

THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Homestead Regulations.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 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 for the district 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 Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situate, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10.00 is charged for a homestead entry.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and the amendments thereto to perform the conditions connected therewith, under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If a settler was entitled to and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead, if the second homestead is in the vicinity of the first homestead.

(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land. The term "vicinity" used above is meant to indicate the same township, or an adjoining or cornering township.

A settler who avails himself of the provisions of clauses (3) or (4) must cultivate thirty acres of his homestead, or substitute twenty head of stock, with buildings for their accommodation, and have besides 80 acres substantially fenced.

The privilege of a second entry is restricted by law to those settlers only who completed the duties upon their first homesteads to entitle them to patent on or before the 2nd June, 1889.

Every homesteader who fails to comply with the requirements of the Homestead law is liable to have his entry cancelled, and the land may be again thrown open for entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

should be made at the end of the three years before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent, or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent, the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg or at any Dominion Land Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing and to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as 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 Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

JAMES A. SMART,

Deputy Minister of the Interior. N. B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands to which the regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroad and other corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

Would

There be any demand for

45 Successive Years

for any article unless it had superior merit

Woodill's German Baking Powder.

claim this as 45 RECOMMENDATIONS to all who use BAKING POWDER.

Ask your Grocer for it.

IF YOU HAVE



TO SELL, WRITE US. We pay highest market prices.

F. E. WILLIAMS CO., LIMITED, St. John, N. B.

We Offer \$1,000

For a Disease Germ That Ligozone Can't Kill.

On every bottle of Ligozone we offer \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do this to assure you that Ligozone does kill germs.

And it is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact which gives Ligozone its worth to humanity; a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over one million dollars, in one year, to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one who would try it.

Acts Like Oxygen.

Ligozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is an absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables;

and Ligozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

Ligozone goes into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are inevitable, for a germ disease must end when the germs are killed. Then Ligozone, acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Ligozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Ligozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

- Asthma, Abscess-Anaemia, Bronchitis, Blood Poison, Bright's Disease, Bowel Troubles, Coughs-Colds, Consumption, Colic-Whooping, Constipation, Garamb-Cancer, Dysentery-Diarrhea, Handruff-Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Hay Fever-Influenza, Kidney Diseases, La Grippe, Leucorrhoea, Liver Troubles, Malaria-Neuralgia, Many Heart Troubles, Piles-Pneumonia, Pleurisy-Quinsy, Rheumatism, Scrotitis-Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Stomach Troubles, Throat Troubles.

- Rheuma-Erysipelas, Fevers-Gall stones, Gout-Gonorrhoea, Gonorrhoea-Gleet, Tuberculosis, Tumors-Ulcers, Yaws-Cocle, Women's Diseases.

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood. In nervous debility Ligozone acts as a vitaliser, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Ligozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Ligozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Ligozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail to the Liquid Ozone Co., 488-494 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is..... I have never tried Ligozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it. 2 4 B A Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Ligozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

SENDING THE HEART BEFORE.

A new sense of reality in the world beyond the grave comes to us when for the first time we can think of one who has been intimate in our interests as having gone there and sat down in the intimacy of its interests, which have become foreign to us and so far away. Heaven has at once an association with us. We have a relation there. One name is known in its mysterious streets, and so its streets become less mysterious and remote to us. It is somewhat as when a mother in some little country village sends her boy to the great city, and at once feels familiar with the great city, because somewhere, lost amid its hurrying thousands, her boy is now. She talks of it with a kind of affection, as if it were almost her home, because it is the home of one she loves. She catches every mention of it as if it were a message meant for her. To go there is the constant dream of her life, and she feels as if when she got there she would know at once the streets in which her heart has had its home so long.

So when a dear friend dies and goes to heaven, heaven at once catches and naturalizes into itself our love for him. We read about it as if we knew it, and when we think of going there ourselves, we think of it as going home, because our heart has had its home there so long.

"Day after day we think what she is doing in those bright realms of air; Year after year her tender steps pursuing Behold her grown more fair.

"Thus do we walk with her and keep unbroken The bond which nature gives, Thinking that our remembrance, though unspoken, May reach her where she lives." —Phillips Brooks.

THE INFLUENCE OF PRAISE.

It is pleasant to be praised. The man does not live who is insensible to honest praise. The love of approbation is as natural to every human soul as the love of offspring or the love of liberty. It was planted there by God's hand, and it is as useful and important in its fruit as it is fragrant and beautiful in its flower. I repeat that the man does not live who is insensible to honest praise. The great orator who seems to be king in the world, independent of his race, holding dominion over human hearts, lifted far above the necessity of the plaudits of those around him, will pause with gratified and grateful to listen to expressions

of approval and admiration from the humblest lips. The greatest mind drinks praise as a pleasant draught, if it be honest and deserved.

Perhaps you think that Doctor of Divinity who is clad in glossy broad cloth and lifts his shining forehead above a white cravat, as Mont Blanc pierces a belt of cloud, and talks articulated thunder and veils his wisdom behind gold-mounted spectacles and moves among men with ineffable dignity, is above the need of and the appetite for praise. Ah! you don't know the soft old heart under that satin waistcoat!

It can be made as warm and gentle and grateful, with just and generous praise, as that of a boy. Nay, the barber who takes his reverend nose between his thumb and fingers and sweeps the beard from his benevolent chin, understands exactly what to say in order to draw from his pocket an extra sixpence. There is no head so high, there is no neck so stiff, there is no back so straight, that it will not bend to take the flowers which praise tosses upon its path.—Dr. Holland.

SMILE.

The young woman had been working in an effort to meet a trying situation. She was perplexed, and scarcely knew which way to turn. In her anxiety a friend of former years called at the office. Formal greetings were exchanged, and after a few moments the caller said:

"Miss Brown, will you do, something for me?"

"Why, certainly, if I can," was the reply.

"Smile."

The worried look immediately left the face and the humor of the situation was at once apparent, and it was also contagious. During the remainder of the day, when the duties were exacting and close application brought back the wrinkles, the request of that friend came again to mind—"Smile!"

I am not sure but this would be a capital motto to put over our desks. It would make the work easier, and certainly it would make people near by happier.

A young woman of my acquaintance went to room with an elderly couple, who at once nicknamed her "Sunshine." During all the time of her stay here, if doubts came up, or angry thoughts came into her mind, her beautiful nickname served to banish the clouds, and sunshine came back again. It

was the contagion of cheerfulness which brightened the day for all around.

Over the desk of another friend of mine hangs this motto: "Don't Worry, but Work." And here is another cheerful worker, who always goes at her task with a bright face. Work is hard, but how much harder it is under a threatening cloud—and the clouds are not all in the heavens, either. Indeed, the most depressing ones are sometimes in our own faces. "Smile!"—Baptist Union.

THE BATTLEGROUND OF THE DIS-AGREEABLE.

A great many of us waste energy in consideration of whether we like or do not like our necessary work. By the time we have sputtered a bit over the question of taste, and roundly scolded Providence because we cannot do what we enjoy, the first freshness of ability to accomplish results is gone. It would be absurd, of course, to expect that any one should like what she dislikes merely because it has to be done, but liking or disliking is, after all, not the question. If the work is ours, the real question is to get it done as quickly and as well as possible. Many people think of the former, like the servant girls who never sweep behind doors, and whose washed dishes bear traces of grease and egg, but real people take a pride in doing disagreeable tasks as they ought to be doing. And they have their reward in character, if not always in immediate satisfaction. Nor does satisfaction always fail. The sense of mastery is not to be despised as an element of content. To lie down conqueror after a day of drudgery is something well worth while. In this connection we may quote the words of the hard working sister in "Ellen Glasgow's Deliverance." "When it comes to doing a thing in this work," returned the little woman, removing a speck of dust from the cream with the point of the spoon, "I don't ask myself whether I like it or not, but what's the best way to get it done. I've spent sixty years doing things I wasn't fond of, and I don't reckon I'm any the less happy for having done 'em well."—Boston Congregationalist.

In order that the desires of a man's heart should be gratified, it is needful that they should be rectified. He must let himself be led into the path that leans to felicity. He must delight himself in the Lord.—George Bowser.