

The locatee, however, may be absent from the land on business or at work for not more than six months in any one year.

Where the locatee owns two lots the improvements may be made on either or both.

A locatee purchasing an additional 100 acres must within five years clear fifteen acres and cultivate the same. If the lot is adjacent to the lot on which he resides the patent may issue for the purchased lot at the expiration of the time required by law, provided he has thirty acres cleared upon his homestead.

The pine trees and minerals are not sold to the free grant settler, but the settler has the privilege of cutting pine in the course of clearing, also for building purposes and fencing upon this lot. If he sells any of the pine cut in the course of clearing he must pay timber dues upon it. On the issue of the patent, the title to the pine remains in the Crown, but the patentee is entitled to receive one-third of the timber dues paid by the licensee on pine cut on the patentee's lot after the 30th of April next following the issue of the patent.

On the 30th of April next following the location of any lot, the right of the timber licensee to cut any timber other than pine on the settler's lot ceases.

Holders of timber licenses have the right to haul timber over the uncleared portion of any land located or sold, to make roads for that purpose, to use all slides, portages and roads and to have free access to all streams and lakes.

The Crown reserves the right to construct on any land located or sold, any colonization road or any deviation from the Government allowance for road; and to take without compensation any timber, gravel or material required for such road.

Before the issue of the patent, any assignment or mortgage of a homestead is invalid. This does not apply to devise by will nor to transfer of land for church, cemetery, or school purposes or the right of way of railroads.

After the issue of the patent and within twenty years from location, any conveyance, mortgage or alienation by a locatee will be invalid unless it be by deed in which his wife is one of the grantors. But if the wife is a lunatic, or living apart from her husband for two years, under such circumstances as disentitle her to alimony, or if the wife has not been heard of for seven years, a Judge of the High Court may order that her concurrence be dispensed with.