well adapted for spinning. In the East Broughton deposits, the serpentine occurs enclosed in a highly quartzose slate, probably of Precambrian age. In the Danville area, asbestos up to ½ inch in length occurs abundantly, and the serpentine is impregnated with fine, short fibre, giving a first-class milling material.

Open-cut methods of mining are adopted almost invariably throughout the Canadian asbestos fields. Nearly all the mining companies have installed machinery for the crushing, fibrizing, screening and grading of the mine product. In addition, 10 plants in Canada manufacture asbestos products, including the following commodities:—asbestos paper and mill board; asbestos roofing of all kinds; asbestos rigid shingles; asbestos building materials; asbestos cellular and sponge-felted pipe insulation; insulating sheets and blocks; asbestos brake linings and clutch facings (woven on special looms); and asbestos packings for steam, oil and hydraulic operations.

26.—Production of Asbestos in Canada, calendar years 1909-1930.

NOTE:—Figures for the years 1896-1908 are given in the 1911 Year Book, p. 424.

Year.	Totals.[1]		Year.	Totals.[1]	
	tons.	$		tons.	$
1909	87,300	2,301,775	1920	199,573	14,792,201
1910	102,215	2,573,603	1921	92,761	4,906,230
1911	127,414	2,943,108	1922	163,706	5,552,723
1912	136,301	3,137,279	1923	231,482	7,522,506
1913	161,086	3,849,925	1924	225,744	6,710,830
1914	117,573	2,909,806	1925	273,524	8,977,546
1915	136,842	3,574,985	1926	279,403	10,099,423
1916	154,149	5,228,869	1927	274,778	10,621,013
1917	153,781	7,330,383	1928	273,033	11,238,360
1918	158,259	8,970,797	1929	306,055	13,172,581
1919	159,236	10,975,369	1930[2]	242,112	8,390,863

[1] The quantity and value of sand, gravel and rock separated as a by-product in milling asbestos are included in the totals for 1924 and previous years, but are excluded in later years.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Gypsum.—Many large deposits of gypsum occur throughout Canada, but the production is chiefly from Hants, Inverness and Victoria counties, Nova Scotia; Hillsborough, New Brunswick; Paris, Ontario; Gypsumville, Manitoba, and Falkland and Mayook, 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 from the Nova Scotia deposits, which are conveniently situated for ocean shipping and account for about 75 p.c. of the total Canadian production. 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. Production during 1929 was 901,383 tons valued at $1,223,985 and preliminary figures for 1930 are 726,662 tons valued at $990,659.

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 and some shipments have been made from deposits near McMurray in Alberta. 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 330,264 tons in 1929,[1] as compared with 299,445 tons in 1928, 268,672 tons in 1927, 262,547 tons in 1926, 233,746 tons in 1925 and 207,979 tons in 1924.

[1] Preliminary figures for 1930 are 268,851 tons.