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plenty of exercise. In cold weather she should be given a reasonable allowance of raw roots, or other substitute for grass. No sour swill or mash or mouldy grain should be allowed. The quarters, in which she is placed to farrow, should be clean, dry, roomy, and so arranged as to allow the entrance of sunshine.

If the dam appears feverish after farrowing it is well to give her a laxative of 6 to 8 oz. of raw linseed or castor oil and feed lightly for the next 24 hours. When the disease is noticed, unless the pigs are very weak, it is well to give a laxative of about a tablespoonful of raw linseed or castor oil in order to remove poisonous substances from the stomach and intestines. This, of course, temporarily increases the diarrhoea, but if given in the early stages of the disease it does not materially reduce the strength and vigor of the patient, and when it succeeds in causing an evacuation of the cause of the trouble a cure has practically been effected. This, with proper attention to the diet of the dam, is often all that is necessary. When diarrhoea continues for more than 8 or 10 hours after the administration of the laxative, or in cases where the patient is so weak that it would be dangerous to give a laxative, it is necessary to give treatment to check the diarrhoea. For this purpose probably nothing gives quite such good results as about one-half dram of the subnitrate of bismuth and 2 or 3 drops of laudanum in a tablespoonful of new milk, every six or seven hours until diarrhoea ceases.

After the diarrhoea is checked it is good practice to give tonics as 5 drops tincture of gentian and 1 drop tincture of iron in a spoonful of milk three times daily for several days. WHIP.

THE FARM.

Our Scottish Letter.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

We have passed the longest day, and yet we have had very little summer warmth. "Genial" is not a word that can be applied to much of the weather experienced this summer. The one crop which promises to be heavy is hay, and there is no end of heartburnings as to the method in which the Government will deal with it. There has been a great hullabaloo about the way in which the crop of 1915 has been dealt with. It cannot be said that the Government action has been consistent or masterly, but, on the other hand, it must be acknowledged that its intention has been excellent. As in many other things good intentions in themselves are not sufficient to justify all methods, and the Government methods of dealing with the hay crop of 1915 have left a good deal to be desired. They commandeered the surplus of 1915 crop; what they should have commandeered was the whole crop. It was a short crop to begin with, and there was a very severe early spring snowstorm, which necessitated heavy demands on the fodder supply to keep hill stock alive. Everything conspired to make the balance of the crop, which remained after the Government demands had been met, scarce and dear. But the Government restricted the selling price to the consumer to £6 10s. per ton, and those who had a good deal of hay on hand felt very wild, as the demand was such that in some cases for a few weeks they could have got double that price. However, it was the earlier Government demand which curtailed the later supply, and the authorities, therefore, felt themselves under obligation to protect the consumer from the rapacity of the gentlemen who held the surplus and meant to coin money at all hazards. Naturally they feel bad, and have made much noise. Unfortunately some who have no sympathy with the rapacious aims of these gentlemen have lent their countenance to agitation against the Government scheme, with the result that at the moment the rumor is that Scotland may be left severely alone by the Government. The hay crop in England is so heavy that the War Office may get all it wants without coming to Scotland at all. We are awaiting developments.

These have come. Scotland is to be left out altogether.

A sensation has also been caused by the action of the Government in dealing with the wool clip of 1916. The buying and selling of wool in the open market has been absolutely prohibited, and the War Office has commandeered the whole clip at the price ruling during 1914—that is for the clip of 1914, plus 30 per cent. Flockmasters are making trouble over this. The price for the 1915 clip was a great advance on the price of 1914 clip, and in many districts ewes were purchased, in the autumn of 1915 to bring grey-face lambs this season, on basis of wool prices of 1915. Many farmers who follow this practice are face to face with a serious issue. Their revenues will of necessity be much less than they bargained for, and there is an outcry on the subject, before which the Government may, in part, have to give way.

At the same time there is another side to the story, and it is just possible farmers may cry out too loudly about these things. City and towns people are asking what all the noise is about. They did not interest themselves much, if at all, in the hay racket, but wool is another proposition. The man in the street is interested in wool, and he is beginning to ask whether the farmer is not fairly well off. This is the point. Farmers used to pay Income Tax on one-third of their rent, which was taken in a rough and ready way to represent their profits. The effect of this was that the vast majority of farmers paid no

Income Tax. Under the Finance Acts, passed to meet expenditure, the basis of assessment has been altered, and the farmer has been given an option. He can either pay on his full rent or on his actual profits. In order to discover the latter he must keep books like other traders, and there is no insurmountable difficulty about that. Flockmasters will certainly pay on their rents. If they were to pay on the average of their profits during the three years, 1913-14-15, they would pay very handsome contributions to the national exchequer. It is said, for example, that one flockmaster last year cleared £15,000. He will only pay Income Tax on about £1,500. If he were a manufacturer or merchant making such profits the Government would take 65 per cent. of the excess profits which he has been making since War was declared, and on the remainder he would be taxed at the rate of somewhere about 8s. on the £. It is represented to us in this way. If in 1913 a manufacturer's income was £10,000, and in 1915 it was £20,000, the Government would lay hold on 65 per cent. of the total, which would leave him with something over £8,000 of real profit, and on this he would have to pay Income Tax at the rate named above or thereby. Altogether farmers generally are having the best of it. Some of them have hardships on account of increased cost of production. Wages have risen tremendously, quite 50 to 60 per cent. in many districts. Manures and feeding stuffs are all very dear, and those who engage in feeding cattle and sheep have had to pay ransom prices for their stores. At present such are, of course, doing quite well, but when they come to lay in their stores for next winter they will be up against it. The moral of all this simply is that it is unwise for farmers to make too much noise. They are making war profits as well as other people, but they are exempt from Government demands on excess profits, and they are very leniently dealt with on the score of direct taxation.

The early potato sales on the Ayrshire coast have passed, and farmers there have had a great time. Some have got as high as an average of £50 per acre, and top figures have reached £82 per acre. Such figures as these are unprecedented, even on the Ayrshire coast. As indicating the enhanced value of farm produce consider these figures: The average per acre at Morriston this year was £50 4s. 11d., as against £35 10s. 7d. last year; at Jameston the relative figures are £46 10s. as compared with £33; at Warren, £50 as against £41; at Dowhill, £45 19s. 9d. as compared with £28 2s. 6d.; at Drumbeg, £51 12s. 10d. as against £32 8s. 4d.; at Little Turnberry £53 as against £33 4s. 7d. Like the flockmasters the early-potato growers will pay an Income Tax on the rents of their farms, rather than on their profits. Old potatoes last week were selling for £14 per ton, and a few months ago many tons were sold at 50s. These things are a puzzle to those outside the trade but, no doubt, some explanation can be given.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England has held its seventy-seventh annual show. The site was Wittington Park, Manchester, the property of Lady Egerton, of Tattar, and the event was a great success. It is rather interesting to remember that the County of Lancaster has a population which exceeds that of the whole of Scotland, and the same thing is true of the County of York. We have heard it said that the area of which Manchester may, in a general way, be regarded as the centre commands a population of about 8,000,000. It may be so. The fact that it commands an enormous population is undoubted. Three Royal shows have been held in Manchester, viz., in 1869, 1897, and 1916, and all three have resulted in handsome profits to the Society. The show of 1869 holds the record for profit, and the show of 1897 for attendance; the profit in the former year being £9,153, and in the latter £4,074. It would be idle to speculate on this year's profit, but

judging by the attendance on the first three days it will be handsome. It is a tribute to the stolid, persistent character of the British public that such a show should have been held in the middle of the great War. Taking all things into consideration the exhibition of stock was highly satisfactory.

SCOTLAND YET.

After-harvest Cultivation.

By the time the last cultivation has been given the corn and root fields there is usually one or more fields on the farm from which the season's harvest has been gathered. The aim on many farms is to give such fields, as are not seeded down, some form of tillage during the early fall. This used to be the general practice, but of late years it appears to be going out of vogue. Scarcity of labor is one reason why the amount of early fall cultivation is decreasing. The acreage devoted to corn has increased greatly of recent years, and the harvesting of this important crop commences soon after the grain crop is garnered and encroaches somewhat on the time previously used in stirring the surface soil.

Cultivation at the right time is one of the most effective means of keeping noxious weeds in check and when the surface soil is loosened the evaporation of moisture is reduced to a minimum. By capillary action in the soil, moisture is being continually drawn from the great reservoir to the surface for the use of growing crops. The plants shade the ground and there is very little moisture lost by direct evaporation, but so soon as the crop is harvested there is nothing to check the escape of water from the soil unless a dust mulch is made by some means of cultivation. It may seem absurd to commence in August to save moisture for the following season's crops. However, in the average season it is necessary, as only about one-half the amount of moisture required to grow and mature a crop falls during the growing season. The fall, winter and spring rains must be depended upon to fill the soil with moisture to furnish the crop with a drink when it most requires it. The soil should be looked upon as a great reservoir, that not only contains plant food, but also holds vast quantities of water. Without water the plant food does not become readily available and the plant soon wilts. It is the duty of the tiller of the soil to make conditions right for the filling of this reservoir with water as well as plant food, and late summer or early fall is not too soon to commence. A hard, compact surface soil does not absorb the rains that come as readily as a soil in good tilth. Of course, a soil covered with a luxuriant growth of clover or other growing crop, that completely covers the surface, is in a condition to make the best use of the water that falls. The bare stubble field requires to be gone over with plow, cultivator or disk.

Then, there is the weed problem. Many annual weeds ripen their seeds before the grain is harvested. These seeds fall to the ground, and if the soil is stirred many will germinate and then be destroyed with later cultivation. There are also varieties of weeds that appear to grow up and produce seed after the crop is harvested. Ragweed is a representative of this class. Many of the perennial weeds as twitch grass, sow thistle and bladder campion can be materially checked in their growth if not entirely eradicated by thorough after-harvest cultivation. Usually there are several weeks of dry, hot weather at this season which soon destroys any roots exposed to the surface. More fall cultivation would aid in lessening the numbers of weeds and with many soils would tend to increase the crop yields.

Time to Cultivate.

It is important that the work be done as soon as possible after the crop is removed from the field. On



A Field of Ox-eye Daisy.

This bad perennial if allowed to gain a foothold soon makes a flower garden of the pasture and hay fields.