

*Fuels.*—A boring permit good for one year, for 640 acres is necessary to search for oil, coal, gas or salt. If mineral is discovered a 21-year lease, subject to annual rental and certain work, is granted.

*Quarrying.*—Lands up to 51.65 acres containing building stone, clay, gravel, gypsum or sand may be leased as a quarrying location at an annual rental, provided \$2.50 per acre per annum is expended in taking out material.

**Saskatchewan.**—*Administration.*—Department of Natural Resources, Regina. *Legislation.*—Mineral Resources Act of 1931 and regulations thereunder; Saskatchewan Mines Act providing for the competency of mine managers and pit bosses, for the reporting of accidents and the welfare and safety of those employed in the production of minerals; Coal Mining Industry Act, 1935, providing for a Coal Administrator to administer all legislation pertaining to the coal industry.

*General Minerals.*—The regulations follow closely those outlined for Dominion lands in Subsection 1, except that the holder of a miner's licence may stake not more than three claims for himself and three for each of two other licensees, while not more than nine claims may be grouped for representation work.

*Coal.*—Three locations may be applied for by mail or in person; the size of a location may be from 20 acres to 640 acres, but the length must not exceed three times the breadth. All operators must be licensed by the Coal Administrator, the licence being contingent upon payment of fair wages, workmen's compensation assessments, rentals and royalties to the Crown and certain other conditions. Operators must mine annually 5 tons per acre, which is to be increased to 10 tons per acre for leases issued after Jan. 1, 1936.

*Petroleum and Natural Gas.*—Locations may be applied for by mail or in person. The area of a location may be from 40 acres to 1,920 acres, and one person may apply for three locations, but not over 1,920 acres in all. An operator must obtain a permit and furnish a substantial bond. All drillers must secure licences of competency. The record of a driller may be obtained by payment of a fee.

**Alberta.**—*Administration.*—Department of Lands and Mines, Edmonton. There is a staff of inspectors of mines. *Legislation.*—The Coal Mines Regulation Act and regulations thereunder make provision for the safe operation of mines of coal, ironstone, shale, clay and other minerals. Operating officials must hold certificates of competency. Monthly reports of operations must be returned to the Minister. The Coal Sales Act requires all coal mines to be registered by name and all coal produced to be 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.

The general laws and regulations pertaining to mining and minerals are similar to those in force under the Dominion Government before the Provincial Government took over the natural resources in 1930. They follow closely those summarized in Subsection 1 of this chapter.

**British Columbia.**—*Administration.*—Department of Mines, Victoria. The Department includes the Bureau of Mines and all Government offices in connection with the mining industry. *Legislation.*—The Department of Mines Act (c. 42, 1934) and other Acts respecting mining and minerals, notably: The Coal and Petroleum Act (c. 162, R.S.B.C. 1924); The Mineral Act (c. 167, R.S.B.C. 1924); The Placer-Mining Act (c. 169, R.S.B.C. 1924); The Coal-Mines Regulation Act (c.171, R.S.B.C. 1924); and amendments to the above Acts.