costly machinery is required. The necessity for capital is thus created; and capital must be looked for outside the working miners. Before capital can be invested, a certain fixity of tenure must be established. The Government directed their attention to this feature, and an act of the Victoria Legislature, passed in 1858, authorized the Governor in Council to issue regulations on the subject of partnerships for mining pursuits. The miners as a body were disinclined to accept the condition of hired servants, whilst the capitalist on the other hand would find his investment fruitless, without the assistance of the experience and skill of the practical miner. The Government, after much deliberation, at length issued a model form of instrument for associations. According to its provisions, mining associations may comprise, property partners, labour partners, and money partners. The model instrument consists of numerous clauses, of which each company may adopt as may it pleases, provided that no other conditions are adopted inconsistent with its general scope.

Last but not least, comes Nova Scotia. Immediately on the discovery of gold in Nova Scotia, in 1860, the Government asserted its right (the right of the Crown), to the gold, and issued temporary regulations, which remained in force till the passage of the Act of March 1862 ; under these regulations, an officer was sent, who took possession of the field in name of the Government, laid off claims and made arrangements for the maintenance of peace and order.

Under the Act of 1862, a chief gold commissioner and deputies were appointed, who, within the limits of the several gold fields, exercised the powers of Justices of the Peace ; districts were surveyed and declared gold fields, according to the meaning of the Act, the Government resuming such portion of the field, if any hand been granted, the owner receiv-