

**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 Mines, Parliament Buildings, Halifax. *Legislation.*—Mines Act (c. 22, R.S.N.S. 1923) and amending Acts of 1927 (c. 17), 1929 (c. 22), 1933 (c. 12), 1935 (c. 23), 1936 (c. 46), 1937 (c. 19), 1938 (c. 18), and 1939 (c. 22); Coal Mines Regulations Act (c. 1, 1927) and amending Acts of 1934 (c. 44 and 45), 1935 (c. 39), and 1938 (c. 37); and Metalliferous Mines and Quarries Regulations Act 1937 (c. 3).

**General Minerals.**—Prospectors 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), as amended by c. 27, 1927, and c. 23, 1933. 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.**—Prospectors licence, terminating Dec. 31, costs \$10. *Claims.*—A prospector may stake 10 claims of 40 acres each which must be registered within 30 days and 25 days' work done in each claim within the year. All this work may be concentrated on one of a group of claims. Mining rights are granted by mining licence, renewable annually, upon payment of \$10 per claim. When the mine produces on a commercial basis, a 20-year lease under similar conditions may be issued.

**Fuel.**—Royalties are 10 cents per long ton on coal and 5 p.c. on the value at the well's mouth for petroleum and natural gas.

**Quebec.**—*Administration.*—Minister of Mines, Quebec. Information and statistics on mining operations and geological explorations are to be found in the Annual Report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines. *Legislation.*—Quebec Mining Act (c. 80, R.S.Q. 1925) and amendments. In townships the Crown retains full mining rights on lands patented subsequently to July 24, 1880, and gold and silver rights on lands patented previous to that date. All mining rights belong to the Crown in most of the seigneuries.

**General Minerals.**—Miners certificate good for calendar year; fee \$10. *Claims.*—Five claims of 40 acres each must be recorded and 25 days' work per claim done within 12 months; a development licence renewable annually is granted upon payment of \$10 recording fee and 50 cents per acre. Mining rights can be purchased as a mining concession for \$5 per acre for superior minerals and \$3 per acre for inferior minerals. Operators must make annual returns to the Minister. Taxes are payable on annual profits at rates graduated from 4 p.c. upward.

**Ontario.**—*Administration.*—Department of Mines, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. A resident mining recorder is appointed for each mining division. *Legislation.*—Mining Act (c. 47, R.S.O. 1937) with amendments; applies to all