

### Homes, Not Homesteads, Woman's Chief Attraction.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of August 14th, that stalwart defender of the new West, Hugh McKellar, has stated that the great need of the West, in other words the farms and farmers of the great cereal growing provinces, is woman. That gentleman quotes the Canadian Council of Women, but has seemingly missed the pivotal point, as is evidenced by his idea, that it only needs a bigger material consideration to turn the tide of women landwards. Your correspondent has, however, done the country, his associates, and the gentler and homemaking sex a service by his error, because he has said enough to provoke a reasonable and profitable discussion. The reason for the growing distaste or indifference towards farm life by the non-homesteading sex is, that, while every effort has been made by inventors and manufacturers to provide the farmer with means

their profession as a means to obtain a competency, which when obtained or nearly so, they abandon it to enjoy (they and their wives are generally too tired, worn out, and dwarfed in soul and spirit) the fruits of life's struggle, rather than follow out the more sensible, and more enjoyable method of endeavoring to live as they go, to develop mind and body equally and to make homes, which the children will always regret having left and which steadily entice them back. Work is the common lot of man, and the effort of woman, she being his complement, but every possible means should be taken to render that work pleasurable, and to do so the home must be provided with facilities for doing the necessary work, at least on a par with those obtainable by the wives of artisans living on salaries from fifty to one hundred dollars a month. Agricultural education during the last decade has in this respect been considered, inasmuch as it barely glanced at the construction of comfortable farm homes, beyond

is to have all bottles and packages plainly labeled with the common name of the drug, in order to avoid mistakes, as many drugs are very similar in appearance, but differ greatly in action and doses; and, as the farmer is not supposed to be well posted on the properties of the drugs, he will not be able to discriminate; hence, if they are not labeled, he is liable to make serious mistakes. In fact, many drugs, some comparatively harmless, and others poisonous in small doses, are so alike in general appearance, smell, or absence of smell, etc., that even a druggist is liable to make a mistake unless very careful.

The chest should contain a weighing scales that will weigh correctly from 1 dram to 1 pound, a glass graduate marked from 1 dram to 4 ounces to measure liquids, a drenching bottle, a 4-ounce syringe, a veterinarian's injection pump, a trocar and canula, a dessert spoon or two, a few veterinarian's suture needles of different sizes, silk and hemp sutures of different sizes, a few yards of factory cotton or Canton flannel for bandages, a teat syphon or two, a cattle probang and gag, and a mortar and pestle.

The drugs should not be kept in large quantities, as many of them deteriorate with age and become less active, and this may be the means of loss, as we always depend upon a certain quantity of a certain drug administered under certain circumstances giving certain actions; but if the drug be of inferior quality, or has become so from long keeping, it will require a large dose to produce the action that the ordinary dose should produce; hence, if we are using the drug, supposing it is of standard strength, we will be disappointed, and it may be too late when we discover the cause of the non-action. Hence, we should purchase the drugs from a reliable druggist, and in small quantities, in order that we may be able to depend with reasonable certainty, upon their action. Of course, even when the best drugs are used, we often fail to get the looked-for action, as the action of drugs is largely modified by disease and other conditions that we cannot control. If drugs would produce their physiological actions under all circumstances, when administered in proper doses, it would be a very happy condition of things, and there would be very few fatal cases, as all that would be necessary would be to make a correct diagnosis of the case and then administer the drug that would correct the trouble; but so many conditions modify the action of medicines, not only in degree, but often in kind, we often look in vain for the action we are endeavoring to produce.

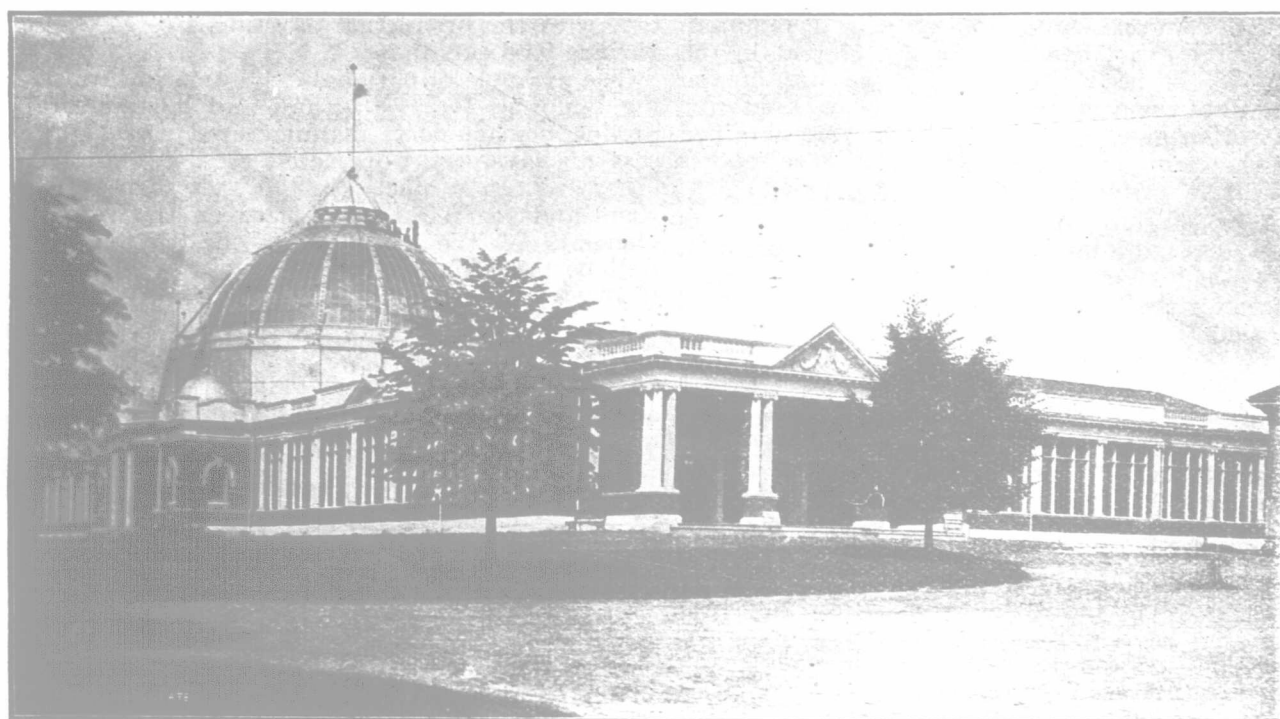
The medicines or drugs that the chest should contain:

Epsom salts, 10 lbs.  
Gamboge, 1 lb.  
Barbadoes Aloes, 1 lb.  
Ginger, 1 lb.  
Gentian, 1 lb.  
Nux Vomica, 1 lb.  
Hyposulphite of Soda, 1 lb.  
Bicarbonate of Soda, 1 lb.  
Nitrate of Potash, 1 lb.  
Chlorate of Potash, 1 lb.  
Iodide of Potash, 1 lb.  
Cantharides, 1 lb.  
Bismuth of Mercury, 1 oz.  
Sulphate of Iron, 1 lb.  
Sulphate of Copper, 1 lb.  
Calomel, 1 lb.  
Vaseline, 4 lbs.  
Catechu, 1 lb.  
Boracic Acid, 1 lb.  
Prepared Chalk, 1 lb.  
Chloral Hydrate, 1 lb.  
Sulphate of Zinc, 1 lb.  
Acetate of Lead, 1 lb.

#### LIQUIDS.

Raw Linseed Oil, 1 gal.  
Oil of Turpentine, 1 qt.  
Fluid Extract of Belladonna, 8 oz.  
Tincture of Opium, 8 oz.  
Sweet Spirits of Nitre, 8 oz.  
Liquor Ammonia, 8 oz.  
Liquor Ammonia Acetatis, 1 lb.  
Carbolic Acid, 8 oz.  
Creolin Zenoleum, or other coal-tar products, 1 lb.  
Rectified Spirits, 2 lbs.  
Tincture of Arnica, 2 lbs.  
Butter of Antimony, 4 oz.  
Tincture of Myrrh, 4 oz.

This will make a fairly complete list, and includes most medicines that are reasonably safe for the unprofessional man to use. Some are used externally and others internally only, while some



NEW AGRICULTURAL HALL, NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO.

to accomplish more work or to do it easier and therefore better, equal effort has not been made to render the housewife similar assistance, or if appliances exist such have not been as well advertised or as quickly adopted. Any person at all familiar with the daily round of a farmhouse will recognize the truth of the statement, that, two of the main requirements are that of a power house or engine room, viz: fuel and water. Yet the similarity ends there, for in most places where a profitable output is looked forward to fuel and water are placed as convenient as possible for the engineer, and every facility is afforded for the removal of the waste. Is it so on the farm? A system of waterworks and sewage disposal are essential, before any farmhouse life can be considered as reasonable in its demands on the constitution and health of the women.

Old country farm homes are frequently held up as ideal, but some of the contributing causes—waterworks, sewerage and a fair supply of help, are not as prominently mentioned. Farm life has been decried for women on account of its loneliness, but that is hardly the reason which accounts for the positive distaste for it; many a good and intelligent woman would follow the man of her choice anywhere to make a home—but to a farmhouse! Loneliness is not the great obstacle, in fact does not exist where there are children, a garden and lawn, good magazines, perhaps a telephone and other things that prevent monotony, yet none of these may be enjoyed if the body is exhausted from incessant hard work. While no person can legitimately object to offering homesteads to women on equal terms to men, and for the life of me I fail to see why Canadian women have not as good a right to the land as any male person, home bred or immigrant, yet it is, I believe, a question of more comfort rather than more cash, or rather to have reasonable facilities for enjoying life rather than a continual striving after more riches, which are rarely attained before the person is so exhausted as to be unable to enjoy them. The fact is far too many farmers have been using

trying to render the external architectural effect equal to that of urban residences. Even the agricultural colleges have not given adequate attention to farm architecture, especially heating, lighting, sewerage and water supply for farm homes. I think every bachelor will agree that batching on the farm may be faithfully characterized the same as War! Therefore if farm life is to be lifted from the level of an abode for fallen angels, every endeavor should be put forth to make it attractive to womankind.

A. G. HOPKINS.

## HORSE

### The Farmer's Veterinary Medicine Chest.

While we consider that, except in simple ailments, it is wise for the farmer to send for his veterinarian, there are cases in which the services of such are not available, and many in which they are not necessary, as many simple ailments and accidents can be as successfully treated by the intelligent stock-owner as by the professional man. As we have in previous articles treated at length upon the symptoms of many diseases, we will not in this series take up much space on those points, but rather mention the drugs, instruments and fittings that we think should be found in the stable, and state the cases in which they should be used. In the first place, the chest or closet should be of reasonable size, and securely placed in some position where it is not liable to get knocked down or broken; and it should be kept securely locked, in order that children or meddling persons cannot have access, as, while the majority of drugs we will mention are comparatively harmless in reasonable doses, most drugs are harmful in excessive doses, and a drug intended for external application may be very harmful if taken internally, even in small doses. One of the most important points to be observed