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foot. This should give encouragement to those breeders who endeavor to keep their best females in breeding condition and to "show their work cows and work their show cows." The idea of making the mature female classes in the beef-cattle section, real breeding classes should be carefully considered by fair boards in the hast,

## \*Give the Help a Chance.

BY ALLAN MODIALMID.

That is an interesting experience of L. D. G's as got our money on the same horse just nex he gives it to us in the M iich 7th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate". And he tells it well. He belongs to the class of writers that have something to say, not to these who have to say something. As the publisher said, when he was looking over Harriet Beecher Stowe's second book,"
"When she wrote 'Uncle Tom's Calain' ale had a book to write but when she wrote this one she had to write to write but when she wrote this one she men to write a book." I. D. G. writes from a full heart and a first-hand knowledge and from what he sixs it books as though he delict a gut any further experience along the same line. The's had crough and it city help is all that is to be first heavy having took by it probably my that is to be not next may be seen on a premary my and worry along along and says what he can out of the wreck. He doesn't feel like any left har the old appeared would be tarm hands at the inpact season of the year and have then. It is the what

New there is too defising the fact that a consequent of us an included to take party and it to be a till as I be to do so this mater. It is a more than Biblewhasaid, Canary good than the strain of New 16: Gera the city a sit of purch as a sit when a son to attraction to putting near you work, or the risk had object.

2 1 10 00 1. 700 . . . . van Process die vie auch vertreigt vielente i Park, vollage Verand reise ge-ver au Araffant, mogenet Diegesterfinst von Verande Herpsen Libert ihren and ar sated to the place as well

The world be off the way in before we wep-

 $\{v^{(i)}\}$  is let  $\{u_i\}$  rolling the bunches on in a

way that would have me half buried I before could get the reins tied up and start building my load. After a couple of days of this his hand began to blister where the weight of the fork-handle came on it. It didn't give him any notion of easing up on the work however. He rolled his pocket-handkerchief up and putting it over the blister he let the fork-handle rest on that and went

on pitching hay as usual.

I began to think after a few days of this that the prospects for business were good, so I kept the team on the mower going pretty steadily and with the help of good weather, at the end of two weeks, the whole crop was in the barn. The sun was hot enough some days to knock out a "nigger", but my man was so busy getting that hay in that he didn't seem to notice it. I believe it is a fact that a person who is working hard and sweating does not find the heat so hard to stand as one who is doing nothing but trying to find a cool spot to lie down in. But that aside, I want to say that that man of mine gave me a feeling of respect for city folks that perhaps I didn't have, to the same degree, previous to my experience with him. I know that they vary in quality there, as do the people in the country, but I also know that there must be some first-class men there, because I had one of them. I have an idea that if the right stuff is in a person one or two generations of city life isn't going to take it all out of them. But we can't expect to take a man or boy straight from the factory or office and put them right into the hardest kind of physical work without any gradual hardening or training of some kind. When our soldiers are taken from the occupations they have been accustomed to they are given months of this training before they are expected to be fit for regular service. So it seems no more than fair that we make some allowance for those who we may have to help us with our work and who are "not to the manner born." They simply can't stand the heat and the long hours, neither of which they have been ac ustomed to, in I they have to either give up or take i chance on getting knocked out entirely, which has happened before new. I heard of a case of this kind just last summer. A college professor's sen who was taking a University course got the idea that he could make a little money and at the same time build up his health by spending his helidays in the employ of some farmer. Accordingly he went to the country and pitched right in to the regular farm work. Whether he had to work any harder than the ordinary tarm hand I cannot say but the result was that a few weeks later he was dead. the effect of sunstreke. Another case I heard of was where the farmer put the high-school girl that had conce to help him, to cleaning out box-stalls. She had made up her mind not to give up no matter what she was called on to do but all day at this work "took the conceit" out of her and she had to quit.

To a considerable extent it depends on the farger himself whether his labor problem will be solved ber him or not. If we treated our hired help with some consideration and gave them a circuity to make good, there might not be so many dismal experiences to 1813. both by farmers and their would be help. Tiase venue people from the schools and others from the cities come to us with the idea of being of service and of simore than just a few days. They have addition I mest of the rest of us and it's out drives well as to our interest to see that they are not morthest; do conraged and sent back to their letter we that give a bad impression, and profession pression, of farmers as a class. It's case. reputation than to live down a boltone we'll feel better it we keep on good to neighbors, even it they do live in the

## Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.

Canada From Ocean to Ocean XIII Another characteristic animal of the Re-Mountain Coat. This species is really not at all, but an antelope, and more closely alls chamois of the Alps than to any other form.

The Mountain Goat is about four feet in stands three leet at the shoulder. Its cont long, hanging white hair, with a short woodly is of a vellowish white. The horns are slender wises, curve slightly backward and are black in are also the hoots.

The ligher, almost inaccessible slopes of the ams above the timber-line are the stronghold Here it feeds upon the moss which great

Ha Mountain Goat is an expert climber and the ack one footed, making its way up sharp in h her reliag from cray to cray, and travelling along neghas that langing the most awe inspiring precious the second team also take a vertical downward in 20 act without injury. Writing of the Money breder bland sixs: "We had nearly bediadaigt man bone or two up the market North Variou and high above the deet past in the best to prount in tops had sent the bests to The Cours were not very far hor. is about it was a long way round. They "that on a themmatic callop, but orts the sellect. We picked our way over to Just vis that snow chough to show e tel don, the most tental precipies 2 . The r we came to a great chimney of conductinging with fingers and moccasins

\*\* storm! the face of it. When I came out

I and I had the Goats in a sort of natural

trap, and they were all bunched up against a rock which I thought could not be passed. The big billy, however, made a desperate attempt at the face of the rock, scrambling up at an obtuse angle, then standing on his hind legs, and throwing his legs over, from right to left. I thought he would surely fall fack, but he did not. The smaller Goats followed and in a moment they were gone.

Since there are no beasts of prey which live above the haunts of the Mountain Goat this species has the idea firmly engrained that all danger must come from below. Speaking of this peculiarity Wister says:"Thereis no use attempting to hunt them from below. Their eyes are watchful and keen, and the chances are that if you are working up from below and see a goat on the hill, he will have been looking at you for some time. Once he is alarmed, ten minutes is enough for him to put a good many hours of climbing between himself and you. His favorite trick is to stand stock still, watching until you pass out of sight behind something, and then he makes off so energetically that when you see him next he is on some totally different mountain. But his intelligence does not seem to grasp more than the danger from below. While he is steadtastly on the alert against this, it apparently does not occur to him that anything can come down on him. Consequently from above you may get very near before you are noticed.

The Rocky Mountain Sheep, which is also frequently termed the Bighorn, is four and a half feet in length and stands three and a quarter feet at the shoulder. The general color is grayish-brown, darkest on the back. In the females the horns are short, but in the males they are very massive, curving backward and outward, and in the old rams they make a complete spiral circle.

The haunts of this species are on the high mountains, above the timberline, where there is frequently a luxuriant growth of grass. Unlike the Mountain Goats, which remain in these elevated regions throughout the year, the Sheep descend into the valleys in the winter.

This species is just as expert a mountaineer as the Mountain Goat. The rams contest for the ewes, each gathering as large a harem as he can protect from his rivals, that is, anywhere from three to twelve. These tamilies keep together until spring, when the rams separate from the ewes. In May or June the ewes have one or two lambs. In the summer the ewes and their lambs and the yearlings and young rams are found in flocks, and the old rams in little bands by themselves.

The Hoary Marmot which looks like a large, rather gravish Groundhog, is a common animal among the loose rocks of the rock-slides, and its penetrating, somewhat nasil, whistle is a characteristic sound of the

The Dipp r is remarkable on account of the fact that although a land bird it frequently flies under water. It is always found about rapid streams and lives on aquatic organisms which it finds in them. The song of this species is loud and clear and somewhat resembles the or the Cathird. The Dipper makes a large nest of steen mess, fined with grass, in the shape of a globe, with an entrance at one side. This nest is always placed these to a stream and is frequently on a ledge of rock utoler a waterfall

To be continued.)

## THE HORSE.

## Veterinary Prescriptions For Farm Use.—III

Blisters.

are arrivent applications, used for the purpose it is known as counter-irritation, the a more or less marked effect upon a = deep scated; or they may be applied decreased atting the action of the absorbthe reduce enlargements of different wes it was thought that two inexist at the same time; hence, 🐃 a of an internal organ, for I the lungs, it was claimed that kin covering the lung cavity d inflammation must of neces-The name "counter-irritation. now practiced with the idea alis, but the theory of action vessels of inflamed areas are d artificial inflammation be the skin become engorged and duce the engorgement of the ais; hence, reduce inflammad a blister probably depend ed its application as apon the taply applied to the surface the effects are alight, but well rubbed in they are in the form of a paste or paste of the ordin des or HUND, OF CARR of the per a combinar mixed used, they of the of the streng lesired, so the action - more. d. six, eight. on or counter in ers gond res 4.

> 2 drams. 2 drams 2 ounces

This, of cou be made stron application she some arrangem the part. The patient be at I thereby get son or he may bite blistered parts at a time with until filteen to been spent in hours a little 1 and in almost t lard, or other a The patient's he be provided wit The blistered I scale becomes in ten days to blister can be ap ing is required weeks. While to fall out, it de reasonable atte there is no do devoid of hair. nitric acid, sulp etc., which have action and it us ing applications and leave a perthis nature are many of the pro as a "Sure Cur the bones, mus-where a paste 1 patient a rest for the rest for at inflammatory a necessary to co during and inm blister, a liquic avoids the news reach the parts v none of the irrit. cannot irritate ordinary liquid l as the paste blist and usually requ marked skin irr blisters prescribe to some of the as the different produce mere paste blister 1 Sweat Blister they usually . to a sweating a

MARCH 28,

mercury maxes liquid blister either weaker drug, in prope method of a little wir become reco become sine as at first and with the ide ringbone, s counter in in deep-scatted

Two dragas