during the past two years production was curtailed during 1930 and 1931 as will be seen in Table 27. In 1930, world production amounted to about 379,000 long tons; of this tonnage Canada produced 251,019[1] long tons or 66·2 p.c.; Rhodesia, 33,720 tons or 8·90 p.c.; Union of South Africa, 23,083 tons or 6·09 p.c.; Russia, 56,000 tons or 14·78 p.c.; Cyprus, 7,256 tons or 1·91 p.c.; and the United States, 3,262 tons or 0·86 p.c.

*Quebec.*—The Eastern Townships has for many years been the most productive asbestos-mining area in the world. The most important deposits are those at Black lake, in Coleraine township; at Thetford and Robertsonville, in Thetford township; at East Broughton, in Broughton township, and at Danville, in Shipton township. The veins of chrysotile asbestos traverse the serpentine in all directions, and as a rule the fibre lies at right angles to the walls of the veins. The veins vary in width from ¼ inch to ½ inch and occasionally fibre has been obtained several inches in length. The fibre is of good quality and 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.

**27.—Production of Asbestos in Canada, calendar years 1909-31.**

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

| Year. | Production.[1] | | Year. | Production.[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | tons. | $ | | tons. | $ |
| 1909 | 87,300 | 2,301,775 | 1921 | 92,761 | 4,906,230 |
| 1910 | 102,215 | 2,573,603 | 1922 | 163,706 | 5,552,723 |
| 1911 | 127,414 | 2,943,108 | 1923 | 231,482 | 7,522,506 |
| 1912 | 136,301 | 3,137,279 | 1924 | 225,744 | 6,710,830 |
| 1913 | 161,086 | 3,849,925 | 1925 | 273,524 | 8,977,546 |
| 1914 | 117,573 | 2,909,806 | 1926 | 279,403 | 10,099,423 |
| 1915 | 136,842 | 3,574,985 | 1927 | 274,778 | 10,621,013 |
| 1916 | 154,149 | 5,228,869 | 1928 | 273,033 | 11,238,360 |
| 1917 | 153,781 | 7,230,383 | 1929 | 306,055 | 13,172,581 |
| 1918 | 158,259 | 8,970,797 | 1930 | 242,114 | 8,390,163 |
| 1919 | 159,236 | 10,975,369 | 1931[2] | 164,297 | 4,812,886 |
| 1920 | 199,573 | 14,792,201 | | | |

[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

[1]Figure from the Imperial Institute and represents total output, including sand.