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Running the Incubator

(Experimental Farms News) Ideal conditions for the incubation of hens' eggs include a temperature inside the egg of 99-102 degrees, appreciably more carbon dioxide in the air surrounding the eggs than in normal air but not more than 1-2 of one per cent and enough humidity to keep the eggs from losing too much moisture but still not enough to produce "soft" chick which results when too much water remains in the egg at hatching time.

There are two kinds of incubators: (1) the still air machine and (2) the forced draft type. The former are small machines holding from 30 to 800 eggs, usually heated by a coal oil lamp from which either hot air or hot water circulates through pipes or a chamber a few inches above the eggs. These machines should be run in a room or basement where the temperature is fairly constant (65-70 degrees) and should be level on the top to prevent heat inside from pocketing in one corner. Only a single layer of eggs can be placed in the tray; and the temperature is measured by a hanging thermometer, the bulb of which is 1-2 to 1.4 inch above the eggs. The thermometer should read 105 degrees to provide the right temperature inside the egg.

There are usually vent holes in the top and bottom of such machines which are so arranged as to take care of the carbon dioxide and at the same time regulate the humidity. Shallow pans are placed under the egg trays and water in late spring or an unheated room is required. The eggs should be rolled over by hand at least three times per day, but it is not necessary to cool them. When proper temperatures are maintained in such machines, poor hatches are generally due to inadequate feeding of the breeding stock.

The forced draft machines are so-called "cannots" and hold anywhere from 1000 to 50,000 eggs in one chamber. Such machines are generally run by experts who need little supervision. In these machines the air is kept in circulation throughout the chamber by fans or agitators. They are not subject as much as the small machines to changes in outside temperature but the operator must carefully regulate airflow and humidity to avoid too little or too much carbon dioxide or humidity. The air temperature which should read from 84 to 86 degrees when the air temperature is at the ideal of 99-102 degrees. Most of the air should keep re-circulating within the machine in the early stages only a small volume being changed with outside atmosphere. As hatching time approaches the vent holes should be gradually opened until from 19-22nd day they are fully open.

In machines with water thermostats, the temperature will be found to vary directly with the barometer. Daily variations in barometric pressure are usually responsible for daily temperature variations. At the Central Experimental Farm variations as much as 2 degrees within a few hours have been found to be entirely due to such atmospheric changes. As long as the machine maintains a temperature between 99-102 and 100 degrees at normal pressures for a locality it is not necessary to adjust the thermostats each day to offset changes in the barometer.

Gen. Ion Antonescu, above, Rumania's pro-Nazi chief of state who led his reluctant country into the Axis fold, finds himself in a hot spot as Rumania is rent by discord, threatened by enemies on all sides. He was reported to have ordered evacuation of civilians from Bessarabia as Red Armies approach.

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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT The Old Reliable Since 1810 for relieving RHEUMATIC AND SCIATIC PAINS GOUT - LUMBAGO - STRAINS

Miss Sheila McDonald Visits Maritime Club

The Maritime Women's Club of Montreal incorporated held their monthly meeting on January 24th in Tudor Hall (James A. Ogilvy store) at 8:30 p.m. at which the speaker was Miss Sheila McDonald, daughter of the late Hon. Ramsey MacDonald former Prime Minister of Great Britain and a sister of the Hon. Malcolm MacDonald High Commissioner for the United Kingdom. Her subject was "The development of Community Organization in Great Britain as it affects the Youth in Britain."

Far reaching results from the general "making-up" process going on in Great Britain were predicted by Miss McDonald. People will judge one another for their individual merits rather than by the family, group or community of which they are members.

Describing a group of children she taught in London during the desperate lack of schooling facilities in the early part of the war, Miss McDonald pointed out how very easy it had been to get them out at random those pupils who had been evacuated to the countryside took an active interest in their studies. They were healthier and their whole attitude was different. As a result, young people whose industry had been thrown up by the general standard of living, irrevocable social workers and psychologists are now working to give them a sense of home. Stress had been put on the need for skilled labour, and Miss McDonald predicted that post-war England would see a new industrial energy fed by the education of its youth.

Voluntary work had become so much a part of young people's lives, through their efforts in their clubs, that they had developed a tremendous sense of responsibility towards their communities, and in a larger way towards their country. As a result, new Britain was coming into being.

She was thanked by Mrs. Guy Lacroix, president of the club, and Miss D. L. Gass with "Montreal" by Stephen Leacock as a tangible expression of the club's appreciation. The soloist on this occasion was Mrs. W. T. Shields, a former member of the Glasgow Orpheus Choir. The accompanist was Mrs. F. H. Matheson.

The Maritime girls presently in training at No. 1, Levesque School, Queen Mary Road, Montreal, were again guests of the club. Miss Daisy L. Gass, President of the club, presided.

The Surprising Santuary

(Continued on page 15, Col 2) camera lights winked at him. Others followed him to the quayside, to the annoyance of a dour fisherman whose motor boat was making the trip to "Losh, man!" he exclaimed. "Ad' tek ye for a nuderer at the least!" His mate, a gaunt, rusty red-head, addressed these observations in fluent Gaelic, probably with the best of intentions.

The impression given by many of the stories of Hugh's new job at the Loch Ness water tower, was the less desirable attributes of Ovarn. Hugh was not in a position to give these accounts until some weeks later, by which time he had formed his own conclusions. During the rough crossing he pumped McFergus and Tim Ogilvie about the prospects.

"I pronounced 'his own choice' pronounced 'the skipper.' 'Mealy' I prefer more life. Give me Blansyre, for choice."

"Oh, his sniffling so at times. Last winter they had moving pictures in the village every week. Also we had the Kirk."

Even Hugh felt he would not have been disturbed had he decided to settle in the village instead of on Ovarn. His desire to be quiet did not require absolute isolation.

"You're the isle!" The red-headed man jerked a casual thumb to indicate a black speck among the waste of waters.

"No, a deal. Herabouts they say it's haunted. That 'ull no worry ye, a'm thinking."

"Last warden was glad tae get awa'."

M. R. E. C. Executive Council To Meet At Mt. Allison

Plans to promote more aggressively the program of Christian education throughout the Maritime Provinces will be made at an important meeting of the Executive Council of the Maritime Religious Education Council on Wednesday, February 2, at Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.

The meeting will hear the report of a special committee appointed at Bridgetown in October for the purpose of surveying the program of the M. R. E. C. and making recommendations which would result in greater efficiency. The executive will face the task of appointing a General Secretary, who will supervise the work of the Council, and assume responsibility for promoting Boys' Work, in view of the recent resignation of Rev. Allan Gibson from the position of Maritime Boys' Work Secretary, at Purver's Theological School.

The M. R. E. C. which this year celebrates its 30th anniversary, represents the cooperation of the Protestant denominations in the field of Christian education. Its general headquarters are at the secretaries and the children's girls' and boys' work boards. It promotes Sunday School institutes, camps, conferences, and other religious activities. The Maritime Religious Education Council is a voluntary organization of churches and individuals who are interested in Christian education.

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Pig Brooders

(Experimental Farms News) Losses of pigs in winter litters may be reduced to a minimum by the use of one of the several types of brooders. These may be listed as follows, says S. A. Hillon, Dominion Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S.

1. The hexagonal brooder house, with brooder stove, electric or coal. This is suitable for the large breeders. It consists of building a brooder in Special concrete block, which can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

2. The chick brooder installed in a pen adjacent to a brooder. The chick brooder may be heated by a coal burner, or a gas burner, or a kerosene burner. A small opening is left at one side for the young pigs to go in and out as will, so that they may nurse regularly.

3. A boiler or cooker with pipes connected that extend into one or more farrowing pens. This provides a supply of warm water, may be used for cooking potatoes or garbanzo beans, and may be used as a brooder chamber or small box located in the farrowing pen where the young pigs may run in and out at will. This may be heated in three ways: by an electric heating unit, heat lamps or by cans of warm water, which are changed at frequent intervals, depending upon the outside temperature.

Method 4 has been found satisfactory at the Experimental Farm Nappan and by several private breeders. It consists of building a small brooder chamber or box in one corner of the farrowing pen, in a pen adjacent to it. The chamber or box is about 3 feet square and 2-1/2 to 3 feet high. The sides and top should be boarded tightly and preferably insulated. A small opening is left at one side for the young pigs to go in and out as will, so that they may nurse regularly.

If the building is wired for electricity, a well insulated cord or cable of the proper size may be connected with a heating unit, or with two sockets on the inside top of the box and the box heated by using two 250-watt carbon heat lamps. After the pigs are a few days old, one lamp may be removed and during warm weather may be turned off. In any case, the temperature should not be allowed to drop below 48 to 50 degrees, and should be maintained as uniformly as possible.

A thermometer in the chamber will make it possible to check the temperature and may be the means of saving one or more pigs. The use of electricity is necessary for proper insulation and careful installation of equipment in order to obviate danger of fire.

If electricity is not available, the brooder chamber or box may be readily heated by using one or more pans or cans filled with warm water. One large can, (such as an 80 pound milk can), is preferable, as it will not cool so rapidly. If very hot water is used, a bag or some other protection should be provided to prevent burning the pigs. The water should be changed frequently to maintain a uniform temperature, but here again, a thermometer will prove invaluable.

If water, and not electricity, is used, the chamber should be built in a room or box as desirable as possible, to allow room for both the can and the pigs.

The pigs are placed in the brooder room or box as desirable as possible, they will invariably return there to sleep after nursing.

NEW JAP PLANE

QUADALCANAL, Jan. 28—(AP)—A description of the Japanese fighter plane known as the "Tojo" was issued here today. Pilots say it looks like a "Tojo" because of the Army's P-47 Thunderbolt, that it's lighter than the P-47, the Navy Corsair or Hellcat, and possibly less powerful, but very maneuverable. It has a radial air-cooled engine.

K. OF C. "MILITARY HUTS"

QUEBEC, (CP)—The Knights of Columbus have 100 military huts in Canada and 70 representatives overseas, who no matter the regiments or brigades to which they are attached, under the supervision of the Director of military huts in Canada and overseas.

MOORE & McLEOD LTD. Will be Closed All Day MONDAY, JAN. 31ST. and TUESDAY, Feb. 1ST. FOR STOCK-TAKING

HOGS MONDAY (All Day) George Dingwell, Souris TUESDAY Until 1.30 p.m. Justine Larkin, Five Houses TUESDAY, Until 2.30 p.m. Dingwell & Rossiter, Morell The above loading hogs weekly for DAVIS & FRASER until further notice.

FAMILIAR POSTERS IN CITY OF NAPLES Posters of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are stuck up all over the city of Naples. Other posters underlying the scourge of Nazi tyranny in Italy, like those in this picture, are also numerous. (Canadian Army Overseas Photo)

While Canadian officers and men of the bridge of H. M. C. S. Prince Robert held their breath a glider bomb released by a Heinkel 177, zoomed passed the Canadian anti-aircraft cruiser's bows and went straight for a freighter in the convoy. But here, too, fate took a twist and a second before it was to have hit the mark, the bomb took an upward turn, passed over the freighter's masts and plummeted into the water 80 yards away on her starboard side. The freighter is seen above, almost enveloped in the cascade of water caused when the bomb fell into the water. The ship rocked for awhile but she escaped damage and didn't even lose a ship, despite an attack by some 32 enemy planes that lasted exactly two hours. The above photos were taken by Lieut. H. Nott, R. C. N. V. Naval Photographic Officer, who was on board the Prince Robert.

NO CANADIANS IN BURMA WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—(CP)—Representative Karl Mundt (Rep. S.D.) said today he made an error when he said in the House of Representatives Tuesday that Canadian troops were participating in the fighting in Burma.

TAME ELEPHANTS POPULAR COLOMBO, Ceylon—(CP)—

Soldiers from East Africa, home of the wild elephant, who form part of the Ceylon garrison, have found that the island has a great attraction—tame elephants. There has been a rush by the soldiers to have themselves photographed on the animals' backs.

New Chief of Staff of Canada's Army Overseas



TOP LEFT—Gen. Stuart and "Rowdie" his back cocker spaniel. TOP RIGHT—In conference with Major-General J. C. Murchie, C.B.E., Vice-Chief of the General Staff and Lieut.-Col. H. L. Cameron, O.B.E., secretary to the C.G.S. LOWER LEFT—Inspecting the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa. LOWER RIGHT—At home with Mrs. Stuart.

Lieut-General Kenneth Stuart C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. former Chief of the General Staff, who has been appointed Chief of Staff, Canadian Military Headquarters, London, and Acting Commander of the First Canadian Army, as a result of the retirement of Lieut-General A. G. L. McNaughton C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Author, editor, student and teacher of things military, Gen. Stuart brings to his new post experience as a soldier dating back to the early part of the century. He was a keen student of the course taken by aircraft and mechanized armies and to him might be laid much of the credit for Canada's preparation against the new type of war in the Great War. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel by 1917, won the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross, in the field.