

from hill to hill. On surface or hill side, 60 feet square. In case of tunnelling, the Inspector may grant a larger claim, or determine the size and place of claims in beds of rivers. *Quartz Mines*.—To each miner 100 feet along lead, by 100 on each side. For companies, 25 feet along lead for every additional miner, but not to exceed 500 feet altogether.

Quartz Crushing Machines must be licensed; must keep books and furnish returns; license fee \$5.00 per month. These fees also apply to the De Lery Seignior, —the Royalty payable under the De Lery patent having been commuted to this effect.

The principal regulations are, that all licensees shall make returns of their proceedings; and that the discoverer of a gold field is entitled to a free license for one year.

Gold mining in the Chaudiere divisions is now being actively carried on by the De Lery Company, a quantity of gold having been taken out from the alluvial diggings and quartz crushing machines being about to be put in operation at once. Mr. Pope reports that the amount of gold collected in Chaudiere Division from January to 30th Sept. last was about \$24,996, say \$25,000—all taken from Gilbert River, except about \$1,000 taken from various other places, such as Jersey Point, Rivers Famine, Des Plantes, &c. The number of men employed has averaged about 100, only 40 or 50 of whom have been actually engaged in mining. The others were occupied in prospecting and doing preparatory mining work, such as felling timber for timbering the shafts, &c.

In the Quinte division, a great many quartz veins have been prospected, and several hundred tons of quartz are said to be awaiting the starting of the crushers now in course of erection. Five veins of argentiferous galena have been found in this district.

Mining for the Inferior Metals.—Each mining tract in unsurveyed territory is to be of blocks of 200 or 400 acres. They must be surveyed by a Provincial Land Surveyor, and paid for at the value \$1 per acre. In surveyed townships, mineral lots are to be sold for \$1 per acre when the lands are held at less than that sum, and for the same price as other lands in townships where they are held for more. Payment must, however, be made in cash.

A great deal has been done since our last in developing the plumbago mines of Buckingham, on the Ottawa.

The iron ore of Marmora is also now being largely exported to the States, and iron smelting on the Gatineau near Hull, is being prosecuted to a considerable extent. Operations are also in progress on the Moisie River where valuable beds of iron sand occur.

The copper ores of the Eastern Townships are being largely worked; inferior locations have been abandoned, and the better class of mines are having capital spent on their development.

Peat digging can hardly be called mining, but in Provinces where there is no coal, it possesses great importance. It has been dug to a considerable extent on a new system near Montreal.

When the mining industry of the country becomes more settled—which we expect will be within a short time—we trust the Governments of Quebec and Ontario will take mining statistics in charge, and so provide material for a proper account of our mineral wealth, as realized by the application of industry.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Gold and Coal Mines of Nova Scotia are now one of the chief sources of the wealth of the Province.

Gold.—The earliest discovery of gold in the colony, made known to the public, was in 1860. In 1861 the Government formally took possession of the district, and commenced laying off mining lots, of which about a hundred were soon leased. A Gold Commissioner was then appointed, and annual reports began to be issued, the first of which is for 1862. From these we collect the following statistics of the condition and progress of gold mining in Nova Scotia:—

	Average No. of men employed.	No. of Crushing Mills.	Steam power.	Water power.	Quartz, sand and gravel crushed.		Gold from alluvial mines.	Total yield of gold.	Maximum yield per ton.	Average yield per man for 12 months at \$8.50 per ton.
					Tons.	oz. dwt. gr.				
Year ending Dec. 31, 1862.....	484	30	18	12	6,401	1.01.01	311.00.0	7,275.00.00	25.00.0	\$368.00
Year ending Dec. 31, 1863.....	877	35	25	10	17,001	0.16.02	28.00.0	14,001.14.17	66.00.0	\$206.00
9 months ending Sept. 30, 1864.....	830	35	23	12	15,316	0.19.00	38.11.3	14,565.09.08	103.14.0	\$324.66
Year ending Sept. 30, 1865.....	692	33	23	10	23,835	1.00.21	141.00.7	24,867.05.22	16.10.0	\$664.80
Year ending Sept. 30, 1866.....	668	38	27	11	30,963	0.15.14	36.14.5	24,162.04.13	87.00.0	\$669.00

The "Waverly District" is the most productive, 332 out of the 668 men being employed there, the other districts employing hands as follows: Stormont or "Isaac's Harbour," 34; Wine Harbour, 35; Sherbrooke, 69; Tangier, 28; Montagn, 27; Oldham, 36; Renfrew, 94; others, 13.

The total value of the gold reported as secured during these four years and a half was thus nearly a million and a half of dollars. This is, doubtless, below the truth.

Mr. P. S. Hamilton, of Halifax, the Chief Commissioner of Mines, says, in his report for 1865, "that everything indicates a large increase and profitable extension of profitable gold mining operations in future years." The steady increase of the yield per man would seem to justify this opinion. The Commissioner remarks in 1865, that "the great band of metamorphic rock which extends along the Atlantic coast the whole length of the Province is auriferous, and to such a degree that gold mining there can be carried on with handsome profits." He adds in 1866, that gold mines continued to be worked steadily and satisfactorily, and that "the area over which operations are carried on is yearly extending."

Coal.—The growth of the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia is best shewn by the following tabular statement of the tons of coal raised since 1857:—