

## Walkerton Independent

Published Every Thursday by  
THE INDEPENDENT-NEWS CO.  
Publishers of the  
WALKERTON INDEPENDENT  
NORTH LIBERTY NEWS  
LAKEVILLE STANDARD  
THE ST. JOSEPH CO. WEEKLIES  
Glen DeConroe, Business Manager  
Charles M. Finch, Editor  
Subscription Rates  
One Year, \$1.00  
Six Months, .60  
Three Months, .30  
TERMS IN ADVANCE  
Entered at the post office at Walkerton,  
Ind., as second-class matter.

## INDIANA BREVITIES

Indianapolis.—George N. Mannfeld, chief of the fish and game division of the state observation department here, called attention that December 19 was the last day of the open season for the lawful shooting of any species of wild game in this state other than rabbits and waterfowl. Rabbits can be lawfully killed up to and including January 9, 1925, but the season closes on waterfowl after December 31. The bag limit on wild duck is 15 a day and on geese, 8 a day. Mr. Mannfeld pointed out that the end of the lawful shooting season on wild game does not mean that fur-bearing animals, such as skunk, opossum, fox, raccoon, muskrat, etc., cannot be killed after December 20. Fur-bearers are not classed as wild game and under Indiana laws may be trapped and killed up to and including February 10.

Evansville.—The grave of James Bethel Gresham, one of the three first Americans to fall in the line of battle after the entrance of the United States into the World War, marked only by a glass fruit jar, is soon to be marked with a government marker, the slab having been sent out, according to a notification received by Gresham's mother, Mrs. Alice Gresham Dodd. Patriotic organizations of the city will likely join in a befitting service at the placing of the marker over the Gresham grave.

Muncie.—Mrs. Nancy J. Wilson, who died a year ago, left an estate of several thousand dollars and included in her bequests a trust fund of \$5,000 which she turned over to a trust company to be invested for the benefit of the unfortunate children of Muncie. Interest on the investment for the last year amounted to \$300, and the trust company took 15 boys and girls, recommended by public school principals, to a store and spent \$10 for clothing for each child. The owners of the store took no profits on the garments sold.

Anderson.—Mrs. William Gladbach of Fishersburg, west of here, has a land grant dated 1817, bearing the signature of President James Monroe, in which 160 acres of ground on the present site of Quincy, Ill., was granted her grandfather, Thomas Baxter. Mrs. Gladbach may use the historic land grant as a basis for a claim to a share of the valuable property. She claims that when the ground was transferred her grandmother did not sign the deed.

Terre Haute.—Floyd Black, age twenty-eight, said by police to have a long police record, was captured here after a revolver fight in which he was severely wounded that he was immediately taken to a hospital in an effort to save his life. Black has been hunted five days as an alleged accomplice to his brother, Lester, already under arrest, in an attempted wrecking of the Dixie flyer, crack C. & E. I. train.

Indianapolis.—E. R. Root, Medina, Ohio, one of the speakers on the first day's program of the annual Indiana Beekeepers' association convention at the statehouse, congratulated the beekeepers of Indiana on the support they receive from the state, and asserted that Indiana has the best law for control of disease among bees and the best system of inspection in the United States.

Noblesville.—Edwin B. Murphy, sixty-six years old, nationally known as a poultry fancier, died in a hospital at St. Augustine, Fla., according to a message received here by relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy lived in the southwestern part of Hamilton county and had gone to Florida for the winter.

Columbia City.—The sleet storm has caused thousands of dollars' worth of damage in Whitley county, hundreds of telephone poles being down, while the weight of the ice has tangled scores of branch lines, and demoralized both local and toll service. It will take weeks to remedy the conditions.

Indianapolis.—The state board of tax commissioners refused to approve bond issues totaling \$71,000 by Washington township for improvement of two roads on the ground that the cost is excessive. The roads were the Elmer Trester and Layman Graham highways.

Chicago.—Edgar F. Hiatt, former president of the Dickinson Trust company of Richmond, must serve five years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., for defalcations from funds of the bank. It was decided in the Federal Court of Appeals at Chicago.

Henryville.—An epidemic of hydrophobia among horses and mules in this vicinity has resulted in the infection of three men and has become general enough to spread alarm among stock men of this district.

Noblesville.—John Hare, seventy-three years old, local machinist, committed suicide by shooting himself.

Lafayette.—Announcement has been made by President Probst of the C. & A. S. railroad of the decision to erect the company's railway shops in Attica. A plot of ground, the property of William H. Young, has been leased for the site to the plant. Work on the project is to be rushed in order to have the structure for use soon.

Hammond.—A loss estimated at \$100,000 was done to the United Chemical Organic Products company of Calumet City by a fire which broke out in the sulphuric acid towers in the plant.

## HOW TO KEEP WELL

DR. FREDERICK R. GREEN  
Editor of "HEALTH"

### WHAT DOES BABY PUT IN ITS MOUTH?

GIVE a baby almost anything and it will at once try to put it into its mouth. It may be a piece of fruit or a stove poker, an old shoe or a bite of candy, in it goes just the same. When all else fails, there's the baby's own thumb. Apparently, its mouth must be kept full of something.

This instinctive tendency is not so bad as long as the objects are too large to swallow. But babies don't discriminate, and too often small, hard, sharp objects are not only put into the mouth but either swallowed or sucked down the windpipe or into the lungs.

The variety of such objects is surprising. They may include tacks, nails, screws, staples, nuts, safety pins, open or closed; beans, toys, bones and keys. Sometimes the child is seen to swallow the object, sometimes it is missing after having been seen in the baby's hands or mouth, and it is assumed that the child swallowed it.

The immediate effect of such an accident depends on the size and shape of the object, also on whether it goes into the stomach or is drawn into the lungs. If the object is large enough to plug up the windpipe the child may die in a few minutes from suffocation. Beans, small nuts or round toys have many times produced death before they could be removed.

If the object is small, it may pass through the larynx and lodge in one of the smaller air passages without causing any discomfort at the time. Doctor Jackson of Philadelphia, who has had wide experience in this sort of cases, tells in a recent article of a child of fifteen months who got a thin piece of glass from a broken Christmas tree ornament lodged in its larynx where it remained for four and one-half months without causing any apparent discomfort to the child.

On the other hand the child may be taken with a persistent cough almost as soon as the foreign body is drawn into the lungs. The child, if old enough to describe its sensations, may complain of a sharp pain near its Adam's apple or in one or both ears. Swallowing may be painful and breathing difficult.

The outcome depends on the object swallowed and the point where it lodges. The safest plan is to keep all loose and harmful objects out of the baby's reach. Don't give him anything to play with that can hurt him.

If the baby does swallow some harmful object, don't try to get it out yourself. You may push it farther down and do great harm. Get a doctor and have an X-ray picture taken. Present day methods and instruments can remove most foreign bodies, even from the lungs themselves.

### DANGERS OF TALCUM POWDER

ALMOST every mother, during the first two years of her baby's life, uses some form of toilet powder to keep the skin dry, to prevent chafing and to make the baby more comfortable, especially in hot weather. In the early days corn starch or fine rice powder was generally used. These, like all vegetable powders, were open to several objections, and they gradually gave way to talcum powders, made of very finely pulverized talc. These talcum powders have, during the past few years, been replaced largely by stearate of zinc as a dusting powder for babies. During this period, there has also been a remarkable increase in the number of accidents, with serious and sometimes fatal results, due to the child accidentally inhaling large amounts of the powder. So common have these cases become, that a New York physician recently reported 12 cases in his own practice.

The accidents all occurred in one of two ways. In using the dusting powder, the top of the lid came off, pouring a large amount of the powder in the child's face, or the infant, itself, getting hold of the box, suddenly turned it upside down, over its face, as it would a nursing bottle. The shower of powder through the openings in the lid covered the baby's face. In either case, some of the powder was drawn into the throat and lungs.

In some cases, so much of the powder has been inhaled as to cause death in 24 hours. In others, the irritation of the powder caused a pneumonia, which sometimes proved fatal in two to three weeks. In other cases, in which the amount of powder inhaled was small, the child gradually recovered.

In view of the numerous accidents in the use of dusting powders, several precautions should be taken by mothers and nurses.

Be sure the cover of the dusting box is on tight. If it has a sliding cover, don't open the holes to their fullest extent. When applying the powder near the baby's mouth and nose, protect the baby's face with a handkerchief or towel. Don't let the baby have the box itself and don't leave the powder box where the child can get it.

### Is It Not So?

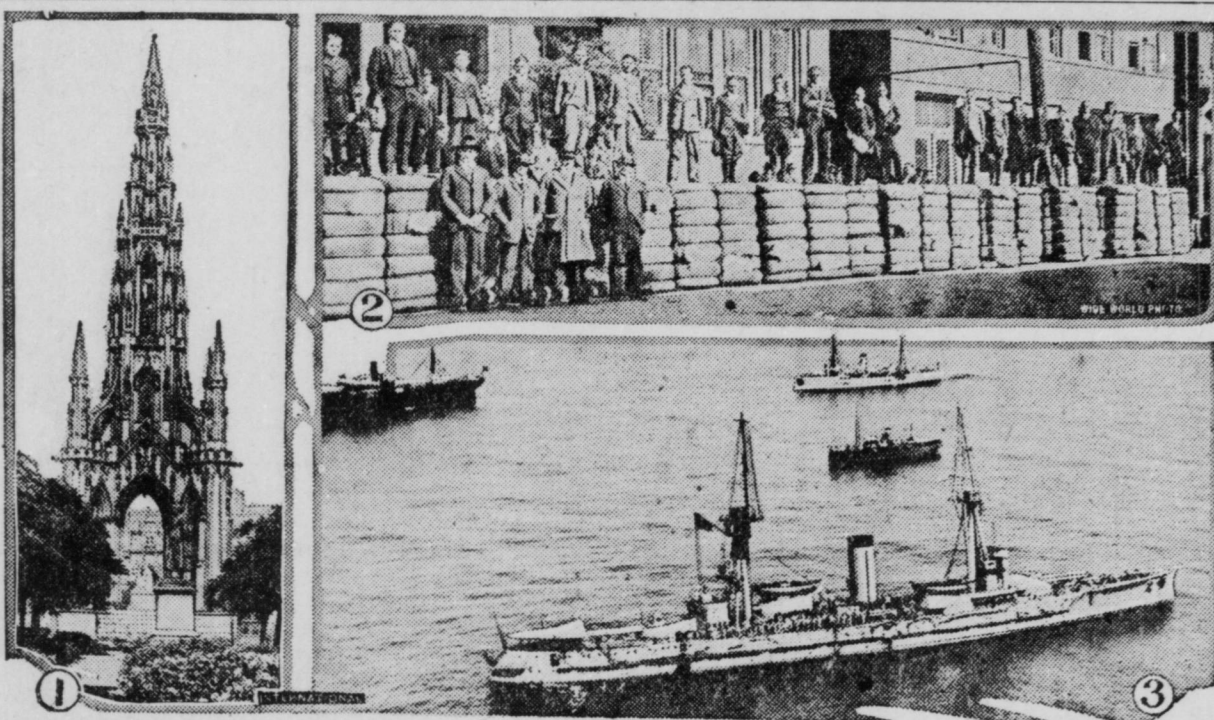
Some men are always wanting people to tell them how good looking they are, but a woman will stand up in front of a mirror and see for herself.—Washington Star.

### Sash Is Engagement Token

The Japanese lover, when he becomes engaged to the object of his affections, does not present her with an expensive diamond engagement ring. Instead, he gives her a beautiful sash in token of his troth.

### Oyster Infant Mortality

A full-size female oyster will produce 50,000,000 eggs in a single season's spawning, but comparatively few of the young live to grow to marketable size.



1—Sir Walter Scott memorial in Edinburgh, which has been declared unsafe. 2—Twenty-five boys of the Cotton club of Richmond county, Georgia, with the 25 bales of cotton they grew and sold for \$2,500. 3—Battleship Spain, newest and best in the Spanish navy, on the rocks of north African coast, where she was destroyed by a storm.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### President Disagrees With Wilbur About Building of New Vessels for Navy.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

RELATIVE strength of our navy, and the possibility of war in the Pacific came prominently to the front during the week, and there was revealed a sharp difference of opinion between President Coolidge and some of his official advisers, notably Secretary of the Navy Wilbur. First, in reporting a bill authorizing the expenditure of nearly \$300,000,000 for the maintenance and rebuilding of the navy during the fiscal year beginning July 1 next, the house appropriations committee told congress that there was no need for alarm over the reports that the navy was seriously retarding. Then Secretary Wilbur made public what he called a cold statement of fact which he had submitted to the house subcommittee, being an estimate that to build up and maintain the navy on the 5-5-3 basis would require \$2,200,000,000 expenditure at the rate of \$120,000,000 a year for twenty years. In addition he told the representatives that Japan was hurrying the construction of new war vessels of types not included in the Washington limitation treaty, and gave them details of the recent Japanese naval maneuvers which had all the seeming of being predicated on war with the United States. Capt. H. H. Hough, director of naval intelligence, elaborated on Mr. Wilbur's statements and added:

"Japan is making every effort to provide adequate fuel oil reserves and to develop new sources of supply. There has been general comment on the increasing amount of war material and chemical shipments that have been going forward from Europe, especially Germany, to Japan. It is considered that the underlying element in Japan's naval policy is her determination to dominate the East."

Then President Coolidge took a hand, letting it be known that he was not in sympathy with the agitation over the alleged inadequacy of our sea and land defenses and was dead against anything like competitive armament, which, he held, was largely responsible for the World War. He would preserve absolutely the treaty ratio in battleships, battle cruisers and airplane carriers, the only classes limited by the pact, but would refrain from competitive building of auxiliary craft, and desires another conference which shall extend the limitations to all classes of war vessels and to land armaments. The President showed no liking for Representative Britten's bill for elevation of guns on certain battleships, so the measure was shelved for the present. He also indicated his opposition to the investigation of the condition of the navy, proposed by Senator King of Utah, and to a similar inquiry by the house naval affairs committee, so probably nothing will come of either.

Congressman Britten, however, is not to be squelched, and gave notice that he would renew the agitation for an inquiry in connection with a three-year navy-building program which he will introduce. Acting as toastmaster at a dinner given by the Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles chambers of commerce in Washington, Mr. Britten said he intended to introduce a resolution authorizing the President to call a conference of the white peoples of the Pacific to promote a better political, economic and commercial understanding and to prepare for a common defense against the encroachments of the yellow races. He asserted there was justification for his resolution in the attitude of Japan before the League of Nations and at home in opposition to certain American principles, and in Japan's open preparation for war.

SENATORS UNDERWOOD and Norris, proponents of rival plans for the disposal of Muscle Shoals, enlivened the senate proceedings with a hot verbal duel, in the course of

which the Nebraskan charged that the Underwood measure would make Teapot Dome "look like a pinhead" and Doherty and Sinclair "look like pikers." If it were passed, he declared, it would become known as "the rape of the treasury." He also attacked the attitude and actions of the President in this matter. Mr. Underwood made a spirited defense, and it was believed his bill would pass. Earlier in the week the senate showed its opposition to public ownership of the project, defeating an amendment striking out sections which authorize the leasing of the Muscle Shoals property to private interests. The vote on this was 32 to 40.

SEVERAL futile efforts were made in the senate to get a vote on the bill to increase the pay of postal employees for the purpose of overriding the President's veto. All factions then agreed to take up the veto on January 5 and to vote on it finally not later than four o'clock the next afternoon. Meanwhile the cause of the postal workers suffered a setback through the outcropping of a bribery scandal. Charges were filed with the Department of Justice that one of the senate employees received \$2,000 to use his influence in promoting passage of the pay-increase bill. Evidence has been presented showing that an arrangement was entered into for the payment of \$10,000 for the use of influence in connection with the bill.

BY A vote of 282 to 39 the house passed the bill forbidding the transmission of pistols in the mails, designed to prevent criminals from obtaining these weapons from mail-order houses. It had the endorsement of Postmaster General New and was warmly opposed by Representatives Blanton of Texas and Wingo of Arkansas, who contended that it was another case of the federal government infringing on the police powers of the states.

MEMORIAL services for Woodrow Wilson were held by the senate and house in joint session. The orator was Dr. E. A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, and in the distinguished audience were President Coolidge and many high officials as well as most of those who were associated with Mr. Wilson during his terms as President.

SAMUEL GOMPERS' body was transported from San Antonio, Texas, where he died, to Washington and lay in state in the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor for a day while thousands passed reverently, and sadly by the bier. The government recognized the war services of the dead labor chieftain by receiving the body with military honors, an artillery caisson and a guard of soldiers. Then the remains were taken to New York where impressive funeral services were held in the Elks' club. Interment was in Sleepy Hollow cemetery at Tarrytown, the services at the grave being conducted by the Masons. The executive council of the A. F. of L. met Friday and selected William Green, treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, to be president of the federation until the annual election next October. Mr. Green, whose home is in Coshocton, Ohio, has been one of the most steadfast supporters of the Gompers policies in the federation. He is fifty-one years old and served two terms as a member of the Ohio state senate.

SOVIET Russia's latest attempt to gain some sort of recognition from the United States government has given the world a good laugh. It seems that in 1920 our coast guard cutter Bear while making some surveys in Arctic regions set up a brass tablet at Tchukotki peninsula, Siberia, stating it must not be disturbed. The tablet is now in the possession of the soviet authorities and Foreign Minister Tchitcherine has sent a hot note to Washington protesting that the unauthorized entry of a "United States war vessel" into soviet waters and the placing of the tablet violate his country's sovereignty. A repetition of the "offense," he adds, will be sternly repressed. The State department paid absolutely no attention to Tchitcherine's note except to explain to the press that the visit of the Bear took place when the peninsula was under the

jurisdiction of the Chita government and was made with the consent of that government.

COOL HIRAM BINGHAM has been elected to the United States senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Frank Brandegee of Connecticut, defeating Hamilton Holt, his Democratic opponent, by more than 40,000. Colonel Bingham is now lieutenant governor and governor-elect of his state. He will be inaugurated governor on January 7, and soon thereafter will resign to take his seat in the senate.

REPRESENTATIVE CRISP of Georgia, member of the American debt commission, told the house the suggestions made by France for funding her debt to the United States are not satisfactory to the commission. He added that he would not vote to give any country better terms than were granted to Great Britain. The senate has passed the bill extending for two years the life of the debt commission.

GREAT BRITAIN finds herself in a peculiar position in relation to the League of Nations. Some six months ago the Irish Free State, which became a member of the League on the recommendation of Great Britain, registered with the League the Anglo-Irish treaty by which it was granted its measure of independence. Now the Baldwin government has filed with the secretariat of the League a protest against this action, asserting that the League has no concern with the relation between component parts of the British empire. The Irish believe the protest is made in order to clear the way for support of Ulster's position on the boundary question, while depriving the Free State of the right to carry the matter before the League. The other dominions of the empire, which all hold membership in the League, are watching developments with great interest.

PROGRESS of the revolt in Albania, led by Ahmed Zogu, former chief of state, is worrying the powers of Europe for some of them may become involved in the fracas. The first attack by the rebels was made from Serbian soil and Premier Ennelli says it was made by regular Jugo-Slav troops disguised. Italy is concerned lest Serbia gain possession of the Albanian ports on the Adriatic and has sent two warships to Albanian waters. Rome has warned Belgrade that it will not permit any alteration in the present boundary of Albania, and Premier Mussolini is reported to be ready to seize Durazzo and Valona.

MAGNATES of the two major baseball leagues met in Chicago and took up the quarrel which President Ban Johnson of the American league has been waging with Commissioner Landis. The result of the deliberations was that Landis is left in full control of baseball, and Ban Johnson is deprived of much of his power and rebuked so that he has nothing left to do except participate in the "internal affairs of his circuit." Frank Navin of Detroit was chosen to sit on the advisory council instead of Johnson. The American league owners, with the exception of Phil Ball of the St. Louis Browns, joined in an apology to Commissioner Landis for the conduct of Johnson, and this appeased him so that he decided to continue in his position.

TAKUO MATSUDAIRA, one of the most experienced and highly esteemed of Japan's diplomats, has been appointed ambassador to the United States to succeed Mr. Hanihara, who returned to Tokyo after the passage of the Japanese exclusion act by congress. He expects to be in Washington by March 4.

JULIUS KAHN, who represented the Fourth district of California in congress for 24 years and who was chairman of the house committee on military affairs, died in San Francisco after a lingering illness. He was sixty-three years old. Congressman Kahn always was one of the warmest supporters of national preparedness and of universal military training for young men. His place on the military committee probably will go to Representative Morin of Pennsylvania.

deer across a narrow trail over the mesa and precipices stretching for more than thirty miles in the canyon to the south rim, where better feeding grounds awaited the congested herd, which has added thousands to its numbers since the Kaibab was created a national game refuge by Roosevelt in 1906.

Entirely untractable and showing unexpected wildness, the deer refused to be herded and less than a thousand of the animals were visible from points of eminence.

## Rosette Disease Affecting Wheat

### Malady Has Been Confined to Two States; Cause Not Determined.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A disease of winter wheat known as rosette disease because of the excessive tillering in the spring and because the affected plants remain in the rosette stage an unusually long time, has appeared in Illinois and Indiana in infested fields every year since its first discovery in 1919. For several years the disease took great tolls of the wheat crop in certain sections of Illinois and Indiana, says the United States Department of Agriculture. So far as is known, however, the disease has not been located in any other section of this country. The cause of the rosette disease has not yet been fully determined, but certain control measures have been worked out by the department.

### May Ruin Affecter Crop.

Farmers' Bulletin 1414 has been issued by the department, covering the subject thoroughly. According to the bulletin, where conditions are favorable for its development, the rosette disease may ruin the affected crop. Usually, however, the disease occurs in more or less irregular, scattered spots of different sizes. In all except the most severely affected fields, the reduction in yield has been less than 20 per cent.

The disease is recognized in the field in the spring by stunted and rosetted plants and by the bunchy, dying plants in the disease spots. All plants affected with this disease produce tillers excessively and look bunchy. At first they are dull blue in color, but they subsequently turn brown and often die.

In late spring, this disease may be confused with Hessian fly injury. In both cases the color of the affected plants is about the same. The rosette disease, however, shows no symptoms in the fall, while the fly causes marked injury. Later, the rosette-diseased plants may be distinguished by the much greater tendency to tiller.

Progress With Control Measures.

Various control measures for the disease have been studied and tested, and important progress has been made. It is known that the soil carries the causal factors, whatever they may be. Attempts to control the disease on infested land by seed treatment, therefore, are useless. Numerous varieties have been studied to determine their relative resistance to the disease. Red Wave, Early May, Shepherd, and Turkey are particularly immune. The general use of these immune varieties on infested land is now serving to control the disease perfectly.

## WORK FOR THE INCREASE OF REINDEER HERDS IS ON

### Agricultural Department Is Conducting Investigation.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Although only about ninety tons of reindeer meat were shipped from Alaska to this country in 1923, indications on July 1, 1924, were that there would soon be a rapid increase in the quantity shipped. In 1923 the entire number of reindeer in the territory totaled about 241,000, according to estimates made in 66 herds. The increase in the number of reindeer in Alaska each year runs from 32 to 45 per cent of the total number of animals in the herd. This percentage can be raised by a better understanding of herd management on the part of the Eskimos and other owners, and better business methods in marketing the meat will result in a higher output. The biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture conducts important investigation work in Alaska in the interests of the reindeer industry, including studies of diseases and parasites, feeding experiments to determine the nutritive values of different types of native forage, poison-plant problems, herd management, and breed improvement.

Through the establishment of co-

### Dairy Calves Do Well on Dried Milk Ration

"Raising the Dairy Calf When Whole Milk Is Sold" is the title of Bulletin 215, which was prepared from studies at the University of Minnesota agricultural experiment station, by Dr. C. H. Eckles and T. W. Gullikson of the division of dairy husbandry.

Two plans of experiments were adopted, the first to raise calves on the minimum amount of whole milk or skim milk and the second to raise calves on dried milk, using powdered skim milk, powdered or semi-solid buttermilk, or malted milk. The results clearly showed that good calves can be raised on a very small amount of whole milk and that the manufactured material mentioned can be substituted after the calf has got a start. All the calves used in the experiment were never off feed and were kept unusually free from sickness or digestive troubles.

Dairymen everywhere will be interested in the findings reported in this new bulletin. Copies may be had by addressing the Division of Publications, University Farm, St. Paul.

### Garden Recreation

The American people spend millions of dollars annually in recreation. They go on vacations in order to be better fitted to do their work when they return. Others who cannot afford the expense of a vacation trip often find recreation and daily change of scene in their own dooryard, either with flowers or with a vegetable garden from which they draw a supply of fresh and wholesome food.

ment, therefore, are useless. Numerous varieties have been studied to determine their relative resistance to the disease. Red Wave, Early May, Shepherd, and Turkey are particularly immune. The general use of these immune varieties on infested land is now serving to control the disease perfectly.

A copy of the bulletin may be secured, as long as the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### How Producer Can Get More Than Market Price

Start today! Now is the time to start making a market for your products. Start by getting individual customers to buy your products and build up a trade that will last. You may not think that this can be done, but others have done it and there is no reason why you cannot. Put day-old eggs on the market in individual packages. Soon you will see that everybody will want your eggs, and then, when the demand is great enough, your price will also go higher. You cannot expect more than the market price unless you do create this demand for your eggs, thinks D. H. Hall, extension poultry husbandman at Clemson college.

When eggs are 60 cents per dozen, Mr. Hall adds, we never receive calls to find a market—but when they are 25 and 30 cents—we are always called upon to find markets. The law of supply and demand governs the market to a certain extent, but when a person has his own individual market already established he need not worry about a flooded or low market.

### United States Leads in Machinery on the Farm

Farming leads all industries as a user of power and, in turn, the American farmer has more power and machinery at his command than the farmer of any other country, according to E. W. Lehmann, University of Illinois. Most of the machines of production for the farm have been developed during the last 75 years, and in that time the farmer has changed from "the man with a hoe" to a user of power and a large scale producer.

The last twenty-five years especially have seen a marked increase in the use of machinery and mechanical power on the farm.

als, herd owners are improving conditions in their herds. Co-operation in handling and management of some of the herds has been practiced with good results. An additional impetus has been given to the industry by two American companies which are now operating refrigerating plants to receive reindeer carcasses for the purpose of shipping them to markets in the United States through Seattle. One of these companies operates refrigerating barges which can move from one point to another, mainly in the rivers, and the other company has several small cold-storage plants along the coast.

### Sour Milk of Immense Value to Poultry Raiser

It is at least possible to reduce the amount of meat scrap in the mash ration if you keep sour milk or buttermilk before the hens at all times. Some have found it possible to do away with the meat scrap entirely, but this is not always a success in cases where it has been tried. It is best to reduce it to about one-half to one-third of the regular quantity called for in the mash, and then allow the sour milk or buttermilk for the hens.

Entirely aside from the food value in the milk, there seems to be a regulative quality to the sour milk. The fowls was remain healthier if given the milk at all times. It stimulates a healthy appetite, particularly for the laying mash. The sour milk seems to do away almost entirely with the difficulties generally traceable to close confinement, such as the clogging of the digestive organs, and for that reason, particularly for flocks in winter quarters, it is hard to overestimate the value of an abundant supply of sour skim milk.

## FARM FACTS

The best corn in 1924 was on fall plowing.

Seed properly selected is good corn insurance.

Nix on the burning of leaves; save them for the hungry soil.

Is farm labor scarce? The hogs will harvest your corn and pay you for the privilege.

Don't forget that the poultry needs green feed all winter long, caution poultry workers.

No, time isn't much to a hog, but a warm, dry place in the winter is, and he'll gain faster for it.

A cow in these good days must be more than just a cow; she must be a proved and profitable producer.

A bin where two or three hundred pounds of scratch grain may be stored in the chicken house is a labor saver.

A covering of forest trees is the most attractive and profitable crop to use for hiding poor, unsightly land which is naturally unfit for farming.