

BRITISH AND FRENCH LEADERS MEET



Calais was the scene of an interesting meeting when M. Millerand (second from left), the French minister, met Lord Balfour (on the extreme left), first lord of the British admiralty, to discuss with Generals Joffre, French and Augagneur a new plan of campaign against the Austro-German forces. General Joffre is in the center foreground. General French is on right in background conversing with General Augagneur.

GERMAN MILITARY DENTIST HELPS PEASANTS



After the occupation of Russian Poland towns by the Germans it became known that the German army dentists would care for the teeth of the inhabitants without charge. The photograph shows how the peasants flocked to the dentists for treatment.

PLEADS FOR MONTENEGRINS



George Bakhmetoff, Russian ambassador to the United States, is here shown leaving the state department in Washington after a conference with Secretary Lansing over the case of the Montenegrin officers recently arrested for violation of neutrality by enlisting soldiers in the United States for service in the Montenegrin army. The ambassador made a hurried trip from Newport to the conference, but on his arrival was told that the matter was in the hands of the department of justice and was referred to the attorney general. Montenegro has no diplomatic representative in Washington, but being one of Russia's allies, the Russian ambassador acts for it.

ANCONA BOMBARDED BY AUSTRILIANS



Damage done to a two-story house in the Italian city of Ancona during a bombardment by Austrian warships.

Germany's Love of Variety.
The Germans' taste in scenery is undoubtedly, as we have remarked, very good. They never miss a fine view point, and seldom if ever omit to provide it with an Aussichtsturm (view tower). But their studious "Veschoerung" (embellishment) of such places is apt to have its crudities. The strong and weak points come out perfectly on the Niederwald, the height where the great statue of Germania stands overlooking the Rhine opposite Bingen. Passages through trees have been cut, which give exquisite vignette views of the choicest spots. But even here the German cannot get away from his conviction that a beautiful scene is made more beautiful by colored glass of every hue to peep through—nature's mere green being inadequate unless man adds yellow, red and purple to vary the monotony!—London Chronicle.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION AMONG CATTLE



Beef Cattle Grazing in Virginia.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
In economic importance contagious abortion in cattle stands next in importance to tuberculosis; progress in stamping out the disease, however, has not been rapid nor great. The disease is caused by the Bacillus abortus, and abortions occur comparatively infrequently from outside injury such as blows, horn thrusts, falls, etc., or the eating of spoiled feed or certain herbs, as has been the quite common belief.

Efforts have been made to discover some medicinal agent which would cure the disease, and attempts have also been made to produce a serum, but this work is still in the experimental stage and no reliable curative agent has yet been discovered. Our main reliance must still be placed upon the careful and repeated disinfection of premises and of animals, together with the separation of healthy from diseased animals.

Disinfection of Premises.
The thorough disinfection of premises is essential. This may be satisfactorily accomplished by carrying out the following directions:

1. Sweep ceilings, side walls, stall partitions, floors and other surfaces until free from cobwebs and dust.
2. Remove all accumulations of filth by scraping, and if woodwork has become decayed, porous or absorbent, it should be removed, burned and replaced with new material.
3. If floor is of earth, remove four inches from the surface, and in places where it shows staining with urine a sufficient depth should be replaced to expose fresh earth. All earth removed should be replaced with earth from an uncontaminated source, or a new floor of concrete may be laid, which is very durable and easily cleaned.
4. All refuse and material from stable and barnyard should be removed to a place not accessible to cattle or hogs. The manure should be spread on fields and turned under, while the wood should be burned.
5. The entire interior of the stable, especially the feeding troughs and drains, should be saturated by a disinfectant, as liquor cresolis compositus (U. S. P.) or carbolic acid, six ounces to every gallon of water in each case. After this has dried, the stalls, walls and ceilings may be covered with whitewash (lime wash), to each gallon of which should be added four ounces of chloride of lime.

The best method of applying the disinfectant and the lime wash is by means of a strong spray pump, such as those used by orchardists.

This method is efficient in disinfection against most of the contagious and infectious diseases of animals, and should be applied immediately following any outbreak, and, as a matter of precaution it may be used once or twice yearly.

6. It is important that arrangements be made to admit a plentiful supply of sunlight and fresh air by providing an ample number of windows, thereby eliminating dampness, stuffiness, bad odor and other insanitary conditions. Good drainage is also very necessary.

If the use of liquor cresolis compositus, carbolic acid or other coal-tar products is inadmissible because of the readiness with which their odor is imparted to milk and other dairy products, bichloride of mercury may be used in proportion of one to 800, or one pound of bichloride to 100 gallons of water. However, all portions of the stable soiled with manure should first be thoroughly scraped and cleaned, as the albumin contained in manure would otherwise greatly diminish the disinfecting power of the bichloride. Disinfection with this material should be supervised by a veterinarian or other person trained in the handling of poisonous drugs and chemicals, as the bichloride of mercury is a powerful corrosive poison. The mangers and feed boxes, after drying following spraying with this material, should be washed out with hot water, as cattle are especially susceptible to mercurial poisoning. The bichloride solution should be applied by means of a spray pump, as recommended for the liquor cresolis compositus.

In addition, the yards should be cleaned by removing all litter and manure and disinfected by sprinkling liberally with a solution of copper sulphate, five ounces to a gallon of water. Milking stools and all other implements should also be thoroughly disinfected.

Disinfection and Treatment of Animals.
To prevent the bull from carrying the infection from a diseased cow to

a healthy one, first clip the tuft of long hair from the opening of the sheath, then disinfect the penis and sheath with a solution of one-half per cent of liquor cresolis compositus, lysol or trikresol, or 1 per cent creolin or carbolic acid, or 1 to 1,000 potassium permanganate in warm water. The only apparatus necessary is a soft rubber tube with a large funnel attached to one end, or an ordinary fountain syringe and tube would serve the purpose. The tube should be inserted into the sheath and the foreskin held with the hand to prevent the immediate escape of the fluid. Elevate the funnel as high as possible, and pour in the fluid until the preputial sack is filled. In addition to this, the hair of the belly and inner sides of the thigh should be sponged with the antiseptic. This disinfection should invariably precede and follow every service.

An aborting cow should receive immediate attention, and the animal should be removed to separate quarters, where she can receive appropriate treatment. The fetus, membranes and discharges are particularly dangerous and should be gathered up and destroyed immediately by burning or burial in some safe place, and this followed by thoroughly disinfecting the stall. The uterus should be irrigated daily with one of the antiseptics mentioned for the bull, using the same apparatus, and irrigation should be continued until discharge ceases. In addition, the external genitals, root of tail, escutcheon, etc., should be sponged daily with a solution twice as strong as that used for irrigation, and this latter treatment should be given the nonabortors as well. Should the preliminary symptoms of abortion be detected, the animal should be removed from the herd and treated as above.

After abortion, breeding should not again be attempted within two months, or until the discharge shall have ceased, as the uterus would not be normal and the animal would either not conceive or would abort again in a short time.

Great care should be used in purchasing cattle, and cows not known to be free from the disease should be kept in separate quarters until this point is determined. If a herd bull is not kept, then great care should be exercised to know that the animal used is free of disease and to see that he is properly treated both before and after service.

Whenever it becomes necessary to separate diseased and healthy animals, it is especially important that different attendants and utensils be provided for the two groups.

It is manifestly impossible to go into details within the scope of a short article, and it is therefore suggested that a competent veterinarian be employed to supervise disinfection of premises and advise as to the methods of treatment.

CLEANLINESS IN THE DAIRY

Most Common Source of Filth is Cow at Milking Time—Avoid Practice of Wetting Hands.

The hands should never be wet when milking. Some milkers follow the practice of wetting their hands by dipping them into the milk. This is a filthy habit and introduces a great many bacteria into the milk. These bacteria have their effect, first, upon the flavor of the milk and cream, and later upon the butter.

The most common source of filth in milk is the cow at milking time. If she has a cake of manure on her side, it is almost impossible to milk her without getting some of the manure in the milk. With this filth is not only introduced the bad flavor of the manure itself, but also innumerable bacteria which develop when they are in the milk at a favorable temperature very rapidly and bring about flavors in the milk similar to the flavor of the filth with which they were introduced. —Idaho Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 73.

Care for Currant Bushes.
Currant bushes should be dusted with white hellebore or paris green, or sprayed with a decoction of hellebore at the first appearance of the currant worms. Thorough cultivation should be practiced at all times.

Makes Gardening Easier.
A good hand cultivator makes gardening easier. With proper attachments, furrows may be opened, seed covered and weeds killed.

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The Widow—Well, why don't you kiss me?
Bashful Youth—I would, only I have some sand in my mouth.
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ARE YOU DISFIGURED BY SKIN ERUPTION?

Pimples, rashes, ringworm, prickly-heat and, worst of all, that red itching, scaly torment, eczema, vanish when you use resinol ointment and resinol soap. There is no doubt about it. Even though your skin is so unsightly with eruption that you shun your friends and your friends shun you, resinol usually makes it clear and healthy, quickly, easily and at trifling cost. When you are sick of wasting time and money on tedious, expensive treatments, get resinol ointment and resinol soap from the nearest druggist and you will quickly see why physicians have prescribed them for twenty years for just such troubles as yours! Great for sunburn.—Adv.

Lawyer Blind From Birth.

Blind from birth, yet successfully passing the bar examination before the state supreme court, is the record of Ole H. Flow of Pierce, S. D. Flow is a native of South Dakota and has made his way regardless of his handicap for many years. Procuring a copy of Blackstone, he memorized it from readings by his sister. He then joined fortunes with another young aspirant for the bar, and they have worked together until both passed the examination. Flow wrote out his answers to the questions read him by one of the court stenographers, using an ordinary typewriter.

Modern Hero-Worship.

"What's the big celebration? Conquering hero or something?"
"No. One of the town boys murdered a fellow some years back and he's just been declared sane by a jury. That's the reception committee."—Buffalo Express.

Portable Hostelry.

"When I landed I took the car for a hotel."
"What a singular mistake!"—Boston Transcript.

To Prove Her Love—and His.

"Why does he look so worried?"
"His June bride is beginning to talk of cooking him something to eat."

NO IDEA What Caused the Trouble.

"I always drank coffee with the rest of the family, for it seemed as if there was nothing for breakfast if we did not have it on the table."
"I had been troubled for some time with my heart, which did not feel right. This trouble grew worse steadily."
"Sometimes it would beat fast, and at other times very slowly, so that I would hardly be able to do work for an hour or two after breakfast, and if I walked up a hill, it gave me a severe pain."
"I had no idea of what the trouble was until a friend suggested that perhaps it might be coffee drinking. I tried leaving off the coffee and began drinking Postum. The change came quickly. I am glad to say that I am now entirely free from heart trouble and attribute the relief to leaving off coffee and the use of Postum."
"A number of my friends have abandoned coffee and have taken up Postum, which they are using steadily. There are some people that make Postum very weak and tasteless, but if made according to directions, it is a very delicious beverage." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.
Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.
Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.
"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers.