

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 some cases royalties are provided for. In the cases of petroleum and natural gas, a permit to drill on promising ground is usually first obtained. If oil or gas is discovered, the operator may obtain the lease or grant of a limited area subject to rental or fees. A royalty on production is sometimes payable.

Quarrying.—Regulations under this heading define the size of holding and the terms of lease or grant.

The legislation controlling mining and minerals in each province is given at pp. 278-279 of the 1942 Year Book. Copies of the legislation and regulations and details concerning them may be obtained by application to the following authorities:—

NOVA SCOTIA.—Minister of Mines, Parliament Buildings, Halifax.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton.

QUEBEC.—Minister of Mines, Quebec.

ONTARIO.—Department of Mines, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

MANITOBA.—Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg.

SASKATCHEWAN.—Department of Natural Resources, Regina.

ALBERTA.—Department of Lands and Mines, Edmonton.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Department of Mines, Victoria.

Section 2.—Summary of General Production

A special article on the Development of Canada's Mineral Resources in Relation to the Present War Effort, so far as this development had taken place by the middle of 1940, appears at pp. 298-309 of the 1940 Year Book.

The importance of mineral production as compared with other primary industries in Canada is indicated in Chapter VII while its part in the external trade of Canada is dealt with in Chapter XVI, Part II, especially Section 3, Subsections 2 and 5.

Subsection 1.—Government Control of Non-Ferrous Metals and Fuels in War-Time*

Because the non-ferrous metal and war mineral supply situation had to be viewed from the standpoint of the Allied Nations as a whole, Canada has regarded herself as in the same position as other United Nations. Consequently this country has both stimulated production and curtailed non-essential consumption.

To co-ordinate the nation's efforts to meet war needs, a Metals Control was established by the Department of Munitions and Supply on July 15, 1940. The Control has been responsible for stimulating Canadian output of non-ferrous metals and strategic minerals and for curtailing non-essential uses. In addition, it has been responsible for obtaining from other countries those non-ferrous metals and minerals in short supply in Canada.

* Contributed by the Department of Munitions and Supply.