

**General Minerals.**—These are sometimes described as quartz, lode minerals or minerals in placé. The most elaborate regulations apply in this division. In all provinces, except Alberta, a prospector's or miner's licence to search for mineral deposits, valid for a year, must be obtained. A claim of promising ground of a specified size may then be staked. This claim must be recorded within a time limit, with the payment of recording fees. Work to a specified value per annum must be performed upon the claim for a period up to five years, when a grant or lease of the mining rights may be obtained, subject to fees or annual rental. The taxation most frequently applied is a percentage of net profits of producing mines.

**Fuels.**—In those provinces in which coal occurs, the size of holdings is laid down and the conditions regarding work and rental under which they may be held. In some cases royalties are provided for. In the cases of petroleum and natural gas, a permit to drill on promising ground is usually first obtained. If oil or gas is discovered, the operator may obtain the lease or grant of a limited area subject to rental or fees. A royalty on production is sometimes payable.

**Quarrying.**—Regulations under this heading define the size of holding and the terms of lease or grant.

The legislation controlling mining and minerals in each province is given at pp. 278-279 of the 1942 Year Book. Copies of the legislation and regulations and details concerning them may be obtained from the following authorities:—

NOVA SCOTIA.—Minister of Mines, Parliament Buildings, Halifax.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton.

QUEBEC.—Minister of Mines, Quebec.

ONTARIO.—Department of Mines, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

MANITOBA.—Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg.

SASKATCHEWAN.—Department of Natural Resources, Regina.

ALBERTA.—Department of Lands and Mines, Edmonton.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Department of Mines, Victoria.

## Subsection 2.—Government Administration and Controls

**Dominion Fuel Board.\***—The Board was created in 1922 to meet the need for a permanent organization responsible to the Government for a thorough and systematic study of the fuel situation and recurrent shortages experienced throughout Canada. It is composed of permanent members of the Dominion Civil Service and the staff of the Board constitutes a Division in the Bureau of Mines and Geology, Department of Mines and Resources.

On Oct. 18, 1939, a Coal Administrator was appointed by Order in Council under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to administer coal problems as they arose as a result of the War. In the early months of 1941 it became apparent that the duplication of endeavour between the Coal Administration and the Dominion Fuel Board was creating difficulties of administration. The Government, therefore, by Order in Council P.C. 27-4600, on June 25, 1941, transferred the duties, functions and establishment of the Dominion Fuel Board to the Coal Administration for the duration of the War.

\* Contributed by F. G. Neate, Deputy Coal Controller, Department of Reconstruction and Supply, Ottawa.