



FUNERAL OF THE LATE SUB-CHIEF McCULLOCH,
AT ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, MONTREAL.

HERE AND THERE.

Sir James Hector, New Zealand's foremost Scientist, has been deploring what he describes as "the perfect athletic mania which has arisen in the Australias." To be a hero in the Colonies now, he says, you must excel not in brain work, but in the training of the muscles of the arms and legs.

There has been of late years somewhat of a revolution in the idea of how foreign mission work should be handled. The earlier idea was that the heathen should be preached to. Whatever success may have attended this method, it was certainly not sufficient to prevent the inquiry whether the same expenditure might not be more telling if directed in some different channel. It then began to be seen that the effects of a large part of a lifetime spent in heathenism could not be wholly rooted out, and that a wiser plan was to begin at the beginning of the lives to be converted. This has led to the vast upgrowth of the educational system in foreign missions.—*Rev. D. M. Bates.*

The theatres of Japan begin in the morning and last until sundown. The audiences sit on the floor, and the people are as much affected as children by the plays. Whole families come and spend the entire day in the theatre. Some of them bring their provisions with them, and others have them served from the neighbouring tea-houses. In some theatres, when a person wishes to leave the hall and come back again, he is not given a return check, as with us. There is no passing of your ticket to newsboys in Japan. The door-keeper takes hold of the right hand of the man going out and stamps on his wrist the mark of the theatre. When the play-goer

returns, he presents his wrist, the seal of the theatre is shown, and he is admitted.

Dr. Liddon is the author of the following: Burke has shown how various attitudes of the human body correspond to, or are inconsistent with, deep emotions of the human soul. You cannot, for instance, sit lolling back in an arm chair with your mouth wide open, and feel a warm glow of indignation; and, if you or I were introduced suddenly into the presence of the Queen, we should not keep our hats on and sit down with our hands in our pockets, on the ground that the genuine sentiment of loyalty is quite independent of its outward expression. And if people come to church and sit and talk and look about them while prayers are being addressed to the Infinite and Eternal Being, it is not because they are so very, very spiritual as to be able to do without any outward forms. They really do not kneel because they do not with the eye of their souls see Him, the sight of whom awes first the soul and then the body into profoundest reverence. After all, there is nothing very spiritual, as some people seem to think, in the practice of outward irreverence. Church rules on the subject are but the natural outcome of deep interest of the soul of man when it is confronted by the greatness of its Maker and its Redeemer.

A DISTINGUISHED CRITIC.

M. Armand de Pontmartin, one of the oldest and best French critics, died a few weeks ago at Avignon, where he was born in 1811. He was a staunch Roman Catholic and Legitimist, and started as a journalist in 1833. For the last twenty-three years he was feuilletonist to the *Gazette de France*, and many of his 1,500 articles in that paper have been reprinted in

volumes. He was a caustic but not usually an unfair critic. He had an aversion for George Sand, Ste-Beuve, Balzac, and latterly Zola. He firmly declined a seat in the Academy.

HUMOUROUS.

It is hard on a young man to spend three months deciding which of two girls he will choose for his wife, and then to find out when he proposes that neither of them will have him.

JUDGE: How did you come to rob this man in broad daylight on a frequented thoroughfare? Highwayman: I couldn't help it, Judge; I had an engagement for every night of that week.

LITTLE JANET the other day was eating at the tea-table when she suddenly burst into tears. "What is the matter, Janet?" inquired her mother. "Oh," sobbed Janet, when she had recovered a little, "my teeth stepped on my tongue."

JOHNNIE: You've got a cold in your head, have you?" Cholly (calling on Johnnie's sister): Yes, a very bad cold. Johnnie: Then sister was wrong. Cholly: Wrong in what? Johnnie: She said you hadn't anything in your head at all.

"WHAT are these, John?" inquired an affected and languid hostess at a dinner-party she was giving, as John, an untutored stable-help who had been brought in on emergency to assist, tremblingly thrust forward a dish of tartlets just under her right elbow. "I don't know, ma'am, really," he replied; "but I think they're tuppence apiece!"

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HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, are open for homestead and pre-emption entry.

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 near the local office to make the entry for him.

DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties may be performed in three ways:

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 within two miles of the homestead quarter section and afterwards next prior to application for patent, residing for 3 months in a habitable house erected upon it. Ten 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 the third year.
3. A settler may reside anywhere for the first two years, in the first year breaking 5 acres, in the second, cropping said 5 acres and breaking additional 10 acres, also building a habitable house. The entry is forfeited if residence is not commenced at the expiration of two years from date of entry. Thereafter the settler must reside upon and cultivate his homestead for at least six months in each year for three 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. Six months' notice must be given in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands by a settler of his intention prior to making application for patent. Intelligence offices are situate at Winnipeg, 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 prior to the second day of June, 1887.

All communications having reference to lands under the control of the Dominion Government, lying between the eastern boundary of Manitoba and the Pacific Coast, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to H. H. Smith, Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, Sept. 2, 1880.