

Any settler may obtain a permit, on payment of same fee, to cut fallen timber for fuel on fencing for his own use.

In cases where there is timbered land in the vicinity available for the purpose, the homestead settler, whose land is without timber, may purchase a wood lot, not exceeding in area twenty acres.

Licenses or permits to cut timber on surveyed or unsurveyed lands are granted, after competition, to the highest tenderer.

The price per acre for coal land is: For land containing lignite or bituminous coal, \$10, and for anthracite coal, \$20. The land may be sold by public competition or to the applicant.

When two or more parties apply to purchase the same land, tenders may be invited between the applicants, or it may be sold by public competition, by tender or auction, as may be deemed expedient, at the upset price of coal lands.

Leases of grazing lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories may be granted at an annual rental of two cents per acre. Leases shall be for a period not exceeding twenty-one years, and no single lease shall cover a greater area than 100,000 acres.

The lessee is obliged, within each of the three years from the date of granting of the lease, to place upon his leasehold not less than one-third of the whole amount of stock which is required to place upon the tract leased, namely, one head of cattle for every twenty acres of land covered by the lease, and shall, during the rest of the term, maintain cattle thereon in that proportion.

After placing the prescribed number of cattle upon his leasehold, the lessee may purchase land within the tract leased for a home, a farm or corral.

Any portion of the land forming a grazing tract authorized to be leased subsequent to 12th January, 1886, unless otherwise provided in any lease thereof, is open for homestead or purchase from Government at the price obtaining in the class in which the lands are situate; and in the event of such settlement or sale, the lease (if any) to be void in respect of such lands so entered or purchased.

On 3rd April, 1889, judgment was given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, declaring that the right to administer the minerals within the railway belt in British Columbia was vested in the government of that province. In order to dispose of the anomalous condition of affairs that consequently arose, viz., that the jurisdiction over the lands was vested in the Dominion Government, and the right to administer the minerals in that of the province, the following arrangement, ratified by Order in Council of 28th February, 1890, was agreed upon between the two governments:—

No disposition of lands containing minerals (except coal lands) shall be made by the Dominion Government other than by patent in fee simple, thereby bringing the minerals at once under the administration of the provincial mining laws.

All lands containing minerals (except coal lands and Indian reserves) offered for sale by the Dominion Government, shall be open for purchase by the Provincial Government at the price of from \$1 to \$5 per acre.

Any land sought to be acquired by the Provincial Government under the last clause shall be set apart from alienation by the Dominion, upon the