

England, exceeds twelve pounds ten shillings sterling per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds such bounty shall be reduced proportionately by the amount of such excess.

2. Payment of the said bounty may be made from time to time to the extent of sixty per cent upon smelter returns showing that the ore has been delivered for smelting at a smelter in Canada. The remaining forty per cent may be paid at the close of the fiscal year, upon evidence that all such ore has been smelted in Canada.

(2.) If at the close of any year it appears that during the year the quantity of lead produced, on which the bounty is authorized, exceeds thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three tons of two thousand pounds the rate of bounty shall be reduced to such sum as will bring the payments for the year within the limit mentioned in section 1.

3. If at any time it appears to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that the charges for transportation and treatment of lead ores in Canada are excessive, or that there is any discrimination which prevents the smelting of such ores in Canada on fair and reasonable terms, the Governor in Council may authorize the payment of bounty at such reduced rate as he deems just, on the lead contained in such ores mined in Canada and exported for treatment abroad.

4. If at any time it appears to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that products of lead are manufactured in Canada direct from lead ores mined in Canada without the intervention of the smelting process, the Governor in Council may make such provision as he deems equitable to extend the benefits of this Act to the producers of such ores.

5. The said bounties shall cease and determine on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

6. The Governor in Council may make regulations for carrying out the intentions of this Act.

7. Chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1901, intituled *An Act to provide for the payment of bounties on lead refined in Canada*, is repealed.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE MINING LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND OF THE SEVERAL PROVINCES.

NOVA SCOTIA.

In Nova Scotia the province reserves all its minerals and ores (excepting limestone, plaster and building material) and leases the land under rent and royalty for revenue purposes. The gold and silver leases are for terms of 40 years. Other minerals are leased for 80 years in four renewable terms of 20 years each.

The gold and silver areas are 250 by 150 feet, laid off with the shorter side running east and west. Any number of these areas up to 100 in one application can be secured under a license to prospect for 12 months on payment of 50 cents an area. During this period any number of the areas can be taken under lease, or the areas can be directly applied for under lease. The price of an area under lease is \$2, and thereafter an annual rental of 50 cents per area secures it from forfeiture for non-working. If an amount of work equivalent to 40 days per annum per area is performed