

Provincial Mining Laws and Regulations.*—All Crown 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 and Nova Scotia, 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. In Nova Scotia, all minerals belong to the Crown except limestone, gypsum and building materials and, in granting land from the Crown, the right to these minerals goes with the title. Some early grants in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, 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 are 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, and payment of recording fees made, 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 Province 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. No other form of taxation or royalties now 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, and stakings for combustible natural gas, salt, coal, mineral

* Compiled from material supplied by the provincial governments.