THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST. Homestead Regulations.

Any even numbered section of the Domin-Any even numbered section of the Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded or reserved to provide wood lets 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 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, the Comunissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the Iocal agent for the district in which the land is situate, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for a homestead entry.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

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. It is the practice of the Department to require a settler to bring 15 acres under cultivation, but if he prefers he may substitute stock; and 20 head of cattle, to be actually his own property, with buildings for their accommodation, will be accepted instead of the cultivation

cultivation
(2) If the father (or mother, if the father (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 a 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

homestead (4) If the settler has his permanent resi-(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 adjoin-

ing or cornering township.

A settler who avails himself of the provisions of clauses 2, 3 or 4 must cultivate 30 acres of his homestead, or substitute 30 head of stock, with buildings for their achievable with the stock of the set commodation, and have besides 80 acres sub

commodation, 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

is liable to have his entry cancelled, and the land may be again thrown open for entry APPLICATION FOR PATENT

APPLICATION FOR PATERIT Should be made at the end of 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. intention to do so.

INFORMATION Nowly arrived immigrants will receive, at the Immigration Office in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, information as to the lands that are open for cutry; and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to sur them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway 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 Manufedor or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-west Til

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ENTERTAINING MISGELLANY

VARIOUS SUBJECTS CLEVERLY TREATED

The Cattle on Our Western Plains.

Belted cowboys rode like Centaurs, when October gayly dressed Crossed the prairies, rounding cattle for the ranchmen of the West. From the plains and from the hillside, from the deep and wide ravine, From the trees near distant brooklets, where yet lived a trace of green.

Cows of many a brand and lineage, cattle black and white and red. Startled by the whip and halloo from

their haunts in terror fied.
Wild the racings o'er the prairies ere
at longth corraled they stand—
Where deep-set in trembling muscle
they receive the owner's brand.

Some are set aside (the plump ones), in the markets to be slain, All the rest to live or perish, are turned loose upon the plain. Thirty millions head of cattle by the

Western ranchmen freed, Forced to wander o'er the ranges for ten millions scant indeed. Greed of man increase their number

till far more upon the range
Than the desert could give herbage
wander dumb and wild and strange;

Cold the winds of autumn blowing o'er each ill-fed shrinking form
Seeking for a ray of sunlight or a shelter from the storm.

Later, trailing over prairies, lonely homeless, cold and drear,
Thirst and hunger ever with them,
Famine stalking in the rear.
Fiercer grew the winds of winter, soon they huddled head to head,
While the blizzard held its revel o'er the dying and the dead.

From the milk-white gloom around them, icy, stinging needles poured; Nature, reckless, blind in fury, shrieking, while the North-wind roared. Night and darkness settled round them, Death and Hades held the power; Cattle moaning, all forsaken, life-long anguish in one hour.

Oh, Thou Christ, on Calvary dying, calling God with failing breath, Thou whose heart broke whenst expiring, dost Thou feel Thy dumb one's death?

death?
When that year-long night had vanished, Hell had called again its own,
And o'er wastes in white robes shrouded, misty beams of morning shone.

From far scattered mounds of corpses, trembling, sad-eyed, few and weak, (relt the remnant of the cattle suffering what no tongue could speak.

Cold the earth and sky around them,
friendless, homeless, hungry still;
Eating snow they dig for herbare,
roaming without thought or will.

Eyes are blinded by the sunlight, cruel, shining on the snow—
One by one they fall and perish with no human heart to know.
Heaps of skin and bone so hopeless that the wolf-dog as he prowls, Scorns to touch(or is it pity), that he

turns aside and howls Shamed perchance by man's indifference

snamed perchance by man's indifference to the crime for Mammon wrought. All her icy moods forgotten, nature shows repentant thought.

Tears were flowing on the lowlands when for Spring-time set the breeze canings like a soul in passing echoed through the budding trees.

Thrilling through the air of April whence this heartache, whence this

pain? ades of cattle trailing slowly, misty, sad-eyed o'er the plain?
Hearts of men, to mercy waken! Let

your tears God's pardon crave! And these cruel arts forsaken, from her shame our country save!

"Back to the Land."

There is a good deal of talk in these days about getting back to the land. There is, perhaps, a good deal of nonsense about it, but on the whole this present day sentiment is wholesome There are a good many people who think they want to get out of the crowded cities into the country, who don't. They are not suited to the country, don't know what it means to live in the country, and they would not stay in the country six months. Dissatisfied with their present condition they have a vague notion that their condition would be improved if they should make a chauge. They have read about the independence of the farmer, the pure air, and other advantages, and they imagine it would all be very fine

It would note for them.
Still we are glad to see so much "back to the land" sentiment. Most

of it is wholesome, and good is sure to result from it on the whole.

Agriculture was never held in such high honor in this country as it is today, and never before was there so much general interest in this greatest of all occupations.

The farmers themselves have a higher opinion of their calling than formerly, and this is better still. Give us the farmer who (eally believes in farming. There is no be specimen of manhood in the world than such a man.

Washington really believed it when he said that "Agriculture is the noblest occupation of man." This country had well nigh ceased to believe it. We are coming again to think that it is really so.

Some Beginnings

Algebraic symbols were first used by Vieta, 1590; logarithms by Napier, 1614, and decimal fractions, 1617. A precise measure of length was first suggested by Huygens, the Dutch astronomer, 1658, upon the basis of the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds of mean time. Bacon's Inductive Philosophy appeared in 1616; Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood in 1618; Snellings proved the law of refraction, 1624; Torricelli demonstrated the pressure of the atmosphere, 1645; and Otto Guericke invented the air pump, 1650.

The quadrant for measuring angles was invented in 1600; the pendulum for clocks at about the same time; the telescope, 1610; microscope in Italy, 1619; and Holland, 1621; the thermometer by Drebbel and Sarpil 1609; the barometer, 1626; the micrometer, 1622-40; and the camera obscura in 1650.

In 1635 Richelieu founded the French Academy, and opened that path of distinction to science which hitherto had peen reserved only for valor.

The Horse a Sensitive Animal.

Many persons believe that a horse's power of endurance is guaged by the number of miles he can travel in a day, but Alfred Stoddart, in "Suburban Life," declares that "nothing tells upon a horse's condition worse than hacking work, such as going to and from the station, even though the actual distance is inconsiderable.

"He is taken from his restful stall, the harness thrown on him, generally in a hurry, and rattled to the station. There he is kept waiting, possibly in an overheated condition. The passing trains annoy him, in summer the flies beset him, and in many ways the task is an unpleasant and injurious one for "Remember, the horse is a nervous

nimal. It is not the strain upon his

muscles, but the wear and four upon his nervous system, which so requently ends his usefulness. Rece with a horse means peace and quiet, more than literal repose. Indeed, some horses never lie down."

Sentence Sermons.

Small sorrows are most voluble. Kindness is the key to every heart. Fidelity is the best evidence of faith. No big success can come to a little

Saving money is not being saved by noney.

Sorrow is often one way of spelling

trength. The self-centred church revolves round the collection.

Sins of the imagination are by no neans imaginary sins.

The best prayer against pain is

abstinence from sour apples. Pleasure without moderation is al-

ways mixed with misery. It takes more than the wind in the chest to make wings grow on the back. The finest sermon is the one that

makes the fur fly on the other fellow. Money has power to crush happiness only when its roots get in the heart.

The cream of society is easily separ-

ited from the milk of human kindness. Petty annoyances make good plumb lines to determine the depth of your

As a balm philosophy seems to be suited to wounds that have healed themselves.

You do not need to prove that you are a square man by sticking your corners into everybody.

Some men try to raise a \$10 collection on a 10 cent sermon and then proceed to preach on the sins of playing poker.

A Mammoth Hammer.

There is under construction at the works of the Billings & Spencer Company, Hartford, Conn., a mammoth 5,000-pound drop hammer, which is believed to be the largest friction board lift drop hammer in the world. It is being constructed for the Bethlehem Steel Company, of South Bethlehem,

It is to be used by them in the manufacture of heavy gun forgings which they make for the government. The Hartford concern is working on the hammer day and night, and it will be done by September 1, if not before.

The weight and dimensions of this lrop hammer are in excess of any other drop hammer of this class in the world.

The base weighs 72,526 pounds and the hammer itself 5,000 pounds. The uprights weigh 7,600 pounds each. The friction rolls weigh 1,200 pounds each and the roll spindles, rolls, gears and oil guards are one-piece forgings. The hammer, rough planed, weighed 5,600 pounds. These forgings were made by the Bethlehem Steel Company. The shoe forging weighed 2,240 pounds and the shoe key weighed 160 pounds. the shoe key weighs 160 pounds. The dimensions of driving pulleys are 60 inches by 13 inches by 4½ inches.

