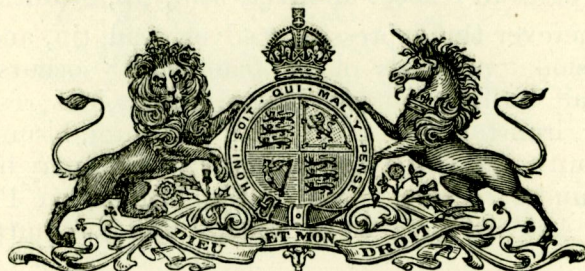


New South Wales.



ANNO SECUNDO

EDWARDI VII REGIS.

Act No. 101, 1902.

An Act to amend the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, the Mining Act of 1874, and the Mining Act of 1889. [Assented to, 17th December, 1902.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as the "Mining on Private Lands Short title. (Amendment) Act, 1902."

2. Section seven of the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896 Repeal. is hereby repealed.

3. All lands which, under the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, or this Act, are open Private lands open to mining for certain minerals. to mining for silver, lead, tin, and antimony, shall, subject to the provisions

Mining on Private Lands (Amendment).

provisions of sections twenty-three and twenty-five of the first-mentioned Act which shall be taken to apply as far as regards the additional minerals in this section named as from the time of passing this Act, and also subject to the provisions of the said Acts applicable in that behalf, be also open to mining for copper, ironstone, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, chromite, and any other mineral, except coal or shale, which the Governor may by proclamation in the Gazette declare to be a mineral for the purposes of this Act: Provided that sections twenty-three and twenty-five of the said first-mentioned Act shall not apply to any mineral hereafter proclaimed nor to any land which at the time of the passing of this Act is legally occupied for mining purposes in respect of silver, lead, tin, or antimony.

And wherever the expression "silver, lead, tin, and antimony," or the expression "minerals other than gold" occurs in the said Acts, there shall be inserted after those expressions respectively the words "copper, ironstone, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, chromite, and any other substance which may be declared by proclamation under section three of the Mining on Private Lands (Amendment) Act, 1902, to be a mineral for the purposes of that Act."

Holders of
authorities under
Mining Act of 1889
to have preferent
right to lease.

4. (1) Where at the commencement of this Act any person is specially authorised under the Mining Act of 1889 to dig and search for copper, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, or chromite, on any private land, he shall, during the period of six months next after the commencement of this Act, and unless and until such authority is revoked or cancelled during such period, have a preferent right to an authority to enter or a lease of any part of such land for mining for any mineral under and subject to the provisions of the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, or any Act amending the same; and until such authority or lease is granted to such person, or the said period of six months expires (whichever event first happens), no authority or lease of any part of such land for mining purposes shall be granted under the said Acts to any other person.

At the expiration of such period all such authorities, so far as they relate to any of the abovenamed minerals shall lapse and shall be of no effect.

(2) Where, at the time when a mineral other than the minerals named in section three of this Act is in pursuance of that section declared by proclamation to be a mineral for the purposes of this Act, any person is specially authorised under the Mining Act of 1889 to dig and search for that mineral on any private land he shall, during the period of six months next after the making of the said proclamation, and unless and until such authority is revoked or cancelled during such period, have a preferent right to an authority or a lease under and subject to the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894,

Mining on Private Lands (Amendment).

1894, or any Act amending the same, of any part of such land for mining for any mineral, and until such authority or lease is granted to such person, or the said period of six months expires (whichever event first happens), no authority or lease of any part of such land for mining purposes shall be granted under the said Acts to any other person.

At the expiration of such period all such authorities, so far as they relate to the mineral so proclaimed as aforesaid, shall lapse and shall be of no effect.

5. All land conditionally leased under the Crown Lands Act of 1884, or any Act amending the same, shall be and be deemed to be private land within the meaning of the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, and this Act. Conditionally leased land to be private land.

6. The Governor may make regulations for the purpose of prescribing the area of land which may be leased in pursuance of this Act for mining for minerals other than gold, lead, silver, tin, and antimony, and for otherwise carrying this Act into effect, and such regulations upon being published in the Gazette shall be valid in law. A copy of such regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days from the publication thereof, if Parliament is then sitting, but if Parliament is not then sitting, within fourteen days after the next meeting of Parliament. Governor may make regulations.

Chapter on Private Lands (Continued)

1901 or any Act amending the same, of any part of such land for mining for any mineral, and until such authority or lease is granted to such person, or the said period of six months expires (whichever event first happens), no authority or lease of any part of such land for mining purposes shall be granted under the said Act to any other person.

At the expiration of such period all such authorities, so far as they relate to the mineral so purchased or reserved, shall terminate and shall be of no effect.

3. All land conditionally leased under the Crown Lands Act of 1884 or any Act amending the same shall be deemed to be private land within the meaning of the Chapter on Private Lands Act of 1901, the Chapter on Private Lands Act of 1902, and this Act.

4. The Governor may make regulations for the purpose of providing the necessary information to be used in connection with the mining for minerals other than gold, lead, silver, tin, and platinum, and for giving effect to the provisions of this Act, and such regulations may be made in the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act, and shall be published in the Government Gazette. A copy of such regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and shall be subject to the resolution of either House thereon. It shall be lawful for the Governor to make such regulations as may be necessary for giving effect to the provisions of this Act, and such regulations shall be published in the Government Gazette.

(The following provisions of the Act shall be deemed to be repealed)

(The following provisions of the Act shall be deemed to be amended)

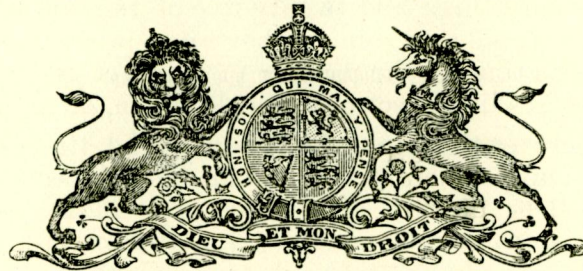
1901 or any Act amending the same, of any part of such land for mining for any mineral, and until such authority or lease is granted to such person, or the said period of six months expires (whichever event first happens), no authority or lease of any part of such land for mining purposes shall be granted under the said Act to any other person.

I Certify that this PUBLIC BILL, which originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, has finally passed the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 11 December, 1902, A.M. }*

*F. W. WEBB,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.*

New South Wales.



ANNO SECUNDO

EDWARDI VII REGIS.

Act No. 101, 1902.

An Act to amend the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, the Mining Act of 1874, and the Mining Act of 1889. [Assented to, 17th December, 1902.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the "Mining on Private Lands Short title.
(Amendment) Act, 1902."

2. Section seven of the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896 Repeal.
is hereby repealed.

3. All lands which, under the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, or this Act, are open Private lands open to mining for certain minerals. to mining for silver, lead, tin, and antimony, shall, subject to the provisions

I have examined this Bill, and find it to correspond in all respects with the Bill as finally passed by both Houses.

J. H. CANN,
Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly.

Mining on Private Lands (Amendment).

provisions of sections twenty-three and twenty-five of the first-mentioned Act which shall be taken to apply as far as regards the additional minerals in this section named as from the time of passing this Act, and also subject to the provisions of the said Acts applicable in that behalf, be also open to mining for copper, ironstone, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, chromite, and any other mineral, except coal or shale, which the Governor may by proclamation in the Gazette declare to be a mineral for the purposes of this Act: Provided that sections twenty-three and twenty-five of the said first-mentioned Act shall not apply to any mineral hereafter proclaimed nor to any land which at the time of the passing of this Act is legally occupied for mining purposes in respect of silver, lead, tin, or antimony.

And wherever the expression "silver, lead, tin, and antimony," or the expression "minerals other than gold" occurs in the said Acts, there shall be inserted after those expressions respectively the words "copper, ironstone, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, chromite, and any other substance which may be declared by proclamation under section three of the Mining on Private Lands (Amendment) Act, 1902, to be a mineral for the purposes of that Act."

Holders of
authorities under
Mining Act of 1889
to have preferent
right to lease.

4. (1) Where at the commencement of this Act any person is specially authorised under the Mining Act of 1889 to dig and search for copper, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, or chromite, on any private land, he shall, during the period of six months next after the commencement of this Act, and unless and until such authority is revoked or cancelled during such period, have a preferent right to an authority to enter or a lease of any part of such land for mining for any mineral under and subject to the provisions of the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, or any Act amending the same; and until such authority or lease is granted to such person, or the said period of six months expires (whichever event first happens), no authority or lease of any part of such land for mining purposes shall be granted under the said Acts to any other person.

At the expiration of such period all such authorities, so far as they relate to any of the abovenamed minerals shall lapse and shall be of no effect.

(2) Where, at the time when a mineral other than the minerals named in section three of this Act is in pursuance of that section declared by proclamation to be a mineral for the purposes of this Act, any person is specially authorised under the Mining Act of 1889 to dig and search for that mineral on any private land he shall, during the period of six months next after the making of the said proclamation, and unless and until such authority is revoked or cancelled during such period, have a preferent right to an authority or a lease under and subject to the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894,

Mining on Private Lands (Amendment).

1894, or any Act amending the same, of any part of such land for mining for any mineral, and until such authority or lease is granted to such person, or the said period of six months expires (whichever event first happens), no authority or lease of any part of such land for mining purposes shall be granted under the said Acts to any other person.

At the expiration of such period all such authorities, so far as they relate to the mineral so proclaimed as aforesaid, shall lapse and shall be of no effect.

5. All land conditionally leased under the Crown Lands Act of 1884, or any Act amending the same, shall be and be deemed to be private land within the meaning of the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, and this Act. Conditionally leased land to be private land.

6. The Governor may make regulations for the purpose of prescribing the area of land which may be leased in pursuance of this Act for mining for minerals other than gold, lead, silver, tin, and antimony, and for otherwise carrying this Act into effect, and such regulations upon being published in the Gazette shall be valid in law. A copy of such regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days from the publication thereof, if Parliament is then sitting, but if Parliament is not then sitting, within fourteen days after the next meeting of Parliament. Governor may make regulations.

In the name and on the behalf of His Majesty I assent to this Act.

HARRY H. RAWSON,

Governor.

State Government House,

Sydney, 17th December, 1902.

1870

Received of the Treasurer of the State of New York

the sum of \$1000.00

for the year 1870

in full of the

balance due

to the State

of New York

for the year

1870

and the receipt of the Treasurer of the State of New York

of the sum of \$1000.00

is hereby

certified

to be

correct

and

valid

for

all

purposes

of

law

and

equity

Wm. H. Clark, Treasurer of the State of New York

MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

SCHEDULE showing the Legislative Assembly's Amendment upon the Legislative Council's Amendments referred to in Message of 27th November, 1902.

F. W. WEBB,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Page 2, clause 3, line 12. *Omit* “ **under the provisions of the first-mentioned Act** ”

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

SCHEDULE of the Amendments referred to in Message of 23rd July, 1902.

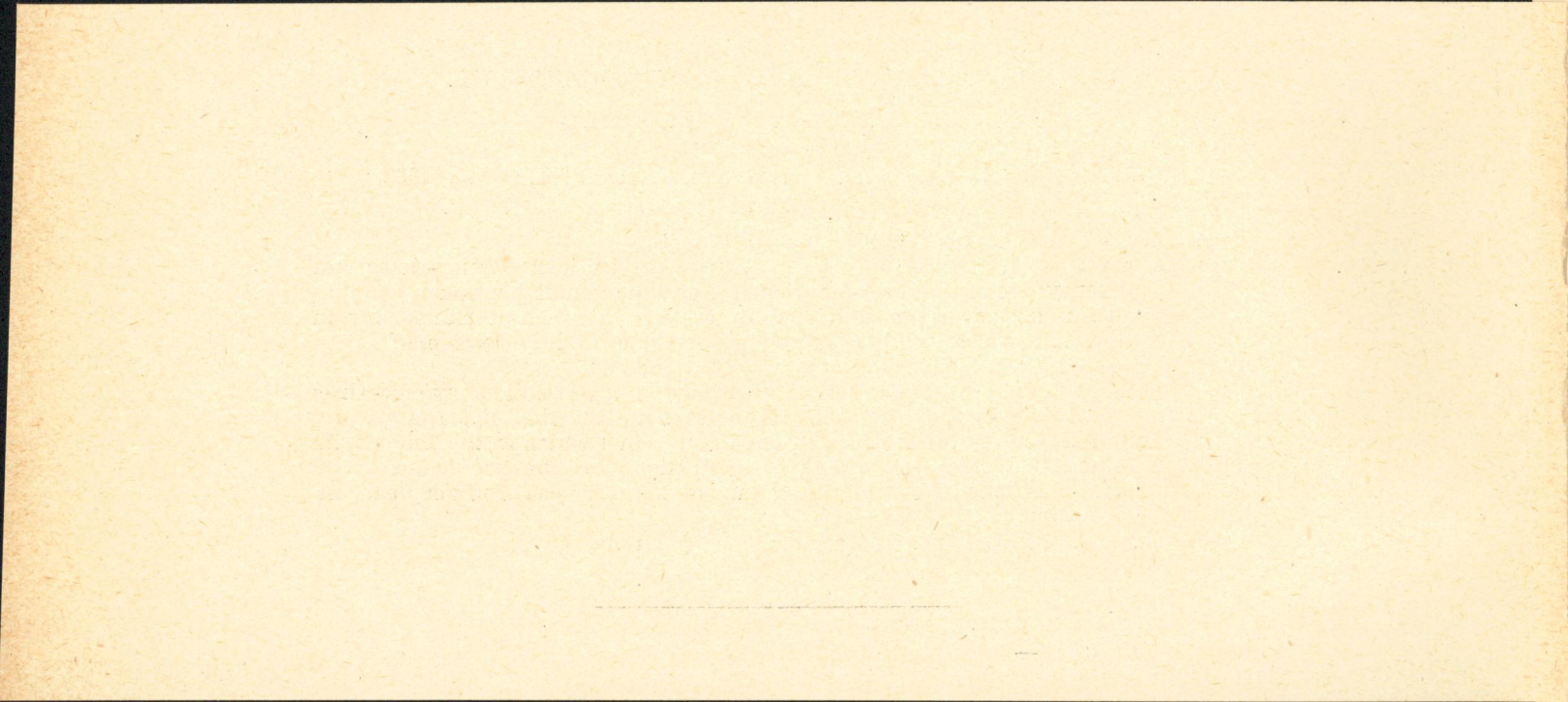
Page 1, clause 1, line 6. *Omit "1901" insert "1902"*

Page 2, clause 3, line 1. *After "provisions" insert "of sections twenty-three and
" twenty-five of the first-mentioned Act which shall be taken to apply
" as far as regards the additional minerals in this section named as from
" the time of passing this Act, and also subject to the provisions "*

Page 2, clause 3, line 5. *After "copper" insert "ironstone"*

Page 2, clause 3, line 8. *After "Act" insert "Provided that sections twenty-three
" and twenty-five of the said first-mentioned Act shall not apply to any
" mineral hereafter proclaimed nor to any land which at the time of the
" passing of this Act is legally occupied under the provisions of the
" first-mentioned Act for mining purposes in respect of silver, lead, tin,
" or antimony "*

Page 2, clause 3, line 17. *After "copper" insert "ironstone"*



This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for its concurrence.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 19 December, 1901, A.M. }*

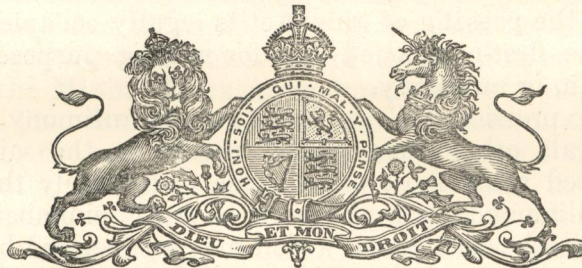
F. W. WEBB,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

The LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL has this day agreed to this Bill with Amendments.

*Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 23rd July, 1902. }*

JOHN J. CALVERT,
Clerk of the Parliaments.

New South Wales.



ANNO SECUNDO

EDWARDI VII REGIS.

Act No. , 1902.

An Act to amend the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, the Mining Act of 1874, and the Mining Act of 1889.

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

5 **1.** This Act may be cited as the "Mining on Private Lands Short title.
(Amendment) Act, ~~1901~~ **1902.**"

2. Section seven of the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896 Repeal.
is hereby repealed.

10 **3.** All lands which, under the Mining on Private Lands Act of Private lands open
to mining for certain
minerals.
1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, or this Act, are open
to mining for silver, lead, tin, and antimony, shall, subject to the
provisions

1447

123—

NOTE.—The figures to be omitted are ruled through; the figures and words to be inserted are printed in black letter.

Mining on Private Lands (Amendment).

provisions of sections twenty-three and twenty-five of the first-mentioned Act which shall be taken to apply as far as regards the additional minerals in this section named as from the time of passing this Act, and also subject to the provisions of the said Acts applicable in that behalf, be also open to mining for copper, ironstone, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, chromite, and any other mineral, except coal or shale, which the Governor may by proclamation in the Gazette declare to be a mineral for the purposes of this Act: **Provided** that sections twenty-three and twenty-five of the said first-mentioned Act shall not apply to any mineral hereafter proclaimed nor to any land which at the time of the passing of this Act is legally occupied under the provisions of the first-mentioned Act for mining purposes in respect of silver, lead, tin, or antimony.

And wherever the expression "silver, lead, tin, and antimony," or the expression "minerals other than gold" occurs in the said Acts, there shall be inserted after those expressions respectively the words "copper, ironstone, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, chromite, and any other substance which may be declared by proclamation under section three of the Mining on Private Lands (Amendment) Act, 1901, to be a mineral for the purposes of that Act."

4. (1) Where at the commencement of this Act any person is specially authorised under the Mining Act of 1889 to dig and search for copper, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, or chromite, on any private land, he shall, during the period of six months next after the commencement of this Act, and unless and until such authority is revoked or cancelled during such period, have a preferent right to an authority to enter or a lease of any part of such land for mining for any mineral under and subject to the provisions of the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, or any Act amending the same; and until such authority or lease is granted to such person, or the said period of six months expires (whichever event first happens), no authority or lease of any part of such land for mining purposes shall be granted under the said Acts to any other person.

Holders of
authorities under
Mining Act of 1889
to have preferent
right to lease.

At the expiration of such period all such authorities, so far as they relate to any of the abovenamed minerals shall lapse and shall be of no effect.

(2) Where, at the time when a mineral other than the minerals named in section three of this Act is in pursuance of that section declared by proclamation to be a mineral for the purposes of this Act, any person is specially authorised under the Mining Act of 1889 to dig and search for that mineral on any private land he shall, during the period of six months next after the making of the said proclamation, and unless and until such authority is revoked or cancelled during such period, have a preferent right to an authority or a lease under and subject to the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894,

Mining on Private Lands (Amendment).

1894, or any Act amending the same, of any part of such land for mining for any mineral, and until such authority or lease is granted to such person, or the said period of six months expires (whichever event first happens), no authority or lease of any part of such land for mining purposes shall be granted under the said Acts to any other person.

At the expiration of such period all such authorities, so far as they relate to the mineral so proclaimed as aforesaid, shall lapse and shall be of no effect.

10 5. All land conditionally leased under the Crown Lands Act of 1884, or any Act amending the same, shall be and be deemed to be private land within the meaning of the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, and this Act. Conditionally leased land to be private land.

15 6. The Governor may make regulations for the purpose of prescribing the area of land which may be leased in pursuance of this Act for mining for minerals other than gold, lead, silver, tin, and antimony, and for otherwise carrying this Act into effect, and such regulations upon being published in the Gazette shall be valid in law. Governor may make regulations.
A copy of such regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days from the publication thereof, if Parliament is then sitting, but if Parliament is not then sitting, within fourteen days after the next meeting of Parliament.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mirrored and difficult to decipher.

This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for its concurrence.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 19 December, 1901, A.M. }*

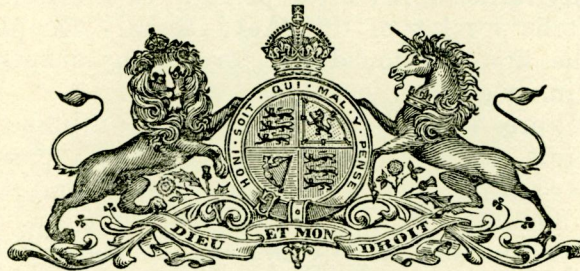
F. W. WEBB,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

The LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL has this day agreed to this Bill with Amendments.

*Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, July, 1902. }*

Clerk of the Parliaments.

New South Wales.



ANNO SECUNDO

EDWARDI VII REGIS.

Act No. , 1902.

An Act to amend the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, the Mining Act of 1874, and the Mining Act of 1889.

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

5 1. This Act may be cited as the "Mining on Private Lands Short title.
(Amendment) Act, ~~1901~~ 1902."

2. Section seven of the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896 Repeal.
is hereby repealed.

10 3. All lands which, under the Mining on Private Lands Act of Private lands open
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to mining for silver, lead, tin, and antimony, shall, subject to the minerals.
1447 123— provisions

NOTE.—The figures to be omitted are ruled through; the figures and words to be inserted are printed in black letter.

Mining on Private Lands (Amendment).

provisions of sections twenty-three and twenty-five of the first-mentioned Act which shall be taken to apply as far as regards the additional minerals in this section named as from the time of passing this Act, and also subject to the provisions of the said Acts applicable in that behalf, be also open to mining for copper, ironstone, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, chromite, and any other mineral, except coal or shale, which the Governor may by proclamation in the Gazette declare to be a mineral for the purposes of this Act: **Provided that sections twenty-three and twenty-five of the said first-mentioned Act shall not apply to any mineral hereafter proclaimed nor to any land which at the time of the passing of this Act is legally occupied under the provisions of the first-mentioned Act for mining purposes in respect of silver, lead, tin, or antimony.**

And wherever the expression "silver, lead, tin, and antimony," or the expression "minerals other than gold" occurs in the said Acts, there shall be inserted after those expressions respectively the words "copper, ironstone, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, chromite, and any other substance which may be declared by proclamation under section three of the Mining on Private Lands (Amendment) Act, 1901, to be a mineral for the purposes of that Act."

4. (1) Where at the commencement of this Act any person is specially authorised under the Mining Act of 1889 to dig and search for copper, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, or chromite, on any private land, he shall, during the period of six months next after the commencement of this Act, and unless and until such authority is revoked or cancelled during such period, have a preferent right to an authority to enter or a lease of any part of such land for mining for any mineral under and subject to the provisions of the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, or any Act amending the same; and until such authority or lease is granted to such person, or the said period of six months expires (whichever event first happens), no authority or lease of any part of such land for mining purposes shall be granted under the said Acts to any other person.

Holders of
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to have preferent
right to lease.

At the expiration of such period all such authorities, so far as they relate to any of the abovenamed minerals shall lapse and shall be of no effect.

(2) Where, at the time when a mineral other than the minerals named in section three of this Act is in pursuance of that section declared by proclamation to be a mineral for the purposes of this Act, any person is specially authorised under the Mining Act of 1889 to dig and search for that mineral on any private land he shall, during the period of six months next after the making of the said proclamation, and unless and until such authority is revoked or cancelled during such period, have a preferent right to an authority or a lease under and subject to the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894,

Mining on Private Lands (Amendment).

1894, or any Act amending the same, of any part of such land for mining for any mineral, and until such authority or lease is granted to such person, or the said period of six months expires (whichever event first happens), no authority or lease of any part of such land 5 for mining purposes shall be granted under the said Acts to any other person.

At the expiration of such period all such authorities, so far as they relate to the mineral so proclaimed as aforesaid, shall lapse and shall be of no effect.

10 **5.** All land conditionally leased under the Crown Lands Act of 1884, or any Act amending the same, shall be and be deemed to be private land within the meaning of the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, and this Act. Conditionally leased land to be private land.

15 **6.** The Governor may make regulations for the purpose of 20 prescribing the area of land which may be leased in pursuance of this Act for mining for minerals other than gold, lead, silver, tin, and antimony, and for otherwise carrying this Act into effect, and such regulations upon being published in the Gazette shall be valid in law. A copy of such regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parlia- ment within fourteen days from the publication thereof, if Parliament is then sitting, but if Parliament is not then sitting, within fourteen days after the next meeting of Parliament. Governor may make regulations.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

PHILOSOPHY 101

LECTURE NOTES

BY [Name]

DATE [Date]

TOPIC [Topic]

CHAPTER [Chapter]

SECTION [Section]

LECTURE [Lecture]

DATE [Date]

BY [Name]

PHILOSOPHY 101

LECTURE NOTES

BY [Name]

DATE [Date]

TOPIC [Topic]

CHAPTER [Chapter]

SECTION [Section]

LECTURE [Lecture]

DATE [Date]

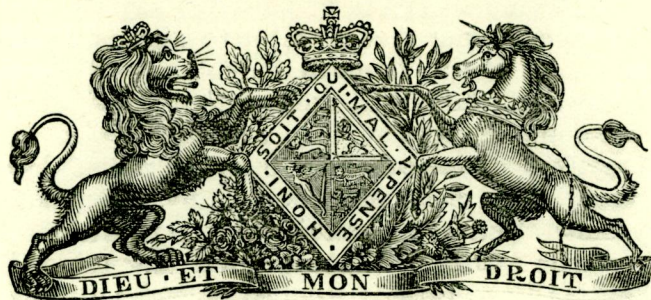
BY [Name]

This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for its concurrence.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 19 December, 1901, A.M. }*

F. W. WEBB,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

New South Wales.



ANNO PRIMO

EDWARDI VII REGIS.

Act No. , 1901.

An Act to amend the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, the Mining Act of 1874, and the Mining Act of 1889.

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

5 **1.** This Act may be cited as the "Mining on Private Lands Short title.
(Amendment) Act, 1901."

2. Section seven of the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896 Repeal.
is hereby repealed.

10 **3.** All lands which, under the Mining on Private Lands Act of Private lands open
to mining for certain
minerals.
1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, or this Act, are open
to mining for silver, lead, tin, and antimony, shall, subject to the
provisions

Mining on Private Lands (Amendment).

provisions of the said Acts applicable in that behalf, be also open to mining for copper, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, chromite, and any other mineral, except coal or shale, which the Governor may by proclamation in the Gazette declare to be a
5 mineral for the purposes of this Act.

And wherever the expression "silver, lead, tin, and antimony," or the expression "minerals other than gold" occurs in the said Acts, there shall be inserted after those expressions respectively the words "copper, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram,
10 chromite, and any other substance which may be declared by proclamation under section three of the Mining on Private Lands (Amendment) Act, 1901, to be a mineral for the purposes of that Act."

4. (1) Where at the commencement of this Act any person is specially authorised under the Mining Act of 1889 to dig and search
15 for copper, diamond, opal, platinum, bismuth, cinnabar, wolfram, or chromite, on any private land, he shall, during the period of six months next after the commencement of this Act, and unless and until such authority is revoked or cancelled during such period, have a preferent right to an authority to enter or a lease of any part of such
20 land for mining for any mineral under and subject to the provisions of the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, or any Act amending the same; and until such authority or lease is granted to such person, or the said period of six months expires (whichever event first happens), no authority or lease of any part of such land for mining purposes shall
25 be granted under the said Acts to any other person.

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At the expiration of such period all such authorities, so far as they relate to any of the abovenamed minerals shall lapse and shall be of no effect.

(2) Where, at the time when a mineral other than the
30 minerals named in section three of this Act is in pursuance of that section declared by proclamation to be a mineral for the purposes of this Act, any person is specially authorised under the Mining Act of 1889 to dig and search for that mineral on any private land he shall, during the period of six months next after the making of the said
35 proclamation, and unless and until such authority is revoked or cancelled during such period, have a preferent right to an authority or a lease under and subject to the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, or any Act amending the same, of any part of such land for mining for any mineral, and until such authority or lease is granted
40 to such person, or the said period of six months expires (whichever event first happens), no authority or lease of any part of such land for mining purposes shall be granted under the said Acts to any other person.

At the expiration of such period all such authorities, so far as
45 they relate to the mineral so proclaimed as aforesaid, shall lapse and shall be of no effect.

Mining on Private Lands (Amendment).

5. All land conditionally leased under the Crown Lands Act of 1884, or any Act amending the same, shall be and be deemed to be private land within the meaning of the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, and this Act. Conditionally leased land to be private land.
- 5 6. The Governor may make regulations for the purpose of prescribing the area of land which may be leased in pursuance of this Act for mining for minerals other than gold, lead, silver, tin, and antimony, and for otherwise carrying this Act into effect, and such regulations upon being published in the Gazette shall be valid in law. Governor may make regulations.
- 10 A copy of such regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days from the publication thereof, if Parliament is then sitting, but if Parliament is not then sitting, within fourteen days after the next meeting of Parliament.

[3d.]

