

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 minerals are sometimes described as quartz, lode, or minerals in place. With the exception of British Columbia, 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 of up to ten years. There is no time limit in British Columbia but \$500 assessment work, of which a survey may represent one-fifth, must be performed and recorded before a Crown grant may be obtained. In Quebec, a specified number of man-days of work must be performed and the excess may be carried forward for renewals of licence. Before mining can be commenced, a mining concession must be purchased for which it is necessary to produce an engineer's report indicating the presence of an orebody. The taxation applied most frequently 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 Federal-Provincial Tax Agreement and no other form of taxation or royalties exists.

Fuels.—In provinces where coal occurs, the size of holdings is laid down together with the conditions of work and rental under which they may be held. In Quebec, ordinary mining claims give rights to all mineral substances and to their development, but stakings for combustible natural gas, salt, coal, mineral oil or naphtha, or iron sands may cover 1,280 acres per claim. In some cases royalties are provided for. Acts or regulations govern methods of production. In the cases of petroleum and natural gas, an exploration permit or reservation is usually required. However, in Alberta, leases usually follow the exploration reservation whether or not any discovery is made, because exploration costs are applicable in part on the first year's rental. In other provinces, except Manitoba, the discovery of oil or gas is usually prerequisite to obtaining a lease or grant of a limited area subject to carrying out drilling obligations and paying a rental, fees or a royalty on production.

Quarrying.—Regulations under this heading define the size of holdings and the terms of lease or grant. On Quebec private lands, the quarry belongs to the owner; on Crown lands, mineral rights belong to the Crown and may be obtained in accordance with the provisions of the law, although the rights to exploit peat or marl must be obtained by special licence. In British Columbia quarry rights are not reserved in Crown grants.

Copies of mining legislation including regulations and other details may be obtained from the provincial authorities concerned.