# N-TO RENEW

ier Makes An nnouncement

ARINA TO ACT

Hafid to See to Crush. ing of Rebel-

D. Sept. 21-In an interview eville newspaper representa-Canalejas, once a minister nsiders the reported raove-Sultan of Morocco's army ortant event. The Moorish due to arrive at their desthe same time as General roops will reach that Loint. nalejas believes that Muley General Marina will cor fer tter and that the Sultan will uell the rebellion himself. the latter statement is a execution of El Roghi has commented on and he is rded with suspicion by the

fresh events in Morocco. ved that an important move al Marina is imminent. On e palace after a two hours' with King Alfonso Senor Premier, told the newspahat active operations around be renewed shortly. Senor

### Recipe Cures

### ame and Address Today n Have it Free and be rong and Vigorous

n my possession, a prescripervous debility, lack of vigor, manhood, failing memory back, brought on by exnatural drains, or the follies that has cured so any worn ous men right in their own hout any additional help or that I think every man who regain his manly power and quickly and quietly, should opy. So I have determined copy of the prescription free in a plain, ordinary sealed o any man who will write

scription comes from a phyho has made a special study nd I am convinced it is the ing combination for the cure ent manhood and vigor failput together.

I owe it to my fellow man em a copy in confidence so man anywhere who is weak uraged with repeated failures drugging himself with harmmedicines, secure what I the quickest-acting restorauilding. SPOT-TOUCHING ver devised, and so cure himome quickly and quietly. me a line like this: Dr. A. son, 3922 Luck Building, Dech., and I will send you a nis splendid recipe in a plain envelope free of charge. A y doctors would charge \$3.00 merely writing out a prelike this-and I send it en-

AX, N. S., Sept. 22 - Edward coprietor of the American antsport, was drowned yes ternoon by falling off the He was eighty years of age erdict of the coroner's jury leath was accidental. Dalton of the best known ship con-

### ohn Hotel for Sale

to the death of Mr. Louis his well-known and well-pat-Hotel is offered for sale. Is located at Cor. Prince Wil-St. James sts., and directly vharves used by Boston and ts. Street Cars pass the door. of a fine three-story Brick sed on street level as shops office, balance exclusively purposes. From time of or twenty-eight years was by late Jas. A. Burns and for the last three years by n. Property is freehold, is shed, and enjoys a good pa oth transient and permanent takes charge. The splendid maintained by this st thirty-one years is suffiantee of the business to be eral terms to the right perly to MISS MARY L. NEL

### CANADA'S BEST AGRICULTURAL PAGE

## HOME COMFORT IS VITAL

(BY JOHN J. TAILLON.)

"All the comforts of home." This phrase is more far-reaching than at first appears. It means the right spirit within the home—good ration, good health, happiness, love, service. The house and its furnishings do not constitute home. Many a millionaire's palatial establishment, equipped with every possible convenience, may not be as homelike as the homestead of even the poorest farmer, whose home is sweetened by affection and contentment that are strangers to the palace.

The true home is characterized by that intangible, immaterial, spiritual thing called "the home atmosphere." This spirit is the vital thing in home life, as it is in the life of the individual.

Happiness is a matter of heart and of mind rather than of wealth or The affection, confidence and helpfulness that create the ideal atmosphere in the home of many a poor or uneducated family are more real than all the gold in the world. You cannot buy it with money, or lands, or property, or education—love cannot be weighed or measured. The spirit of the home, like other spiritual attributes, is the real thing.

If you have not this right spirit in your home, strive for it until you get it. It is to be won bykindness, service, thoughtfulness, sympathy, affection, all those little acts and graces which beget love and stimulate

But vital as is this spirit of the home, how important it is also that the home be equipped with material comforts, so far as possible. Many a man has a full line of machinery to lighten his farm work, who through carelessness, ignorance, selfishness or brutality has not provided laborsaving facilities for the house. Except in the comparatively rare instances of real misfortung there is little excuse for any farm home to be ill-equipped. This life is just what we make it. And so much of this life is spent in the home, that it behooves both the old folks and the younger members to do all they can to make the home a thing of beauty and a joy,

for each member of his family. In these years of good prices for farm products the average farmer is wealthy compared to his predecessors. He has the means, the disposition and the culture to want and to enjoy the good things of life.

Therefore, let us make the farm home the best home, just as we are going to make the rural school the best school, and the rural home will in time be equipped with every material convenience—running water, hot and cold, modern cook stoves, a kitchen cabinet, all the little convenie or saving steps and making work easier; a bathroom and toilet, heat and entilation; a good system of lighting; clean and sanitary wall coverings; plants and flowers; pictures and books; screens in doors and windows; an outdoor kitchen and dining room rigged up on the porch, insurance against the typhoid fly; plenty of sun air to protect against tuberculosis; machines for washing dishes and clothes; cold storage, and facilities for making ice cream or cold beverages; a lawn mower, a garden for fruits, vegetables and flowers. An up-to-date homestead has all of those things and more. Most of the farm homes have some of them, every farm home is a market for some of these things or similar devices.

It is astonishing how much a few dollars and a little gumption, taste and judgment will accomplish in thus making the home and its surroundings not only more beautiful, but easier to live in. This means to improve the health, vigor and spirits of each member of the family, and this in turn means more capacity in each individual, which results in better farming, better profits.

Thus, home betterment pays financially as well as profiting body, mind and soul. It speaks prosperity in the largest and best sense. Better, citizenship results, thus is home betterment the best patriotism. Now is the time to live. By the word "live" we do not mean that ham called living, which is mere existence. Not at all! We mean that reen appreciation of all that is good and beautiful and ennobling, which depends on activity of thought in right diections, and that is manifested

improved conditions of daily life. Right living is inseparable from No one has such unhampered opportunity for right thinking and living the farmer himself. Removed from the artificialties of existence and in infimate daily touch with the natural as well as the necessary he may enjoy practically all the comforts of urban living without being forced to

forego the characteristic pleasures and privileges of his calling. Now is the time to enjoy all things richly. And royally the right thinking farmer is learning to live. From coast to coast the ring of the telephone bell is becoming as familiar as the cackle of the hen; from Halifax to Vancouver, acetylene, electric and other improved methods of lighting are steadily replacing the sputtering, smoking, reeking lamps; from fall to spring fewer farmers are roasting on one side and shivering on the other because steam, hot water or a furnace has replaced the dirty, annoying stoves; every day farmers' wives, an increasing army, are ceasing to be drawers and carriers of water, because water systems have been installed in the homes; and every year a larger number of farm families laud the praises of sanitary methods of sewage disposal.

All this and very much more goes to show that the Canadian farmer enjoying the fruits of right thinking. For who will deny that it is right to be happy and comfortable? We congratulate him on his proress in these directions. Countless farm houses have become farm omes through the adoption of better modes of living and are setting an example for good that is ennobling farm life and manhood and woman-

Of all our useful birds the swallows take the first place, as they are trictly insectivorous. One can safely say that they are entirely dependent upon insects for their existence. The swallows secure all their food on the wing, thereby destroying such insects as are generally out of reach or are overlooked by other birds. The number of insects they consume, are not only beyond calculation, but almost beyond imagination. There are six species of swallows most commonly found in this country. The barn swallow, cliff or eave swallow, bank swallow, tree swallow, rough-winged swallow and the purple martin. The barn and eave swallow has almost ceased to exist in many parts of the country. Modern barns leave no entrance for the barn swallow, and no rough projections for the nests of the eave swallow. It is a mistake to tear down from the eaves of a barn the nests of a colony of cliff swallows, for so far from disfiguring a building they make a picturesque addition to it. Every farmer should neourage the presence of these birds on his farm. This can be done by utting holes in the barn for them to enter, and by nailing up rough pards under the eaves. Marting can be made to nest in birdhouses put n poles out of the reach of cats. Fortunate is the farmer that has a lony of these useful birds on his farm, both from an economic and es-

When the city resident buys a farm it means either a decided gain or corresponding less to the country. The average summer resident is of no. aterial benefit to the town in which he and his family spend a few months. If he buys a deserted farm, there will be some gain to the community, r he will spend some money for improvements and live on it a part of the time. But if he buys an occupied farm, because of its location or eauty, and converts it into a typical summer home, the country town is

Most summer residents do little or no farming, and by allowing producfarms to fall into disuse they become a hindrance, rather than a help the continued prosperity and advancement of the community. There are, however, many city buyers who take pride in their farms, nd spend labor and money to improve them. In some instances they

The man who goes to law to get justice sometimes finds out that ere are two or three kinds of justice.

are revolutionizing methods to the good of the locality. They introduce

new methods, improved stock, better seeds and fresh blood. This class of buyers should be encouraged.

It is impossible to live a sealskin life on a muskrat income.

A nomemade dog bread can be lade of three parts corn meal, two larts red dog or low grade flour and le part beef scrap, by measure. Searn with salt, mix into a stiff dough the water and bake in hard thin cakes out an inch thick.

Where soil is strong a good crop of vegetables may be raised between the vows of trees in the young orchard. This will mean cultivation and manuring.

Spray with Bordeaux Missing.

Spray with Bordeaux Mixture for mildew.



This famous Guernsey won senior and grand championship at one of the dairy shows held at Chicago, exhibited by the Hellendale farm of Milwaukee. The competition at the dairy show was keen and this animal considered very high class by good judges. He is of good size and has great vigor. Breeding animals of this character do much to maintain Wisconsin dairy prominence.

and would lay the blame for most of this increase on the use of milk.

Even though the number of cases of taberculosis reported by the department of health is much greater than six years ago, it gives no evidence that the disease is more widespread, it may be accounted for partly by the greater attention given the disease, and to the larger pertial the disease, and to the larger pertial than the choracteristics of this bread are oblong bodies, full breast, yellow and out in the stables the stock was and feather quills red to the flesh. They are great hustlers in the fleids and require little feed in fair weather disease, and to the larger pertial than the choracteristics of this bread are oblong bodies, full breast, yellow and out in the stables the stock was and feather quills red to the flesh. They are great hustlers in the fleids a boy. the disease, and to the larger per-centage of actual cases reported. The Department of Agriculture and

Secretary Wilson might be in much better business than in sanctioning the publication of a circular on milk as a cearrier of tuberculosis infection. prepared by Dr. E. C. Schroeder, of the Federal Experimental Station. He libels dairymen by saying that over-ten per cent. of the dairies are dis-tributing virulent tubercle germs in the He plays up the scare in big let-

ters by saying the actual conditions are so serious that without exaggeration they are almost beyond belief."
The effect upon consumers, as well as producers, is evidently given no thought when the statement is made: "The frequency with which milk contains living virulent tubercle bacilli is so great that no one who uses raw milk extensively or as a beverage can reasonably hope to escape introducing many tubercle bacilli into his body." Dr. Schroeder evidently has no use for the opinion of Dr. Koch and many other eminent scientists who maintain that bovine tuberculosis is not transmissible to man. His facts are based almost entirely upon a few examinations of Washington milk and dairies where conditions are notor-iously worse than in most other cities. Dr. Theobald Smith, of Harvard University, who is often quoted on the side of the agitators, really takes a very reasonable and conservative view of the situation. He concludes that there is no danger in using the there is no danger in using the milk from cows in the early stages of the disease, and not more than one or two per cent, even from cows in the second stage. He points out that the danger lies chiefly in mixing the milk of dangerous cows with that of the rest of the herd, and takes the position that dairies should be repeatedly inspected and the most dangerous cows removed.

cows removed.

No fair-minded person will oppose the position taken by Dr. Smith. They will also agree with Dr. Schroeder that milk or cream should be obtained from healthy cows pastured, stabled and milked in a healthful environment. But milk producers will not generally consent to pasteurize their milk un-less they are paid enough extra to cover the increase in cost. If boards of health are to exact this requirement it will mean a revolution milk business, for very few farmers can afford the outlay of an expensive

Tis but a little while at best
That hens have power to lay;
To-morrow eggs may addled be,
Although quite fresh to-day.
So let the touch be very light
That takes it from the keg;
There is no head whose eggs

There is no hand whose cun-ning skill Can'mend a broken egg.

Keep clean water where the hens and chickens can get it at all times. They need a great deal in warm weather. Scald the drinking vessels twice a week.

Now here follows an interesting fact. Now here follows an interesting fact. The entire cost of the lighting, piping, fixtures, including every detail of the plant and equipment, was only \$178, and the cost of a year's lighting, even summer cooking included, was only \$10.65, a sum even smaller than when kerosene was used.

Modern acetylene, generated in high-grade apparatus, affords many advantages over other illuminants and lighttages over other illuminants and light

## SUMMER HATCHED

and fewer undesirable qualities than in any other breed tried. They mature quickly and make good broilers at ten weeks. They lay early. Pullets hatched in early May began laying in December and continued interruptedly until the following May.

a beautiful brown color and of very even shape.

They are excellent sitters and are careful mothers, watching their chicks till almost grown. They are hardy, stand the severest weather, and are very free from disease. We have never lost one from disease, while other kinds show much loss. Their propensity for winter laying is expropensity for winter laying is ex-

grade apparatus, affords many advantages over other illuminants and lighting systems. It is much safer than city gas. The gas is non-poisonous, an item of considerable importance. It produces a beautiful, cisan, soft incandescence at the jet, and gives a light of natural quality—almost day-light. At the same time it is odorless, cool and comfortable. Acetylene costs less than kerosene, and by it absolutely reliable service is obtained. Furthermore, it is particularly available for use on the farm.

I am more than satisfied with my acetylene lighting plant. The generator is set up in the cellar and its refuse goes out to a creek 88 feet away through a 3-inch tille drain. The machine sometimes overfeeds, but the blow-off makes it perfectly safe. My experience in setting up this machine prompts me to say that in plumbing I would advise others not to spare the first cost of the pipe. It is much better to put in enough lights so that



HOME BETTERMENT OPPORTUNITIES ARE DISCERNIBLE ON MANY FARMS TO DAY.

The world moves. Improvements and comforts are everywhere within the reach of the farm home. In altogether too many instances the old ways of one or two generations ago are still in vogue. The picture on this page is not a fancy, but a real photograph of a real room on a real farm, and indicative of the lack too often observed. Exaggerated? Not a bit of it. It is one instance of the meagra comforts, the lack of conveniences, the hint of back-breaking labor for wife and daughter, of scant accommodations around the evening lamp for father and the boys. Move with the world, Get into line with the rest of civilization. It's worth while.

# PROPER BREEDING

THE HEAVY TYPE OF POLAND-

This boar weighed 700 lbs, when a year old. Although showing a little weakness in the back because of heavy service, still he is smooth and has good style and finish. His name is High Style; he is owned by A. Glenn and valued at \$5,000.

most valuable of the grazing plants for hogs. It should be handled the same as clover, as it is injured by hogs tramping on it early in the spring. As it is a very rapid grower, one acre of alfalfa will furnish feed for more hogs than any of the other. Aside from the protein content of the clovers they are valuable as a hog feed. The taproofs reach down deeply in the soll, and bring up min-eral elements that are valuable for

the growing pigs and the brood sows. It is a fact worthy of mention that brood sows that have had the run of the clover fields or alfalfa are not afflicted with the feverish condition that causes them to eat their pigs at farrowing time. Where there is a lack of clover for where there is a lack of clover for hog pasture, rape makes a good sub-stitute, and can be utilized to good advantage as pasture after the June grass has become too dry and tough. It can be sown any time during the

early part of the season on rich,

moist soil. Hogs take it with a relish after they have learned to like it. When land is seeded in the spring with either oats or barley, rape oar be sown at the same time, and makes excellent feed after the grain crop has been harvested. Hogs are liable to waste more or less of any crop which they are allowed to run over. Movable fences will enable one to hold them on a portion of a field until they have con-sumed practically all that is valuable at the time. Hogs take to pasture

Since mill feeds have been so high many farmers have sold all their brood sows, and instead of growing question naturally arises in the mind of both buyer and seller, "how much are such pigs worth," and questions to are such pigs worth," and questions to that effect are frequently received at this office. It is impossible for anyone to say definitely, a pig ten weeks old is worth \$2 or \$3 or \$4 as its value depends upon such a multiplicity of varying conditions. The best that can be done is to discuss the features that must anter most largely features that must enter most largely into the determination of their value. The first consideration is the cost of each pig at birth. This is found by dividing the cost of the boar's service and the sow's maintenance for the year by the number of pigs produced. The average number of pigs from those sows that produce any at all, is about seven and one-half to eight, but in every herd are some sows that produce none, so the average num-ber for the whole herd would in many cases be considerably less than eight. As to the cost of the boar's eight. As to the cost of the boar's service, it is variously placed at from 50 cents to \$2 per sow, depending upon the cost of the boar, and the number of sows he serves. The cost of maintaining a sow for a year varies from \$8 to \$15, depending upon the weight of the sow and the kind of feeds used. During that part of the year when grains must be fed, eight tenths of a pound of feed per hundred

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NOTE.—Not more than one question from one correspondent can be considered at one time. Questions should be specific clear and concise, and should be addressed to the Ecitor of the Agricultural Department of this paper. Any person requiring answer by mail must enclose stamped envelope.—Editor.

cowwhose udder caked in the front part and no milk comes from the two front teats. Mix 2 drams lodine with 2 ozs. vaseline. Rub on a little every third lay and continue until the hard parts of he udder become soft. It is likely she will be all right when she comes in fresh

ECZEMA.—O.G. has a cow that scratches her head and shakes if. There are scabs near the root of the ears. She also has a cough and is dry halred. Misting the cough and is dry halred. Misting a little on the affected parts office in the day intil cured. Also give boxed each if he day intil cured. Also give boxed each it is the cough stops.

ASTHMA—C. I has a bunder a day until the cough stops.

ASTHMA—C. I has a bunder a day until the cough stops.

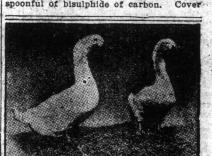
ASTHMA—C. I has a bunder a day until the cough stops.

Change in the weather is the cause, meditar a sudden change in the weather is the cause, meditar he cause in the cough stops.

Change in the weather is the cause, meditar he cause in the weather is the cause meditar had a resent at a dose invice a day and a month and give again if needed.

POULTRY—Mrs. E. Model:—Notopest the POULTRY - Mrs. E. Mr. Ri: - No obset to has been able to explain just why chicks die in the shell a day or two before hatching. There is always some loss in this way whether eggs are hatched in incubators or under hens.—B. F. A Buff Cochin cock that was so badly injured is tighting that he has not the use of his legs will be of no use as a breeder this season. The chances are strongly against his recovery.

ANTS IN THE LAWN. - F. E.: The best remedy is to punch some holes in the ants' nests and pour into each a tea-spoonful of bisulphide of carbon. Cover



A PAIR OF MAMMOTH WHITE. The Pekins are the most popular breed with the large duck raisers be cause of their large size, early maturity and prolific egg yield. They frequently dress 6 lbs. each at 10 weeks old. They are also the noisiest breed, a point with some which makes rolls them objectionable for a farm duck-ning

the nests for a few minutes with a damp blanket, then remove it and explode the bisulphide at the mouth of each hole by means of a light at the end of a pole. The slight explosions will drive the pois-onous fumes down into the tunnels and kill thousands of the ants. ALL SORTS.— G. F. L.; Put commen rice through a coffee or feed mill for making ground rice for whitewash. You can also cook it until ft cooks to pieces.—C. J. B.; Separator milk is considered worth 20c to 30c per 100 bs. to feed calves and pigs. It makes the best feed you can get for them next to whole milk.—C. H. K.; As the air above the earth revolves with it a balloon would remain directly over one spot if it were not for the air currents (winds) which carry it about in one direction or another.—F. K. McC. Y. Dried blood can be burchased of many feed dealers. C.D.W. There is no way to force poultry to molt in the spring.—Mrs. J. S.; Eggs which are clear after being set on for four weeks are infertile. The trouble may be with either the goose or the gander.

weight daily must be allowed for the sow's maintenance.

the principal banes and refer from