

expenditure of labor and explosives on the part of those in charge, makes lighter pockets for the owners of the mines. Again, no great outlay for mining machinery is required; at first simply a quarrying plant will answer, but as depth is attained a small hoisting engine can be advantageously employed, and should water be abundant, a suitable steam pump, but there is rarely any necessity for the latter.

APPENDIX A.

TITLES.

Phosphate lands, in Canada, are held in two ways. 1st. By Absolute Patent from the Crown; and 2nd. By Deed of Mineral Rights in fee simple.

In the first the property is conveyed to the grantee absolutely by a regular patent, or if already patented, by a regular warranty deed.

In the second, the mineral rights are granted. When this is the case, the grantee has the right to enter and work any mine or mines to be found on the premises, and extract all ores and minerals to be found, and remove the same, and in the work of mining and removing minerals and ores to use all the surface room required about such work, and to cut and use all the timber that may be required for mining purposes. In all cases where the mineral rights are granted, the grantor, who still retains the surface rights (except wherein they may be used by the grantee in and about the working of the mines), is the person assessed for taxes, and is liable for the same. Mineral rights cannot be assessed, and consequently are free from taxation.

Therefore Mineral Rights are a preferable purchase in a majority of instances. Transfers are made by simple deeds, which are registered in the Registry Office for the county in which the land is situated.