

Gypsum.—Many large deposits of gypsum occur throughout Canada, but the production is chiefly from Hants, Inverness and Victoria Counties, Nova Scotia; Hillsborough, N.B.; Hagersville and Caledonia, Ont.; Gypsumville and Amaranth, Man.; and Falkland, B.C. 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 80 to 90 p.c. of the total quantity produced in Canada, although the selling value represents a lower percentage of total value. The production in Canada of leading gypsum products during 1940 was: wallboard 114,534,000 sq. ft.; hard wall plasters 69,889 tons; while 38,903 tons of gypsum were used in the cement industry.

33.—Gypsum Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-41

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1886 to 1925 are given at pp. 256-257 of the annual report on the Mineral Production of Canada, 1927.

Year	Nova Scotia		New Brunswick	Ontario	Manitoba	British Columbia	Canada	
	Quantity	Value					Quantity	Quantity
	tons	\$	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	\$
1926.....	678,107	1,187,918	59,546	89,987	35,172	20,916	883,728	2,770,812
1927.....	829,438	1,512,015	85,293	83,998	39,895	24,493	1,063,117	3,251,015
1928.....	1,013,257	1,850,243	75,083	85,811	51,285	20,982	1,246,368	3,743,648
1929.....	948,895	1,152,160	70,482	100,347	67,269	24,696	1,211,689	3,345,696
1930.....	827,063	982,287	82,674	94,946	34,157	32,128	1,070,968	2,818,788
1931.....	707,817	878,487	58,957	53,358	23,076	20,544	863,752	2,111,517
1932.....	341,508	398,861	38,019	35,655	12,719	10,728	438,629	1,080,379
1933.....	315,948	363,528	30,391	24,460	6,830	5,107	382,736	675,822
1934.....	378,287	488,044	30,398	33,234	9,657	9,661	461,237	863,776
1935.....	454,703	523,216	30,796	38,247	10,500	7,618	541,864	932,203
1936.....	729,019	808,294	38,470	40,191	12,064	14,078	833,822	1,278,971
1937.....	926,796	978,288	36,906	53,780	13,941	15,764	1,047,187	1,540,483
1938.....	870,856	908,383	48,418	57,503	14,571	17,451	1,008,799	1,502,265
1939.....	1,298,618	1,340,830	29,765	59,440	15,961	18,150	1,421,934	1,935,127
1940.....	1,278,204	1,302,347	52,218	75,271	23,108	19,987	1,448,788	2,065,933
1941.....	1,392,087	1,513,440	56,172	90,599	27,601	23,862	1,590,321	2,244,571

Quartz.—This term is used to cover the production of crude and crushed dyke quartz, quartzite, sandstone, and natural silica sands and gravels. Production by provinces in 1940 is given in Table 6, p. 289. Silica production in Nova Scotia is used largely for the purpose of making silica brick in steel plants. In Quebec high-grade silica sands are produced for the manufacture of glass and chemicals, for sand blasting and for various other purposes, while in Ontario crushed quartzite or sandstone is produced for the manufacture of silica brick and ferro-silicon. Large quantities of low-grade natural silica sands and gravels are produced in Ontario and Saskatchewan for use as non-ferrous smelter flux.

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 while some small commercial shipments have been made in Saskatchewan and Alberta. In Canada the mineral is recovered from brine wells except in the case of Nova Scotia where the output comes entirely from the underground mining of rock salt. An important part of Canadian