

THE SAFE AND SURE SOAPMA...

**"MERRY WAR"**

Trade Mark Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

**Powdered Lye**

**E. Myers Lye Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.**

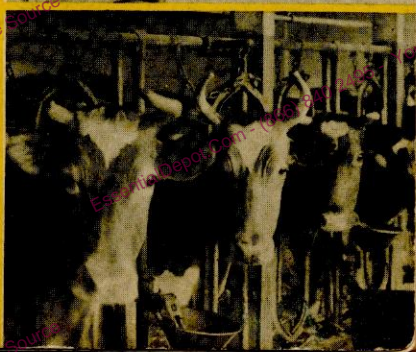
**ESTABLISHED 1888**

**13 OZ. NET WEIGHT**

The formula of MERRY WAR LYE makes it suitable for all uses of lye which is employed in a number of very different ways. (See directions on this product for further instructions.)

It is made of Soda, not more than 11.5%; other Sodium Compounds. No other ingredients.

It is Active Ingredients: Hydrate of Soda, 76%; Carbonate of Soda, 24%.





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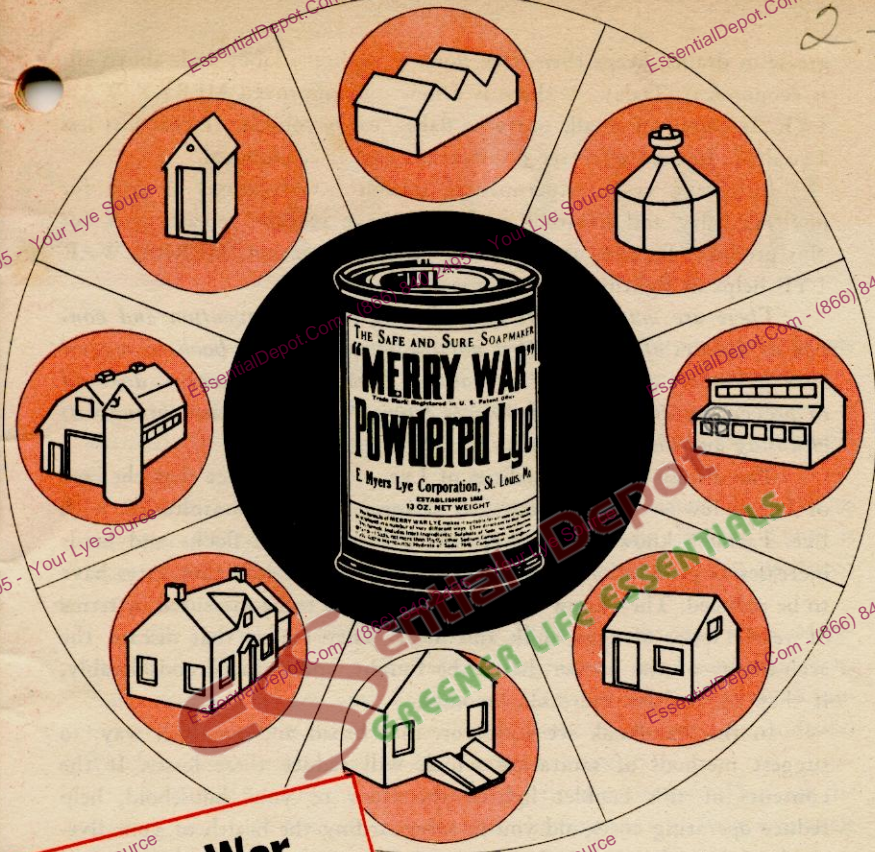
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**Merry War  
LYE**

## *The Farmer's Handbook*

The purpose of this handbook is to tell you the value of MERRY WAR LYE — the Lye in the small flake form — in farm households, and to show you how it may be used to help safeguard your investment in poultry and livestock . . . how it may aid in giving you greater returns on your investment.

For 50 years farm women have used MERRY WAR LYE to reduce their soap and cleanser bills. Farm women know that Lye is a good water softener, that it cleans as it disinfects. Lye dissolves



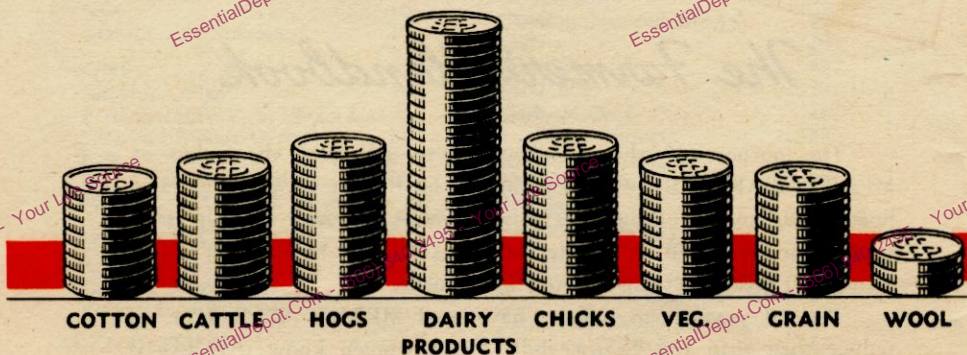
grease in drains, keeps them free flowing, lightens labor and, above all, is economical. Today — there is a new and improved MERRY WAR LYE. It comes in small, uniform flakes, easily soluble. It contains less Lye dust. It is an effective disinfectant and is economical.

In recent years, experimental station investigations of Lye for poultry, dairy and livestock sanitation have revealed greater uses for this product. Because of its strong germicidal action, MERRY WAR LYE helps in fighting many diseases.

*There are many factors contributing to the prevention and control of diseases of animals. It is not the purpose of this book to suggest that Lye alone can prevent or control disease. Lye, however, does aid in preventing contaminated objects from spreading disease through its cleansing and disinfecting qualities.*

The disease-fighting qualities of Lye — plus the fact that the cost of Lye is low — have encouraged farmers to practice sanitation with Lye. Farmers know that susceptibility to disease in flocks and herds increases as production increases. They know that mortality rates have to be reduced. They know the toll of death has to be measured in terms of yearly losses of eggs, milk and meat. They realize that disease, the arch-enemy of the farmer, has to be fought, and reduced considerably, if they are to have increased incomes.

In this handbook we endeavor, in a broad and unselfish way, to suggest methods of sanitation which will reduce these losses. If the contents of this booklet lighten the labor of your household, help reduce operating costs, aid you in safeguarding the health of your livestock and poultry, and thereby increase your cash income, we shall feel well repaid for this contribution to the farmers of America.





# What is . . . SANITATION?

Sanitation, simply stated, means cleanliness. Cleanliness is freedom not only from dirt and filth, but from disease germs and parasites.

On today's farms, the practice of a strict sanitation program is essential. It is essential to health. It is one of the keys to profitable farming.

As the national production of poultry, hogs, cattle has risen in recent years, so has the need for proper sanitation grown. There is more poultry and livestock per farm. This concentration has produced many new sanitation problems.

The United States Department of Agriculture has for years recommended and advocated a Sanitation Program to help control disease. Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations have conducted numerous experiments, written bulletins about sanitation. Agricultural Teachers and County Agents have taught sanitation.

And many leading farmers have practiced sanitation. They are the farmers who have been most successful, the farmers who have seen their losses reduced, and their profits increased, year by year.

The importance of proper sanitation, however, has not been fully appreciated by many farmers. They apparently have not realized how much sanitation means in the *prevention* of disease. It is estimated that the yearly loss to farmers from diseases that *could* be prevented totals hundreds of millions of dollars.

Many farmers have believed that proper sanitation is too expensive. It need not be! MERRY WAR LYE Solution is an effective disinfectant. It cleans and disinfects, destroys many odors and leaves no "after-odor." *It helps prevent and control disease.* It costs less than 1¢ a gallon!

Below is given a description of various disinfectants — taken word for word, from a bulletin prepared by the Agricultural Extension Service of a leading university. Note the advantages of MERRY WAR LYE in comparison!

*Bichloride of Mercury* (corrosive sublimate) is a good disinfectant in a solution of 1:1,000. It becomes worthless when mixed with urine, manure or discharges, and fails to kill germs.



**Phenol** (carbolic acid). Carbolic acid is fairly reliable against most bacteria, but is not very effective against spores. It is not efficient against filtrable viruses.

**Cresols.** They are able to kill germs in the presence of organic matter and are considered standard disinfectants for many purposes. They do not mix well with hard water and their unpleasant odor is readily absorbed by dairy products. They are moderately effective against most types of germs and are especially recommended against the germs responsible for tuberculosis, except where their odor prohibits their use. They are not effective against the filtrable viruses and they are moderately expensive.

**Chlorine.** In some ways it comes very close to being an ideal disinfectant. The greatest field of usefulness of the hypochlorites is in the dairy industry where they are used to reduce bacterial contamination in milking machines and other dairy equipment. The surfaces to be disinfected should be relatively clean. The hypochlorites have proved very efficient in killing the bacillary white diarrhea germs, even when moderate amounts of chicken manure were present. In fact, all forms of chlorine are effective against all types of disease germs except those of the tuberculosis group.

**Lye** (sodium hydroxide) in the form of the high-grade household product, has been found to be one of the *most economical* disinfectants for use on the farm. When used in a cow barn, one part lye to 120 parts of water (that is, one can of high-test Lye to 12 gallons of water) *destroyed all germs of the colon and abortion groups within a few minutes. For use in the milk house, nothing is so good as Lye.* As already stated, when applied daily to the floor in the strength just mentioned, it prevents the disagreeable odor produced by the souring of milk. Lye has the disadvantage, however, of not killing the germs of tuberculosis.

**MERRY WAR LYE** Solution costs less than 1¢ a gallon. Other disinfectants many times as much!

**FOR ECONOMICAL AND EFFICIENT SANITATION,  
FARMERS SHOULD USE MERRY WAR LYE.**



# Why you should insist on MERRY WAR LYE

E. Myers Lye Corp. — makers of MERRY WAR LYE — was established in 1889. For more than 50 years, this company has been famous in the households of America for its products. The name has been synonymous with quality, dependability. For more than 50 years, this company has packed and sold Lye . . . in the tradition that "only the best can bear the Myers name." Today — the new, improved MERRY WAR LYE follows in that same tradition. Below you will find a number of features that make it a leader:

- 1 MERRY WAR LYE is physically and chemically uniform.
- 2 MERRY WAR LYE is manufactured under strict control methods. (Every pot is chemically analyzed.)
- 3 MERRY WAR LYE is packed in all-metal cans to protect its strength.
- 4 MERRY WAR LYE is prepared in small flake form, easily soluble. MERRY WAR LYE contains less Lye dust to irritate the skin and mucous membranes.
- 5 MERRY WAR LYE is used by many successful farmers and housewives.
- 6 MERRY WAR LYE is an economical disinfectant and germicide.
- 7 MERRY WAR LYE is the "Farmer's Friend." It helps reduce labor and operating costs, helps prevent disease, aids in safeguarding the health of livestock and poultry, increases cash income.

Be sure you use MERRY WAR LYE. Do not risk farm losses by using unknown brands of Lye. Ask for MERRY WAR LYE by brand name — and accept no substitutes.

MERRY WAR LYE, like fire or electricity, can be friend or foe. It must be handled with care. Use rubber gloves when handling strong solutions. If burned by MERRY WAR LYE, flood affected parts with water, then wash with vinegar. If MERRY WAR LYE happens to be taken in

internally, give vinegar, juice of lemon, or grapefruit, or orange, copiously. Follow with olive oil. If MERRY WAR LYE gets in the eyes, wash out with 5% Boric Acid solution. CALL PHYSICIAN.

**Warning**





# PROTECT YOUR POULTRY PROFIT

*With proper sanitation*

Authorities agree that disease robs poultry raisers of approximately 60 millions of dollars yearly. They also agree that **SANITATION** is the key to reduction of poultry losses, to success in poultry raising. Says M. A. Jull, Senior Poultry Husbandman of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture: "The most important factor for an improvement in the condition confronting the poultry industry is sanitation." And a University of Minnesota Bulletin states: "Poultry sanitation will help to control tuberculosis, reduce losses from worms, reduce losses from coccidiosis, produce early laying pullets and increase poultry profits."



## MERRY WAR LYE — THE LYE IN THE SMALL FLAKE FORM — A GOOD DISINFECTANT FOR POULTRY SANITATION

The regular and frequent use of a good disinfectant is not only important but vital to success in poultry sanitation.

Says an Ohio State Agricultural Bulletin: "Chemical disinfectants may be used to penetrate to organisms not well exposed, and to hasten or make sure of their death."

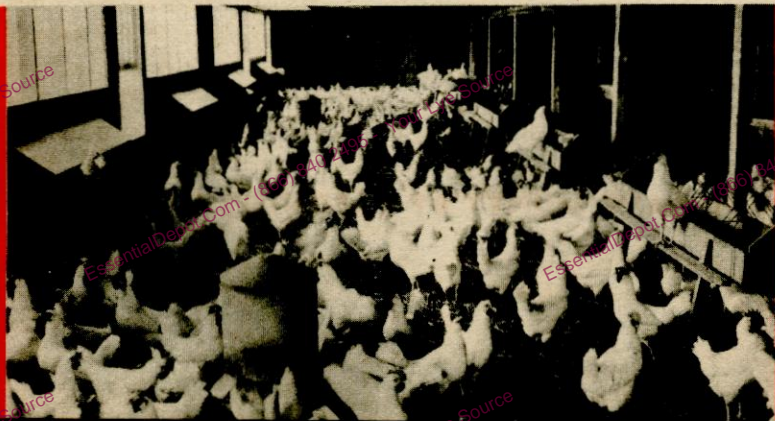
MERRY WAR LYE is a good chemical disinfectant.

In commenting on cleanliness and the use of Lye in achieving it, one authority writes: "Start with vigorous stock, provide clean range with movable houses, but keep poultry houses clean. A clean house kept clean is absolutely essential. A mixture of boiling water and household Lye is commonly used (a 13-oz. can of MERRY WAR LYE to 27 gallons of water or stronger) for this purpose. This hot Lye solution applied as near the boiling point as possible, helps to remove dried manure and dirt that may be on the floor, walls and equipment in the house."

MERRY WAR LYE will help you reduce poultry losses and will do it inexpensively. This MERRY WAR LYE Solution costs less than 1¢ per gallon.

## MERRY WAR LYE KILLS MOST POULTRY GERMS

"Prevention of disease and parasites is easier, more effective and therefore cheaper than curative measures," says an agricultural authority. Other authorities say that, aside from nutritional ailments, right principles of sanitation carefully practiced will solve other poultry diseases — including parasitic infestation. A sanitation test at the Kansas Experimental Station showed that, as compared to maximum and minimum sanitation, the mortality could have been lowered from 42% to 7% by the observation of simple rules of sanitation.





MERRY WAR LYE helps *prevent* disease by destroying or rendering inactive many disease germs.

## **MERRY WAR LYE IS ECONOMICAL**

MERRY WAR LYE cuts through dirt and filth, penetrates into cracks and crevices, gets at disease germs. You can afford to use it *often* because, used as recommended, it costs less than 1¢ per gallon.

## **MERRY WAR LYE HAS NO ODOR**

MERRY WAR LYE is free from obnoxious odor itself, and it destroys many odors. You can disinfect without after-smell. There is no irritation to fowl, no taint to eggs or flesh. Sanitary, clean-smelling houses mean healthier flocks, and more poultry profits. Use MERRY WAR LYE frequently.

## **HOW TO PREPARE**

Dissolve 1 13-oz. can of MERRY WAR LYE in each 10 gallons of water. Use clean barrel, bucket or tank. Do not use *aluminum container*.

## **HOW TO APPLY—Directions for General Cleaning**

MERRY WAR LYE does its work more efficiently after the surface is thoroughly *cleaned*. Start first by removing all of the droppings, litter and nesting material and then thoroughly sweep down the ceilings, walls and droppings boards. The floors can be scraped to remove any material that is caked. Sweep out *clean*. Flush out house with water, and scrub walls. Then, for *disinfecting*, scrub all surfaces with broom or brush dipped in MERRY WAR LYE Solution. To make sure the solution reaches all cracks and corners, it is advisable to use a hand or power sprayer. This will bring the solution in contact with germs and worm eggs and destroy them.

All movable equipment such as feed hoppers, water pans, nests, etc., should be taken out of the house into the yards and cleaned and *disinfected*. MERRY WAR LYE Solution is economical and effective.


Allow time for the house to dry out (about an hour) before bringing in fresh litter and fresh nesting material. All of the movable equipment can then be replaced.

Note: If any MERRY WAR LYE Solution gets on your skin, wash with water without delay. If you have sensitive hands, be sure to wear rubber gloves. Be sure to rinse brooms, brushes, buckets and sprayers thoroughly after using, with clean water.

## **YOU SAVE MONEY BY CLEANING OFTEN**

Maintaining cleanliness is not difficult if followed in a systematic fashion. This means not *one or two* general cleanings per year, but



 frequent cleanings. Your reward is healthier flocks, bigger egg production and lower death rate.

## MYERS' SANITATION PLAN FROM EGG TO PRODUCER

**EGGS** — Writes one authority: "Most people believe sanitation begins with the chick, whereas it must begin with the egg before it goes into the incubator and the incubator before it receives the egg. It is a well-known fact that germ diseases are passed from one generation to the next *on the egg shell.*" This is vitally important to the hatcheryman.

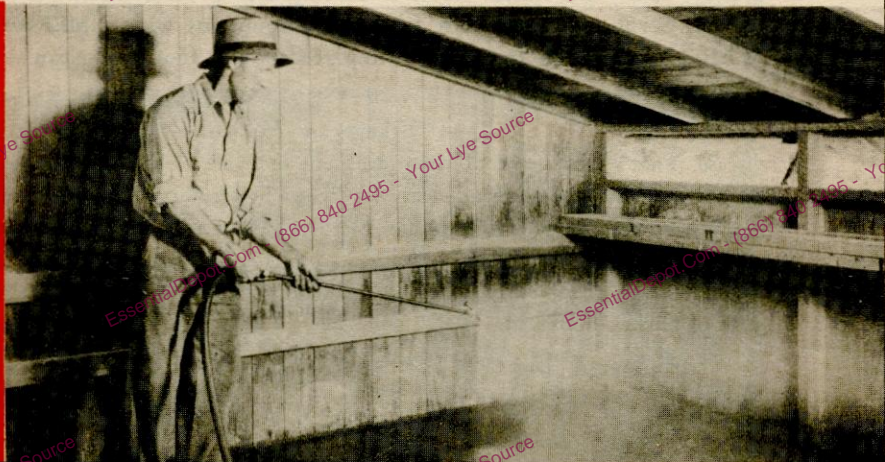
The first step in furnishing hatcherymen **CLEAN EGGS** is to make sure they come from a clean **LAYING HOUSE**, with clean **NESTS**. Clean laying houses, and disinfect with **MERRY WAR LYE Solution**. Keep the house sweet-smelling and cut down disease.

The hatcheryman must be sure that all dirt and filth are removed from the **INCUBATOR** and the incubator room. Dirt imperils health, often causing Pullorum Disease. Dissolve 1 13-oz. can of **MERRY WAR LYE** in 10 gallons of water. Wash and disinfect with this **MERRY WAR LYE Solution** all egg trays, nursery trays and nursery cloths. Thoroughly spray the interior of the machine with this **MERRY WAR LYE Solution**. (Do not use **MERRY WAR LYE** on aluminum.)

Dirty eggs may be washed with a weak solution of **MERRY WAR LYE**, without injuring their hatchability. (2 teaspoons dissolved in 3 quarts of water.)

These precautions insure healthier chicks — chicks that get a better start in life.

**BATTERY BROODER ROOMS** — Batteries should be scrubbed and cleaned with hot water and **MERRY WAR LYE Solution** (1 13-oz. can dissolved in 10 gallons of water) before each new lot of chicks is placed in them.





Feed and water pans should be removed, cleaned, scrubbed and dipped in MERRY WAR LYE Solution.

This MERRY WAR LYE Solution also disinfects, keeps down odors, helps prevent disease. Droppings pans should be cleansed daily.

**BROODER HOUSES** — From the day your chicks are placed in brooder houses until they are sold for meat — CLEANLINESS is vital. Young chicks are particularly susceptible to disease. Clean and disinfect brooder houses *before* the chicks go in. After all droppings and litter have been removed from the brooder house, scrub the floor with a solution of MERRY WAR LYE. Use a stiff broom to reach all cracks and crevices. Then, after the chicks are in — clean often! As the young stock grows, brooder houses become dirty and the litter becomes soiled and damp — an ideal place for coccidiosis germs and an attraction for flies. Every pullet lost is a dollar lost. Think of the number of cleanings you can get with one 13-oz. can of MERRY WAR LYE — 10 gallons of Lye Solution!

**DROPPINGS BOARDS** — Accumulated droppings, especially when the boards are not screened from the birds, may cause disease. These boards must be cleaned and disinfected frequently. Scrape and then scrub with MERRY WAR LYE Solution. Do this twice a week. This cleans and disinfects.

**DROPPINGS PITS** — All pits should be well-screened so that birds cannot be contaminated by droppings. Manure should be removed frequently. After the removal, the same principles of cleaning and disinfecting apply as for droppings boards. Use MERRY WAR LYE Solution freely.

**FEEDERS AND FOUNTAINS** — Birds make frequent trips from the feeder to fountain. This contaminates a drinking fountain very quickly. Saliva and particles of feed are left in the water. Soon, the mixture sours and smells. Bacteria become active. Birds' health is in danger. Scrub and rinse both feeders and fountains with a MERRY WAR LYE Solution frequently. Keep feeders and fountains clean — reduce disease.

**TURKEY QUARTERS** — Turkeys are particularly susceptible to disease. That's why most of them are kept on wire. When they are on range, care must be exercised to see that shelters are kept sanitary. Make sure that land is high, that there is no water drained off that might be contaminated by droppings. MERRY WAR LYE Solution (1 13-oz. can dissolved in 10 gallons of water) is recommended for the care of turkey houses and equipment.





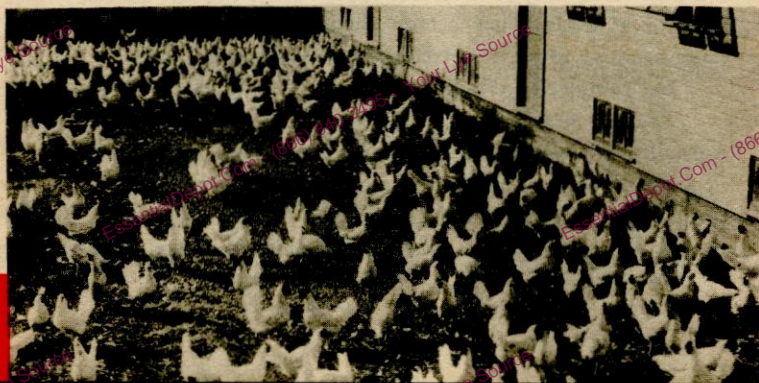
## **MERRY WAR LYE SOLUTION FOR WASHING EGGS THAT GO TO MARKET REDUCES DIRTY EGG LOSSES**

Eggs washed with water will not keep. As a result, poultrymen and farmers lose several million dollars yearly marketing dirty eggs. The disposal of dirty eggs has been a serious problem for the producer, the purchaser, the wholesale receiver and the retailer.

Today a new method of cleaning eggs is available that will enable you to clean dirty eggs and still have the storage and edible properties preserved. Simply make a solution of MERRY WAR LYE using 2 teaspoonfuls in 3 quarts of water. Use rubber gloves to protect your hands. Change solution after each 180 eggs are washed so that strength at all times may be effective.

The tests made in the University of Missouri proved that experiment observers were unable to detect the eggs washed with a Lye solution. Experienced egg candlers in the St. Louis market were also unable to detect the washed eggs by candling. Moreover, the results showed that eggs washed with a Lye solution did not show an increase in loss of weight in storage and that they retained edible qualities equal to those of unwashed, clean eggs.

Be sure to use MERRY WAR LYE for egg washing. It is reliable. It is easy to obtain. It will help you increase your poultry profits.





## POULTRY YARDS

Poultry yards and ranges soon become contaminated with disease germs and parasites. Worms, coccidiosis germs and other infestations remain alive in the soil. Double or triple yard systems should be used. Plowing and cultivating are recommended where practicable. Authorities have found through test that Lye helps to check these agents. According to Veterinary Medicine of September 1936: "Field tests indicate that sufficient 1% Lye Solution to saturate the surface of the soil thoroughly results in the destruction of the gram negative organisms. With this concentration the surface of the soil retains a germicidal degree of alkalinity for at least 30 minutes. In order to provide a greater factor of safety, concentrations of 1.5% are recommended." These same tests showed that 30 feet square of soil could be effectively treated with 50 gallons of Lye solution — a solution made by dissolving eight 13-oz. cans of Lye in 50 gallons of water.

MERRY WAR LYE can be used as an effective disinfectant of soil.

## MERRY WAR LYE *in relation to* POULTRY DISEASES

**TAPEWORMS** — Of all the internal parasites and worms that the poultryman has to contend with, probably the hardest to get rid of is the tapeworm. Tapeworms are taken in by way of an insect, a snail, a fly or a beetle. They attach themselves to the small intestine and cause stunted growth, emaciation, weakness and death.

No completely satisfactory treatment of tapeworms exists.

The real prevention of tapeworms is to get rid of the carrier. An Agricultural College Bulletin states: "Sanitation and management practices for preventing infestation are the only effective means of control." Haul away droppings and manure — breeding places for flies. Keep poultry yards and ranges free of wet spots. Remove all trash, rubbish



and old boards. Scrub premises, roosting places and houses with MERRY WAR LYE. Use a stronger solution — 1 13-oz. can of MERRY WAR LYE to 4 gallons of water. Keep houses clean, feed clean, ground clean—and tapeworm disease should make little progress.

**RANGE PARALYSIS** — A leading agricultural writer says: "Sanitation may play an important part in the prevention and control of paralysis. If the entire flock is disposed of, as recommended, all the houses and yards must be put in the best possible condition before being used again. *Careful cleaning is not enough. An effective disinfectant should be used.*" MERRY WAR LYE Solution is an effective disinfectant—and poultrymen will help check disease by using it freely.

**FOWL CHOLERA** — One authority writes: "In order to prevent the spread of fowl cholera in a diseased flock, isolate sick chickens, destroy dead ones promptly, scrub houses with *hot Lye water*, and plow contaminated yards." The Lye to use is MERRY WAR LYE — an efficient, inexpensive disinfectant.

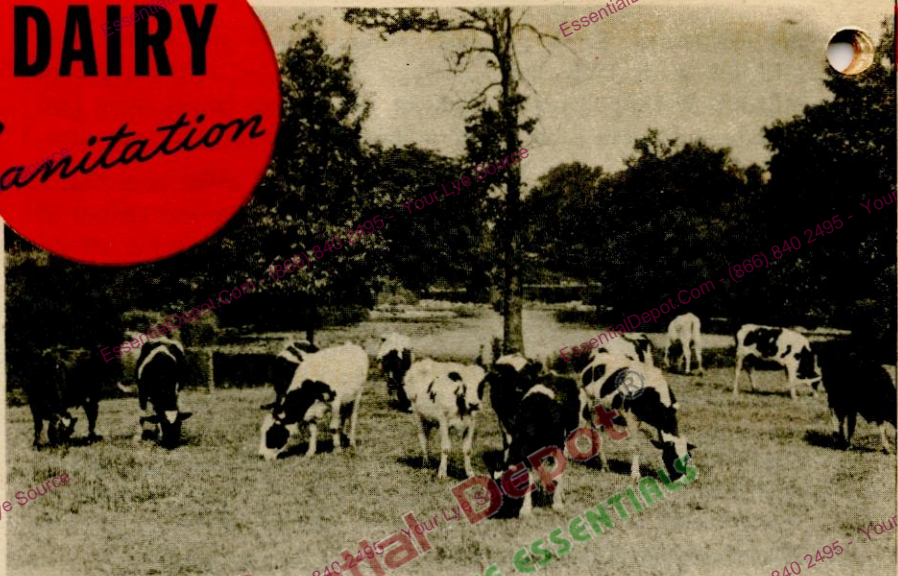
## **FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE RULES TO GET MORE POULTRY PROFITS**

- 1 Rotate and cultivate lots.
- 2 Cleanse brooder houses thoroughly and keep them clean with MERRY WAR LYE Solution.
- 3 Provide good cover ~~crop~~ for growing stock on range.
- 4 Clean laying houses with MERRY WAR LYE Solution frequently and dispose of droppings in a sanitary manner.
- 5 Separate young and old stock.
- 6 Drain and fill holes in yards.
- 7 Eliminate intermediate hosts of tapeworms.
- 8 Quarantine all new stock.
- 9 Watch for sick chickens. Kill and destroy by burning.
- 10 Feed properly balanced rations.
- 11 Do not allow visitors in the chicken house and yards.



# DAIRY

## Sanitation



Approximately 25% of the national farm income is from dairy and dairy products . . . *one quarter of the total*. It is not surprising that most successful dairymen practice a rigid system of sanitation. Sanitation in the dairy barn and milk house is perhaps *more* important than anywhere else on the farm. Authorities agree that cleanliness and sanitation are the first essentials in cutting down disease, and maintaining healthy cows. Sanitation also aids in *steady* production.

### DISINFECTION — THE KEY TO PROPER SANITATION

In any sanitation program, a good disinfectant plays the leading role. States a University of Wisconsin Bulletin: "Disinfection means the killing of disease-producing germs. When properly used, disinfectants are of great value in preventing the spread of disease-producing germs from sick to well animals. There is no one best disinfectant. *Lye is an economical and effective disinfectant.*"





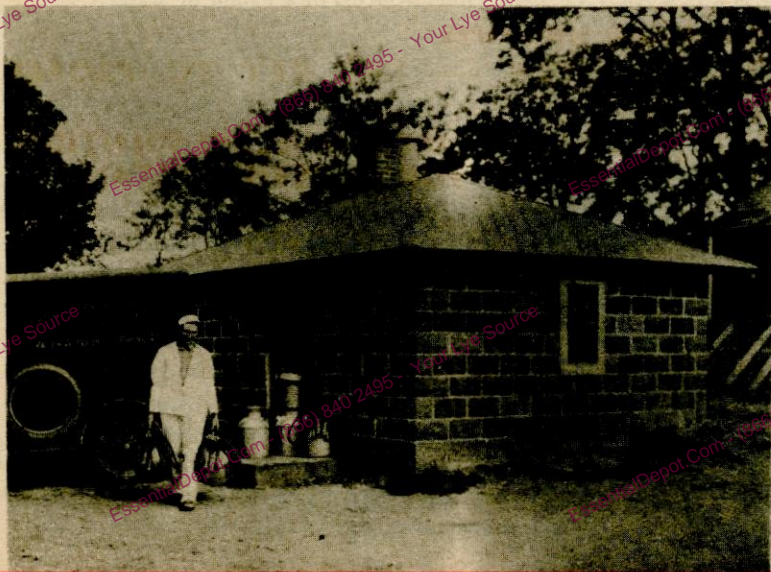
## LYE — THE DAIRYMAN'S FRIEND

In tests conducted in Wisconsin, leading milk state, it was found that a solution of Lye, when used in a cow barn, destroyed all germs of the colon and abortion groups within a few minutes. It removed eaked discharges and manure from walls and stanchions. It left the barn clean and free of objectionable odors. When applied in the proper strength daily to the floor of a milk house, Lye prevents the disagreeable odor produced by the souring of milk. States an agricultural bulletin: "For use in the milk house nothing is so good as Lye."

## LYE IS EFFECTIVE AND INEXPENSIVE

The most expensive disinfectant may not be the best. MERRY WAR LYE — for more than 50 years — has been recognized by dairymen for its strength and effectiveness. It is inexpensive. It has no medical smell to give an off-flavor to butter, cream and milk. MYERS improved MERRY WAR LYE is not only odorless — it destroys many odors, especially those that come from spilt or spoiled milk.

**HOW TO PREPARE MERRY WAR LYE SOLUTION FOR BARN AND GENERAL USE** — Dissolve 1 13-oz. can of MERRY WAR LYE in 10 gallons of water. This solution will destroy most disease germs quickly.





**FOR MILK HOUSES** — Dissolve 1 13-oz. can of MERRY WAR LYE in a gallon of water. Transfer to tightly stoppered bottles. Label bottles "POISON." Each morning, take a pint of this solution and add to 7 pints of water. Scrub and disinfect daily to prevent odor of souring milk.

## **CLEANING AND DISINFECTING BARN AND MILK HOUSES WITH MERRY WAR LYE**

Sweep ceilings, walls, partitions, stalls, stanchions, floor and other surfaces. Scrape away all dried manure on the floors and walls and the dried feed in the feed troughs. Remove loose boards and decayed woodwork. Remove all refuse from the stables and barnyard to a place not accessible to cattle, swine and poultry, and destroy by burning. Spread manure in field and plow under, or pile and spray with MERRY WAR LYE Solution.

Saturate the interior of the stable, especially the feeding troughs, gutters, milking stools, wheelbarrows, and other implements with MERRY WAR LYE Solution (using 1 13-oz. can to 10 gallons of water). To force the solution into cracks and crevices of buildings, use a barrel-type spray pump. Use large amounts of the solution because the germs must be soaked in order to kill them.

Dairy barns should be cleaned and disinfected several times a year. Milk houses should be disinfected every day. Keep MERRY WAR LYE on hand all the time. It is an enemy of disease germs, but your friend.

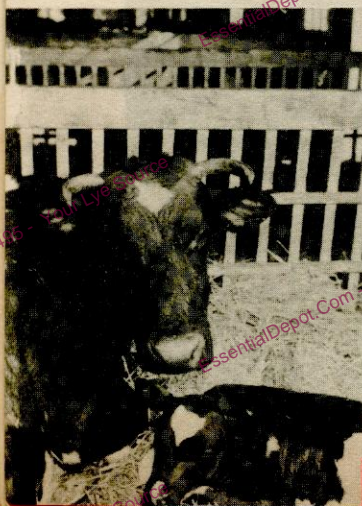
**FEED TROUGHS** — Keep clean by washing out with a solution of MERRY WAR LYE — 2 tablespoonfuls in a gallon of water.

**DRAINS AND SINK PIPES** — Flush regularly with a bucket of hot water to which have been added 5 tablespoonfuls of MERRY WAR LYE. Drains and sinks will be kept clean, sanitary and free-flowing.

## **MERRY WAR LYE SOLUTION FOR MATERNITY STALLS**

At calving time, the cow should be kept in a clean, comfortable, well-bedded, boxed stall. She should be unmolested during calving and should be protected from cold draughts, as her vitality is low.

It is of the utmost importance to insure cleanliness . . . to protect the cow and her calf, and to protect your future profits. Clean and disinfect maternity stalls with MERRY WAR LYE Solution. Use freely.







## CLEANING UTENSILS AND SEPARATORS

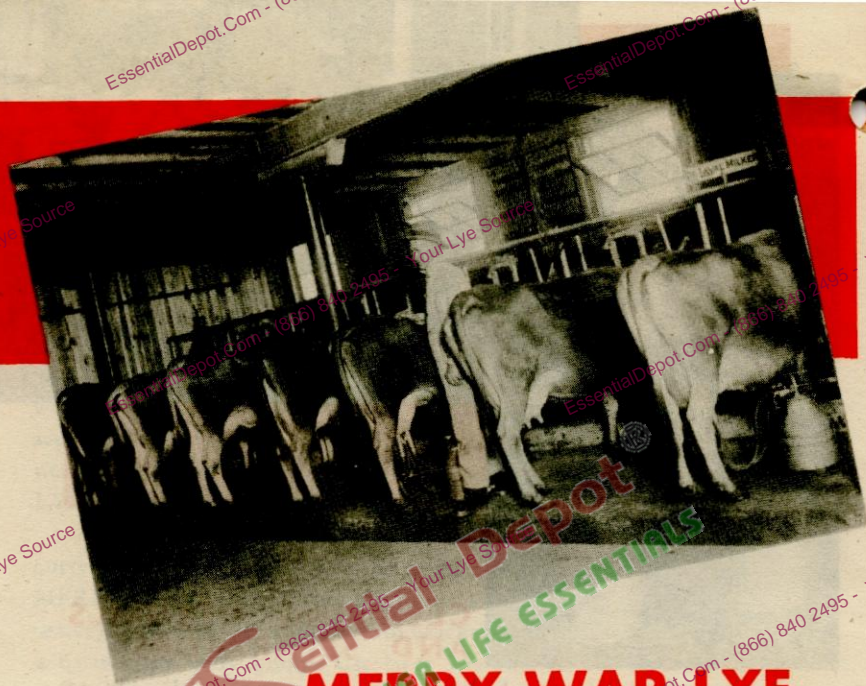
A piece of equipment which has been in contact with milk or cream is not dirty in the usually accepted sense of the word. It is covered wholly or partially with film. This requires different treatment from dirt. The washing procedure should be such that the film is removed. MERRY WAR LYE Solution (1 teaspoonful to a gallon of water) will remove the film. Scrub churns, bottles, crocks, cans, pails and separator parts (unless aluminum) with this solution. It cuts butterfat and destroys rancidity and sourness. Containers come out clean and bright — are sweet-smelling and free of film.

One agricultural writer has suggested a 5-step cleaning plan for utensils. We give it here for the dairyman's benefit: "1st, rinsing the utensils in cold water; 2nd, scrubbing all parts thoroughly; 3rd, rinsing off the washed utensil in warm water; 4th, disinfecting with steam, hot water or chemicals; 5th, drying in the sun or in a well-ventilated place." MERRY WAR LYE Solution is recommended as an effective agent in the 4th step of this plan.

## MERRY WAR LYE SOLUTION TO REMOVE MILKSTONE

Fill the container with boiling water and add 1 tablespoon of MERRY WAR LYE for each gallon. Set the container on stove. Allow solution to stand 15 or 20 minutes. Pour out. Use stiff brush to remove softened milkstone. Wash container with washing powder and rinse.





## **MERRY WAR LYE FOR MILKING MACHINES**


*All statements under this heading apply only to milking machines that do not contain aluminum. Do not use Lye on aluminum.*

Dairymen's checks from creameries depend on keeping bacteria out of drinking milk. Bacteria multiply in milking machines that are not cleaned and disinfected properly. Authorities have found that the chief sources of bacterial contamination in a milking machine are the teat cups and rubber tubes.

"Household Lye has been found by investigators to be a very economical and effective chemical disinfecting agent for milking machines. In comparison with chlorine solutions, it was less harmful to the rubber parts and also was superior in its cleansing properties in addition to being highly efficient in controlling bacteria counts."

Immediately after milking operations, rinse each unit of the milking machine with clean, cold water. Do not delay in rinsing. Place the teat cups and tubes in a sack in such manner so that they can be filled with MERRY WAR LYE Solution. To make the solution, dissolve 1 13-oz. can of MERRY WAR LYE in a gallon of water. Add the Lye slowly to the water in an earthenware jar and stir the mix gently to prevent caking. Store solution in rubber corked bottles. Mark bottles





"POISON." Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a pint of this solution to 1 gallon of water — and pour this solution into the teat cups. Just before using again, drain out the Lye solution and rinse the teat cups with clean water.

In summing up the advantages of Lye for the rubber parts of milking machines, one authority states: "Lye is more readily attainable. It retains its strength better. Lye solution does not deteriorate as rapidly when in contact with rubber or other organic matter. A solution of the correct strength is more readily obtained. It possesses valuable detergent properties. Lye solution has a beneficial effect on the rubber parts. Lye is cheaper."

## MERRY WAR LYE FOR SILOS

Healthy animals must have clean, uncontaminated feeds. Silos not in use become infested with bugs. Before refilling the silo, clean the interior and spray well with MERRY WAR LYE Solution. The solution is easily made with 1 13-oz. can of MERRY WAR LYE and 8 gallons of water.

# MERRY WAR LYE

## *in relation to* **CATTLE DISEASES**

### BANG'S DISEASE

The dairyman's greatest disease menace is Contagious Abortion. Bang's Disease (Contagious Cattle Abortion) is caused by a living vegetable germ. These living germs multiply very rapidly, are transferred from infected animal to healthy animal, producing the disease. Authorities have estimated that Bang's Disease is the cause of 80% of all abortions in cattle. This disease means loss of calf crop, reduced milk production, increase in the cost of herd maintenance.

There is no medicinal cure for Bang's Disease. But, according to a University of Wisconsin Bulletin, Bang's Disease "may be controlled by making periodical agglutination blood tests to identify the infected animals; by segregating infected animals; by *cleaning and disinfecting thoroughly the quarters occupied by the non-infected units*, and by following in every detail a definite program of sanitation."



The same university bulletin states: "Lye can be used as a disinfectant against this organism." Use MERRY WAR LYE — one 13-oz. can to 10 gallons of water. It makes an effective disinfectant. Use it to keep stable and premises disinfected. Use it to disinfect walls and gutters in proximity to place where the abortion occurred. Provide a clean and disinfected maternity stall for cows at calving time.

## **FOLLOW THESE 10 SIMPLE RULES TO GET MORE DAIRY PROFITS**

- 1** Choose a herd of persistent good producers — keep records.
- 2** Feed well-balanced rations for good production and reproduction.
- 3** Follow a strict Sanitation Program all year 'round.
- 4** Thoroughly cleanse and disinfect dairy barns several times each year with MERRY WAR LYE Solution.
- 5** Disinfect milk houses every day and clean utensils, separators and milking machines.
- 6** Turn cows, weather permitting, into fields immediately after milking. Do not allow them to stand in manured barnyards.
- 7** Be sure maternity stalls are thoroughly cleaned — with MERRY WAR LYE Solution.
- 8** Quarantine all new stock.
- 9** Spread manure in fields and plow under or be sure piled-up manure is sprayed with MERRY WAR LYE Solution.
- 10** If contagious abortion is suspected, call your veterinarian. Practice a strict sanitation program.





## SWINE SANITATION *Pays*

"Success with pigs depends very much upon the thoroughness of the Sanitation Program." This is quoted from a University of Illinois Agricultural Bulletin. The same bulletin describes the success of a specific Sanitation Program in Illinois, how farmers reported larger litters, a reduction in number of sows needed, almost no runts, faster gains made by all pigs, and greatly reduced losses. Many farmers reported an increase of 2 *healthy pigs per litter* — solely through sanitation. And surveys proved that swine sanitation *reduced the amount of feed required to grow and fatten pigs.*

There can be no doubt that proper sanitation and extra hog profits go hand in hand.

### **MERRY WAR LYE — THE LYE IN THE SMALL FLAKE FORM — PLAYS AN IMPORTANT PART IN PROPER SANITATION**

MERRY WAR LYE — is the hog raiser's friend. It is, first of all, an effective low-cost disinfectant — providing cleanliness and helping destroy disease germs. Second, it is excellent for sweetening the swill fed to swine — helping develop sturdier, healthier pigs.



# MERRY WAR LYE for disinfection



## ROUNDWORMS IN HOGS

Every year millions of dollars are lost by hog raisers through roundworms. Of all internal parasites, the roundworm is the most important from the standpoint of number and of damage done. Every experienced hog raiser knows what a set-back roundworms give infested pigs, how they kill pigs or stunt their growth, and increase feeding costs.

It is only recently that the entire life history of the roundworm has become known. This knowledge has given the key to control — and brought about a reduction in hog losses. It is now believed that with the exception of the egg stage, the entire life of the roundworm is spent within the body of the hog. The adult female worm lays millions of eggs. These pass out of the intestinal tract with the droppings. They become mixed with sod and soil, the bedding, and the litter about the pens, and may also get in feed and water. Other pigs become infested by swallowing these eggs. Soon after reaching the small intestine, the eggs hatch. Then, the tiny worms, too small to be seen by the naked eye, pass through the intestinal walls and get into the blood stream, reaching the liver, then the heart and the lungs. Here they stop for about 10 days, and do their greatest damage. This is when the biggest loss in the lives of young pigs occurs. The presence of worms may bring about loss in weight, nervous disorders, diarrhea, constipation, pneumonia. This period spent by the worms in the lungs is responsible for the so-called "thumps" or wormy cough, with which every hogman is familiar. These worms, after about 10 days, are coughed up in the mouth. Then, swallowed for a second time, the little worm develops in the intestines into the mature worm, sometimes as long as 15 inches. Matured worms are capable of producing eggs and the cycle goes on.



# Sanitation

## MORE VALUABLE THAN MEDICINE"

States an Agricultural College Bulletin, "Worms often do immense damage in their migrations through the lungs *before they reach a stage of development at which treatment is effective.*" Another states, "Prevention of these parasites (roundworms) is far more practical than to allow the pigs to become infested and then administer a vermifuge." *The one safe way is to destroy the roundworm eggs before they are eaten by the pigs.* One of the first and important steps in accomplishing this is the use of boiling water and LYE in hog house sanitation.

States one leading State College: "Hot LYE water or live steam should be liberally applied so as to penetrate all cracks and crevices. Remove dirt with brooms as it becomes loosened. Sprinkling Lye water on surfaces not thoroughly cleaned does very little good. The parasite eggs underneath the dirt remain unharmed and capable of infesting a susceptible host."

States a Veterinarian of the U. S. Department of Agriculture: "Perhaps no single measure is of greater value than the swine sanitation system developed by the Bureau of Animal Industry. Under this system the sow is thoroughly scrubbed before farrowing with warm water and soap to remove worm eggs, particularly from the udder, and the pigs are farrowed in houses which have been thoroughly cleaned and scrubbed with boiling water and LYE to destroy worm eggs and disease-producing micro-organisms."

**MERRY WAR LYE** — the Lye in the small flake form — is effective in helping to destroy the fertility of roundworm eggs.





# FOR HEALTHY HOGS FOLLOW THIS SANITATION PLAN

This is a plan to help you get rid of worm infestation, save the lives of your stock, have healthier hogs.

- 1 Provide a clean farrowing house. Clean it out and scrub it with a solution of MERRY WAR LYE. 1 13-oz. can of MERRY WAR LYE to 8 gallons of boiling water. Use freely in order to destroy worm eggs.
- 2 Before placing sow in farrowing house, remove mud and dirt from sows by careful washing with soap and warm water. The udders, particularly, should be well washed. The mud and dirt are likely to contain numerous worm eggs and disease germs, so that new-born pigs may swallow infective material with the first few mouthfuls of milk.
- 3 After farrowing, do not allow the sow and litter out of the pen until they are taken to pasture a few days to two weeks later. Do not permit them to run back through old lots or yards.
- 4 Be sure sow and litter are taken to fresh pasture where hogs have not been allowed to run the previous year.
- 5 Plow, rotate, crop or rest hog lots in alternate years. Where impossible to do this, saturate the soil with a hot solution (1 13-oz. can to 8 gallons of water) of MERRY WAR LYE — the Lye in the small flake form.
- 6 Keep feeding troughs and floors clean. Scrub frequently with the same solution of MERRY WAR LYE.



## ONLY HEALTHY HOGS ARE PROFITABLE HOGS

This Myers Sanitation Plan is not difficult to follow. It will help you reduce losses from worms, aid in eliminating runts, help reduce your feed bills and build your profits. You can sometimes save the needless expense of worm remedies, by simple sanitation. Keep MERRY WAR LYE on hand. It is an ever-ready friend of the hog raiser.

"Pigs raised free from worms can often be marketed from 4 to 8 weeks earlier than wormy pigs. This effects a saving in feed and care and reduces the risk of loss from infectious diseases because of the shorter holding period."

## MERRY WAR LYE — THE LYE IN THE SMALL FLAKE FORM — FOR FIGHTING OTHER SWINE DISEASES

*Consult your veterinarian*

**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE** — This disease is highly contagious. Destroy infected animals. Thoroughly disinfect all infected buildings and areas. "Sodium hydroxide (LYE) has proved to be a most efficient disinfectant against the virus of foot and mouth disease," states a group of authorities. Use MERRY WAR LYE in solution (1 13-oz. can to 8 gallons of boiling water) to disinfect and destroy germs.

**HOG CHOLERA** — States a leading agricultural authority: "Hog Cholera is the most serious of swine diseases. It is highly contagious and usually fatal, and occurs at all ages and in all breeds. Some of the symptoms are complete loss of appetite, extremely high temperature, constipation, and physical weakness." The specific cause is a virus that will pass through dense filters. No matter how thrifty, hogs may be highly susceptible to cholera.

At the first sign of any outbreak of disease of any nature, consult your veterinarian.

"Disinfection will not prevent hog cholera: only vaccination can do that," states an Agricultural College Bulletin.

But preventive measures are important as a year-'round precaution. "Prevention of hog cholera is the principal thing and many farmers have maintained healthy herds even when adjacent to cholera-infested farms," writes one authority.



Kill infected hogs. Burn carcasses. Burn all litter and waste. Be sure to disinfect pens and hog houses before new lot of pigs is put in. Tests made by the United States Bureau of Animal Husbandry at Ames, Iowa, show that LYE is an effective disinfectant, when used with milk of lime, and kills the germs of hog cholera. These authorities state: "3% sodium hydroxide (LYE) in combination with 2% milk of lime is effective in destroying the virus of hog cholera in virulent blood within a comparatively short time, that is, within 15 minutes." Use MERRY WAR LYE. To make a 3% MERRY WAR LYE Solution, dissolve 1 13-oz. can in 2½ gallons of hot water.

## HOG LICE AND SARCOPTIC HOG MANGE

The two principal kinds of external parasites affecting hogs are Lice and Mange mites. They are injurious to all classes of hogs, but especially to young pigs and poorly nourished hogs kept in unsanitary quarters.

Lice and Sarcoptic Mange cause costly losses — unthriftiness, stunted growth, low vitality, death. In addition, they cut profits at marketing time — mangy hogs being docked sometimes as high as \$2.00 per hundredweight.

## TREATMENT FOR LICE AND SARCOPTIC MANGE

Says one authority, "Dipping is the best method and should be used if practicable. Dipping consists of immersing the animals in a medicated liquid that will kill the parasites. It is the most effective method of applying treatment."





## USE MERRY WAR LYE DIP

You can control sarcoptic mange and lice by using MERRY WAR LYE Dip — made from MERRY WAR LYE and sulphur. This dip is clean — does not irritate the skin of the hog. It is easy to prepare, and to use. It is inexpensive.

**DIRECTIONS:** Use  $3\frac{1}{2}$  13-oz. cans of MERRY WAR LYE, and 5 lbs. of flowers of sulphur. This will make sufficient solution to treat 100 pigs.

- 1 Place the sulphur in a container (not aluminum) and add MERRY WAR LYE. Mix well.
- 2 Continue to stir, pouring mixture slowly into 40 gallons of water.

## WHEN TO TREAT SARCOPTIC MANGE

All infected animals should be treated upon discovery of the disease, and isolated. Some hog raisers treat all hogs before they go into winter quarters, just as a precaution. For a mild mangy condition, one dipping may be sufficient. For more severe cases, two or three treatments may be necessary. Treat every 10 days, using a fresh solution.

## HOW TO TREAT

If a dipping vat is used, make enough solution to immerse hogs completely. The liquid in the vat should be from 40 to 48 inches deep. The average 100-pound hog will carry out and retain from 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints of the dipping solution. Another method is spraying, or applying with a stiff brush. Make sure all the skin surface is thoroughly covered. Should there be scabs, thoroughly scrub with a stiff bristle brush before dipping. Young pigs may be treated by holding them by their forelegs and immersing in barrel.

**Caution:** Sows, within two weeks of farrowing, should not be treated. And at least three weeks should be allowed after farrowing. All the litter should be treated at the same time so that the sow will not fail to recognize any of her young, or refuse to suckle them.

## MERRY WAR LYE ARSENIC DIP

The arsenic dip as used for eradicating cattle ticks in the Southern states is an effective remedy for sarcoptic hog mange when four dippings are given with intervals of six or seven days between dippings," states a leading authority.

The following directions for Arsenic Cattle Dip are based upon Farmers' Bulletin No. 603, U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Put one gallon of cold water into a 5-gallon kettle or metal pail



(not aluminum). Empty 6 13-oz. cans of MERRY WAR LYE into the water, and stir with a stick until the MERRY WAR LYE is thoroughly dissolved. Then add gradually ten pounds of white arsenic, 99 percent, in fine powder form. Keep stirring. *Do not add the arsenic any faster than it can be dissolved.* If it starts to boil, add the arsenic more slowly. When all the arsenic is added, the solution will be very clear. Add four more gallons of water, then dissolve 10 pounds of sal soda crystals or about 5 pounds of sodium carbonate into solution.

Allow to settle and draw off into jugs or large bottles which should be kept tightly corked. For high strength bath, add one gallon of solution to 100 gallons of water. Stir thoroughly while diluting.

This mixture should be plainly marked "POISON."

## SHIPPING HOGS TO MARKET

Before hogs are loaded, the railroad car or truck should be cleaned thoroughly of all manure and refuse. Then *spray well* with a solution of MERRY WAR LYE — 13-oz. can to 10 gallons of water.

## SCALDING A HOG CARCASS

Dissolve  $\frac{1}{4}$  can of MERRY WAR LYE in 20 gallons of water, in a barrel or tank. Heat to 150°F. After the hog has been stuck and allowed to bleed thoroughly, dip the carcass into this solution. MERRY WAR LYE helps loosen the hair, removes scurf from the skin, and places it in a more sanitary condition.

## FEEDING MERRY WAR LYE — THE LYE IN THE UNIFORM FLAKE FORM — TO HOGS

For many years, MERRY WAR LYE has been fed to hogs by farmers throughout the country. Generations ago, farmers discovered





that hogs seemed to thrive on wood ashes that had been dumped into hog lots, and this is how the practice of feeding LYE started.

## WHY MERRY WAR LYE AIDS DIGESTION

The function of MERRY WAR LYE in a dilute solution in the feed of the hogs is twofold:

- 1 It reduces acidity in the swill. Acidity tends to upset the digestive system.
- 2 It hydrolizes the feed and aids in dissolving fibre, hulls, etc., making them more digestible.

Various tests have been made to determine the feeding value of rye, barley, oat, pea, turnip and rape straws hydrolized by different processes. On one test reported, it was concluded that the cereal straws are best adapted to hydrolysis with LYE. Experiments showed that the digestibility of the crude fibre and ash constituents was materially increased. And the straw freed from encrusting substances was readily eaten.

Another test, reported in the Journal of Agricultural Research, Vol. 27, 1924, indicated that the digestibility of oat hulls and barley hulls was markedly increased by the treatment of LYE, the feeding value of oat hulls being practically doubled.

From these tests, it would seem that one of the reasons hogs thrive when fed a dilute solution of MERRY WAR LYE is that it aids digestion of fibrous substances.

## DIRECTIONS FOR FEEDING

Feed MERRY WAR LYE to your hogs daily from the time they are weaned until they're ready to go to market. *This pays profits!* Dissolve  $\frac{1}{2}$  can of MERRY WAR LYE in a 50-gallon barrel of slop or feed. Or, use in the proportion of  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon to each gallon. For mashes, dissolve  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of MERRY WAR LYE in each gallon of water, just before the grain is added.

It is better to feed MERRY WAR LYE in slop or mash so that it will act on the feed to increase its digestibility before it is consumed by the hog. If hogs are on dry rations or pasture entirely, MERRY WAR LYE should be fed in drinking water. Add  $\frac{1}{4}$  can to each 50 gallons of water.





## **AGRICULTURAL USES FOR MERRY WAR LYE THE LYE IN THE SMALL FLAKE FORM**

### **SPRAYING FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS**

Insect control in orchards and vineyards is largely effected by spraying," so states a United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin. "Although spraying is one of the more expensive of the several orchard operations, the value of the crop is so greatly increased thereby that it is a comparatively small investment, the expense amounting to only a fraction of the returns directly due to the practice. Orchard spraying is, in fact, an exceedingly cheap form of insurance.

It is important for fruit growers to understand that the kind of spray and the manner of application depend upon the character of insect or insects to be controlled.

For many years, fruit growers have used MERRY WAR LYE in different spray solutions — finding it effective, easy to use and inexpensive for certain specific purposes.

In all germicidal or insecticidal mixtures, when LYE is specified, use MERRY WAR LYE in order to be sure of obtaining maximum results. The uniform strength of MERRY WAR LYE makes it a favorite brand for all technical as well as household uses.



One of the important ingredients in many spray mixtures is fish oil soap. Here are directions for making:

Water	6 gallons
MERRY WAR LYE	3 13-oz. cans
Fish Oil	1 1/2 gallons

## HOME-MADE FISH OIL SOAP

Place water in a kettle (not aluminum). Add MERRY WAR LYE. When MERRY WAR LYE is dissolved and water is boiling, pour in the oil and boil for two hours with occasional stirrings. When the soap has been boiled sufficiently, it should have a ropy consistency when stirred. This formula produces about 40 pounds of moderately firm soap.

For FOLIAGE SPRAYS, use fish oil soap, dissolved at the rate of 1 pound in 3 to 4 gallons of water, or a greater dilution, depending upon the insects to be treated and the hardness of the foliage.

For DORMANT TREATMENT OF SCALE INSECTS, fish oil soap may be used at the rate of 2 pounds for each gallon of water and should be applied while hot.

Fish oil soap "may be used with the following spray materials to increase their spreading and adhesive qualities: arsenate of lead, nicotine solutions, Bordeaux mixture, and sulphur. Do not use soap in lime-sulphur solutions, or in waters strongly alkaline."

## CRUDE PETROLEUM EMULSION

### FOR TREATMENT OF EUROPEAN FRUIT LECANIUM, PEAR SCALE AND LICHENS

A United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin writes as follows:

"In California and elsewhere on the Pacific Coast a crude-oil emulsion at 12 per cent strength is used as a dormant spray, particularly for the control of the European fruit lecanium and the European pear scale, and for the destruction of lichens. In the preparation of this emulsion a natural oil (asphalt base) direct from the wells, running 16 to 22° Baumé, should be used. Fish-oil soap may be used as an emulsifier. The emulsion, as needed for use, ordinarily is made in the spray tank according to the following formula:



Fish-oil soap	20 pounds
Lye	6 13-oz. cans
Western crude oil ( $16^{\circ}$ to $22^{\circ}$ Baumé)	24 gallons
Water	176 gallons

"Dissolve the soap in 10 to 15 gallons of boiling water and pour into the spray tank and then add the lye and enough water to bring the contents up to the 176-gallon mark. Start the agitator and slowly pour in the crude oil. Do not add any water after the oil has been added. Continue the agitation for a few minutes, and the emulsion is ready for application to the trees."

The Lye to use is MERRY WAR LYE.

## **DISTILLATE- OIL EMULSION**

**FOR THE CONTROL  
OF PEAR THRIPS**

Fish oil soap—made with MERRY WAR LYE—can be used in this spray mixture. The formula and directions for use as given by a United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin are as follows:

"For the control of the pear thrips a combination of 3 per cent homemade distillate-oil emulsion and nicotine sulphate (40 per cent), at the rate of 1 pint of the latter to 200 gallons of the former, is successfully used. The distillate-oil emulsion can be prepared by

the fruit grower, provided he is equipped with a good power spraying outfit and follows the directions given herewith.

*"Directions for making the emulsion:* The distillate-oil should be the untreated raw distillate, testing  $30^{\circ}$  to  $34^{\circ}$  Baumé and having a comparatively high flashing point. The ordinary stove distillates are not satisfactory, as they usually contain too much light gaseous oil. To make a 55 per cent oil stock solution, use the following formula or any convenient multiple thereof:

Boiling Water	12 gallons
Fish-oil soap	30 pounds
Distillate-oil (raw) $30^{\circ}$ to $34^{\circ}$ Baumé	20 gallons



"Pour the boiling water into the spray tank and add the soap immediately while the agitator is running. As soon as the soap is thoroughly dissolved pour in the oil slowly, continuing the agitation. After the oil has been allowed to mix thoroughly, pump the material, under a pressure of at least 175 pounds, through relatively fine nozzles into clean storage receptacles.

"Directions for use: In order to dilute the stock emulsion to a 3 per cent oil for thrips spraying, use  $2\frac{3}{4}$  gallons, with water sufficient to make a total of 10 gallons, or 11 gallons of stock emulsion to a 200-gallon spray tank.

"First start the agitator and pour the required amount of the emulsion into the spray tank and then add the water, keeping the agitator running. The nicotine should not be added until the oil emulsion has been diluted. As previously stated, use 1 pint of nicotine to each 200 gallons of 3 per cent oil emulsion."

## CREOSOTE-OIL EMULSION (DORMANT TREE SPRAY)

"Creosote-oil emulsion is used occasionally as a dormant spray for the treatment of certain scale insects and lichens on fruit trees. This emulsion, however, is not as effective as the distillate or the crude-oil emulsions and may cause injury. A 10 per cent creosote-oil emulsion (after dilution) may be made according to the following formula:

Boiling water	5 gallons
Caustic soda	3 13-oz. cans
Fish-oil soap	2 pounds
Creosote-oil	5 gallons

"First dissolve the caustic soda in the required amount of water, then the soap, and finally add the creosote-oil. The mixture should then be forced through a spray pump until it is thoroughly emulsified. When ready to spray, add 40 gallons of water to the formula."

For the "caustic soda" in the above formula, use MERRY WAR LYE. It is efficient and inexpensive.



## CARBOLIC-ACID EMULSION (FOLIAGE SPRAY)

"Carbolic-acid emulsion has been recommended by some investigators as a foliage spray for the destruction of certain aphids, soft scales, and like insects. It is made according to the following formula:

Fish-oil soap	40 pounds
Crude carbolic acid	5 gallons
Water	40 gallons

"Place the water and soap (cut into small pieces) into a suitable container and bring to the boiling point. As soon as the soap is dissolved and the liquid is boiling, add the carbolic acid and continue boiling for 20 minutes. A large cooking vessel should be provided to prevent the contents from boiling over. For spraying purposes this stock solution is to be used at the rate of 1 part diluted with 20 parts of water."

**ROSIN WASH FOR BLACK SCALE** — Boil 20 lbs. rosin, 5 13-oz. cans of MERRY WAR LYE and 3 pints of fish oil in 20 gallons of water. Cook thoroughly for 3 hours; then add slowly enough water to make 100 gallons. Spray the plants with this solution, using a spray tank and brush.

**REMOVING MOSSES AND LICHENS** — Use a solution of 1 13-oz. can of MERRY WAR LYE in 2 gallons of water. Can be sprayed on while trees are dormant, or applied locally with a swab at any time.

**TO KILL POISON IVY** — Spray poison ivy with a solution of MERRY WAR LYE and it will soon die out. It will also kill grass on brick walks and tennis-courts. Use solution of 1 13-oz. can of MERRY WAR LYE dissolved in 2 gallons of water.

**TO KILL TREES** — To 4 gallons of warm water, add 2 13-oz. cans of MERRY WAR LYE and 1 pound of arsenic. Stir thoroughly with wooden stick until completely dissolved.

When the sap is up, chop a groove in the side of the tree even with the ground and slowly pour in the solution. The tree will begin to die within a day or two.



## CHECKING PRUNES

Lye is extensively used in the great prune sections of California. The prunes before dipping are placed in a wire basket and dipped in a boiling solution of 1 13-oz. can of MERRY WAR LYE and 17 gallons of water.

The dipping is usually completed in from 20 to 30 seconds.

If the solution is too strong the prunes are likely to be stripped of the skins; if too weak, it fails to break the skin. A little experimenting will determine the proper quantity of MERRY WAR LYE to use.

The prunes, as they come from the dip, are covered with minute cracks or "checks." The properly checked prunes begin to dry at once, the skin wrinkling into minute folds, the flesh remaining a bright amber color and the outside a clean purplish brown, differing from the shiny black of the machine-picked prunes. According to the best authorities, the quality of the prunes is not diminished in the slightest respect by the Lye dipping.

In treating raisins, the solution is used after the raisins are dried.

## HOME-MADE FERTILIZER



The average farmer buys fertilizer at high prices, while the manure, rotten straw, and decayed animal and vegetable material about his stables and out-buildings go to waste. Furthermore, when this refuse material is used, it is frequently in a "green" or unfermented condition, and does not contain those ingredients which give fertilizer its value. It will mature or "ripen" if kept long enough, but this sometimes takes from one to three years and the average farmer cannot afford to keep such material, or have it in his way.



**COMPOST** — Collect all such waste refuse from stables, barnyard, hog pens and chicken houses, and all decayed animal or vegetable matter such as straw, weeds, corn cobs, etc., and place in a low pile about two feet high, ten feet long and four feet wide. Dissolve 12 13-oz. cans of MERRY WAR LYE — the Lye in the new flake form — in 25 gallons of water, and sprinkle this solution over the heap until thoroughly saturated. *Do not allow the solution to touch the skin.*

Now add a layer of earth about four to six inches thick, then put about two feet more of the waste material on top, and saturate thoroughly with the solution as before. Keep up the process until all your waste is used.

In about one month's time, your waste has been converted into the best fertilizer and is ready for use.

*Purifying*

Essential Depot®  
GREENER LIFE ESSENTIALS

## OUTHOUSES

Outdoor toilets are great menaces to the health of homes. They must be kept clean, odorless and sanitary. Otherwise, they become one of the principal breeding places for flies that may carry typhoid, dysentery, hookworm and other diseases into the home and into neighbors' homes. United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1227 states: "Among chemical disinfectants a strong solution of Lye is very effective." Use MERRY WAR LYE.

Kill the fly before it is hatched! Keep a can of MERRY WAR LYE — the Lye in the small flake form — in the outhouse at all times. Sprinkle freely into vaults every week or two. It will help destroy this breeding place for flies, and many odors. Do not sprinkle where it may come in contact with the body. Use a solution of 1 13-oz. can of MERRY WAR LYE in 10 gallons of water to scrub unpainted walls, floors and seats. This cleans well, reduces odors — is not difficult or expensive.





## CLEANING MACHINERY

**FARM IMPLEMENTS** — Dissolve 1 13-oz. can of MERRY WAR LYE in 1 gallon of water. Apply freely with brush, and scrub. This will remove rust from plowshares and other farm implements. (Be careful of hands and clothing.)

**MACHINERY AND TOOLS** — To remove oil and grease from nuts, bolts, machinery or tools, dissolve 2 teaspoonfuls of MERRY WAR LYE in a gallon of water. Use this solution the same as a wash, and rinse afterwards with clean water.

**GARAGE FLOORS** — Rubber tires can be ruined by constant contact with garage floors coated with oil and grease. This coating is also dangerous and may cause someone to slip or fall. Scrape off coating if heavy, with shovel or scraper. Dissolve  $\frac{1}{2}$  13-oz. can of MERRY WAR LYE to 2 gallons of water and apply with brush or broom. Apply brush vigorously. This creates emulsion and helps remove the grease. Be careful of shoes — be sure to wear rubbers.

## AUTOMOBILE AND TRUCK RADIATORS

Dissolve 4 tablespoonfuls of MERRY WAR LYE in enough water to fill the radiator. Start engine, let it get warm and then drain. Flush thoroughly. MERRY WAR LYE will remove rust, scale and dirt. Do not let solution come in contact with aluminum — and be careful not to spill solution on paint.





## WITH MERRY WAR LYE THE LYE IN THE SMALL FLAKE FORM

### PURE HOME-MADE SOAP

In your own home, you can make unusually fine soap — soap that will do splendid work. The process is simple, requires very little time and saves you considerable money. All you need is MERRY WAR LYE, water, and the grease or fat you would otherwise throw away.

The purity of your home-made soap depends on the ingredients you use. MERRY WAR LYE, for more than 50 years, has been known for its high quality. Today — use the new, improved MERRY WAR LYE — and save money.

### MERRY WAR LYE IS ECONOMICAL

You do not need to buy soaps at high prices. You can cut down your yearly household expenses by using MERRY WAR LYE, and by saving your waste grease. You can make your soap at  $\frac{1}{4}$  the cost.

Remember — it is combined LYE that does the work in nearly all of the high-priced soaps you buy. You can get the same results with your own home-made soap by keeping constantly on hand your can of pure MERRY WAR LYE and a big jug of MERRY WAR LYE solution.

MERRY WAR LYE Solution is liquid muscle, it lessens work, cleans and purifies instantly. Be sure you buy MERRY WAR LYE.



## METHODS OF MAKING SOAP.. EASY!.. SIMPLE!

On the following pages are given different methods of making soap. You will find them simple and easy. You need no new apparatus. Choose the method you want to use and follow the directions closely. In a short time, you can have, with 5 pounds of grease and fats and 1 13-oz. can of MERRY WAR LYE, 9 pounds of soap.

**WARNING** — Do not use Lye in any aluminum vessels.

## KIND OF FATS AND GREASE TO USE

To make soap you must use fats or grease — not lean meat or gristle. Mutton fat, beef suet, tallow, lard, trimmings, rinds, meat fryings and cracklings can be used. Do not use lard, ham fat, chicken grease, vegetable cooking oils, butter fat *alone* — be sure to mix them with other lard-bodied animal fats or greases when using cold process.

## REMOVING SALT FROM GREASE

Be sure all salt is removed from fat or grease if required by method used. Put the grease, lard, tallow or drippings in a clean vessel and add about twice as much water. Allow it to come to a boil, then remove from the fire and let it stand long enough for it to cool. The clean grease will settle on the surface of the water and may be skimmed off, leaving it free from salt. Throw away the water underneath.

# 5

## METHODS OF MAKING SOAP

### HARD SOAP — Without Boiling — Cold Process

Empty 1 13-oz. can of MERRY WAR LYE into an earthen-, agate-ware or iron vessel (not aluminum) containing 2½ pints of cold water and stir with a spoon or stick. The Lye will dissolve quickly and the water will become hot. Allow it to become lukewarm. Then take 5 pounds of clean grease, tallow, lard or drippings, free from salt, melt in an ordinary can or kettle (not an aluminum vessel) and cool until warm to the hand. Then pour the lukewarm Lye gradually and slowly into the melted grease (*not the grease into the Lye*) in a thin continuous stream, stirring constantly and slowly in one direction until they are thoroughly mixed and drop from the stirrer or ladle the thickness of heavy cream. This takes from 10 to 20 minutes. Then pour the mixture into a wooden



box or metal mould. If wooden box is used, it should be lined with paper. Cover the soap and set in a warm place for a day or two, when it can be cut to any desired shape, with thin twine, a fine wire or a knife. Aged soap is more economical to use than fresh soap.

The substitution of about  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. coconut oil for equal quantity of fat mixture will increase the lathering of soap. Soap lather can be further increased by substituting  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. rosin for equal amount of fat mixture.

**BORAX:** Borax quickens the sudsing action of soap. Immediately after MERRY WAR LYE solution has been poured into the melted grease, stir slowly into the combined mixture 2 tablespoonfuls of borax.

**TO PERFUME SOAP:** Use one of the following oils, preferably the synthetic or imitation, for each batch. Citronella, 2 teaspoonfuls; Lemon, 1 teaspoonful; Sassafras, 4 teaspoonfuls; Cloves, 1 teaspoonful. **DON'T USE ALCOHOL PERFUMES IN SOAP.**

## PRECAUTIONS IN MAKING COLD PROCESS SOAP

It is not advisable to use rancid fat or grease for Cold Process Soaps. Lard, bacon, ham fat, butter fat, chicken grease, cottonseed oil, olive oil and other vegetable shortening and cooking oils do not saponify so readily by the Cold Process. It is preferable to use the Boiling Process when working up large quantities of these fats and oils into soap.

When using the Cold Process be careful to stir slowly with even motion until the mass appears smooth and uniform. Vigorous and too prolonged stirring of the mixture may cause separation of the lye water and fat. Also, too high temperatures will have a tendency to cause separation of the fat from the lye water. Remember — you should never pour the melted fat or grease into the lye solution — *always pour the lye solution slowly into the grease.* Be sure to first remove all salt, meat, bone and other impurities from the fat and grease before starting to make soap by the Cold Process.

## HARD SOAP — BOILED (Salting Out Process)

Dissolve the contents of 1 13-oz. can of MERRY WAR LYE in 2 quarts of water, stirring the water as the Lye is poured into it. *Do not use an aluminum vessel.*

In another vessel, large enough to boil 5 gallons, heat  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of clear, clean fat or grease free from salt and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of water.

When the fat is melted, add  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint of the Lye solution and boil over a slow fire until the biting taste of the soap liquid has disappeared,



or about 10 to 15 minutes. This can be easily ascertained by taking a little soap off the stirrer, and tasting with the tip of the tongue.

Then add another  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of the Lye solution as before, and continue boiling, tasting and adding Lye in the same manner until the Lye has all been added. The liquid should become like honey and transparent as it drops from the wooden stirrer. While this is being done, add from time to time as much water as has boiled away.

When all the Lye has been added and the soap boiled until transparent, add about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  pounds of salt, a few ounces at a time. Boil until the soap separates from the liquid Lye and has lost its honey-like appearance.

To find out when the soap is finished, a small quantity pressed between the thumb and first finger should not feel greasy and should flatten into scales.

Allow the soap to simmer until it is finished. Let it stand in a warm place for half an hour. Then skim off the soap, put it into a wooden box or metal mould and set aside to dry. The soap should be ready to cut after 48 hours.

Throw away the brine and waste Lye water found beneath the soap.

## **HARD SOAP FROM CRACKLINGS**

Pour 2 gallons of water into an iron kettle and empty 3 13-oz. cans of MERRY WAR LYE—the Lye in the new flake form—into it. Let cool an hour or longer. Then place on the stove and add  $12\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of scraps of bacon rinds and refuse grease. Let this boil until every particle of meat is dissolved. Add about 2 gallons more of water from time to time to keep from boiling over. Then set aside to cool until the next day.

The next day, skim off the white crust and brown jelly together, leaving the sediment in the bottom. After throwing away the sediment wash the kettle, put all back into kettle again and place on stove and boil 2 hours. Then add hot or boiling water until soap becomes the consistency of thick honey when dropped from the stick, being careful not to add too much water (which would require more boiling). Then pour into moulds or boxes. Covering it while cooling adds to its quality. This makes a good hard white soap, suitable for washing or scrubbing.

## **SOAP FROM CRACKLINGS BY SALTING-OUT PROCESS**

Here is another recipe for using cracklings, which makes use of the second or salting-out process.



Dissolve 3 13-oz. cans of MERRY WAR LYE in 3 gallons of soft water and add 12½ pounds of soap grease or cracklings. Boil for 2½ hours. Slowly add 1½ pounds of salt and ½ gallon of hot water. Boil a few minutes when the soap separates out. Skim and place in the mould. Throw away the sediment, brine and lye water remaining.

We would suggest that when the scraps contain a very large excess of meat, you add a little more MERRY WAR LYE.

## SOFT OR JELLY SOAP

The easiest way to make soft or jelly soap is to make hard soap first. Chip off one pound of the hard soap. Boil these chips in 8 quarts of water until entirely dissolved. Then set away to cool and your soft, or jelly soap is ready to use.

## HOW TO TEST HOME-MADE SOAP

Cut a piece of soap and place the tongue on the fresh surface side. If it tastes sharp, not enough grease has been used. If it feels greasy, not enough Lye has been used. If it tastes sharp and feels greasy, it has not been made properly. If too much salt has been added (in making hard, boiled soap), the soap will look curdly and will be brittle.

A soap that is a little sharp is preferred for scrubbing purposes and will make a good lather, but for laundry and toilet purposes, the soap should not taste sharp. If a soap does not "bite" the tongue, it cannot hurt hands or fabrics.

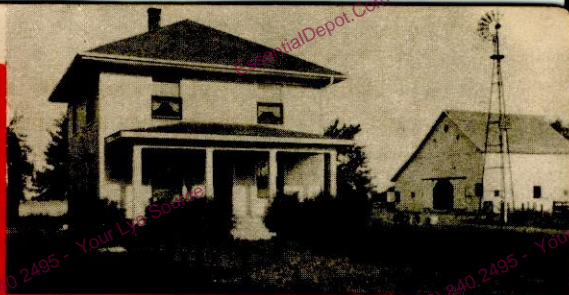
## SOFTENING WATER

Thoroughly dissolve a tablespoon of MERRY WAR LYE in a 2-gallon pail of water and empty into the tub. Add 3 more pails (6 more gallons) and allow the clothes to soak well in this solution. You will find that much less scrubbing and rubbing are required and that the clothes come out cleaner than when soap alone is used. This is particularly true if the water is hard. For very dirty and coarse clothes or for very hard water containing limestone, iron or other mineral salts, use double the quantity of Lye.



# MERRY WAR LYE *as a*

## HOUSEHOLD LABOR-SAVER



There are many ways in which MERRY WAR LYE — the Lye in the small flake form — can lighten household labor. Wherever dirt or grease may accumulate, you can reduce the cost of expensive soaps and cleansers, and eliminate much of the drudgery, by using MERRY WAR LYE, which softens the water, cuts through dirt and grease, and cleans.

### WASHING CLOTHES

When MERRY WAR LYE is added to the laundry water in the proportion of  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful to each pail of water, you will find that soapsuds form more quickly and that the clothes and wash come out clean and white. **CAUTION:** Dissolve the MERRY WAR LYE first.

Should you have to wash working clothes that are dirty and greasy, use  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a teaspoonful for each pail of water. Rub soiled clothes with soap and soak over-night. The wives of farmers, mechanics or painters, find this method saves considerable labor and is most economical.

**WARNING:** *Never use MERRY WAR LYE in washing silks or woolens.*

### HOW TO TEST FOR SOFT WATER

Water varies in hardness according to various communities. Where water is extremely hard, containing excessive limestone, iron or other mineral solids, use sufficient MERRY WAR LYE so that soap will not curd but make rich soapsuds. Cold water requires 3 to 4 hours to soften. Hot water (*not boiling*) about 5 or 10 minutes. MERRY WAR LYE will soften water at a trifling cost.

### REMOVING PRINTING INK AND DYES FROM CLOTH BAGS

Many housewives make useful articles from flour, feed and other cloth bags, once the printing or dyes have been removed. It is a simple matter to remove the ink or dyes by soaking the bags in wash water for



a few minutes after you have removed the other clothes from the tubs. Drain all water except just enough to cover the bags. Add another  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful of MERRY WAR LYE and stir thoroughly. Boil for a half-hour, then remove, rinse in fresh warm water and rub thoroughly with soap. Rinse again and in most instances, the coloring will be completely removed. Should you find a particularly stubborn case, repeat the operation with a slightly stronger solution of MERRY WAR LYE. CAUTION: Dissolve the MERRY WAR LYE before placing the bags in the solution.

## DISH WASHING

Three times a day, women are faced with washing dishes, and frequently those dishes are greasy. Here's a helpful suggestion: Dissolve about a teaspoonful of MERRY WAR LYE in the hot water of a dishpan and stir thoroughly, or, if you use your kitchen sink, add enough so that you have a teaspoonful to each gallon of water. Put the dishes in the hot MERRY WAR LYE solution and let them stand for a few minutes, pour off the water and add clear hot water. You will find that most of the grease and dirt have been removed and dishes can then be washed with much less rubbing and scrubbing.

Do not use tin or aluminum utensils.

## CLEANING KITCHEN UTENSILS

One of the most disagreeable jobs of the housewife is to clean kitchen utensils in which greasy meats, fish, or vegetables that hold their odor (such as cabbage, onions, etc.), have been cooked. Both grease and odors will be entirely removed if a little MERRY WAR LYE is put into the utensil with some water, boiled a few minutes and then rinsed with fresh water. This applies to all utensils except tin and aluminum.

Iron pots and pans (not aluminum) which become black from burning grease, can be made to look like new by boiling them in a solution of 3 tablespoonfuls of MERRY WAR LYE to a half-gallon of water. Leave the solution in the pot or pan for a few hours. After emptying pot and rinsing thoroughly, remove the softened dirt with a rag, brush or scraper.







## REFRIGERATORS

Refrigerators must be kept scrupulously clean if you want your food to be kept fresh and sanitary. Use a solution of  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful of MERRY WAR LYE to a gallon of hot water and cleanse the inside of your refrigerator *weekly*. Should you have other than an electrical refrigerator, pour some of the solution down the drain pipe, rinsing thoroughly with clean water afterward. Do not allow the Lye to remain on a zinc surface.

## GAS STOVE BURNERS

When the gas flame is yellow, it's time to clean it. Boil in a solution of 3 tablespoonfuls of MERRY WAR LYE to a gallon of water. Rinse in hot water and dry. The blue flame, which is the hot flame, is thus restored.

**OIL STOVE or LAMP and LANTERN BURNERS** frequently become fouled with an accumulation of grease and soot. The burner should be boiled in a solution of 2 tablespoons of MERRY WAR LYE to a gallon of water. Rinse in hot water and dry.

## SINKS AND DRAIN PIPES

**To clean out STOPPED-UP DRAIN PIPES** — Remove all water possible from the inlet of drain. Then slowly empty and stir carefully entire 13-oz. can of MERRY WAR LYE into 2 quarts of warm water in iron or enamel (not aluminum) utensil. Pour slowly down drain. In half hour flush with plenty of hot water. Help keep drains clean by shaking a tablespoonful of MERRY WAR LYE in them weekly. MERRY WAR LYE is not injurious to plumbing and will not harm the action of septic tanks.

**Cleaning out PLUMBING** — Drain pipes of closets, urinals, sinks, etc., should be cleansed at least once a week with a solution of  $\frac{1}{2}$  can of MERRY WAR LYE dissolved in  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon of water. You cannot clean pipes and traps with soap powders or cleansers. These methods simply increase the trouble. MERRY WAR LYE, on the other hand, cuts the grease, helps remove the filthy matter which causes foul odors, and often saves large plumbing bills.



**To clean SINKS, WASH BOWLS, BATH TUBS, CLOSET BOWLS and URINALS** — Use a solution of 2 tablespoonfuls of

MERRY WAR LYE and  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon of water. Swab it around with an old brush and then rinse it down the pipes. If the LYE is applied directly to the water in the bowl, be sure to allow a few minutes for dissolving.

**To clean CUSPIDORS, ASH-TRAYS, etc.** — Use solution as above.

**To sanitize GARBAGE CANS** — After emptying the garbage can, pour into it a gallon or more of hot water and sift 2 or 3 teaspoonfuls of MERRY WAR LYE. Shake the can so that the solution will reach all parts of it, or use a long-handled brush or old broom, cleaning out the can well.

**SCRUBBING NATURAL WOOD FLOORS** — Use 1 or 2 tablespoonfuls of MERRY WAR LYE in a bucket of water according to the strength desired for different kinds of work. Wash floors afterward with clean water. Grease stains are easily removed with a stronger solution.

**CELLARS** — MERRY WAR LYE is particularly useful in keeping the cellar sweet and clean. After scrubbing the cellar floor and unpainted walls with the LYE solution (a heaping tablespoonful of MERRY WAR LYE to a pail of warm water), leave the cellar open for thorough drying.

**UNPAINTED WOODWORK and TILING** — Use a LYE Solution made by adding a heaping tablespoonful of MERRY WAR LYE to a pail of warm water. The dirt will come off much more easily and you save unnecessary rubbing and scrubbing.

**To remove MILDEW** from the cellar, brick fireplace, porch corners and every other place that is apt to mildew, use MERRY WAR LYE in the above strength. It will keep everything sweet and sanitary.



# FOOD USES

## PEELING FRUIT

MERRY WAR LYE should be used in dipping olives and in removing the skins from peaches, pears and plums before canning. The process is simple, saves time, trouble, and a large portion of the fruit. Hand peeling is not only wasteful and tiresome, but the most valuable part of the fruit next to the skin is often thrown away.

At the Canning Club, Cornell University, the following formula is given:

Put 7 quarts of water in a large iron pot or kettle (do not use aluminum) and bring to a boil. Then add 1 13-oz. can of MERRY WAR LYE and stir with iron ladle or stick until thoroughly dissolved. Place your fruit in a wire basket or a thin cloth, and lower it into the boiling solution. Allow it to remain for 20 to 30 seconds. Remove the fruit quickly and immerse in cold water. Then wash peelings from fruit.

It is best to test the solution with a few peaches or pears before going ahead. For very ripe fruit, 20 seconds in the solution is sufficient. For slightly green fruit, 30 to 40 seconds or longer may be necessary.

## DISINFECTING CANNING JARS AND BOTTLES

It is important to destroy the bacteria that lurk in glass jars and bottles before canning. This tends to prevent spoilage. Wash jars, lids and bottles in a strong boiling solution of MERRY WAR LYE, using 4 tablespoons to the gallon of water. Rinse jars thoroughly and scald with clean water.



## PREPARING HOMINY

Dissolve  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a 13-oz. can of MERRY WAR LYE in a quart of water. Dilute to 4 gallons with water in a large iron kettle. Add 4 quarts of corn. Bring temperature of water slightly below boiling and continue this heat until the hulls have started to loosen. Remove hulls and scum from water, add fresh water several times during simmering. Stir well with wooden spoon. Then transfer corn into large pan of clean cold water. Rub hulls until completely loosened. Change the water 5 or 6 times and wash. Then place in fresh water in butter churn for final removing of all hulls or rub by hand. Keep in cold water over night. Then wash 4 or 5 times with hot water until no trace of Lye remains.

## MAKING PASTE

Dissolve 1 teaspoonful of MERRY WAR LYE in  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of water; in another vessel mix 1 pint water and 2 ounces cornstarch or flour; stir until no lumps remain, then pour Lye solution into mixture and stir until thick. Larger quantities in same proportions.

## REMOVING PAINT AND VARNISH

Dissolve 4 heaping tablespoonfuls of corn starch in 2 quarts of water in an iron or enamel pail. In another container of the same construction dissolve contents of one can of MERRY WAR LYE in one quart of water. Pour MERRY WAR LYE solution into corn starch very slowly, being careful to stir well all the time. This makes a thick paste without lumps.

Paint this on the surface from which the paint is to be removed with an old brush or swab, applying it in an even thick coat. A small section should be covered with the paste at one time and should be left on until it shows signs of drying. It then can be scraped off with steel wool, wire brush or putty knife. The surface should then be washed several times with clear water, allowed to dry thoroughly, sandpapered or rubbed smooth and dusted before it is refinished.

These solutions should be handled with care and not allowed to come in contact with the skin, clothing or surfaces other than the one being treated. Rubber gloves should be worn. Caustic soda or household Lye solutions should not be used on oak floors.

Use MERRY WAR LYE — The Lye in the small flake form — for this work. It is efficient and inexpensive.





**WARNING**

**MERRY WAR LYE**, like fire or electricity, can be friend or foe. It must be handled with care. Use rubber gloves when handling strong solutions. If burned by **MERRY WAR LYE**, flood affected parts with water, then wash with vinegar. If **MERRY WAR LYE** happens to be taken internally, give vinegar, juice of lemon, or grapefruit, or orange copiously. Follow with olive oil. If **MERRY WAR LYE** gets in the eyes, wash out with 5 % Boric Acid Solution. **CALL PHYSICIAN.**

**E. MYERS LYE CORPORATION** does not guarantee the results to be obtained, and assumes no liability whatsoever from the use of its products.



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GREENER LIFE ESSENTIALS

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