

are applicable in part on the first year's lease rental. In other provinces, 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, a fee, 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 Saskatchewan, sand and gravel belong to the owner of the surface of the land.

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

Section 4.—Statistics of Mineral Production

Subsection 1.—Value and Volume of Mineral Production

Statistics of the annual value of mineral production are available from 1886, total production being shown for five-year intervals from that date to 1945 and annually for subsequent years in Table 1. These figures are not strictly comparable throughout the period because of minor changes in methods of computing metallic content of ores sold and valuations of products but they do serve to show broad trends in the mineral industry.

The increase in the value of mineral production since the end of World War II has been phenomenal, having more than tripled since 1948. Production per head of the population advanced from \$63.97 in that year to \$139.01 in 1960. Although part of this increase was accounted for by advanced prices, the index of the volume of output from Canadian mines recorded an advance from 90.0 (1949 = 100) to 253.3 in the same comparison.

1.—Value of Mineral Production, 1886-1960

Year	Total Value	Value per Capita	Year	Total Value	Value per Capita	Year	Total Value	Value per Capita
	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
1886.....	10,221,255	2.23	1935 ¹	312,344,457	28.80	1952.....	1,285,342,353	89.07
1890.....	16,763,353	3.51	1940.....	529,825,035	46.55	1953.....	1,336,303,503	90.40
1895.....	20,505,917	4.08	1945.....	498,755,181	41.32	1954.....	1,488,382,091	96.59
1900.....	64,420,877	12.15	1946.....	502,816,251	40.91	1955.....	1,795,310,796	114.37
1905.....	69,078,999	11.51	1947.....	644,869,975	51.38	1956.....	2,084,905,554	129.35
1910.....	106,823,623	15.29	1948.....	820,248,865	63.97	1957.....	2,190,322,392	132.03
1915.....	137,109,171	17.18	1949 ²	901,110,026	67.01	1958.....	2,100,739,038	123.22
1920.....	227,859,665	26.63	1950.....	1,045,450,073	76.24	1959.....	2,409,020,511	138.12
1925.....	226,583,333	24.38	1951.....	1,245,483,595	88.33	1960 ²	2,476,240,506	139.01
1930.....	279,873,578	27.42						

¹ Beginning with 1935, exchange equalization on gold production is included.

² Value of Newfoundland production included from 1949.

Current Production.—A detailed review of mineral production during 1959 and 1960 is given at pp. 501-513. As stated there, the value of mineral commodities produced reached a new high in 1960 when it amounted to over \$2,476,000,000. This was an increase of 2.8 p.c. over the value of \$2,409,000,000 recorded in 1959, the previous peak. The greatest gains over 1959 were: nickel, \$55,000,000; copper, \$31,000,000; zinc, \$11,000,000; asbestos, \$11,000,000; and crude petroleum, \$10,000,000. Substantial decreases were reported by uranium, \$68,000,000, and iron ore, \$21,000,000.