

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 permit to drill on promising 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 legislation controlling mining and minerals in each province and the authority responsible for its administration are stated below. Copies of the legislation and regulations and details concerning them may be obtained by application to the respective authorities.

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), 1937 (c. 19), 1938 (c. 18), and 1940 (c. 13); Coal Mines Regulations Act (c. 1, 1927) and amending Acts of 1934 (c. 44 and 45), 1935 (c. 39), 1938 (c. 37) and 1940 (c. 35); and Metalliferous Mines and Quarries Regulations Act 1937 (c. 3) and amending Act 1940 (c. 47).

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.

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.

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 Crown lands except Indian lands. Title is a grant in fee simple, except in provincial forests where mining lands are leased. There is no apex law, all claim boundaries extending vertically downwards. Disputes are settled by the recorder, or on appeal, by the Judge of the Mining Court of Ontario.

Manitoba.—*Administration.*—Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg; mining recorders' offices at Winnipeg and The Pas. *Legislation.*—The Mines Act (c. 136, R.S.M. 1940) with amendments [c. 33, 1940; c. 28 (second Session) 1940] and regulations thereunder; the Mining Tax Act (c. 207, R.S.M. 1940); the Well Drilling Act (c. 232, R.S.M. 1940); the Crown