

THE NOR-WESTER.

WALKER & COMPANY, Proprietors.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1884.

WATCH THE MAIN SPRING.

It is quite evident to the thoughtfully disposed that the people of Calgary have here a heritage which it would be well for them to remember. Impartial strangers who visit this charming valley cannot suppress exclamations of delight. "What a charming town site!" "What a beautiful location!" "What a splendid location for a city!" These and similar expressions come from disinterested tourists who, however, are not indulging in mere sentiment. The practical man of the world—the business man, sees more than the picturesque in the situation. Accustomed to weigh both sides of every venture he first considers the disadvantages, the drawbacks. These he piles up intelligently and impartially. He then arranges the advantages and measures the two. The man with the limited vision, who follows rather than leads is seldom good authority. He is full of doubts because he looks at only one side of the question. Now let us see what we really have here to make Calgary a great city of the future. First we have distance from other important places. Calgary is about 800 miles from Winnipeg and about 600 miles from tide water on the Pacific. No city of first rate importance can cut it off either way. It is on the main line of the great national highway which will soon stretch from ocean to ocean. It has a delightful summer climate, and a winter climate that is superior to anything in the North west, the sea coast climate of British Columbia excepted. It is situated at the confluence of two mountain free streams that never overflow their banks, and that are capable of furnishing water facilities that will supply a large amount of power for manufacturing purposes. The locality for years has been a distributing point for such wholesale houses as the Hudson's Bay Company, G. C. King & Co., and I. G. Baker & Co., firms which do an enormous wholesale trade with the surrounding country. Its situation commands the trade of the north as well as south east as well as a large share of the west. The idea that it has no farming country surrounding it is a mere fallacy, but a fallacy which is fast disappearing. For a distance of fifty miles east is a country admirably adapted for settlement and the growing crops flow to be seen on the experimental farm of the railway company are eloquent disclaimers against the slanders which have been circulated by industrious Manitobans against the summer climate of the Bow River district. The time is coming when the ranchman will find it to his advantage of purchasing his supplies from our wholesale dealers here instead of getting them east as is now the case. With the stock and farming industries yet undeveloped, with the vast mineral resources of the country lying immediately to the west of us yet in the cradle of infancy instead of the miner, what is to prevent Calgary from becoming the Canadian Denver? Nothing short of stupidity or lack of enterprise. Here is to be found everything that is needed to make a metropolis that will be second to none. Let our people study self reliance, let them look less to Winnipeg and more to themselves and the resources which surround them. Let our merchants endeavor to purchase in the cheapest markets and let our people endeavor to retain as much of our surplus capital as they can here. Let them not be over importers. It is this that makes times hard and money scarce. Let enterprise be directed to the development of the country, and not so much to vain sports and pleasures that leavenoth ing valuable behind. Here is all the material. Mere capital will not unlock these treasures if the people do not use their brains and their muscles. Let our people then be really up and doing. Let them show that we are a pushing business population with more of an eye to the solid realities of life than to the flippant fleeting shadows of the vain pursuits which leave no substantial record behind.

The McLeod GAZETTE criticizes Mr. Browning's letter which recently appeared in this journal, and it says that "the whole letter shows a desire on Mr. Browning's part to deal with the matter in a fair and unbiased manner which is much more appreciated and has far greater weight than senseless tirades against the country." "But," says our contemporary, "it is very fond of conjunctions" "does Mr. Browning think that any man will care to settle in the country on the condition he names."

Our contemporary, the Fort McLeod Gazette does not appear to have a good memory, or it possesses a convenient one, we do not know which. In its issue of the 17th May it advocates free ranges, and in its issue a week later it says the ranges are free in all but name. To show the inconsistency of our contemporary in this matter we place side by side what it said on the 17th May and what it uttered on the same question a week later.

Then our contemporary proceeds to argue that settlement and the leases can never agree, and it affirms that a great part of the leaseholders acknowledge this. Certainly if the lease holder has made up his mind, that he is not going to agree with the settler the case is clear, but what authority has our contemporary for this assertion? Where is his proof? Mr. Browning in his letter says and our contemporary has accepted his statement that "what the stockmen or leaseholders think they 'have a right to demand, is that parties desiring to settle on their leases shall first ask and receive 'permission to do so, and I think I may say the same for most stockmen that unless there are 'special reasons for refusing to 'allow their request of locating 'where they desire, we will not 'only permit them but be glad to 'have good industrious neighbors."

The Gazette is so anxious to please everybody that it forgets itself, but it scuttles its way out of the difficulty by suggesting this free range system which in a previous issue it declared was really in operation. In fact the Gazette bristles with suggestions all of which are more or less of an impracticable character and which are plausible in theory and quite misleading.

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"If the leases are to stand, we have often pointed out that the holders of them should be strictly protected, and settlement discouraged. If not then the whole thing should be swept away at once, a cap head put on all cattle, and the range to whom might wish to turn cattle loose."

"The exclusive right of grazing their cattle. But have they got it? Do not other cattle run over their leases. Are not several million acres unstocked which in all but name are free range upon which cattle range without cost."

The manner in which our contemporary beats about the bush and gets around it is very amusing. Such floundering is of a piece with a journal that has during the brief space of its existence advocated every phase of the question and which has discovered that in endeavoring to please everybody it has pleased no one.

A specimen of journalistic enterprize appears in the last issue of the local factotum organ which is published on the left bank of the Elbow. Nearly a column is devoted to an account of the operations of the prisoner Dey, who has been sent up for trial next month before Col. McLeod. The writer of this circumstantial account is Mr. George Bengough who is now an employee of the Herald office, and who was sometime a partner with Dey in a ranche. By his own confession Bengough appears to have acted the part of verdant. In the name of the eastern as well as the western press of the Dominion we certainly protest against condemning a man no matter who he is before he is tried. No respectable journal will do it but it is of a piece with a depraved taste, and a total absence of what is not only British but what is good breeding. What ever may be Dey's offence he is now in duance awaiting his trial, and the fact that Bengough because he is an employee of the Herald office, and a principal witness against the manising the columns of the Herald to prejudice a case shows what little regard for decent journalism is entertained in the Herald office. The man is entitled to a fair trial and he will receive it, but that the Herald should endeavor to forestall the judge and jury because the irrepressible Bengough is an important witness, and a willing victim is going beyond the bounds of common decency. The case is sub judicio, and it is most unjust that the peripetetic Bengough should be allowed to put in his evidence until the jury has been empanelled and the court ready for the evidence.

FOR FINE JOB WORK.

NOTICE.

A Sitting of the Second Judicial District Court, Calgary Division, will be held on the 15th day of June, A.D. 1884. Court will open at 11 o'clock a.m. on that day.

W. BOWLING, Clerk of the Court.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

MINING REGULATIONS.

To Govern the Disposal of Mineral Lands other than Coal Lands.

- 1. These regulations shall be applicable to all Dominion Lands containing gold, silver, diamonds, lead, tin, copper, petroleum, iron, or other mineral deposits of economic value with the exception of coal.
2. Any person may explore vacant Dominion Lands not appropriated or reserved for Government for other purposes, and may search therefor, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, for mineral deposits, with the view to obtaining under these regulations a mining location for the same, but no mining location or mining claim shall be granted until discovery of the vein, lode, or deposit of mineral or metal within the limits of the location or claim.
3. QUARTZ MINING.
(a) A location for mining, except for iron, zinc, lead, or lodes of quartz or other rock in place, shall not exceed forty acres in area. Its surface boundaries shall be straight lines north and south and east and west lines not more than four in number. Its length shall not be more than three miles, and its width shall be the vertical planes in which its surface boundaries lie.
4. Any person having discovered a mineral deposit may obtain a mining location therefor, under these regulations in the following manner:
(a) He shall mark the location on the ground by placing at each of the four corners a wooden post, not less than four inches in length, driven not less than eighteen inches into the ground, and showing that length above it. If the ground be too rocky to admit of so driving the posts into it, he shall build about each of them, to support it, a square or circular mound of stones, not less than two feet in diameter, at the base, and eighteen inches high. On the north-easterly post he shall mark legibly with a cutting instrument, or with colored chalk, or with a pencil, his name in full, the date of such marking, and the letters M. L. 1, or any other letters or numbers, and the word 'Mining Location' next to the most westerly post, he shall mark it M. L. 2, with his initials. Next, the most south westerly post shall be marked M. L. 3, and with his initials; and the most north westerly post with his initials and the letters M. L. 4. Furthermore, on one of the faces of each post, which face shall be in the direction of the vein, lode, or deposit of mineral, he shall next follow it in the order in which they are here named and numbered, there shall be marked by a square, the distance in yards from the corner to such next following post. If means of measurement are not available, the distance to be so marked on each of the posts shall be estimated. If the corner of a location falls in a ravine, bed of a stream, or any other situation where the placing of any other post is impracticable, the corner may be indicated by a witness post, which in that case shall point to the nearest suitable point of a witness post, which in that case shall point to the nearest suitable point of a witness post, which in that case shall point to the nearest suitable point of a witness post.
(b) Having so marked out on the ground the location he desires, the claimant shall thereupon file with the local agent, in the Dominion Land Office for the district in which the location is situated, a declaration on oath according to Form A in the schedule to these regulations (which may be sworn to before a Justice of the Peace or Commissioner) setting forth the circumstances of his discovery, and describing as nearly as may be, the locality and dimensions of the claim marked out by him as aforesaid, and shall, along with such declaration, pay to the said agent an entry fee of five dollars.
(c) The agent shall then give him a receipt according to Form B in the schedule to these regulations, for such fee. This receipt shall authorize the claimant, his legal representative or assigns, to enter into possession of the location applied for, and during the term of one year from its date to take therefrom and dispose of any mineral deposit contained within its boundaries.
5. At any time before the expiration of one year from the date of his obtaining the agent's receipt as aforesaid, the claimant shall also deposit with the agent the sum of fifty dollars, which shall be deemed payment by him to the Government for the survey of his location; and, upon receipt of the plans and field notes, and the approval thereof by the Surveyor-General, a patent shall issue to the claimant in the form D in the schedule hereto. If on account of its remoteness or other cause, a mining location cannot, at the time of the deposit of fifty dollars by the applicant for the purpose, be surveyed by the Government for that purpose, the claimant shall be entitled to the alternative of waiting until the employment of a surveyor by the Government on other work in the vicinity of the claim renders it convenient to have the survey made at a cost not exceeding fifty dollars, or of having the location surveyed by the Surveyor-General as hereinbefore provided, the claimant shall be entitled to receive his patent, and to have returned to him the fifty dollars deposited by him to defray cost of survey.
6. Should the claimant, or his legal representative as aforesaid, fail to prove within one year the expenditure prescribed; or having proved such expenditure, fail within

the time to pay in full, and in cash, to the local agent, the price hereinafter fixed for such mining location, and also to pay the sum of fifty dollars herebefore prescribed for the survey of his location, then any right or claim of the claimant, or of his legal representative in the location, or claim, or in his part to acquire it, shall lapse, and the location shall thereupon revert to the Crown, and shall be held, along with any immovable improvements thereon, for disposal under these regulations, to any person who may direct; provided that the Minister of the Interior may, upon sufficient cause being shown extend the time within which the claimant may purchase his mining location for the additional term of one year, upon payment of the sum of fifty dollars in exchange for which the agent shall, when so directed by the said Minister, give him a new receipt in the Form C in the schedule hereto.

7. Where two or more persons by claim to the same mining location, the right to acquire it shall be to him who can prove he was the first to discover the mineral deposit, and to take possession by demarcation, in the manner prescribed in these Regulations of the location covering it.
8. Priority of discovery shall not be given to a person who, after having discovered a mineral deposit, subsequently, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, discovers another mineral deposit, with the exception of the first discoverer if the latter has failed to comply with the said other conditions. Provided, however, that, if any person who has discovered a mineral deposit, and fraudulently affirms that he made independent discovery and demarcation thereon, apart from any other legal consequences, he shall be liable to forfeit the deposit made with his application, and shall be liable to be debarred from obtaining another mining location.

9. No more than one mining location shall be granted to any individual claimant upon the same lode or vein.
10. Where land is used or occupied for mining purposes, reduction of surface, or other purposes, the proprietor of a mining location or other person, such land may be applied for and patented, either in connection with, or separate from, a mining location, in the manner herebefore provided for in the Regulations in respect of mining locations.
11. The Minister of the Interior may grant a lease for the mining of iron not exceeding 160 acres in area. Provided, that should any person making an application purporting to be for the purpose of mining of iron, he shall obtain, whether in good faith or otherwise, the written possession of a written consent of the local agent, his rights in such deposit shall be restricted to the area herein before prescribed for other minerals, and the rest of the location shall thereupon revert to the Crown for such disposition as the Minister may direct.

12. When there is more than one claimant for a mining location, one of whom is the original discoverer, or his assignee, the Minister of the Interior, if he sees fit to dispose of the location, shall invite their competitive tenders, or shall put it up to public tender, or auction, as he may deem expedient.
13. An assignment of the right to purchase a mining location shall be endorsed on the back of the receipt or certificate of assignment (Forms B and E, in the schedule hereto), and the execution thereof shall be attested by two disinterested witnesses, upon the application of the assignee, with such assignment executed and attested as herein provided, in the office of the local agent, accompanied with a registration fee of two dollars, the local agent shall give to the assignee a Form E in the schedule hereto, which certificate shall entitle the assignee to all the rights and privileges of the original discoverer in respect of the claim assigned; and the said assignment shall be forwarded to the Minister of the Interior, who shall, if he sees fit, register the same in the Department of the Interior; and no assignment of the right to purchase a mining location which is not so assigned and attested as herein provided, and accompanied by the registration fee herebefore provided, shall be recognized by the local agent or registered in the Department of the Interior.

14. If application be made under the next preceding clause by the assignee of the right to purchase a mining location, and such claim is duly recognized and registered, as hereinbefore provided, such assignee shall, by complying with all the provisions of clause 5 and 7 become entitled to purchase the location for the purpose intended, whether or not his assignor may have previously acquired a mining location under them.
15. PLACER MINING.
16. The Regulations herebefore laid down in respect of quartz mining shall be applicable to Placer mining so far as they relate to entries, fees, assignments, marking of locations, and generally where they can be applied; save that the boundaries of Placer mining locations shall be north and south and east and west lines, and except as otherwise herein provided.

NATURE AND SIZE OF CLAIM.
17. The size of claims shall be as follows:
(a) For bar diggings, a strip of surface, not less than one hundred feet wide at the top, and not less than fifty feet wide at the bottom.
(b) For creek and river claims, shall be not less than one hundred feet long, measured in the direction of the general course of the stream, and not less than fifty feet wide at the top, and not less than twenty feet wide at the bottom, and shall be measured on each side, but when the hills or benches are less than one hundred feet apart the claim shall be not less than one hundred feet square.
(c) Every claim on the face of any hill, fronting on any natural stream or ravine, shall be a frontage of one hundred feet, drawn parallel to the main direction thereof, and shall be not less than fifty feet wide at the top, and not less than twenty feet wide at the bottom, and shall be measured on each side, but when the hills or benches are less than one hundred feet apart the claim shall be not less than one hundred feet square.

18. The price to be paid for a mining location shall be at the rate of five dollars per acre cash.
19. On making the application to purchase a mining location, and paying the price therefor as hereinbefore provided, the claimant shall also deposit with the agent the sum of fifty dollars, which shall be deemed payment by him to the Government for the survey of his location; and, upon receipt of the plans and field notes, and the approval thereof by the Surveyor-General, a patent shall issue to the claimant in the form D in the schedule hereto. If on account of its remoteness or other cause, a mining location cannot, at the time of the deposit of fifty dollars by the applicant for the purpose, be surveyed by the Government for that purpose, the claimant shall be entitled to the alternative of waiting until the employment of a surveyor by the Government on other work in the vicinity of the claim renders it convenient to have the survey made at a cost not exceeding fifty dollars, or of having the location surveyed by the Surveyor-General as hereinbefore provided, the claimant shall be entitled to receive his patent, and to have returned to him the fifty dollars deposited by him to defray cost of survey.

20. Should the claimant, or his legal representative as aforesaid, fail to prove within one year the expenditure prescribed; or having proved such expenditure, fail within

the time to pay in full, and in cash, to the local agent, the price hereinafter fixed for such mining location, and also to pay the sum of fifty dollars herebefore prescribed for the survey of his location, then any right or claim of the claimant, or of his legal representative in the location, or claim, or in his part to acquire it, shall lapse, and the location shall thereupon revert to the Crown, and shall be held, along with any immovable improvements thereon, for disposal under these regulations, to any person who may direct; provided that the Minister of the Interior may, upon sufficient cause being shown extend the time within which the claimant may purchase his mining location for the additional term of one year, upon payment of the sum of fifty dollars in exchange for which the agent shall, when so directed by the said Minister, give him a new receipt in the Form C in the schedule hereto.

21. Where two or more persons by claim to the same mining location, the right to acquire it shall be to him who can prove he was the first to discover the mineral deposit, and to take possession by demarcation, in the manner prescribed in these Regulations of the location covering it.
22. Priority of discovery shall not be given to a person who, after having discovered a mineral deposit, subsequently, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, discovers another mineral deposit, with the exception of the first discoverer if the latter has failed to comply with the said other conditions. Provided, however, that, if any person who has discovered a mineral deposit, and fraudulently affirms that he made independent discovery and demarcation thereon, apart from any other legal consequences, he shall be liable to forfeit the deposit made with his application, and shall be liable to be debarred from obtaining another mining location.

23. No more than one mining location shall be granted to any individual claimant upon the same lode or vein.
24. Where land is used or occupied for mining purposes, reduction of surface, or other purposes, the proprietor of a mining location or other person, such land may be applied for and patented, either in connection with, or separate from, a mining location, in the manner herebefore provided for in the Regulations in respect of mining locations.
25. The Minister of the Interior may grant a lease for the mining of iron not exceeding 160 acres in area. Provided, that should any person making an application purporting to be for the purpose of mining of iron, he shall obtain, whether in good faith or otherwise, the written possession of a written consent of the local agent, his rights in such deposit shall be restricted to the area herein before prescribed for other minerals, and the rest of the location shall thereupon revert to the Crown for such disposition as the Minister may direct.

26. When there is more than one claimant for a mining location, one of whom is the original discoverer, or his assignee, the Minister of the Interior, if he sees fit to dispose of the location, shall invite their competitive tenders, or shall put it up to public tender, or auction, as he may deem expedient.
27. An assignment of the right to purchase a mining location shall be endorsed on the back of the receipt or certificate of assignment (Forms B and E, in the schedule hereto), and the execution thereof shall be attested by two disinterested witnesses, upon the application of the assignee, with such assignment executed and attested as herein provided, in the office of the local agent, accompanied with a registration fee of two dollars, the local agent shall give to the assignee a Form E in the schedule hereto, which certificate shall entitle the assignee to all the rights and privileges of the original discoverer in respect of the claim assigned; and the said assignment shall be forwarded to the Minister of the Interior, who shall, if he sees fit, register the same in the Department of the Interior; and no assignment of the right to purchase a mining location which is not so assigned and attested as herein provided, and accompanied by the registration fee herebefore provided, shall be recognized by the local agent or registered in the Department of the Interior.

28. If application be made under the next preceding clause by the assignee of the right to purchase a mining location, and such claim is duly recognized and registered, as hereinbefore provided, such assignee shall, by complying with all the provisions of clause 5 and 7 become entitled to purchase the location for the purpose intended, whether or not his assignor may have previously acquired a mining location under them.
29. PLACER MINING.
30. The Regulations herebefore laid down in respect of quartz mining shall be applicable to Placer mining so far as they relate to entries, fees, assignments, marking of locations, and generally where they can be applied; save that the boundaries of Placer mining locations shall be north and south and east and west lines, and except as otherwise herein provided.

NATURE AND SIZE OF CLAIM.
31. The size of claims shall be as follows:
(a) For bar diggings, a strip of surface, not less than one hundred feet wide at the top, and not less than fifty feet wide at the bottom.
(b) For creek and river claims, shall be not less than one hundred feet long, measured in the direction of the general course of the stream, and not less than fifty feet wide at the top, and not less than twenty feet wide at the bottom, and shall be measured on each side, but when the hills or benches are less than one hundred feet apart the claim shall be not less than one hundred feet square.
(c) Every claim on the face of any hill, fronting on any natural stream or ravine, shall be a frontage of one hundred feet, drawn parallel to the main direction thereof, and shall be not less than fifty feet wide at the top, and not less than twenty feet wide at the bottom, and shall be measured on each side, but when the hills or benches are less than one hundred feet apart the claim shall be not less than one hundred feet square.

32. The price to be paid for a mining location shall be at the rate of five dollars per acre cash.
33. On making the application to purchase a mining location, and paying the price therefor as hereinbefore provided, the claimant shall also deposit with the agent the sum of fifty dollars, which shall be deemed payment by him to the Government for the survey of his location; and, upon receipt of the plans and field notes, and the approval thereof by the Surveyor-General, a patent shall issue to the claimant in the form D in the schedule hereto. If on account of its remoteness or other cause, a mining location cannot, at the time of the deposit of fifty dollars by the applicant for the purpose, be surveyed by the Government for that purpose, the claimant shall be entitled to the alternative of waiting until the employment of a surveyor by the Government on other work in the vicinity of the claim renders it convenient to have the survey made at a cost not exceeding fifty dollars, or of having the location surveyed by the Surveyor-General as hereinbefore provided, the claimant shall be entitled to receive his patent, and to have returned to him the fifty dollars deposited by him to defray cost of survey.

34. Should the claimant, or his legal representative as aforesaid, fail to prove within one year the expenditure prescribed; or having proved such expenditure, fail within

the time to pay in full, and in cash, to the local agent, the price hereinafter fixed for such mining location, and also to pay the sum of fifty dollars herebefore prescribed for the survey of his location, then any right or claim of the claimant, or of his legal representative in the location, or claim, or in his part to acquire it, shall lapse, and the location shall thereupon revert to the Crown, and shall be held, along with any immovable improvements thereon, for disposal under these regulations, to any person who may direct; provided that the Minister of the Interior may, upon sufficient cause being shown extend the time within which the claimant may purchase his mining location for the additional term of one year, upon payment of the sum of fifty dollars in exchange for which the agent shall, when so directed by the said Minister, give him a new receipt in the Form C in the schedule hereto.

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