# THE ISLANDS OF THE ARCTIC.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier States Government's Position.

Mounted Police and Civil Government Items Voted.

### Bill Respecting Grand Trunk Pacific Guaranteed Bonds.

. Mtawa, May 20 .- Anxious that there should be no further delay in obtaining the appropriations necessary to on the business of the country, the Government took the opportunity to-day to move the House into supply,

to-day to move the House into supply, and in a comparatively short space of time votes amounting in the aggregate to nearly a million dollars were passed. The items chiefly related to the Mounted Police and a number for civil government, including salaries for civil aervants in several departments.

In the course of the discussion Sir Wilfrid Laurier reiterated the determination of the Government to maintain Canadian jurisdiction over the islands of the arctic seas. For once in a while the Opposition were amenable to persuasion, and under the leadership of Mr. Foster allowed the estimates to go through without much able to persuasion, and able to persuasion, and the of Mr. Foster go through without my

### G. T. Pacific Guarantee Bonds,

G. T. Pacific Guarantee Bonds.

Earlier in the session Hon. Mr. Fielding introduced a bill authorizing the Grand Tramk Pacific Reliway Company to pledge for the raising of money necessary to the construction of the road the bonds guaranteed by the Government. The bill also provides for a letter of credit being granted to the company authorizing them to expend on the construction of the road a sum not exceeding \$1,000,000 out of the proceeds of the guaranteed bonds, the expenditure to be certified as proper by the Government engineers. The bill is entitled "An act respecting Government guaranteed bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company." He explained that the first purpose of the bill was to authorize the Grand Trunk Pacific Company to pledge for the raising of money the bonds guaranteed by Pactic Company to pledge for the raising of money the bonds guaranteed by the Government. Earlier legislation on the subject undoubtedly contemplated that the company should have power to pledge as well as to sell power to pledge as well as to sell bonds. Railway companies generally possessed that power, but it seemed that the machinery provided in rela-tion to that matter was inadequate, and it was necessary to specifically give the company power to pledge the bonds. The second purpose of the bill arose from certain judicial decisions which had been given in England, to the effect that where bonds were pledged in the way contemplated the bill the bonds so pledged

The third purpose of the bill related to the facilitating of operations of the company in the construction of the railway and to avoid delays. To enable them to make prompt payments it was proposed to give the company a letter of credit, authorizing them to expend a sum of money, not exceeding a million dollars, out of the proceeds of guaranteed bonds. That letter of credit would be dealt with in the same way as a letter of credit in the Government's departments. Expenditure of our to Hon. Geo. E. Foster the made under the letter of credit, must of made under the letter of credit, must of meets it was proposed authorized.

Quebec had been given up.

The Mounted Police.

Mr. Cockshutt, Col. Ward. Mr. Porter and Mr. Taylor supported the town the matter dropped, and the House went into Committee of Supply.

A. G. MACKAY. On the cowardly."

A. G. MAC der the letter of credit, moder the letter of credit, moder to the purposes authorized. Transcontinental Railway act, ould have to be accounted for to time and certified by the was found that

and would have to be accounted for from time to time and certified by the chief engineer. If it was found that under the letter of credit the company had used the proceeds of the bonds for purposes not entirely within the meaning of the act the company would be required to make good the sum.

Dr. Sproule—Would that money not be part of the consolidated funds?

Hon. Mr. Fielding—It is not part of the consolidated funds; it is money which belongs to the G. T. P. Company, but which, in respect that it was guaranteed by the Government, had been placed in a special account and could only be drawn upon on certificate by the Government's engineers.

The bill did not create any new obligations in any way; it simply gave directions as to the manner in which the fund already created might be used.

Dr. Sproule—It gives power to raise money.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—Power to raise ing national dignity for the wake of the sake of the

money.

Hon. Mr. Fielding —Power to raise has already been given; this is a power to pledge bonds.

The bill was read a second time.

### The Lost Papers.

On motion to go into supply, Mr. Bor-On motion to go into supply, Mr. Borden called attention to the disappearance of papers relating to the Stanstead by-election of 1908. He was informed that after the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery had discovered the papers relating to the general election of 1904 in the box where the by-election papers should have been, he had not communicated the fact to the solicitor setting, for the potitioners in the election. papers should have been, he had not communicated the fact to the solicitor acting for the petitioners in the election case. Mr. Borden thought he should have done so. He did not suggest that the late Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Mr. Lamothe, had acted improperly at all. Mr. Lamothe was a man absolutely above suspicion, but it seemed that three days after the byelection papers were received a man named L. Houreux called at the office and took away a number of documents to be destroyed. A great many persons had keys of the office, and anyone could get access to the room where public papers were kept. That he thought, was a very unsatisfactory state of affairs, and he urged upon the Government the necessity for prociding properly sealed cases secured by proper locks.

### The Premier's View

The Premier's View.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier endorsed the tribute Mr. Borden had paid to Mr. Lamothe, and said that Mr. Chadwick, assistant, and Mr. Foley, the present Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, were both honest, painstaking officials. How the accident had taken place it was difficult to say. The conclusion he had arrived at was that the papers had disappeared before the death of Mr. La-

mothe. The objection that the office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery was accessible to several parties ap-plied equally to other departments, but he welcomed the suggestion that there should be an investigation as to the cause of the accident, also as to whe-ther further precautions might be taken to safeguard papers.

Mr. Foster asked whether an investi-gation had not already taken place.

Mr. Foster asked whether an investigation had not already faken place.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he did not see that there had been any need for a special investigation. Everybody agreed that the disappearance of the papers was purely an accident. If there had been any reason to suppose that there had been foul play it would have been different. But he could not see what purpose anybody could have for destroying these papers. His information was that it was charged by the petitioners in the election proceedings that the returning officer in charge had not had certified lists delivered to the deputy returning officers, and that could be determined by secondary evidence.

Mr. Borden—I am informed by the solicitors for the petitioners that they regard the ballots as an important matter.

Suggests a Third Party.

Suggests a Third Party.

Mr. Foster thought it was just as easy to suppose that a third party had, for a purpose, taken the papers as to be believed that Mr. Lamothe had made a mistake. The case should have been at once placed in the hands of the Dominion police.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier-My own convic

for police.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—My own conviction is that it was an accident.

Hon. Mr. Fielding sald the Speaker had asked Mr. Foley to make a suggestion as to better accommodation and appliances for securing the documents.

Dr. Sproule considered it was strange that the papers had disappeared in the same way as those in the West Eigin election. He was afraid there had been fault somewhere.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I will move to-morrow that the marter be referred to the Elections Committee or to a special committee for investigation.

Mr. Robitaille called attention to a statement said to have been made by Hon. Sydney Fisher and Hon. Geo. P. Graham as to connection between provincial issues and Federal politics.

Hon. Mr. Graham—I am a supporter of Hon. A. G. MacKay in the Province of Ontario, and I am proud of the fact. (Liberal cheers.)

(Liberal cheers. Troops at Quebec

Mr. Macdonnell regretted that the Militia Department had abandoned the proposed mobilization of 20,000 to 25,000 proposed mobilization of 20,000 to men of the citizens' army at Quel the tercentenary celebration. The The G the tercentenary celebration. The Gov-ernment had practically pledged itself to the project, and the disappointment over the situation as now known would be keen, especially among militiamen, who had looked forward to the mobiliz-

generally who had looked forward to the mobilizit seemed at innered a same at innered specifically. Sir Frederick Borden assured his hon inadequate, specifically pledge the of the bill decisions ingland, to londs were plated by liged were plated by liged were, and the sure bonds were bonds were bonds were plated by liged were mobilized at Quebec which would make a fair representation of the Canadian pledged in the way contemplated the bill the bonds so pledged were deemed to have been issued, and the power of a company to issue bonds thereupon ceased. Consequently when the bonds were restored to the possession of the company they would have molligal right to sell them. That, he was advised, was the decision of the English courts, and to remove any possibility of doubt it was provided that the pledging of the bonds would not interfere with the right of the company to sell bonds at a later stage. The same principle might have to be applied in connection with other companies, and it might be necessary to legislate generally.

The Give Latter of Credit.

gions.

Mr. Foster asked why, in view of these poats and the fact that American whalers in northern waters now quietly admitted Canadian jurisdiction, there was any necessity for Capt. Bernier's expeditions to northern

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Yes, Skaguay might be instanced as a case of sacrific ing national dignity for the sake of economy. Canada should not now neglect precautions to assure jurisdiction over the territory she claimed. He asked if his hon, friend had seen the latest map issued at Washington, presumably by the War Department there. It show, ed the islands in the north, over which Canada claimed jurisdiction, bearing Am erican names, as though they were American territory. Sir Wilfrid had a copy of the map on his desk.

Mr. Bergeron said that would not give

purities and build up the system.

prepare it at home at very little cost.

Compound Syrup Sarsaparillia, four ounces.

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce. Compound Salatone, one ounce.

HOME MADE

Hon. A. G. MacKay's Fourth Letter to the People of Ontario.

A COMPARISON.—Quite well understood, and people had thought firmly established and clearly recognized, is the principle that a redistibution of the constituencies should take place only after a decennial census, when the figures are fresh and relatively correct and reliable. Recognizing this principle, former Liberal Governments passed two, and only two, general redistribution measures: one in 1874, following the census returns published in 1871, and one in 1885, following the census of 1881. True, in 1894, certain cities were given further representation, and, for obvious reasons, in 1902 New Ontario was given four more seats. But since Confederation in 1867 there have been but two general redistribution measures, those of 1874 and 1885. So that the constituencies of the Province, except as to a few of the cities, and as to New Ontario, remained unchanged for twenty-three years. Contrast the action of the Whitney Government with that of the Laurier Government in this respect. Elected to power in 1896, Sir Wilfrid Laurier might have brought down a redistribution measure before again appealing to the people. Recognizing, however, the well-established rule that a redistribution measure should not be passed except in the Parliament in session next after the census is taken, Sir Wilfrid appealed to the people in 1900 on exactly the same constituencies as formed by his Conservative predecessors. Our Government, however, which boasts ad nauseam of its honesty and fairness, declined to be governed by this or any other principle, and voted down the amendment moved by myself that, except as to New Ontario, which should be given further representation, the constituencies should remain as they have been for the past twenty-three years until after the 1910 census. Further, the Dominion redistribution was so fair that, except in very isolated cases, the subject was not discussed during the succeeding election

ANOTHER COMPARISON .- In 1885 the Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone brought down a redistribution bill containing general principles, but not until he had consulted with Conservative leaders, and the leaders had agreed upon every line of the bill. Then the actual de-limiting of the constituencies was left to an independent commis-Mr. Whitney is fond of British precedent in the abstract. Its flavor in the concrete is not strong enough for him.

STILL ANOTHER COMPARISON .- In 1902 Mr. Whitney ported the Jamieson bill, which called for three things:—i. Fewer representatives in the Province. 2. Redistribution only immediately after a decennial census. 3. That our fifteen High Court Judges should select three of their number to fix the boundaries of the

This was Mr. Whitney's attitude while in Opposition and when asking the people to trust him. Having secured for the nonce their confidence, he spurns his past promises and pledges and refuses to implement them.

Under the pretext of equalizing the population of the constituencies he makes changes in Brockville and Leeds when the difference of population was less than 1,000; also the same in Cardwell and Peel; and yet he leaves untouched East and West Lambton, with a difference of 12,000 in population, and numbers of others where the difference varies from 2,000 to 10,000.

THE MIDDLESEXES may be taken as a specimen of the value of the Premier's statement that he was honestly endeavoring to equalize the population, or to remove some injustice done by former Gov-East, West and North Middlesex have been untouched since Confederation. As the Fathers of Confederation divided that county, so they remained unchanged until Mr. Whitney applied the East Middlesex has 20,228; West, 18,079; North, 16,1419. He does not take from the greatest and add to the least. The East riding is allowed to remain, because represented by a Conservative whose seat was not considered safe, and therefore a shuffle is made between the North and the West riding so as to add to the Conservative majority in the North, and to make the West a Liberal hive. Whether Mr. D. C. Ross' language was parliamentary or not, all fair-minded men will agree that as to the Premier's dealing with Middlesex there was provocation for the statement that instead of being "honest enough to be bold, and bold enough to be honest," he was "cowardly enough to be dishonest, and dishonest enough to be

diction there.

Mr. Foster ventured the opinion that on some of the territory there would never be any settlement.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought it was somewhat premature to predict that. He understood there were valuable coal deposits on some of the islands, and that would be one object for keeping

Mr. Foster—There is no question of Ferroz

giving them up. Sir Wilfrid Laurier-No, but there is Sir Wilfrid Laurier—No, but there is a question of someone taking possession. Canada must be vigilant all the time, Vigilance was the price of liberty. He though it would be agreed that it was better to maintain the evidence of Canadian jurisdiction in those latitudes, no

adian jurisdiction in those latitudes, no matter what the cost.

Several members of the Opposition, in-Laurier in eulogizing the work and cali-bre of the mounted police, and all the estimates for the force passed without further discussion. further discussion.

## Civil Government Estimates.

onomy. Canada should not now nest precautions to assure jurisdiction or the territory she claimed. He asked his hon, friend had seen the latest ap issued at Washington, presumably the War Department there. It show the islands in the north, over which mada claimed jurisdiction, bearing Amican names, as though they were Amican territory. Sir Wilfrid had a copy the map on his desk.

Mr. Bergeron said that would not give a Americans possession.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier agreed that of

SPRING TONIC

This is the month in which to take something to clean the blood of im

The following is the receipe of a well-known authority, and anyone can

Get these simple ingredients from your druggist, mix all together, shake

It's because your nerves are in a weak, irritable condition. Ferrozone will make them strong and correct the trouble that causes your insomnia. "I fell into a state of nervous exhaustion last fall writes Mr. J. Stroud of Dexter. run down, couldn't sleep and perfectly miserable; tried Ferrozone and was quickly benefited. ne to anyone suffering from overwrought nerves and sleeplessness." No tonic is better; try Ferrozone. Price 50c at druggists.

### INDIFFERENT EO FATE,

But Tearse, the Condemned Man, Prefers Death to Life Imprisonment.

Brampton, May 20.-John David

Brampton, May 20.—John David Tearse, the young English immigrant who is in jail here under sentence to be hanged June 11, spends his time reading British history, and appears wholly indifferent to his possible fate.

Daily papers having any reference to him are discreetly denied the prisoner. The only reference he makes to his sentence is that he would prefer excution to a life committal to prison.

Tearse displays a very erratic temper. When in his quarrelsome moods he will grumble about the food he gets and it is said he has told many petty lies to his jailer about the turnkey having stolen his sugar or portions of his meals. His appetite is hearty, and if his rations have not altother met his fancy, sometimes throws the dishes upon which they nave been served around his cell.

County Crown Attorney McFadden says he has had no intimation up to the present from the authorities as to the present from the authorities.

says he has had no intimation up to the present from the authorities as to the convict's fate, but the general im-pression is that Tearse will not go to the scaffold.

## Mystery of a Box Car.

Mystery of a Box Car.

Winnipeg, Man., May 20.—The body of an unknown man was found in an empty box car on the Standard Soap Company's track. There were no letters to identify him. He was well dressed, with initials "CH. L. H." on a gold ring.

### Serious Flood in Quebec.

Montreal, May 20.—News was received here to-day of a most extraordinary flood at Carillon, Que., and Point Fortune, Que., which has been caused by the breaking of the old canal dam at Carillon, by the high water from the Ottawa River.

St. Martin's Anglican Church, Macauley avenue, Toronto, last night decided to invite Rev. D. S. DeKoven Sweatman to succeed the late Rev. W. E. Cooper as rector of the church.

## ONLY A JOKE

SENATOR JAFFRAY RESIGNS FROM NIAGARA PARK BOARD.

The Correspondence Between the Premier and Mr. Jaffray Indicates That Mr. Whitney's Humor is Not Always Taken in the Way He Would Like.

Ottawa, May 20 .- Hon. Robert Jaffray recently sent to Premier Whitney from Ottawa a letter, tendering his re signation as a member of the Niagara Falls Park Commission. In his letter Senator Jaffray notes that he accepted office under the previous Government, with which he was in sympathy, and that when the present Administration came into office he tendered his resignation to the Chairman of the Board came into office he tendered his resignation to the Chairman of the Board
of Commissioners. The latter, however,
urged him to continue as commissioner in the public interest, and a
similar request was personally made,
by Premier Whitney and, by the Minister of Public Works, Hon. Dr. Reaume.
Mr. Jaffray further points out that he
resented the Premier's public reference
to him as being "a hireling of the
Government," inasmuch as he was serving entirely without any remuneration; ing entirely without any remuneration at the Government's own request, and purely from a sense of public duty. The letter concludes with the statement that

his resignation is tendered also because he is not in accord with the policy of the Provincial Government.

The following letter has been received by Hon. Robert Jaffray from Premier Whitney in really.

Just Playful Humor.

Just Playful Humor.

Toronto, May 18, 1908.

Dear Sir.—I have your letter of the 14th instant, in which you tendered your resignation from the Board of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission. Your resignation is hereby accepted in pursuance of the wish expressed by you in your letter.

Had you confined yourself in your letter to the simple tendering of your

ter to the simple tendering of your resignation it would have been acception the formal way, but the complaint

ter to the simple tendering of your resignation it would have been accepted in the formal way, but the complaint made by you of certain alleged utterances of mine as reasons for your resignation demands, or, at any rate, justifies some comment by me.

When the present Government came into office you were requested, as you say, to remain on the board of the Park Commission—a request which I have no doubt you were astonished to receive. The Government has no complaint to make of any of the actions of your board since that date. But you must allow me to say that in my opinion you certainly were an official of the Government. If you were not, I hardly know how your position could have been described, and my remark was merely to the effect that if the Government had been as bad as you and others alleged you would not remain in its service. As to your complaint of the west "hireling" it is almost too

ernment had been as bad as you and others alleged you would not remain in its service. As to your complaint of the word "hireling," it is almost too much to believe that a man full of years and experience like yourself should take umbrage at an expression which everybody who heard it understood to be a joke and treated as such. Here I withdraw it.

Perhaps I may be permitted to say in addition that when one considers that the newspaper of which you are the business head has been engaged for the last month, to go back no further, in vilifying and traducing, as far as careful attention to the laws of libel will spparently allow you to go, men who are also at least easily your equals in every quality which goes to make up good citizens and good men, one cannot but feel surprised to find you the wearer, of so thin a skin.

The Government appreciates your services on the Park Board, but at the same time we hope and believe the work of the board will still go on.

(Signed) J. P. Whitney.

Rather a Sorry Joke.

Rather a Sorry Joke. To this letter Hon. Mr. Jaffray re-plied to-day as follows: Ottawa, May 20, 1908.

Hon. J. P. Whitney, Toronto, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your
letter of the 18th inst., and I have to Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., and I have to thank you for your prompt acceptance of my resignation as a member of the Niagara Falls Park Commission. Had you confined yourself to a simple acceptance of my resignation I should have been saved the trouble of replying. Although an official of your Government, I would be sorry to have it for a moment understood that I approve of many of the acts of your Government. To your excuse for the use of the term "hireling." I reply that it was a sorry joke, and, let me say, quite unworthy of one occupying your position. You say it was regarded as a joke by your Hamilton audience. This was not so, nor was it so considered even by some of your own colleagues. Further, it was regarded as an evidence of that temper and want of courtesy which you ten effect or which it Parlia. of that temper and want of courtesy which you too often exhibit in Parlia-

ment and out of it. Globe.

You complain of the criticisms of the Globe, particularly during the last month or two. Compared with the criticisms made by the organ of your party on Liberal statesmen the Globe is certainly not open to censure, and, to use your own term you must be exceedingly thin-skinned or you would not have referred to the matter.

While I have left the commission with regret because of the splendid work it has done for Ontario, I am glad to know that hereafter I cannot be cited as an official of a Government which has forfeited all claims upon the support of the people of Ontario.

(Signed) Robert Jaffray.

ONLY A JOKE.

A. W. Staples Isn't Dying, But Very Much Alive.

Much Alive.

Chatham, May 21.—Some days ago a corked bottle was found on the farm of Wesley Roseborough, near Kentbridge, containing a note to the effect that one A. W. Staples was sinking fast, and containing instructions as to the disposal of his body. Chief of Police Holmes has received a letter from Mr. Staples, saying he is very much alive, and that some one hoped by the note to play a joke on him. The river at Wardsville, where the calamity was alleged to have occurred, is about wading depth.

The total gold shipments engaged for export from New York amount to \$30, 192,654.

# Cut out the "Blues"-give the liver and stomach a rest by eating

The dainty, delicious, malted corn flakes. made of the best white flint corn combined with barley - malt. Grisp, tasty, easily digested. Supplies more strength than you can gain from any other food.

Ready-to-serve with cream or milk. Ask your grocer for it. The only Malted Corn Flakes.

Lowest Prices

THE ROGERS COAL CO.

GEORGE J. GUY, Mgr.



OVEREIGN Brand Suits cost you just what good suits are worth.

You can pay less elsewhere and get less value or you can pay more and gain nothing by it.

A great many men are paying us from \$15 to \$20 for suits this season, because at these prices we show a very strong range of choice materials. Sup-

OAK HALL 10 and 12 James North

# For Spring Weddings

¶ For months we have been making preparations for this eason. Sterling Silver, Clocks, Fine Silver Plate, Art Goods,

Cut Glass.

¶ From \$1.00 to \$10.00 you will see hundreds of suitable gifts. NORMAN ELLIS

Jeweler, Optician. 21-23 King Street East.

## ICE FOR FAMILY USE WASHED AND PLACED IN REFRIGERATOR

The Magee-Walton Co., Ltd. 606 Bank of Hamilton Chambers

Watches and Rings

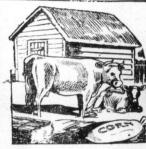
These are our specials. We show he largest and best stock in the OUR PRICES ARE LOW.

THOMAS LEES 5 James Street North しろくろいくろい

GREEN BROS., FUNERAL DIRECTORS. IRA GREEN, PROPRIETOR.

Established 1822.

long record of efficiency and cobest recommendation, our price



### The Market Price of Cattle

LAKE & BAILEY



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the envelope. Tender for Steel Bridges, will be received at the office of the countil, well-selved frame-contine to the countil, well-selved construction of the day of June, 1968, for the construction and erection of the steel superstructures and floor system (with the and guard rails complete) required for bridges at the points named below in district "A".

DATE OF MILE. BRIDGE. COMPLETION COMPLETIONS

11. Camaan River

12. Salmou River

13. Salmou River

13. Agran Hole

13. Four Mile Brook

13. Four Mile Brook

13. Signs River

14. Signs River

15. Signs River

16. Signs River

Chief Engineer at Otaswa, Ont.

Tenderers must submit designs of superstructures with stress sheets, all to be to
accordance with the general specifications for
steel bridges of the Department of Railways
and Canals of the Dominion Government,
1065. The class of load to be used is that,
leeignated "heavy" in said specifications.

of the structures required.

Each tender must be signed and sessied by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted chaque on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Caracka payable to the Commissioners of the Transcentinental Ratieway for a sum equal to five per cant. (%) of the amount of the tender.

The right is reserved to reject any or all fundaments.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.
Dated at Ottawa, May 5th, 1988.
Soers inserting Olfa solvering the Commission of the Co

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN HORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

NY EVEN-NUMBERED SECTION OF Dominion Lands in Membros, Sasket-rean and Aberta, excepting 8 and 28, non-served, may be homesteaded by any per-is who is sole head of a Emily, er any le over 15 years of age, to the extent of r-quarter section of 150 Aeros, more ce less. one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominton Lands, Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situate. Entry by peons may, however, be made at any agency on artain conditions by the father, mother, one, designer, brother or sinter of an in-

son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

DUTIES-(I) At least six months' metdence upon and cultivation of the land to
each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires,
perform the required residence duties by
living on tarming land owned solety by him,
not less than eighty (80) acres in extent,
in the vicinity of his homesteade. He may
also do so by living with father or mether,
or certain conditions. Joint ownership is
land will not meet with this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform
hove while living with personners with the
above while living with possible to the
agent for the district of such intendion.

Deputy of the Minheer of the Interior.

W. W. CORET,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this adritisement will not be paid for.

