

# VOTE FOR YOUR FAVORITE



MISS GEORGIE MATTHEWS



MISS EDITH NEWSON



MISS CORA DOUGLAS



MISS LYMA WRIGHT



MISS JENNIE MOASE



MISS BLANCHE BEATON



MR. RICHARD MCPHEE



MR. VERNON MADDIGAN



MISS VERA PEAKE

**One Week More of  
The Great Competition**

**Help Your Favorite Win  
A Great Prize**

**Point Schedule This Week**

The Charlottetown Guardian	
1 Year	7200
2 Years	18000
3 Years	36000
The Charlottetown Examiner	
1 Year	3600
2 Years	9000
3 Years	18000

**THE FREE PRIZES AND HOW THEY WILL BE AWARDED**

**FIRST GRAND PRIZE**—A five passenger "New Gray-Dort Special Touring Car valued at \$1640.00" and purchased from Sterns, White and McNutt, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

This wonderful prize can now be seen at The Gray Dort Show Rooms, and all who are interested are invited to call and see it.

**SECOND GRAND PRIZE** is a five passenger Chevrolet Touring Car, valued at \$1,000 purchased from A. Horne and Co., Kent Street, Charlottetown.

Call at the Show Rooms today and the management will be glad to show you this beautiful car.

**THIRD PRIZE** in The Guardian competition is a \$500 Upright Grand Sherlock-Manning Piano. This beautiful Piano may be seen at Miller Bros., Music Store, Great George Street, Charlottetown.

**THE FOURTH PRIZE** in the big competition is a Symphonola valued at \$140 purchased from and on exhibition at Miller Bros., Music Store, Great George Street, Charlottetown.

**FIFTH PRIZE** is a 6 day free trip to Montreal, all expenses paid. This would be an ideal vacation trip for anyone.

**SIXTH PRIZE**—\$75.00 in cash

**SEVENTH PRIZE**—\$50.00 in cash

**EIGHTH PRIZE**—\$25.00 in cash.

**TEN PER CENT CASH COMMISSION Prizes** will be awarded to all candidates who continue actively in the contest and fail to win one of the regular prizes. **EVERY ACTIVE CANDIDATE IN THE GUARDIAN COMPETITION WILL BE A WINNER. YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO LET THIS WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY PASS YOU BY. BE A WINNER. ENROLL YOUR NAME AT ONCE FOR ONE OF THE BIG PRIZES.**

**NOTE**—If the first grand prize is won by a candidate living in district Number One, the second grand prize, which is a Chevrolet Touring Car, will be awarded to the candidate having the highest total of points in District Number Two, or vice versa, and the balance of the prizes will be awarded to the candidates having the next highest total of points.

**DISTRICT NUMBER ONE** COMPRISES THE CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN AND THE TOWN OF SUMMERSIDE.

**DISTRICT NUMBER TWO** COMPRISES ALL THAT TERRITORY IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND OUTSIDE THE CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN AND THE TOWN OF SUMMERSIDE.

### SHORTAGE OF HAY AND STRAW IN EASTERN CANADA

(Experimental Farm Note)

The Experimental Farms Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa fully appreciates the very serious condition of affairs likely to result from crop shortage, realizing that without careful thought and study on the part of all concerned, the live stock of Eastern Canada are in danger of depletion. The following paragraphs contain certain general recommendations which it is proposed to deal with more in detail in the immediate future.

The general crop situation in Eastern Canada during present season indicates the necessity of radical changes in the feeding of roughage to be saved? What are the substitutes, if any? It has been shown that live stock may be maintained on a ration of concentrates. This is neither practical, economical, nor necessary, however. In very brief form the situation may be approached under the following headings:

#### Care in Feeding

Possibly in 75 per cent of our live stock farms, hay and straw have been overfed. With the mows full and hay cheap, our live stock have been asked to obtain the nutrients necessary for their maintenance and growth by handling large quantities of crude fibre with a comparatively small percentage of nutrients. Under these particular conditions they have come through the winter at least fairly well. With hay and straw at a premium, however, the question arises to what extent can roughage be cut out of the ration of the horse or cow and substituted with other feeds which are procurable. Very few feeders have ever had occasion to weigh the hay which they are feeding their live stock. The manger is filled and the operation repeated. When it is considered that the standard recommendation for the feeding

of hay to horses is at the rate of 1 lb. to every 100 lbs. of live weight it will be appreciated that many horses have, in the past, eaten hay for their own amusement only. When it is realized that 8 or 9 lbs. of good clover hay and four or five pounds of oat straw is all the roughage needed for the milking cow supplied with a well balanced meal mixture and ensilage it will be evident that hay is in the very great majority of cases overfed to cattle. Even for the producing dairy herd where no other roughage appears in the ration and where it is supplemented only by concentrates the very limit of hay that would be required would be 20 lbs. daily with 8 or 9 lbs. of oat straw and this for the cow that is producing. It is safe to say that for the herd that is being held over for better times, and this will describe the situation in many districts that cutting down the quantities used in past feeding practice a full 50 per cent, and substituting with a few pounds of meal would not only effect a great saving in roughage, but incidentally would bring the cattle in question through in as good or better shape than had been the case where roughage was fed in unlimited quantities.

#### More Silage and Roots

In many sections of Ontario particularly, hay may be substituted by the use of more ensilage and roots. Where succulent roughages such as the foregoing are available the quantity of hay fed may be cut to the very minimum. These feeds will, however, not be available to any great extent in many parts of Quebec and the greater part of the Maritime Provinces, according to present indications.

#### Meal Substitutes

To replace one half of the ration where dry roughage has been calculated to form the whole ration of the cow, oats, bran and oil cake are particularly to be recommended. Oats in itself is from 10 to 12

per cent, more valuable than bran from a milk producing standpoint in itself it has a fairly high fibre content. All through Eastern Canada, however, oats is a light crop and we will be forced to depend upon Western production. Wheat by-products should be fairly readily procurable. Oil cake and linseed by-products will be high in price, but will apparently be available fairly generally. Even at this high price it is doubtful if the feeders whose main desire is to cut down on roughage cannot afford to be without some linseed oil meal in the ration. With 10 lbs. of hay of fair quality, 4 or 5 pounds of straw and depending on the age and condition of the animal, a few pounds of a mixture of bran, 2 parts oats, 2 parts linseed oil meal, 1 part production need not be looked for, but the animal will be well maintained. Corn from all indications will be one of the heaviest crops ever recorded in the United States. This means that ground corn may enter quite largely into our Canadian rations. A mixture of 4 parts bran, 2 parts corn, 2 parts oats and 1 part oil meal would be an excellent concentrated substitute for a roughage. Even bran and corn, as these concentrates are likely to be most easily procured, could be fed, 4 parts bran, 2 parts corn.

#### The Use of Straw

Where roughage is scarce, straw cannot be afforded as a bedding material, particularly oat straw. It must practically all be fed. The practice of feeding cattle entirely on straw is of course not economical, but the ruminant must have a certain amount of crude fibre. They should not, however, be asked to obtain their energy from the comparatively low percentage of nutrients contained in straw. Nevertheless with some grain or concentrates supplied, straw forms an excellent crude fibre filler and in order that the digestive and excretory organs may function properly, straw may be made to take the place of much more valuable forms of roughage. It is safe to say that there will be

very little bedding wasted in winter in many parts of the East. Sawdust and shavings are available in many places. There is no reason why considered bedding material might be gathered in the form of leaves in the fall. They have been utilized in the past.

#### The Advisability of Cutting Hay and Straw and of Mixed Feeds

By increasing the labor of feeding in the cutting of roughage and by mixing say cut hay, cut straw, and whatever meal is being fed, there is little doubt that a considerable saving of roughage may be secured. Less energy is required to masticate, digest and assimilate this cut feed and where it is mixed the palatability is better or at least averaged. Under normal feedings practice the advisability of cutting roughage is doubtful in that the cow is fitted by nature to do this work herself. However, this with the object in view to save roughage and the farmer who has facilities for cutting the roughage will find a result in saving. Can the feeding value of such a mixture be further improved?

#### Molasses

A straight comparison of molasses with such feeds as bran, oats, shorts, corn meal, etc., shows that molasses has a comparatively low feeding value. It is true that the sugars are of considerable value for their carbohydrate nature. However, as a conditioner or as an agent to render other feeds more palatable, on top of this, with the very fair feeding value in the feed itself, molasses could be highly recommended to feed either mixed with cut goods, distributed in the undiluted form over hay or straw, or by the use of a watering can over the feed in the mangers. It is a wonderful relish and the use of comparatively small quantities of it is easily seen in the better condition of cattle. Apparently the feeding grades of molasses will be fairly readily procurable, particu-

larly in the Maritime Provinces. Prices will be very considerably lower than have applied within the last few years and the comparatively small quantity that would be required would be such as to force the use of this material on the consideration of live stock feeders wherever it may be procured.

#### The Value of Chaff and Leaves

In the past considerable quantities of the most valuable part of the plant have been wasted in the form of chaff, leaves, etc. These accumulate on the barn floors and too often find their way to the manure pile or barnyard direct. They must, of course, reach the barnyard by way of the manger. In general it is difficult to offer a recommendation where such a wide variety of cases and conditions arise. The main advice to be given, in conclusion, is after all extreme economy in feeding hay and straw. Weights and quantities are difficult matters to juggle with when speaking in a general way. The eye of the feeder is after all of proverbial merit. More or less experimentation will be required by the individual feeders in cutting down little by little the roughage which he has been accustomed to feed and replacing it by minimum quantities of concentrated or grain rations. If he continues to increase in price and if grains and concentrates do not rise too quickly it would actually be cheaper to cut down roughages 50 per cent and replace with some of the grain mixtures recommended.

The man who does not take every possible step to hold over his stock, and who sacrifices his assets, will make an unqualified mistake. True it was distinguishedly better to dispose of, practically give away, a judiciously culled few, and winter the balance fairly well, than to stint all. Such a loss though immediate, may prove a blessing in disguise after all. The problem resolves itself into one of distribution and control of supply a question which hay have to be handled by the provinces most affected. In Ontario, with not more

than 10 per cent of last year's crop held over in the form of low grade hay and with a 60 to 65 per cent normal crop this year there is no "bullish" movements to the hay market as yet.

#### BAZAAR AND ENTERTAINMENT

A very successful bazaar and entertainment under the auspices of the Ladies Aid of St. James Presbyterian church, Souris, was held in St. Patrick's Hall on the evening of August 11.

Besides an excellent program under the capable management of Miss Edna Garrett, there was a sale of fancy work, candy, cake and ice cream.

Mr. C. C. Carleton in his pleasing and imitable style conducted the sale of cake, while Mr. Alex Clarke made an excellent chairman during the rendition of the following program:

God Save the King.  
Speech by Chairman.  
Selection by Orchestra.  
Recitation—Doris Macdonald.  
Solo—Mrs. Warwick.  
Dance—Misses Duchemin and Strubel.  
Recitation—Elizabeth Macdonald.  
Solo—Mrs. Frank Dingwell.  
Selection by orchestra.  
Recitation—Master Lloyd Stewart.

#### The Wisdom of the East

Some Chinese proverbs collected by Roy Chapman Andrews and handed on by him to a recent meeting of the Dutch Treat Club in New York City:

A man thinks he knows—but a woman knows better.

Free sitters at the play always grumble most.

Only imbeciles want credit for the achievements of their ancestors.

No image-maker worships the gods. He knows what they are made of.

One more good man on earth is better than an angel in heaven.

If you suspect a man, don't employ him—if you employ him, don't suspect him.—The Independent (New York).

### THE UNITED STATES ALSO WELL PLEASED

The New York Tribune says that Canadians must be pleased with the prospect which opens before them under the leadership of the brave figure whom on Thursday last they inaugurated as their Governor-General. The British Government could have selected no representative with surer access to the heart of the Dominion than the man who led the sons of the Maple Leaf to imperishable glory on the battlefields of France—Julian Hedworth George, Baron Byng of Vimy.

The people of the United States have an imagination for such men as the now commander-in-chief of the nation across the northern border. They know the new Governor-General's record as a soldier, and they know the story of Vimy Ridge—a tale which will never die. He may be certain that they welcome his coming to this side of the Atlantic, and that their good wishes are his.

### Prince Edward Island

Oh the little Isle, Prince Edward you will find it on the map Where the waters of St. Lawrence run rejoicing to the sea. You will never see than my land, And a bigger-hearted people never ploughed a frowny lea.

In the little Isle, Prince Edward there is nothing much to see But the beauties of Elysian fields were never half so fine. And no neater, sweeter Eden Could the gods or man be needin' Than the Garden of St. Lawrence Gulf—this little Isle of mine.

In the little Isle Prince Edward there is nothing much to do When the seeding time is over and the blades peep through the ground. And the growing lowing cattle. Follow where the cow-bells rattle To the pasture or the woodland where the sweetest grass is found.

In the harvest time, the winter time, or in the gentle spring There are joys to suit all seasons, there are hearts that love them too. And the hurley, burley hotter For the god almighty dollar. Never stabs the kindly greeting that the stranger's welcome to.

So if you're truly looking for a quiet place to live in You will find Prince Edward Island is the paradise for you. And the weary, dreary city, With its surging crowds you'll find. When you feel its quiet comforts and the friendships warm and true. —Rev. J. F. Johnston in The Montreal Star.

### Not to be Deceived

Mr Newrich (examining curio): "Two thousand years old? You can't kid me! 'Why, it's only 1821 now!'"—The Passing Show (London).