



### HELPFUL MACHINE

Visible proof that the atomic age will make things easier is in this "Slave manipulator" of the AMF Atomic (Canada) plant at Port Hope. The manipulator is used to handle "hot" or radioactive substances, but it can be pressed into service for lighting cigarettes or picking up lost collar buttons. The plant is the first in Canada to produce fuel for atomic furnaces.

## AGRICULTURAL NEWS

P.E.I. Department of Agriculture

**SHUT DOWN**  
All Artificial Breeding Clubs will be shut down from October 16 to 31 inclusive. This is the annual leave for the inseminators. On the first two days the 16th and 17th each inseminator will be going to the Refresher course at the Central Breeding Unit at Fredericton. Service will commence again on November 1. All members of the A.I. clubs are asked to co-operate.

**NATIONAL SECRETARY**  
The National Secretary of Farm Radio Forum, Floyd Greisbach will visit the Province October 21 and 22. Rallies will be held in Heatherdale O'Leary and New Glasgow in that order, to provide an opportunity for as many people as possible to meet the National Secretary and enjoy a good social evening.

These rallies will be the highlight for the opening of Prince Edward Islands Farm Radio Forum Season. The National Broadcasts will commence on November 4 and continue each Monday until March 24. Some of the Topics are National Farm Policy Forum Credit, a New Look in Farm Machinery The Rural Community The Low Income Farmer and many others of interest to Farmers. Plan now to attend one of the rallies to meet our National Farm Radio Forum Secretary Floyd Greisbach.

Egg, meat, and milk produce go down when stock or poultry are infested with lice, ticks, fleas, or mites. Lice are constantly biting and sucking blood on livestock. Much blood is lost and energy wasted by the animals fighting them. Louse population increases during winter. Don't wait until cattle are rubbing hair or hide off in an effort to seek relief from lice. Two treatments two weeks apart are required and may be administered with a high pressure spray or by scrub washing.

**COMING EVENTS**  
Dance Millview Hall every Friday night.  
Show "Terror Street" St. Peter's Holy Name Hall, Friday October 11th. 8 p.m.  
Show "Terror Street" Corran Bann Hall Saturday, October 12th. 8 p.m.  
Barn dance, Thursday night, Raymond Doucette's Oyster Bed Bridge.  
Dance every Thursday night, Cardigan Legion Hall, Webster's Orchestra.  
Horse Races at Hazelbrook Saturday, October 12th if fine, if not, Monday.  
Reserve Wednesday, November 13th, for Tryon United Church Supper.  
Old time fiddling and dancing contest Cardigan Legion Hall, Thursday, October 14th.  
Card party and dance at Levi Young's, Cherry Valley Thursday Oct. 16th. Earscliffe W.I.  
Clearing Baler twine no. 1 Tip Top and International \$7 per bale. Custom \$6.00 per bale. Ellis Bros. Central Royalty.  
Pantry sale at McGuigan and Boyles, Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Sponsored by New Glasgow Women's Institute.  
Regular Dance West Royalty Hall Wednesday night 9.30 to 11.30. Burns Orchestra, Canteen.  
Masquerade dance, Government House School Monday, Oct. 21.  
Pantry Sale, S. A. MacDonnell's, Friday October 11, at 1.30 p.m., Long Creek W.I. in aid of hall.  
Thanksgiving turkey dinner with plum pudding, Cherry Valley Hall Monday, Oct. 14 8 p.m. Sponsored by Ladies Aid.  
Masquerade dance, New Zealand School, Friday night October 18th. Johnny Chaisson's Music.  
Monthly Meeting of Kingston Branch Canadian Legion in Legion Rooms Grafton St Thursday evening 8 p.m. Please attend.

**DO YOU KNOW?** In recent job steers treated for lice gained 50 to 73 pounds more weight in two months than animals left untreated.  
Egg produce increased 20 per cent (from 45 per cent up to 65 per cent) in three weeks after a large laying flock was treated for lice and mites. It costs Canadian livestock and poultry men almost 2 1/2 million dollars a year. Lice build up slowly over a number of months and loss increases steadily during build-up. Examine cattle and hogs carefully at the first of the month. Lice and other pests can be seen easily: look especially around ears, neck, tail, and between legs.  
Milking cows and young calves should be treated with rotenone or methoxychlor. Dry milk cows and beef animals can be treated with the following insecticides mixed in 80 gallons of water: (1) 7 lbs. of 5 per cent derris (2) 8 lbs. of 50 per cent methoxychlor-wettable dust (3) 3/4 lb. of 50 per cent lindane wettable dust (4) 10 lbs. of 40 per cent tozinaphene wettable dust (5) 8 lbs. of 50 per cent D.D.T. wettable dust (6) 4 pints of 40 per cent chlordane emulsifiable concentrate or (7) 2 1/2 pints 50 per cent malathion emulsifiable concentrate. One to two gallons of spray should thoroughly wet all parts of an animal.  
Certain insecticides are stored in milk and body fats. D.D.T. should not be used within 60 days of slaughter or freshening. Lindane, chlordane or tozinaphene within 30 days, and malathion within 2 weeks. Directions and precautions on the label should be followed faithfully.  
Several systems are showing promising results and with their eventual release a great advance in cattle parasite control will have been reached. In the meantime, stockmen must still resort to the known methods of control and do it early because of the curtailing qualities of colder weather.

**THE LAYING FLOCK**  
**HOUSING**  
The laying flock is one of the important factors in egg production, according to E. S. McCougan, Poultry Fieldman, P.E.I. Department of Agriculture. It is impossible to recommend one type of poultry house for the whole of Canada as different localities seem to require a different type of house. Our climate is such that a poultry house should be warm in winter and cool in summer. A proper insulation and manipulation of doors and windows will to a certain extent bring about the desired efficiency.  
The primary essential in housing poultry is comfort. Major factors in providing this condition are dryness, ventilation, freedom from drafts, light and sufficient floor space. Keeping the house and litter dry in winter is one of the biggest problems as a large amount of moisture is present in the poultry house.  
Moisture is brought into the house of necessity in the form of water for the birds to drink. A hundred birds drink at the rate of five to six gallons of water daily depending on the weather and the rate of egg production.

**FAST RELIEF FROM SORE THROAT**  
When you have a Sore Throat due to a cold you want really fast relief from the pain. And here's how to get it! Just gargle three times daily with 3 Aspirin tablets dissolved in one-third of a glass of water. You'll feel better fast!  
Always Ask For **ASPIRIN**  
A PRODUCT OF BAYER

**ROYAL TOURS?**  
Why Do Canadians Criticize  
the interesting stories appear in the **STAR WALK**

**THE HUME**  
Another lovely eating apple at your grocer's.  
ISLAND GROWN  
An apple a day is the doctor's way.

**YOUR CHILD MAY HAVE WORMS**  
1 OUT OF 3 DOES!  
Fidgeting, nose-picking and an itchy anus are often telltale signs of Pin-Worms... ugly parasites that medical experts say infect one out of every three persons examined. Entire families may be victims and not know it.  
To get rid of these ugly pests they must be killed in the intestines where they live and multiply. And that's exactly what Jayne's Vermifuge does... kills Pin-Worms quickly and easily. Then they are expelled from the system in a normal manner and you are free of them.  
For your own sake and the health of your children and loved ones, don't put off treatment. Get started with JAYNE'S at the very first sign of Pin-Worms. For once established these parasites are highly contagious and often spread through entire families.  
So be sure to ask your druggist for Jayne's, famous for worm-removing for over one hundred years.  
FOR PIN WORMS VERMIFUGE

**AGRICULTURAL NEWS**  
About one-third of this moisture returns to the pen as vapor from the breath, two-thirds as water in the droppings. Some water may be spilled around the fountain when the birds are drinking and moisture sometimes enters the house through a badly constructed floor.  
It matters not from what source the moisture comes: if allowed to accumulate in the pen it will gradually lower the vitality of the flock, decreasing production. The moisture problem is much more marked in the fall and winter than during other seasons of the year and is generally due to lack of proper ventilation.  
**LITTER**  
The kind of litter will vary with different localities but as long as the litter is dry it makes very little difference what type is used. Peat moss, shavings and straw seem to be most generally used in Canada. Where ventilation conditions are good and the house is well insulated, the practice of leaving the litter in the house for the entire season has met with considerable success. A very important factor in keeping the litter dry in laying pens throughout this winter is to build up the litter in the fall to a considerable depth. The litter should be increased while the weather is warm and dry until it reaches a depth of about six inches.  
The extra depth of litter insulates the floor and the upper layers of the litter remain fairly warm and, as a result, the condensation of moisture in the litter is not as great. It may be claimed that the filth of the litter may be a disease hazard but experience has shown that there is very little danger in this regard. If the litter should become too dirty, the procedure of adding clean litter and keeping it built up has proven very satisfactory. Any litter around the water fountains that may become damp can be removed but if the water fountains are of the correct type there should be very little difficulty in this regard.  
A good plan is to build a slatted platform around the fountain to prevent the birds from coming into contact with these wet areas. If this system of handling the litter will not work satisfactorily owing to dampness, then the poultrymen should take steps to correct ventilation or insulation in the house. One sure way to keep your flock free from disease is to take the extra precaution and time to keep the litter as dry as possible. A little time spent in this way will be well worth your while where the vitality of the birds and egg production are concerned.  
**LIGHTS**  
The use of lights to increase egg production is very beneficial, but care should be taken not to force the birds too hard by having the artificial day too long. Twelve to fourteen hours day is sufficient. One 40-watt bulb for each 200 sq feet of floor space is sufficient with the bulbs being placed not more than ten feet apart.  
**MINERALS**  
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To produce eggs with good shells, it requires a well balanced ration, properly fortified with Vitamin D, to aid in the assimilation of the minerals required in the formation of the egg shell. Soft or thin shelled eggs may be laid by birds that are too fat, as the muscular movement of the oviduct (through which the egg must pass) is hindered by layers of fat. Instead of being controlled by firm muscles, the egg merely slips quickly through a flabby mass without having sufficient time or opportunity to form a perfect shell.  
Excessive fat weakens the function of the glands secreting the shell material. The condition suggests that a reduction of the scratch grain should be made. At this particular time of the year many flock-owners are not feeding their laying birds a nutritionally balanced ration but are merely feeding some barley and oats in the litter without mash being added to the daily ration. This practice of trying to feed cheaply after birds have commenced to lay is a bad one. Not only because of the above reasons, but because it interferes with the biological functions of the birds to lay eggs and as a result, later on, when the birds are fed properly they will not reach their maximum egg production.  
It is well to keep in mind that laying mash and scratch grain should be fed approximately in the proportion: 60 parts scratch to 40 parts mash. In order to increase egg production to the maximum, the mash should be increased and the scratch grain decreased until 50 parts scratch and 50 parts mash is being fed. If your laying birds are becoming too fat this means that you are feeding too much scratch grain in the litter and not enough of the mash. Some years ago poultrymen used to speak of 25 pounds of feed per day for each 100 birds. Today, because of heavier production, we know that 100 birds will consume 30 pounds or more of feed per day at certain periods. A poultryman's real problem is to have his birds eat sufficient feeds to take care of the body requirements and egg production.  
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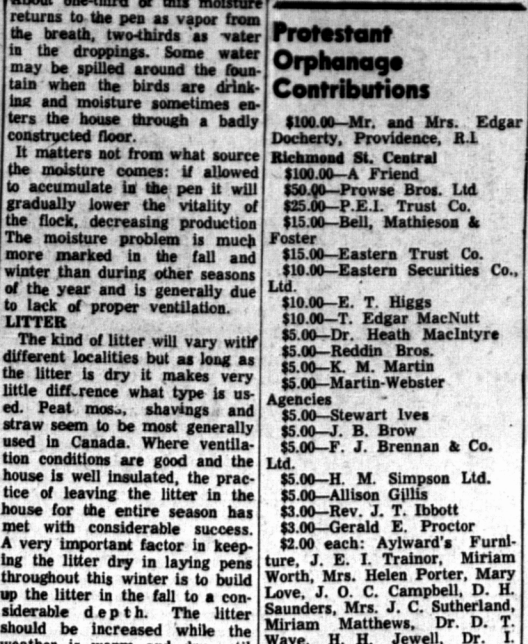
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Grafton St. East  
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\$10.00—Nelson's Service Stn.  
\$10.00—F. M. MacKinnon  
\$5.00—The Acorn Family  
\$2.00 each: Mrs. A. Stewart, Frank Pucher, Adam's Grocery.  
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\$1.00 each: Mrs. M. G. Crockett, Miss Ella Drew, Enterprize Bakery, Mrs. W. J. Drake, R. A. Duncan, Mrs. George Cunningham, Mrs. F. Robertson, Grafton Grocery, Mrs. G. Leitch, Mrs. MacKie, Mrs. Archie MacLeod, Mrs. E. Wotton, A. J. Zakem, Mrs. Jack Cameron, Mrs. Chalmers MacLeod, Miss Mary Irving, A. J. Ghiz, Mrs. D. Huestis, Mrs. B. H. Murray, Campbell & MacCallum Service Station, Central Egg & Poultry Station; Mrs. C. MacLure.  
.50c: J. Kays.

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West Royalty Hall TONIGHT  
Wednesday, Oct. 9  
Burns' Orchestra  
Admission 50c

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It is well to keep in mind that laying mash and scratch grain should be fed approximately in the proportion: 60 parts scratch to 40 parts mash. In order to increase egg production to the maximum, the mash should be increased and the scratch grain decreased until 50 parts scratch and 50 parts mash is being fed. If your laying birds are becoming too fat this means that you are feeding too much scratch grain in the litter and not enough of the mash. Some years ago poultrymen used to speak of 25 pounds of feed per day for each 100 birds. Today, because of heavier production, we know that 100 birds will consume 30 pounds or more of feed per day at certain periods. A poultryman's real problem is to have his birds eat sufficient feeds to take care of the body requirements and egg production.  
Feeders very often ask: "How

**AGRICULTURAL NEWS**  
About one-third of this moisture returns to the pen as vapor from the breath, two-thirds as water in the droppings. Some water may be spilled around the fountain when the birds are drinking and moisture sometimes enters the house through a badly constructed floor.  
It matters not from what source the moisture comes: if allowed to accumulate in the pen it will gradually lower the vitality of the flock, decreasing production. The moisture problem is much more marked in the fall and winter than during other seasons of the year and is generally due to lack of proper ventilation.  
**LITTER**  
The kind of litter will vary with different localities but as long as the litter is dry it makes very little difference what type is used. Peat moss, shavings and straw seem to be most generally used in Canada. Where ventilation conditions are good and the house is well insulated, the practice of leaving the litter in the house for the entire season has met with considerable success. A very important factor in keeping the litter dry in laying pens throughout this winter is to build up the litter in the fall to a considerable depth. The litter should be increased while the weather is warm and dry until it reaches a depth of about six inches.  
The extra depth of litter insulates the floor and the upper layers of the litter remain fairly warm and, as a result, the condensation of moisture in the litter is not as great. It may be claimed that the filth of the litter may be a disease hazard but experience has shown that there is very little danger in this regard. If the litter should become too dirty, the procedure of adding clean litter and keeping it built up has proven very satisfactory. Any litter around the water fountains that may become damp can be removed but if the water fountains are of the correct type there should be very little difficulty in this regard.  
A good plan is to build a slatted platform around the fountain to prevent the birds from coming into contact with these wet areas. If this system of handling the litter will not work satisfactorily owing to dampness, then the poultrymen should take steps to correct ventilation or insulation in the house. One sure way to keep your flock free from disease is to take the extra precaution and time to keep the litter as dry as possible. A little time spent in this way will be well worth your while where the vitality of the birds and egg production are concerned.  
**LIGHTS**  
The use of lights to increase egg production is very beneficial, but care should be taken not to force the birds too hard by having the artificial day too long. Twelve to fourteen hours day is sufficient. One 40-watt bulb for each 200 sq feet of floor space is sufficient with the bulbs being placed not more than ten feet apart.  
**MINERALS**  
Owing to the fact that some hens lay more eggs than others, it is impossible to place in a ration the correct percentage of bone meal. Good quality feeding bone meal should be placed in a separate hopper along with the grit and oyster shell, allowing the bird to choose this mineral as she wishes.  
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