



GRAND TRUNK BOATING CLUB, POINT ST. CHARLES, MONTREAL.
(Holbrook, photo.)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Deloraine and return \$28
Moosomin " \$28
Glenboro' " \$28

FARMERS' EXCURSIONS
JUNE 17, 24, JULY 8, 1890.

Saltcoats and return \$28
Moosejaw " \$30
Calgary " \$35

Special Colonist Excursions

Will leave all Stations in Ontario and Quebec on
JUNE 17th
Return until July 27th, 1890.
JUNE 24th
Return until August 4th, 1890.
JULY 8th
Return until August 18th, 1890.

For full particulars apply to nearest Station or Ticket Agent.

HUMOUROUS.

MRS. NERVOUS: I want a good girl. Now is this girl you recommend, capable? Agent (pityingly): Capable? Why, ma'am, that girl is capable of anything.

"OH, would I were a bird," she sang. And the young man leaned his head wearily upon his hand and murmured, "Would you were, and the window open."

AN ENGLISH PAPER SAYS:—America is rapidly becoming a nation of knights. Even now you couldn't throw a stone without hitting a Knight of Labour, or a Knight of Pythias, or a Knight of Honour, or a Knight of the Golden Eagle, or a Knight Templar, or a Knight of the Silver Horn, or a dozen or so of other varieties of knights.

THE SERVANT GIRL QUESTION.—"Well, Mrs. Brown, if yez don't raise my wages I shall be obleeged to be afther lavin' yez whin me month is up." "Why, Jane! when you came here you knew scarcely anything; it was I who taught you." "An' shure, mum, wouldn't I be afther bein' wuth more now, whin I know so much, than whin I didn't know nothin' at all, at all?"

THE SAGO PALM.

The sago palm bears fruit but once. Its load of nuts is its final effort; it has fulfilled its allotted task in the great round of nature, and there remains nothing for it but to die. The nuts become ripe, and are strewn in around the tree, until the fruit-stalk stand up by itself empty and bare. The great branches turn brown and drop one by one to the ground. Inside the trunk the work of decay is going on, until what at one time was a mass of white sago and pith becomes nothing but a collection of rotten brown fibres. One day the trade-wind blows perhaps stronger than usual, and the leafless column of the trunk falls with a crash, destroying in its fall many of the young palms that are already springing from the nuts scattered some months before.—"A Naturalist among the Head Hunters," by C. M. Woodford.

MR. ALMA TADEMA'S ARCHÆOLOGY

Some exception is taken this year—probably for the first time—to Mr. Alma Tadema's archæology. How comes it that a vigorous plant of the *Clematis Jackmanni* adorns one of his Roman scenes in the New Gallery? If the *Clematis Jackmanni* is a variety of the plant introduced into the world by Mr. Jackman, of Knaphill, Surrey, within the last quarter of a century, as botanists believe, being a cross between the wild English plant and the great white-flowered *lanuginosa* of China, how can it have appeared in Italy eighteen hundred years ago? The artist might as well have depicted a Kate Waterer rhododendron or a Virginia creeper, or some gay new tulip fresh from the nurseries of Haarlem.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

PREHISTORIC MAN AN EPICURE.

An English microscopist has been examining the teeth of a prehistoric skull, and his findings are interesting because of their fresh contribution to our knowledge of the life of stone-age man. In the cement-like deposit surrounding some of these teeth the microscope revealed minute relics of food in such variety that we must conclude that those early people, or at least the race that inhabited Western Europe, were far from restricted in forms of diet, for these appeared to be bits of wheat husk, vegetable and fruit cells, particles of fish and animal bone, barblets of feathers and other food indications. All these things point to the conclusion that our prehistoric ancestors who lived so long ago that we cannot definitely fix the date, and to whom some archæologists have imputed a low mental condition, were intelligent enough to recognise the bountiful supply of nutritious elements that nature afforded. It would appear, too, that they were sufficiently advanced to cultivate the soil, and to be able to exercise a taste of preference for certain kinds of food. Certainly the man we can design from a tooth in this fashion is much removed from the ape as we know him, or from the supposititious dryopithecoid improvement of the miocene strata.—*Phrenological Journal (U.S.A.)*



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; 20 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, 1889.