

upwards. A buzzard was circling about in the clear, blue air. He shivered, and as the neck of the bottle was forced between his teeth, and Selby was holding back his head, how could he help swallowing? The look of remonstrance faded slowly away as the liquid gurgled from the bottle. Soon it was all drained. The boy's head sunk to the ground, and a heavy sleep laid hold upon him.

When he awoke there lay by his side the body of a man with a pistol bullet in his head.

Canada's Manufactures.

Bulletin No. 10 of the Census Department gives some further information of a most interesting kind in regard to the manufactures of the Dominion. The first Bulletin on manufactures (No. 5) dealt with the total number of industrial establishments in Canada, the amount invested in machinery and tools, the number of employees and the number of steam engines used. This one is intended to give a general review of the results of the census gatherings, and a comparison of these with the results of previous enumerations.

The Bulletin is begun with an answer to the question which has been raised by some leading newspapers, "What is an Industrial Establishment?" It says: "An industrial establishment is a place where one or several persons are employed in manufacturing, altering, making up or changing from one shape into another materials for sale, use or consumption."

An establishment where the burning of limestone is carried on may properly be termed an industrial establishment, according to the Bulletin. A blacksmith shop is also an industrial establishment.

A general view of the manufactures of Canada is given in a table which shows that in 1891 there were 75,768 industrial establishments in Canada in comparison with 49,923 in 1881. The capital invested in these was \$353,836,817, against \$165,302,623 in those of 1881. The number of employees in 1891 was 367,865; the wages paid \$9,762,441; the cost of raw material \$255,933,219; and the value of products \$475,445,705. Each workman produced in 1891, \$1,292.44 and in 1881, \$1,211.72, and each received in 1891, \$271.20 and in 1881, \$133.11.

Nova Scotia, has each decade, taken a strong position among her peers as a manufacturing province. Ontario does more than one-half the whole manufacturing of the country. But relatively she has not held her own.

The Bulletin shows that the development of manufactures has added nearly 90 million dollars a year to the wealth of the country as against an addition of 33 million a year in the previous decade.

The great feature of the decade's industrial progress is the vastly improved state of manufacturing machinery on account of which Canada is much better fitted to meet outside rivalry than she was ten years ago.

HEAVY rains during June done considerable damage to the crops of Quebec. The farmers are beginning to despair as a considerable part of their fields have for some time been lying under water.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS OF CANADA.

The Department of the Interior of the Canadian Government issues through Mr. A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the following rules relating to the acquiring of land:

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation expenses.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties may be performed in three ways, and on making application for entry the settler must declare under which of the following conditions he elects to hold his land:

1. Three years' cultivation and residence, during which period the settler may not be absent for more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.
2. Residence for three years anywhere within two miles of the homestead quarter-section and afterwards actual residence in a habitable house upon the homestead for three months next prior to application for patent. Under this system 10 acres must be broken the first year after entry, 15 acres additional in the second, and 15 in the third year; 10 acres to be in crop the second year, and 25 acres in the third year.
3. The five years' system under which a settler may reside anywhere for the first two years, (but must perfect his entry by commencing cultivation within six months after the date thereof), breaking 5 acres the first year, cropping those five acres and breaking 10 acres additional the second year, and also building a habitable house before the end of the second year. The settler must commence actual residence on the homestead at the expiration of two years from date of entry, and thereafter reside upon and cultivate his home-stead for at least six months in each of the three next succeeding years.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

may be made before the local agent, any homestead inspector, or the intelligence officer at Medicine Hat or Qu'Appelle Station. Before making application for Patent the settler must give six months notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

Intelligence offices are situate at Qu'Appelle Station, and Medicine Hat. Newly arrived immigrants will receive, at any of these offices information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them.

A SECOND HOMESTEAD

may be taken by any one who has received a homestead patent or a certificate of recommendation, countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, upon application for patent made by him, or had earned title to his first homestead on, or prior to the second day of June, 1887.

INFORMATION.

Full information respecting the Land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

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