

Farm Notes

Rheumatism and Crippling in Pigs
By Geo. B. Rothwell, B.S.A., Dominion Animal Husbandman.

In the case of rheumatism or crippling in young pigs to which a brief reference is made in our new Circular No. 61 on the Feeding of Swine, the important point on which stress or emphasis should be laid is that these conditions are preventable rather than curable. In other words, with breeding stock, such afflictions can be prevented by housing out doors, feeding with roots and alfalfa hay and a light meal mixture, never over-feeding, giving plenty of exercise, fresh air, dry quarters, and keeping stock generally in a healthy, firm-fleshed, clean condition.

With winter pigs the same thing applies. Possibly the most important factor is that of feeding. According to what we find, rheumatism and kindred maladies may be prevented even under undesirable housing conditions where pigs are properly fed, mainly where they are not forced. Attempting to force a winter fed pig with comparatively strong rations predisposes trouble. Where the situation is complicated by the fact that the pig is housed in a cold, damp building and in a pen which precludes the taking of exercise, stiffness and rheumatism frequently appear. Where this pig is given quarters which approximate a shed open to a yard, where it is cold, but where the pig is supplied with a warm, dry place to sleep, he is enabled to get exercise, fresh air, and automatically dry quarters. Where with this method of housing, the methods of feeding are based upon the use of comparatively light rations containing some bran and made up largely of wheat by-products and oats with a minimum of barley or corn, the use of some roughage in the way of alfalfa hay and succulents in the form of roots, the pig may not fatten to such an extent during the winter months, but it will be thrifty, firm-fleshed, and will grow the frame that is required and on which the required finish may be placed toward the end of the feeding period and without untoward results.

Where evidence of trouble appears, it is, of course, first desirable to restrict and change the ration. Where evidence of trouble appears in feeders, say at around one hundred pounds of weight, the use of Epsom salt is particularly good combined with lessened feed of a lighter character, containing more bran, wheat by-products and oats, and the use of a few roots. The use of Epsom salt, which is the commonest and possibly the most efficacious remedy where trouble is noticed, might be, in so far as quantity is concerned, about two ounces of salt per hundred pounds, plus one teaspoonful of ginger, given in a pint of water. More mature breeding stock, four to six ounces might be used.

As a matter of fact, I might say that we rarely, if ever, make use of any medicinal treatment of this kind at the Experimental Farm for the simple reason that we prevent it by proper housing and feeding methods. Where any trouble is noticed, at the start, we change our ration as suggested, arrange for more exercise, and the medicinal treatment usually applied is that of the administration of salts.

Clean Seed.

Canada's life, her very existence as a nation depends upon her agriculture. Probably the most important phase of this great industry is grain growing, and the crop yield, the harvesting and marketing costs, depend upon the quality of the seed.

Two phases might well be printed and posted in all places where seed grain is bought and sold: "The Best Seed Grain is None Too Good," and "You Never Stop Paying for the Losses Resulting From the Use of Poor Seed."

It seems hardly credible, yet it is a fact, that officers of the Dominion Seed Branch found a farmer sowing with his wheat 495,000 weed seeds to the acre. In another case 472,000 weed seeds to the acre were being sown. In other words they were very carefully sowing a "smother" crop, and much of the labor of cultivation was in reality making for a rapid multiplication of weeds. The use of the fanning mill will correct much of this evil.

Farmers would increase their yields and lower their operating costs by using clean graded seed. The Dominion Department of Agriculture administers through its Seed Branch a "Seed Act" which provides that all seed offered or exposed for sale in Canada must come within minimum standards provided for the removal of small, shrunken, immature or broken kernels or inert matter; that the seed itself be mature, plump, sound, etc.; and that the seed comply with minimum standards for purity and germination test.

The highest grade of seed is termed "registered." Seed growers producing such "registered seed" are under Government inspection and their crops must be 99.99 per cent. pure to variety before they receive recognition. Crop registration is assigned by the Canadian Seed Growers Association. Samples of such seed are subjected to laboratory inspection, and the entire lot from which the sample has been taken is inspected and if found up to standard it is tagged and officially sealed.

Farmers would do well to secure a small quantity of this "registered" seed and the following season with

the seed produced from the small quantity seed a larger acreage. The lower the grade of seed the more weed seeds they contain, and generally speaking the lower the vitality and poorer the quality. Copies of the Regulations governing the Grading of Seeds may be obtained by applying to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Drainage and Oil for the Mosquito.

During the warm months of the year mosquitoes are often a serious pest not only in rural and forested sections but also in towns and cities. The many species and the life habits of this insect, as well as methods of controlling it, have been given serious study by the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and in Circular No. 62 of the Department, recently issued, there are outlined plans that have been found successful in bringing it under control. The mosquito passes through several stages in its life history and requires water for its development. Control measures therefore call for the drainage of stagnant pools and the emptying or screening of water barrels and other receptacles in which the eggs may be deposited. Where permanent control by drainage is feasible, it becomes necessary to treat water surfaces with oil. A surprising amount of this will spread itself over a considerable surface, destroying such mosquito stages as are present.

In work carried on by the Entomological Branch to control the mosquito in the district of Ottawa and in other parts of Canada, a medium grade of petroleum oil such as furnace fuel oil has given good satisfaction. The circular, which is obtainable from the Publications Branch of the Department at Ottawa, gives explicit instructions for carrying out the oiling process and tells how to organize control campaigns for districts where the mosquito is particularly troublesome.

Canada's Retreat From Prohibition

"Our next-door neighbor, Canada, is an almost ideal proving ground" for a study of the drink problem, according to J. M. Campbell in April Current History Magazine, who says that "outside the Province of Quebec, whose inhabitants are largely French, the people of Canada are very much like ourselves. . . . There are three outstanding factors in Canada's century-old effort to find a workable solution of the liquor problem. One is the racial-climatic factor; another is the religious factor, the third is the geographical factor." Since the Canadian population is largely of British birth or ancestry and Britishers are not known particularly for "moderation in the use of liquor," the author says it "is not at all extraordinary" that "a considerable proportion . . . of those who have made home in Canada should have brought with them a highly developed taste for intoxicants—and thereby the problem with which legislation has had to cope. In 1875, eight years after the Canadian Dominion came into existence, the power to prohibit licensed houses locally was introduced by the Canada Temperance Act, a Federal law which was commonly known as the Scott act. This act, which 'appears to have been the first successful effort in Canada on the part of what are now called prohibitionists,' was not widely adopted" outside the Maritime Provinces. "In 1908 it was in force in only twenty-two counties or cities, of which ten were in Nova Scotia, ten in New Brunswick and two in Manitoba. In the first two decades of the twentieth century prohibitory laws were adopted respectively by Nova Scotia, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan, all of which States have subsequently discarded prohibition, starting with Alberta in 1923 and finishing with New Brunswick recently. Thus 'Five Provinces which, at one time or another, have had prohibition laws, have changed front; three others are still dry; one is, as it always has been, wet.' Turning to the factor of religion, which the author deems of 'greater importance in everyday life in Canada than in the United States,' we find that 'the farmers and small towns people' who are known in Great Britain as 'non-conformists' are Liberal and favor prohibition. 'The people of the factory towns and cities, the Roman Catholics and, to a considerable extent, the Anglicans, are Conservative and oppose prohibition.' After reviewing the history of repealed prohibition acts, the author says 'it became increasingly clear that prohibition was not the success its proponents had said it would be and in the end it became a good deal of a joke—the butt of vaudeville actors and small-town story-tellers.' Lastly there emerged the principle of 'control.' 'Will control do what license and prohibition failed to do—will it promote temperance?' That is a question which time alone can answer."

Disarmament

Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph (Ind.): Canada has whittled down and starved both the militia and the permanent force beyond the limits of prudence. Even Miss MacPhail, we imagine, would hesitate to advocate the disbanding of all Federal, Provincial and municipal police forces; yet that is the logical conclusion of the policy of disarmament and the one is about as sensible as the other.



Skirt a Bit Longer. Picture taken at a race meet in Paris portrays the desire of the Parisian designers to bring back the longer skirts.

Dream Ships

The great ships go out to sea Beyond the lighthouse tall; I know not when again they'll be Within our harbor wall.

And my high dreams go out to sea At harbors far to call; I know not if again to me They'll ever come at all.

But the great ships, when o'er the sea, Their anchor chains let fall In some old port of mystery, Beneath some city wall.

And my high dreams when o'er the sea, At God's own Harbor call, And wait at anchor there for me, Beneath His City will. —Carl HOLLIDAY in the Churchman.

Reared By Baboons, South African Boy Now Shuns Simians

Restored to Own Race, He Now Is Given Charge of Farmer's Children and Is Noted for His Loyalty

Twenty-five years ago two members of the South African Cape Police encountered a troop of baboons in a particularly barren stretch of country. As the men fired all the bullets scattered, save one, who lagged behind, states "The Living Age." Thinking they had wounded the animal, the two troopers rushed forward—only to find that they were not chasing a monkey but a well grown native boy who had been alone on all fours like his Simian ancestors.

He was captured with some difficulty—for without clothes he proved slippery handling—and was at once turned over to a mental hospital, which cared for him for a year. Gradually, however, he learned to speak a little English, and he finally proved so docile that he was committed to the care of one G. H. Smith, the owner of a large farm.

Lucas, as the boy was called, had no recollection of his human forebears, though he did in time disclose the habits of his baboon friends. He remembered one monkey that used to take him in his arms on cold nights, and he recalled joyfully how they would appease the hunger from which they constantly suffered by devouring crickets.

On being interviewed by a local correspondent of "The London Morning Post," Lucas confessed that he had never been able to learn the meaning of time. Even sunset and sunrise meant nothing to him, and he is only capable of doing what he is told at the moment the order is given. Yet in spite of his drawback his employers say that they would not change him for two other natives. He can lift and carry two sacks weighing 100 pounds each; he runs a ten-mile errand without stopping once for breath and he will work a lathe unceasingly.

Wahabi Rising Adds To Near East Unrest

Arabian Peninsular Life, Never Dull, Takes On New Interest as Result of Raids

Jerusalem.—Life in the Near East never becomes dull or monotonous. Hardly does one sensation subside before something new arises to arouse the populace and eventually to cause some change in the political aspect of the territory. The rebellions of the Druses in Damascus are still fresh in the minds of not only the Syrians but all the peoples of the Near East, and now the Arabian Peninsula has become the center of interest because of the raids of the Wahabi tribes and their attacks upon the peoples of Kuwait, Iraq and Transjordan.

Real cause Not Apparent. A definite reason for these sudden outbreaks is, however, hard to find. It is true that these "sons of the desert," as they are called, are by nature a warlike people, who are constantly out for massacre and pillage in the name of Allah. To justify their frequent attacks on their neighbors they very cleverly spread reports that they are doing these things because of differences with the Iraqutan Government on the question of boundaries or between them and Kuwait because of economic problems. The real truth of the matter seems to be that it is in the blood of all Bedouins, and particularly the Wahabi, not to respect any law or order, and to rob their neighbors, and even their compatriots.

There is a diversity of opinion among Arab authorities as to the cause of these latest attacks. Some attribute them to actual hunger on the part of the Bedouins. Their cattle had dwindled, and, being left almost penniless most of them were on the point of starvation. Hitherto their only source of livelihood had been the spoils of their barbarous attacks on one another. When they accept the doctrines of Wahabism, with Ibn Saud as their ruler, it was understood that they were to be allowed to attack those Bedouin Moslems who had refused to become Wahabi. They took part in the conquest of the Hedjaz from the Hashimite family in the expectation that Ibn Saud would allow them to confiscate the estates of the Hedjaz, as had been their custom since the days of the prophet Mohammed. However, much to their surprise, Ibn Saud not only would not allow confiscation of the estates of the Hedjaz, but he would not even compel the conquered people to accept Wahabism. Whereupon the Wahabi became enraged and decided to fall back on their old practice of living by the power of the sword. It seems that

These tribesmen apply the term "nonbelievers" not only to non-Moslems but to all persons who are not Wahabi. They consider themselves the only real Moslems, and so greatly have they gained in power of late that they have come to be feared by all the surrounding countries, especially since Ibn Saud, at the head of his army, entered Mecca. The best example of this fear is the fact that when the name Wahabi is uttered by a Sunni or Shiite Moslem he immediately adds, "May Allah protect me from him."

Another and quite contrary view maintained by some Arab experts is that Ibn Saud seeks to attain more territory, and eventually to become the ruling power of the Moslem world. It is for this purpose that he is behind these raids and is intimidating the surrounding peoples. Whatever the reason may be, the fact remains that the entire Arabian Peninsula is now in a state of great unrest. The Wahabis seem to be aiming particularly at Kuwait to be the Persian Gulf. Kuwait is a "Mashai-chah"—that is, a country governed by sheikhs of the Sabakh family. The present ruler is called Sheik Ahmad. The country covers 4,000 square miles and has a population of 120,000. Of these, about 80,000 are resident in the port of Kuwait, while the rest are roaming about in the desert. The population of the city consists mostly of Sunni and Shiite Moslems, besides some Persians, Hindus, Christians and Jews. In accordance with a treaty signed in 1913 between Great Britain and the Sheik of Kuwait, the country is under a British protectorate. During that same year a treaty was also signed between Great Britain and Turkey whereby the latter gave up its rights to the former in many important ports on the Persian Gulf, the chief one of which was Kuwait. Since that time the British Government has taken it upon itself to give full protection to the Persian Gulf. It was, therefore, not at all surprising that as soon as the Wahabi raids began, England immediately hastened to station a large air squadron and attachments of armored cars and warships at the port of Kuwait. They are now there, ready for action, if necessary.

"Why cannot one learn golf by correspondence?" asks a reader. Most of the other modern languages are taught in this way.

Opportunity Lives in Canadian Wilds

Frederick Phillip Grove, Author of "The Search for America" Tells Ottawa Audience of His Work for the Uplift of Simple Farming Folk

Ottawa.—"Let me tell you a fairy story," said Frederick Phillip Grove, author of "The Search for America," as he began, in the presence of the Canadian Club, a recounting of his own unusual career from his early days in Sweden to his arrival in Canada 36 years ago, his 18 years in the bush country of Manitoba and up to the recent discovery of himself by America. The members showed keen appreciation of their guest's high idealism and moral courage throughout all adversity.

After traveling as a boy through most parts of Europe and Asia, Mr. Grove found himself in Canada at the age of 18 and, drifting west, hired out as a farm-hand in the back country of Manitoba. His employer was an Irishman with such a sense of responsibility toward his humble neighbors' children that he was endeavoring to educate them by holding night classes in his log cabin. When he discovered the educational qualifications of his hired man he turned the job over to him, while he himself took over the work of the "help."

This arrangement continued for nearly a score of years. Finally Mr. Grove walked some 200 miles to Winnipeg and got himself appointed a

high school inspector on condition that he first secure the necessary qualifications. He was over 40 years of age at this time, and when he finally secured a degree from the University of Manitoba he was past 50.

As a school inspector he found himself in easier circumstances but farther away from his life work—the portrayal of the life of the simple people about him, their visions and aspirations—"and," declared the speaker, "that aim is still mine. How far short I have fallen in the past and no matter how I fail to attain in the future, yet I intend to pursue it."

These people, he continued, stood alone in a world of money-making, of seeking after luxury, of pleasure and the satisfaction of the senses. He described how these simple folk were struggling to read and to understand the Bible, impelled by an insistent heart hunger for spiritual truth and "the reflection of the godhead in man."

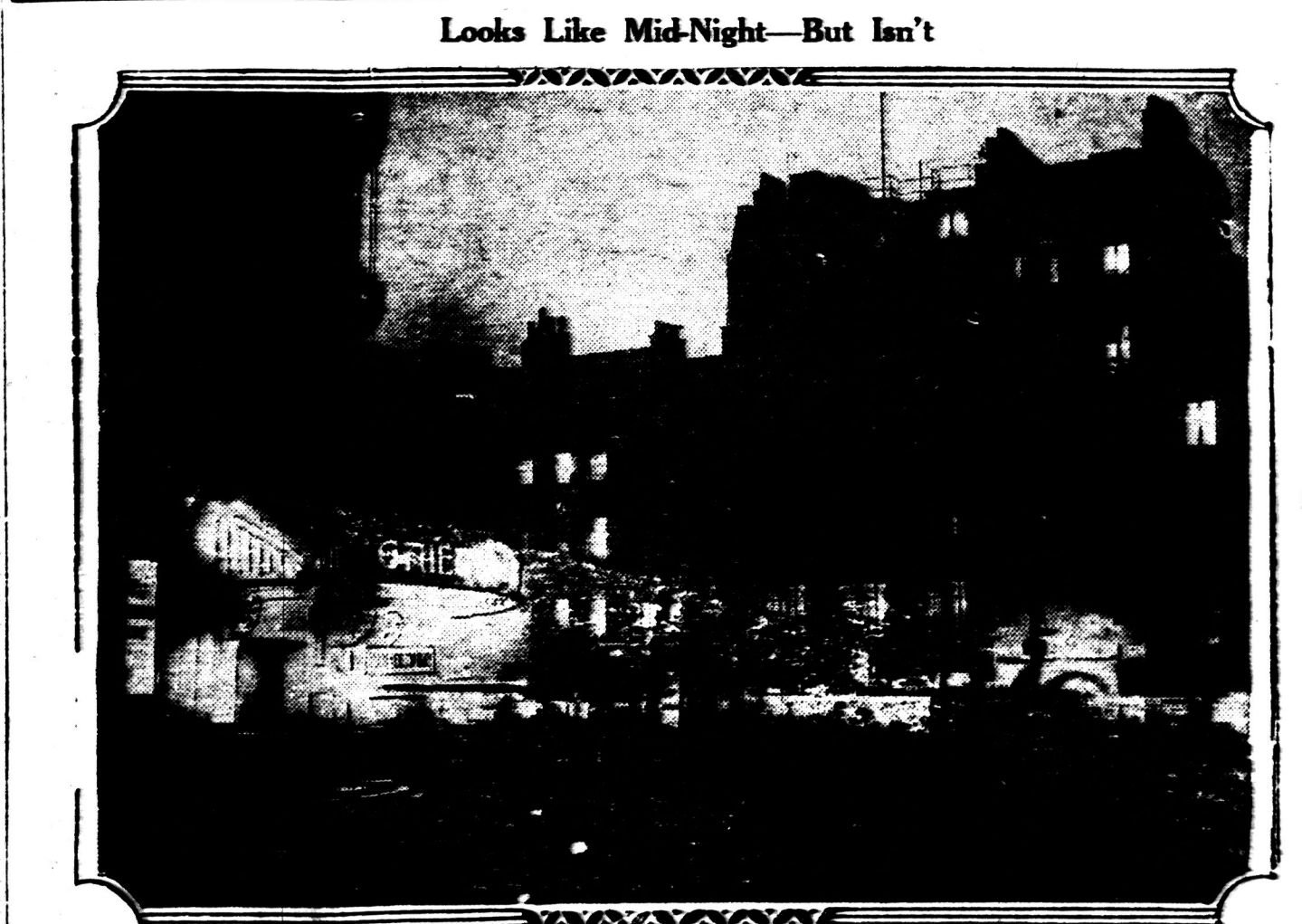
Mr. Grove has been writing continuously since coming to America, although until his "discovery" a short time ago he never made any attempt to gain recognition. He has 14 volumes stored away in a box, and it is understood that one of these is to appear next fall.

This decision was made in order to compel Ibn Saud to provide a source of livelihood for them.

Wahabi or Non-Believer.

Asquith's Place in World History

"He will certainly be remembered as one of the greatest, if not indeed the greatest, among the parliamentarians of the nineteenth century, a leader whose mastery over the House of Commons was never surpassed and hardly equaled," says H. Wickham Steed, former editor of the "London Times," in his estimate of Asquith in the April "Current History" magazine. "If his cold exterior sometimes repelled the impulsive, if he made fewer friends than more genial statesmen have won, he never betrayed a friend once made and never allowed personal pique or vanity to stand in the way of a colleague. He was trusted as few leaders have been trusted. . . . Officially Asquith was a Liberal. In ideas he was a radical and, by temperament, a Whig. He led the Liberal Party steadily and sturdily. He carried through the most radical legislation that had been passed for the better part of a century, but his 'form' had much in common with that of the great Whigs. . . . Thanks mainly to him and to Grey, Great Britain and the British Dominions went into the struggle united, and with the approval of a united country and of all save three Liberal Ministers. Lloyd George forsook the pacifist minority at the last moment. This degree of union was Asquith's outstanding achievement. For him as for Grey, the war was a fearful wrench. . . . Popularity, indeed, he never sought," but he "earned respect," rising steadily as Home Secretary, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Acting Secretary of War and latterly as Prime Minister. "Only when Belgium was actually on the point of being invaded could or did Asquith make his decision, and then he made it as the leader of a united nation. . . . As the years go by Asquith's stature will grow in retrospect. He was a great English gentleman, a statesman of no mean order and a character whose virtues will command admiration as long as respect for integrity in public life shall endure."



MID-DAY DURING ONE OF OLD LONDON'S WORLD-FAMOUS FOGS. A snapshot, taken by a visitor at its height, gives some idea of the fogs that have made dear old Landon on the Strand a few days ago at the time when the sun is supposed to be famous.



Easy Berth. "They say he's fallen into an easy berth." "Yes; married the rich Pulman conductor's daughter." Gabby Gertie



"A man may be lucky and Miss Fortune follow him."

New Ed Reflects

According to a report from our Dominion, a national committee has been organized to investigate the more serious conditions in the Dominion. The latest issue of the "Canadian Geographic" and "The Canadian" has been published. The latest issue of the "Canadian Geographic" and "The Canadian" has been published. The latest issue of the "Canadian Geographic" and "The Canadian" has been published.

A German perfume has been in the growth world of ours, just an old story.

A professor triples her work year. And triples her fortitude.

Assam, the tea bush which are over for the mess and flange. The superlative quality Orange Pekoe to these first teas, of which composed, guaranteed.



What many very often mean stomach. The been overstimulated. The corrective neutralizes acid best alkali known Phillips' Milk remained the standard in the 50 years. One spoonful.