

prospector by departmental engineers and geologists; (4) grubstakes, limited to a maximum of \$500, for prospectors; (5) assistance in the construction of mining roads and trails; and (6) inspection of mines to ensure safe operating conditions.

### Section 3.—Mining Legislation

**Federal Mining Laws and Regulations.\***—The Federal Government administers the mineral lands of the Yukon and Northwest Territories as well as those within Indian reserves and in National Parks.

Mining laws and regulations covering the Yukon and Northwest Territories are administered by the Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Department of Resources and Development. Grants issued for federal lands, the property of the Federal Government, in these regions reserve to the Crown the mines and minerals that may be found on or under such lands, together with the right of operation.

Mining rights 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 occurring in Indian reserves is 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, entitled *Mining Laws of Canada*, issued in 1951 by the Mines Branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa. This publication also lists all the laws and regulations pertaining to mining on federal lands. Copies of these individual laws and regulations may be obtained by applying to the Northern Administration and Lands Branch, mentioned above. Another publication of interest in connection with mining regulations and available from the aforementioned Mines Branch 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 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,

\* Revised under the direction of Marc Boyer, Deputy Minister, in the Editorial and Information Division, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa.

† Compiled from material supplied by the provincial governments.