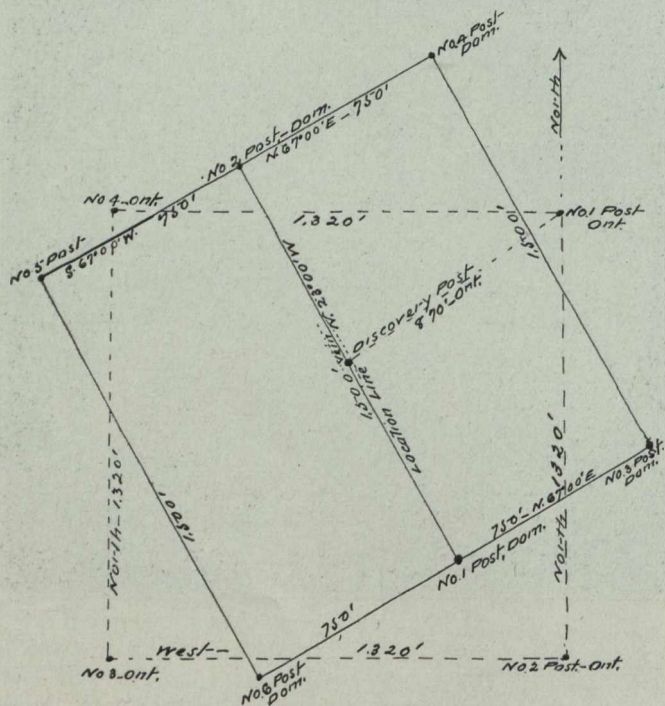


DOMINION AND ONTARIO REGULATIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF MINING CLAIMS, COMPARED

By J. A. McDonald.

The regulations governing the disposal of quartz mining claims in Ontario and in the western parts of the Dominion differ considerably. The Ontario regulations govern, of course, only within the provincial boundaries, but the Dominion regulations govern all unappropriated Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon. It follows, therefore, that one familiar with the Ontario regulations may not be familiar with those of the Dominion. By a series of illustrations the writer will endeavor to reconcile the Ontario and Dominion regulations.

The Ontario regulations are more favorable to the prospector and give the poor man a better opportunity for prospecting and developing a mining claim, chiefly by means of "working permits" (described in Jan. 1 issue), and "prospecting picket" claims, which in the Dominion regulations are not recognized.



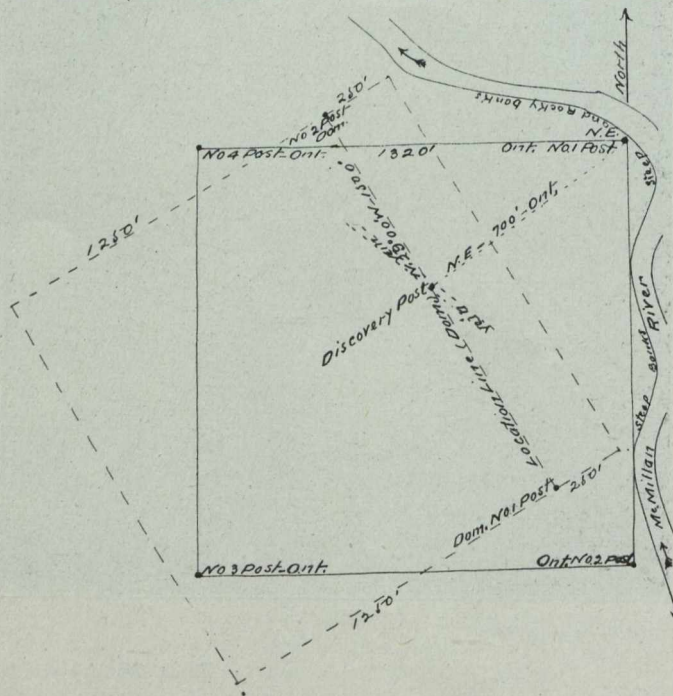
Sketch plan of mineral claim, surveyed according to Dominion (full lines) and Ontario (dotted lines) regulations.

In the Dominion, the word mineral means all valuable deposits, gold, silver, copper, nickel, etc., etc., except coal. Limestone, marble, clay and building stone are not considered minerals, within the meaning of the regulations.

In the Dominion, as in Ontario, every person over eighteen years of age is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a free miner, upon taking out a free miner's certificate, which certificate is not transferable. There is an advantage in the Dominion regulations in that the certificate grants to the holder thereof the privilege of "fishing and shooting," also the privilege of "cutting timber for actual necessities, for building houses, boats and for general mining operations," for the exclusive use of the miner himself. Free miners' certificates are obtainable at the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, from the agents at Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Kamloops, New Westminster,

Victoria, Vancouver, etc., etc., and at Dawson, in the Yukon district.

According to the regulations "free miner"—prospector—shall, during the continuance of his certificate, but no longer, have the right personally, but not through another, to enter, locate, prospect and mine upon any vacant Dominion lands for all minerals other than coal. Any person, therefore, possessing a valid existing miner's certificate and desiring to locate a mineral claim, and having discovered valuable mineral within the area proposed to be located as a claim by him, may enter upon the same and locate a plot of ground not exceeding 1,500 ft. in width and length. All angles must be right angles, except in cases where a boundary line of a previous surveyed claim is adopted as common to both claims, and the boundaries need not be, as they must be in Ontario, north and south, east and west lines.



Claims surveyed according to Dominion (dotted lines) and Ontario (full lines) regulations.

A Dominion mineral claim is marked by two "legal posts," placed as near as possible on the line of the lode or vein, and the posts numbered 1 and 2. The distance between posts 1 and 2 must not exceed 1,500 ft, and upon the posts must be written the name given to the mineral claim, the Christian name and surname of the locator, and the date of the location. Upon post No. 1 there must be written in addition to the foregoing, "Initial post," the compass bearing to post No. 2, and a statement of the number of feet lying to the right and to the left of the line from post 1 to 2, thus: Initial post, direction of post No. 2, N. 23° 00' W.; 750 ft. of this claim lie to the right, and 750 ft. to the left of the line from post No. 1 to post No. 2 (see figure 1).

All particulars required to be put on No. 1 and No. 2 posts must be furnished by the locator to the mining recorder in writing, at the time the claim is recorded, and shall form part of the record of such claim.