

Minerals on vacant and certain other federal lands may be acquired by lease for a period usually of 21 years, renewable for further periods of like duration, on the terms and conditions specified in the various Acts and regulations relating to federal lands.

The disposal of minerals in Indian Reserves is, with the exception of gold and silver, subject to the consent of the Indians owning the Reserve.

The Acts and regulations governing mining and quarrying on federal lands are summarized in Report No. 828 issued by the Mines Branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa, and entitled "Mining Laws of Canada". This publication also lists all the laws and regulations pertaining to mining on federal lands, and copies of these individual laws and regulations may be obtained by applying to the Development Services Branch, above mentioned. Another publication of interest in connection with mining regulations and available from the same source is entitled "Summary Review of Dominion Tax and Other Legislation Affecting Mining Enterprises in Canada"

**Provincial Mining Laws and Regulations.**\*—All mineral lands lying within the boundaries of the several provinces (with the exception of those within Indian Reserves and National Parks which are under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government) are administered by the respective Provincial Governments.

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 British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, 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 (or veined minerals and bedded minerals), fuels (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 laws and regulations apply in this division. In all provinces, except Alberta, a prospector's or miner's licence, valid for one year, must be obtained to search for mineral deposits, the licence being general in some cases but limited in others. 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, except in Quebec where no fees are required. Work to a specified value per annum must be performed upon the claim for a period up to ten years, or in Quebec work must be performed to a specified number of man-days with no time limit, when a grant or lease of the mining rights may be obtained, subject to agreement to develop as well as the payment of fees or an annual rental. The taxation most frequently applied is a percentage of net profits of producing mines or royalties. In the case of Newfoundland, the provincial mining tax has been modified, since Confederation on Mar. 31, 1949, to conform with the provincial obligations under the Dominion-Provincial Tax Agreement and no other form of taxation or royalties exists.

\* Compiled from material supplied by the Provincial Governments.