

but not patented, the duties not being payable, the sale may be cancelled and be paid for in full at the location. Sec. 12.

Locations, which may extend up to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, eight hundred acres, may be acquired by addressing a letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, specifying the lot or lots required, and transmitting at the same time:

1. The full price of the location at the rate of three dollars per acre, if it is to be mined for phosphate lime (this price was fixed by O. C. of 23rd of March, 1881); two dollars per acre, if it is to be mined for asbestos or gold or silver (price by O. C. of 7th Oct., 1881) or for inferior metals or other minerals or deposits of any substance of appreciable value.

2. A specimen of the mineral which the land is to be worked with an affidavit identifying it, having been taken from the land applied for.

Mines of gold or silver on public or private lands may be worked by parties taking out licenses for themselves and employees, costing ten dollars for each person for three months, if the mining is to be done on private lands, and four dollars on public lands.

The size and position of claims on public lands worked under such licenses are regulated by the Act, determined by the Mining Inspector according to circumstances.

The localities in the Province of Quebec in which minerals are chiefly found are as follows:—

GOLD.—Eastern Townships, especially the Counties of Beauce and Compton.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—County of Ottawa and Argenteuil.

ASBESTOS.—Counties of Megantic and Wolfe.

IRON.—Counties of Ottawa, Montcalm, St. Maurice, Charlevoix and Saguenay.

COPPER.—Counties of Beauce, Megantic and Sherbrooke.

GALENA.—Counties of Ottawa (Lake Temiscamingue), Gaspé and Rimouski.

PLAUMBAGO.—County of Ottawa.

MICA.—Counties of Beauce, Ottawa and Megantic.

During the past quarter of a century British Columbia has become no insignificant contributor to the gold market of the world. Since 1858 up to the present time she has produced no less than \$40,000,000 worth of the precious metal. Besides this our Western Province on the Pacific Coast is conspicuous for her known natural wealth in anthracite and bituminous coal and iron and copper mines.

... to fine arts.—
... stones, agates, jaspers, amethysts.
... miscellaneous minerals.—Coal, lignite, rock-salt, petroleum or rock-oil, feldspar, bituminous shale.

GENERAL INFORMATION

RESPECTING THE
MINES & MINING LAWS
OF THE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The chief provisions of the Quebec General Mining Act of 1880 are:

1. The declaration of ownership by the Crown and reserve of all mines not especially granted. Sec. 3.
2. For the sale of mining rights on unpatented lands acquired for agricultural purposes. Secs. 4 to 12.
3. For imposition of royalty under Order in Council, if deemed advisable. Secs. 13 and 52.
4. For granting licenses to mine for gold or silver on public lands, and on conceded portions of Seigniorie Rigaud, Vaudreuil and other private lands. Secs. 14, 50, et seq.
5. For the sale of lands as mining locations. Sec. 23, et seq.
6. For imposition of penalties for contravention of Act. Sec. 101, et seq.

Under this Act, parties holding letters patent for lands granted for agricultural purposes may acquire the right to work any mines of gold or silver thereon, without license, by paying the Commissioner of Crown Lands a sufficient sum to make up, with the amount paid before the issue of patent, the price of two dollars per acre. In the case of "free grants" the whole price of two dollars per acre must be paid. *Constitutes* in the seigniories in which the Crown holds mining rights may acquire these rights by paying one dollar and a half per acre for the whole of their land, or at least one hundred acres; and the seignior or proprietor of the unconceded portion of a seigniorie may do the same on paying two dollars per acre; the extent over which such rights can be acquired being, however, limited to four hundred acres, or in special cases, eight hundred acres.

If a mine of any kind be discovered on a worked land sold for

... foreign... brought in, and... androus change.
... mineral resources of this... become developed, its agricultural capabilities will be fully brought out, manufactures and commerce will increase, and a numerous and thriving population will find ready employment in the various branches of trade.

The chief minerals of economic importance enumerated in the Geological Survey Reports, as existing in Canada, may be thus classed:—

1. Metals and their ores.
2. Minerals applicable to chemical manufactures.
3. Minerals applicable to construction.
4. Minerals for grinding and polishing.
5. Minerals applicable to refraction.
6. Minerals applicable to the fine arts.
7. Minerals applicable to miscellaneous uses.

Metals and their ores.—Under this head are the following: Iron, which exists as bog ore, hematite, magnetic and specular ore, and magnetic iron sand; lead; copper, sulphurets and native; nickel and cobalt, zinc, silver, gold, platinum.

Minerals applicable to chemical manufactures.—Iron ores and chromic iron, sulphate of barytes, molybdenite, cobaltiferous and arsenical pyrites, bismuth, antimony, manganese dolomite, magnesite, phosphate of lime and calcareous tufa. Of the above, iron ores and sulphates of barytes, chromic iron, bismuth and others are used as pigments and in the manufacture of paints; molybdenite and manganese, for blacking and decolorizing; pyrites, for the manufacture of copperas, sulphur and sulphuric acid; dolomite and magnesite, for medicinal purposes; phosphate of lime and calcareous tufa, for artificial manures.

Minerals applicable to construction.—Under this head are limestones and sandstones, for building purposes, the former is also used to prepare lime and hydraulic cement; gneiss, syenite and granite, for paving purposes; marbles, found in great variety, white, black, red, veined, dark and light green, brown, grey, mottled, etc., for pavements, mantelpieces, and decorative purposes; and sculptures; slates, for

MINERALOGICAL NOTES.

The following is an extract from Mr. Small's pamphlet on the mineral resources of the Dominion of Canada:—

"The possession of metals is of vital importance to every country, and nature has been extremely prolific in giving Canada, in its varied geological functions, many of the ordinary metals and ores."

The attention of capitalists, both native and foreign, which has within the past few years been attracted thither, has had the effect of eliciting facts which prove, beyond a doubt, that Canada is destined, eventually, to rank among the finest mining districts in the world.

The impetus lately given to prospecting, by enquiries constantly being made, has caused the discovery of important deposits of economic minerals of vast extent, and of so varied and useful a character as to give evidence of which, in Canada, was previously unknown, or, at least, hardly known to the geologist and mineralogist. These discoveries, in many cases, lead to

... May, 1883, no less than 10,000 have been registered in the visitors' book, and those may be seen the signatures of scientists, of men identified with mining pursuits, and of merchants and manufacturers from all parts of the globe. The average number of visitors is now about 50 daily, and during the past year there have been as many as 100, 150, and, on some special occasions, 300 names entered in the book in one day. It has been noticeable to those employed in the building, that a very large proportion of the people visiting the Museum manifest a marked preference to inspect the mineralogical collection, and to this much importance is attached, as it goes far to prove that the mineral wealth of Canada is becoming known the world over.