

APPENDIX No. 5

one dredge in operation for each fifteen miles or portion thereof within one season. Royalty two and one-half per cent on output after it exceeds \$10,000.

HYDRAULIC REGULATIONS.

Formerly an applicant might obtain a lease of the mining rights under an area of five square miles provided it was shown that the tract was not suitable for placer mining, that there were no mining operations on or in the vicinity of the tract, and that there was an available supply of water and available dumping ground. Rental of \$150 for each mile of frontage. Machinery to be installed within one year and not less than \$5,000 expended in mining operations each year. These regulations were rescinded in February, 1904. Applications for lands for stone quarrying, marl, gypsum, fire clay, sand, asphalt, marble, brick and all other such purposes are dealt with upon their merits.'

The CHAIRMAN.—That is the whole of this digest and I suppose it also covers the statutory enactments referred to?

Mr. ROWATT.—Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN.—If there is no discussion on that I have a resolution here. A number of copies were sent to me but I do not happen to have them with me to-day. However, I have a copy here and I may read it. I may say it is a resolution which was passed by the Mining Institute at its recent meeting in Montreal and in which they memorialize the government to take certain action. The resolution reads as follows:—

'That the Canadian Mining Institute in annual meeting assembled instructs the council to appoint a standing committee to urge upon the government the necessity of early action with regard to the following resolution passed by the annual meeting held at Ottawa in March, 1908. 'Whereas in view of the increasing importance of mines and mineral lands subject to the jurisdiction of the Dominion parliament, be it therefore resolved that the Canadian Mining Institute in annual meeting assembled do hereby memorialize the Dominion government to appoint a Royal Commission to secure evidence concerning the requirements of the mining industry in this regard, and to draft mining laws to be submitted for the consideration of the Dominion government. And as an argument in support of the appointment of such a Royal Commission, be it urged that when a statute to be enacted by the Dominion parliament declares with clearness, conciseness and certainty the laws relating to mines and mining under federal control, such a statute would, as far as local conditions permit, be followed by the various provincial governments, thus ensuring as far as practicable a uniform system of mining laws throughout the whole Dominion.

'2. That the Dominion government take early action to complete the organization of the Department of Mines by transferring to it the complete administration of all mining lands subject to its control.'

I think, gentlemen, that at our last meeting the view of the members then present was that this subject might be taken up at this meeting. So that now that this resolution has been read and we are here, I think the matter is open for discussion. What is your pleasure that we should do in regard to this question?

Mr. WM. CHISHOLM.—Does the resolution mean that the local governments should follow the legislation of the Dominion government?

The CHAIRMAN.—No, that is not the resolution.

Mr. W. R. SMYTH.—It suggests it does it not?

The CHAIRMAN.—This resolution suggests that the Dominion should pass a law that would be general in character that might be applicable to the whole Dominion, and that would give certainty and stability to mining investments. And they throw