

of section 3, section 38 and subsection (k) of section 76 of the Dominion Lands Act, approving the regulations annexed thereto for the leasing and administration of lands containing limestone, granite, slate, marble, gypsum, marl, gravel, sand, or any building stone, in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the Northwest Territories, within twenty miles on either side of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway in the province of British Columbia, and in the tract of three and one-half million acres acquired by the government of the Dominion from the province of British Columbia and referred to in subsection (b) of section 3 of the Dominion Lands Act.

9. P.C. No. 414, dated 11th March, 1910, rescinding the regulations governing the disposal of petroleum and natural gas rights the property of the Crown, in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, established by order in council dated the 31st May, 1901, the 22nd December, 1902, the 23rd March, and the 1st of October, 1904, the 22nd of July, 1905, and the 26th December, 1906, and substituting therefor the regulations annexed.

10. P.C. No. 277, dated 14th February, 1910, approving and establishing regulations governing the disposal of tar-sand deposits, the property of the Crown, in that portion of the province of Alberta lying north of township 80, and between the 4th and 5th initial meridians, under and in accordance with the provisions of section 37 of the Dominion Lands Act, being chapter 20 of 7-8 Edward VII.

11. P.C. No. 188, dated 9th May, 1910, rescinding clause (m) of number 17 of the regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber on Dominion lands, and substituting therefor a new clause (m).

12. P.C. No. 2103, dated 15th October, 1909, ordering that provision be made in the regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber on Dominion Lands, for the issue of yearly permits in the Peace River district to portable sawmill owners, whereby each such owner shall be permitted to cut timber on a definitely described tract of land not exceeding one square mile in extent, the quantity not to exceed 200,000 feet B.M. Dues shall be paid at the rate of 75 cents per thousand feet B.M., 20 per cent being payable in advance and the balance at the expiration of the permit.

13. P.C. No. 261, dated 1st March, 1910, amending section 29 of the Quartz Mining Regulations, approved by order in council of the 13th August, 1908, by adding the following paragraph thereto:—

'The grant issued for such a location shall include the right to the iron and mica only, and shall not include the surface. The grantee may, however, upon application, be permitted to purchase at the rate of \$10 an acre whatever area of the available surface rights thereof the minister may consider necessary for the efficient and economical working of the rights granted.'

14. P.C. No. 595, dated 20th April, 1910, amending the regulations established under the order in council of the 2nd June, 1909, governing the mode of granting water-power

rights in connection with Dominion Lands in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

15. P.C. No. 91, dated 21st January, 1910, ordering that the dues payable under permits to cut timber under Timber Licenses issued for tracts of unsurveyed lands which, upon survey, become school lands, shall be 50 cents per 1,000 feet B.M. and the rental \$5 per square mile.

Copies of each of which orders in council were laid before this House on the 11th day of January, 1911, for the approval of this House under the provisions of section 77 of the said Act, are now so approved.

On resolution No. 1,

Mr. OLIVER. Order 729, as stated in the resolution, is an amendment of the regulations for the disposal of coal lands which regulations were passed in 1907. After two years of operation it was found desirable to make amendments in certain minor particulars, but particularly in regard to the location of lands so as to secure proper priority to the person who actually located. In order to reach this end, instead of making an amendment to certain sections, it was thought advisable rather to draft an entirely new set of regulations for the information of the public, so that any person who had a copy of the regulations would have the law on the subject complete. There is no material difference between the regulations of 1910 and those of 1907.

For the information of the committee I may say that the regulations of 1907 made a very radical change from the regulations that prevailed previously. Up to that time coal lands were disposed of by sale at a fixed price per acre. The coal right was sold at \$7 an acre and the surface right in addition, at an additional price of \$3 per acre, so that up to the passage of the order in council of 1907 the condition was that any person had the right to apply for and purchase coal and surface rights at \$10 an acre.

Mr. SPROULE. Had he the right to purchase any quantity?

Mr. OLIVER. No, he had only the right to purchase 320 acres, but he had the right to assign or take an assignment so that the effect was that any person might acquire any area of land that he saw fit to buy at that price. There was, however, a royalty of ten cents per ton upon the coal mined. The effect of these regulations was, first, to give an opportunity to acquire valuable surface rights when the policy and administration did not look to the acquirement of such rights by private individuals. Where the surface right had appreciated in value so as to be worth more than \$10 an acre and where the ordinary purchaser could not acquire that land, an individual might come forward and, by applying for it as coal land, could acquire it subject, of course, to

Mr. CROSBY.