THE FARM

(Continued from page 4.)

are killed and sent to market, they present a uniform appearance, the same thing applies to the eggs, they are uniform and of good size owing to the careful methods which have been practised, and uniformity counts heavily in marketing. A further great advantage in favor of a pure bred flock is that the eggs of such a flock can be sold at good prices for hatching in the spring, and the cockerels for breeding purposes in the fall.

There is no creature on the farm, that shows her care as much as the hen. Neglect her and she at once shows a falling off in egg production. Give her good care mixed with intelligence and she soon begins to show her appreciation by filling the egg basket. Let anyone try to experiment who has been running a mongrel flock and the result will be an irksome duty transformed into a pleasant one greater profit with no more work and a feeling of justifiable pride in having accomplished something.

THE MOST PROFITABLE CROPS.

(By J. E. B. McCready.)

The following table, compiled from the last census of Canada, shows the acreage in different crops in Prince Edward Island with the value of the product per acre. It may be of some interest and value to our farmers.

Kind of Crop	Acres	Value per acre
Wheat	28,733	$17.57
Barley	4,878	13,88
Oats	181,636	10.69
Rye	4	16.75
Husking Corn	27	20.81
Buckwheat	2,436	10.73
Beans	32	33.59
Peas	35	21.46
Flax	221	29.00
Mixed Grains	6,559	16.07
Hay and Clover	215,083	9.43
Alfalfa	2	20.00
Forage Corn	191	34.25
Other Forage	917	15.47
Mangolds	153	83.20
Sugar Beets	13	107.64
Other Roots	42	96.88
Potatoes	30,607	46.62
Turnips	6,328	62.31
Tobacco	½	44.00
Hops	1	55.00
Orchards	4,350	32.00
Small Fruits	114	218.00

More than five-sixths of the total area in field crops—427,326 out of 506,432 acres—was devoted to hay, oats, and potatoes, these crops together yielding $12.63 per acre.

One acre in small fruits yielded as much value as 20 acres in oats, or 23 acres in hay. Again, one acre in sugar beets yielded as many dollars as 10 acres in oats. Other contrasts will suggest themselves to the reader.

The table seems to make out a strong case for the devotion of more attention to the cultivation of small fruits, also to the desirability of cultivating the sugar beet, which is well adapted to our soil, and eventually the establishing of a beet sugar factary in this Province.

CROP YIELD OF CANADA.

Final estimates of the yield and value of the principal field crops of Canada for the season of 1912 are issued today by the Census and Statistics Office of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Upon a total area under field crops of 32,474,000 acres a harvest has been reaped, the value of which, calculated at average local market prices, makes a total of $509,437,000. The total production of wheat was 199,236,000 bushels of the value of $123,522,000. Oats upon 9,216,900 acres yielded 361,733,000 bushels, value, $116,996,000; barley, 1,115,200 acres, 44,014,000 bushels, value $20,405,000; and flax, 1,677,800 acres, 21,681,500 bushels, value of $19,626,000.

By comparison with 1911 the results of last year's harvest, both as regards total yield and value, are upon the whole inferior. The average prices realized for most of the crops were somewhat less, whilst the yields from wheat, rye, peas, beans and corn for husking were also lower. On the other hand oats yielded about 13½ million bushels more than in 1911.

The quality of the grains of cereals as shown by average weight per measured bushel is somewhat inferior to that of last year in the case of wheat, rye, peas, mixed grains and flax, but is superior in the case of oats, barley, buckwheat, beans and corn for husking.

In the three Northwest Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the production of wheat is placed at 183,322,000 bushels compared with 194,083,000 bushels in 1911, of oats at 221,758,000 bushels compared with 212,819,000 and of barley at 26,671,000 bushels compared with 24,043,000 bushels.

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis is not an imaginary disease or one that you can have in your herd for years without knowing it as some men will argue. Many farmers have found that it is real indeed. After it has become thoroughly established in a herd the financial loss each year would be so great that profit it would be out of the question. It is disease that no self-respecting man will allow on his place for it will disgust and dishearten the most enthusiastic breeder, and it is a disease which no man with even the semblance of a conscience would care to pass to his neighbor.

THE DAIRY

A subscriber writes as follows:

"I am one of many who would like to know which is the most profitable breed of dairy cows. Can't you tell me?"

No; for the reason that there are so many men in all the breeds that are making their cows highly profitable, it is impossible for us to make a choice for this or any other man but ourselves, says Hoard's Dairyman, and when we come to look into our own choice, we find it is very largely a matter of taste.

Suppose a man should ask you which is the best kind of soil, a rich, clay loam; a rich, sandy loam; a rich, gravelly loam or a rich, bottom land, could you answer him positively without any exceptions bearing against you?

With cows as with other domestic animals, they always do the best with those men who have a fondness or liking for them. Indeed, we may say this is more true with cows than any other animal, because the cow is a female and a mother and as such is particularly susceptible to her own likes and dislikes. There are a lot of cow owners who are blind to this principle when it plays a very important part with their profit.

Every breed of cows has its distinctive line of qualities. The Jersey is a wonderfully economic consumer and close manufacturer of food into milk solids; so is the Guernsey. Both yield milk rich in butterfat and both are highly profitable providing they are good cows and you do your part.

The Ayrshire is a very hardy, robust breed and another highly economic consumer of feed and of medium weight but her milk rarely exceeds 4 per cent in butterfat. As a basis for crossing with pure bred Guernsey or Jersey sires, there is no foundation that is finer than the Ayrshire grade cow. Some great business herds have been produced in this way. There seems to be a natural "nick" between the Ayrshire grade female and the pure bred Guernsey or Jersey male, whereby heifers are produced that show great capacity for profitable dairy work.

The Holstein is a gross feeder and a wonderful producer. On a farm where there is an abundance of good roughage well backed up with a generous grain ration she can and has beaten all other breeds in gross production. Whether this has been done economically is disputed by the partisans of other breeds.

The Brown Swiss is just coming into notice. She has been bred and her body fashioned to meet the stress of severe mountain climbing for many years. Consequently, she has not yet acquired that refinement of form that all breeds come to at last in this land of gentle exercise and abundant feed. But she has talent as a milk and milk solid producer and the records this breed are making under American conditions all challenge attention.

Now there we are. Reduced to its final analysis, the question like that of politics, or religion, or love is a matter very largely of personal partisanship, and so we come back to the place of beginning. But it is generally wise for every man to select such breed as he likes best, that appeals most to his taste, for under that influence he will accord that treatment that will cause his cattle to do their best.

THE MARKETS

MONTREAL.

CATTLE.—The market for cattle showed considerable strength, and an advance of a fraction of a cent took place. Some choice cattle sold at 7¾c per lb., although 7c. to 7¼c. was a more general figure. Fine stock sold around 6¾c., and good around 6c. to 6¼c., while medium stock was 5c. to 5¾c., and common down to 4c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Lambs were firm, being 7c. to 7¼c per lb., bucks and culls being 4c. to 4½c., and ewes being 4½c. to 5c. per lb.

HOGS.—Hogs sold at 9c. to $9½c, per lb, f. o. b., for selects.

POULTRY.—Turkeys, 23c. to 24c. per lb; ducks, 15c. to 16c; chickens, 16c. to 18c; fowls, 12c. to 14c; and geese, 13c. to 15c. per lb.

DRESSED HOGS.—The market for dressed hogs was firm, and prices were fractionally higher. Abattoir fresh-killed hogs were 13c to 13¼c. per lb; country dressed hogs were 12¾c. to 12¾c; per lb, for light, and 11¼c. to 12c., for heavy.

EGGS.—Fresh-laid held around 60c. in a small way; selects were 32c. in cases, and No. 1 were 28c., while seconds sold around 22c.

HIDES.—Although prices declined outside, Montreal prices were steady, though weak, as follows:—13c., 14c. and 15c. per lb, for Nos. 3, 2, and 1 respectively; 15c, and 17c. for Nos. 2 and 1 calf skins; 90c. each for lamb skins; $1.75 and $2.50 each for horse hides; 1¾c. to 3c. per lb. for rough tallow, and 6c. to 6¼c. per lb., for rendered.

BUTTER.—30c. to 31c. per lb. for choicest, while good butter could be had from 29c to 30c; and some second-rate goods at 28c. to 29c., per lb. Dairies were 26c. to 27c.

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.—The receipts of live stock for the past week show at increase of 70 cars, 768 cattle, 3,129 hogs, 185 calves; but a decrease of 696 sheep, and 56 horses, compared with the same week of 1911.

Receipts of all classes of live stock were light, and in consequence prices were firm all round.

CATTLE.—Exporters $6.50 to $7; Good to choice butchers' $6 to $6.75; medium to good, $5.40 to $5.90; common, $5 to $5.30; inferior, $4.25 to $5;

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The market for sheep and lambs was firm. Ewes sold from $4.50 to $5.25; rams, $3.50 to $3.75; lambs, $7.50 to $8 per cwt., the bulk selling at $7.75.

HOGS—Receipts of hogs were light, and prices higher, Selects, fed and watered, sold as high as $8.60, and $8.10 to $8.15, f. o. b. cars at country points.

BUTTER.—Market steady. Creamery pound rolls, 32c. to 33c; creamery solids, 30c, to 31c; separator dairy, 28c. to 30c; store lots, 24c. to 26c.

CHEESE.—Large, 14c; twins, 15c.

Eggs.—New-laid, 45c. to 50c; cold-storage, 27c. to 28c.

POULTRY.—Dressed, turkeys, 22c. to 25c; geese, 17c. to 18c; ducks, 16c. to 18c; chickens, 15c to 18c; hens, 12c. to 13c; with market firm at these quotations.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE.—$5.80 to $9.50; Texas steers, $4.75 to $5.80; Western steers, $5.75 to $7.80; stockers and feeders, $4.25 to $7.60;

HOGS.—Light, $7.30 to $7.55; mixed $7.30 to $7.60; heavy, $7.25 to $7.60; rough, $7.25 to $7.35; pigs, $5.75 to $7.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.— Sheep, native, $4.35 to $5.45; Western, $4.40 to $5.50; yearlings, $6.10 to $7.70. Lambs, native, $6.25 to $8.65; Western, $6.40 to $8.65.

BUFFALO.

HOGS—Heavy, $7.80 to $7.90; mixed, $7.90 to $8; Yorkers, $8 to $8.15; pigs, $8.10 to $8.15; roughs, $7 to $7.15c; stags, $5.50 to $6; dairies, $7.80 to $8.10.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Lambs, $5 to $8.75; yearlings, $4.50 to $7.50; wethers, $5.25 to $5.50.

THE TURF

TORONTO (ONT.) RACES.

The second week of racing at the Hillcrest track under the auspices of the Toronto Driving Club opened on Wednesday under unfavorable conditions. The weather was fine but the track was sloppy and far from being its best. However, the racing was excellent, there being a hot contest in every heat. The form players thought that they could pick them right across the board, Margot Leonard was a decided favorite for the 2.15 trot, but although she came across in straight heats, Silver Tail and Roy Brook kept her busy and her backers did not take a long breath until the decision was announced in the final heat.

R. J. MacKenzie's Todd gelding, Creosote, was a decided favorite for the 2.23 trot. He really was never in danger, though Nat Ray kept him back of his field and won from behind in the stretch.

The form students, who made St. Anthony a hot favorite, were given a case of the "thumps" when the bay mare Clara Paul went out and annexed the two heats that were raced in the free-for-all pace before the race went over.

Warm weather and a soft, slushy track did not keep the crowd away on the second day. The free-for-all, in which Clara Paul had won two heats on the previous day, gave the spectators a few more brain storms and had to go over after three more heats were raced. The third and fourth heats were won by Nettie Ethan, the original favorite, St. Anthony, reviving the hope of his backers by taking the fourth. Grand Opera had no trouble in landing the two heats raced in the 2.13 pace when that event was postponed, as was the 2.23 pace at the end of the second heat.

The thaw prevented racing on Friday and the card was carried over to Saturday. When hostilities were resumed in the free-for-all event St. Anthony copped the sixth heat of the race, but the seventh and deciding heat was taken by Nettie Ethan in 2.14¾, a new record for an ice meeting over a half-mile track.

Grand Opera had no trouble in taking the heat necessary to decide the postponed 2.13 event. The Undertaker, with one heat raced on the previous day, made it two straight for the 2.23 pace.

TORONTO, ONT., January 1.
TROTTING, 2.23 CLASS, PURSE $600.

Creosote, b.g. by Todd. (N. Ray)	1	1	1
Lou McDonald, b.g, by William Penn (Higgs).	4	2	2
Ora B., blk. g., by Ora Wilkes (Bedford).	2	3	3
Wood Points, b.h. by Five Points (Dawes).	3	4	6
Axie Audubon, blk m (Dennis)	7	7	4
Miss Brownlee, br m (Burnham).	5	5	5
Princess Eleanor, br m (Robinson).	6	6	8
Midnight Oro, blk h (McEwen)	8	8	7

Time. 2.24¼, 2.23¼. 2.27¼.

TROTTING, 2.15 CLASS. PURSE $600.

Margot Leonard, b m. by Oro Wilkes (Dennis.)	1	1	1
Silver Tail, ch m, by Alvolio (Bedford.)	2	2	5
Roy Brooke, br h, by Silent Brook (Noble.)	6	3	2
Monarchal Lady, ch m, by Monarchal (Neville.)	3	4	3
Shaun Rhue, b g, (Ryan.)	5	5	4
Bernolga, rn g (Hutson and Hudson.)	4	7	6
Reprobate, b. t. (Hume.)	7	6	7

Time, 2.24¼, 2.23¼, 2.26.

FREE-FOR-ALL. PURSE $600.

Clara Paul, b m, by McAdams (Ray.)	1	1	
Nettie Paul, b m, by Ethan Wilkes (Hudson).	2	2	
St. Anthony, ch g, by Bourbon Patchen (Burnham).	3	3	
Richard S., ch g, by Son of Anderson Wilkes (Bedford.)	4	5	
Asa Wilkes, ch h, (Brougham)	5	4	
Bonnie Cope, br m, (Rombough.)	7	6	

Time. 2.17¼, 2.17¼.

JAN. 4. FREE-FOR-ALL, PACING. PURSE $600.

Nettie Ethan, br m, by Ethan Wilkes (Hudson.)	2	2	1	4	1	2 1
St. Anthooy, ch g, by Bourbon Patchen (Burnham).	3	3	2	1	2	1 2
Clara Paul, b m, by McAdams (Ray).	1	1	5	2	4	3 3
Richard S., ch g (Bedford)	4	5	4	3	3	4 4
Asa Wilkes, ch h, (Broughton)	6	6	3	6	5	5 5

Time, 2.17¼, 2.17¼, 2.16, 2.18¾, 2.18, 2.23, 2.16¾. 2.14¾.

PACING, 2.13 CLASS. PURSE $600.

Grand Opera, b h, by Claus Forrester (Hudson)	1	1	1
Daisy-at-Law, blk m, by Heir-at-Law (Irvine)	2	2	2
Greatest Heart, b h, by Great Heart (Bedford).	3	4	4
Hal H., b h, (Rombaugh).	4	3	5
Hal D., b h, (Conroy).	5	5	3

Time, 2.19¼, 2.18¾, 2.16.

PACING, 2.23 CLASS, PURSE $600.

The Undertaker, b g, by Waxford, Jr. (McDowell)	1	3	1 1
Adrian Pointer, b s, by Adrian Ha Ha (Noble)	2	1	2 3
Rose Bars, b m, by Ironbars (Cornwall).	3	4	4 5
Anti-Skid, b, g, (Higgs)	6	3	3 2
Picket Boy, b s, (Peak).	4	5	7 4
Little Fred, b g, (O'Dell).	5	7	5 6
Pleasant Jim, b g, (Rowntree).	7	6	dr

Time, 2.23, 2.21¼, 2.16, 2.18¼.—American Horsebreeder.

HORSE NOTES.

James R. Keene, one of the greatest lovers of the horse, that ever lived, died a few days ago. Keene started life as a poor boy but amassed some wealth and came to New York in the seventies. He made a sensational plunge on the stock exchange and cleaned up millions. He made and lost immense fortunes in speculations and died a rich man. His main hobby was the raising of thoroughbreds and his racing stable was one of the most famous in the world. In one year his winnings in stakes and purses totalled $403,000. He rarely speculated on his horses being content with their winnings in purses. During his connection with the racing game it is estimated that his horses brought home a total of $2,500,000.

* * *

There arrived at Tunnel Track, Cape Traverse, last Wednesday one of the best bred colts ever brought to this province viz Petrello by Prodigal, 2.16¼, dam The Huntress 2.23½, by Onward Silver 2.05¼. Petrello will be two years old in May. Margaret Druin the only other colt out of his dam got a trotting record in 1912 as a two year old of 2.15¼. The sire of Petrello was one of the most noted in the United States, he died in 1911.

* * *

One of the most pleasing sights from a horseman's point of view was the display of handsome and stylish rigs seen on the streets during the recent good sleighing. We feel sure no city of its size can boast so many really first class turnouts. There is also speed to burn ever seeking an opportunity for a "brush" when the vigilant "brass buttons" is out of sight.

* * *

Mayor Todd, the handsome stallion brought by our popular horseman, Hammond Kelly, from the New York sale, is much admired by the hundreds who have seen him since his advent here. He is a son of Todd 2.14¾ whose sons are breeding on and making harness history. Mr. Kelly is to be commended for bringing such a valuable horse to this province and no doubt will receive a large patronage for him.

* * *

Dr. J. M. Nicholson, our popular Veterinary Dentist and owner of Aquiri 2.27¼, one of the best bred stallions to be found anywhere, has been very busy the past week practicing his profession. The Doctor says he meets with some very bad cases of neglected teeth. He believes in having a horse's mouth overhauled at least once a year.

* * *

WORLD'S RECORDS FOR THE HARNESS HORSE.

The following is a list of the correct records for one mile, made over one half and one mile tracks.

Trotting, 1 mile track—Uhlan by Bingen, 1.58.

Trotting, ½ mile track—Uhlan by Bingen 2.02¾.

Pacing, one mile track—Dan Patch by Joe Patchen 1.55¼.

Pacing, ½ mile track—Dan Patch by Joe Patchen 2.01.

The above records were made against time behind windshields.

World's Racing Records are as follows:—

Trotting 1 mile track—Hamburg Bell. 2.01¼.

½ mile track—Sweet Marie 2.08.

Pacing, 1 mile track—Minor Heir 1.59.

Pacing, ½ mile track—George Gano 2.04¼.

GOOD ROADS

GOOD ROADS FOR FARMERS.

Bad roads constitute the greatest drawback to country life, and for the lack of good roads farmers suffer more than any other class. It is obviously unnecessary, therefore, to discuss here the benefits to be derived by them from improved roads. Suffice it to say that those localities where good roads have been built are becoming richer, more prosperous and more thickly settled, while those which do not possess these advantages in transportation are either at a standstill or are becoming poorer and more sparsely settled. If these conditions continue fruitful farms may be abandoned and rich lands go to waste. Life on a farm often becomes, as a result of "bottomless roads," isolated and barren of social enjoyment and pleasures, and country people in some communities suffer such disadvantage that ambition is checked, energy weakened and industry paralyzed.

Good roads, like good streets, make habitation along them most desirable; they economize time and force in transportation of products, harness and vehicles. They raise the value of farm lands and farm products and tend to beautify the country through which they pass; they facilitate rural mail delivery and are a potent aid to education, religion and sociability. Charles Sumner once said: "The road and the schoolmaster are the two most important agents in advancing civilization."

The difference between good and bad roads is often equivalent to the difference between profit and loss. Good roads have a money value to farmers as well as a political and social value, and leaving out convenience, comfort, social and refined influences which good roads always enhance, and looking at them only from the "almighty dollar" side, they are found to pay handsome dividends each year.

People generally are beginning to realize that road building is a public matter, and that the best interests of Canadian agriculture and Canadian people as a whole demand the construction of good roads, and that money wisely expended for this purpose is sure to return.

The road that will best suit the needs of the farmers, in the first place, must not be too costly; and, in the second place, must be of the very best kind, for farmers should be able to do their heavy hauling over them when their fields are too wet to work and their teams would otherwise be idle.

Road making is perfected by practice, experience and labor. Soils and clays, sand and rocks are transformed into beautiful roads by methods which conform with their great varieties of characters and with nature's laws. The art of road building depends largely for its success upon its being carried on in conformity with certain general principles.

It is necessary that roads should be hard, smooth, comparatively level and fit for use at all seasons of the year; that their grades may be such that animate or inanimate power may be applied upon them to the best advantage and without great loss of energy, that they should be properly constructed, the ground well drained, the roadbed graded, shaped and rolled, and that they should be properly maintained or kept constantly in good repair.

The grade is the most important factor to be considered in road-making. The smoother the road surface, the less grade should there be.

Steep grades should always be avoided if possible. They become covered at times with coatings of ice or slippery soil, making them very difficult to ascend with loaded vehicles as well as dangerous to descend. They allow water to rush down at such a rate as to wash great gaps alongside or to carry the surfacing material away. As the grade increases in steepness either the load has to be diminished in proportion or more horses or power attached.

(To be Continued.)

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

Contributions for this department should be addressed to
President Teachers' Association
Guardian's School and Home
P. O. Box 188, Charlottetown.

TWO KINDS OF TEACHERS.

Some people are actively engaged in teaching; some passively. The former are teaching pupils; the latter hearing them recite. The former go to their work earlier than the rules require; the latter have to hurry to get there at the last minute. The former plan each day's work carefully and make preparation to present the work according to plan; the latter trust to luck to get through the "recitation" period without having their deficiencies discovered.

The active teacher is on her feet much of the time and keeps the pupils at their best; the passive one sits comfortably at her desk and puts the whole thing up to the pupils. The former notices that a pupil is absent at the opening of a session and proceeds at once to find out why; the latter notices an absence and records it in her register. The former rejoices in the progress of her pupils; the latter complains that her pupils are uninterested and uninteresting, and that they are too lazy to get their lessons. The former promotes her pupils because they have done their work well; the latter excuses the large number of failures by saying that the pupils did not do their work and that she can not "conscientiously" promote them.

The real teachers cares not if she does more than merely earn her salary; the hearing-the-recitation teacher knows that she "earns all she gets." The one is happy in the satisfaction of work well done; the other is constantly dissatisfied because "things don't go right." The teacher is busy with her work and has no time to gossip about school affairs; the one who "keeps school" varies the monotony of every-day routine by indulging in public dissertations on the status of her own school and that of her neighbor's.

The teaching teacher dances with joy at the close of a successful day because she knows that with the morning will come another day of opportunity for service; the other dances with various ones, and is not overjoyed with the thought of work in the morning. The former places school first but does not forget to devote a reasonable amount of time to recreation and society; the other must have the recreation and must shine in society—she gives more or less attention to school work if time permits.

In short, the active teacher is a desirable member of a teaching corps, a joy to her associates, a guide and inspiration to her pupils; the passive teacher is tolerated in the corps for a time, has the sympathy of her friends—who know what she might accomplish, puts in the required number of days a year, and draws her salary.

The active, interested, studious, progressive, enthusiastic, conscientious, real teacher is a success. She is worth more than any board of education can afford to pay her. She is sought after by people who recognize and appreciate true worth. She is rich in the consciousness of efficient service, and in the esteem of grateful pupils through years to come.

APPRECIATION FOR TEACHERS.

One teacher in our schools received a note from the father of one of her pupils thanking her for what she had done for his child. She had received many complaints but this was the only commendation she had received for many years of faithful and efficient work. Are you surprised that she treasures that note as one of her most valuable possessions? It is not wise to be so sparing of commendation to your faithful and efficient teachers. How do they know that you are satisfied with their work when they have labored faithfully with your children day after day for a long series of years and the only thing they ever hear is the complaints of the grumblers and kickers. Let this condition of things stop. See or write to these faithful workers for the education and the formation of the character of your children and tell them how thankful you are for what they have done. You will feel better, they will be encouraged to do better work, and your children, hearing your commendation of their teachers at home will strive harder to benefit by the opportunities offered them for an education. Our schools will be more easily controlled and your homes happier.

SCHOOL AND HOME.

There is evidence at the present time of a growing interest in the Education of the boys and girls of this Province, an increasing appreciation of the importance of the work being done or attempted in the schools, and a desire on the part at least of the more progressive school districts to improve their educational facilities. As one result perhaps of the spirit of optimism which is now so strongly influencing the minds of all classes and conditions of people in this Province, teachers are taking hold of their work with more zeal and enthusiasm than has sometimes been the case and parents are supporting and encouraging their teachers to a greater extent than formerly. The Guardian ever ready to assist in every movement calculated to advance the interests of the Province has decided to establish in The Evening Guardian of Friday and the Morning Guardian of Saturday a "School & Home Department devoted exclusively to the interests of Education. This Department it is hoped will prove interesting and useful to both parents and teachers. It will contain articles original as well as selected, and teachers and parents are invited to contribute.

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The Charlottetown Driving Park and Provincial Exhibition Association

The Annual General Meeting of the above Association will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms, Market Building, Charlottetown, on Thursday evening, the 30th day of January instant, 1913, at the hour of eight o'clock.

Transfer-Books are closed till after the above Meeting.

Dated this 14th day of January A. D., 1913.

By Order
C. R. SMALLWOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

1—14M15i

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may liv within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

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

B.—Unauthorized publication of this [illegible] will not be paid for.

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