MC 2035 POOR DOCUMENT

MILLIONS IN CASH, THOUSANDS OF ACRES FOR THE PLAYGROUNDS OF CHICAGO

Fine Development of the Scheme for Fresh Air and Good Play for the Little Ones and Adults of the Big Western City—There's a Lesson in the Story in Connection With the Work Here

(Chicago Record-Herald.)

Chicago has within its city limits nearly 4,000 acres—3,874, to be exact—of open air and green turf; 4,000 acres of just playroom, dedicated to the Chicago youngster and his father and mother.

Chicago has three public bodies including in their membership experts who are devoting their lives to the task of making the 4,000 acres a good place to play in.

For the land alone, purchased, most of it, long ago, when land was cheap, Chicago has spent between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000. Millions more have been used in making it attractive. The South Park district alone has spent near $12,000,000 on improvements.

Chicago has more playroom than any other American city, New York and Philadelphia excepted.

And within the last few years improvements made by honest and enthusiastic administrations have given Chicago the most elaborately equipped park system on the American continent.

The story of the parks is a refreshing one, and one, withal, that the average Chicagoan knows very little about. An occasional Sunday afternoon walk, a glimpse of a playground from a trolley car window, and that is about all he knows of the way his money is being used to develop the cheerful science of recreation.

"It is a curious thing that the people know so little about the parks," said one of the park officials the other day as he looked, a bit proudly, out of his office window. "They will wander through one of them, perhaps, once in two or three weeks, and admire a flower bed here and there, but of what is actually being done in the way of building up the Chicago park systems they haven't the slightest idea. It's in the reports, but reports are dry and they don't read them. I tell you, my friend, it's about ime something was printed."

That park official had a right toi be proud. He is playing an important part in the movement that is tackling the "city problem" pretty well down toward the source and working toward a solution of some of its most baffling angles.

Through his subordinates and the system he has built up he is taking the city boy and the city girl and giving them a chance to play outdoors—paddle in real water and loaf under real trees. He is taking the young man who works daytimes and offering him gymnasiums and athletic contests and a swimming pool for his evenings. He is taking the immigrant and teaching him the games of his new neighbors, and, better still, is letting him teach his new neighbors the folk dances of the old country. He is taking the rest of the grown-ups and introducing them to a little of God's country in their leisure hours.

A Bit of God's Country

They are no fenced-in gardens for the aristocrats, these domains of the lordly park superintendents. They are the baronial estates of the people, inherited in equal shares by Gwendlyn Harrington of Lake Shore drive and Esther Borowitz of the ghetto. The traditional "Keep Off the Grass" sign is a thing of the past in the Chicago parks and they are even using illustrated booklets to entice the public in!

And it is what the parks are doing for Esther Borowitz and her brother that constitutes the most remarkable and the least known part part of the city's recent park development. Washington and Lincoln parks have been Chicago institutions for years; Bessemer Park and Mark White Square have not.

"The "small park" idea hit Chicago about seevn years ago. Until then the park commissioners' activities had been confined to the elaboration of the large areas which had been placed in their control by various acts of the state legislature. Gradually it began to dawn on them that something more was needed. The parks, many of them, stretched along the lake shore. The people who needed them lived in congested districts far removed from the rest-havens, and many of them could not afford carfare. Somebody had an idea. If the people could not come to the parks, why not take the parks to the people

The South Park commissioners were the first to see the light. Bit by bit, they began buying up comparatively small tracts of land at points widely scattered over the South Side. Some of these were vacant lots; some were covered with houses and tenements. In the latter case the buildings were condemned and torn down.

In each of these tracts a building was erected to serve as a centre for the various recreations and activities that were planned. Architecturally they expressed a sort of unity and were designed in themselves to serve as a factor in educating the people of the neighborhood. Built of dull gray cement, with heavy overhanging eaves and broad verandas, they were unlike anything the neighborhod had ever seen.

In the fieldhouses, as they are known, provision was made for indoor gymnasiums for men and women, assembly halls for neighborhod use, clubrooms, reading-rooms, lunchrooms and emergency hospitals. On the grounds outside outdoor gymnasiums were built, swimming and wading pools constructed, baseball grounds and running tracks installed, and gardens set out. Experts in the science of play did the work, and the result was a series of recreation centres and beauty-spots such as the creator of the gardens of Babylon might have envied.

This, remember, was in districts that before had lacked even a respectable tree. At first the people were shy; they could not believe that such luxury was intended for them and was free. Soon, however, they "caught on," and a month after the first of the small parks was opened, boys, girls, men and women fought for places in the lines that were waiting to get in.

Now they are neighborhood institutions—far more so than the larger parks with their spacious boulevards and drives. Each of the small parks has its staff of workers, and each of the workers knows his "clients," for the most part, by name. If Jimmy goes in swimming too often he gets a friendly warning. If Mike lords it over his fellows because of his prowess on the parallel bars he gets a call-down.

"Now look here, Herman," I heard a husky gymnasium instructor protest to a blond-haired giant, "you ain't the whole show here. I don't care whether you're the turner champion or not, you gotta give the rest of the bunch a chance. And you're going to get it in the neck sometime, too, if you don't stop throwing the con about yourself."

Kindly and Tactful

These park attendants are typical of the high-class employes the park commissioners are securing. They are kindly and tactful and lord it over the youngsters in a way that never, by any chance, causes offense. In the South Park system, each small park has a regular staff of seventeen people, as follows:—

Two gymnasium instructors, one for the women's side and one for the men's side.

Two women attendants for the locker-rooms and shower-rooms.

Three men attendants.

Two janitors.

One woman attendant for reading-room.

One playground attendant.

One fireman.

One engineer.

Two aaditional women attendants.

Two aditional men attendants.

During the swimming season the pools require the services of two additional women, two men and two or thre life-savers.

Altogether this South Side small park system represents an original investment of perhaps $3,500,000. Armour Square, for example, which is one of the typical parks, cost $50,000 for the land, $94,000 for the buildings and swimming pool and $76,000 for improvement and equipment, the total investment being thus $220,000. To keep the park open costs on an average $29,000 a year. When you multiply this by eighteen, add the cost of maintaining such establishments as that of Jackson Park and consider that this is but one of three park systems within the city limits, you wil get a somewhat staggering total for Chicago's annual expenditure on the business of having a good time.

Supplying the Demand

But it pays. If you don't believe it ask J. F. Foster, superintendent of the system, and Edward De Groot, who directs the playgrounds and gymnasiums. They have watched the youngsters and grown-ups trooping in, and they will tell you that the tide is increasing so fast that they simply cannot keep up with it.

During 1908, in twelve of the small parks the various facilities were used exactly 5,473,695 times. And the detailed table is significant. Naturally, the outdoor gymnasiums were used most. Then, in order, come the shower baths, the swimming pools—and the reading rooms.

The assembly halls and clubrooms have developed into miniature social settlements. They can be reserved for any afternoon or evening except Sunday "for any moral entertainment or assembly except religious services or political meetings." And things are conducted on an etremely safe, sane and conservative plan. All the halls are closed promptly at 10.45 and the park gates are locked promptly at 11.

The small park athletes have all the partisan loyalty and enthusiasm that you will find in the most sport mad university. Each of the gymnasiums has its own track teams, basket-ball teams and the like, and from one year's end to the other there is a continuous round of athletic contests. The rules of the Amateur Athletic Federation obtain, and they are followed to the letter. Woe betide the young man who falls from grace and loses his official eligibility.

This among the boys. For the girls contests that involve traveling about the city have been found to be impracticable, and the rivalry has been transferred to different teams made up among the youngsters within each park. It is keen rivalry, too, for Mr. De Groot discovered long ago that a young woman will work as hard to break a record as any muscular youth.

These small parks on the South Side having established a reputation and proved their quality of being "worth while," the commissioners of Lincoln Park and of the West Park system more recently have taken up the establishmen of the recreation centres. The North Side has three completed—Lake Shore playground, at the foot of Chicago avenue; Seward Park, at Elm and Sedgwick streets, and Stanton Park, at Vine and Vedder streets. Two more are under construction.

On the Firing Line

The West Side commissioners have placed their small parks stragetically in three of the most congested neighborhoods of the West Side. Planning them was found to be fairly strenuous work, so the naming of them has been deferred, to be taken up this year, and for the present they are designated by number. No. 1 is bounded by Chicago avenue and Cornell, Noble and Chase streets. No. 2 is at Jefferson street and Fourteenth place. No. 3 lies between Fisk, May, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

If you are familiar with the topography of Chicago you know what that means. It means that these three bathing spots, with their beautiful buildings and elaborate playgrounds, lie in the heart of three of the densest polyglot populations in America. Poles, Hungarians, Slavs, Russian Jews, Croatians, Germans, Italians, Greeks, Spaniards, you will find them all there any day you may care to call, learning to play American fashion and incidentally being taught over again the dances and games of their native lands.

The original Chicago parks, dedicated a little less definitely to scientific recreation and a little more broadly to open air and green grass and sunshine, are more familiar. They have been with us a good many years now, but if you are a stay-at-home and have not taken the air, say, for five years, you would not know them.

Everyhere the wonders of scientific landscape gardening and the newer idea of giving the people what they want have been working their transformations. This is true particularly on the West and North sides.

The West Park commissioners, with their new and proposed bond issues of $1,500,000, have begun a work of rehabilitation that, when it is finished, will change the entire face of the West Side park system. The greatest single feature of this work is the enormous new Garfield conservatory, built in 1907 and said by its builders to be one of the largest buildings of its kind in the world. This covers a floor area of 68,055 square feet and includes a palmhouse, showhouse, New Holland house, conifer-house and economic-house. Its towering glass domes overshadow everything else in the big park, and already they have begun the custom of holding annual flower shows in the building.

Sheer Sylvan Beauty

Throughout the broad stretches of Garfield, Humboldt and Douglas parks new gardens have been laid out, new buildings, retreats and benches have been built, scores of notable bits of statuary have been installed, and scenes have been created which, for sheer sylvan beauty, exceed anything in the descriptions of the famous gardens of the Roman emperors. The lagoon in Humboldt Park has been narrowed to a brook and is filled with water lilies and other aquatic plants. Here, too, there is a "naturalistic garden," with little teahouses which are used for gatherings of women's and children's clubs. There is a music court, with a covered shelter, and a wading pool. It is like a bit of fairyland.

On the North Side much of the Lincoln Park commissioners' efforts have been devoted to the rehabilitation of the old park proper. When Myron H. West was made superintendent four years ago he started in by making a list of things he wanted to change. Then he proceeded to change them.

"I started in," he told me, "with the idea of throwing open the grounds and their facilities to the people without restriction, just so far as this was possible. Every one of our fences and chains have been taken down. There are no more 'Keep Off the Grass' signs. At first the commissioners were horror stricken at my idea. The park would be ruined, they said. Well, perhaps they ruin a little, but on the whole the park looks better and the people get infinitely more enjoyment out of it.

"With only one or two exceptions we have abolished all fees in the park. The South Park commissioners adopted this idea first, and it didn't take them long to see that it was the thing to do. Everything now is free except the lunchrooms, the boats and the toboggans. We have found it impracticable to do away with the charges there."

And this idea of doing away with the charges has been carried so far that at Stanton Park, one of the North Side playgrounds, they have opened a special children's playground with a pergola, where, if you are a mother, you may leave your baby in charge of a matron for the day and have it fed, if it is old enough, with a free luncheon of bread, crackers, or milk! It is rather a jolt for the old idea about getting something for nothing.

Also the Animals

For more years than some of us can remember the Lincoln Park "zoo" has been the show place par excellence for young Chicago. It is still there, and has that same wild, smelly attractiveness that it had when father took you up to get your first look at a real lion. No less than 782 birds and animals live there now—one of the most complete zoological collections in America.

On the South Side Jackson Park, the 543 acres that once held the world's fair of fragrant memory; Washington Park, with its famous flock of sheep and its big conservatory, and Marquette Park, out beyond California avenue, form what is probably the most completely equipped series of public "vacant lots" to be found on the continent. Jackson and Washington parks, with the stately Midway connecting them, a total of 994 acres, offer a playground in which thousands may have elbow room and in which you may follow your inclination toward any kind of sport that was ever devised under the sun.

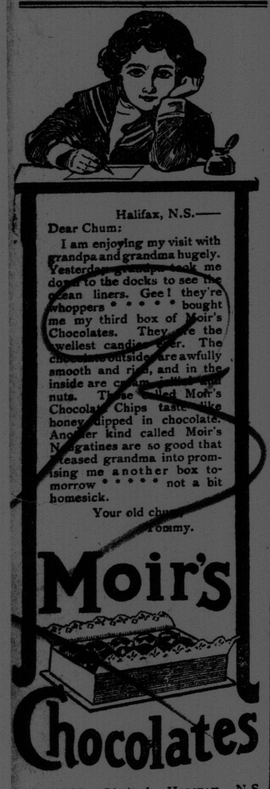
And they are dreaming dreams—these men who are making the Chicago parks—Henry G. Foreman, J. F. Foster, Francis T. Simmons, Myron H. West, William Kolacek, A. C. Schrader, Jens Jensen, and the rest. The greatest of the visions lies along the shore of Lake Michigan—twenty-four miles of stupendous water front such as no city in the world possesses.

Here is to be Grant Park, a pleasure ground now almost completed—reclaimed and made beautiful out of dumps and ash heaps and the refuse of Chicago, with the stately new Field Museum (perhaps) the focal point of its splendor.

Here, stretching far away northward to the city limits, is to be an unbroken line of parkway, lining the shore with trees and lagoons and rich gardens. Already, from the north boundary of Lincoln Park to Cornelia street, the work of filling in has been nearly completed and the new parkways will be opened this summer. Later they will go on to Devon avenue.

And here, to the southward, will be the great water front, designed by Daniel H. Burnham—groves and flowers and driveways and recreation beaches, extending 1,000 feet into the lake and reaching to Jackson Park.

When that dream is realized Chicago may well point with pride to her civic motto, "A city in a garden."



Halifax, N.S.—

Dear Chum:

I am enjoying my visit with grandpa and grandma hugely. Yesterday grandpa took me down to the docks to see the ocean liners. Gee! they're whoppers * * * * * bought me my third box of Moir's Chocolates. They are the swellest candies ever. The chocolate outside are awfully smooth and rich, and in the inside are cream and nuts. These called Moir's Chocolate Chips taste like honey dipped in chocolate. Another kind called Moir's Nougatines are so good that I teased grandma into promising me another box tomorrow * * * * * not a bit homesick.

Your old chum,

Tommy.

Moir's

Chocolates

MOIR'S Limited HALIFAX, N.S.

FIRST RAILWAY WHISTLE

The first locomotive whistle was invented by George Stephenson in 1833, shortly after one of his engines had struck a farmer's wagon and destroyed a load of eggs. Previously the only signal had been a horn blown by the engine driver.

Every eight months ostriches are plucked, and each plucking yields about a pound of feathers.

Reduce The Cost of Living

LET us look into this problem of high cost of living. Let us see if we can whittle it down a bit and extract some of its fangs.

We all agree that the cost of living has gone up. Eggs have gone up, butter has gone up, meat and poultry and vegetables have gone up. Everything we put on our tables has advanced in price from 30 to 50%. Except one item—Flour. Most of us have known this in a way sometime but have never for a moment realized that 10 cents spent in good Bread buys more real value than *fifteen times that amount* spent in Eggs, Beef or Mutton. Just glance at the table above showing the comparison made by the U.S. Government bulletin. From a food point of view—bread is the most important in our whole bill of fare. Test after test by various Governments has proved that first class bread is in itself almost a complete food and provides most nourishment to the body.

It is a fact that the best bread made from Ogilvie's ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR is richer in real food value than anything you may eat. It furnishes more all round food in the shape of carbo-hydrates than either beef, veal, lamb, pork, fish or vegetables. The only element of sustenance that it lacks is fat and that you provide for by using butter.

Bread is the one item of food that has not advanced in price, and has advanced in quality. Modern first-class bread made from ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR is vastly superior to the crude bread of our golden times. It is not only better in taste but vastly richer in food elements. It is the result of scientific study and scientific methods of milling. "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" is the highest perfection of flour.

No ordinary flour is comparable with Royal Household for quality and uniformity. One way to reduce household expenses is to eat more bread and pastry made from Royal Household Flour.

Let us make good, clean, fresh, home-made products from ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR—bread and pastry and cookies and muffins and rolls for the youngsters and in that way we will all get better food and be healthier and wealthier in the long run.

If you send in your address and the name of your dealer you will receive a copy of **"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook"** containing 125 tried and tested recipes.

OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED.

Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour

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NEW ZEALAND IS MAKING STRONG BID FOR SETTLERS

(By Frank Richards F. I. A. S., J. P.

The New Zealand government are offering great inducements to persons to settle in their country. They have purchased from early settlers large tracts of land. These people had taken up the best land in the country many years ago. The government is now letting that land at a rental equal to 5 per cent interest on the capital invested, on lease for 66 years. The lease is renewable on the payment of a small premium.

The second class lands are sold to the settlers at a price which is well within their reach, and the settlers pay for the land by 73 half yearly instalments, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent on the amount. For instance if a piece of land cost $500.00 the settler will pay about $27.50 interest and $2.50 on account of loan, and as the time goes on the interest becomes less and the amount to credit increases. The amount payable is no more than 6 per cent during the whole time and, therefore, in about thirty-six years the loan is all paid off.

All the land available is specially surveyed and reported upon. The absolute facts regarding the same are set out in the government report, and this report is at the disposal of any person wishing to take up land in that country.

The government of New Zealand advance to settlers money on first mortgage of lands and improvements. The land is held under the following classes of tenure.

A—Freehold land in fee-simple.

B—Crown land held under perpetual lease.

C—Crown land held on lease as a small grazing run.

D—Crown land held on agricultural lease under the "Mining Act, 1891."

E—Native land held on lease.

F—Educational and other reserves held under leases and administered by the Lands Boards.

G—Crown land held by license on the deferred-payment system.

H—Land held under lease from a leasing authority, and providing for thet payment by the incoming tenant of valuation for improvements made on the land.

I—Land held under lease from a Moari Land Board.

J—Crown land held on a renewable lease.

K—Crown lands held on license for residence-sites under the "Mining Act 1891." or the "Mining Act 1905."

Loans can only be granted on the instalment system.

(A)—On all frehold up to three-fifths of the value.

(B)—On leasehold up to three-fifths of the value of the security.

The granting of advances rests solely with the general board of the office.

If a loan is wanted on a building during the progress of construction, an inspection report must be made by an officer of the valuation department, and for each inspection a fee of $2.50 is to be paid by the applicant.

No loan for less than $125.00 or more than $15,000.000 can be granted. If an applcant has already obtained an advance on a security a further advance may be obtained but the whole amount must not exceed $15,000.00.

Any settler may obtain from any postmaster in New Zealand the necessary form and proper envelope for any class of security.

An applicatoin fee is required varying from $2.50 for a loan of $500.00 to $10.00 for a loan of from $2,500.00 to $15,000.00.

The mortgages are repayable by seventy-three half-yearly payments of principal and interest combined. They may also be repaid in whole or in part at any time.

The installment due dates are the 14th February and the 14th August in each year.

Every half-yearly installment except the last, is at the rate of $15.00 (less the rebate of interest in case of prompt payment) for every $500.00 advanced. (Note—I am quoting Canadian currency, strictly it is about $485.00.

If the first payment is made promptly there is a rebate of interest and the principal owing is reduced by $2.50.

The rebate on the fiftieth payment is only about sixty-two cents, and the seventy-second payment the interest is fifty-eight cents, and the amount on account of loan is over $14.00 and the rebate on interest is six cents.

In the forty-sixth payment the amount in reduction of principal is more than the amount taken for interest.

The whole of any balance repaid at any time with simply the interest todate. The settler may also pay in addition to the half-yearly payments, sums of $25, or a multiple of $25, providing the payments are properly made; a readjustment of the loan may be made and thus relieve the settler of paying interest on the original loan.

The charge of preparing and completing the mortgage is merely nominal, viz:—$1.25, including disbursements.

If a settler offers a security which is not eligible, then the fees paid are returned and the applications do not go before the board.

Settlers many pay their installments and interests at any post office in New Zealand free of all cost for remitting the money to Wellington. The whole or part of loan may also be paid at any post office.

The officials are bound by a declaration to observe secrecy respecting all business done and are forbidden to give any information respecting the business, except to officers connected with the department.

There are also severe penalties provided for persons employed in the business taking from an applicant for a loan any fee, or receiving any reward. And also for any valuer who has a pecuniary interest in the land offered for security, and also for any attempt to bribe any one employed under the act.

ECZEMA ON HEAD AND ARM

Four Doctors failed After Fair Trial—Cure Effected by DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

The average physician is helpless in the presence of skin diseases such as eczema and salt rheum. Some make the mistake of treating eczema as a blood disease and advise internal treatment. Others think only relief is possible and recommend a lotion to afford relief from the itching.

Whatever the cause may be local treatment is necessary to heal up the sores, which otherwise spread over the body and produce the greatest suffering imaginable.

By far the most successful treatment for eczema is the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment. You can verify this statement by enquiring of any druggist. This letter is a fair sample of what we are receiving about every day:

Mr. Geo. Peterson, South Bay, Ont., writes: "I wish to communicate to you the great benefit I received from using Dr. Chase's Ointment. For years I suffered with a skin disease on my head, a sort of eczema. I tried four doctors, giving each a fair trial, but got no better. In fact, the disease spread to my left arm.

"I saw Dr. Chase's Ointment advertised and began using it. Persistent use of this treatment has entirely cured me and I give you a statement of my case with pleasure as I hope thereby to induce some other sufferer to try the same Dr. Chase's Ointment."

There is a wonderful satisfaction in using Dr. Chase's Ointment for you can see from day to day just what results are being accomplished. 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

THE SECRET

All true success is the outcome of real personal interest and genuine endeavor. You may be designing a battleship or you may be thinking out a bright idea for a 15 cent toy, controlling a commissariat or puzzling and experimenting with fruits and spices in order to perfect a new relish for the home table, but the real road to success is just the same in one case as in each of the others. It is not what work you are doing, but how you are doing your work that really counts. You cannot know unless it were told you, how much personal interest was thrown into the manufacture of H. P. Sauce before its name began to be a household word. The manufacturers—the largest firm of malt vinegar brewers in the world—were determining upon producing a sauce that should touch perfection and so make a name for itself and bring success to the makers.

The Midland Vinegar Company of England are proud of their H. P. Sauce, proud of the reputation it has earned of being the richest, most piquant, fruity sauce obtainable. Choicest Oriental fruits and spices and purest malt vinegar are the constituent parts of this cause—but the manner of blending, the "knack" of converting so many different flavors into one delicious whole—that is the secret of H. P. You had better test it for yourself, it's easy. Grocers over here are already selling it freely.

CROSSED SAHARA DESERT.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Wolf, Jr., of Philadelphia, who reside in Berlin, have just returned from a caravan trip across the northwestern corner of the great Sahara Desert. Their expedition consisted of five horses, three camels, fourteen mules, two guides, two cooks, and fourteen Arabs. They travelled 400 miles with his impediment, living in tents en route. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf toured Algiers and Tunis before returning to Europe.

When you land in a strange city do not judge its hospitality by the eagerness with which chauffeurs and cab drivers invite you to take a ride.

Means A New Bookcase for 40c.

"China-Lac" is one of the greatest money savers you can have in the house.

A 15c. can of "China-Lac" is sufficient to make an old, scratched, scarred chair look as fresh and bright as new.

40c. invested in "China-Lac" will give you a new Desk, Bookcase or Dining Room Table. "China-Lac" is the home economist as well as the home beautifier.

14 rich colors for furniture, Floors, Oil Cloth, etc. Ask your dealer to show you the "China-Lac" colors.

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in before housecleaning, buy it now from Gibbon & Co. at the lowest Spring prices.

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Order promptly and get prompt delivery from

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Sold and Guaranteed by all Druggists

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One for each everyday ailment.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per share. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

2318-6-5.

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.