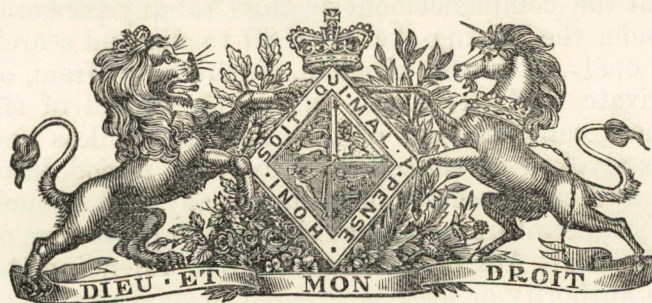


This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for its concurrence.

*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is hereby repealed.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 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, 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.

Holdes 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, 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.

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.

Chapter on Public Health (Continued)

5. All food conditionally licensed under the Food Law of 1901 shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as those prescribed in this act for the purpose of insuring the purity and wholesomeness of the same.

6. The Governor may make regulations for the purpose of insuring the purity and wholesomeness of the same, and for enforcing the same, and for otherwise carrying out the act and effect and such regulations shall be subject to the approval of the Senate.

10. A copy of such regulations shall be laid before both Houses of the Legislature within forty days from the publication hereof in the State Register, and if either House is not then sitting, within ten days after the next meeting of the Legislature.

[41]