

Coal Statistics.—Coal is perhaps the most important of all minerals, from the point of view of the general public. This special position is recognized in some measure by the publication of an annual report on coal statistics, giving complete details of coal-mining operations in the various coal-producing provinces and showing the imports and exports of coal by kinds and by ports of entry and exit, together with industrial statistics in relation to coal mining. Monthly bulletins and quarterly reports on coal and coke statistics are also issued, giving coal and coke production and imports and exports, the quarterly printed reports showing in detailed form production of coal by areas, and imports and exports by ports of entry and exit.

Section 1.—Mineral Lands Administration and Mining Laws.

The mineral lands of Canada, like other Crown lands, are administered by either the Dominion or the Provincial Governments. The Dominion Government administers the mineral lands of Yukon and the Northwest Territories as well as those in all Indian Reserves, and in National Parks in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Since the transfer of the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces in 1930, all other mineral lands lying within the boundaries of the several provinces have been administered by the respective Provincial Governments.

Subsection 1.—Dominion Mining Laws and Regulations.*

Dominion lands to which these regulations apply are those administered by the Department of the Interior, and lie within Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Titles issued for Dominion lands, the property of the Dominion Government, in the territories of Canada, reserve to the Crown the mines and minerals which may be found on or under such lands, together with the right of operation.

Placer.—Claims 500 feet long and from 1,000 to 2,000 feet wide, according to location, may be staked out and acquired by any person 18 years of age or over. Claims to be marked by two legal posts, one at each end, and the line joining them marked. Creek claims are staked along the base line of the creek, and extend 1,000 feet on each side. River claims are 500 feet on one side of the river and extend back 1,000 feet. Other claims are staked parallel to the creek or river on which they front, 500 feet long by 1,000 feet. Expenditure in development of each claim to be incurred and proved each year, \$200 in Yukon and \$100 elsewhere. Royalty $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. under Yukon Placer Mining Act.

Quartz.—“Mineral” under this heading means all deposits of metals and other useful minerals other than placer deposits, peat, coal, petroleum, natural gas, bitumen and oil shales.

Under the newer regulations, effective Apr. 2, 1932, applicable to the Northwest Territories, any prospector or locator of a mineral claim, whether an individual, mining partnership or a company, must hold a miner's licence, the fee being \$5 for an individual, from \$5 to \$20 for mining partnerships, and larger amounts proportionate to their capitalization for mining companies. A licensee may stake out 6 claims on his own licence and 12 more for two other licensees, not exceeding 18 in all in any one licence year in any mining division. A mineral claim shall be rectangular and marked by a post at each corner—maximum area 51.65 acres, being 1,500 feet

*For copies of any of the regulations referred to, application may be made to the Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.