ONLY A CUP OF TEA

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"SALADA"

TEA

the teapot results will be unequalled.

BLACK MIXED GREEN

HIGHEST AWARD, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

WITH THE FARMERS

THE STOCK MARKETS.

Dominion Coal Was Weak in Montreal —New York Quiet.

Montreal, November 1.—Weakness in Dominion Coal was the feature of today's trading, a sale at 38 being the lowest on the present movement. President Ross is believed to have been the chief in supporting the influence in the stock. Dominion Steel issues were steady at 14¾ to ¾ for common, 40 for preferred and 68 for bonds. Twin City was the weakest feature of the traction list, selling at 72 flat, but later rallying fractionally. Canadian Pacific was much improved at 1.49¾ bad and offered ot 1.50. Illinois preferred showed no rallying power at 74. Other features were Toronto Railway at 88½, Montreal Power 64, Mackey preferred 53½, Rio bonds 69.

The New York Market.

New York, November 1.—The stock market ruled quiet all through the first hour, with the only feature being the buying back of stocks that were sold on predictions of a disaster in the last hour of yesterday's trading. Transactions were entirely in the hands of the room traders. Union Pacific was the market leader, moving up to 1.10¼ after the early sales at 1.08¾, but lost most of its advance on moderate selling movement. Pennsylvania, pressed for sale at close yesterday by houses with important connections, was in better demand, a good part of its strength in the first hours of the trading being due to offers of call money at two per cent. by the First National Bank. Foreign markets were closed.

YESTERDAY'S GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, November 1.—Liverpool markets were dull and lower, mainly on bull selling and better weather in Argentine, though Argentine receipts were small. The American markets were dull all morning, with a slight downward tendency, and closed ⅝ to 1 cent lower in Chicago and ¾ to ⅞ cent lower in Minneapolis. There was a poor demand with no exports reported. News on corn was bullish, and there was a general advance of ⅝ to ¾ cents. Oats also were stronger and a shortage of cash oats was reported. In Winnipeg, all wheat was dull, with very little cash demand and practically no export. Tightness of money was well exemplified by the fact that with so tempting a spread between October and November there were few buyers of cash wheat. The decline from Wednesday's close was 1¼ for November, 1½ for December and ⅞ for May. Oats were in demand and prices advanced sharply, November closing 2¼ over Wednesday, December 1¾ and May ½. In No. 3 white oats the advance was 1 cent, while rejected sold up to 44 cents for November and 45 cents for December. Receipts for the last day of the month were 374 cars, of which 199 were contract grade.

SASKATCHEWAN CROPS.

Regina, Nov. 1.—The following is an estimate of the season's crop in Saskatchewan, carefully compiled from reports gathered by the department of agriculture from a staff of a thousand correspondents: "Wheat 1,847,708 acres, average 15.15 bushels per acre; oats 722,770 acres, average 37.74 bushels per acre; barley 60,261 acres, average 30.08; flax 87,309 acres, average 10.82 bushels per acre. The wheat crop is expected to grade approximately as follows: 1, 2 and 3 Northern 10,392,657 bushels, 4 and 5 Northern 7,941,594 bushels, 6 Northern and feed 9,707,855 bushels.

SASKATCHEWAN CROP REPORTS.

Rosthern, Sask., Nov. 1.—The weather continued very fine. Threshing is going steadily, about four thousand bushels of wheat coming in daily. Many farmers are busy plowing. Elevators report a scarcity of cars. Wheat is not averaging so good as expected, the grade not turning out so well either. The general average will probably be about 15 bushels. The high price given to the farmers will realize them about as much for their crop as last year.

BARN BURNED.

Pilot Mound, November 1.—Early this morning fire destroyed the barns of John Barnes, and though the animals were all saved, 1,200 bushels of oats were destroyed, 600 of wheat, with a number of farm implements, aggregating a loss of $3,000. There was insurance for $600 on the buildings. The origin of the fire is a mystery, and when discovered it was beyond control.

FARMERS SUFFER LOSS.

Yorkton, Nov. 1.—A fire of unknown origin destroyed the barn of James Mickens, a farmer, living near here, early this morning. In spite of the efforts of the farmer, two horses and a cow were burned to death. The loss will be about $1,000 with no insurance.

OATS JUMPED 20¼ CENTS.

Winnipeg, October 31.—Wednesday, October 30th, will go down in history as the day oats jumped 20¼ cents. Early in the morning it was noticed that there was some big shortage on the oat market and prices advanced, not by ¼ at a time, but by one cent at a clip. Heavy sales were made around 71 cents and from that up to 75 cents. No sales could be located higher than that, but the market closed strong at 80 cents bid. This is the record breaking oat price. Rumor put the shortage of one firm at 300,000 bushels, and the bidding certainly looked like it. The stringency of money to handle wheat received further confirmation this morning, when November wheat was actually on a parity with October. At the opening it sold within ⅛ of the high point of October and closed ¼ under, while for December ⅜ higher was asked than for October and the close on December was 1¼ over October and 1 cent over November. To those familiar with the trade, these figures speak for themselves. October and November showed a drop of 1¼ and 1⅛ respectively.

Wheat—May and December advanced ½ for December and ⅛ for May over Tuesday's close. Trading in May was active, showing plainly that it has to be confined to future months.

The American markets opened higher, showed a generally more healthy tone and closed 1¾ for December and 1¼ for May higher in Minneapolis and ⅞ for December and 1¼ for May and ¾ for July higher in Chicago.

Cash wheat—No. 1 Northern, 1.05½; No. 2 Northern, 1.02½; No. 3 Northern, 97½; No. 4 wheat, 91½; No. 5 wheat, 78½; feed, 67; rejected, No. 1 Northern, 1.00.

PRINCE ALBERT CROPS.

Prince Albert, Sask., Nov. 1.—Threshing has just got well started in this district. The results show that while a greater proportion of the wheat is of good quality, the crop is not as heavy as usual. Twenty-five bushels per acre at present is the heaviest wheat crop threshed. Practically all is No. 2 Northern, and in few cases better, the first light frost not coming till September, when most of the harvesting was done. Mayor Cook has threshed five fields of oats, yielding 42 bushels per acre. At the present price the crop, though smaller than last year, is bringing more money to the farmer than ever.

EDMONTON MARKETS.

Grain.	
Wheat, No. 1 Northern & Red	$1 00
Whetat No. 2 Northern and Red	97
Wheat, No. 3,	92
Wheat, No. 4.	84
Oats,	45
Barley,	50
Flour (Wholesale)	
Flour Five Roses	3 25
Household,	3 25
Strong Bakers,	2 [illegible]
Capital,	3 0[illegible]
White Rose,	3 0[illegible]
Produce (Wholesale)	
Butter, in prints,	25 to 30c.
Butter, in tub,	22 to 25c.
Eggs, fresh,	30c
Spring chicken, live,	12 1-2c
Turkey, dressed,	18c.
Live Stock (Wholesale)	
Hogs, 250 to 300 lbs. per cwt.	5 50
Hogs, 125 to 200 lbs., per cwt.,	$6 to $6.25
Sheep, per cwt,	5 50
Lambs, per cwt.,	$6 to $6 25
Cattle, per cwt.,	2 50
Cattle, extra choice,	3 00
Vegetables (Wholesale)	
Potatoes, per bu.,	35 to 40c
Cabbage, each,	5c
Onions, per lb.,	3c
Carrots, per lb.,	2c
Parsnips, per lb.,	2c
Celery (scarce).	
Fresh Fruit (Retail)	
Oranges, per doz.,	50c to 80c
Lemons, per doz.,	45 to 50c
Apples, per case,	$2 to $2 50
Pears per crate,	$2.25 to $2.50
Crab apples, per case	$2.50 to $2.75
Grapes, per basket,	55c to $1.25
Pineapples,	60 to 75c.
Bananas, per doz.,	50c

150 STUDY AGRICULTURE.

Winnipeg, November 1.—The second year of the Manitoba Agricultural College formally opened today with the commencement of lectures. 50 second year men are in attendance, and about 75 first year, while 25 more are expected. Several students from Saskatchewan are taking the two year course, and one or two from Alberta. The new dormitory is nearly completed and the dining room will be ready in a few days.

CANADA'S GRAIN YIELD.

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—According to government returns Canada's total grain product for 1906, exclusive of the figures for the province of Quebec, was 415,038,654 bushels. The total of oats was 205,465,764, and of wheat 125,515,451. Of the total of fall grains nearly half, or 194,130,000 bushels, Manitoba next with 130,000,000, Saskatchewan 19,000,000, New Brunswick 7,300,000, British Columbia 2,500,000, and Nova Scotia nearly two and half million bushels.

SOCIALISM IS NOW DEAD IN AUSTRALIA

Premier Deakin Was Taken to Task for His Speech in London in Which he Referred to Labor Party's Future.

Melbourne, November 1.—Socialism in the Commonwealth of Australia is practically dead. As soon as Mr. Deakin, the premier, returned from the colonial conference in London he was asked what he meant by his speech at De Keyser's hotel. The speech in itself was not of great importance, nor was it meant to be, but the candid way in which he dealt with the future of the Australian Labor party caused a big sensation in this country. The reason for the sensation was not all because of the frankness of the statement. It was because it burned up the fiction, created by the opposition, and passively affirmed by the Labor party, that the Australian government was completely the creature of the Labor party. The speech marked the entire independence of the prime minister, and showed that the Labor party was not supporting the Protectionist ministry from choice, but from compulsion. It is not that the Labor party in Australia is weak in numbers so much as it is weak in ideas, and it is this weakness which is causing it to drift into deep water, which Mr. Deakin spoke about in London.

Drift Set In.

The leaders of the Labor party in Australia have realized for a long time the drift that has set in, and have also a true appreciation of the cause. The outside leagues have neither realized the drift nor the cause of it; and as the leaders only spoke of it there has been a marked difference between the members of the party inside parliament and those of the leagues who control them from outside in their political views. The real reason for this is that the men inside know how far the millennial promised by the earlier prophets is failing. The millennial promise of the programme has been the whole attraction. It might have remained as undated as the Christian millennium, had not the party three years ago jumped an unripe situation and accep ed office for a few short weeks. The question which faced Mr. Watson when he led a wholly Labor ministry was whether he could openly pursue the ideal which the Labor party had been preaching, that of a definite Socialism, and live, and he decided that he could not. Because, apart from some views, as to industrial legislation, the Labor ministy had no distinctive policy; the Labor ministry did not live. Its ordinary democratic learnings did not make it, as a party, stand apart in a country which has no history and no leisured classes. Where it could be distinctive was in being openly Socialistic; and this it feared to be, because to be so was to get out of touch with the main public opinion.

Professed Nationalization.

Up to this point the Australian Labor Conference confessed the creed of "nationalization of all means of production, distribution and exchange" with a light heart. It was like drawing a bill with no due date. After this time began the movement for modifying the creed, because the bill was dated, and the sands were running out, and now, at last, the movement against Socialistic, which began among the members inside parliament, is spreading to those in the leagues, and there is open talk of cutting away from Socialists and Socialistic ideals. Some incidental things have intervened to keep the numbers of the party intact, such as the unwisdom of sectarian movements, which have thrown the Irish vote mainly with the Labor party, but this help will not last long. The last man to be really a Socialist is the Irish colonist with his earth hunger. His ideal is the freehold of his farm, whether it be large or small, and no promises of the great things that will follow from a state tenancy overshadow this ideal. To talk true Socialism means getting out of touch with the Australian working man, whose home instincts are strong. He has as keen a sense of his personal responsibility as any others of the English-speaking race, and it is just where he comes in sight of the antagonism of Socialism to both these senses that he revolts from it. The Australian working man is in the beginning of just such a revolt now, and to stay the revolt first the Socialist creed had been thrown overboard, and now preparations are being made to throw the Socialists after it.

Joined Workingmen.

The Socialists joined themselves to the workingman, and promised to give much. The workingman was only concerned with freeing himself from industrial shackles. In a new country, with a universal suffrage, this is not hard to do, so far as legislation can do it. The Australian workingman has got far enough on the road to a democracy to be able to see the difference between the liberty of a democracy, if it be well governed, and the slavery of Socialism. He sees Socialism, not as something which is going to give him more liberty, but very much less, and Socialism, which was never more than a plaything of the Australian democrat, is now being denounced. The Australians have had their own notions as to what Socialism is. Circumstances have made it wise for the state to build railways, because no company could have taken the same risks in developing lines that the state has taken; but in all cases, where the state owns industrial undertakings such as railways and waterworks, the state at once denationalizes them in their administration.

Competition Eliminated.

There is practically no difference in principle between the railway administration of an Australian state and that of a railway company except that the element of competition is eliminated. Socialism has seemed to succeed first because it has appropriated as socialistic certain state actions which were only socialistic in that they retained to the state certain monopolies, such as railways, which were yet strictly administered on ordinary commerical lines, possibly less successfully than by a company, but still on commercial lines, and next because it has tailed itself on to a general democratic movement.

As to real socialism, which means the entire subordination of individual rights, Australia will have none of it, and does not understand it. How far this is so can be judged by the antics of the real socialists, led by Tom Mann, a one-time labor leader in England. For some time Tom Mann was associated with the Victorian Labor party, and succeeded in giving the platform a twist towards socialism. This twist helped to separate the Victorian democrats from the state Labor party, and leave the Labor party in a helpless minority. In South Australia the leader of the Labor party, Mr. Price, the premier, announces that he is so little of a socialist that the man who wants to take away from him the modest cottage which is his own house, on his own land, has got to fight him. The socialist party, as the term is understood outside Australia, has dropped into a class of unnoticed fads, and it is likely to stay there. The Labor party, to save itself, must cut loose from it.

LONDON HAS LITTLE FEAR.

Bank Rate Unchanged—Financial Writers Think Roosevelt Went Too Far.

London Nov. 1.—The financial writers express continued confidence today, and the editorial writers do likewise, that the British public will not be greatly affected by the financial crisis in the United States unless it should lead to a drain of gold to New York.

The directors of the Bank of England apparently view the situation with equanimity. The rate of discount remains unchanged today at 4½ per cent. This announcement few larks the President was bent upon net ing? Could not the guilty parties be brought to book without involving thousands of investors in their punishment?

"We fear," the Daily Telegraph says in conclusion, "that the innocent went far to allay the uneasiness in the financial circles. American securities were fairly strong.

Wrecks Sky to Catch Larks.

There is much difference of opinion in the matter of President Roosevelt's part in the present collapse. Te Daily Telegraph says editorially that President Roosevelt's anti-trust campaign has done much to shatter confidence in the United States. The President's object is beyond reproach, the paper says, but is it absolutely necessary that the sky should be dragged down in order to catch the will suffer more seriously than the guilty."

Trouble Had to Come.

The Standard which reflects more the general opinion, thinks that a crash was inevitable soone: or later and that the action of the American government did no more than precipitate it. This paper says that probably President Roosevelt was justified in declaring that he had "only turned the light on."

Murder Result of Jealousy.

Tulsa, I.T., Nov. 1.—F. W. Stockwell last night shot and killed his son, Fred and J. E. Campbell, as the result of family jealousy. Stockwell, who was 53, was related in marriage with Compbell, young Stockwell having married the latter's daughter.

AMERICAN CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

For Violating Canadian Navigation Laws.

Montreal, Nov. 1.—Capt. Dennis Sullivan of the United States steamer John Lambert, was arrested Wednesday on the charge of breaking the laws of navigation in Canadian waters. He was arrested at Lachine and brought to this city, where he pleaded "not guilty" before Judge Choquette, and was subsequently admitted to bail. This is said to be the first time on record where a captain of a United States steamer has been arrested here on such a charge. The occasion of the arrest was the fact that some time ago a collision was narrowly averted in the St. Lawrence channel between the John Lambert and the Cassandra, the new boat of the Donaldson line. Subsequent enquiry held by Commander Spain put all the blame upon the captain of the John Lambert, which boat was adjudged to have broken almost every rule and law regarding to navigation in Canadian waters.

A Daniel's Judgment.

St. Catharines, Ont., Nov. 1.—Magistrate Burger, of Welland, handed down a peculiar judgment in an abduction case. Oliver Gorghe, a young Italian, fell in love with Louise Bordeaux, fourteen years old. The match was opposed by the mother, and the young couple eloped and married in Toronto. Gorghe was then charged with abduction. The magistrate could not see any use sending the young man to pail, so he ordered the groom and bride to reside with the mother-in-law and mother respectively for two months. Gorghe in addition to pay Madame Bordeaux forty dollars. He kicked strenuously to living with the mother-in-law, but the bride finally won him over.

Head Over Heels in Debt.

Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 1.—Application for receiver for the Friend Paper Co. and Tablet Co., of West Carrollton, was filed this afternoon by J. H Friend, president, when Avers' concern owes $1,000,000, and who seeks a sale of the assets to meet payment of debts.

The Montreal Still Aground.

Montreal Nov. 1.—The steamship Montreal, of the C. P. R. Atlantic fleet, is still hard aground in Lake St. Peter. Capt. Dalsh, marine superintendent of the company, has arrived at the scene with tugs and lighters, and the work of lightening the cargo commenced at once. Pilot Rouillee was in charge of the vessel, and reports that she took sudden sheer and went ashore between the pier and the bank. This is the first accident in the channel between Quebec and Montreal this season.

MYSTERY DEEPENED.

Open Verdict Returned in Inquest Into Death of Carroll A. Soulis.

Winnipeg, Man., November 2.—After an inquest extending over two evenings' sittings, during which a score of witnesses were examined, the jury, called to inquire how Carroll A. Soulis came to his death on the evening of October 22, returned an open verdict. They found "That Carroll Soulis came to his death at the city of Winnipeg, on the 22nd day of October, 1907, as a result of poisoning by carbolic acid. From the evidence submitted to us, we feel unable to decide whether the said poison was self administered or not." The death of the young man Soulis, after being accepted as a case of self-destruction by carbolic acid, gradually became enshrouded in considerable doubt, not to say mystery. Nor has the evidence submitted at the inquest just closed tended in any degree to dispel these doubts. On the contrary, the evidence, taken as a whole, has rather increased than cleared up any mystery connected with the tragedy, and under the circumstances the open verdict of the jury was more than justified. Two of the witnesses, J. H. Mowers and Frederick Simmons, admitted in the witness box that they had told falsehoods to the father of the deceased. Mowers excused himself by saying that he had not been under oath at the time. Another witness, George Borley, stated in the witness box on the first evening of the inquest that he had unloosened the collar and tie of the deceased after finding him on the vacant lot. Last night Sergeant Robinson stated that Borley told him on the night of the tragedy that he had seen nothing whatever of the same, and had not been near young Soulis that night. Mowers is proprietor of a livery on Langside, near the home of the Soulis family, and the other witnesses mentioned are grooms employed by Mowers.

FUR SMUGGLERS CAPTURED.

Deputy Inspector of Customs Has Hand to Hand Fight.

Montreal, Nov. 2—Further details of the recent seizure of $4,000 worth of furs which were being smuggled from Montreal into the United States show that it was a very lively affair. For a long time this traffic has been going on, Americans buying from certain dealers here with arrangements for getting them duty free across the line. United States Inspector Twoohey has kept watch of all the big shipments from here, and notified the officials across the line. When he learned of a four thousand shipment, he wired Deputy Ladd at East Alburg, Vt. The latter got after the men and caught them in a barn after dark with the smuggled load. Ladd sailed in, and after a violent hand to hand encounter succeeded in capturing the men, all three being in a badly battered condition.

BRIDGE COLLAPSED.

Two Men Killed by Engine Crashing Through Bridge at Sherbrooke.

Montreal, Nov. 1.—Two men were killed and a third probably fatally injured by a railway accident this afternoon at Eastman, near Sherbrooke. At that point the C.P.R. has a trestle bridge under which at the lower level runs the Oxford Mountain Railway line. The structure was apparently weak, as the C.P.R. engine and several freight cars broke through. The engineer and brakeman were killed instantly, and the fireman is thought to be fatally injured as the result of the accident. The Halifax express had to go round by the Vermont and the Boston and Maine Railway. Later information is that the engine and eight cars left the rails on the bride. Engineer Draper and Primean McKenny are missing. C. Surgeon, brakesman, is seriously injured. The cause of the accident is not yet ascertained. The bridge is not seriously damaged.

Winnipeg Gamblers Heavily Fined.

Winnipeg, November 1.—Gambling is an expensive amusement, as P. Calais, W. Lee, Harry Firth and J. Low, who were fined $20 and costs at the police court today for playing or watching in a common gambling house, know. These men were apprehended at No. 2 McLean Block, which the police, under command of Sergeant Robertson, raided last night. Frank Sadley, proprietor, was fined $97 and costs, making a round $100. The defendants all pleaded guilty. They had little option of doing anything else, as the raid was very smartly carried out and all the paraphenalia and cards was found on the table.

Appointed Inspector of Meat.

Calgary, Nov. 1.—The appointment of Thos. G. McClelland, of 138 Third avenue, east, as meat inspecor, under the Dominion Meat Inspection Act, with headquarters at Calgary, is announced. Mr. McClelland is an old timer in the West, having spent the past thirty-three years in the country, the greater part of which has been spent in Calgary. He was for a number of years connected with the N.W.M.P. and was meat inspector under the late Col. McLeod.

Mr. McClelland is well qualified for his present position, having had almost life long experience in the meat trade, beside spending five years in Armour's packing house in Chicago.

WANT NATAL ACT.

Asiatic Exclusion League of Vancouver Asks Measure to Apply to Whole Dominion.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 1.—Gordon Grant, secretary of the Asiatic Exclusion League, asked John Oliver, M. L. A., and president of the provincial Liberal association, to recommend to Ottawa the passing of the Natal Act to apply to the whole of the Dominion.

"If you do not want Mr. Macpherson's seat imperilled in Vancouver," said Grant, "you had better see to this. The league is satisfied that Premier Laurier is insincere."

Mr. Oliver replied: "I will continue to support Laurier until I am satisfied of your statement that he is insincere."

THE C. P. R. MUST PAY FOR ITS LANDS TITLES' ACT.

Issuing of Titles Formerly Done Free of Charge by Government is Now Charged at $5 Per Title.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has aid into the Lands Titles Office here the sum of $1,800 for the issuing of titles to lands in this district. Formerly these titles were issued to the big railroad cororation free of cost, the same as homesteaders. The Alberta government did not think it was fair that the country should give the railroads lands and also issue the patents free of charge.

At the first session of the Legislature contained a provision compelling the C. P. R. and other heavy holders of lands to pay for the issuing of the patents. Where a person obtains a patent under a homestead or pre-emption entry, or under half breed land scrip or military bounty land scrip, the duplicate is issued free, but the new act says that all other patentees must pay a fee fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

So where formerly the Lands Titles' office staff did all this work for the C P. R. free of charge the C. P. R. has to pay a fee of $5 a title now, and the last payment of the railroad totalled $1,800. The yearly revenue from this source should be between two and three thousand dollars. The revenue from the Calgary office is not known but it will be fully as large.

Dr. Torrey Resigns From McGill.

Montreal, Nov. 1.—The resignation of Dr. Torrey, professor of mathematics, McGill University, was accepted today. Prof. Torrey leaves at the end of the year to take up the new post as president of the University of Alberta. Dr. Torrey has spent twenty years at McGill.

Brandon, Nov. 1. — Three Galacians were fined by Magistrate James today for selling liquor without a license. Kezar was ordered to pay $100 and costs while the other two had to pay $50 and costs.

Snow at Star.

Star, Alta., Nov. 2—The first snow storm of the season struck here this morning.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homestended by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or a surb-agency. Entry by proxy may however, be made at an agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

An application for entry or cancellation made personally at any Sub-agent's office may be wired to the Agent by the Sub-Agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "personation" or fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim or if entry has been granted it will be summarily cancelled.

An application for cancellation must be made in person. The applicant must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for cancellation will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

Where an entry is cancelled subsequent to institution for cancellation proceedings, the applicant for cancelation will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Application for cancellation must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default.

A homesteader whose entry is not the subject of cancellation proceedings, may, subject to the approval of Department, relinquish it in favour of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

Duties.—A settler is required to perform the conditions 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) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80 acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in

(3) If the father (or mother, if the land will not meet his requirement. father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term vicinity in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, or his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 per acre. Not more than 2,560 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

Quartz.—A person eighteen years of age, or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is $5. At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2 12 per cent. on the sale.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee $5, renewable yearly.

An applicant may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.