

# Conservation

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## Cure for Goitre in Domestic Animals

Lack of Iodine in Feed Said to Be Cause of Disease

That a supply of iodine in the food of domestic animals is a preventive of goitre in their offspring is the conclusion of an investigator of the Montana Agricultural College. In some portions of the West, farmers suffer considerable loss through the young of cattle, sheep and pigs being born hairless and having goitre. It was found that these defects, which usually went together, could be avoided if the mothers were moved out of the infertile areas during a portion of the period of gestation.

The investigation showed that along with hairlessness and over-development of the thyroid gland there was almost always a thickening of the skin of the head and neck. Examination of the enlarged thyroid glands demonstrated that they contained much less iodine than was normal and the conclusion was drawn that the animals were not getting enough iodine in their feed and water. How to overcome this deficiency was the problem. A test was made by feeding iodine in the form of iodide of potassium (129.5 to 324 mgm. per head daily) to sows during gestation and positive results were obtained. The young animals were entirely free from goitre.

## HOME-GROWN CLOVER SEED PREFERABLE

On a number of the farms in Duncan county where illustration work is being conducted by the Commission of Conservation, home-grown clover seed has been sown side by side with purchased seed. The results have been very much in favour of the use of the home-grown seed. Since the home-grown seed gives best results and the cost of clover seed is very high, every farmer who can keep some for seed this year should do so. There are many very good looking fields which the farmers may not contemplate saving for seed. These should all be kept for that purpose. The crop should not be cut too early. Test it by rubbing out a few heads in the palm of the hand. It should shell out readily before being cut. The farmer who grows his own seed will be more likely to sow an adequate amount of seed to insure a good catch. Do not allow a field to go unharvested that can possibly be saved for seed.

—F. C. N.

## Expansion of Pulp and Paper Industry

Consumption of Pulp in Canada has Increased Rapidly

The pulp and paper industry has expanded very rapidly in Canada during the past ten years, and it appears that Canada is destined to become perhaps the leading country in the world in the manufacture of pulp and paper products from wood. This is largely because of our extensive natural resources of waterpowers and suitable tree species. It is important to point out the opportunities and responsibilities for Canadian engineers in this technical industry. The consumption of paper increases so rapidly from year to year in the more highly developed countries that there is no indication of slackening development, at least for some years to come. Canada now has a total of about 90 mills, many of which are large and of modern design. The export figures for the calendar year 1916 show that pulpwood, wood pulp and paper have increased to nearly half of the total export value (approximately \$100,000,000) of all forest products with the exception of the small proportion of specially manufactured articles.

The softwoods are the most important species for papermaking, spruce and balsam fir accounting for the bulk of the woods used, with hemlock, jack pine, tamarack and other conifers coming into more extensive use. Poplar and haswood representing "soft hardwoods" are valuable for making soda pulp and a variety of hardwoods such as birch and maple are used in smaller quantity. In 1915, the total reported pulpwood consumption amounted to 1,405,836 cords with an average value of \$6.71 per cord. In addition, Canada exported 949,714 cords of pulpwood, which quantity has remained fairly constant for several years while the consumption of pulpwood in Canada has rapidly increased.

—Dr. J. S. Bates.

## PROVINCIAL PLOUGHING MATCH

The annual ploughing match of the Ontario Ploughman's Association will be held at the Central Experimental and Booth farms, Ottawa, October 16th, 17th and 18th, 1918. Trophies and prizes valued at over \$1,500 will be competed for. An attractive feature will be a tractor and farm machinery demonstration, as well as an international match in tractor ploughing. Already much interest is being taken in the match.

## An Ally of Germany

*Germany has a powerful ally working within the boundaries of Canada. Its operations are very effective. It enters munition plants and causes explosions. It cripples hundreds of factories which are labouring to produce war-time necessities. It waits until the grain in the fields is ripe for harvest, and then destroys it over thousands of acres, or else it bides its time until the harvested crops have been stored in elevators and obliterates them by the hundreds of thousands of bushels. It operates in every city and town and in the country districts. It is unceasing in its activities, working by night as well as by day, and for every hour of the twenty-four. It enters countless homes, bringing devastation and sorrow; and last, but not least, it causes heavy loss of life.*

*This foe is not an "alien enemy," but comes of good Canadian stock. It is encouraged by millions of people who believe themselves to be patriotic. Without their help, it would soon be overcome. The name of this great enemy is Preventable Fire, and its principal cause is Canadian carelessness.*

## Fisheries Problems Under Discussion

Canadian Fisheries Association Consider Plans for Developing the Industry

Greater production was one of the outstanding themes at the Annual Convention of the Canadian Fisheries Association, held at Halifax early in August. The fisheries of Canada have made great strides since 1914, especially during the past year. This has been due in large measure to the action of Food Boards and other agencies in urging the use of fish in order to conserve meat. Hitherto unused varieties of fish are finding their way on the markets in ever increasing quantities.

Much interest was shown by the Convention in shipping problems and in matters that affected the wholesale and retail dealer in fish. The need for standard containers as well as for generally improved standards in marketing was strongly urged by some of the delegates. There can be little doubt that improvement along such lines would do much toward developing the inland markets for sea fish. It is to be hoped that the Fisheries Association may be able to bring about improvements in transportation as well as in the packing and curing of fish. Greater production is very desirable and is quite in line with conservation, but careless handling of fish, resulting in waste and loss, tends to offset the advantages to be derived from it.—A. D.

## CURING TUBERCULOSIS

The earlier tuberculosis is detected in an individual case, the greater are the possibilities of a cure. Therefore, help your friend, your neighbour, your relative, to recognize and treat this disease at the start.

The first essential for the treatment is rest until the disease has ceased progressing. The physician must determine when exercise should be resumed. The second is food in abundance until the lost weight has been regained, and a little more. The third is fresh air, indoors and out, but most of the time out, in all seasons and weathers. If the patient sleeps indoors, the windows and the external door of his room, if there is one, should be open every night and all night.

The fourth is hope and determination. Your chances for recovery will largely depend on your attitude of mind and willingness to make a determined effort to recover. Make your sacrifices at the beginning.