

He will avoid settling on lands already claimed, which would cause him to spend his time and money uselessly.

He will purchase no patented lands before having first obtained from the Registry Office and from the sheriff a certificate showing that the property is in no way mortgaged or otherwise encumbered; then he will have his deed registered without delay.

He will furnish proof of the occupation and cultivation of his land, before the local agent, supported by the sworn testimony of two disinterested witnesses, before obtaining his patent.

He may, after having obtained his patent for a first lot, inscribe himself for a second homestead on the same terms.

Finally, he will be bound to claim his right to a homestead within three months after the local agent has been informed of the survey, should he settle on unsurveyed lands, the Government, however, not being held to protect anybody settled on reserves, etc.

It may already be known that land granted by the Government cannot be attached until after the issue of letters-patent. The law of Manitoba also protects the poor settler by exempting from seizure all his farm implements, a certain number of farm stock, the lands which he cultivates—not more than 160 acres—and his buildings. The law is about the same in the North-West Territories.

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