

partnerships and mining companies. A licensee may stake out for himself three mineral claims and six more for two other licensees, not exceeding nine in all in any mining division. He may also obtain one boring permit or one quarrying location.

A mineral claim in unsurveyed territory is a square of 1,500 feet (51.65 acres) with lines N.-S. and E.-W. astronomically. A boring permit allows of 640 acres to be taken up and a quarrying location up to 51.65 acres.

In the case of a mineral claim, entry is granted by the mining recorder, fee \$5 for a claim located by the licensee on his own licence and \$10 if recorded on behalf of another licensee. After recording, 25 days' work per claim must be done within twelve months and the grant is renewable from year to year on 25 days' work being done on the claim each year. A maximum of nine claims may be grouped for the purpose of this work. When 125 days' work has been done and confirmed, a survey made by a Manitoba land surveyor at the grantee's expense, and certain other requirements complied with, a lease is granted. The cost of the survey may be reckoned as one year's work done on the claim.

The provisions regarding substances searched for under authority of a boring permit make it possible to obtain a lease for 21 years for the location if the holder has proved during the term of the boring permit (which is one year) that he has discovered any one of such substances in commercial quantities on the land included in the permit. The lease is subject to annual rental, and also to the expenditure of \$2.50 per acre per annum, in obtaining oil shale, coal, natural gas, petroleum or salt.

Lands containing granite, limestone, marble, slate or any building stone, together with clay, gravel, gypsum or sand may be leased at an annual rental, together with an expenditure of \$2.50 per acre per annum in taking out the material.

For a copy of the regulations governing the disposal of mineral rights, application may be made to the Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Mining recorders' offices are located at Winnipeg, The Pas and Kisissing (Cold Lake).

Saskatchewan.—On Sept. 1, 1930, the province of Saskatchewan came into control of its natural resources, which, since 1905, had been controlled and administered by the Dominion Government. Until such time as it is found necessary or expedient, the Dominion mining laws and regulations will remain in force in the province of Saskatchewan. These regulations are shown at the beginning of this section of the Canada Year Book.

The Saskatchewan Mines Act provides for the competency of mine managers and pit bosses, for the reporting of accidents and generally for the welfare and safety of those employed in the production of minerals.

Alberta.—Since the Dominion Government in 1930 transferred control of the natural resources lying within the boundaries of Alberta to the Provincial