

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 disinfectant 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.

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



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.

Take Care of the Milk.

Here are ten suggestions which milk consumers could employ, not only to conserve the supply, but to guarantee a more wholesome product for the family:

1. Buy only the best milk obtainable. It is cheapest in the long run.

2. Consult the health department before selecting your milk dealer.

3. Buy only bottled milk if possible. Dipped milk is often dirty and deficient in cream.

4. Take milk into the house as soon as it is delivered, and place it in the refrigerator immediately. Bacteria increases rapidly in milk which stands in the sun or warms up, and such milk will sour quickly.

5. Keep milk in the original bottle in the refrigerator until the moment of serving. Milk which has been poured from the bottle should not be returned to it.

6. Keep the bottle covered with a paper cap or an inverted tumbler, to prevent the entrance of flies and dust, which may carry dangerous bacteria into the milk.

7. Keep the refrigerator clean and sweet by means of proper drainage and frequent washing with scalding water and sal soda, since milk quickly absorbs unpleasant odors and becomes less palatable.

8. Wash milk bottles as soon as emptied, by rinsing first with lukewarm water and then with hot water. If there is an infectious disease in your house, do not return any bottles except with the knowledge of the health department and under conditions which it may prescribe.

9. Return empty bottles promptly, and do not use them for anything except milk. Remember that they are the property of the dealer and represent cash.

10. Remember that clean milk, properly cared for, is one of the best foods obtainable. It is nourishing, digestible and usually economical.

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 haying. About 40 pounds to the ton of manure is the common rate.—Ohio Experiment Station.

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 barnyard 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.

FACE the FACTS

LET us face the facts. The war situation is critical. Unless the Allies fight as they never yet have fought, defeat threatens. Hungry men cannot fight at their best; nor hungry nations. France, England, and Italy are going hungry unless we feed them.

Wheat Savings—They must have wheat. It is the best food to fight on. It is the easiest to ship. We alone can spare it to them. By saving just a little—less than a quarter of what we ate last year—we can support those who are fighting our battles. And we can do it without stinting ourselves. We have only to substitute another food just as good.

The Corn of Plenty—Corn is that food. There's a surplus of it. Providence has been generous in the hour of our need. It has given us corn in such bounty as was never known before. Tons of corn. Trainloads of corn. Five hundred million bushels over and above our regular needs. All we have to do is to learn to appreciate it. Was ever patriotic duty made so easy? And so clear?

America's Own Food—Corn! It is the true American food. The Indians, hardiest of races, lived on it. Our forefathers adopted the diet and conquered a continent. For a great section of our country it has long been the staff of life. How well the South fought on it, history tells. Now it can help America win a world war.

Learn Something—Corn! It isn't one food. It's a dozen. It's a cereal. It's a vegetable. It's a bread. It's a dessert. It's nutritious; more food value in it, dollar for dollar, than meat or eggs or most other vegetables. It's good to eat; how good you don't know until you've had corn-bread properly cooked. Best of all, it's plentiful and it's patriotic.

Corn's Infinite Variety—How much do you know about corn? About how good it is? About the many delicious ways of cooking it? And what you miss by not knowing more about it? Here are a few of its uses:

There are at least fifty ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

HOT BREADS

Boston brown bread.
Hoecake.
Muffins.
Biscuits.
Griddle cakes.
Waffles.

DESSERTS

Corn-meal molasses cake.
Apple corn bread.
Dumplings.
Gingerbread.
Fruit gems.

HEARTY DISHES

Corn-meal croquettes. Corn-meal fish balls.
Meat and corn-meal dumplings.
Italian polenta. Tamales.
The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture.

WHEATLESS BISCUITS.



Parched cornmeal is the feature of these excellent wheatless biscuits. First, the cornmeal—one-half a cup—is put in a shallow pan placed in the oven and stirred frequently until it is a delicate brown. The other ingredients are a teaspoon of salt, a cup of peanut butter and one and a half cups of water. Mix the peanut butter, water and salt and heat. While this mixture is hot stir in the meal which should also be hot. Beat thoroughly. The dough should be of such consistency that it can be dropped from a spoon. Bake in small cakes in an ungreased pan. This makes 16 biscuits, each of which contains one-sixth of an ounce of protein.

WHY IT IS NECESSARY TO EAT LESS WHEAT BREAD.

France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium must now import 60 per cent of their breadstuffs, instead of the 40 per cent which they imported before the war.

America must supply the greater part of this need. To send them the least that they can live on, we must increase our export of wheat from 88,000,000 bushels to 220,000,000 bushels.

We have already exported the whole of the surplus of the 1917 harvest, over and above the normal demands of our own population. Therefore, all exports of wheat from now forward are limited entirely to the saving made by the American people in their consumption of wheat and wheat products.

HOW YOU CAN HELP.

Have at least one meal a day without wheat bread. Use instead corn, oat, rye, barley, or mixed cereal breads.

Eat less cake and pastry. Order wheat bread from your baker at least 24 hours in advance, so that he will not bake too much. Cut the loaf of wheat bread on the table. Use all stale bread for toast or cooking.

"The appropriation for air-craft last year was \$840,000,000. Now General Squier, the chief signal officer, is asking for a billion dollars for this year. War is an awful expensive business.

The Voice.

The human voice is a wonderful thing and capable of remarkable development. Some voices are naturally better than others, of course, but a great many bad voices can be made better by careful cultivation. Listening to Dr. W. J. McGlothlin as he addressed the Convention from day to day, we were struck with the marvelous capability of the human voice. Like William J. Bryan, Dr. McGlothlin rarely speaks above the conversational tone, but always with perfect clearness and proper emphasis. He never gets red in the face with wild gesticulation bawls at his audience. The students at our seminary have the opportunity to learn a great lesson if they listen closely to this master in Israel. Some of them spoil otherwise excellent sermons by their frantic outcries. It is a very erroneous though a common notion that force means noise; and some speakers imagine they have failed unless they can be heard a block or two away in the delivery of their sermons. Lawyers, especially young lawyers, suffer and their hearers more, from this mistaken notion. We have heard young fellows in the magistrate's court bawl as though the court were stone deaf, though his worship had keen ears and was only two feet from the speaker. As a rule, the louder a man speaks the less he says. We heard of a man who was deeply disappointed in John A. Broadus because he did not split the air with thunderous sentences, but spoke in an easy conversational tone. A rasping and discordant voice, especially, should be carefully modulated and restrained. Eloquence is not noise. A mocking bird outclasses a pea fowl but the latter can be heard three times as far. —Charity and Children.

War Demand on Cotton.

It takes a half bale of cotton to make the powder for one discharge of a twelve inch gun.

A machine gun uses up a bale of cotton every three minutes.

In the naval battle off Jutland more than ten bales a minute were consumed by each active warship engaged.

It takes 20,000 bales a year to provide absorbent cotton for the wounds of the injured in the hospital camps of the Allies.

One change of clothing for all the troops now engaged in the war represents more than a million bales.—Exchange.

BOOKS

Look over the list of Books below, and come and get your selection before they are picked over. We have lots of good books not in this list to select from.

SOME LATE NOVELS.

Wildfire, by Zane Gray.
Red Pepper's Patients, by Grace Richmond.
Heart of the Sunset, by Rex Beach.
When a Man's a Man, by Harold Bell Wright.
Salt of the Earth, by Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick.
Polly and the Princess, by Emma C. Dowd.
The preacher of Cedar Mountain, by E. S. Thompson.
In Happy Valley, by John Fox, Jr.
The White Ladies of Worcester, by Florence Barclay.
Anne's House of Dreams, by Eleanor H. Porter.
Bab: A Sub Deb, by Mary Roberts Rinehart.
The Banks of Colne, by Eden Philpotts.
Changing Winds, by St. John G. Ervine.
The Three Black Pennys, by Joseph Hergesheimer.

BOOKS OF POETRY.

Robert Burns' Complete Poems, \$1.00.
Mrs. Browning's Poems, 75c.
Shakespeare's Works in one volume, \$1.75.
William Cullen Bryant's Poems, \$1.50.
Keats' Poems, Padded Edition, \$1.25.
Mrs. Browning's Poems, Padded Edition, \$1.25.
Robert Browning, Limp Leather, \$1.75.
Robert Burns, Limp Leather, \$1.75.

SUNDAY SCHOOL HELPS.

Peloubets' Select Notes for 1918, \$1.25.
Arnold's Practical Commentary, 1918, 60c.
Torrey's Gist of the Lesson, 25c.

A large number of Books for Children from 4 to 12 years of age, titles too numerous to mention.

BOOKS AT SIXTY CENTS EACH.

We have in stock a choice lot of novels which we are selling at 60 cents each; by mail, 65 cents. Here are some of them:

By Harold Bell Wright.

The Shepherd of the Hills.
The Winning of Barbara Worth.
The Eyes of the World.
The Calling of Dan Matthews.

By Thomas Dixon.

The Traitor.
The Clansman.
The Leopard's Spots.
The Sins of the Fathers.
The One Woman.

By Gene Stratton Porter.

A Girl of the Limberlost.
Freckles.
The Harvester.
Laddie.
At the Foot of the Rainbow.

By Winston Churchill.

Richard Carvel.
A Far Country.

By Well Known Writers.

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come.
Prudence of the Parsonage.
Red Pepper Burns.
Empty Pockets.
The Heart of the Hills.
The Southerner.
The Valley of the Moon.
White Fang.
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.
Eben Holden.
David Harum.
Overland Red.
My Strange Life.
Heart Throbs.
More Heart Throbs.
The Way of the Strong.
The Four Million.
And Many Others.

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