

oil or naphtha, or iron sands may cover 1,280 acres per claim. Royalties are sometimes provided for. Acts or regulations govern methods of production. In the search for petroleum and natural gas, an exploration permit or reservation is usually required. However, in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, leases usually follow the exploration reservation whether or not any discovery of oil or gas is made, because exploration costs are applicable in part on the first year's rental. In other provinces, except Manitoba, 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 belong to the Crown and may be obtained in accordance with the provisions of the law, although the rights to exploit peat or marl must be obtained by special licence. In British Columbia quarry rights are not reserved in Crown grants.

Copies of mining legislation including regulations and other details may be obtained from the provincial authorities concerned.

Section 4.—Statistics of Mineral Production*

The importance of mineral production, as compared with other primary industries in Canada, is indicated in Chapter XVII, and its part in the foreign trade of Canada is dealt with in Chapter XXII.

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, as minor changes have 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.

Except for the 1920-30 period, the value of Canada's mineral production practically doubled each decade since the turn of the century. From \$64,000,000 in 1900, it rose to \$107,000,000 in 1910 and \$228,000,000 in 1920. In 1930, it was \$280,000,000, rising to \$530,000,000 in 1940, \$1,045,000,000 in 1950 and \$1,331,211,503 in 1953. Similarly, the revised index of physical volume of output from Canadian mines (see p. 514) advanced from 37.6 (average 1935-39=100) in 1920 to 63.9 in 1930 and 125.7 in 1940. In the next decade, however, the volume gain was not quite so rapid, the index standing at 145.4 in 1950 and 185.8 in 1953.

* Revised in the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Section, Industry and Merchandising Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.