

\$10,000 of profit is exempt. There is no apex law, all claim boundaries extending vertically downwards. Disputes are settled by the Recorder, or, on appeal, by the judge of the Mining Court of Ontario.

A miner's licence is necessary to stake out or acquire Crown lands for mining purposes, fee \$5 per year for an individual; for companies, \$100 on each million dollars capital. The holder may stake out for himself three claims in any and every mining division, and six additional for other licence holders, but not more than three for any such other licensee. A mining claim in unsurveyed territory is a square of 20 chains to a side (40 acres) with lines N.-S. and E.-W. astronomically. Where land is subdivided into lots a claim may be an eighth, a quarter or a half lot, *i.e.*, up to 50 acres.

There are special provisions regarding petroleum, natural gas, coal and salt on the James Bay slope, where these substances may be searched for under authority of a boring permit. A total of 1,920 acres may be taken up by an individual in blocks of 640 acres. Certain areas have been withdrawn from staking.

Full information concerning the mineral resources of the province and the mining laws may be obtained by writing the Department of Mines, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

Manitoba.—With the transfer of the natural resources to the province of Manitoba on July 15, 1930, control of most of the public lands passed to the Department of Mines and Natural Resources of the Manitoba Government.

The Mines Act (c. 27, 1930) and regulations thereunder govern the administration and leasing of:—

1. Mineral claims—gold, silver, copper, zinc, etc.
2. Boring permits—coal, natural gas, oil shale, petroleum and salt.
3. Quarrying locations—granite, limestone, marble, slate or any building stone, gypsum, gravel, marl, peat and sand.

A miner's licence is necessary to stake out Crown lands for mining purposes; fee is \$5 for an individual and larger amounts for mining partnerships and mining companies. A licensee may stake out for himself three mineral claims and six more for two other licensees, not exceeding nine in all in any mining division. He may also obtain one boring permit or one quarrying location.

A mineral claim in unsurveyed territory is a square of 1,500 feet (51.65 acres) with lines N.-S. and E.-W. astronomically. A boring permit allows 640 acres to be taken up and a quarrying location may cover an area up to 40 acres.

The fee is \$5 for recording a claim located by the licensee and \$10 if recorded on behalf of another licensee. After recording, 25 days' work per claim must be done per year for 5 years. A maximum of nine claims may be grouped for the purpose of this work. When 125 days' work has been done, and certain other requirements complied with, a lease is granted. The cost of the survey may be reckoned as one year's work done on the claim.

A boring permit good for one year is necessary to search for oil, coal, gas or salt. If mineral is discovered a 21-year lease may be obtained subject to annual rental and certain annual work.

Lands containing granite, limestone, marble, slate or any building stone, together with clay, gravel, gypsum or sand may be leased at an annual rental, provided \$2.50 per acre per annum be expended in taking out the material.