

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.

Licences 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, antimony, gypsum and limestone.

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 with few exceptions 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 coal. Royalties levied are 10 cents per long ton on coal and 5 p.c. on petroleum and natural gas. Prospectors must obtain a licence 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 licence, renewable annually on the payment of \$10 per claim, will be granted. Administration is carried on subject to the provisions of the Mining Act (c. 35, R.S.N.B., 1927). For full information apply to the Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, N.B.

Quebec.—The mining lands of Quebec are administered by the Minister of Mines, subject to the provisions of the Quebec Mining Act (c. 80, R.S.Q., 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 can be acquired by staking the ground as prescribed by the Mining Act. Claims must be recorded and 25 days' work per claim done within 12 months, when a mining licence is granted upon payment of 50 cents an acre and a recording fee of \$10. The licence is renewable annually. When a mineral occurrence of importance has been found, the mining rights can be purchased as a mining concession for \$5 per acre for superior minerals and \$3 per acre for inferior minerals.

Mining operators must make annual returns to the Minister. Taxes are payable on annual profits at rates graduated up from 3 p.c. A mining inspector is appointed in each mining division for the administration of the mining laws and regulations.

Ontario.—Ontario owns and administers for mining purposes, through her Department of Mines, all the Crown lands within her boundaries except Indian lands, which are under the Dominion Government. Mining lands are subject to the provisions of the Mining Act, (c. 45, R.S.O. 1927). Title is a grant in fee