

formation. A small production of petroleum has also been obtained in the Wainwright field, about 120 miles east of Edmonton, where the oil is heavy and of a lower grade. The principal Ontario oil fields are situated in the southwestern peninsula between lake Huron and lake Erie. The oil districts are all situated within an area underlain by Devonian strata, usually in an anticlinal axis, and the petroleum is largely obtained from the horizons in the Onondaga at varying depths in the different localities.

**Gypsum.**—Many large deposits of gypsum occur throughout Canada, but the production is chiefly from Hants and Victoria counties, Nova Scotia, Hillsborough, New Brunswick, Paris, Ontario, Gypsumville, Manitoba and Falkland, British Columbia. The Hillsborough deposit of gypsum in New Brunswick is of very high grade. Nearly 50 p.c. of Canada's production is exported in crude forms. Beds of gypsum are associated with the lower Carboniferous limestones in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The mineral occurs in Ontario in the salt-bearing Salina formation of Upper Silurian age.

**Salt.**—Practically the whole of the production comes from wells located in southwestern Ontario, but the Malagash deposits in Nova Scotia are claiming much attention. The deposits of Ontario occur in the Salina formation of Upper Silurian age, in which the beds of the mineral sometimes reach a thickness of 250 feet. The Canadian production was 268,672 tons in 1927, as compared with 262,547 tons in 1926, 233,746 tons in 1925 and 207,979 tons in 1924.

## 5.—Clay Products and Structural Materials.

**Brick and Tile.**—The widespread clays of glacial and post-glacial age that often completely hide the underlying rocks over considerable areas of the St. Lawrence lowlands have furnished the materials for numerous brick and tile industries, both in Ontario and Quebec. The brick production in 1926 was about 362,665,000 as compared with 357,383,000 in 1925.

**Cement.**—The raw materials for the manufacture of Portland cement are found throughout the St. Lawrence Lowlands. As may be seen from the table following (Table 35), the production of cement in 1927 established a record. The industry thus shows a healthy recovery from the unfavourable conditions from which it suffered during the war and post-war periods. Whereas in pre-war years Canada was an importer of Portland cement, she is now an exporter of this commodity.

### 35.—Production of Portland Cement, by Quantities and Values, calendar years 1910-1927, and Imports and Exports, fiscal years ended March 31, 1910-1927.

Years.	Production <sup>1</sup> .		Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Brl. <sup>1</sup>	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$
1910.....	4,753,975	6,412,215	490,809	158,487		97,390
1911.....	5,692,915	7,644,537	1,283,721	494,081		2,571
1912.....	7,132,732	9,106,556	2,592,025	936,425		3,742
1913.....	8,658,805	11,019,418	4,958,314	1,955,177		2,661
1914.....	7,172,480	9,187,924	709,104	322,564		2,393
1915.....	5,681,032	6,977,024	287,402	123,613		1,065
1916.....	5,369,560	6,547,728	94,136	37,048		5,139
1917.....	4,768,488	7,724,246	63,074	29,719		2,727
1918.....	3,591,481	7,076,503		17,417		16,909
1919.....	4,995,257	9,802,433	26,687	26,437		15,945
1920.....	6,651,980	14,798,070	45,468	47,156		660,884
1921.....	5,752,885	14,195,143	132,187	153,513	2,811,127	2,107,180
1922.....	6,943,072	15,438,481	24,952	34,304	810,445	578,474
1923.....	7,543,589	15,064,661	113,610	90,849	1,544,254	719,882
1924.....	7,498,624	13,398,411	61,466	75,758	1,653,685	790,249
1925.....	8,116,597	14,046,794	95,225	64,323	519,328	200,859
1926.....	8,707,021	13,015,283	95,551	71,826	3,491,875	1,498,353
1927.....	10,065,865	14,391,897	62,725	81,715	1,022,819	870,935

<sup>1</sup> The barrel of cement = 350 lb. or 3½ cwt. <sup>2</sup> "Production" as used here means quantity and value of sales.