

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 and The Pas.

Saskatchewan.—On Oct. 1, 1930, the province of Saskatchewan came into control of its natural resources, which had previously been controlled and administered by the Dominion Government.

By the Mineral Resources Act of 1931 regulations, differing somewhat from those of former Dominion laws, have been brought into force dealing with coal, petroleum and natural gas, and placer. Except for these changes the regulations are similar to the former Dominion ones.

Coal.—The area which may be taken is now from 40 to 640 acres. Application may be made by mail or in person and any eligible person may apply for three locations. The length of a location must not exceed three times the breadth. The minimum required to be mined annually is 5 tons per acre. Prior to commencing, a lessee must secure a permit to operate.

Petroleum and Natural Gas.—Application for locations may be made by mail or in person. The area of a location is 160 to 1,920 acres but, while one applicant is allowed three locations, the total area must not exceed 1,920 acres. A permit must be obtained before commencing operations and all drillers must secure a licence of competency to ensure that drilling will be efficiently carried out. The record of a driller may be obtained by payment of a fee. Operators are required to furnish a substantial bond to guarantee compliance with the regulations.

Permits to prospect for oil and gas are granted under similar regulations except that a cash rental of 20 cents per acre is required and a bond of 30 cents per acre which is forfeited if work to determine structure is not carried out within one year.

Placer.—These regulations remain as under Dominion administration except that 30 instead of 10 adjoining claims may now be grouped.

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 Government, the leasing or disposal of mineral lands or rights is administered under provincial laws and regulations. However, until new conditions necessitate change, mineral lands or rights within the province are being administered by the Provincial Government in accordance with the Dominion mining laws and regulations in force at the time of the transfer.

The Coal Mines Regulation Act of the province of Alberta and regulations made thereunder make provision for the safe operation of mines in the province, applying to mines of coal, ironstone, shale, clay and other minerals. Operations must be under the control of officials who hold certificates granted after suitable examination. A staff of inspectors is provided to administer the regulations. Monthly reports of operations must be returned to the Minister.

The Coal Sales Act requires that all coal mines shall be registered by name and all coal produced in Alberta sold under the registered name. The Coal Miners Wages Security Act requires all coal operators to provide bond to insure the payment of wages, unless exemption is obtained through the Board of Public Utility Commissioners.