

Carbon-Black.—The recorded owner of a lease of natural gas rights acquired under the regulations may obtain a permit to use the gas for the production of carbon-black, if the location affected is situated in an isolated part of the country where there is no market for the sale of such gas. The permittee must expend \$15,000 during each of the first and second years of the term of the permit in the erection and completion of an efficient plant. Gasolene content, if sufficient, must first be extracted. Royalty, 5 p.c. of the value of the gas at the well. Minimum value of such gas, 2 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

Quarrying.—Dominion lands containing limestone, granite, slate, marble, gypsum, marl, gravel, sand, clay or building stone, may be leased at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. The maximum area to one applicant shall be 40 acres. A railway company or municipality, requiring material for construction or maintenance of railway or municipal works, may acquire more than one location. The location must be staked out, if situated in unsurveyed territory.

Dredging.—A dredging lease conveys the exclusive right to sub-aqueous mining and dredging in a specified area of a river bed to be described, the location to be 5 miles or less in the western provinces and territories and 10 miles or less in the Yukon. The term of the lease is 15 years in the Yukon and 20 years elsewhere, renewable. Rental per annum in the Yukon, \$100 per mile the first year, and for each subsequent year, \$10 per mile. Outside the Yukon, \$50 per mile the first year, and \$10 for each subsequent year. Royalty, 2½ p.c. in the Yukon, and elsewhere 2½ p.c. on the value of products exceeding \$10,000. Dredge to be installed within three years from the date of the lease in the Yukon, and within one year from such date elsewhere. Outside the Yukon, expenditures in prospecting and development work may be accepted in satisfaction of rental for a limited term of years, and, for this purpose, operations may be consolidated over an unbroken extent of a river not exceeding 15 miles.

Quartz.—"Mineral" under this heading means all deposits of gold, silver, and all naturally occurring useful minerals other than placer deposits, peat, coal, petroleum, natural gas, bitumen and oil shales.

Under the new regulations, effective April 1, 1929, any prospector or locator of a mineral claim, whether an individual, mining partnership or a company, must first be the holder of a miner's license, the fee for which is \$5 for an individual, from \$5 to \$20 for mining partnerships, and larger amounts for mining companies proportionate to their capitalization. A licensee may stake out three claims per annum for himself, and six more for two other licensees, not exceeding nine in all, in any mining division, or double these numbers in the Northwest Territories. A mineral claim shall be rectangular and marked by a post at each corner—maximum area 51.65 acres, being 1,500 feet square. Entry is granted by mining recorder, fee \$5 for a claim located by a licensee on his own license, and \$10.00 if located on behalf of another licensee. Grant is renewable from year to year on 40 days' work being done on the location each year. All work done is subject to inspection. When 200 days' work has been done and confirmed, discovery of mineral in place shown to have been made, a survey made by a Dominion land surveyor at grantee's expense and certain other requirements complied with, a lease is issued for a term of 21 years, renewable, the rental for the full term being \$50. The cost of the survey, reckoned as 30 days' (and in the Northwest Territories 40 days') work, may be counted as work done on the claim. A maximum of