

The legislation controlling mining and minerals in each province and the authority responsible for its administration are stated below. Copies of the legislation and regulations and details concerning them may be obtained by application to the respective authorities.

**Nova Scotia.**—*Administration.*—Minister of Mines, Parliament Buildings, Halifax. *Legislation.*—Mines Act (c. 4, 1941); Coal Mines Regulations Act (c. 1, 1927) and amending Acts of 1934 (c. 44 and 45), 1935 (c. 39), 1938 (c. 37) and 1940 (c. 35); and Metalliferous Mines and Quarries Regulations Act 1937 (c. 3) and amending Act 1940 (c. 47).

**New Brunswick.**—*Administration.*—Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton. *Legislation.*—Mining Act (c. 35, R.S.N.B. 1927), as amended by c. 27, 1928; c. 28, 1929; c. 26, 1930; c. 23, 1933; c. 23, 1938; c. 17, 1939; and c. 14, 1941. In most grants of Crown land since 1805, all mines and minerals are reserved to the Crown. Prior to that time, most of the land grants reserved only gold, silver, copper, lead and coal.

**Quebec.**—*Administration.*—Minister of Mines and Maritime Fisheries, Quebec. Information and statistics on mining operations and geological explorations are to be found in the Annual Report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines. *Legislation.*—Quebec Mining Act (c. 80, R.S.Q. 1925) and amendments. In townships the Crown retains full mining rights on lands patented subsequent to July 24, 1880, and gold and silver rights on lands patented previous to that date. All mining rights belong to the Crown in most of the seigneuries.

**Ontario.**—*Administration.*—Department of Mines, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. A resident mining recorder is appointed for each mining division. *Legislation.*—Mining Act (c. 47, R.S.O. 1937) with amendments; applies to all Crown lands except Indian lands. Title is a grant in fee simple, except in provincial forests where mining lands are leased. There is no apex law, all claim boundaries extending vertically downwards. Disputes are settled by the recorder or, on appeal, by the Judge of the Mining Court of Ontario.

**Manitoba.**—*Administration.*—Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg; mining recorders' offices at Winnipeg and The Pas. *Legislation.*—The Mines Act (c. 136, R.S.M. 1940) with amendments [c. 33, 1940; c. 28 (second session) 1940] and regulations thereunder; the Mining Tax Act (c. 207, R.S.M. 1940); the Well Drilling Act (c. 232, R.S.M. 1940); the Crown Lands Act (c. 48, R.S.M. 1940); the Manitoba Natural Resources Act (c. 148, R.S.M. 1940); the Natural Resources Agreement Act (c. 149, R.S.M. 1940); and the Surveys Act (c. 205, R.S.M. 1940) and regulations thereunder.

**Saskatchewan.**—*Administration.*—Department of Natural Resources, Regina. *Legislation.*—Mineral Resources Act of 1931 and regulations thereunder; the Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act, 1932, 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.

**Alberta.**—*Administration.*—Department of Lands and Mines, Edmonton. There is a staff of inspectors of mines. *Legislation.*—The Provincial Lands Act, 1939; the Oil and Gas Wells Act, 1931; the Oil and Gas Resources Conservation Act; the Mines Act; the Coal Sales Act; and the Coal Miners Wages Security Act.