

Petroleum.—The production of crude petroleum in Canada during 1930 was the greatest on record and amounted to 1,522,220 barrels, as compared with 1,117,368 barrels produced in 1929. Of this production 6,758 barrels came from New Brunswick, 117,302 from Ontario and 1,398,160 from Alberta. Alberta thus produced 92 p.c. of the total for Canada and accounted for the increased production in 1930. The Turner Valley field is the principal source of production in Alberta and embraces territory in which, beginning with the famous Royalite No. 4 well, a number of productive wells have recently been brought in. The wells in this field give a wet gas from which a very high grade of crude naphtha is separated. The producing horizons in Western Canada were formerly considered to be the Dakota and Kootenay shale formations of the Upper and Lower Cretaceous periods, but the Royalite No. 4 well proved that much better producing horizons existed in a lower formation, a brown porous dolomitic limestone below the Kootenay formation. The Red Coulée field in southern Alberta near the International Boundary began producing some petroleum in 1929, while a small production has been obtained for a number of years in the Wainwright field, about 120 miles east of Edmonton, where the oil is heavy and of a lower grade. Altogether 89 oil wells were in operation in Alberta at the close of the year 1930, while drilling was in progress on 55 other wells. These drilling operations were distributed over the Turner Valley, Wainwright, Ribstone, Red Coulée and other fields. No less than 190,125 feet of well-drilling was done in Alberta during 1930, while a further 35,472 feet of drilling was done for structural information.

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, and the petroleum is largely obtained from the horizons in the Onondaga at varying depths in the different localities.

26.—Production of Crude Petroleum in Canada, calendar years 1886-1931.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	brl. ¹	\$		brl. ¹	\$		brl. ¹	\$
1886.....	584,061	525,655	1901....	622,392	1,038,275	1916....	108,123	392,254
1887.....	713,728	551,708	1902....	530,624	951,190	1917....	213,832	542,239
1888.....	695,203	713,695	1903....	486,637	1,048,374	1918....	304,741	885,145
1889.....	704,890	653,630	1904....	508,474	935,895	1919....	240,466	736,324
1890.....	795,030	902,734	1905....	634,095	856,028	1920....	196,251	822,225
1891.....	755,298	1,010,311	1906....	569,753	761,760	1921....	187,541	641,533
1892.....	779,753	994,438	1907....	788,872	1,057,088	1922....	179,068	611,176
1893.....	795,406	874,255	1908....	527,987	747,102	1923....	170,169	522,018
1894.....	829,104	835,322	1909....	429,735	559,614	1924....	169,773	467,400
1895.....	726,338	1,086,738	1910....	315,895	388,550	1925....	332,001	1,250,705
1896.....	726,822	1,155,647	1911....	291,092	357,073	1926....	364,444	1,311,665
1897.....	703,857	1,011,546	1912....	243,336	345,050	1927....	476,591	1,816,043
1898.....	773,391	1,061,747	1913....	228,080	406,439	1928....	624,134	2,085,300
1899.....	808,570	1,203,020	1914....	214,805	343,124	1929....	1,117,268	3,731,764
1900.....	710,498	1,151,007	1915....	215,464	330,572	1930....	1,522,220	5,033,820
						1931 ²	1,537,000	4,260,685

¹The barrel=35 Imp. gal. ²Preliminary figures.

Subsection 2.—Other Non-Metallic Minerals.

Asbestos.—Canada produces more asbestos than any other country. The value of the annual output of asbestos has increased from less than \$25,000 in 1880 to \$14,792,201 in 1920 and \$13,172,581 in 1929. Owing to the depression