

square. Entry is granted by a 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 to the value of \$100 being done on the location each year. A maximum of 36 claims may be grouped for purposes of representation work. When prescribed representation work to the value of \$500 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 met, a lease is issued for a term of 21 years, renewable, the rental for the full term of a claim not exceeding 51.65 acres being \$50. The cost of the survey, reckoned as \$100, may be counted as work done on the claim. 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 profits. Miners' licences are not required in Yukon under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, but the general provisions of the Act are similar to those of the Quartz Mining Regulations above, except that the fee for a grant is \$10 and only 8 mineral claims can be grouped for operation.

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

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. 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), 1929 (c. 22) and 1933 (c. 12), 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 subject to a royalty of 12½ cents per long ton. Coal used in mining operations, or for domestic purposes by workmen employed about the mine, is exempted from royalty. Other important minerals of Nova Scotia are gold, salt, lead, zinc, copper, diatomaceous earth, manganese, antimony, gypsum and limestone.

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.

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 most 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 that 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.