On Salary -	1937	25	36	61
	1938	28	32	60
	1939	29	37	66
	- On Wages -			
	1937	312	229	541
	1938	324	239	563
	1939	440	208	648
Salaries and wages - Salaries -	1937	\$ 44,903	65,469	110,372
	1938	\$ 48,398	55,068	103,466
	1939	\$ 53,680	59,235	112,915
	- Wages -			
	1937	\$ 267,875	217,149	485,024
	1938	\$ 251,516	173,045	424,561
	1939	\$ 402,134	177,109	579,243
Fuel and electricity - cost -	1937	\$ 67,745	88,372	156,115
	1938	\$ 63,102	86,047	149,149
	1939	\$ 90,394	103,094	193,488
Value of process supplies used -	1937	\$ 67,167	39,795	106,962
	1938	\$ 58,445	31,714	90,157
	1939	\$ 85,166	20,665	105,831
Selling value of products (gross) -	1937	\$ 978,288	562,195	1,540,483
	1938	\$ 908,383	593,882	1,502,265
	1939	\$ 1,340,830	594,297	1,935,127

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

(a) Includes 2 companies also operating in Nova Scotia.

Table 2 - FUEL AND ELECTRICITY USED IN THE GYPSUM MINING INDUSTRY, 1939, WITH TOTALS FOR 1938 and 1937

	Unit of measure	Nova Scotia		New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba British Columbia		C A N A D A	
		Quantity	Cost at works	Quantity	Cost at works	Quantity	Cost at works
			\$		\$		\$
Coal - Bituminous - Canadian	ton	2,758	19,602	5,376	28,492	8,134	48,094
Bituminous - Imported	ton	...	...	1,134	7,203	1,134	7,203
Lignite	ton	...	...	980	3,893	980	3,893
Coke	ton	...	...	342	3,469	342	3,469
Gasoline	Imp.gal.	148,344	33,201	5,691	1,156	154,035	34,357
Kerosene	Imp.gal.	801	154	...	...	801	154
Fuel and diesel oil	Imp.gal.	129,021	12,632	3,156	515	132,177	13,147
Wood	cord	...	...	7	43	7	43
Gas - Manufactured	M cu.ft.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natural	M cu.ft.	...	...	29,155	11,662	29,155	11,662
Other fuel	xxx	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity purchased	K.W.H.	1,887,396	24,805	4,251,128	46,661	6,138,524	71,466
TOTAL - 1939 .....	\$	...	90,394	...	103,094	...	193,488
TOTAL - 1938 .....	\$	...	63,102	...	86,047	...	149,149
TOTAL - 1937 .....	\$	...	67,743	...	88,372	...	156,115
Electricity generated for own use -							
1939	K.W.H.	379,086	...	395,872	...	774,958	...
1938	K.W.H.	275,000	...	897,511	...	1,172,511	...
1937	K.W.H.	250,000	...	796,152	...	1,046,152	...

NOTE - 1 ton = 2,000 pounds.

Table 3 - NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS ON PAYROLL OR TIME RECORD ON THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH OR NEAREST WORK-DAY, 1937, 1938 and 1939

Month	1937		1938		1939		
	Mine	Mill	Mine	Mill	Mine	Mill	
					Surface	Under-ground x	
January	118	156	91	134	207	56	93
February	108	135	92	160	197	56	99
March	117	208	120	218	311	65	119
April	317	197	277	181	320	66	234
May	396	230	388	220	385	66	248
June	423	281	423	215	497	68	241
July	468	239	472	235	646	67	193
August	469	230	449	243	578	67	193
September	477	233	455	264	627	86	219
October	488	227	435	222	593	64	193
November	379	216	368	244	357	64	160
December	239	160	308	205	173	49	131

x Underground work confined to New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba.

Table 4 - NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS WHO WORKED THE NUMBER OF HOURS SPECIFIED, DURING ONE WEEK IN MONTH OF NORMAL EMPLOYMENT, 1939

Hours	No.	Hours	No.
30 or less	31	49 - 50	14
31 - 43	38	51 - 54	51
44	51	55	56
45 - 47	11	46 - 64	176
48	398	65 /	50

/ Grand total employees in week specified 876.

Total wages paid in week specified \$17,027.

Table 5 - POWER EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION, 1939

Description	Ordinarily in use		In reserve or idle	
	No. of units	Total h.p. (manufacturers' rating)	No. of units	Total h.p. (manufacturers' rating)
1. Steam engines and steam turbines	13	1,285	1	30
2. Diesel engines	20	2,251	...	...
3. Gasoline, gas and oil engines, other than diesel engines	57	2,401	15	819
4. Hydraulic turbines or water wheels .....	...	...	...	...
5. Electric motors -				
(a) Operated by purchased power	182	6,289	6	210
TOTAL - (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5a)	272	12,226	22	1,059
(b) Operated by power generated by the establishment	36	892	...	...
Stationary boilers	12	1,525	3	200

Table 6 - PRODUCTION IN CANADA, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GYPSUM, 1938 and 1939

	1 9 3 8		1 9 3 9	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	\$	Tons	\$
<u>SHIPMENTS BY GRADES -</u>				
Crude (1) - Lump or mine run	17,030	20,391	27,912	34,406
Crushed	892,023	939,073	1,288,796	1,304,035
Fine ground	473	2,489	412	2,490
Calcined gypsum (2)	99,268	540,312	104,814	594,196
TOTAL	1,008,799	1,502,265	1,421,934	1,935,127
<u>SHIPMENTS BY PROVINCES -</u>				
Nova Scotia	870,856	908,383	1,298,618	1,340,830
New Brunswick	48,418	159,203	29,765	134,286
Ontario	57,503	242,470	59,440	260,792
Manitoba	14,571	92,129	15,961	98,578
British Columbia	17,451	100,080	18,150	100,641
TOTAL	1,008,799	1,502,265	1,421,934	1,935,127
Total gypsum mined and quarried (1)..	1,084,057	...	1,532,423	...
Total gypsum calcined (2)	122,710	...	138,163	...
<u>IMPORTS -</u>				
Gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime) ...	8	212	3	52
Gypsum, ground, not calcined	418	13,602	695	18,075
Plaster of Paris or gypsum, calcined, and prepared wall plaster	1,326	25,464	1,520	30,225
TOTAL	1,752	39,278	2,218	48,352
<u>EXPORTS -</u>				
Gypsum, ground .....	...	...	224	1,342
Gypsum or plaster, crude	810,109(b)	932,742	1,260,231(a)	1,390,126
Plaster of Paris, ground, and pre- pared wall plaster	1,458	34,004	1,339	33,727
TOTAL .....	...	966,746	...	1,425,195

(1) Includes some anhydrite quarried in Nova Scotia.

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

(a) 1,191,389 tons at \$1,318,643 to United States and 62,665 tons at \$64,539 to United Kingdom.

(b) 675,734 tons valued at \$793,196 to United States and 134,375 tons at \$139,546 to United Kingdom.

"Mineral Trade Notes" (May 20, 1939) of the United States Department of the Interior refers to the use of gypsum in Germany as follows: "There has been a shortage of sulphuric acid in Germany for several years and it has been difficult to secure adequate supplies of foreign iron pyrites because of adverse foreign exchange. In 1937 production could not keep pace with requirements of the superphosphate and nitrogen fertilizers, and for stretching the supplies of sulphuric acid, Germany resorted again to the substitution of gypsum for producing ammonium sulphate".

Table 7 - PRODUCTION (SALES) OF CRUDE AND CALCINED GYPSUM IN CANADA, 1913-1939

Year	Tons	Value	Year	Tons	Value
		\$			\$
1913	636,370	1,447,739	1927	1,063,117	3,251,015
1914	516,880	1,156,207	1928	1,246,368	3,743,648
1915	474,815	854,929	1929	1,211,689	3,345,696
1916	342,915	738,593	1930	1,070,968	2,818,788
1917	336,332	881,984	1931	863,752	2,111,517
1918	152,287	823,006	1932	438,629	1,080,379
1919	299,063	1,215,287	1933	382,736	675,822
1920	429,144	1,893,991	1934	461,237	863,776
1921	386,550	1,785,538	1935	541,364	932,203
1922	559,265	2,160,898	1936	833,822	1,278,971
1923	578,301	2,243,100	1937	1,047,187	1,540,483
1924	646,016	2,208,108	1938	1,008,799	1,502,265
1925	740,323	2,389,391	1939	1,421,934	1,935,127
1926	883,728	2,770,813			

The exports of crude gypsum during the calendar year 1914 were 345,830 tons valued at \$404,234, or an average of \$1.17 per ton, as compared with exports in 1913 of 417,302 tons valued at \$504,383, or an average of \$1.21 per ton. There were also exports of ground gypsum in 1914 valued at \$35,490 as compared with exports in 1913 valued at \$5,795. Over 60 per cent of the gypsum mined in 1914 was shipped in lump form as quarried, and of this over 90 per cent went to calcining mills in the United States.

Because of the general cessation of building activities during the war of 1914-1918 the production of gypsum fell in 1918 to less than one-fourth the tonnage mined in 1913. The difficulties in securing boat transportation for shipments from the Maritime Provinces was a contributory cause of decreased output. In 1918 shipments of all grades totalled 152,287 tons valued at \$823,006 and included: lump gypsum 43,728 tons valued at \$47,727; crushed, 25,074 tons valued at \$55,079; fine ground 4,558 tons valued at \$12,621, and calcined, 78,927 tons valued at \$707,579. By provinces the shipments were: Nova Scotia, 49,365 tons valued at \$115,976; New Brunswick, 27,225 tons valued at \$214,114; Ontario 38,214 tons valued at \$151,564; Manitoba 37,483 tons valued at \$341,352.

The average number of men employed in 1918 was 435 and wages paid totalled \$275,312 as compared with 774 men employed and \$445,128 paid in wages in 1917. Exports of crude gypsum in 1918 were 67,824 tons valued at \$80,843, and of gypsum, ground valued at \$101,618.

Table 8 - CONSUMPTION OF GYPSUM IN CANADIAN CEMENT INDUSTRY, 1930 - 1939

Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1930	74,227	1935	21,611
1931	56,677	1936	25,447
1932	27,537	1937	33,691
1933	13,319	1938	51,975
1934	19,172	1939	31,492

Table 9 - WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GYPSUM, 1937 and 1938

(Taken from the Imperial Institute's publication "The Mineral Industry of the British Empire and Foreign Countries")

(Long tons)

Producing country	1937	1938
<u>BRITISH EMPIRE</u>		
United Kingdom	1,094,109	1,092,395
Erie	11,463	13,153
Union of South Africa	36,582	38,490
Canada	1,027,736	900,713
Cyprus (estimated)	15,000	12,000
Palestine	3,872	3,921
India	46,090	69,323
Australia	155,209	173,400
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u>		
Austria	48,000	(a)
Estonia	12,547	13,695
France	1,300,000	(a)
Germany	1,657,000	(a)
Greece	17,641	(a)
Italy (including alabaster)	409,625	419,359
Latvia (exports)	193,802	193,853
Luxemburg	19,411	19,587
Portugal	11,210	8,893
Roumania (b)	69,515	(a)
Sweden	106	(a)
Yugoslavia (estimated)	10,000	10,000
Algeria	39,462	32,799
Egypt (b)	249,634	208,738
Morocco (Spanish) (exports)	324	1,147
Tunis (estimated)	22,400	(a)
Mexico	(c) 70,000	(c) 70,000
United States	2,730,505	2,596,612
Argentina	67,143	(a)
Brazil (estimated)	2,000	2,000
Chile	21,500	(a)
Peru	12,691	(a)
China (estimated)	70,000	70,000
New Caledonia	364	1,053

(a) Information not available.

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

(c) Estimated.

Gypsum is also produced in Poland, Spain, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., French Morocco, Cuba, Japan and Korea.

LIST OF OPERATORS IN CANADIAN GYPSUM MINING INDUSTRY, 1939

<u>Name of Firm</u>	<u>Head Office Address</u>	<u>Quarry Location</u>
<u>NOVA SCOTIA -</u>		
National Gypsum Co. (Can.) Ltd.	192 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.	Dingwall, Cheticamp and Walton
Canadian Gypsum Co. Ltd.	170 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont.	Wentworth
The Connecticut Adamant Plaster Co.	10 River St., New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.	Cheverie
Parsons, Arthur	Walton	Cheverie
Windsor Plaster Co. Ltd.	Windsor, N.S.	Brooklyn, Hants Co.
Victoria Gypsum Co. Ltd.	Little Narrows, N.S.	Little Narrows
Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Limited	Paris, Ont.	Baddeck Bay
<u>NEW BRUNSWICK -</u>		
Canadian Gypsum Co. Ltd.	170 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont.	Hillsborough
Fraser, Donald	Plaster Rock	Plaster Rock
<u>ONTARIO -</u>		
Canadian Gypsum Co. Ltd.	170 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont.	Hagersville
Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Ltd.	Paris	Caledonia
<u>MANITOBA -</u>		
Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Ltd.	Paris, Ont.	Gypsumville
Western Gypsum Products Ltd.	503 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg	Amaranth
<u>BRITISH COLUMBIA -</u>		
Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Ltd.	Paris, Ont.	Falkland
Rogers and Little (a)	Knutsford,	Knutsford
Summit Lime Works (x)	Box 273, Lethbridge, Alta.	Fort Steele M.D.

(a) Ship gypsite.

(x) Did not ship in 1938 or 1939.

PART II - SECONDARY PRODUCTION - THE GYPSUM PRODUCTS INDUSTRY, 1939

Nine Canadian factories, operated by four companies, manufactured gypsum products having a factory selling value of \$3,174,137 during 1939. This output was 27 per cent over the 1938 total of \$2,715,894 and 26 per cent over the 1937 value of \$2,525,507. The main products were gypsum wallboard, gypsum hardwall plaster, gypsum tile and gypsum blocks.

Capital employed in these nine manufacturing plants amounted to \$3,660,233 in 1939, including \$2,237,978 as the value of buildings and equipment, \$455,180 as the value of inventories at the year-end and \$987,075 as cash, bills receivable, etc. The average number of employees in 1939 was 307, to whom \$321,596 was paid in salaries and wages. Expenditures for fuel and electricity amounted to \$129,889 while materials used in manufacturing processes cost \$1,240,763.

Table 11 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE GYPSUM PRODUCTS INDUSTRY, 1938 and 1939

	1938	1939
Number of establishments	9	9
Capital employed	\$ 2,823,184	3,660,233
Number of employees	245	307
Salaries and wages	\$ 289,583	321,596
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$ 118,936	129,889
Cost of materials at works	\$ 1,123,950	1,240,763
Selling value of products at works	\$ 2,715,894	3,174,137

Note - Profits or losses cannot be calculated from above figures as data are not available for general expense items such as interest, rent, depreciation, taxes, insurance, advertising, etc.

Table 12 - WAGE-EARNERS, BY MONTHS, 1938 and 1939

Month	Number of wage-earners		Month	Number of wage-earners	
	1938	1939		1938	1939
January	186	233	July	224	274
February	187	254	August	240	309
March	191	295	September	237	308
April	220	268	October	214	278
May	201	270	November	227	286
June	209	279	December	200	244
			AVERAGE	212	274

Table 13 - FUEL AND ELECTRICITY USED, 1938 and 1939

Kind	Unit of measure	1 9 3 8		1 9 3 9	
		Quantity	Cost at works	Quantity	Cost at works
		\$		\$	
Coal - Bituminous - Canadian	short ton	397	3,474	487	3,682
Imported	short ton	4,746	30,190	4,635	29,314
Lignite	short ton	749	2,887	1,779	6,936
Coke	short ton	1,285	10,017	1,468	15,551
Kerosene	Imp. gal.	182	30	14	3
Fuel oil	Imp. gal.	640,169	30,503	777,635	34,391
Wood	cord	358	1,790	496	2,164
Gas - Natural	M cu.ft.	6,170	1,855	6,947	2,076
Electricity purchased	K.W.H.	3,234,967	38,190	3,072,110	35,772
TOTAL	xxx	...	118,936	...	129,889
Electricity generated for own use	K.W.H.	293,360	...	209,509	...

Table 14 - POWER EQUIPMENT, 1938 and 1939

	1 9 3 8		1 9 3 9	
	Number of units	Total rated horse power	Number of units	Total rated horse power
Steam engines and turbines	5	155	5	170
Gasoline, gas and oil engines	1	5	1	40
Total primary equipment	6	160	6	210
Electric motors run by purchased power	267	3,573	296	4,547
TOTAL	273	3,733	302	4,757
Electric motors run by power generated by above primary units	35	278	34	279
Stationary boilers	6	995	6	995

Table 15 - MATERIALS USED IN THE GYPSUM PRODUCTS INDUSTRY, 1938 and 1939

Material	Unit of measure	1 9 3 8		1 9 3 9	
		Quantity	Cost at works	Quantity	Cost at works
		\$		\$	
Gypsum, crude	short ton	18,528	69,598	19,946	75,000
Gypsum, calcined (plaster of Paris)	short ton	99,441	505,693	105,397	552,527
Paper	short ton	5,143	253,175	5,601	265,187
Starch or paste	short ton	186	29,217	112	9,875
Hair	short ton	110	19,641	418	35,636
Retarder	short ton	367	15,772	271	16,238
Sawdust or shavings	short ton	369	2,927	576	5,351
Containers, etc.	xxx	...	98,989	...	113,643
All other materials	xxx	...	128,938	...	167,306
TOTAL	xxx	...	1,123,950	...	1,240,763

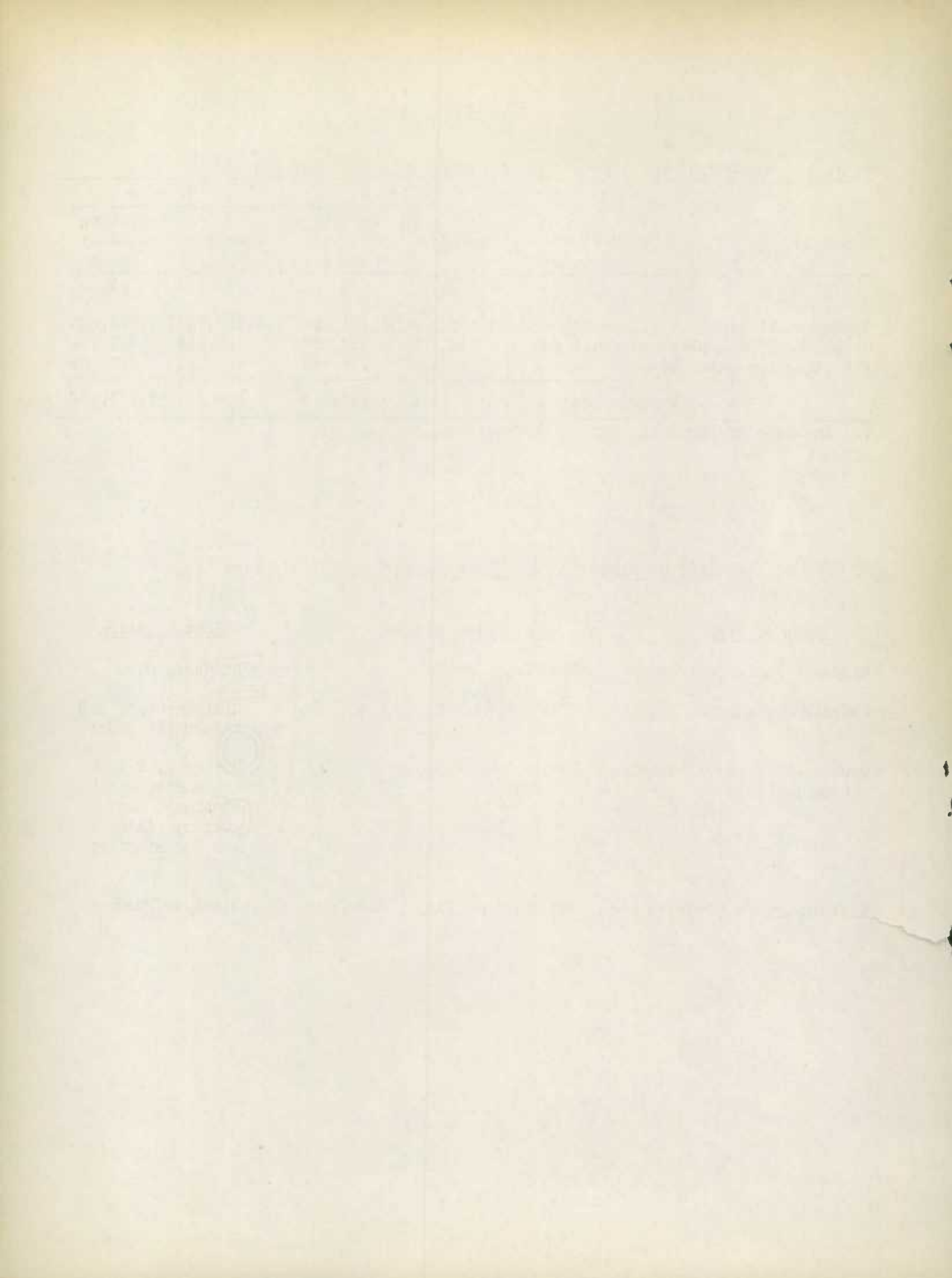
Table 16 - OUTPUT OF THE GYPSUM PRODUCTS INDUSTRY, 1938 and 1939

Products	Unit of measure	1 9 3 8		1 9 3 9	
		Quantity	Selling value at works	Quantity	Selling value at works
			\$		\$
Gypsum wallboard	sq.ft.	61,860,550	1,451,853	78,147,747	1,744,895
Gypsum hard wall plasters	short ton	66,780	920,597	69,853	959,154
All other products (x) ..	xxx	...	343,444	...	470,088
TOTAL	xxx	...	2,715,894	...	3,174,137

(x) Includes gypsum tile, gypsum blocks, etc.

LIST OF FIRMS IN THE GYPSUM PRODUCTS INDUSTRY, 1939

<u>Name of Firm</u>	<u>Head Office Address</u>	<u>Plant Location</u>
Windsor Plaster Co. Ltd.	Windsor, N.S.	Windsor, N.S.
Canadian Gypsum Co. Ltd.	1221 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.	Hillsborough, N.B. Hagersville, Ont.
Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Limited	Paris, Ont.	Montreal, P.Q. Caledonia, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Calgary, Alta. New Westminster, B.C.
Western Gypsum Products Ltd.	505 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.	Winnipeg, Man.



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