

Federal government assistance to the mining industry can be divided into two chief categories. There is first the development of major policies in the fields of taxation concessions, aid to transportation, marketing facilities, and national and international trade and monetary programmes. The second type of assistance is by direct contribution to the solution of scientific problems, including geological mapping to assist in the location of orebodies and research to solve problems in ore dressing, metallurgical processes, and new methods of utilization.

Mineral rights, once they are relinquished to private enterprise, become the property of the company or individual concerned and no conservation policies are enforced. Nor is there normally any tax on proved reserves, as is the case in some parts of the United States. An important exception to this general policy is found in the case of natural gas and petroleum resources in the Province of Alberta, where the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board exercises strict control over the number of wells, the volume of production, and so on.

Ownership of hydro-electric power installations in Canada is fairly well distributed between public and private bodies, both forms existing side by side in many of the Provinces. In Ontario, Saskatchewan, and New Brunswick public ownership predominates and it is expected that this will shortly be true of Manitoba also. At the other extreme is Newfoundland where all plants are privately owned. In between come Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

There is no major example of the co-ordinated "Valley" type of water resource development in Canada, although a few small regional programmes have been developed. It has been suggested that a "T.V.A." development might be undertaken in the Saskatchewan River Valley and in the Fraser River Valley but there is no immediate prospect of an effective programme.

Land settlement in Canada is undertaken by sale, by homesteading or on very long leases, varying from province to province. However, this is no longer of major importance as virtually all the agricultural land of first quality has been alienated.

In the case of agricultural development apart from the problem of land tenure, there exists in Canada a concurrent jurisdiction between the Federal Government and the Provinces and this naturally results in close co-operation between the legislative and administrative units concerned. In general, the Provincial Governments limit their agricultural legislation to problems effecting their particular provinces, while the Federal Government concerns itself with nation-wide or broad regional problems. For example, during the economic depression of the 30's the Prairie Provinces suffered a prolonged drought. Poor crops and low prices resulted in a rapid decline of farm income and it became impossible for farmers to combat drought and the other menaces which normally accompany it, such as insect infestations, soil erosion, weeds, and so on. The problems soon grew beyond private and provincial resources, and in 1935 the Federal Parliament passed the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act to provide for the restoration of the effected areas in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Federal funds on a large scale were made available for assistance to the Provinces. The federal Department of Agriculture directed the work but joint federal-provincial committees co-ordinated the work of all agricultural bodies, including that of some private commercial and financial organizations.

This Act is still in effect. Its work is divided into three main divisions; (a) land culture practices, (b) land utilization, and (c) water development. Under these terms the Federal Government provides funds and direction for the construction of water reservoirs, for economic and soil surveys, for land classification and determination of use, for the study of cultural practices, and for the provision of illustration stations to demonstrate the proper use of land for the regrassing of devastated lands and for the establishment of community pastures. Combined with these undertakings there has been an extension of federal research in a broad range of subjects such as soils, forestry, entomology, crop production, agricultural engineering etc. This work started in 1935. is