

nine claims may be grouped for purposes of representation work. When the profits of a mine exceed \$10,000 in any calendar year, there is a royalty of from 3 to 6 p.c. or higher, proportionate to the profits made.

For copies of any of the regulations above referred to, application may be made to the Director, Mining Lands Branch, Dominion Lands Administration, Interior Department, Ottawa.

### Subsection 2.—Provincial Mining Laws and Regulations.

**Nova Scotia.**—All minerals in Nova Scotia, except limestone, gypsum and building materials, are the property of the Crown in the right of the Province of Nova Scotia. They are dealt with under the provisions of the Mines Act (c. 23, R.S.N.S., 1923), and amending Act of 1927 (c. 17), and are administered by the Minister of Public Works and Mines, at whose office in the Parliament Buildings, Halifax, all records of mining titles are kept.

The chief mineral product of Nova Scotia is coal, which is subjected to a royalty of 12½ cents per long ton. Coal used in mining operations, or used for domestic purposes by workmen employed about the mine, is exempted from royalty.

Licenses to search for mineral, good for a year, are issued at a nominal fee. More permanent holding is obtained by lease, which, in the case of minerals other than gold and silver, is granted for 20 years (subject to payment of an annual rental and the performance of work), the lease carrying the right to three successive renewals of 20 years each. A lease for gold and silver is given for 40 years, subject to a small annual rental and performance of work.

Other important minerals of Nova Scotia are gold, salt, lead, zinc, copper, diatomaceous earth, manganese and antimony.

Full information concerning minerals and mining laws may be obtained by writing the Department of Public Works and Mines at the above address.

**New Brunswick.**—In grants of Crown land since about the year 1805, all mines and minerals are reserved to the Crown and regarded as property separate from the soil. Prior to this time, most of the grants reserved only gold, silver, copper, lead and coals. Royalties levied are 10 cents per long ton on coal and 5 p.c. on petroleum and natural gas. Prospectors must obtain a license which costs \$10 and is good for the calendar year. It entitles the prospector to stake up to 10 claims of 40 acres each. Claims must be registered within 30 days and 25 days' work done on each claim within the year, after which a mining license, renewable annually on the payment of \$10 per claim, will be granted.

**Quebec.**—The mining lands of Quebec are administered by the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, subject to the provisions of c. 80 of the Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1925.

In townships the Crown retains full mining rights on lands granted subsequently to July 24, 1880, and, in the case of gold and silver, on lands granted previous to that date. All mining rights belong to the Crown in most of the seigneuries.

Mining lands up to 200 acres in extent may be acquired in two ways:—

(1) By purchase at public auction from the Minister as a mining concession, for which the price is not less than \$5 per acre for metals and \$3 for non-metals.

(2) By occupation and working under a mining license. In this case, after obtaining a miner's certificate good for the calendar year at a fee of \$10, claims of 40 acres may be staked up to a total 200 acres. Claims must be recorded and 25