

from \$5 to \$20 for mining partnerships, and larger amounts proportionate to their capitalization for mining companies. A licensee may stake out 6 claims for himself and 12 more for two other licensees, not exceeding 18 in all in any one licence year in any mining division. 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 licence, and \$10 if located on behalf of another licensee. Grant is renewable from year to year, subject to representation work being done on the location each year. All work done is subject to inspection. When the prescribed representation 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 40 days' work, may be counted as work done on the claim. A maximum of 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. Miner's licences are not required in the Yukon Territory under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act but the general provisions of the Act are similar to those of the Quartz Mining Regulations above.

In addition to these Quartz and Placer Mining Regulations applicable to the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Quartz and Placer Mining Acts, the following mining regulations are in force:—

Yukon Territory.—Dredging Regulations; Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulations.

Yukon and Northwest Territories.—Alkali Mining Regulations; Carbon-Black Regulations; Coal Mining Regulations; Potash Regulations and Domestic Coal Permits.

Northwest Territories.—Dredging Regulations; Oil and Gas Regulations; Quarrying Regulations and Permits to remove sand, stone and gravel from beds of rivers.

For copies of any of the regulations above referred to, application may be made to the 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. 22, R.S.N.S., 1923) and amending Acts of 1927 (c. 17) and 1929 (c. 22), 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.

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