

he may require or use on his homestead, not exceeding the following :—

(a) 1,800 lineal feet of building timber, no logs to be over 12 inches at the butt-end ;

(b) 400 roof poles ;

(c) 2,000 poplar fence-rails, no rail to exceed 5 inches at the butt-end ;

(d) 30 cords of dry wood ;

(e) Burnt or fallen timber of a diameter up to 7 inches, inclusive, for fuel or fencing.

Section 22.—Should the house timber be sawn at a mill, payment for sawing must not be made by way of toll, as the full quantity of lumber cut from the logs must be used on the permit-holder's homestead.

Section 23.—In order that mill-owners may be able to give satisfactory evidence that sawlogs or lumber found in their possession have been lawfully cut, they should require from settlers bringing timber to be sawn proof that the same has not been cut on Dominion lands, or that it has been cut under a permit, which the settler should produce, in order that its number, its date, and the name of the permittee may be noted by the mill owner. The latter should also record the quantity of such timber sawn by him, so that he may be in a position to duly protect himself should an account or return thereof be demanded by agents of the Department.

Section 24.—The applicant will require to pay an office fee of twenty-five cents before he can obtain a permit, but no dues will be charged for the timber or wood cut under and in accordance therewith.

Section 25.—Homesteaders whose farms may have thereon a supply of timber, or who are in possession of wood lots or other timbered lands, will not be granted a free permit.