

the health and insure the safety of working miners, and no females or boys under fifteen can be lawfully employed in any mine.

Two diamond drills have been bought by the Government and are placed at the service of parties wishing to use them for exploring deposits of mineral, 35 per cent. of the cost being defrayed by the Government.

Special encouragement is given to iron mining, payments not in excess of \$25,000 per annum being made out of the Iron Mining Fund by way of bounties on iron ore raised and smelted in the Province.

Power is reserved to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to impose a license fee of \$10.00 per ton for nickel ores and \$7.00 per ton for ores of copper and nickel combined, or \$60.00 per ton and \$50.00 per ton respectively if the ores are partly treated or reduced, such fees to be remitted where the ores are treated in Canada so as to yield fine metal or other product suitable for direct use in the arts without further treatment.

To provide facilities for educating and training mining engineers, special grants have been made to the School of Practical Science, Toronto, and the School of Mining, Kingston; and summer mining classes are held at the principal mining centres for the instruction of miners and prospectors in mineralogy, elementary geology, etc.

A Provincial Assay Office has been opened at Belleville, at which prospectors and others may have samples of ore and minerals assayed at reduced charges.

Local agencies have been opened in the mining districts where maps and records of granted and ungranted lands may be consulted, and application for lands made.

The Bureau of Mines was established in 1891 to aid in promoting the mining interests of the Province. Investigations are made, statistical and other data collected, mineral regions of promise examined and mapped, and annual reports published, bringing the mineral resources of the Province prominently before capitalists and others interested. The demand for these reports is very great, not only in Canada, but also from Great Britain and the United States.

An exhibit of Ontario minerals was made by the Bureau of Mines at the Pan-American Exposition held at Buffalo from May to November, 1901. The exhibit was acknowledged to be the best in the Mines Building, and won a larger number of gold,

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