

and occasionally fibre has been obtained several inches in length. The fibre is of good quality and well adapted for spinning. Both open-out 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. Some development work has been conducted on an asbestos property at Rahn lake, Bannockburn township, Ontario; the fibre in this deposit is reported as being of high quality.

There are 13 plants in Canada which 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 yarn; asbestos dryer felts; asbestos brake linings and clutch facings (woven on special looms); and asbestos packings for steam, oil, and hydraulic operations.

32.—Quantities and Values of Asbestos Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-38.

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.
	short tons.	\$		short tons.	\$		short tons.	\$
1911....	127,414	2,943,108	1921....	92,761	4,906,230	1930....	242,114	8,390,163
1912....	136,301	3,137,279	1922....	163,706	5,552,723	1931....	164,296	4,812,886
1913....	161,086	3,849,925	1923....	231,482	7,522,506	1932....	122,977	3,039,721
1914....	117,573	2,909,806	1924....	225,744	6,710,830	1933....	158,367	5,211,177
1915....	136,842	3,574,985				1934....	155,980	4,936,326
1916....	154,149	5,228,869	1925 ¹	273,524	8,977,546			
1917....	153,781	7,230,383	1926....	279,403	10,099,423	1935....	210,467	7,064,614
1918....	158,259	8,970,797	1927....	274,778	10,621,013	1936....	301,287	9,958,183
1919....	159,236	10,975,369	1928....	273,033	11,238,360	1937 ²	410,026	14,505,791
1920....	199,573	14,792,201	1929....	306,055	13,172,581	1938 ²	289,377	12,893,806

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; Hagersville and Caledonia, Ontario; Gypsumville and Amaranth, Manitoba; and Falkland, British Columbia. The Hillsborough deposit of gypsum in New Brunswick is of very high grade. The greater part of Canada's production is exported in crude form from the Nova Scotia deposits, which are conveniently situated for ocean shipping and during recent years account for about 80 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 1937 was 1,047,187 tons valued at \$1,540,483, and preliminary figures for 1938 are 1,019,188 tons valued at \$1,517,070. The production by provinces during 1937 is shown in Table 5, pp. 324-326.

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