

### Subsection 2.—Provincial Mining Laws and Regulations.

In all the provinces the granting of land no longer carries with it mining rights upon or under such land, although some early grants in New Brunswick and Quebec did include certain mineral rights. Mining rights must be separately obtained by lease or grant from the provincial authority administering the mining laws and regulations. Mining activities may be classified as placer, general minerals (usually metallic ores), fuel (coal, petroleum, gas) and quarrying. Under these divisions of the mining industry provincial regulations may be summarized as follows:

*Placer.*—In those provinces in which placer deposits occur there are regulations defining the size of placer holdings, the terms under which they may be acquired and held, and the royalties to be paid.

*General Minerals.*—These are sometimes described as quartz, lode minerals, or minerals in place. The most elaborate regulations apply in this division. In all provinces a prospector's or miner's licence, to search for mineral deposits, valid for a year, must be obtained. A claim of promising-looking ground of a specified size may then be staked. This claim must be recorded within a time limit, with the payment of recording fees. Work to a specified value per annum must be performed upon the claim for a period up to five years when a grant or lease of the mining rights may be obtained subject to fees or annual rental. The taxation most frequently applied is a percentage of net profits of producing mines.

*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 boring permit on likely 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 more important features of the regulations dealing with these divisions of the mining industry are outlined for each of the provinces below.

**Nova Scotia.**—*Administration.*—Minister of Public Works and Mines, Parliament Buildings, Halifax. *Legislation.*—Mines Act (c. 22, R.S.N.S. 1923) and amending Acts of 1927 (c. 17), 1929 (c. 22) and 1933 (c. 12).

*General Minerals.*—Prospector's licence at nominal fee. Lease of mining rights—40 years for gold and silver; 20 years, three times renewable, for other minerals; both subject to annual rental and performance of work.

*Coal.*—Royalty—12½ cents per long ton, with exemption of coal used in mining operations and for domestic purposes by workmen employed about the mine.

*Quarrying.*—Rights to limestone, gypsum and building materials are acquired with ordinary land title.

**New Brunswick.**—*Administration.*—Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton. *Legislation.*—Mining Act (c. 35, R.S.N.B. 1927). In most grants of Crown land since about 1805, all mines and minerals are reserved to the Crown. Prior to that time, most of the land grants reserved only gold, silver, copper, lead and coal.

*General Minerals.*—Prospector's licence costs \$10 for a year. *Claims.*—A prospector may stake 10 claims of 40 acres each which must be registered within 30