

At the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, the Dominion already occupied a strategic position as a major producer of highly essential war minerals. With its capabilities for increasing expansion under the pressure of war demand, the Canadian mining industry can be expected to play its full part in the present war effort, both in providing minerals essential for military and civil needs and for the support of the economic front.

## 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.—Mining Laws and Regulations on Dominion Lands.

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 that 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 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 licensee on his own licence and \$10 if located on behalf of another licensee. Grant is renewable from year to year, subject to representation work to the value of \$100 being done on the location each year, and the renewal of the owner's miners licence. A maximum of 36 claims may be grouped for purposes of representation work.