

MOORE & McLEOD LIMITED

119-121 Queen St. Charlottetown



Helping you to Sleep Comfortably These Cold nights

YOU WILL FIND THE SORT OF COMFORT MAKING BED CLOTHING THAT YOU WANT ALL ready for you, in the house furnishings department when you call today. New goods—good goods—right goods, offered at prices that make each line easy to own.

Warm comforts, softly and cozily filled, with pretty coverings, in sizes 60x72 inch.....	\$3.25	Bed comforts with silkline cover, assorted colors, warm filling light weight 72x74 inch size.....	\$8.50
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Better grades of bed comforts in all sizes, many grades of covering are shown here at 8.50 to 12.00 each

MacLintock's famous Scotch made, down filled bed comforts, covers with choice fabrics in very artistic and tasteful colorings.

\$16.75	\$20.75	\$22.75
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White wool blankets in large sizes from 13.50 to 18.00 per pair.

Flannelette Blankets in all sizes best makes on the market.



DAIRYING A TYPE OF MIXED FARMING

Continued from Page Six

well with any good dairy rotation, and while I believe that considerable seed oats should be grown by all of our farmers, yet there will be a large quantity of small oats graded out. This small oats fortunately contains a larger percentage of meal than the large kernels, on account of being thin in the hull, and therefore should be fed to our stock in place of the large, plump, first class seed. We have found that the most important thing in connection with growing a large crop is thorough preparation of the seed bed. The oats should be sown as early as the ground is fit, after it has been carefully prepared and rolled, at the rate of about 2 1/2 bushels per acre. After many years of careful testing, Banner Oats still is the leader in this Province.

Barley: Barley has not been considered so valuable as some of the other grains for dairy cattle. Some have considered it of less value than corn per pound. The Scandinavian, however, consider these grains of equal value, and barley, which can be sown satisfactorily over a longer period of time in the spring than the other grains, enables one to seed it after it is too late for the successful growing of the other cereals, barley being much thinner in the hull than oats, and a much heavier yielder than wheat, makes it one of our most desirable grains. After many years' testing, we find that the selection of the Old Island Two-rowed barley, Charlottetown No. 89, has been our best yielder, and has an average of over 50 bushels per acre, which would be the equivalent of 70 bushels of oats.

Farm Operations: We have tried for a number of years to secure useful information in regard to the best practice in our farm operations. This, of course, applies to a dairy farm as well as to any other.

Ploughing: Beginning with the fundamental village operation of ploughing, why do we plough, and when is it best to plough? We plough to bury vegetation and manure so that they may decay and provide food for the plants. We plough to pulverize the soil, and fit it to receive the seed. No other benefit will do so much to prepare the soil, as good ploughing in the hands of a skillful plougher. We plough to increase the water holding capacity of the soil, and to destroy weeds, insects, and rodents.

When should we plough? That is a more difficult question, and we have so many different kinds of soils and so many different types of ploughs; yet from our exper-

tal work in Charlottetown on the large area devoted to some 300 cultural plots, the evidence seems quite conclusive that it is best to plough in the autumn, summer-fallowing to destroy weeds, and unless we can break the sod early enough so that it is thoroughly rotted, good results may be obtained by ploughing sod quite late. As much stubble should be ploughed after harvest as we have time for, but the sod that has produced a hoed crop, such as potatoes, turnips or manure, will usually produce a better grain crop the following year if the seed bed is worked up without ploughing, except when it can be dibbed in the late autumn and left rough for the winter. As we do not have soils so light that they blow away so heavy that it puddles with seeding rains, practically the only soil we have that would do better to be ploughed in the spring, is the hill side that washes, and should not be left exposed to the heavy rains of winter and early spring.

Harrowing: It would take too long to describe our different harrows and their uses; however, I still believe that the spring-tooth harrow and cultivator are much the best implements for removing couch and making a suitable seed bed for our field crops. The amount of harrowing required depends a great deal upon the soil and its conditions for a start. We have prepared it, it seems, however, rarely possible to work our soils too much, as a seed bed should be medium and fine enough so that the young seedling may have the best conditions for a start. We have found that the roller is most useful in resetting the forage plants in our grass lands when the frost has lifted them. It is most useful when used during the cultural operations, and not as an implement to finish with. We make it practice to roll just before seeding, with the drill, and to roll occasionally during the process of harrowing, when we have a particularly hard soil to deal with.

By-products from the Dairy for Young Stock: We have spent most of my time on the field crops, as Mr. Lee, our enthusiastic Commissioner of Agriculture, has given you, first hand from his experience, such a splendid address on dairying from the breeding and feeding standpoint. I wish now to say a few words on the relation of dairying to hog and chicken raising. You all know that unless you have the by-products from the dairy, such as skim milk, whey and buttermilk, it is almost impossible to raise pigs, and I doubt very much if they can be raised profitably without some of these by-products when they are young. Skim milk and buttermilk are practically essential in building up a suitable ration for young pigs. We are at present feeding pigs from 2 to 3 months old with the following feeds:

Feed.	Lbs.	Dry Matter	Crude Protein	Carbo Hydrates and fat	Nutritive Ratio
Oats (ground)	100	90.8	9.7	60.6	
Bran	100	89.4	11.9	50	
Middling	200	179.2	26.8	111.6	
Oil Cake	50	45	15	23.85	
	450	404.4	63.4	246.05	

Feed as follows:	Lbs.	Dry Matter	Crude Protein	Carbo Hydrates and fat	Nutritive Ratio
Mixture	2	1.8	.28	1.99	
Milk	1	.099	.036	.055	
	3	1.899	.316	1.145	1:3.6

The addition of skim milk brings the nutritive ratio of this ration about right, and the addition of many of the essential body building ingredients without which young pigs do not thrive in the same way skim milk or buttermilk is practically essential in making up a good ration for young chickens, where it is generally fed with mash in at least one feed a day.

Horse Raising. Horse raising is connected with dairy farming from another standpoint, not in what dairying or its by-products does for the horses, but rather what the horses do to benefit the dairy farming, in that they are the most satisfactory farm power yet secured to cultivate our land, and all our feed stuffs and dairy products so that we are able to carry on dairy farming as a business. There is no reason, however, at the present time, why when we have horses for labor, we should not breed draught horses in connection with our dairy operations, by using the same initiative in breeding and caring for them that we do for our dairy cows.

Development of Dairy Farming in P. E. Island

In the history of farming on P. E. Island we have had several dis-

tinct periods. First, the pioneer settlement, when the woods had to be cut and cleared, and nearly everything required by the family had to be grown or made by farmers themselves. Then the period noted in most geographical reports, the Island was famous for its excellent horses and oats. Ship building flourished, and the raw products, including very large quantities of oats and barley, were shipped away, until in 1890 the average yield of oats per acre was only 18 bushels. Then came the transition period, when the dairy type of mixed farming was introduced, largely through the efforts of Dr. James W. Robertson. In the ten years following the yield of oats had increased to 28 bushels per acre. This was due to that wheel action I spoke of some time ago, more and larger crops to feed more and better dairy cattle, to produce more and better field crops again. Our dairy farms are now at a point where we can produce the highest quality of seed grain, roots and seed potatoes, and I am satisfied that it will pay us well to sell these so that others may benefit from the vitality of our superior sorts, and buy concentrated by-products for our dairy cattle from the mills and elevators.

THIS IS THE FARMERS' WEEK IN CHARLOTTETOWN P.E.I.

Visit the Big Poultry Show on January 13-14-15-16 at the Same Time



Visit our Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Dept., and see our splendid line of Ladies' Fur Coats, Furs in sets, or separate pieces.

Women's and Misses' Cloth Coats, and a wonderful line of Women's Serge Dresses in the very latest styles.

Prices range in Fur Coats from \$95, \$125, to \$220.

Prices range in Cloth Coats from \$17.98 to \$75.00.

Prices range in Serge Dresses from \$13.98 to \$45.00.

100 Pairs Corsets to Clear in odd Lines and Sizes

An odd line of Corsets in W. B., D. & A., Bias, P. C., and Gossard, in odd sizes, only to clear, reg. prices range from \$1.50 to \$6.50, sale price 75c to \$3.00.

An odd line of Brassieres in plain or lace trimmed to clear at 49c and 69c.



PROWSE BROS LTD.

THE ONE PRICE CASH STORE.

THE WESTERN GUARDIAN

—IT PAYS to buy in this Province.

—Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Murphy, Freeland have returned home after a very pleasant visit with their daughter Mrs. Wilbur Trainor, Tryon.

—THE GUARDIAN is on sale at Lafferty's, Summerside.

—TWO CENTS PER WORD each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany order. Minimum charge thirty cents.

Montreal Proposes New Municipal System

(Special to the Guardian)

MONTREAL, Jan. 16.—A project for an entire reconstruction of municipal Governments for the City of Montreal and the Island of Montreal, based on a borough system, though differing in many details, is being laid before Sir Lomer Gouin. The project calls for a division of the whole Island of Montreal into seven sections. This division would be based on territorial considerations and population. The scheme provides for a system of local Government by which each section would bear the major burden of its own projects.

THE KENSINGTON DANCE CLUB intend holding a dance at the Strand Theatre on Tuesday, January 20th. Everyone welcome. 6308-1-17ME21.

Stock Quotations

	Yesterday	Today
Atch.	82 1/2	82 1/2
At.	139 1/2	138 1/2
Alc.	99 1/2	97 1/2
Am.	68	69
C.	62 1/2	XDS1 61 1/2
Can. Pac.	129 1/2	128 1/2
Can.	68 1/2	68 1/2
Cru.	209	205 1/2
Mex. Pet.	196 1/2	194
M. P. R.	101	98

Farmers' Week

January 12th to 17th.

Crockery

Glassware

Lamps

BLACK & CO.

Sunnyside, Ch'town

Furs! Furs!

I will purchase for the Speer Fur Corporation, New York, two hundred and fifty fine Silver Foxes, five thousand late fall and winter Muskrats, and any quantity of good Mink, and I am paying very high prices for high-class furs.

REMEMBER

(1st) That we will pay you what your furs are worth, whether you know the value of them or not.

(2nd) That we will give you just as much for your furs when shipped to us as if you bring them in person.

(3rd) That we do not claim to always pay a higher price than anyone else in the world, but you can always depend upon getting the full market price and a square deal.

Bring or send your fine furs to

E. H. RAYNER Summerside

Representing Speer Fur Corporation, New York.

Dr. McFall Accepts U. S. Position

(Special to the Guardian)
OTAWA, Jan. 16.—Dr. R. J. McFall, former Cost of Living Commissioner, and more recently chief of the inland trade division of the Department of Trade and Commerce, who has resigned from the public service has accepted a post in the Massachusetts Agricultural College which is located at Amherst, Mass.

