

Fuels.—In those provinces in which coal occurs, the size of holdings is laid down and the conditions regarding work and rental under which they may be held. In Quebec ordinary mining claims give rights to all mineral substances and to their development, but stakings for oil or natural gas may cover 1,280 acres per claim. In some cases royalties are provided for. Acts or regulations govern methods of production. In the cases of petroleum and natural gas, an exploration permit or reservation is obtained. In Alberta the holder of such permit usually takes out a lease whether or not any discovery is made because exploration costs are in part applicable on his first year's rental. In other provinces, the discovery of oil or gas is usually prerequisite to obtaining a lease or grant of a limited area subject to carrying out drilling obligations and paying a rental, fees or a royalty on production.

Quarrying.—Regulations under this heading define the size of holdings and the terms of lease or grant. On Quebec private lands, the quarry belongs to the owner; on Crown lands mineral rights must be purchased.

Copies of the legislation and regulations and details concerning these may be obtained from the provincial authorities.

Section 4.—Statistics of Mineral Production

The importance of mineral production as compared with other primary industries in Canada is indicated in Chapter X while its part in the foreign trade of Canada is dealt with in Chapter XXII, Part I, especially Section 4.

Subsection 1.—Value and Volume of Mineral Production

Historical Statistics.—Definite records of the annual value of mineral production go back to 1886 only, although actual production began with the earliest settlements. The figures given in Table 1 are not strictly comparable throughout the whole period, minor changes having been adopted in methods of computing both the metallic content of ores sold and the valuations of the products. Earlier methods resulted in a somewhat higher value than those now in use would have shown. However, the changes do not interfere with the general usefulness of the figures in showing the broad trends in the mineral industry.

1.—Value of Mineral Production, 1886-1949

Year	Total Value	Value per Capita	Year	Total Value	Value per Capita	Year	Total Value	Value per Capita
	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
1886.....	10,221,255	2-23	1930.....	279,873,578	27-42	1939.....	474,602,059	42-12
1890.....	16,763,353	3-51				1940.....	529,825,035	46-55
1895.....	20,505,917	4-08				1941.....	560,241,290	48-69
1900.....	64,420,877	12-15	1931 ¹	230,434,726	22-21	1942.....	566,768,672	48-63
1905.....	69,078,999	11-51	1932.....	191,228,225	18-19	1943.....	530,053,966	44-87
1910.....	106,823,623	15-29	1933.....	221,495,253	20-83	1944.....	485,819,114	40-57
1915.....	137,109,171	17-18	1934.....	278,161,590	25-90	1945.....	498,755,181	41-15
1920.....	227,859,665	26-63	1935.....	312,344,457	28-80	1946.....	502,816,251	40-86
1925.....	226,583,333	24-38	1936.....	361,919,372	33-05	1947.....	644,869,975	51-25
1929.....	310,850,246	31-73	1937.....	457,359,092	41-41	1948.....	820,248,865	63-67
			1938.....	441,823,237	39-62	1949 ²	901,110,026	66-51

¹ Beginning with 1931, exchange equalization on gold production is included.

² Includes value of Newfoundland production.