

railways in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, except in special cases otherwise ordered by the Minister of the Interior.

Payments for land may be made in cash or by such scrip as has been issued by the Department of the Interior for that purpose.

A homestead settler, whose land is destitute of timber, may, upon payment of an office fee of 25 cents, procure from the Crown Timber Agent a permit to cut the following quantities of timber free of dues : 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, 400 roof poles, 500 posts and 2,000 fence rails. Any settler may obtain a permit, on payment of same fee, to cut dry timber for fuel or 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. A royalty of 10 cents per ton of 2,000 lbs. is collected on the coal mined.

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 leasehold, 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 April 3, 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 February 28, 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.