

may be obtained, subject to agreement to develop as well as the payment of fees or an annual rental. The taxation most frequently applied is a percentage of net profits of producing mines or royalties.

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. Acts or regulations govern methods of production. 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 usually obtains a lease or grant of a limited area subject to carrying out drilling obligations and paying a rental, fees or a royalty on production. Discovery, however, is not necessarily a prerequisite to obtaining a lease. Regulations usually govern methods of production.

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 provincial authorities—given in the Directory of Sources of Official Information at the end of this volume.

Subsection 2.—Government Controls

Control of Non-Ferrous Metals.—The controls established to stimulate the production of non-ferrous metals, petroleum and coal during the war years 1939-45 were, by 1945, either dissolved or remained functions of supply distribution and prices taken over by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board (see 1947 Year Book, p. 441). Surviving controls, consisting mostly of export controls, were in turn transferred from the administration of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to the Department of Trade and Commerce in 1948 (see Chapter XXII).

The Dominion Coal Board.*—This Board was created in October, 1947 (11 Geo. VI, c. 57) to take over the powers, duties and functions of the Dominion Fuel Board that had systematically studied the fuel situation on behalf of the Government since 1922 (see 1947 Year Book, p. 441). The powers of the Dominion Coal Board are, however, much wider and its authority broader than those of the former Fuel Board. It has, for instance, wide emergency powers in regard to production and marketing, and administers the coal policy of the Government with the aim of securing a stable and prosperous industry with a minimum of public assistance.

Specifically the Board is charged with the responsibility of implementing the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Coal and the Act specifically states that it may undertake researches and investigations with respect to:—

- (a) the systems and methods of mining coal;
- (b) the problems and techniques of marketing and distributing coal;
- (c) the physical and chemical characteristics of coal produced in Canada with a view to developing new uses therefor;
- (d) the position of coal in relation to other forms of fuel or energy available for use in Canada;
- (e) the cost of production and distribution of coal and the accounting methods adopted or used by persons dealing in coal;
- (f) the co-ordination of the activities of Government Departments relating to coal and
- (g) such other matters as the Minister may request or as the Board may deem necessary for carrying out any of the provisions or purposes of this Act.

The Board also administers, in accordance with regulations of the Governor in Council, any subventions or subsidies relating to coal voted by Parliament. (See Chapter XXI.)

* Contributed by F. G. Neate, Executive Secretary, Dominion Coal Board, Ottawa.