

# The TAMING of INDIA

by  
LAURISTON WARD

## SOME EXCELLENT SUGGESTIONS REGARDING BREEDING OF HOGS

**Roughage Is One of Most Important Factors in Wintering Brood Sows—Animals Do Not Thrive Well if Not Given Sufficient Quantity—Scrub Hog Is Not Profitable.**

(By B. E. LARA.)

The farmers of Denmark secure the best prices for their fancy bacon for the reason that they have established small packing establishments where they can haul their hogs and get their actual worth. How different from the system, or lack of system, in this country, where we are compelled to take just what the packing house operators are a mind to pay us for our hogs. Will the time ever come when our farmers can see the great benefits to be derived from co-operation?

Roughage is one of the most important factors in wintering the brood sows, and if they do not get enough coarse food they will not do well. Corn and milk are well balanced as a diet, but there should be something added to distend the organs or digestion. Then again, brood sows will keep more quiet and contented if they are given alfalfa, clover or some kind of roughage to work over during the day. Good corn stover is better than nothing and the sows will work it over and eat large quantities of it every day.

The man who has a lot of thrifty August or September pigs and gives them rational care until grass comes and has them ready for the market

in fact if he depended upon his hogs to make him money to buy better bred hogs he would never own better ones.

The scrub hog usually keeps his owner so poor that he is not able to buy any better stock. In fact, this is the excuse usually given for his existence. Poor farming and scrub hogs are usually found associated together. They are near and dear companions. Both make a rapid retreat before a progressive spirit and there is not a better evidence of the general progressiveness of a people than the absence of the scrub hog from a community.

Too much stress cannot be laid on selecting breeding swine from sound, healthy parents. Animals that are not strong in constitution cannot withstand disease as well as those which are strong in that respect. In case hogs are troubled with disease it is almost impossible to give them medicine or anything else that will prove very helpful. About all we can do is to feed a ration that can be easily digested and keep them in clean quarters, thoroughly disinfect the pens and let the disease run its course.

Whole milk is one of the best feeds for hogs that are suffering with disease of any kind. It is an excellent feed and has often been of great assistance in bringing hogs through spells of sickness.

There is no disputing the fact that corn is an ideal hog feed, but every practical feeder admits that better results can be brought about by feeding a ration that is composed of less than two-thirds corn. It is a mistake to think we cannot afford to buy other feeds to mix with the corn.

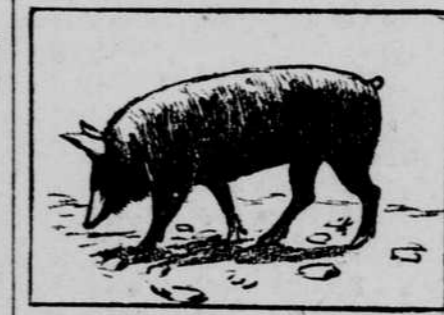
Ordinarily it is a mistake not to feed the hogs the liquid before the solid food.

See that the hogs have comfortable quarters—now and the months to come. Failure here will impair the usefulness of the herd.

Hogs will make from 10 to 12 pounds of meat, live weight, for each bushel of corn eaten, but because of this too many farmers feed too much corn.

The cream separator has greatly reduced scours in pigs because the skim-milk can always be fed while sweet.

When the sow of good type has proven herself a prolific breeder, an



A Type of Hog That Is Fast Disappearing.

the middle of June will make better money for his feed than he will on any bunch of pigs that he feeds during the year.

Do not be afraid to give shoats plenty of range during the winter, providing, of course, that you have good, dry sleeping places and warm houses to shelter them during the extremely cold weather.

On each and every farm there should be some provision made for dipping hogs. This not only proves to be an easy and effectual way of disinfecting animals which are brought on the farm, but it also keeps them free from lice.

Possibly there is no other farm animal that can offer as poor an excuse for his existence as the scrub hog. He is an unprofitable animal any way you take him.

As an economical pork producer he is a failure. Even his ability to shift for himself does not recommend him to the people within the limit of his range as he has the reputation of preying upon neighboring corn fields when food is scarce.

His build naturally adapts him to his manner of living since he is long-legged, narrow in the chest, has a long, narrow snout. This adapts him to his manner of living. With the scrub hog it is "root hog or die," hence the long snout. His narrow body aids him in getting through small fence cracks and if he fails to find a place large enough to go through the fence he can soon dig under it with his long snout.

There is no standard of excellence for the scrub hog since he may possess almost any form except a beautiful one; he may be of any color.

He has the reputation of being able to stand all kinds of rough treatment and still survive.

He is regarded as being able to resist disease better than the improved breeds of hogs. We very much



Pair of Champion Berkshires.

doubt whether this quality attributed to the scrub hog is true since we have noticed that hog cholera takes the scrubs as well as the well-bred hog.

One thing is sure, that the scrub hog can consume more valuable feed and give less in return than any other animal that we know of.

A farmer who owns a herd of scrub hogs seldom needs any other corn crib than his hogs.

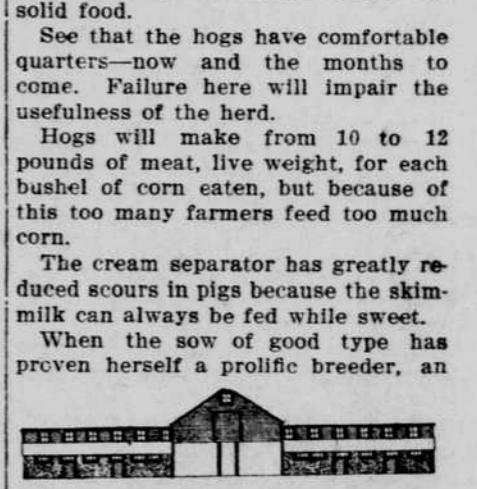
## LABOR-SAVING CORN-PICKER

Machine Will Do The Work of Several Men—Is Destined to Become Very Popular.

While the corn picker is a comparatively new member of the corn-machine line, nevertheless it is destined to become a very important one.

Before the advent of the high-priced help, and before it became so scarce, the harvesting of the corn crop was not such a serious problem. Modern ideas and changes in the methods of living, however, have brought about a shortage in the supply of farm labor.

This shortage is very pronounced, especially in the husking season, when extra help is needed. For this reason, farmers are more than ever in need of a machine which will husk the corn from the standing stalks—a machine which will do the work of several men. Heretofore, about an acre was considered an average day's work for one



A Combination Hog House, With Hay and Grain Storage Rooms.

economical feeder, and a good mother, it is a good plan to keep her several years.

The mature sow requires only food for maintenance while the growing one needs food for growth. Furthermore, the older one will have an appetite for waste that a young one would not care for.

Exercise will help make that streak of lean and streak of fat that is desired.

### English Workmen.

If what Rider Haggard writes is true the condition of farm workmen in England is a sad one. He describes some of the places where men are compelled to live as "wile and not fit for a human being." At one place he found 20 men working on a farm but could see no cottages. There was one long building on the place. It looked like a wagon-house. It had no windows. Sacks were laid on the floor and there the 20 men slept. A hundred yards away was an elm tree on a hill, and there he found the ashes of a fire and a rod to hold a pot. This was the dwelling place—the kitchen and the parlor of the 20 men. Winter and summer they did their cooking and spent their Sundays under the tree.

### Large Pear Orchard.

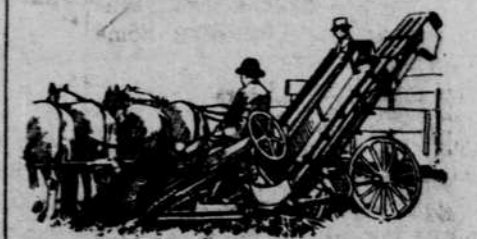
Mr. Cornell, who has a large orchard of Worden-Seckel pears in the Hudson River Valley, was asked to give his experience with them and state their value as compared with the Seckel pear. He said the Seckel pear is larger than the old Seckel. It is very valuable, but not a substitute for the Seckel. The tree grows larger and bears good crops, but the quality is not quite equal to the Seckel. It brings a fancy price when well thinned so it colors well.

### Test for Grains.

To test grains for hardness, Dr. E. Stranak, of Prague, saw a specimen under a very thin sash attached to the scale pan of a balance. The weight necessary to cause cutting is a measure of the hardness. It is found that grains resist not only insect attacks but plant diseases in a degree proportionate to their hardness.

man. A corn picker, however, will husk several times this number of acres. A corn picker will, however, not only do the work of several men, but it will deliver the ear corn to the wagon in much better condition than is done ordinarily when husking by hand.

The corn picker is not the inspiration of a minute. It is the work of years. While necessity was the mother



Corn Picker in Action.

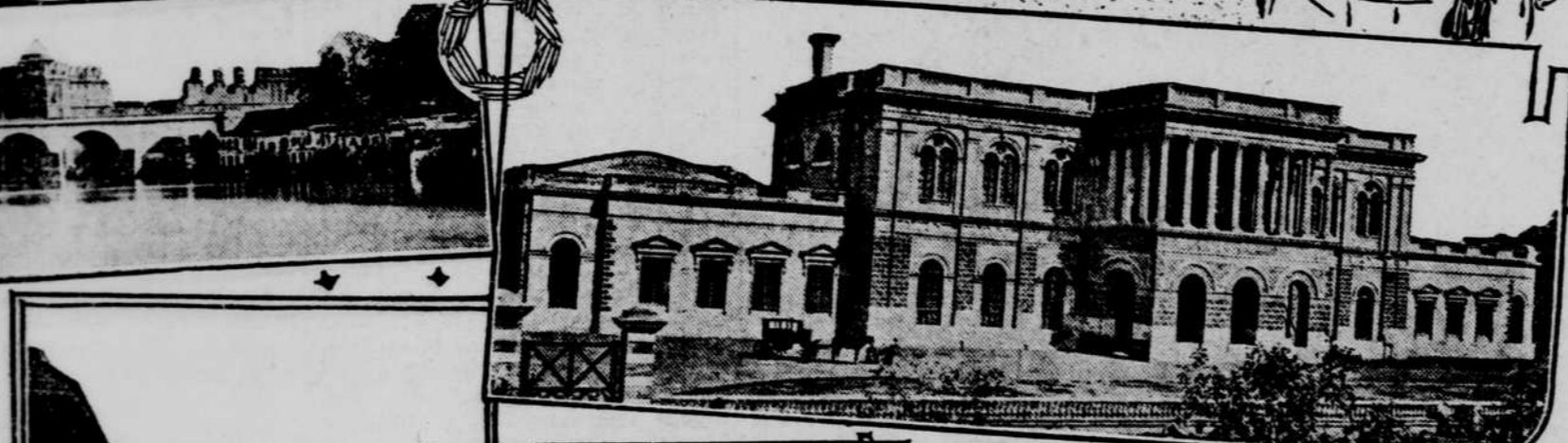
of its invention, yet it was hard work that overcame the difficulties that confronted the designers of this machine. One by one these difficulties have been overcome, and the machine is now perfected so that it does a very high class of work.



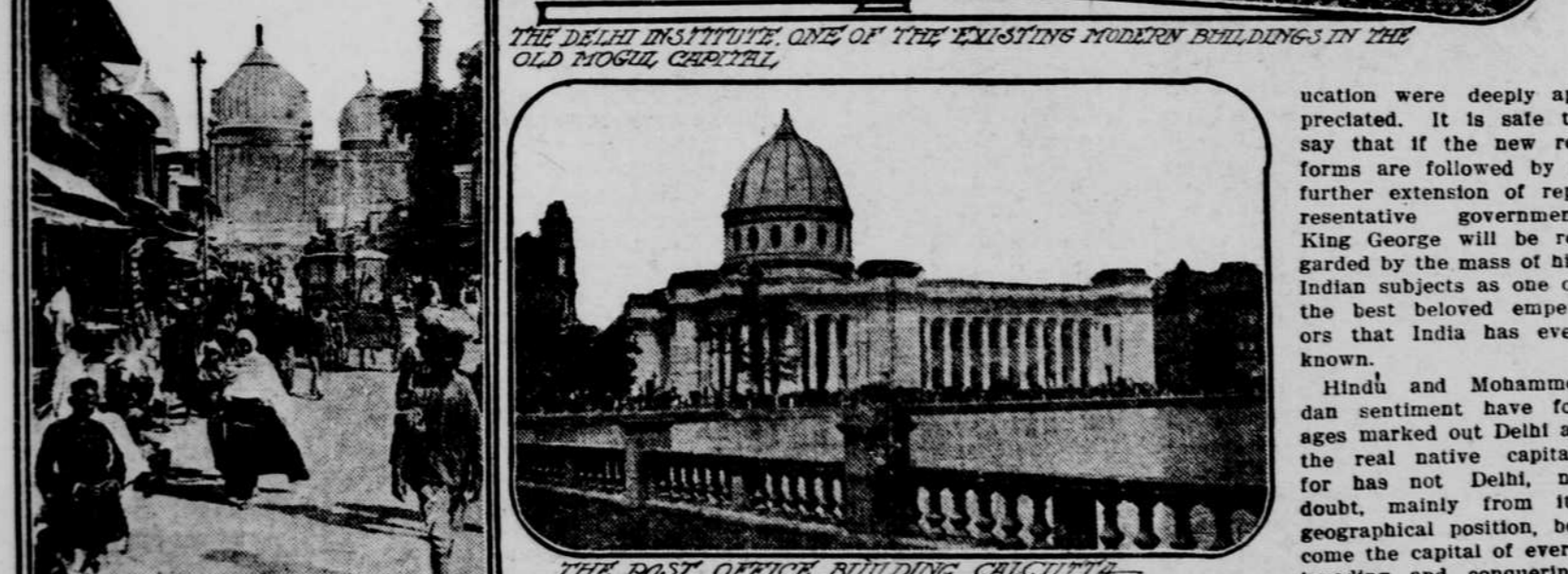
A GENERAL OVERHEAD VIEW OF CALCUTTA.



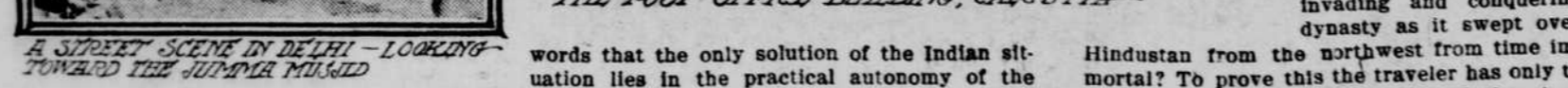
THE EDEN HOSPITAL, CALCUTTA.



THE DELHI INSTITUTE, ONE OF THE EXISTING MODERN BUILDINGS IN THE OLD MOGUL CAPITAL.



THE POST OFFICE BUILDING, CALCUTTA.



A STREET SCENE IN DELHI—LOOKING TOWARD THE JUMA MASJID.

HE guns which fired a parting salute to King George in Bombay harbor recently, closed a chapter in Indian history. Has the unprecedented visit of the king-emperor been a success? Will the astonishing changes in Indian administration which he announced at the Durbar prove to be, as some think, a masterpiece of statesmanship, or has England made a colossal blunder, which will imperil her position in that Asiatic empire which she has governed so successfully for more than a hundred years?

These are questions which Indians and Englishmen alike are asking. Lord Curzon, Lord Minto and others have announced that they will bring the matter up in the house of lords as soon as parliament meets again. Mr. Asquith has given assurances that it will receive due consideration in the commons. While no one professes to regard the announcements made by the king as anything but final, there seems to be a growing realization of the gravity of the changes, which at the time of their announcement were somewhat overshadowed by the pomp and pageantry of the great Durbar.

Details of the changes are now available, and it appears that the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi is only part—and not necessarily the most important part—of a far-reaching scheme of provincial readjustment



THE PIER OF SEAPORT AND BRIDGE AT DELHI.

which will affect \$2,000,000 human beings and an area as large as that of France or Germany. The province of Bengal, which was partitioned by Lord Curzon in 1905, against the violent protest of its people, and which has been the headquarters of the sedition in India ever since, is to be reunited. The great divisions of Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, which now belong to Bengal, although their populations are distinct in race and language, will be detached from Bengal and form a new province, under the control of a lieutenant governor and council. Assam is to be separately administered by a chief commissioner, as was the case prior to 1905. Lastly, the province of Bengal is to be raised to the rank of a presidency (after the example of Madras and Bombay) with a governor from England appointed by the king.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that no such sweeping administrative change as this has taken place since the British crown took over the government of the country from the East India company at the close of the mutiny in 1858. As to the motives which prompted the move there is a conflict of opinion. The nationalists regard it as a victory for their cause. They consider that the modification of the partition of Bengal—which the English authorities have repeatedly declared would never be altered—is a confession of weakness on the part of the government, and some of the leaders of the unrest are bold enough to say that the government transferred the capital to Delhi because Calcutta had got too hot to hold it. On the other hand, the dispatches which passed between Simla and London, which have now been made public, contain an array of practical arguments in favor of the change, which successfully disposes of any theory that the government was driven to the measure as the result of seditious agitation. In less troublous times the move would seem justified on plain administrative grounds. As it is, it must be considered as a bold experiment, which is admirable in theory, but which in practice can only be justified by success.

Curiously enough, its first effect has been precisely the opposite of what was expected. It was thought that the Mohammedans would hail with joy the establishment of the central government in the ancient capital of the Mogul emperors. On the contrary, they have been the first to denounce the arrangement, declaring with true Indian perversity that sentimental considerations mean nothing to them in comparison with the loss of their political power in the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal. It is not the Mohammedans, but their ancestral foes the Rajputs, who welcome the establishment of the capital within easy reach of their territory. The Bengalis, too, who were expected to resent the loss of prestige to Calcutta involved in the transfer, have declared that they are more than compensated by the wished-for union of the Bengali people. The Hindus in Eastern Bengal have been lighting bonfires for a month past in celebration of the event. So far as can be ascertained the inhabitants of the newly created province of Behar and Orissa are pleased at their release from Bengal domination. Bombay, the Punjab and the United Provinces are sensible of the advantages that will accrue to them for geographical reasons. The rest of India is indifferent.

Delhi is regarded by the government as a better place for a capital than Calcutta, because of its historic traditions, central location, and better climate, which will enable the viceroy and his staff to reside there for all but four months of the year. On the other hand, it is more removed from the commercial interests and active life of modern India. Europeans in Calcutta have not hesitated in declaring that it will be little better than a "Simla of the Plains." The rearrangement of the provinces will make for greater administrative efficiency, though that again is criticized on the ground that the modification of the partition of Bengal is a useless concession to an agitation that was already practically dead, while it will undo all the good work which has been started in the backward

districts of Eastern Bengal. The government denies this.

The announcement of the great changes has had at least one effect that is already apparent: it has immensely impressed Hindus and Mohammedans alike with the power of the emperor. Although King George stated at the Durbar that he was acting on the advice of his ministers, this seems to have been ignored by the mass of his subjects, who felt that here was a ruler indeed, whose slightest whim was law, and who could change at a word the foundations of government and the established order of generations. I suppose that few official announcements have ever been more dramatic. Perhaps a dozen men out of India's 300,000,000 were in the secret, and to the rest the declaration came with the surprising force of a revelation.

It is precisely for this reason that anxiety is felt over the ultimate reception of the proposals by the Indian people. When the awe caused by the visible presence of the sovereign has passed away, it is feared that fierce opposition may break out in many quarters. The original partition of Bengal was thought at the time to be an innocent measure, but it stirred up disloyalty in half of India, turned two provinces into hotbeds of sedition and provoked a series of anarchistic crimes which has not yet come to an end. The present changes claim to be purely administrative, but the peculiarly secret and arbitrary way in which they were determined may prove an excuse for new discontent. More than one English official who was at the Durbar expressed the opinion that the next year or two would see another wave of anarchy and sedition incomparably greater than anything India has yet known. The government does not hold this view. It remains to be seen who is right.

Two important facts, in any case, have been made clear by the publication of the dispatches. The first is that India is at last being governed once more from India and not from London, as was the case when Lord Minto was viceroy and Lord Morley secretary of state. The entire scheme for the change of capital and redistribution of provinces originated at Simla, and was embodied in a dispatch from the central government to Lord Crewe, who accepted the proposal without a change. It would be interesting to know whether Lord Hardinge or his council are principally responsible for the undertaking. If the former proves to be the case, current views of the new viceroy will have to be revised. It argues more than a little courage and initiative in a man who has been in India barely a year to risk his official reputation on such a hazardous measure.

The other fact disclosed by the dispatches is an important intimation of England's policy regarding the future government of India. Lord Hardinge and his associates state in so many

words that the only solution of the Indian situation lies in the practical autonomy of the provincial governments. In other words, the old bureaucratic regime, which began with the first victories of Clive and the taking over of the Bengal diwani by Warren Hastings is confessed at least to be a failure. Decentralization is to be the watchword from this time onward. A new India is gradually to be formed, on the model on Canada. It will consist of a group of confederated states, financially independent and legislating for themselves in local matters, but subject to the control of the central government in imperial affairs. In name there will probably be little change, for the government of India is slow to move and conservative, yet this is, baldly stated, the significance of the plan. At the same time a further extension of the principle of self-government is indicated. To judge from the words of the dispatch, the central authorities are at last alive to the fact that the government of India must not only be for the Indians, but to a large extent by them, if it hopes to endure. Lord Hardinge's words foreshadow a speedy enlargement of the elective element in the legislative councils and are the most important pronouncement in this respect that has been heard since Lord Morley made public his declaration to grant his famous reforms.

The general effect of the king's visit seems to have been strengthening the loyalty of the Indian people to a degree that surpassed expectations. The wonderful spectacle of the Durbar made a profound impression, and when the king and queen later stood on the wall of the fort in Delhi and received the homage of an adoring crowd of more than 100,000 natives, it is said that the scene was indescribable. Gray-bearded men bowed themselves to the ground and others wept for joy and mothers held up their babies above their heads to see and be blessed by the emperor. An incident that happened at the laying of the first stones of the new capital gained the king a great reputation among the people. As he was about to touch one of the stones with his golden trowel he noticed that it was not quite straight, and asked the master mason to bring it into better alignment. The ceremony was stopped for a few minutes while this was done. The story spread like wildfire through the bazaars, and was accepted as an omen by the natives, who now firmly credit their emperor with almost supernatural powers of discernment and a determination to establish the foundations of his city so surely that it will last through all the ages to come.

No seditious attempts were made on the life of the king, although the murder of a police inspector in Eastern Bengal the night before the Durbar gave eloquent testimony to the fact that disloyalty still exists in some sections of the population. The release or remission of sentence of over 180 political prisoners was a move of the king's, which added to his popularity, while his concessions to the native army and the grant of money for the extension of ed-

ucation were deeply appreciated. It is safe to say that if the new reforms are followed by a further extension of representative government King George will be regarded by the mass of his Indian subjects as one of the best beloved emperors that India has ever known.

Hindu and Mohammedan sentiment have for ages marked out Delhi as the real native capital, for has not Delhi, no doubt, mainly from its geographical position, become the capital of every invading and conquering dynasty as it swept over the northwest from time immemorial? To prove this the traveler has only to wander along the sandy banks of the river Juma, and also to realize the mortality of empires, for one can clearly see, as in Rome, cities built upon the ruins of cities, and in addition the relics of many a Hindu capital of bygone ages.

The Delhi of today is of course the mighty city of Shah Jehan, with its seven gates and many arches. The Delhi of the future will be built on the site of the recent Durbar camp. This is situated some miles from the site of the old Mogul capital, as the famous mutiny ridge camp separated the latter from the former camp. It will have the advantage of being built on fresh ground, a by no means trifling detail in India, where sanitation is of paramount importance.

From the point of view of climate, also, there is no doubt that Delhi possesses great advantages over Calcutta. To the newcomer in India Calcutta is described as having one hot month and eleven—hot months, whereas the cold weather of Delhi is delightful.

Another important feature of the proposed change is that the position of Delhi will remove the headquarters of the government from the environment of what is known in India as the Bengal element. This type of super-educated Indian native has undoubtedly been responsible in no small measure for the agitation caused by the partition of Bengal. This innovation was initiated by Lord Curzon and though the agitation against it was never really popular or in any sense national, yet this noisily Bengali element succeeded in raising a clamor quite out of all proportion to their actual numbers, aided as they were by the vernacular press. The further partition of Bengal, recently announced, may have the advantage of further decentralization of the unwieldy machine of roosting millions already divided by Curzon's action.

Another great advantage in the change of the capital is the fact that Delhi is undoubtedly much more in the center of the fighting races than Calcutta. The great native princes much more easily can assemble there. The Shikhs and the Rajput princes are nearby—the Maharajah of Kashmir, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the important Nizam of Hyderabad, and the head of that well governed state of Mysore, are mostly at no great distance away, and these all undoubtedly will welcome the change of capital.

### LUXURY.

Jim, who worked in a garage, had just declined Mr. Smith's invitation to ride in his new car.

"What's the matter, Jim," asked Mr. Smith; "are you sick?"

"No, sah," he replied. "Tain't that—I done five dollars, sah, an' I jes' nachirly got tuh sit an' grieve."—Success.

Here was a man who had been conspicuously a spoiled child of fortune. He had been the darling of a luxurious and exclusive society. He had made a princely fortune, had enjoyed it as he made it, and had shown both taste and generosity in spending it. And now, when the storms of financial troubles were beating their hardest, the only item of his possessions that he strove to save was a relic that reminded him of his mother's love and care.

Houses and lands, horses and cattle, plate and pictures, and books and

manuscripts; all the modern apparatus of comfort and luxury, and all the antiques and curiosities that he had collected from the deserted keeps and ruined abbeys of Scotland were freely sacrificed when duty and honor called. But the one priceless treasure that he would not suffer to pass into a stranger's hands was a misshapen contrivance for keeping toast warm, "not worth threepence of anyone's money," but precious because it had belonged to his mother, and had been used by her.—Youth's Companion.

### WOULDN'T PART WITH "CAT"

Pathetic Exception Made by Sir Walter Scott When He Was Giving Up His Fortune.

Nearly everyone thinks that he knows what a cat is. He is familiar with the household pet; he has read of the instrument with which obedience to orders used to be enforced in the navy; he may be aware that in South America the jaguar is familiarly spoken of as "the cat," and so may

dream that his knowledge embraces all members of the family. Nevertheless, Sir Walter Scott's cat does not belong to any one of these divisions.

It was in 1828 that accumulating difficulties constrained Sir Walter to sell his house in Castle street, Edinburgh. When instructing his agent to offer the house and all its contents for sale by auction, he made one pathetic exception.

"I wish," he wrote, "to save a mahogany thing which I called a cat, with a number of legs, so that, turn-

ing which way it will, it stands upright. It was my mother's, and she used to have the toast set on it before the fire, and it is not worth three-pence of any one's money."

To these words Sir Walter appended a pen-and-ink sketch which does little honor to his skill in drawing. It represents an object more like a double starfish than anything known to nature. The tender concern with which he regarded this unsightly relic reveals one of the most delightful aspects of his delightful character.