

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. In Alberta, sand, gravel, clay and marl recovered by excavating from the surface 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 3. 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 1949. Production per head of the population advanced from \$67.01 in that year to \$153.10 in 1962. 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 286.5 in the same comparison.

