

# WEST CAMP S. S. CUSTER

SHOWS LOWER PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE THAN ANY OTHER CAMP.

## 101 MEN DO CAMP'S BAKING

Battery of Ovens With Capacity of 15,000 Leaves a Day Turn Out Bread Served at Mess.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 19.—Figures from the base hospital at Camp Custer show that Camp Custer holds the high health percentage of the army cantonments of the United States, with less than 80 communicable diseases under treatment. This condition is particularly noticeable in view of the fact that reports from southern camps, where climatic conditions are supposed to be ideal, indicate outbreaks of pneumonia are being followed by pneumonia, with many fatalities.

There were only eight cases of pneumonia in camp last week, and only one case of measles. On the records are also placed six cases of smallpox and six of scarlet fever with about 20 mumps.

In all there were only 334 patients in the hospital. About 250 of these were colds and minor accidents. Division Surgeon Barton attributes these excellent records to several different causes. First, the wooden barracks are better ventilated and there is more sunlight in them than in the canvas cantonments of the south. Further, the division surgeon's office recommended to the war department that the second cantonment selected men be sent until the heat units were ready and sufficient clothing was on hand. This resulted in a delay in October 2 until October 19, but unquestionably prevented much sickness.

Custer Has Over 100 Bakers. One of the most plentiful items circulated about Camp Custer has been that the men were underfed and that in order to get a good meal they must eat themselves. As a general rule, this is one of the most essential food properties. It may be interesting to read of "his making in a company of 101 men, known as the Three Hundred and Tenth Bakery company, have charge of the bakery and do all the work. With the exception of a few apprentices the men are all experienced bakers.

The recipe is not a military secret and may interest some of the motorists of the state. The following figures are given: 450 pound of flour, 30 gallons of water, 5 pounds of lard, 5½ pounds of salt, 4½ pounds of sugar and 5½ pounds of compressed yeast. This may be halved or doubled as desired.

The ingredients are placed in three barrel mixing machines, operated by electricity. From there the dough goes to the ovens.

There are three of these ovens, each capable of turning out 5,000 two-pound loaves every 24 hours, giving the entire bakery a capacity of 15,000 loaves a day. It takes one hour and 15 minutes from the time the dough is placed in the oven until they come out nicely browned.

After the baking comes the drying process, where the loaves are placed on great trucks in neat rows along the shelves on the side, and kept 24 hours before being issued to regimental supply officers. Army medicine officers say it must be that old to digest easily.

A noticeable feature of the bakery is its sanitary arrangements. Members of the company are under constant surveillance of medical officers.

The buildings are new. Scrubbing brushes and lye water keep them clean. The men are not permitted to smoke in the building, and the receptacles with which the dough and bread come in contact are kept free from dust and dirt.

The bakery also turns out pies and cakes. These are baked in field ovens, of which there are three. Each oven can bake 1,000 pies daily.

Hunting Accidents Decrease. Eight hunters lost their lives and many others were seriously injured in Michigan during the 1917 hunting season.

The record of casualties is less than 50 per cent of the normal of any year since 1908. Last year there were 67 fatalities in northern Michigan woods. The year before there were 15. This year, owing to precautions urged by the game department and by the game hunters in general exercised greater care.

The wearing of red caps and other brightly colored clothing probably saved many lives. Only three hunters have been reported killed by other hunters when they were out on a hunt, and one was injured through an own carelessness.

### Custer Officers Face Probe.

Persistent rumors that the 5th division, at Camp Custer, is to be only a depot division training and furnishing men for other commands, together with reports for overseas service, have reached a point where they may cost officers circulating them their commissions.

Division headquarters at first ignored the talkers. Later, it took cognizance of them with demials. Thirdly, it has announced that officers who persist in circulating the report are in danger of losing their commissions.

The danger in the rumor lies in the fact that it threatens the morale of the organization. Told often enough, it makes a harmful impression. To the mind of the man on the front, who has no acquaintance with the policies of the war department, there seems, upon contemplation, plenty of evidence to support such a rumor.

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1—Scene at a divisional headquarters of the British during one of the big battles on the west front. 2—Members of an American college girls' trench cable being made in the trenches of Gen. Herbert C. O. Plumer, appointed commander of the British forces sent to aid the Italians.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

### Interallied War Conference in Paris Opens With Russia the Big Topic.

#### LENINE DEALS WITH BOCHES

Germany Accepts Bolshevik Proposal of Armistice—Signs of Collapse of Radical "Government"—Italian Crisis Considered Over—Supreme War Council for United States.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD. The great interallied war conference opened in Paris on Thursday and the first item on the agenda was the Russian situation. The Russian situation was the first item on the agenda of the conference, and it was the most important matter considered by the conference. The Russian situation was the first item on the agenda of the conference, and it was the most important matter considered by the conference.

#### Italy's Danger Lessened.

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#### Hard Fighting Around Cambrai.

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#### U. S. Supreme War Council.

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#### Many Taken As Anarchists.

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## LESSERS COST FEELS BEST FOWL TO FATTEN

Investigations by M. A. C. Show It is Greater Economy to Buy Now Than in 1914.

PHOSPHATES ARE IN DEMAND Supply Promises to Be Short—Use Complete Fertilizers is Urged in Its Stead.

By PROF. A. J. PATTEN, Experiment Station, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—"Buy fertilizer? Buy fertilizers—and prices out of sight? My dear man, do you know—but purchasing at this time to an intensity of feeling which choked off words, the fowls you used the fall to give his visitor a careful look at the poultry, to determine his mental status.

"You look sure enough," he finally concluded, "but I can't say as much for your poultry." The man whose ire had thus been stirred up was a farmer—one of the 12,000,000 model sort of that—and he was addressing to the poultry a mild suggestion that perhaps, in the light of the fairly good prices being offered for grain crops, it might be better to purchase a complete fertilizer to apply a little commercial fertilizer to help out production.

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### PROJECT FOR FARM BOYS

Wartime Efficiency is Embodied in M. A. C. in Plans for Winter Short Courses.

East Lansing, Mich.—Something of the spirit which pervades the Michigan Agricultural College in its plans for its special winter short courses for farm boys beginning here on November 7, Old methods are being so improved upon that students enrolling for the eight-week work will be required to do things as well as to learn.

"Look this crop over—It represents ideal wheat type. Fix it in your mind," the student used to be told. The training stopped there. But in the future it will be different. In addition to "fixing the type in mind," the students will be asked also to try their skill at raising this sort of crop.

The actual doing of things will be conducted by means of special extension projects. When a young man enrolls for the eight-week course in general agriculture, forestry or horticulture, or any one of the several other courses offered he will in addition to his studies be required to work out some project which will require the use of his hands as well as his mind. A whole list of additional projects from which the student can select has been prepared and will be available to him in the case of students enrolled in the two-year eight-week courses will be insisted upon as a requirement for graduation.

It is a plan of the college also to give the short course men a line of study which will assist them in more effectively doing their bit in the direction of wartime production.

The courses will begin on January 7 and will be open to any individual in the state who chooses to attend.