Quebec.—The Eastern Townships has for many years been the most productive asbestos-mining area in the world. The most important deposits are: 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.

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.

29.—Quantities and Values of Asbestos Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-35.

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

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	$		tons.	$		tons.	$
1911.....	127,414	2,943,108	1919....	159,236	10,975,369	1927....	274,778	10,621,013
1912.....	136,301	3,137,279	1920....	199,573	14,792,201	1928....	273,033	11,238,360
1913.....	161,086	3,849,925	1921....	92,761	4,906,230	1929....	306,055	13,172,581
1914.....	117,573	2,909,806	1922....	163,706	5,552,723	1930....	242,114	8,390,163
1915.....	136,842	3,574,985	1923....	231,482	7,522,506	1931....	164,296	4,812,886
1916.....	154,149	5,228,869	1924....	225,744	6,710,830	1932....	122,977	3,039,721
1917.....	153,781	7,230,383	1925[1]...	273,524	8,977,546	1933....	158,367	5,211,177
1918.....	158,259	8,970,797	1926....	279,403	10,099,423	1934....	155,980	4,936,326
						1935[2]...	210,467	7,054,614

[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 1934 was 461,237 tons valued at $863,776 and preliminary figures for 1935 are 541,864 tons valued at $932,203. The production by provinces during 1934 is shown in Table 5, p. 349.

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