

Nova Scotia.—*Administration.*—Minister of Public Works and Mines, Parliament Buildings, Halifax. *Legislation.*—Mines Act (c. 22, R.S.N.S. 1923) and amending Acts of 1927 (c. 17), 1929 (c. 22), 1933 (c. 12), and 1935 (c. 23).

General Minerals.—Prospector's licence at nominal fee. Lease of mining rights—40 years for gold and silver; 20 years, three times renewable, for other minerals; both subject to annual rental and performance of work.

Coal.—Royalty—12½ cents per long ton, with exemption of coal used in mining operations and for domestic purposes by workmen employed about the mine.

Quarrying.—Rights to limestone, gypsum, and building materials are acquired with ordinary land title.

New Brunswick.—*Administration.*—Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton. *Legislation.*—Mining Act (c. 35, R.S.N.B. 1927). In most grants of Crown land since about 1805, all mines and minerals are reserved to the Crown. Prior to that time, most of the land grants reserved only gold, silver, copper, lead, and coal.

General Minerals.—Prospector's licence costs \$10 for a year. *Claims.*—A prospector may stake 10 claims of 40 acres each which must be registered within 30 days and 25 days' work done on each claim within the year. All this work may be concentrated on one of a group of claims. Mining rights are granted by mining licence, renewable annually upon payment of \$10 per claim. When the mine produces on a commercial basis, a 20-year lease under similar conditions may issue.

Fuel.—Royalties are 10 cents per long ton on coal and 5 p.c. on the value at the well's mouth for petroleum and natural gas.

Quebec.—*Administration.*—Minister of Mines, Quebec. Information and statistics on mining operations and geological explorations are to be found in the Annual Report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines. *Legislation.*—Quebec Mining Act (c. 80, R.S.Q. 1925) and amendments. In townships the Crown retains full mining rights on lands granted subsequently to July 24, 1880, and gold and silver rights on lands granted previously to that date. All mining rights belong to the Crown in most of the seigneuries.

General Minerals.—Miner's certificate good for calendar year; fee \$10. *Claims.*—Five claims of 40 acres each must be recorded and 25 days' work per claim done within 12 months; a mining licence renewable annually is granted upon payment of \$10 recording fee and 50 cents per acre. Mining rights can be purchased as a mining concession for \$5 per acre for superior minerals and \$3 per acre for inferior minerals. Operators must make annual returns to the Minister. Taxes are payable on annual profits at rates graduated from 4 p.c. upward.

Ontario.—*Administration.*—Department of Mines, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. A resident mining recorder is appointed for each mining division. *Legislation.*—Mining Act (c. 45, R.S.O. 1927); applies to all Crown lands except Indian lands. Title is a grant in fee simple, except in provincial forests, where mining lands are leased. 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.

General Minerals.—Annual miner's licence—fee \$5 for an individual; \$100 on each million dollars capital for companies; holder permitted to stake three claims