

Subsection 1.—Mining Laws and Regulations on Dominion Lands*

Dominion lands to which these regulations apply are those administered by the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, 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.

The Acts and regulations governing mining and quarrying on Dominion lands are: *Yukon and Northwest Territories*—Alkali Mining Regulations; Carbon-Black Regulations; Coal Mining Regulations; Potash Regulations; and Domestic Coal Permits. *Yukon*—Yukon Placer Mining Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 216); Yukon Quartz Mining Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 217); Dredging Regulations; Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulations. *Northwest Territories*—Quartz Mining Regulations; Placer Mining Regulations; Dredging Regulations; Oil and Gas Regulations; Quarrying Regulations; and Permits to remove sand, stone and gravel from beds of rivers.

Special petroleum and natural gas regulations now apply to the Yukon Territory and to that portion of the Northwest Territories lying west of a line 75 miles east from the centre line of the main channel of the east channel of the Mackenzie River. These regulations provide that no person shall enter the area to which they apply for the purpose of prospecting for oil and staking a location without first obtaining from the Minister of Mines and Resources a preliminary authority to do so.

Copies of these regulations are available from the Lands, Parks and Forest Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Mining Laws and Regulations†

The granting of land in any province, except Ontario, no longer carries with it mining rights upon or under such land. In Ontario mineral rights are expressly reserved if they are not to be included. Some early grants in New Brunswick and Quebec also included certain mineral rights. Otherwise 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 provincial mining industry, 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, except Alberta, a prospector's or miner's licence to search for mineral deposits, valid for a year must be obtained. A claim of promising 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.

*Compiled from material supplied by the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

†Compiled from material supplied by the Provincial Governments.