

of 26.3° API, and the production was estimated at 520 barrels a day. This area had already given promise of a large gas production and encouraging signs of oil. During 1940, 9 wells were producing at Red Coulee and Del Bonita in Alberta near the International Boundary, and 11 others at Wainwright, Vermilion, Dina and Lloydminster. The specific gravity of these oils ranged from 35° to 37° API at Del Bonita to 14° API at Lloydminster. The region open to prospecting is enormous, extending into British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

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. There is also some production from wells in the Northwest Territories at Fort Norman where a small refinery provides petroleum products for the lower Mackenzie Valley. For the production by provinces in 1939, see Table 6, p. 241.

32.—Quantities and Values of Crude Petroleum Produced in Canada, 1925-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1886 to 1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 377 of the 1933 Year Book, and for 1911 to 1924 at p. 353 of the 1939 Year Book.

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	bbl. ¹	\$		bbl. ¹	\$		bbl. ¹	\$
1925.....	332,001	1,250,705	1931....	1,542,573	4,211,674	1936....	1,500,374	3,421,767
1926.....	364,444	1,311,665	1932....	1,044,412	3,022,592	1937....	2,943,750	5,399,353
1927.....	476,591	1,516,043	1933....	1,145,333	3,138,791	1938....	6,966,084	9,230,173
1928.....	624,184	2,035,300	1934....	1,410,895	3,449,162	1939....	7,826,301	9,846,352
1929.....	1,117,368	3,731,764	1935....	1,446,620	3,492,188	1940*....	8,717,345	11,128,000
1930.....	1,522,220	5,033,820						

¹ The barrel=35 imperial gallons.

* Preliminary figures.

**Section 6.—Production of Non-Metallic Minerals
(Excluding Fuels)**

The most important Canadian minerals included in this group are asbestos, gypsum, quartz, salt and sulphur, and for each of these a brief description of their occurrence and production follows. A reference to Table 2 at p. 236 and Table 6 at pp. 241-242 shows numerous other minerals, used chiefly for chemical and industrial purposes, which are classified under this group. Among these may be mentioned feldspar, graphite, iron oxides (ochre), magnesian dolomite, mica, nepheline-syenite, silica brick, sodium sulphate, talc and soapstone. Statistics of production in recent years of these and others of less importance appear in the tables mentioned above.

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 33. However, since 1932, production has shown a distinct improvement. In 1939 Canada produced 325,421 long tons, while other leading countries with their production in long tons*

* Figures from the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary.