

Overnight Emergency Drive Saves Life Of Young Airman

MARIA, Que. (CP) — Hospital officials here said Sunday night an overnight 400-mile emergency drive by the Red Cross blood transfusion service in Saint John, N.B., and RCAF personnel, probably saved the life of a 19-year-old airman stationed at the Chatham, N.B. air force base.

Reported in good condition Sunday night was LAC Dennis Francoeur of Nouvelle, Que. He received transfusions from the 20 bottles of life-giving plasma sent from the Red Cross transfusion centre in Saint John Saturday night.

Three others were injured in a two-car collision at Gaspe town of Carleton on the west coast across the Bay of Chaleur from Dalhousie, N.B.

LIST NAMES

They are LAC Joseph Thebeau, 27, of Acadieville, N.B., also stationed at Chatham; Andre Gauthier, 18, Nouvelle, Que., believed to be on his way to join the air force at Chatham and

Gerda and Calsey, 69, St. Omer, Que., sole occupant of the second car.

All were brought here and are reported in good condition. Francoeur, most seriously injured, was hurled through the windshield of the car and received severe cuts to his throat and face.

Dr. Arnold Branch of the Red Cross blood transfusion service in Saint John received the call for blood from Maria Saturday night. Mrs. Lena Pond, senior Red Cross transfusion officer here, drove it to Sussex, N.B., in a blinding midnight rain storm.

The blood was picked up at Sussex by Moncton Red Cross officials and taken to RCAF officials in Moncton who drove it to the Chatham air force station. RCAF personnel drove it from Chatham to Maria to complete the relay.

All air transport had been grounded because of poor weather.

bred bull out of a cow of mixed ancestry and a pure bred sire (whether it be Hereford, Angus, Shorthorn, Charolais, Galloway or any other breed) is not going to express the hybrid vigor in his calves that he shows himself. Furthermore, the uniformity of size and conformation evident in the first cross is going to break down, giving a variation in size, conformation and color that is not desirable.

It is urged that a second look be taken at the possible results before proceeding to use such cross bred bulls. In the past it has been the surest and quickest way to mongrelize a herd. Indiscriminate selection and use of herd sires can have nothing but a detrimental effect on past accomplishments in beef cattle production.

DRYING OFF COWS

Recent tests have shown that to dry off cows, the best method is to stop milking them abruptly. An Ohio State dairy specialist says this is better than drying them off gradually by milking once a day for a week or two. Pressure in the udder stops milk secretion and cows will dry off without danger of damaging the udder. It is quicker and gives cows more chance to build up body reserves for the next lactation.

Tests have further shown that cows having a six-to-eight-week dry period produced an average of 700 pounds more milk than cows that did not have the rest period. In these tests, these cows ate 440 pounds of grain and gained 112 pounds.

If the udder pressure of a cow producing more than 20 pounds of milk becomes too great, the amount of feed being fed should be reduced. It is sometimes recommended to reduce the water for cows that are especially difficult to dry off.

WORTH MONEY

It is just as foolish to waste the fertility in manure as it would be to bury a sack of fertilizer. Careless handling of manure can cost you hundreds of dollars each year.

One ton of manure from an average dairy herd contains about 500 pounds of organic matter, 10 pounds of nitrogen, 2 pounds of phosphorus, and 8 pounds of potassium. These amounts will naturally vary from farm to farm with the kind of bedding used, feed fed, and care given to the manure.

An average dairy cow produces 12½ to 15 tons of manure a year. The nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium in that much manure are worth about \$30. Most costly errors in handling manure are leaving it out in loose piles where air can circulate through it and letting the liquid manure go to waste.

Liquid manure contains about half of the total plant food in the manure, including about half of the nitrogen and about two-thirds of the phosphorus. Unless stall have drains leading to underground storage tanks, or unless enough bedding is used to absorb the liquid, much of the value in manure is lost.

When manure is left out in exposed piles rain seeping through it carries away phosphorus and potassium. Much of the nitrogen and organic matter is also lost. Store manure in a water-tight pit if it is not possible to haul it to the field each day from a stanchion barn. Losses are usually small where it is well packed by the cattle.

LICE CONTROL

Lice on cattle can multiply rapidly under close housing in winter. For this reason the Department of Agriculture recommends that cattle receive two treatments for lice, two weeks apart, about the time cattle are housed in the fall. Treatments are applied preferably with a high pressure spray, but a scrub brush will do as long as the animal is covered completely.

On beef cattle, half-a-pound of 50 percent wettable lindane powder, or 8 pounds of 50 per cent wettable DDT in 80 gallons of water can be used. For dairy cattle or beef to be slaughtered within thirty days, where there is danger of DDT residues appearing in the milk or meat, use 3 pounds of 50 per cent wettable methoxychlor in 80 gallons of water. Rotenone and Pyrethrum sprays are also effective.

Where cold weather conditions make general applications of spraying or washes dangerous, insecticidal dusts may be used to treat individual animals during the winter. Several applications may be necessary to keep lice infestations in check. However, they often fail to reduce heavy infestations to satisfactory levels.

Animals that show little or no reduction in lice after two or three treatments should be thoroughly treated with a wash in a warm shelter. Use dusts as a temporary expedient and only when weather conditions and lack of shelter prevent the use of washes and sprays. Use one of the following dust formulations: (1) 5 per cent DDT; (2) 0.5 per cent lindane; (3) 1 per cent rotenone; (4) 10 per cent methoxychlor.

OLD FURS NEW FASHION

Fur from an old coat or cupboard or trunk can bring new fashion to a dress or hat, says Mrs. Joan Vanterpool, Clothing Specialist, Extension Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

To make a collar, select a regular tissue paper pattern. Trim the seam allowance. Then lay

pattern on the skin side of the fur. Be sure all hairs go in one direction. This may involve cutting several pieces for a pattern section. Mark the cutting line with tailor's chalk or soft pencil. Cut carefully with a razor blade through the felt only. Don't cut the hair of the fur. Sew the sections together with tiny whipping stitches. Use strong waxed thread, a sharp needle, and a thimble. Try not to catch the hairs in the seam, just sew the felt. If hairs should get caught, turn the fur to the right side and work hairs out with needle point. To flatten the seam, nail or pin the collar to a board with the fur down. Then moisten the leather side. Do not remove until dry.

To tape the edges and to back fur hold felt-side up and toward you. Whip tape along the outer edge. Then turn the tape over to the inside, catch-stitching it to a piece of felt or other padding. To attach a fur collar, slip-stitch the taped edge to the garment section and add a line of running stitches on the roll edge of the undercollar to hold it in place. Line a detachable fur collar by turning under seam allowance on lining and slip-stitching it to tape.

Be sure water pipes leading to

your hen house are protected from freezing. Hens can't eat ice. Be sure to turn off the power before adjusting or unclogging machinery.

When you replace a V-belt on power tools or equipment, save the cardboard listing the number and tack it on a nearby wall. It saves measuring pulleys or trying to read numbers on worn-out belts when they need replacing again.

Keep grounding devices away

from electric fences. And for the sake of your livestock, keep pumps, pipelines, and tanks a good distance from electric fences.

When you find ice on your milk-house or barn floor, sprinkle a little calcium chloride on the ice to thaw it and prevent slipping.

If you insist on using a blow torch on a frozen pipe line, start from an open end, or a trapped steam exploding can cause injury as well as ruining the pipe. But hot water on the cloth-wrapped pipe is still the safest method even if it is slower.

Individual stalls for young dairy calves help prevent the

spread of disease in a calf-raising enterprise.

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AGRICULTURAL NEWS

P.E.I. Department of Agriculture

The annual 4-H Club Leaders Banquet will be held on Tuesday, December 8, 7:00 p.m. at the Charlottetown Hotel.

This banquet is being sponsored by the P.E.I. Department of Agriculture in recognition of the contribution 4-H Club leaders are making in the development of girls and boys through 4-H Clubs.

The highlight of the banquet will be the presentation of leadership certificates from the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs to those club leaders and assistants who have been active for five or more years—and to the present have not received their award.

in the development of club work. Club Leaders have received information regarding this banquet and have been requested to return the forms before November 25th, so that final arrangements can be made.

CROSSBREEDING CATTLE

During the past few years there has been a trend toward more size in beef cattle. Accompanying this has been more widespread use of crossbreeding in commercial cattle production. There is no objection to crossbreeding cattle and, well applied, it can produce feeder cattle with good growth for age and with ability to put on good gain.

There is some concern that commercial cattlemen are beginning to neglect the fact that best results from crossbreeding are obtained where a pure bred sire of one breed and a good quality is mated to females of reasonably pure lineage of another breed. In crossbreeding, as in any other mating, the result is only as good as the male and female involved.

The intention has been expressed to us recently of using crossbred bull calves as sires. A cross

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