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.

Both open-cut and underground methods of mining are employed 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.

30.—Quantities and Values of Asbestos Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-34.

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1896-1910 are given in the 1911 Year Book, p. 424.

Year.	Quantity.[1]	Value.[1]	Year.	Quantity.[1]	Value.[1]
	tons.	$		tons.	$
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	164,296	4,812,886
1920	199,573	14,792,201	1932	122,977	3,039,721
1921	92,761	4,906,230	1933	158,367	5,211,177
1922	163,706	5,552,723	1934[2]	155,980	4,936,326

[1] The quantities and values 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 and Amaranth, 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. Production of gypsum in Canada reached its highest point in 1928 with 1,246,368 tons valued at $3,743,648. Production during 1933 was 382,736 tons valued at $675,822 and preliminary figures for 1934 are 461,194 tons valued at $864,204. The production by provinces during 1933 is shown in Table 5A, p. 386.

Salt.—The greater part of the Canadian salt production comes from wells located in southwestern Ontario, but the Malagash deposits in Nova Scotia show an increasing production in recent years and some shipments have been made from deposits near McMurray in Alberta. The first production of commercial importance in Manitoba was recorded in 1932 and for Saskatchewan in 1933.