

In terms of value of output, and exclusive of the fuels, Quebec in 1951 accounted for approximately half of Canada's production of the non-metallic minerals, and asbestos in turn accounted for 58 p.c. of the Province's output of these minerals. Quebec's output of 941,268 tons of asbestos valued at \$75,000,000 was about 95 p.c. of the Canadian total for 1951 and about 70 p.c. of the world total.

Quebec's asbestos industry, located in the Eastern Townships, has shown great expansion since the War as a result of widespread demand. Present plans call for extensive expenditures for the enlargement of plants and for the exploration and development of deposits. Canadian Johns-Manville Company Limited, the leading producer, is rebuilding the mill at its Jeffrey mine at an estimated cost of \$14,000,000; Asbestos Corporation is developing its new Normandie mine in the Black Lake area toward production in a program that will ultimately cost in the neighbourhood of \$10,000,000; and Johnson's Company also has a large expansion program on hand, including plans for the construction of a new mill at its Black Lake property at an estimated cost of \$16,000,000.

Few changes of outstanding importance have occurred since World War II in reference to the other industrial minerals produced in Quebec. The demand for most of these minerals has been exceptionally strong, particularly for cement, clay products, sand and gravel, and stone of which Quebec is a leading Canadian producer. Most plants have been operating at or near capacity.

New Brunswick.—Although the value of mineral production in New Brunswick increased from \$4,182,100 in 1945 to \$10,282,408 in 1951, few changes of outstanding importance have occurred since the War in the general mining picture. Coal mining has long been the core of the Province's mineral industry, and coal the principal mineral product. Output comes from the Minto-Chipman field in the south-central part of the Province, the field's single seam lying close to the surface over a large area.

The output of coal has been rising steadily during the past few years, reaching a new high of 650,000 tons in 1951. Much of this has been due to the increased use of heavy strip-mining equipment and in 1951 about 68 p.c. of the coal produced was strip mined. Over 90 p.c. of the total output is used locally by the railways and other industry.

Structural materials, including clay products and gypsum, peat moss, natural gas, and a minor output of crude petroleum, comprise the remainder of the Province's mineral output. Gypsum is produced in the Hillsborough area of Albert County where Canadian Gypsum Company Limited, the only producer, operates two quarries and a mine and manufactures wallboard, gypsum lath, plaster and allied products. The Maritime Provinces realized their first production of cement when the new plant of Maritime Cement Company Limited, a subsidiary of Canada Cement Company Limited, entered production at Havelock in New Brunswick early in 1952. The plant has a capacity of 800,000 bbl. a year.

Large areas of granite of suitable grain and colour for both structural and monumental purposes are found in the Province. Red granite is produced in the St. George and Bathurst districts, black granite in the Bocabec district, and grey and bluish-grey granite in the Hampstead area.