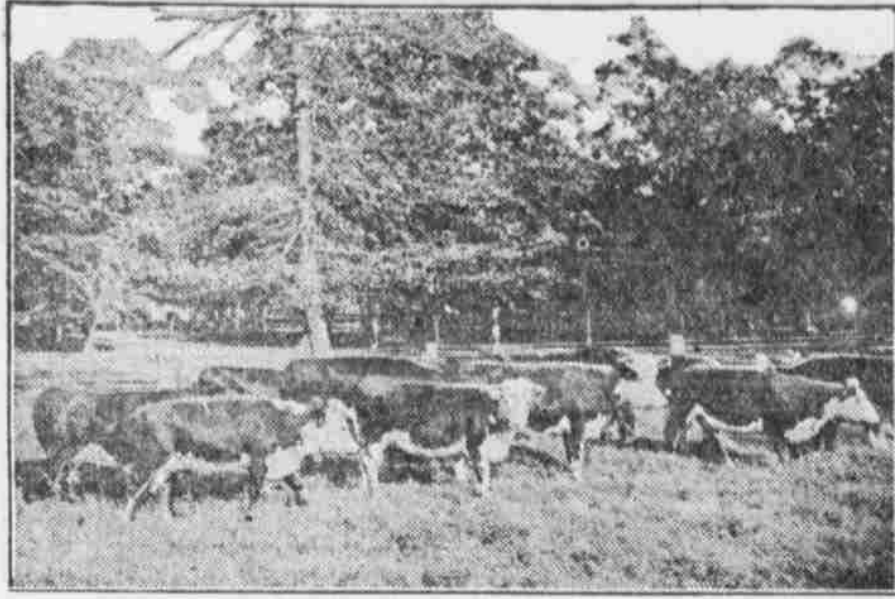


Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

PREVENT DISEASE AND STOP ANIMAL LOSSES.

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)



Nature's Method of Protecting Health of Live Stock—Plenty of Fresh Air and Abundance of Succulent Feed.

PREVENT LOSSES OF LIVE STOCK

Three-Fourths of a \$200,000,000 Loss by Disease and Accident Is Preventable.

PROPER CARE IS NECESSARY

Closer Co-operation Between Owners and Those in Position to Give Assistance Needed to Control Different Ailments.

Losses of live stock from diseases, accident and other causes, probably three-fourths of which are preventable by proper preventive measures and modern veterinary practice, amount to enormous sums each year—in 1915 they were estimated as reaching \$212,000,000. This sum, say specialists of the United States department of agriculture, would supply the entire American expeditionary force of 2,000,000 men with meat for nearly a year. To these losses may be added others which, though indirect, are nevertheless important. The discouragement of stock raising is one indirect loss, and this in turn retards the development of diversified agriculture.

Co-operation Needed.

Although much is being accomplished in the control and eradication of destructive animal diseases, the best results can be fully realized only through closer co-operation between the live stock owner and those who are in position to give him assistance. The stockmen who fail to realize the necessity of fighting the unseen enemies of live stock by sanitation and the use of modern preventive methods that science has provided must be made to see the importance and profit which will come as a result of changing their conditions. A better understanding of feeds and feeding practices will prevent many of the common disorders of the digestive and respiratory tracts which are common among all classes of live stock. Losses from such accidents as horn wounds, bruises, leg cuts, harness sores, and broken legs, in most instances, are properly chargeable to neglect or carelessness.

The selection of breeds adapted to the climate and local conditions under which they must exist, as well as the selection for the foundation stock, is important in maintaining health. Heavy beef and dairy types are better suited to withstand the trying conditions of cold climates, while the lighter, less fleshy breeds thrive better in warmer localities. Mountain types are better adapted for hilly grazing lands, close-wooled sheep for cold regions, and the open-fleeced breeds for warmer climates.

In purchasing stock it is advisable to find out what attention the seller gives to the health of his animals. Consult some of his customers. If he is openly opposed to the tuberculin test, for example, or objects to the physical examination of horses for soundness by a qualified veterinarian, it may be for purely selfish motives.

As soon as animals are suspected of being affected with disease, especially if it is thought to be a communicable disease, they should be separated from healthy animals and be held in quarantine until this condition has been determined and remedied.

The proper handling of animals has an important bearing upon maintaining their health and resistance to diseases. Good equipment and high-grade stock are not enough. The animals should be handled by an attendant who has certain natural qualifications for his work.

Every state agricultural college maintains a corps of specialists who are willing and well qualified to help stockmen promote the health of their live stock. The United States department of agriculture is constantly giving out important information in the form of bulletins, which are available on request, and in every state has representatives employed in combating an-

imal diseases or some other important activity connected with agriculture or stock raising. The state veterinarian is also ready to give advice and assistance in the diagnosis and control of outbreaks of disease, and in nearly every community there is a veterinarian who should be called on when needed. All these agencies exist for the purpose of rendering assistance to the live stock owner, and his losses could be minimized if he would utilize them to a greater extent.

AVOID LOSING MILLIONS

The misuse of the by-products of farm crops during the past has caused American farmers to lose millions of dollars annually. Nothing offers greater opportunity for increased and more economical production of farm meats and dairy products than by the more effective use of such products. To bring farming operations up to the highest possible state of efficiency, all by-products must be used in an economical manner. Conditions are such as to urge the conservation of every available farm resource, and every American farmer should make a study of conditions existing on his own farm with the idea of utilizing such products as have heretofore been wasted.

Animal Diseases.

How the spread of live stock diseases in the United States is largely controlled and sources of infection are stamped out is explained by the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture. Approximately 190 employees of the bureau, engaged in the work, are stationed at the principal live stock markets of the country.

All receipts of cattle, sheep, and swine unloaded in daylight are inspected at the time of unloading, while all those yarded at night are inspected early in the morning, before any trading takes place. Outgoing shipments are reinspected before loading, and holdovers are reinspected in the yards each day until disposed of.

The principal diseases for which inspections are made are foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax, scabies of cattle and sheep, cattle fever, and hog cholera. If any symptoms of these or other communicable diseases are detected, all affected or exposed animals are segregated and treated, or otherwise handled in accordance with department regulations.

Officials of the state in which the shipment originated are immediately notified, as well as department field forces in that territory, and every effort is made to trace the origin of the infection. In this way centers of infection are located in most cases, and the spread of the disease to other premises and herds is usually prevented by the prompt application of appropriate sanitary measures.

During the last fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, inspectors of the bureau of animal industry made 38,700,384 inspections for contagious or communicable diseases, and supervised 703,431 dipplings of cattle and sheep at market centers. The vaccination of 254,731 hogs against hog cholera and the dipping of these hogs were also supervised, in order that they might be shipped to country points for feeding without danger of spreading the disease. In addition, great numbers of horses were inspected for influenza, in the effort to control that disease and reduce losses from it.

Team Work Wins.

It is easier and more economical to prevent the introduction of disease into a herd or flock than it is to eliminate it. Every possible precaution should be taken by the stockman to prevent the introduction of disease on his premises. In recent years animal losses directly or indirectly from disease have amounted to more than \$200,000,000, annually, but with proper team work between federal, state and local authorities and stockmen these losses can be promptly and greatly reduced.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

AMERICAN PRINCESS OF WALES?



The matrimonial future of the prince of Wales is much discussed in London these days. The Daily Express, for instance, recently devoted two columns to the subject, pointing out that the war has narrowed the choice for the royal marriage. There is no possibility now of a German princess becoming queen of England, and a vast tragedy has obliterated the Russian royal family.

As regards marriageable princesses in other European countries, the Express says that Princess Yolanda of Italy is ineligible on religious grounds. Princess Helena of Greece is no longer talked of as the future queen, and although one of the Roumanian princesses might be chosen, the prospect would arouse little enthusiasm.

"The fact is," says the Express, "that there is a keen desire that the prince shall be allowed to choose for himself a British wife—if not an American. His marriage with a British bride would be exceedingly popular. If he should choose an American bride, the enthusiasm on both sides of the Atlantic would be unbounded, and dramatic possibilities would be opened up."

"The example would be infectious, and there is no telling where the consequences would end."

The Express says the idea of royal caste marrying within itself is no part of English law and forms no written part of any continental constitution.

"There is nothing whatever to prevent King George giving his consent to the marriage of the prince of Wales to anybody who is not a Roman Catholic," it adds.

PLEA FOR DISCHARGED WOMEN

"Thousands of women will automatically step out of positions and part with pay envelopes as each homecoming troopship discharges its human freight on our shores. It is the business of this country to see that those women are protected in their retirement and that an exchange to another industrial front be effected without appreciable loss to the pay envelope."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, national suffrage president, thus summed up recently the threefold problem of the readjustment of the labor situation from the war to the peace basis.

"We are entering our protest against discharge of women without proper warning and without help in finding other positions. We have asked the federal employment agencies established throughout the country to find work for soldiers to do the same for women. Our state suffrage associations act as our local representatives in bringing pressure to bear and the national association uses what federal influence it can command. Our state associations also investigate special cases.

"Should there be failure to act on the part of the federal employment agencies it may become necessary to call together the organizations now working on the different phases of the reconstruction of industry as they affect women. The Women's Trade Union league concerns itself with the wage scale and conditions of labor. The Young Women's Christian association specializes on the care of women out of positions. Others attack the question from different angles."

LIEUT. RENE FONCK IS COMING



Lieut. Rene Fonck, the French ace of aces, is soon to visit the United States. Lieutenant Fonck is the incredible youngster of twenty-four who winged 125 German flyers during the war, 75 of them officially scored and within the French lines.

You may expect to see a slim and wiry chap with the flaming eyes of a fanatic, yearning for the abnormal. But he is not like that. He is rather a squat boy, with broad shoulders, grave features, steady, serious eyes, and a large head full of common sense—in appearance exactly what he was before the war, a village schoolboy in the Vosges with a knack for machinery. He is a good boy, more jealous of his reputation as a clean man than of his fame as a scourge of the skies.

A vast caution, he says, explains his success as an airman, a caution tempered by confidence. Unusual eyes, an uncanny facility in marksmanship, a constant variation of tactics, never fighting twice in the same way, and a paradoxical and scrupulous prudence are in his list of assets.

CHIEF OF CHILDREN'S BUREAU

"The time has come when the whole subject of child labor should be considered anew with reference to education as the most effective and profitable means of control," Miss Julia Lathrop declared in her annual report as chief of the children's bureau. In co-operation with state officials, the bureau is preparing a plan of uniform reporting on work certificates issued to children in states having certificate requirements, which, it is believed, will furnish much valuable information regarding child labor.

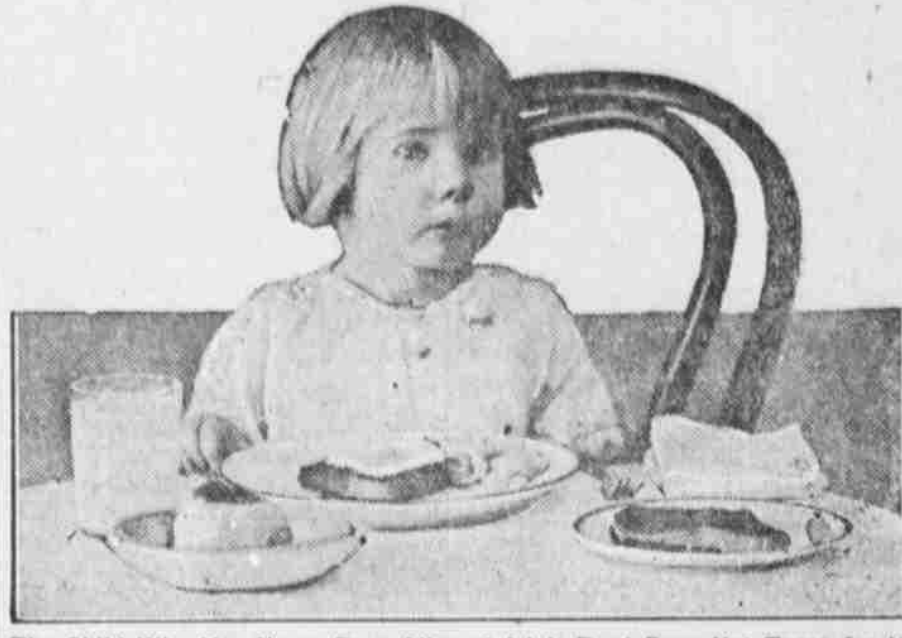
More than 6,500,000 children have been weighed and graded in the bureau's children year campaign to save at least 100,000 babies who die from preventable diseases. The report said widespread interest was being shown in the campaign and many eminent physicians were giving their services to aid in raising the physical standard. Public health nurses and adequate care for mothers and infants were urged by the bureau. Juvenile delinquency was increased in many cities by war conditions. Especially notable was the growth in the number of cases of carrying concealed weapons.



The Housewife and Her Work

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

SUITABLE DIET FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.



The Child Who Has Never Been Allowed Adult Food Does Not Tease for It.

PLENTY OF MILK VERY NECESSARY

Do Not Expect Children to Thrive on Meals Selected Primarily for Adults.

INCLUDE PROTEIN IN RATION

Little Forethought and Planning Needed to Enable Suitable Food Being Served to Youngsters—Some Recipes Given.

Many parents make the mistake of allowing their children to eat whatever has been prepared for the grown members of the family, no matter how unsuitable it may be. Sometimes this is from ignorance of the results to the child, but more often because the mother and housekeeper feels she is too busy to prepare a special diet for the small members of the family.

Oftentimes part, or even all, of the food in the child's ration may be selected from the family meals. When unsuitable food, however, comprises the adult menu, only a little forethought and planning will be needed to enable suitable food being served the children, according to specialists of the United States department of agriculture. The sturdiness of the youngsters will more than compensate for the extra work.

The meals given below have been found to provide food sufficient in amount and variety for the average healthy child of three years of age. They are examples of well-chosen meals. Many others equally satisfactory could be planned.

Milk Always Advised.

One, at least, of the foods called for in each meal, milk, is needed by all children; in others, the string beans and the beans and the prunes, for example, can safely be replaced by other foods of the same general kind.

Meals like these could be prepared from the following daily food supply:

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| 1 1/2 pints milk (1/2 oz.) | 1 oz. or 2 cubic ins. or 2 level tablespoonfuls of butter or 1/2 cupful of cream |
| 4 oz. flour or other cereal (dry weight) | 8 to 12 oz. vegetables or fruits, fresh weight, or their equivalent dried |
| 1 oz. or 2 level tablespoonfuls sugar or its equivalent in other sweets | |

This allowance of cereal will make six large (1 ounce) or eight medium-sized (three-fourths ounce) slices of bread or four ounces of bread and about one cup of cooked cereal.

Three Meals for Child of Three.

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| Breakfast. | |
| Bread—1 small slice (1/2 oz.) | The pulp of 2 or 3 prunes cooked with a teaspoonful of sugar |
| Butter—2-3 cubic inch (2-3 oz.) | |
| Oatmeal—1/4 cupful (1/2 oz. uncooked) | |
| Dinner. | |
| Bread or toast—1 large or 2 small slices (1 oz.) | 4 oz. string beans served with 1 level teaspoonful butter or a little cream |
| Butter—2-3 cubic inch or 1-2 oz. | |
| 1 egg, poached or boiled | 1/2 cupful oatmeal served with stewed fruit |
| 1 glass milk | |
| Supper. | |
| 2 small or 1 large slice bread (1 oz.) | 1 oz. honey |
| 2-3 cubic inch or 1-2 oz. butter. | 1 glass milk |

Not only is the health of the whole family improved, but less effort is required of the mother where the menu for the grown-ups is kept so simple that many of the dishes may be given the youngsters under five is eliminated. Sirups, molasses, honey, candy, or jelly can be used in place of the sugar, or very finely chopped dried fruits, such as raisins, dates and figs, may be used to give sweetness.

Leaf vegetables, such as lettuce and spinach, are particularly valuable because of the vitamins or the growth-producing substances they supply. One

good way to serve them is to chop them fine, cook them in a little water, and make a soup by adding them to hot milk. Lettuce finely chopped can be mixed with butter to make a sandwich filling.

The daily allowance given above insures plenty of protein, vitamins, lime, iron and other mineral substances, and also enough fuel for the average child. If more is desired, it can safely be furnished in the form of bread or other cereal food, which is often the cheapest item on the bill of fare.

MEAT NOT NECESSARY

The main dish for any meal need not contain meat if milk, egg and fat, combined with vegetables, are served. Dishes of this type are cream soups, souffles and vegetables utilized as the base for loaves, timbales, fritters and croquettes.

Breadless Stuffing for Fowl.

Often you may not have dry bread or chestnuts on hand to stuff a fowl or you may desire an entirely new recipe for a change. In either event try:

Potato Stuffing.

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| 2 cupfuls mashed potatoes | 1 stalk celery finely minced |
| 1 egg (beaten) | or 1/2 teaspoonful celery salt |
| 1 small onion finely minced | 1/2 teaspoonful fat |
| 1 tablespoonful fat | 1 teaspoonful salt |
| | Pepper |

Mix the ingredients and use in place of ordinary bread stuffing. This recipe is one recommended by the department of agriculture.

Stand Washing.

A cloth of plain weave shows soil quickly, but if it is firmly woven it stands rubbing well and the dirt is easily removed by washing. On the other hand, a loosely woven plain cloth must not be rubbed hard and must be carefully handled in drying so that the threads will not be pulled out of place.

A twilled cloth does not show soil as readily as plain, but it seems to hold the dirt more tenaciously. Materials of satin weaves do not stand friction as well as those of plain weave.

Fancy, part gauze, and part solid goods of the so-called leno weave not only stand very little friction, but when washed must be carefully pulled and stretched while drying to have the goods keep its original shape and size. Loosely woven materials of all kinds have greater absorption powers than the closely woven varieties; this means less bluing for the loosely woven goods. These are suggestions made by home economics experts in the department of agriculture.

Feeding Fowls in Winter.

Feed grain in a deep litter on the floor and make the hens exercise for it. The mash may be fed either wet or dry, and should be so regulated that the fowls will get about equal parts of mash and of the scratch grains. It is necessary to give the fowls plenty to eat to get good results, but the birds should always be eager for each feed. In cold weather feed about one-third of the scratch grains in the morning and two-thirds at night. In this way the hens are forced to exercise more than if they receive all the grain they desire at the morning feed. Scratch grains, mash or ground grains, animal protein, green feed, grit and shell should be supplied in the winter. A good scratch mixture may be made of equal parts, by weight, of cracked corn, wheat, and oats; and a mash may be made of two parts cornmeal and one part each of wheat bran, wheat middlings and beef scrap. Green feed, such as cabbages, mangel wurzel beets, cut alfalfa, or sprouted oats, should be supplied—to replace the green feed which the fowls have been securing in the fields; and beef or fish scrap, skim milk, cut green bone, or some similar feed is needed to replace the bony which the fowls have been getting on the range. Beef scrap or feed of this nature is very essential in securing a good supply of eggs during the winter months.

A little ginger added to a salad dressing is a pleasant flavoring.