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SUMMERSIDE GUARDIAN
and Prince County Chronicle

—A SUMMERSIDE RANCHER feeding Sunglo Fall Furring Ration (1933), averaged \$60 per pelt on 145 pelts in the 1934 May sale, practically all pup pelts. He is buying Sunglo by the Ton this year. L-9439-9-1-s-1f

—RECORD ENROLMENT—Summerside High School opened on Wednesday and had the largest enrolment of pupils in its history, pupils enrolling only a small class Grade XII has and it would seem so far this year and it would seem a splendid opportunity for teachers in the vicinity of Summerside or resident in Summerside who hold first class licenses and who have not been able to secure a school to complete their first year University work, which they could do by taking advantage of the training Grade XII in the High School at- fords them.—S

—PRIZE LIST SUMMERSIDE HIGH SCHOOL—Prize donated by Dr. Tanton for the student ranking highest in Grade XII, won by Roderick Smith. Honorable mention Zilpha Linkletter. Prize donated by Dr. MacPhee for Languages (English, Latin, French) in Grade XII, won by Zilpha Linkletter. Honorable mention Mary Hunt. Prize donated by Mr. Dalton for studying ranking highest in Grade XI won by Thomas Jackson. Honorable mention, Augustin Gallant. Teachers' prize for Mathematics and Science in Grade XI won by Augustin Gallant. Honorable mention, Marjorie Lockhart.—S

—ARMAND SPECIAL OFFER—Bring 60c to our drugstore and get \$1.00 box Symphonic Face Powder. Gourlies Drugstore. L-208-9-7-2f

—DOING NICELY—Mrs. Conrad, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Frichard of Summerside is progressing favourably after her operation in the Prince County Hospital on Thursday. S.

—USED YOUR PRODUCTS exclusively. Had clear silver, dense underfur and glossy black guard fur. Pup pelts averaged \$68 (1933). Your feed best out and reasonably priced.—J. Weeks Murphy, Sea View, P.E.I. (Sunglo customer) L-8939-9-1-s-1f

—RETURNED FROM MOTOR TRIP—Mr. Ray Tanton and Mr. T. H. S. Jackson returned this week from a motor trip through New Brunswick. S.

—B. MCNEILL, Miscouche, P.E.I. used Sunglo Fall Furring Ration (1933) for the first. His pup pelts averaged \$62.50. Was he satisfied? Ask him. L-8939-9-1-s-1f

—RECEIVES TREATMENT—Little Phyllis Farmer, daughter of J. M. Farmer of Kinkora, was brought to the Prince County Hospital on Thursday for X-ray. The little girl had her arm badly bruised in an electric wringer. She returned home Thursday evening and is getting along nicely. S.

—RIFLE SHOOT—Members of the Summerside Rifle Club are now practicing for the big shoot which will come off next week for the Prince County Cup. Several successful shots are planning to compete.—S

—RESULTS IN AMOUNT OF FUR and especially color of fur was conclusive evidence that your feed is superior to all other feeds we have tried out, and we have tried out most all sold.—Andrew M. Jardine, Freetown, P.E.I. (Sunglo customer). L-8939-9-1-s-1f

—CONDUCTING MISSION—Rev. Father Fleming, Redemptorist, of Toronto and Rev. Father Enright, Redemptorist, of Charlottetown opened a Mission in St. Malloch Church, Kinkora, on Sunday last. The meetings have all been well attended and in every other way a help to the parishioners.—S

—SOCIAL IN ST. MARY'S HALL—The Junior W. A. of St. Mary's Church held a very enjoyable social in the parish hall on Thursday evening. About thirty young people were present and the time was pleasantly spent in games and dancing. The chaperones were Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. MacKenzie. A dainty lunch was served during the evening. S.

EASTERN GUARDIAN

—This local is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a new nature may be inserted at 2 cents a word strictly payable in advance.

—SUBSCRIPTIONS to The Charlottetown Guardian may be handed to their Rept. Archie Hume, Phone 47, or left at H. J. Mabon's Drug Store, Montague. L-7

—DR. GREELMAN will hold a Chest Clinic in the office of Dr. McDonald and Ross, Souris, next Thursday morning and afternoon. L-227-9-8-1f.

—TUG-OF-WAR Montague Rink, Thursday, Sept. 13, at 8 P.M. under the auspices of Canadian Legion. Band in attendance and other attractions. Admission free. L-232-9-8-3f

—SUCCESSFUL FAIR—Mr. E. B. McLaren, the Secretary and Manager for the Exhibition reports that the Association is well satisfied with the results of the Fair, held this year. This is in no small part due to the beautiful day and the attendance which they considered good, as well as the interest shown by the public in entering along such a number of excellent exhibits. They are particularly grateful to the Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Geo. DeBols, for not only being present and officially considered the Fair, but also for the way in which his interest expressed itself through his most generous offer. He announced that, during his term of office, he would annually, beginning with next year, donate one hundred dollars as prize money for further advance interest in our County Exhibition.

PERSONALS

—Mrs. Francis O'Keefe of Gowran Brae is in town now taking up winter year work at Prince of Wales.

—Miss Avenetta McInnis of Gowran Brae and Miss Henrietta MacDonald of Souris West left Friday for Boston after spending the summer at their respective homes.

—Miss Winifred McIvor of Souris West was in town Friday.

—Fancy diving is noticed off Souris West Bridge by Wilfred MacNeil of New Jersey who is spending his vacation at his home in Souris West.

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Poultry Husbandry

(Continued)

We may now turn to the question of special equipment for the feeding and watering of poultry. Hoppers and drinking fountains may be purchased from reliable firms. While the purchase of really good drinking fountains is strongly advocated, it is considered that home-made hoppers are as good as bought ones, as well as being far cheaper. Least capacity fountains suitable for 150 birds can be obtained for five or six dollars each, complete with heating device for winter use. Besides a saving of labor, these fountains keep the water pure and free from contamination. An important point to remember with regard to drinking fountains is that metal fountains are not suitable for the feeding of sour milk, as the action set up by the acid in the milk results in the formation of substances which are unhealthy for the birds. Sour milk should be fed in wooden troughs or earthenware. It might be well to recall that more than half the weight of the bird is composed of water, also that more than half the weight of the egg is water. Yet, how often we see birds, which are otherwise well housed and cared for, supplied with scanty water in dirty containers.

At least ten running feet of hopper space should be allowed for each hundred birds. This may be increased to advantage when heavy breeds are considered. As for the mash trough one with a rotating frame over the top is highly recommended, as this prevents the birds from perching above the mash and thus dirtying it with their droppings.

A number of small boxes or hoppers should be kept around the walls of the building and kept constantly filled with oyster shell or crushed limestone. These materials are essential to the bird both for proper mastication of food in the gizzard and for the formation of shell. When such roots as twigs, are used in halves and speared on nails driven into the studding along the front of the house and at a height convenient for the birds. Sprouted oats may be fed either broadcast on the floor or in troughs, while other kinds of green food may be placed in pockets made by nailing wire netting along the edges of two wedge-shaped boards, which are in turn nailed to the studding or wall in any convenient place.

We have now provided our flock with all that they require in the way of raw material. Let the nests be noted that the doors of the house, which will be in the end walls and which should be wide enough to admit a wheel-barrow, should open on the front half of the house. This will leave a wide strip of clean end walls, which should be utilized for tiers of nest boxes. The bottom row of nests should be at least one foot off the floor, and the nests should be large enough and sufficiently deep to give ample room for whatever breed of bird is being housed. At least one nest must be provided for every five birds.

We are now ready for the birds, and therefore should consider how best to move them from range to laying house. Where possible the birds should be moved at night, as this is more convenient for the operator and less trying for the birds. Carts ought to be provided for the transport of the birds. Sacks and other similar containers should never be used. Do not try to save yourself trouble by crowding too many birds into one crate. You may save five minutes at the time of so doing, but you are taking many hours of useful work out of your birds.

The laying house dry mash hoppers and drinking fountains, which have been out on the range for the past three weeks, will accompany the birds to their new quarters, and as previously mentioned, will help to a great degree in getting the birds accustomed to their strange surroundings.

The heavy grain feed which has been in use on the range for the preceding three weeks, will be continued in the laying house until the birds are in good enough condition to justify feeding them laying mash. The hoppers are of course kept filled with No. 2 growing mash as has been in use on the range.

When the pullets are quite at home and are all in really good condition the No. 2 growing mash may be gradually replaced by the laying mash. This laying mash, which is only one of many that may be used with success, is highly recommended:

Bran, 50 lbs.; Cod liver oil, 2 gallons; Corn meal, 200 lbs.; Shorts, 200 lbs.; Ground oats, 50 lbs.; Alfalfa, 100 lbs.; Gluten, 100 lbs.; Charcoal, 25 lbs.; Oatcake meal, 24 lbs.; Fish meal, 24 lbs.; Salt, 5 lbs.; Flowers of sulphur, 4 lbs.; Buttermilk powder, 83 lbs.

With this mash before us, a laying house full of robust young pullets, we will do well to consider briefly just what we are aiming at when we feed this mash.

Feeds, as you know, contain three components in varying percentages, proteins, carbohydrates, and fats. From the poultryman's point of view, fats are the same as carbohydrate, but are of a more concentrated nature. It is from the protein content of the feed that the pullet or hen will draw the material for egg production, and the carbohydrate and fat content will be used to maintain body condition and vigour. If then we make a dry mash which contains an unduly high proportion of protein, the bird's body, and in a short time egg production will fall as a result of reduced vitality. If on the other hand we make a mash which contains too high a percentage of carbohydrates and fat, we will find ourselves the owners of a flock of sleek, fat, beautiful birds, but an empty egg basket. Thus it has been found essential to mix the ingredients of a mash that the total protein content is in correct ratio to total combined carbohydrate and fat content to yield maximum egg production with minimum reduction in flock condition. Such a mash is known as a balanced ration.

In compounding a balanced ration not only must the correct ratio between protein and carbohydrates be maintained, but the non-digestible or fibre content must be kept down to a minimum.

To return to the flock, when the No. 2 mash has been replaced by the laying mash, we may begin to cut down gradually on the grain ration, the effect of this cut being to make the birds eat more mash. The grain should be reduced day by day until it does not exceed ten pounds per hundred birds. This puts the laying machine in full operation, and it now remains for the attendant to watch the flock that the maximum efficiency may be obtained. As already explained, the reduced grain ration will force an increased consumption of mash, and we thus have it in our power to, as it were, open or close the throttle of our laying engine. When the birds reach 50% production, the greatest care must be taken to see that they are not losing weight. Any loss in weight means that the birds are virtually laying themselves out, and this will obviously result in loss of vigour, followed quickly by the whole flock going into a premature, or unnatural, moult, accompanied by a slump in egg production.

Some poultrymen follow the plan of marking say 5% of the flock with some distinctive mark such as a dab of paint on the wing bows, and recording the total weight of these birds every ten days. In this way a close check can be kept on the flock average. Provided any loss in weight is detected in time, that is to say before the moult begins, in which the wet mash and grain feeding may be normally reduced as the birds return to normal, until such time as the mash is discontinued, and the grain is back to ten pounds per hundred.

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