

duction of the 16 leading minerals; and monthly, quarterly, and annual reports on coal statistics. (See footnote to p. 309.)

The following material of this chapter is divided into six sections: (1) a sketch of the administration of mineral lands and mining laws; (2) a summary of general production; (3) the industrial statistics of the mineral industries; (4) production of metallic minerals; (5) production of non-metallic minerals; (6) production of clay products and structural materials.

## 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; all other mineral lands lying within the boundaries of the several provinces are 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 Mines and Resources, 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 2½ p.c. under the 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 present 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 miners 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 2 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 square. Entry is granted by a mining recorder, fee \$5 for a claim located by a