

Full information concerning the mineral resources of the province and the mining laws may be obtained by writing the Department of Mines, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

Manitoba.—With the transfer of the natural resources to the province of Manitoba on July 15, 1930, control of most of the public lands passed to the Department of Mines and Natural Resources of the Manitoba Government.

The Mines Act (c. 27, 1930) and regulations thereunder govern the administration and leasing of: (1) Mineral claims—gold, silver, copper, zinc, etc.; (2) Boring permits—coal, natural gas, oil shale, petroleum and salt; (3) Quarrying locations—granite, limestone, marble, slate or any building stone, gypsum, gravel, marl, peat and sand.

A miner's licence is necessary to stake out Crown lands for mining purposes; fee is \$5 for an individual and larger amounts for mining 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 640 acres to be taken up and a quarrying location may cover an area up to 40 acres. The fee is \$5 for recording a claim located by the licensee and \$10 if recorded on behalf of another licensee. After recording, 25 days' work per claim must be done per year for 5 years. A maximum of nine claims may be grouped for the purpose of this work. When 125 days' work has been done, 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.

A boring permit good for one year is necessary to search for oil, coal, gas or salt. If mineral is discovered a 21-year lease may be obtained subject to annual rental and certain annual work.

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

For a copy of the regulations governing the disposal of mineral rights, apply 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. 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 may be 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