

not less than \$200, if for inferior metals. In default, cancellation of sale of the mining land.

(b) Licenses may be obtained from the Commissioner on the following terms:—Application for an exploration and prospecting license, if the mine is on private land, \$2 for every 100 acres or fraction of 100; if the mine is on Crown Lands (1) in surveyed territory \$5 for every 100 acres, and (2) in unsurveyed territory \$5 for each square mile, the license to be valid for three months and renewable. The holder of such license may afterwards purchase the mine, paying the prices mentioned.

Licenses for mining are of two kinds. Private lands' licenses where the mining rights belong to the Crown, and Public lands' licenses. These licenses are granted on payment of a fee of \$5, and an annual rental of \$1 per acre. Each license is granted for 200 acres or less but not for more; is valid for one year and is renewable on the same terms as those on which it was originally granted. The Governor-in-Council may at any time require the payment of the royalty in lieu of fees for a mining license and the annual rental—such royalties, unless otherwise determined by letters patent or other title from the Crown, being fixed at a rate not to exceed three per cent of the value at the mine of the mineral extracted after deducting the cost of mining it.

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942. The Mining Act of Ontario provides for the abolition of all royalties imposed upon ores or minerals within the provinces prior to the 4th day of May, 1891. Reservations of gold and silver mines contained in any patent issued prior to the above date are made void, and all such mines in and upon such lands are deemed to have been granted in fee simple and to have passed with the lands, excepting as to lands patented under the Free Grants and Home-stead Act, Revised Statutes, Ontario, 1887.

All ores and minerals mined on lands located, sold, granted or leased by the Crown on and after the 4th day of May, 1891, are made subject to a royalty to the Crown. The royalties imposed being (a) on silver nickel or nickel and copper and iron, two per cent; (b) on all other ores such royalty as may be from time to time imposed by the Governor-in-Council, not exceeding two per cent, such royalties to be calculated upon the value at the mine after deducting cost of labour, explosives and raising the ore to the surface. Royalties are not to be imposed or collected until after seven years from the date of the patent or lease.

Any person may explore for mines and minerals on any Crown land not staked out or occupied. Crown lands supposed to contain ores or minerals may be sold as mining lands, or may, when situated within a mining division, be worked as mining claims under miner's license, such lands when situated in unsurveyed territory or in townships surveyed into sections or lots must be sold in blocks to be called mining locations.

Mining locations in the unsurveyed territory bordering on Lake Superior and Huron on the north, and north of French River and the River Mattawa are required to be of rectangular shape, containing 40 acres and 320 acres. When in the surveyed townships of this region, the mining location must contain 40 acres. These mining locations are sold as follows: if in a surveyed township and within 6 miles of a railway, \$3 per acre.