

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 from 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 Metals and Fuels in Wartime*

Because the 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. A development division was set up by the Control with a staff of engineers, geologists and consultants; this division has been responsible for stimulating Canadian output of non-ferrous metals and strategic minerals. In addition, the Control has been responsible for obtaining from other countries those non-ferrous metals and minerals in short supply in Canada.

Various Government agencies, including Crown companies established for the purpose, have stimulated production of the major non-ferrous metals—copper, nickel, lead and zinc, as well as tungsten, molybdenum, chrome, mercury, mica, arsenic, fluorspar, graphite and cobalt. Six of these—mercury, tungsten, chrome, molybdenum, muscovite mica and fluorspar—were not produced in quantity in Canada before the War.

*Contributed by the Department of Munitions and Supply.