

# EFFICIENT FARMING

**Feathers and Manure.**  
The by-products of poultry may be narrowed down to feathers and manure. Outside of that there is nothing left save the blood and offal which may be put to some account.

The French people, however, are more economical than we are. They not only take care of the feathers, but they boil the intestines, skin off the fat, then mince the intestines and feed them to the poultry. The combs and kidneys are sold to pastry cooks—the former for decorating purposes and the latter for pie. The head, neck and feet go to the hotels and restaurants for flavoring sauces or are boiled down to make chicken jelly. In the markets of France any part of a fowl can be purchased—legs, wings, heart, liver, etc.

The blood of fowls is well worth saving when killing poultry for market. Being rich in nitrogen, the blood is valuable in a mash of ground grains. If not utilized in this way it can be used for fertilizer. Together with the offal, it may be mixed with dry soil and used in the garden.

The heads and shanks, chopped fine and cooked, may be fed to fowls, like-wise empty egg shells should be dried, crushed and fed.

It is claimed that the weekly droppings of twenty-five hens, as scraped from the roosting platform, are sufficient to compost with eight pounds of kainite or acid phosphate and a half-pint of sawdust. Estimates compiled by various experiment stations give to fifty-five hens credit for producing, during six months of winter weather, 375 pounds of manure, gathered from roosting platforms alone. On this basis of comparison, 100 fowls on an acre range, in six months of summer weather, would add to the fertility of that acre the equivalent of at least 250 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, 100 pounds of high-grade acid phosphate and sixty pounds kainite.

Poultry manure contains all the fertilizing materials in a condensed form; that is why it is worth more money than any other kind of manure. Fresh droppings contain fifty-seven per cent. water, 1.15 per cent. nitrogen, .96 per cent. phosphoric acid, and .39 per cent. potash.

A strong odor of ammonia is noticeable in poultry manure allowed to accumulate under the roosts and when droppings are left in barrels. This is due to the gaseous ammonia escaping into the air. In order to prevent this loss, chemicals which have more or less fertilizing value in themselves can be added to the droppings from time to time with good effect, both in checking the waste and in purifying the atmosphere of the hen house.

The best materials for this purpose are gypsum, or land plaster, acid phosphate, and kainite, which is a cheap potash salt. Each of these chemicals has the power of forming new compounds with the ammonia as fast as it is set free from the original combination. Wood ashes and slaked lime should never be used because they cannot combine with ammonia, while they do force it out of its compounds and take its place. Plaster is likely to produce a dry, lumpy mixture when used in large quantities to arrest the ammonia, while kainite and acid phosphate produce a moist, sticky mass.

Manufacturers of fine leather will buy poultry and pigeon manures that have been kept dry, if they are free from sand, grit, feathers and litter. Gardeners, too, are heavy purchasers. For their trade it is well to mix the manure with chemicals to prevent the loss of ammonia.

There is a market for nearly all kinds of feathers that come from dry-picked fowls. They can generally be sold to upholsterers in almost any city. Usually the postmaster is able to furnish addresses of such parties. Dry chicken feathers are largely used by cushion manufacturers. Bedding manufacturers in large cities use a

considerable amount of feathers in their business.

White chicken feathers command a better price than do mixed lots. They are used in the manufacture of feather boas. The feathers are curled with hot irons. The wing and tail feathers of white chickens, and also many white turkey feathers, are purchased by milliners. These they curl or leave straight and dye them different colors.

Commission merchants as a rule are glad to take feathers on consignment. Dry-picked feathers sell better than scabbed ones.

Feathers shipped to market must be clean and free from blood. The various kinds must be kept separate; stiff quills must not be mixed with soft, fluffy feathers. Stiff feathers should be shipped in boxes; soft ones may be sent in clean cotton or burlap bags, and should be packed as tightly as possible.

Mixed lots bring the average price of the lowest grade in the mixture. Chicken, duck and turkey feathers when mixed will not bring more than the lowest price paid for chicken and turkey feathers; if properly graded the market quotations of each of the several grades can be realized. It requires the feathers of five ordinary fowls to weigh a pound.

Chicken feathers being highly nitrogenous may be added to the manure heap, or mixed with the droppings.

Duck feathers should be spread out to dry on a floor in the second story or loft of a building. The feathers from white ducks are often mixed in with those of geese, although the market price for duck feathers is only about half that paid for geese feathers. It requires the feathers from ten ducks to weigh a pound. The feathers from four geese will weigh about a pound.

Large goose quills, as well as the quills of turkeys, are sold for feather-beds. The market for turkey feathers is best in late fall, during winter and in early spring. Feather dusters are made from the second and third joints of the wing.

The best way to ship to market is in crates or light boxes. They should be sorted—tail, wing and pointers. Pointers are used in the manufacture of corsets. Lay feathers straight and pack tightly.

**THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON**  
OCTOBER 24TH  
What the King Requires, St. Matthew 5. Golden Text, St. Matt. 5: 48.

4. They That Mourn. Luke has "ye that weep." Peter, in his first Epistle (1: 6), speaks of those who "have been put to grief in manifold temptations," in which their faith is tried and proved. Their mourning is the natural grief and sorrow of those who suffer loss or pain or affliction because of their adherence to the right, and, especially, in the service of Christ. For them there shall be comfort. There is no doubt, too, that the Lord would extend this comfort to all who mourn the loss of loved ones or share in loving sympathy the grief and pain of others. A prophet of the earlier age pronounces a "well deserved doom upon those who are not grieved for the affliction" of their nation (Amos 8: 6; compare Ezek. 9: 4-6). And an apostle enjoins the Christian folk who would follow Christ's example to "weep with them that weep" (Rom. 12: 15).

5. The Meek. The meek are those who do not seek their own good by trampling on others, who are careful of the rights and interests of others. Their spirit is just the opposite of the tyrannical, the self-assertive, and the aggressive. The meek man will do much and will yield much, in things that are not essential, for the sake of peace, although in matters of principle he can be strong as adamant. It will be remembered that Moses has been called "meekest of men." Jesus recalls an ancient promise that "the meek shall inherit the land" (Psalm 37: 11), a promise which assures us that the best of material blessings are not altogether for the selfish and the self-seeking.

6. They That Hunger and Thirst. This is a blessing for those who do not think themselves to be good, but who long for goodness with all the hunger of their souls. And they desire with the same longing that righteousness and justice may be established in the world, and are willing to give themselves in whole-hearted endeavor for such an end. The heart of the heavenly Father goes out to His hungry and thirsty children. They shall be filled.

7-9. The Merciful are the kind-hearted, the patient, the forgiving. To the pure in heart is promised the vision of God, and to the peacemakers, that they shall be called sons of God. Florence Nightingale, whose heroic pioneer work in nursing sick and wounded soldiers in time of war has made her name forever memorable, wrote the following words: "Blessed are the pure in heart; for they shall see God—in all temptations, trials, and aridities, in the agony and bloody sweat, in the cross and passion; this is not the prerogative of the future life, but of the present." So Ruskin

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## Are You a Good Economist?

The average farmer is a poor economist in many ways. Too many times he tries to force the market price for the products that he sells to a higher level, when he is already getting a good market price for his products. Each farmer wants the market price of farm produce to correspond to his particular cost of production, never stopping to ask himself the question, "Am I producing these articles as cheaply as is possible?" The farmer should aim in every instance to improve the quality of his product and lower the cost of production in every way. If your neighbor can raise one hundred bushels per acre on the same kind of soil which you farm, and you are able to raise but fifty bushels per acre, it is not reasonable for you to ask twice as much per bushel as your neighbor in an effort to get the same income from the land.

The thing to do is to find some way of raising one hundred bushels per acre instead of fifty bushels. It is impractical to think of regulating it from either end of the extremes as there is too wide a variation. The average farmer does not keep any accounts of his farming and for this reason he does not know just what his production is costing him. Some farmers say that they have tried keeping accounts but became discouraged at the showing they were making and quit it. It seems to me that the farmer who records after he has learned this much, as this is the only method by which he can find out just where the leakage is taking place. If you had a barrel filled with some liquid and you determined by measuring that it was slowly leaking, you wouldn't say, "Well, I would not look for the leak, because I do not want to find it." No, you would immediately look for the leak and find some way to stop it. Why not do the same thing with your farming if it is not paying as much as it should?

**Modern Conveniences Pay.**  
Have things convenient for the women folks. Have water in the house and a gasoline engine for washing and churning and running the separator. Have things handy around the barn, good harness, good horses, good farming implements, good fences. Furnish the boy with a good horse and buggy, and with work within reason. Do not expect too much of your boys, but trust them and make them partners of yours by taking them into your confidence and allowing them to have some things for their own. If you have things about the home and farm that are convenient and handy, and have pleasant and friendly relations existing among the members of the family, the young people will take an added interest in the farm.

One of the most disastrous things with which the farmer has to contend is the prevention of the loss of his animals from the various animal plagues, such as hog cholera, swine plague, tuberculosis, contagious abortion, etc. He reads of sanitation and hygiene in all the farmer's papers and is acquainted with all of these procedures, yet he fails to use the ordinary preventive measures with which he is acquainted. He does not clean up his premises and keep them clean. A few farmers employ professional help in the prevention of these conditions, but more of them do not.

**Farm on Business Basis.**  
There are too many farmers that do not combine business ability with farming. They depend too much on simply selling their labor after it has been converted into crops. The most progressive farmers that we have are good business men and financiers. See into the future and are able to meet the conditions when they arise. They are not easily influenced by temporary depressions in market conditions, as they are usually shrewd enough to sit tight and wait for the positive reaction that usually follows.

**Poultry**  
Every few weeks one of our hens gets droopy, then so weak it cannot walk, and would finally waste away and die, if we did not kill it previously.

The symptoms described indicate that the hens may have tuberculosis. Perform a post mortem on one of the hens and see if the liver is covered with greyish-white nodules which indicate tuberculosis. If this is the case it will pay to kill off the flock and start again with healthy birds after the house and yards have been thoroughly cleaned and given a chance to rest. From the brief description we cannot tell much about the conditions and if you have a large and valuable flock of poultry it will certainly pay to have a veterinarian inspect the flock and give what information he can concerning the trouble. He can also pass on the food value of any birds that have to be killed to prevent them from coming down with the disease.

Tuberculosis is a very dangerous disease to poultry because there is no cure and it spreads rapidly.

**The Magic Roof.**  
For an old-fashioned toy that delights children, provide tissue paper, a pane of glass and a piece of silk. From the tissue paper cut tiny dolls or animals or whatever the children wish. If you cut out dolls, you can play that they are kindergarten children and seat them in a circle, or you can play that they are fine ladies surrounding a queen. Having arranged the dolls, place the pane of glass above them for a roof, supported by two piles of books; then rub the upper side of the glass with a piece of silk. That will cause the bits of tissue to bob up, to the great surprise and delight of the children.

The world does not dictate what you shall do; but it does demand that you do something and that you be king in your line.

Don't spoil your boy. Don't make him a mollycoddle, a backbonesless, jellyfish sort of a man. If you want him to be manly, strong, and vigorous, a robust character, you must put him through the training which alone can produce such a product.

## YOUR BABY

### FOURTEENTH ARTICLE.

**First Aid; Home Remedies.—Cont'd.**  
Whenever baby is ill, be sure to call promptly on the doctor for advice. Neglect and proper medical care is dangerous and is responsible for the death of many babies.

**Earache—Symptoms of earache in infants:** Crying, turning the head from side to side, trying to put the hand on aching side. Earaches very frequently accompanied or follows a severe cold or an attack of tonsillitis, and then is caused by an extension of the inflammation to the middle ear. This may result in deafness or mastoid abscess. Apply dry heat, hot water bottle, or dry salt heated and placed in a sack or old sock. "Drop into the ear a few drops of 5 per cent. phenol in glycerine. Never neglect by a doctor, and if necessary by an oculist.

**Eyes (sore or inflamed)—Call your doctor.** While waiting for him to come bathe the eyes hourly with a saturated solution of boric acid.

**Eczema—Cleanse affected parts with olive oil, avoiding water, soap or other irritating substance.** In eczema, the diet is usually at fault. Keep the bowels open freely. Apply remedies and change the diet according to physician's directions.

**Fainting—Place child with head lower than the rest of the body.** Get fresh air. Dash cold water on face. Rub extremities toward heart. If fainting is frequent, consult a physician.

**Fever—Fever is not a disease but a symptom.** Undress and put the child to bed. Reduce diet and give plenty of drinking water. Open the bowels. Apply cool cloths to head and neck, or give cool or tepid sponge baths. In high temperature, 103 degrees or over, or continued or frequent temperature, send for the doctor.

**Foreign Body in Ear—Do not attempt to remove by poking.** Lay the head with the affected ear down and wait for the doctor. If a live insect has crawled into the ear put in a few drops of sweet oil or mineral oil in the ear.

**Foreign Body in the Eye—Tears may wash it out.** Do not rub the eye. If visible, remove with corner of clean handkerchief. Wash eye with boric acid solution and consult physician or eye specialist.

**Foreign Body in Nose—Do not attempt to remove by poking.** Lay the child with the nose while holding the opposite nostril shut. If this fails call the doctor.

**Foreign Body in Throat—Do not get excited.** Put your fingers in throat and remove the article. If you cannot reach it hold child up by the ankles, head downward, and slap on the back. Then try reaching the obstruction again, if necessary. If the article has been swallowed, give the child a quantity of soft bread. Do not give laxative. Watch the stools for a few days. In most cases a foreign body will be passed without trouble.

**Frostbite—Apply snow or ice to frostbitten parts.** Keep child away from heat. Removal to warm room should be made with great care. For severe frostbite or freezing call a physician.

**Headache—Find out and treat the cause.** Headache may be due to constipation, indigestion, eye strain, excitement, fatigue or overeating. Apply cold cloths to forehead and back of neck. Inhale camphor, menthol, ammonia or smelling salts. Avoid headache remedies. They are exceedingly dangerous for children.

**Holding the Breath—Occurs after great excitement, crying or exposure to cold air.** Dash cold water in face. If frequent, consult physician.

**Night Terrors—Probably caused by indigestion and constipation.** Give the child a careful diet, light evening meal, healthy outdoor life, avoiding excitement. If continued or frequent, consult physician. Examine for enlarged tonsils, adenoids, decayed teeth, genital adhesions or tuberculosis.

**Poisons: Swallowed—Better prevented than cured.** Never put anything into a child's mouth unless you are sure of the antidote for the commoner forms of poisoning or keep a table of poisons and remedies. Always send for a doctor promptly, advising him the poison taken so he may come prepared.

**Insect Stings—Remove the sting and apply spirits of camphor, ammonia or wet baking soda.**

**Snake Bites—The wound must be made to bleed freely and poison sucked out.** If a poisonous snake, tie a cord about wound to stop progress of the blood and keep poison out of general circulation. Send for a doctor.

**Sunburn—Prevent as much as possible by shade and by protecting the skin with cold cream before taking the child into the sun or wind.** Avoid use of water on a sunburn. Apply sweet cream, almond lotion or cold cream.

**Sore Throat—Indicted in an infant by difficulty and pain on swallowing.** Safest to call a physician. An older child may gargle the throat or have it sprayed with a mild antiseptic solution such as one-fourth teaspoonful of baking soda and table salt to one cup of warm water. Sterilize drinking cup and tableware used by child with sore throat to prevent spreading of infection.

**Sun Prostration—Characterized by prostration, flushed face (sometimes pale and clammy) and vomiting.** Requires only rest in cool room and tepid sponging.

**Toothache—Pack decayed tooth with a bit of absorbent cotton with oil of cloves or 5 per cent. phenol in glycerine.** Consult dentist always.

**Vomiting: Active—May be due to acute indigestion, infectious diarrhoeal disease or general infectious disease, scarlet fever or other acute eruptive disease.** Stop giving food and water.

**Habitual Vomiting—Habitual vomiting may be caused by too rapid feeding, feeding in a reclining position or not holding the baby and bottle properly; laying the baby down too soon after feeding; wrong kind of food, particularly too much fat, sugar or curd in raw milk; too large a total quantity at a feeding; too short intervals between feedings. Regulate faults of feeding. If vomiting is persisted, consult a physician.**

**Use for Dead Leaves.**  
Leaves which fall from trees are beneficial to garden soils. They should be scattered over the ground from four to six inches deep and spaded or plowed under. The soil should not be harrowed or raked, but should be left in a rough state during the winter. Not only will the leaves provide some fertility by rotting during the winter months, but they are even more valued for the effect they have upon the texture of the soil; the organic matter they furnish helps to lighten heavy soils and gives all soils a greater power quickly to absorb and hold moisture. Leaves are especially valuable when barnyard manure is scarce and hard to obtain. A top-dressing of lime at the rate of a pound to every ten square feet will prove beneficial.

**BEING THANKFUL**  
"Did you have a nice Thanksgiving?" asked the new neighbor shyly of Mrs. Tootle.  
"Oh, we had a gorgeous time!" sighed Mrs. Tootle. "My family is getting so large lately that it was quite a party."  
"I've noticed—that is, so many people seem to live with you," said the new neighbor diffidently. "Surely those great men aren't your sons?"  
"Oh, those are my two brothers," explained Mrs. Tootle with pleased alacrity. "They're bachelors, you know, and boarding is so high and the food so bad, and I felt that they were so lonely, that I've had them to live with me for several years. They aren't much trouble, really. Of course Charles always has to have steak for dinner; but I never grudge the extra. They do eat an awful lot, and butter and eggs are so high; but then, they're my own brothers, so what's the difference?"  
"Don't you charge them board?" inquired the neighbor aghast.  
"Yes," said Mrs. Tootle reluctantly. "They said they wouldn't stay if I didn't. I charge them five dollars a week," she went on apologetically, "but that includes their washing and mending or I wouldn't take so much."  
"My goodness!" breathed the new neighbor. "And you have two daughters?"  
"The shortest one is my daughter Amy," explained Mrs. Tootle. "The tall one is a friend of hers at art school who is here for two years to study. I thought of the temptation to a young girl alone in a boarding house and I just told Amy to bring her along until she got through with her school work."  
"And don't you charge her board?"  
"Well, I didn't expect to, but she insisted on it, so I told her three dollars a week would cover it. You know how a young girl always has plenty of places to put any extra money. I bought a velvet dress for Amy last week, and I thought Laura might lighted without one, so I got her one, too. She was so pleased!"  
"I should think she might be!" cried the new neighbor. "You had how many for Thanksgiving?"  
"Well, there was Mr. Tootle and I, and the girls, and a couple of young men for them; and my brothers—they each invited another man. We had ten. It was real funny. My sister invited me over to her house for dinner, but of course I didn't go."  
"Why not, for pity's sake?"  
"Well, I couldn't very well bring all the crowd over. She did tell me to bring Mr. Tootle and Amy, but I wasn't going to leave those brothers of mine and that girl to shift for themselves. I'd have loved to go, for I haven't eaten a dinner I didn't cook myself for ten years."  
"Why, you poor thing!" cried the new neighbor indignantly. "You bring Mr. Tootle and Amy over for dinner to-morrow, and let those brothers of yours eat out somewhere. Bring Laura, too, if you don't want to turn her loose!"  
"I'd love to come for dinner; indeed I would," said Mrs. Tootle, "but I guess I can't to-morrow. Laura is bringing home a friend—I like her to feel the can—and I promised her I'd make mince pie. Of course, when she goes, and if my brothers get married, I'll have it real easy; but I guess I won't enjoy it anyhow; I'm too used to a crowd."  
"Your brothers won't get married," said the neighbor, bitterly. "They have it too easy—and cheap—with you."  
"Oh, I'm glad to hear you say so!" cried Mrs. Tootle. "I'm only too thankful I can make their lives a little happier. I've always been afraid they'd marry some designing woman for their own unhappiness. Do you really think they won't?"  
"I'm sure of it," said the new neighbor, firmly. "Don't you worry, Mrs. Tootle! You can go on being thankful for your brothers for years and years yet."

**One That Will Last.**  
A farmer was the father of twelve children, all of whom had been reared in the same cradle by the same great toe. He was rocking the newest arrival one night when his wife remarked: "John, that cradle is nearly worn out; it's so rickety that I'm afraid it will fall to pieces." "It's about used up," replied her husband. Then, handing her \$10, he added: "The next time you go to town get a new one, a good one, one that will last."

**The Man Who Can "Go It Alone."**  
The man who can grit his teeth and "go it alone" whether others cheer or jeer, and who, whether others approve or disapprove, can push ahead or turn back, is the man the world is after. It is the man with courage and determination who wins the world's prizes.

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## Canada

Vancouver, B.C.—River menaces to be the fishermen this year. Already nine there have packed more the cases of sockeyes. At the price this represents \$2,000.

In British Columbia there are 2,149 separate district cities, villages and settlements, out of 107 over last year. The post offices and 100 banks.

Calgary, Alta.—Federal Canadian Teachers' Alliance lectured here including the eastern provinces and Ontario, seating 14,000 organized teachers. Regina, Sask.—Changes in educational certificates in Great Britain have been the Department of Education expected result that more than the old curricula will be a Saskatchewan. Under the amendment teachers who have gone two years training at college are granted a secondary certificate and granted first position as an inspector's report.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Government program for highway construction, a gravel Lake Winnipeg, 45 miles been commenced. It is 5 miles will be completed this highway approved are a peg to Lake Winnipeg, at Rainy River, Winnipeg, at Winnipeg south yesterday, connecting with the St. Lawrence there, Winnipeg Portage la Prairie and Elk Horn, and Portage through Gladstone and connect with the Saskatchewan at Russell.

J. G. Cowper, Secretary, Fish Dominion Inspector.

## FOILED ATTEMPT TO ROB MAIL

**Irish Railway Traffic Tendent Scares Off and Arrests Of**  
A despatch from Belfast says—Henry Forbes, a 47-year-old superintendent, recently attempted to rob a mail train, a lonely halt on the Ballyshannon section of the armed men sprang from the train and held up the train crew. They proceeded to ransack the train but Forbes fled his camp along the footboard, revealing the men who were up the driver and fireman. Forbes opened fire, but he was shot from the station where he returned. The other raiders made of cornfields followed by Forbes one man and eventually over to the police.

## Peary's Flag Found

A despatch from Cape says—The United States Commodore Peary plan North Pole has been found away from its original point. After an expedition months in the Arctic region and hardship, Ford Hanson, leader of the auxiliary, has returned to the Amundsen trail the miles from the North Pole flag intact in the ice.

## Sensational Turn in D

A despatch from London says—The Lord upon the striking work for the sake of the He made to reference in dispute. Scamen had been on strike for some time early in October, of thousands of dock workers which time they almost completely closed.

The men immediately for the sake of patriotism resume work within an hour.