

water should then be  
ure. It is advisable to  
a box before the hogs at  
ire some of it they may  
with the grain forces  
ally do not need. Using  
compartments for the  
great advantage. Hogs'  
est when they can obtain

## of Swine.—Con.

quent discharge of liquid  
the intestines. The con-  
gement are various and  
ple increase of the per-  
d action) of the bowels  
hout other cause. It is  
ritant food, or food that  
n. A sudden change in  
the quantity may cause  
ne effete material in the  
of the liver or pancreas.  
from diarrhoea caused  
aten. It is claimed that  
on. Poor quality of the  
quarters, sudden changes  
n liberally to the nursing  
accustomed to it not un-

rrhoea there is a dis-  
any constitutional dis-  
oided without apparent  
patient. In other cases  
painful, which causes the  
n is usually accompanied  
e, frequent pulse, rapid  
a tucked up appearance  
t soon shows exhaustion.  
m a form of diarrhoea  
liver, and this may be  
by increased secretion  
ces are liquid and of a  
times they are greenish,  
ed by severe straining,  
n the second kind the  
foul-smelling. The ap-  
d there is considerable  
if not attended to are  
es fatal.

varies according to the  
ordinary cases, due to  
30 drops of laudanum  
in a little new milk ad-  
ually check the trouble.  
g must not be continued  
ause should be removed  
fully fed for a few days.  
too much food treat as  
caused by derangement  
of calomel, and in 3 or 4  
ve.

becomes chronic stimu-  
s, as oil of turpentine 15  
ch of tincture of gentian  
es daily.

od, food of an indigestible  
s, from constipation or

ly occurs in paroxysms  
The patient is restless,  
g on his haunches, twist-  
lying down, getting up,  
the pain is severe the  
hard and may be rigid,  
ometimes eases the pain



G. Farrow, Oakville.

and the pig will lie flat on his belly for a few minutes. The pain may cease suddenly, but may last for hours, with the usual intermissions of periods of ease, which may be of variable duration.

**Treatment.**—If possible discover the cause and remove it. If from constipation give 1 to 2 oz. castor oil or raw linseed oil and 15 to 25 drops of tincture of belladonna in a little water. If the pain continues repeat the belladonna every 3 hours as long as necessary. After the pain ceases give 1 to 2 oz. Epsom salts to act upon the bowels. If the disease be simple colic not accompanied by constipation treat with belladonna as above.

### Constipation.

Constipation or a partial or complete cessation of the normal movement of the bowels, is caused by too high feeding, a lack of laxative food, eating indigestible food, lack of liquids and green food, lack of exercise, etc.

**Symptoms.**—Uneasiness, straining, distension of the anus. The excrement passed is in small quantities and abnormally dry and sometimes coated with blood. In some cases no solids are voided, the excrement consisting entirely of mucous. In a short time, if relief be not given, the patient becomes dull, the appetite impaired or wholly lost; in some cases vomiting is noticed.

**Treatment.**—Give 1 to 2 oz. of Epsom salts or raw linseed oil, also give rectal injections of warm soapy water. Repeat every few hours until relief be given.

After an attack of constipation the bowels are usually more or less weakened and the animal should be very carefully fed, allowed plenty of exercise and be given tonics as 5 to 10 grams each of powdered sulphate of iron and gentian and 2 to 4 grams nux vomica 3 times daily for a week or longer.

Young pigs fed on skimmed milk should have a little boiled flax seed mixed with it. This is nutritious and tends to prevent constipation.

WHIP.

## THE FARM.

### Crop Conditions in Dundas County

The other day a Dundas County farmer said to us: "Well, we have been having pretty good weather this last few days haven't we?" "It has been pretty catchy for the last week or so, beginning the first day of the Ottawa Exhibition" we replied, "particularly for those who still have grain to cut and draw." "Oh, well that's so," he said, "and I suppose I shouldn't call it good weather because my grain has been cut and threshed for over a month now." From this it may be judged that weather conditions in Eastern Ontario just now are good or bad depending on one's point of view.

The County of Dundas is one of the great dairy counties of Ontario and naturally may be considered good also in point of farm practice. It is not large, being only about eighteen by twenty-two miles, and shows quite a range of soil types, varying from a rather light and hungry sand in some parts of the north to sharp, gravelly loam and rather heavy clay in other parts. Crop conditions this year are much more favorable on the whole than they were last fall, in spite of the fact that rains threaten to interfere very much with the late harvest. Last year, we understand, that the rains began on September 2 and it rained every day in the month. Hundreds of acres of corn were never harvested at all and we actually saw in June of this year standing crops of last year with grass grown up a foot high all over the field making excellent pasture for cattle. We have been told of fields so flooded last year as to be able to float a boat and it is no wonder that the farmers of Eastern Ontario are thankful for the improved conditions now manifested. This is particularly true in view of the late, wet spring, which delayed planting of all kinds and caused hundreds of acres to be sown to buckwheat, Hungarian grass and other late catch crops.

Corn this year is a good crop and we were much surprised to see the corn harvest in full swing at so early a date (Sept. 15). We judge the corn ripening to be about a week or ten days earlier than last year. Probably fifty per cent. of the fields we saw either were being cut or should have been cut within a very few days. Of course in the eastern counties a great variety of corn is grown for the silo including both flint and dents and such varieties as Longfellow, Wisconsin No. 7, White Cap Yellow Dent, Quebec Yellow, Bailey, Golden Glow and Salzer's North Dakota were all found. The great problem is to get corn that will mature early enough and we were surprised to hear some one say that this is the first year they could remember in over thirty years that a frost had not occurred earlier than the middle of September. Naturally, therefore, much flint corn is grown for the silo because it will mature earlier and if dent varieties are grown there is a strong tendency to put them in the silo while the grain is still watery or at the most, milky. Few farmers feel like risking the extra few days necessary to carry the ears to the dough stage because a heavy frost will greatly lessen the feeding value of the silage. The corn this year is for the most part well grown and very well eared. Some flint that we saw going into the silo was splendidly matured and in a fine fresh condition. We are struck each time we visit Eastern Ontario with the difference in type of silos used. With, perhaps, only five or six exceptions we saw no round silos, nearly all being built many sided of two by sixes or two by fours apparently, and lined on the inside with close fitting lumber. We do not remember seeing a single cement silo in the county, although doubtless there are some to be found, and at the farm where the filling was being done, the silo was a round one, one of the first in the county and 22 feet in diameter.

Potatoes are quite commonly grown, particularly on the light soils, but the yield this year will not be large. We did see one hill dug on sandy loam soil that yielded 23 marketable potatoes, but out of dozens of others examined, the average would be about half a dozen. The size and quality were good, however, with only a very moderate amount of scab. A rather good point was apparently illustrated in one field where a part of the crop had been fertilized fairly liberally. This section of the field had apparently made a better start and as a result was able to withstand blight more effectively than the remainder which was badly blighted.

Alfalfa seems to have been quite successfully introduced into the county. Hardy strains were able to withstand the very severe winter of 1917-18 and one or two of the best stands we have ever seen were met with. It was particularly noticeable that by far the best stand was observed on drained land. Alfalfa seed is being grown in more or less of an experimental manner and we saw a few small patches of seed growing from county-grown seed.

Dundas will apparently yield quite a supply of clover seed this fall, although much of it will be late. One field that we heard of had yielded about 2½ bushels per acre of good seed while others we examined should do equally well. We saw some fields that were ready to harvest, but most of them were only partially ripened and both heads and seeds were still quite green. Some fields, too, will not ripen at all this fall as they are only in flower now.

Sweet clover is not grown to any extent, but on one farm 300 pounds of seed had been secured from three-quarters of an acre and a second growth was surprisingly

## The Coming Referendum.

No question before the electors of the Province of Ontario has been so generally misunderstood as the ballot to be marked when the referendum is taken on October 20 next. Ardent prohibitionists and henchmen for the liquor interests have both endeavored to explain away the intricacies of the ballot by, in many cases, expressing their own views without regard to the actual meaning of the individual clauses. There are many intelligent men and women who desire to support prohibition and insure sane and proper legislation but have become confused by the claims and counter claims of canvassers until they admit that they do not understand the ballot at all or what the consequences will be if they answer the questions one way or another. As the time is drawing near when every man and woman entrusted with the franchise in the Province of Ontario should express himself or herself intelligently and line up on one side or the other in this great social issue we shall endeavor to explain the ballot without prejudice or bias and then we shall take the opportunity to express the views entertained by "The Farmer's Advocate" in regard to the referendum.

Following is the official form of the ballot to be presented on October 20.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Yes | No |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|
| 1. Are you in favor of the repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |     |    |
| 2. Are you in favor of the sale of light beer containing not more than two and fifty-one one hundredths per cent. alcohol, weight measure, through Government agencies, and amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?                                                         |     |    |
| 3. Are you in favor of the sale of light beer containing, not more than two and fifty-one one hundredths per cent. alcohol, weight measure, in standard hotels in local municipalities that, by majority vote, favor such sale, and amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale? |     |    |
| 4. Are you in favor of the sale of spirituous and malt liquors through Government agencies, and amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?                                                                                                                                     |     |    |

The Ontario Temperance Act came into force in 1916. It closed up the bars, liquor shops and all places where liquors could be obtained locally without a certificate. Doctors were empowered to grant permits which entitled one to purchase at Government Vendors for medicinal purposes. This Act, however, did not prevent one sending outside the Province and obtaining supplies for domestic purposes. This restriction resulted from the War Measures' Act subsequently passed which is a federal measure and to remain in force until one year after the proclamation of peace. This Measure is not an issue in the forthcoming referendum.

If the majority of voters favor a repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act and make their X under "Yes" we shall revert to the old license laws which existed prior

good, standing fully a foot or fifteen inches high. The owner was quite enthusiastic.

Buckwheat promises well, and there is quite a lot of it. The stand is pretty uniform and where it was used to smother out couch or twitch grass it has done good work where the ground was in good shape when it was sown. Turnips and mangels likewise look well although root fields are rather scarce on account of labor. One man always sows his mangels and turnips together, claiming that a small amount of turnip seed with the mangels, insures a 100 per cent. stand and no waste ground.

The grain harvest is long drawn out, as may be illustrated by the fact that on one farm as mentioned earlier, grain has been cut and threshed for over a month, while on many other farms there are acres and acres of standing grain still to be cut. Some grain had been standing in stook for over two weeks and looked very much weather-beaten on the outside. This wide difference in time of harvest brings home the urgent necessity for more adequate drainage of these flat Eastern Ontario lands. Needless to say, the early farm referred to was well drained and more tile is now being put in. Some men are paying into as many as three big government ditches, but rarely do they get any benefit from them unless they can get a direct outlet. The county and municipal councils must take this matter of drainage in hand before very long if the county is to be farmed as it should, because it requires no more than half an eye to see that farmers are losing thousands of dollars each year for lack of it. In addition to this fact there are wide strips of marshland now extending through the county, which need only a good drainage outlet to make valuable farm land.

to 1916. If the majority of voters do not wish to have the Ontario Temperance Act repealed and mark their X in the column under "No" the Act will be sustained.

So far the issue is clear and if one voted to have the Ontario Temperance Act repealed the answer to the remaining clauses are of less importance for the trade is thrown wide open again. Sir William Hearst himself made the following statement when introducing the Bill.

"If the first question is answered in the affirmative, the Ontario Temperance Act will be repealed and the old license law, as it existed prior to 1916 will be revived. In that event there would be no necessity for further consideration if the answers to the other questions for the greater would include the less, and liquor would be sold in bars and shops in years gone by."

Before discussing clauses 2 and 3 it is necessary to explain the strength of beer mentioned in them. "Light beer containing not more than two and fifty-one one hundredths per cent. alcohol, weight measure is not the same as the light beer which has been dispensed during the last couple of years. It is equivalent to 5.46 per cent., proof spirits. It is a trifle more than twice as strong as the beer now legally sold and is classed as an intoxicant.

If a voter marks his X in the "No" Column in answer to the first clause that is to have the Ontario Temperance Act continued in force, he is asked what about the sale of this beer through Government agencies or would he favor amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale. If the elector desired such sale he would mark his X in the "Yes" column. If not he would mark it in the "No" column.

So it is with clause 3; do you or do you not want this kind of beer sold over the bar in standard hotels in municipalities that elect to have it thus sold? The elector votes either "Yes" or "No".

Then we come to clause 4. Would you or would you not care to have spirituous and malt liquors dispensed by Government agencies in case the Ontario Temperance Act is sustained? The Government has given us no clue as to what those agencies would be in case the Act were amended, but we presume the sale and distribution of liquor would be conducted under a qualified board with considerable power.

The impression is abroad that the ballot must be marked four times "Yes" or four times "No" or the ballot is counted as spoiled. This is not the case. Every question must be answered or the ballot is spoiled. Those answers, however, may express the voters opinion and may be either yeas or nays according as he views the different clauses.

So far we have endeavored, without bias, to explain the ballot to our readers in order that they may intelligently give expression to their views on October 20. "The Farmer's Advocate" has always sought for a free discussion of public questions and the clear presentation of the opinions entertained by representatives of every branch of society. For this reason both sides in this issue have been granted advertising space in our columns so it could not be said that the paper was muzzled and that rights granted to those who held one view were withheld from those who entertained another. Liquor advertising never appeared in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" and never will, but in order that a great moral and social question might be thoroughly threshed out prior to the referendum the opportunity was granted for both sides to present their cases. Those entrusted with the franchise can now exercise it according to the dictates of their own consciences.

As to where "The Farmer's Advocate" stands in this matter, the answer is simple. Those who have read the paper through a long series of years know that it has strongly advocated prohibition and restrictions