

While he faithfully performs the homestead conditions, a settler enjoys the full rights of proprietorship, even previous to receiving patent. Non-fulfilment of conditions, however, in any particular renders the entries for homestead, pre-emption, and wood-lot subject to cancellation, the right to hold the two latter claims being entirely contingent on actual performance of homestead obligations. On cancellation, all improvements become forfeited to the Crown, and the ex-holder is prohibited from making a second homestead entry.

The title of all lands remains with the Crown till after the patent is issued. Unpatented lands are consequently not liable to seizure for debt, nor do they afford any security for obtaining credit or loans. In case a settler dies, the law allows his executors to fulfil the deceased's homestead obligations, that the estate may be secured to his heirs.

Any man over eighteen years, or any woman who is the sole head of a family, may take up a homestead. If the citizen of a foreign country, such settler is required to become a British subject, by naturalization, previous to issue of patent, which can be done under the law on completion of his or her three years' residence on the homestead.

No individual who has already received patent from the Crown for a homestead, is permitted to enter for such free grant of land a second time.

PURCHASE AND LEASE OF LANDS.

Lands may be purchased direct from the Government under the Regulations for the time being; but only in the *odd-numbered sections* of a township.

Ordinary purchases must be made at the office of

the Local Agent, and in lawful money of Canada, unless by military or police bounty-warrants, or scrip. Land offices being usually established in positions in advance of banking facilities, cheques cannot be accepted by the Agent without personal risk and inconvenience. Money-order offices not ordinarily existing in such localities, remittances by post should be sent in registered letters.

No individual person may purchase *of the Government*, except under the "Colonization" regulations, more than a single section (640 acres) of Dominion lands.

Pasturage, mineral, and timber lands may be leased from the Department of the Interior on terms set forth in departmental regulations. (See Appendix.)

COLONIZATION FACILITIES.

Special facilities are afforded for the cultivation or colonization of large tracts of land, a choice being offered of two distinct plans for acquiring such. (See Regulations.)

IMPORTANCE OF A LEGAL ENTRY.

All who seek to acquire Dominion lands in the North-West, whether by homesteading or purchase, should secure an entry* for the same, with the least possible delay, at the office of the Local Agent in whose district such lands may be, because the law provides that every entry-receipt or certificate issued by an Agent of Dominion Lands shall, unless such entry shall have been subsequently cancelled, entitle

* An office fee of ten dols. is charged for each entry-certificate. The entry must be personally applied for, except in the case of agents duly authorized upon the requisition of persons intending to become settlers.