

## Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture)

### DISINFECTION TO PREVENT DISEASE

Several Well-Known Substances Will Destroy Bacteria.

#### CLEAN UP BARN THOROUGHLY

Careless Work Is Worse Than None Because It Gives False Sense of Security—Admit Abundance of Sunlight and Fresh Air.

In any outbreak of infectious disease among animals on the farm or in the neighborhood thorough disinfection of the premises is essential in preventing its spread. Certain substances such as freshly slaked lime, or unslaked lime in powder form, chlorid of lime, carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, formalin, formaldehyde gas, or a compound solution of cresol possess the power of destroying bacteria with which they come in contact. To make the use of such substances of value, however, the work must be done with the utmost thoroughness. Careless disinfection is probably worse than none if it merely serves to give a false sense of security.

In the disinfection of stables and premises the following directions should be carefully observed: Sweep the entire interior surface, including ceilings, side walls, stall partitions, floors, etc., free of dirt and dust.

Remove all accumulations of filth by scraping, and if any woodwork has become decayed so that it is porous or absorbent it should be removed, burned and replaced with new material.

If the floor is of earth, remove four inches from the surface and replace it with earth from an uncontaminated source; or, if improvements are desired, a new floor of concrete may be laid, which is very durable and easily cleaned.

All refuse material from the stable and barnyard should be removed to a place not accessible to the stock and covered with freshly slaked lime. The manure spread upon the fields should be turned under immediately.

The entire interior of the stable, especially the feeding troughs and drains, should be saturated with a disinfectant, as a 3 per cent compound solution of cresol, which would be 4 ounces of the compound to every gallon of water.

The best method of applying the dis-

infectant is by means of a strong spray pump, such as those used by fruit growers in spraying trees, or a small garden sprayer may be used. All mangers and feed boxes which have been sprayed should be allowed to dry, and then be washed out with hot water to prevent poisoning the stock. The spray should be applied immediately following any outbreak, and as a matter of precaution it may be used once or twice yearly.

All stables, like houses, should have ample window space in order to admit a plentiful supply of sunlight and fresh



Applying Germ-Killing Solution.

air, in themselves among the most powerful disinfectants known. Most disease germs thrive in dampness, dirt, and darkness, and a clean, dry stable presents the most unfavorable conditions for their development. For this reason good drainage is also essential in the stable and about the barn lot.

#### USE GARDEN SPRAYER FOR DISINFECTING.

In small buildings and premises the garden hand-sprayer can be used to supply the germ-killing cresol solution or other disinfectant. Such a sprayer purchased now for this purpose would be ready for anti-insect and disease work in the garden later. Compressed air sprayers of the hand type may be had in galvanized steel at \$3.50 to \$5, and in brass at \$6.50 to \$12.50. The smaller hand atomizer sprayer can be bought for 50 to 75 cents.

#### Use Milk, but Save It.

How can the consumer help the milk supply? By judicious use, good care, and by utilizing it in all its forms. That half cupful of milk which was poured into the sink because it was allowed to sour—it would have made a substantial amount of cottage cheese or could have been used in cooking.

In many households quite a little milk is wasted—left uncovered in glasses—regarded useless because the cream has been skimmed off, allowed to sour—poured down the sink or thrown away. Half a cupful of milk—whole, skimmed or sour—seemingly a trifling matter, hardly worth the trouble to keep or use.

But if every one of the 20,000,000 homes should waste on the average one-half cupful daily, it would mean 2,500,000 quarts daily for the country—912,500,000 quarts a year—the total product of more than 400,000 cows. It takes a lot of grass and grain to make that much milk and an army of people to produce and deliver it. Maybe this estimate is too high. Suppose that one-half cupful is wasted in only one out of 100 homes. The waste which this would make is still intolerable when milk is so nutritious, when skim milk can be used in making such wholesome soups and cereal dishes, when sour milk can be used in bread making or for cottage cheese.

That we have the physical resources to win this war, if they are properly conserved, I entertain no doubt; that we have these in larger measure than any other nation in the world is a matter of common knowledge.—Secretary Houston.

#### Warm House Saves Feed.

Warm houses, if well ventilated so that the air is good, will help save feed by conserving the heat and energy of the flock. It will also assist in egg production for the same reason.

#### REDUCE AMOUNT OF NITROGEN

This Can Be Done Where Soil Is Rich in Organic Matter or Humus—Grain Crops Lodge.

Where a soil is rich in organic matter or humus, or where there is plenty of baruyard manure that can be put on the amount of nitrogen in the fertilizer may be reduced or entirely eliminated where it is to be used on grain crops. If there is too much nitrogen in the soil it is liable to result in making the grain crops lodge badly.

## FUNSTON SLAYER TAKES OWN LIFE

MURDERER GIVEN BENEFIT OF ANCIENT ARMY LAW.

### INJURED MAN TELLS OF CRIME

Forced to Witness Companions Hacked to Death By Fiend.—Man Who Committed Awful Deed Spanish War Vet.

Camp Funston, Kan., Jan. 15.—Captain Lewis J. Whistler of the 20th infantry, the murderer who killed four men with an ax in the robbery of the army bank Friday night, blew out his brains with a service rifle. It is believed that Whistler was given the benefit of the ancient common law of the army, the officer's privilege of ending his own life under disgrace. Facing suspicion and practically certain discovery, Whistler is said to have told his superior officers he would end his own life. The men the ax murderer killed were:

O. Fuller Winters, of Kansas City, vice president of the National Reserve Bank of Kansas City and president of the army bank.

John W. Jewell, editor of the Y. M. C. A. army paper published here and son of the Editor of the Springfield, Mo., Leader.

O. M. Hill, clerk in the bank, who came from Oklahoma.

Claude Ohleson, 19, a clerk, son of a Kansas City contractor, who is building a new building for the army bank.

Wornall, the cashier, was a college chum of Jewell and a resident of Kansas City.

Wornall, in periods of consciousness in the hospital, told a disconnected story of the murder. He said:

"The employees were kept after hours by an unusual amount of work. With them was Jewell.

"There was an insistent knock at the door at 8:30. We admitted a man who covered us with a revolver. He forced me to tie the hands of the other four with cord which he brought. Then he tied me, stuffed the currency in the vault in his pockets and turned toward the door.

"You recognize him, don't you? Winters asked me.

"I said I did.

"You know me, do you?" cried the robber.

"I sure do, you scoundrel," replied Winters.

The robber stopped short, hesitated, then sprang at the helpless men and swung the handax which he carried. Wornall, the last one struck, was forced to see his companions battered and hacked to death without any chance for resistance.

But Wornall was not killed and a few minutes later he was able to stagger to his feet and into the open where he was found by a sentry.

"That Whistler was a madman is believed by his fellow officers.

Captain Whistler was a veteran of the Spanish-American war, and was a member of the famous Twentieth Kansas regiment. His home was at Salina, Kas.

#### Worst Blizzard in Years.

Washington, Jan. 15.—At least ten are dead, many injured and thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed as the result of the terrific blizzard that swept over the country late last week. It was the most devastating blizzard in the past fifty years, and paralyzed railroad transportation from Buffalo nearly to the Rockies, and from Canada south into Kentucky and Tennessee.

Arctic temperatures accompanied the storm, ranging from 37 below zero at O'Neill, Neb., to 12 above zero at San Antonio. Dozens of trains both east and west of the Mississippi river were snowbound for days as the result of the storm.

#### Teuton Army Faces Crisis.

London, Jan. 13.—The fate that befell Napoleon's grand army in the frozen steppes of Russia threatens to overwhelm the Teuton invaders in the mountains of Italy. The situation at this time is critical. The invaders stand in the snow-choked mountains between the Pieve river and the Asiago plateau, with their hands literally tied behind their backs. They are unable to move forward because their ammunition has failed them, unable to retreat without inviting disaster, and watching the awful specter of starvation creep nearer and nearer as the hours go by, and their supply trains still remain stalled on the impassable Alps.

#### Children Burn to Death.

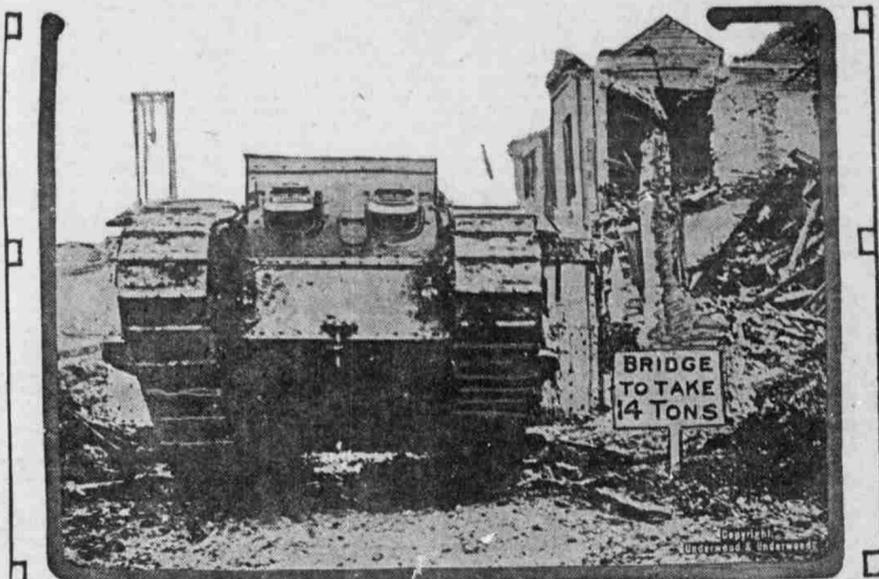
Trinidad, Colo., Jan. 15.—In a fire that destroyed a one-story frame dwelling at Hastings, a coal mining camp near here, Friday, four children, the oldest 5 and the youngest 2 years old, were burned to death. Overturning of a lamp started the fire. The mothers of the children, Mrs. John Zale and Mrs. Paxovick, are widows of Slavish coal miners who lost their lives in the explosion at the Hastings mine on April 27 of last year, when 121 miners perished.

## WHERE AMERICANS ARE BEING MADE INTO AVIATORS



Students at one of the American army flying schools are being trained to fly. Above are the airplanes lined up ready for flights, and below are the student aviators ready for inspection.

## BRITISH TANK RUMBLES INTO ACTION THROUGH RUINED TOWN



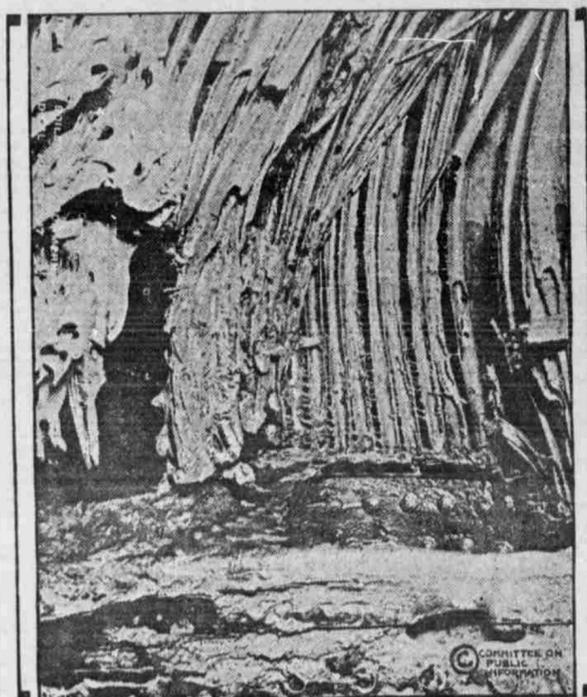
Rumbling and roaring as only a tank can, this British monster is waking the echoes amongst the solitude and desolation that once was a town. The tank is on its way to the front to help beat back the Teuton and prevent him from leaving any more mementos, like this, of his work in France.

## HELPING TO WIN THE WAR



The National League for Women Service is doing war work on a large scale. This photograph shows Private Minott in the act of delivering a package to the Soldiers' and Sailors' club. Hundreds of women are enrolled. Many are ambulance drivers and chauffeurs. The league is aiding Uncle Sam in carrying on the war and is proving of the greatest value.

## HOW GERMANS RUINED INTERNED SHIPS



This is a graphic illustration of how the crews of the interned German ships tried to render the vessels unfit for use by the American government. The photograph shows the interior of the boiler of the Pommern, now the U. S. S. Rappahannock, showing how the German crew melted down the boiler by dry firing, probably using "thermit" to intensify the heat.

## HERE AND THERE

**Thinness of Gold Leaf.**  
Ordinary printing paper is something more than 1,000 times thicker than the gold leaf that can be made in England today. For commercial purposes the leaf must, of course, have just a little more substance about it than that, but it is a striking and impressive fact that only about five grains weight of gold is required to make up the books that are in ordinary use today by gliders, each of the 25 leaves in that book being usually three and one-quarter inches square.

Not far from Lake Victoria Nyanza there is to be found a large block of almost chemically pure sesquicarbonate of soda covering 50 square miles, which is so valuable that it will probably come in for some consideration in the adjustment of the war.  
An automatic brake has been invented to prevent riding plows running forward into horses when their shares are lifted from the ground or when they are being moved from field to field.

American manufacturers have built one-handed plows for use in Latin America. Tests have proved the worth and popularity of these implements. Farmers in these countries cannot be induced to use a plow having two handles.

Columbia university, New York city, now maintains an "extension school" at 203 Broadway, in the heart of the business district, where courses are given in railway traffic and rates. There is also a course on theory and practice of ocean transportation.

## TO REINFORCE MANURE PILE

Acid Phosphate or Raw Phosphate Rock May Be Spread Over Fertilizer While in Shed.

Acid phosphate or raw phosphate rock is commonly used in stables at the rate of a pound daily for a thousand pounds live weight of the live stock. It may also be spread over manure in the shed or at the time of hauling. About 40 pounds to the ton of manure is the common rate.—Ohio Experiment Station.