

This is an Opportunity to Save on Footwear

Some odd lines listed below, are all first class goods but are being discounted in stock; we have put the prices to clear.

- Men's Mahogany calf laced boots, pointed toe, stylish shape, Neolin Soles, regular price \$9.00 now \$7.95
- Women's Brown Boots, high cut, some with leather, some with Neolin soles, all sizes 3 to 7 price \$5.50
- Men's all felt laced boots felt soles, the only warm shoe made, try a pair, only \$3.38
- Women's High Laced Mahogany colour boots, stronger than above, a rattling good boot for any wear now \$6.00
- Men's fancy velvet house slippers, left from our Christmas trade, see them in our window only 98c
- Women's fine slippers, kid back with patent fronts, and medium high heels only \$2.95
- Men's large size rubbers, with toe caps, discounted style but serviceable now only 95c
- Women's kid three strap house slippers, comfort in every pair, medium low heels, now \$2.95
- Men's 2 buckle overshoes waterproof, discontinued style, now \$2.75
- A few pairs women low cut cloth gaiters, while they last only 25c pair

ALLEY & CO., LIMITED

Fashionable Footwear
We Sell for Cash Only, Postage 10c Extra

NEW YORK STYLES

Sample Boots, Oxfords and Pumps
SIZES
3, 3½, 4, 4½ A. B. C. Widths
Very High Class Shoes. See the Many New Styles that are Different.



All the latest novelty footwear shown for Spring, 1920. Styles that are Leading. Come here and see.

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No Appropriation.
ALLEY & CO., LIMITED
135 QUEEN STREET
Fashionable Shoes for Cash Only

THE CENTRAL GUARDIAN

IT PAYS to buy in this Province.
BAND AT ARENA this afternoon.

LADIES, BUY YOUR WINTER COATS now. In cloth or plush, splendid values. Special, half price. Prowse Bros. 6301-1-17-ME31

GOOD ICE, good music Arena this afternoon.

PORK SCARC.—The pork market was reported very slim yesterday. What pork offered was bought in at 19½ to 20 cents.

LOOKING FOR SPEED.—Mr. Hammond Kelly, of Southport has been paying New Perth and vicinity a visit, with the view, the writer is informed of buying a speed prospect to bring the "Bacon" in from the ice racing circuit of Charlottetown. Mr. Kelly is an experienced buyer of race horses and knows where to look for a winner. But high prices are no inducement for the men of New Perth to part with their favorites as they are fitting their horses for the ice campaign and with ones like Rex Heart, Dolly Webster, Picton S., Helen R., Shrub and other fast ones, there is likely to be some good racing on the "Three Rivers" circuit.

LEFT FOR TORONTO.—Mr. S. A. McLeod, Chairman District Committee Y. M. C. A.; Mr. R. H. Jenkins, Past-President of the Local Y. M. C. A.; and Mr. R. C. Sidenius, District Secretary left Saturday morning for Toronto to attend the third National Convention of the Y. M. C. A.'s of Canada. They go as delegates representing the Association Work Local Y. M. C. A.'s. The convention meets every two years and is the legislative body of the Association. The agenda of the most important matters to come up are—The Commission of Five, who present a report of the most thorough inquiry that has been made into the Canadian Work including recommendations that have to do with the efficiency of Promotion and Supervision. Another Commission on Reconstruction will come before the Convention, also vital questions concerning the objective programs and relationships of the Association to the Church, Industry and Open Country. The Biennial report of the National Council and New Problems in Boys' Work. All of these constitute the budget of questions that call for the best brains of the Movement. The outstanding speakers will be—Dr. John R. Mott, Mr. C. R. Towson; Rev. Dr. Symond, Montreal; Rev. W. A. Cameron, and Mr. Abner Kingman, and others.

RHODES SCHOLAR.—Mr. John Wilfred Godfrey, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Godfrey, Marshfield, has been appointed Rhodes Scholar for Prince Edward Island and will go into residence at Oxford in October next. Mr. Godfrey was educated at the common schools in this province and matriculated into Prince of Wales College. After graduating from there he went to Dalhousie University from which institution he will graduate in Arts this year, and will also complete his first year in Law. He is business manager of the Dalhousie Gazette and secretary treasurer of the Student's Council. When he goes to Oxford University, he will take up the study of Political Science Jurisprudence and Law. In the selection of Mr. Godfrey as Rhodes Scholar a most excellent choice has been made and one which will be heartily approved, not only throughout the province of Prince Edward Island, but amongst the students and educationists here who know him well as by the students and Faculty of Dalhousie University. His college course has been an exceptionally brilliant one, and besides this Mr. Godfrey has taken the deepest interest in the advancement of our province and the welfare commercially, morally and politically of our people. He fulfills in an eminent degree the qualifications desired in a Rhodes Scholar and we confidently predict for this young successful career in the Guardian congratulates Mr. Godfrey on winning this most coveted prize.

Organ Recital
A successful organ recital was given in the Methodist Church last evening before a large audience which almost filled the body of the church. Prof. J. Elbert Chadwick, head of the pipe organ department of Mount Allison Ladies College was the organist, and Miss Mildred Gurney, soprano of the same college was vocalist. The program was nicely divided into five groups three organ and two vocal, first and third groups consisted of classical organ music, while the intermediate group included modern compositions. The professor gave a masterly interpretation to each and fairly captivated his audience who repeatedly encored him. Miss Gurney, who has a magnificent voice excellently cultivated and of rare sweetness, at once entranced her hearers with her first contribution and they insisted upon a recital. The first vocal group was an aria from Aida, Verdi's opera, while the last included modern songs admirably selected to display the range and volume of Miss Gurney's voice. The audience was a thoroughly appreciative one and accorded a full measure of applause to both performers.

Annual Meeting Of Zion Church
The annual meeting of Zion church congregation was held in the Hall Thursday evening. The audience was the largest in the history of the church and everything passed off most harmoniously. Mr. J. J. Bethune presided. An increase of \$400 was made in the pastor's salary. A committee consisting of Messrs John McLeod, Geo. W. McLeod; S. A. McDonald and Hon. F. J. Nash was appointed to proceed with the erection of a Memorial Tablet.

CURLING BONSPIEL
NEW GLASGOW, Jan. 14.—The Curling Bonspiel for the Northfolk trophy was opened here tonight three rinks from Antigonish competing with the Bluenose Club of New Glasgow in the opening round. The game was a close one until near the finish when one of the local rinks secured a six shot end which set the game fairly in New Glasgow's favor. Tomorrow the Club of Stellerton, Westville and Pictou enter the contest. The players and scores in tonight's game were:—
BLUENOSE ANTIGONISH
C. L. Beck C. Stewart
C. S. Trotter Rev. J. McKeugh
J. R. Murray W. P. Cunningham (Skip 15)
H. B. McCulloch (Skip 10)
Geo. Gammon M. D. McKinnon
W. McDougal J. P. McKenna
A. S. Fraser R. M. Wilkie (Skip 16)
D. J. Chisholm R. Kirk (Skip 9)
A. C. McKenzie R. Gray
Judge Patterson N. Cunningham
G. I. Jackson Dr. McKinnon (Skip 14)
Totals—45 Total—36
Majority for Bluenose Club nine shots.

DAIRYING A TYPE OF MIXED FARMING

Paper Read Before the P. E. Island Dairying Association by Prof. J. A. Clark.

There is a tendency on the part of some to speak of Dairying as a vocation all by itself. The more they look into the question, however, they find successful dairying interlocked with the other branches. It is largely dependent upon Field Crops for the basic foods required; upon horses for the transportation of those food stuffs and natural and manufactured products, and upon hogs and poultry for the economical disposal of its many by-products.

Proportion of Income from Milk on Dairy Farm

This is clearly illustrated in a recent dairy farm survey made to try and determine the farm value of milk production. The information secured was based upon the records of 680 typical dairy farms in a great dairy district. These farms maintained 19802 producing cows and sold an average of 5,279 per cow. You can easily figure what this would be worth today, with the average price of milk in this Province at over \$2.00 per hundred pounds for the last season. The total value of the receipts was 104,516,900 pounds only 58 per cent of the receipts were derived from the sale of milk. That is, 42 per cent of the earnings on 680 of the best dairy farms were produced by other branches of farming.

Farm Co-operation

Co-operation is the watchword of today, and we should strive to fit all phases of our farm work into one another so that the whole works smoothly and economically like the parts of a wheel. You may call dairying the hub, if you like, but there must be spokes, fellows and a tire. I like to think of Field Crops as the tire binding all together. Field crops furnish the raw products, dairying manufacturers (milk) butter and rich cheese, our favorite luxuries. Hogs and poultry take some of the by-products and turn them into other valuable food products. Field Crops again come around, using the refuse to grow bigger crops to feed more dairy cattle, to make more food for hogs and more manure to grow bigger and better field crops.

Dairy Rotations.

Beginning at the foundation of successful mixed farms, Field Crops, what shall we grow, and how shall we grow it, in order to get the greatest quantity of the necessary food stuffs for our dairy cows to turn into milk and cream? One of the first things to choose is a suitable Rotation for your dairy farm operations. Three-year rotation, four-year rotation, five-year rotation or seven-year rotation. Which is for you to decide. Many things have to be considered. The three-year rotation can be eliminated at once, if you do not have permanent pasture or land that would be most profitably handled as permanent pasture. There are fields that are not employed in working them, are unprofitable. Almost all of the land in this province is arable, and permanent pastures have not been necessary as the only method of securing crops from rough land; yet it is quite possible that by seeding certain fields down with hardy perennial forage plants, and by giving them the necessary care and profit as permanent pasture. This province has much in common with parts of Great Britain so far as climate and soil is concerned. Everywhere "over there" you find permanent pastures, many of them hundreds of years old, yet still maintaining large herds of cattle. At the Rothemsted Experimental Station, we saw immense yields of hay cut from these old permanent pastures, when certain fertilizers had been applied for a succession of years. Suppose, then, we do plan and make permanent pastures, so that we may use a three-year rotation, we will save a great deal in fencing, as our yards pens, line fences and permanent pasture would be all that we would need to graze. This rotation of hoed crops, grain and clover hay would supply in about the proportion required, the roughages and concentrates needed by the dairy herd. Among the hoed crops in the first year of the rotation you could include oats, peas and vetches for either hay or silage. One of the greatest difficulties with the three-year rotation is the large area of hoed crops, on the other hand, the three-year rotation does produce almost invariably the greatest quantity of valuable farm produce suitable for dairy cattle of any of the rotations recommended. It also very quickly clears a farm or field of such noxious weeds as ox-eye-daisy and yarrow. The four-year rotation is most popular with those who prefer to grow their roughages and purchase part of their concentrated food-stuffs. Commencing with hoed crops which are followed by grain clover hay and pasture; this rotation has a great many good points, and can be strongly recommended. The farm can be divided into the four equal sections of the rotation by two fences that cross in the middle of the farm. The five-year rotation: grain, hoed crops, grain, hay and pasture is probably the one best suited to the average dairy farm in Prince Edward Island. It will supply almost twice the quantity of concentrates per year that could be secured from the four-year rotation; thus saving large bills for expensive mill feeds. If the grain after sod be seeded down with clover, a good cut of clover hay the fourth year of the rotation is practically assured. This, with corn, oats and O. P. V. grown from the second year of the rotation will supply a large quantity of the best roughages, for cows. Seven-year rotation: This rotation, frequently known as the P. E. Island Rotation, has a few good points; one of the best of these being the long interval between hoed crops, which is the best preventative against such diseases as club root of turnips and certain potato diseases. It starts with grain, then hoed crops, grain, hay, pasture and pasture. The four years in sod makes it very tough for breaking, greatly reduces the proportion of clover in the hay crop, and frequently allows the land to be over-run with noxious weeds and moss. I scarcely think that this should be called a dairy rotation, but many of our dairymen are still following it or a slight modification of this rotation. Dairy Roughages. These are required in abundance if we are to keep our stock healthy and vigorous. The digestive system of the dairy cow requires sufficient roughages to distend her stomach, so that the movement and digestion of the food is normal. She is always contented when she has a satisfactory cud to chew, and it is the dairyman's job to supply an acceptable cud, so that the cows may be contented. An old friend of mine, who was one of the best stockmen, never could rest easy if he heard the cattle bawling for a clover hay. Clover hay when in bloom and well saved is one of the best roughages for the dairy cow. It enables the dairyman to reduce the amount of his concentrates needed when making up a well balanced ration. There is not a great difference between the feeding value of alfalfa hay, red, alsike or white clover hay, but any one of them makes a very satisfactory part of any ration. Alfalfa is an uncertain crop here, owing to frost heaving it, and the presence of diseases injurious to it. Red clover is the most satisfactory of the leguminous roughages. We have found that we get best results by never allowing more than one year to elapse between the periods when red clover plants are growing in the soil. This means the seeding down with every grain crop whether we plan to plow the stubble or not. It is well to make a practice of sowing a small quantity of alsike and white clover on land that will be left for pasture, as they are excellent pasture legumes. Alsike occasionally produces a most excellent crop of the finest clover hay.

Hay from Grasses. The hay made from the grasses is not so palatable for the cows, and not nearly so satisfactory as clover hay. It is much more valuable when fed to the working horses. Timothy hay is best known, and the most widely grown of the grasses for hay purposes. The seed is easily obtained and easily grown. It is only a fair pasture grass. Most of the other forage grasses are better suited for pastures, some of the more important of these are orchard grass, Kentucky blue grass and reedtop.

Silage. There is probably no dairy district that feeds so small a quantity of silage as we do here in Prince Edward Island. Quite a number of our dairymen were induced, a number of years ago, to erect silos for the preserving of corn silage. Most of these met with one or more failures with their corn crop, and let the silo go down. Silage well cured is certainly a very valuable roughage for dairy cattle. Early ripening varieties of corn, such as Quebec Yellow or Canada Yellow, when mixed with some of the rank growing later varieties, greatly improve the quality of the silage, and prevent the immature corn from souring. One method of escaping the June frost when you have planted your corn early is to cover the young corn plants with the two discs of the potato planter when you expect a frost to occur. When the danger is over, a good cultivation with the horse hoe will remove enough of the stalk to let the corn breathe. Finding corn uncertain many have turned to oats, peas and vetches for a silage crop with very good success. At Truro, Professor Trueman has demonstrated that it is a satisfactory and economical crop to raise, and can be

Prince Edward

Matinee 3.15 Sharp—Night 7 and 8.45

Last Times Today to See William S. Hart

"Wagon Tracks"

Little he knew where those tracks would lead! But some one had slain his brother and grimly he followed the track—to vengeance—to death—to love.



A picture big with the West, strong with the power of the man's man who plays it.

"In the Ocean's Grip"

Eleventh Sensational Chapter of The Perils of Thunder Mountain

Something New and Novel

Vaudeville in Pictures
Big Time Vaudeville in Charlottetown

At The STRAND

TONIGHT 7 AND 8.45 TONIGHT

Last Time to See Earl Williams

In Eugene Walter's Great Stage Success "THE WOLF"

Baptiste the halfbreed, saw his friend struggling in a knife fight at a distance. The halfbreed raised his gun and fired, one of the duellists fell, Baptiste could not tell whether it was friend or foe.
See the Answer Yourself Tonight

The Big V Comedians

"SWEETS AND SWEETIES"
A Laugh all the Way Through

This Theatre will Close Tonight Until Further Notice

I'M THE MAN WHO SELLS PURE DRUGS

YOUR M.D.'S HEALTH OFFICER

SATURDAY
A Special Line of Choice Confectionery at 40 cents a Pound

REDDIN BROS

Better fertilizer--- bigger profits

It costs just as much to seed and harvest a thin crop as it does a bumper one. It pays to fertilize—proved over and over again—and it pays still better to use the BEST. That means Shur-Gain.

BUT—ORDER EARLY!
Strikes at the mines and railway car shortage have cut down our raw materials. To make sure of your supply—and your bigger profits—order Shur-Gain now and take early delivery. Good as money in the bank. See our local dealer today or write.

GUNNS SHUR-GAIN Fertilizers

Representatives wanted in unallotted territories

10 Years of Eczema ---A Sample Cured Here

D.D.D.

Central Drug Store, E. A. Foster.

made to replace a large quantity of the clover hay and roots of the ration.

Roots. Roots are one of the most palatable of the succulent feeds. They do not only have a high feeding value, but they materially improve the feeding value of the other feeds that they are combined with and have a laxative effect that is most valuable in maintaining the health of our dairy cows.

Mangels are counted the best of the roots for dairy cows, partly because of their splendid keeping qualities. They require more care in planting than turnips, but when given a rich, well worked, deep mellow soil and planted deep enough so that the seed does not dry out before it has germinated they will produce as many or more tons per acre than any other root. It always pays to take time and trouble to see that everything is just right when seeding mangels. Turnips are easier to start than mangels and are a most valuable crop for stock. The white turnip furnishes a soiling crop when needed, just after the cattle are taken off

The cereals are one of the most economical sources of concentrates and on the average farm the by-products from wheat, the poorer grades of oats and barley, form one of the chief sources of our more expensive dairy foods.

Wheat: Wheat is usually too high-priced for feeding, except when one has a quantity of poor quality, and then it is usually better to feed it to the hens. The by-products, however, of bran and shorts, when our wheat is the best of these feeds for our growing stock. The leading varieties of wheat at present are: Early Red Fife, Huron and Marquis.

Oats: Oats, on the other hand, is a most excellent feed for dairy cows, as it contains more protein than either corn or wheat, and can be grown more cheaply and economically than wheat by the average farmer. This grain fits in very

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