

CHAPTER XII.—MINES AND MINERALS*

CONSPECTUS

	PAGE		PAGE
SECTION 1. CANADA'S MINERAL RESOURCES.....	482	Subsection 2. Provincial Distribution of Mineral Production.....	524
SPECIAL ARTICLE: Developments in Canada's Mineral Industry, January 1952 to June 1953	482	Subsection 3. Production of Metallic Minerals.....	529
SECTION 2. GOVERNMENT AID TO THE MINERAL INDUSTRY.....	507	Subsection 4. Production of Non-Metallic Minerals (Excluding Fuels).....	535
Subsection 1. Federal Government Aid.....	507	Subsection 5. Production of Fuels.....	538
Subsection 2. Provincial Government Aid.....	512	SPECIAL ARTICLE: Canadian Crude Petroleum Situation	540
SECTION 3. MINING LEGISLATION.....	517	Subsection 6. Production of Structural Materials.....	545
SECTION 4. STATISTICS OF MINERAL PRODUCTION.....	519	SECTION 5. INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY.....	548
Subsection 1. Value and Volume of Mineral Production.....	519	SECTION 6. WORLD PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN METALLIC MINERALS AND FUELS.....	552

NOTE.—The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout the Year Book will be found facing p. 1 of this volume.

Section 1.—Canada's Mineral Resources

The tremendous expansion that has taken place in Canada's mineral industry from the end of World War II to 1951 is reviewed in the 1952-53 Year Book, pp. 476-495. The following special article brings that information up to June 1953.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA'S MINERAL INDUSTRY, JANUARY 1952 TO JUNE 1953†

The period covered by this review has been one of the busiest in the history of Canada's mineral industry and thus there are many developments of interest and much solid accomplishment to report. Nothing quite so colourful as the discoveries of the Leduc and Redwater oil fields in Alberta in 1947 and 1948, respectively, occurred during this period. However, there were several developments of outstanding interest, among them being the discoveries of huge iron-bearing deposits in northern Ungava toward the close of the period and the discoveries of large base-metal deposits in the Bathurst area of northern New Brunswick. Another development, announced early in June, is the proposed Yukon-British Columbia power project by Ventures Limited which will involve the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars and will provide power for a metallurgical industry that will treat ores from many parts of the world. Uranium, too, has been sharing the limelight particularly as a result of activities in northern Saskatchewan. These developments, to which further reference is made elsewhere in this review, are indicative of the rapid growth of the mineral industry and they provide additional proof that Canada is still well to the fore in the opportunities it offers in the field of mineral resources development.

* Except where otherwise noted, this Chapter has been revised in the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Section, Industry and Merchandising Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

† Prepared under the direction of Marc Boyer, Deputy Minister, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa, by G. H. Murray, Chief, Editorial and Information Division, and Mrs. M. J. Giroux of the Editorial Staff. In preparing this article the authors made free use of material contained in the preliminary annual mineral reviews for 1952 published by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.