These works will be in active operation by the 20th September, 1868, and will enable the company

The sound and the sound and the sound and partly a gas coal, which has shown good results in the Pictou Cas Works. The proprietors do not doubt that this colliery will do much to solve the

fuel question of the Dominion.

The total amount of coal raised in Nova Scotia during the above period was 542,127½ tons, against 684,766 tons in 1866. The total amount sold in 1867 was 482,078 tons, against 601,302 tons in 1866.

The distribution of the coal sold in 1866-67 was as follows:—

	184	66.	1867.		
	Tons round.	Tons slack.	Tons round.	Tons slack.	
Raised	618,620	66,146	480,220	61,907	
Sold for home consumption Exported to neighbouring colonies Exported to other countries	87,639 95,077 378,712	11,988 11,583 16,303	83,841½ 92,551 271,139½	13,804½ 10,729½ 10,012	
Total	561,412	39,874	447,532	34,546	

The average number of persons (men and boys) employed in the coal mines of Nova Scotia during 1867 was 2,984. There were 418 horses employed, and steam power to the amount of 1,545 horse. It may be well to observe that the chief commissioner of mines attributes the falling off in the quantity of coal raised to the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty.

During 1867, the amount expended in working the coal mines of Nova Scotia, was \$280,902.07. In mining for silver, copper, lead, &c., little has been done. The galena of the Gay's River Silver Lead Mines, gives 11 ounces of silver per ton, but no statistics have come to hand of the quantity From 1833 to 1867 inclusive, 1,404,375 tons of gypsum were exported, worth \$1,031,154.

Baryta is now mined by the Colchester Baryta Company, at Five Islands. The quality is good,

and the quantity believed to be abundant.

The following is a comparative statement, from the report of the Hon. Robert Robertson, Chief Commissioner of Mines, of receipt and expenditure for twelve months ended September 30th, 1866, and twelve months ended September 30th, 1867:—

Receipts.	12 mon 1866		12 mon 1867		Expenditure.	12 months, 1866.	12 months 1867.
Rents — Gold	12, <b>2</b> 65 566 7,5 <b>2</b> 6 46,939	13 49 00 75	\$ 6,827 15,722 1,328 2,980 64,486 2,540	36 84 60	Stationery and Printing Office E**penses General Expenses Return Licenses to Search. Return Prospecting Licen's Surveys—Coal Roads Return Licenses to Work	669 49 2,068 40 170 00 1,219 80 638 00 569 55 7:432 42 780 00 315 86	\$ C. 707 93 642 02 2,029 25 50 00 25 60 1,437 35 77 00 7,513 01 740 00 5 75 19 87 426 33 50 00
		_			Total amouut Balance	60,331 02	13,724 62 80,070 51
Total\$	76,878	23	93,795	13	Total\$	76,878 23	93,775 13

therefore, in favor of the department of mines, in 1867, was \$80,070.51, or The balance, \$20,305.98 more than in 1866.

We are glad to observe that during 1868, mining has been very active, and that the attention of capitalists of the Dominion has been largely attracted to the Nova Scotia coal and gold fields, whereas hitherto so much of this industry has been in American hands. We shall doubtless, have next year to chronicle a progress hitherto unequalled, in both these important branches of mining.

Mining Regulations.

There has been no alteration since the issue of the last Year Book in the mining laws of Nova

There has been no alteration since the issue of the has a vew room in the mining laws of atora Scotia. We therefore subjoin our previous digest.

The Statue of Nova Scotia "of mines and minerals," provides that quartz mines (gold) shall, in general, be laid off in areas of 150 feet along a quartz lode, by 250 feet across, in quadrilateral and rectangular shape. Payment in advance on application for a gold mine, \$2.00. Leases to be for 21 years. One hundred days labor to be employed annually on each area, unless more than ten are held by one person, in which case some allowances are made.

Prospecting licenses (gold) cover an area not exceeding 100 acres, and cost 50 cents per acre for the first ten, and 25 cents per acre for the remainder. Bonds must be entered into to recompense private owners for damage done to their lands; also to employ at least one man per day in developing

the area.

Quarts mills must be licensed, and keep books open to government inspection. They must reserve for the government a royalty of 3 per cent. of the produce of gold.

Licenses to explore for other than gold mines, valid for one year, cover tracts not to exceed 5 miles square, but not less than 2 miles in width, and cost \$20. Bonds are required similar to those given in the case of gold licenses. Licenses to work cover two years. Leases of coal mines must expire on or before 25th August, 1866. Leases of mines other than coal or gold are for 21 years.