

After survey has been made, upon proof, by declaration in writing to himself and two other persons, of occupation from date of pre-emption, and of having made permanent improvements on the land to the value of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, the settler, on producing the pre-emption certificate, obtains a certificate of improvement.

After obtaining the certificate of improvement and paying for the land, the settler is entitled to a Crown grant in fee simple. He pays five dollars therefor.

PAYMENT FOR LAND AND CROWN GRANTS.

The price of Crown lands pre-empted, is one dollar per acre, which may be paid in four equal instalments, as follows—First instalment, two years from date of record or pre-emption, and each other instalment yearly thereafter, until the full amount is paid. But the last instalment is not payable till after the survey.

The Crown grant excludes gold and silver ore, and reserves to the Crown a royalty of five cents per ton on every ton of merchantable coal raised or gotten from the land, not including dross or fine slack. It also reserves to the Crown, since April 7, 1887, all timber on the land, except for domestic purposes. A pre-emptor, however, can obtain a license to cut the timber of his pre-emption on payment of dues at the rate of twenty-five cents per 1,000 feet board measurement.

No Crown grant can be issued to an alien who may have recorded or pre-empted by virtue of his declaring his intention to become a British subject, unless he has become naturalized.

The heirs or devisees of the homestead settler are, if resident in the province, entitled to the Crown grant, on his decease.

If they are absent from the province at the time of his death, the Chief Commissioner may dispose of the pre-emption, and make such provision for the person entitled thereto, as he may deem just.

PRE-EMPTION FOR PARTNERSHIP PURPOSES.

Partners, not exceeding four, may pre-empt as a firm 160 acres each west of the Cascades, to each partner, and 320 acres east of the Cascades, to each partner.

Each partner must represent his interest in the firm by actual residence on the land, of himself or agent. But each partner, or his agent, need not reside on his particular pre-emption.

The partners, or their agents, may reside together on one homestead, if the homestead be situated on any part of the partnership pre-emption.

For obtaining a certificate of improvement, it is sufficient to show that improvements have been made on some portion of the claim, amounting in the aggregate to two dollars and fifty cents per acre on the whole land.

MINING LAWS.

FREE MINERS.

"Free Miners" only can have right or interest in mining claims or ditches. A "free miner"

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must be over sixteen years of age. His certificate may be for one year (\$5), or three years (\$15), and is not transferable. He may enter and mine Crown lands, or, on making compensation, lands occupied for other than mining purposes. To recover wages, must have free miner's certificate.

MINERAL CLAIMS.

"Mineral claims"—that is, claims containing, or supposed to contain minerals, precious or base (other than coal), in lodes or veins, or rock in place—shall be 1,500 feet long and 600 feet wide, and, as nearly as possible, in rectangular form. Must have three posts (or tree posts) at equal distances along the centre line, with a notice on each. Only one claim on the same lode or vein can be held, except by purchase. Quartz claims are deemed to be mineral claims.

To lawfully hold a Crown grant for a mineral claim, it must be surveyed by a surveyor approved by the Land Office; notice of application for the grant must be posted conspicuously on the land, and on the Government office of the district, also inserted for sixty days in the Government Gazette and a newspaper, if any, circulating in the district, and proof must be given to the satisfaction of the Government officers that \$1,000 have been bona fide expended in money or labor upon the claim. Or a Crown grant may be got by paying \$25 per acre to the Government, in lieu of representation and expenditure on the claim.

General provisions for ordinary mining claims apply to mineral claims as far as may be.

The proper representation of a "mineral" claim requires that the sum of one hundred dollars, in money, labor or improvements shall be expended in the first six months of every year upon the claim, to the satisfaction of a Gold Commissioner, and that the owner shall have obtained a certificate from the Gold Commissioner to that effect, within six months from the location of the claim, and thereafter within the first six months in every year, and shall have recorded the certificate immediately after its issue.

An annual tax of \$1 per acre, or fraction part of an acre, of every mineral claim, is payable on the 31st December.

Leases of mining ground, ditch privileges, etc., may be issued, but will not in general be granted for a longer term than ten years, or for a quantity of ground greater than—

In dry diggings, ten acres.

In bar diggings, unworked, half a mile in length along the high water mark.

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