

many new wells are still being drilled, and the limits of the field are by no means yet determined. These developments appear to forecast a major oil field in the Turner Valley of Alberta, the potentialities and probable life of which may warrant the capital outlay for pipe-line facilities in order to reach more distant and larger consuming markets.

The Red Coulee field in southern Alberta, near the International Boundary, began to yield 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. Production from wells near Fort Norman on the lower Mackenzie river increased from 910 barrels in 1932 to 11,371 barrels in 1937. This oil is treated locally in a small refining plant and is used to a large extent in connection with mining operations and transportation in the lower Mackenzie River and Great Bear Lake region.

The principal Ontario oil fields are situated in the southwestern peninsula between lake Huron and lake Erie. The maximum production of these fields was reached in the '90's and has since declined. New Brunswick's small production comes from the Stony Creek field, near Moncton. For the production by provinces in 1937, see Table 5, pp. 324-326.

31.—Quantities and Values of Crude Petroleum Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-38.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1886-1910, inclusive, see p. 377 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	bbl. ¹	\$		bbl. ¹	\$		bbl. ¹	\$
1911.....	291,092	357,073	1920....	196,251	822,235	1929....	1,117,368	2,731,764
1912.....	243,336	345,050	1921....	187,541	641,533	1930....	1,522,220	5,033,820
1913.....	228,080	406,439	1922....	179,068	611,176	1931....	1,542,573	4,211,674
1914.....	214,805	343,124	1923....	170,169	522,018	1932....	1,044,412	3,022,592
1915.....	215,464	300,572	1924....	160,773	467,400	1933....	1,145,333	3,138,791
1916.....	198,123	392,284	1925....	332,001	1,250,705	1934....	1,410,895	3,449,162
1917.....	213,832	542,239	1926....	364,444	1,311,665	1935....	1,448,620	3,492,188
1918.....	304,741	885,143	1927....	476,591	1,516,043	1936....	1,500,374	3,421,767
1919.....	240,466	736,324	1928....	624,184	2,035,300	1937....	2,943,750	5,399,353
						1938*..	6,956,229	11,626,594

¹ The barrel=35 imperial gallons.

* Preliminary figures.

Subsection 2.—Other Non-Metallic Minerals.

Asbestos.—Canada produces more asbestos than any other country. The value of the annual output of asbestos increased from less than \$25,000 in 1880 to \$14,792,201 in 1920 and \$13,172,581 in 1929. Owing to trade depression, production was much curtailed from 1929 to 1932, as will be seen in Table 32. However, since 1932, production has shown a distinct improvement. The Imperial Institute's estimate for the world total of asbestos production in 1936 is 503,000 long tons. In 1936 Canada produced more than half the world total (about 54 p.c.) while other leading countries with their production in long tons were: Russia, 123,141; Southern Rhodesia, 50,309; Union of South Africa, 21,812; United States, 9,754; and Cyprus, 9,202. Russian production in 1937 was not available at the time of going to press but increases were reported in nearly all other producing countries.

The Eastern Townships of Quebec have 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 vary in width from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch