

## Walkerton Independent

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## 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 in 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 Gladback of Fisherburg, west of here, has a land grant dated 1817, bearing the signature of President James Monroe, in which 100 acres of ground on the present site of Quincy, Ill., was granted her grandfather, Thomas Baxter. Mrs. Gladback 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.

## HOW TO KEEP WELL

DR. FREDERICK R. GREEN  
Editor of "HEALTH"

(© 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

### WHAT DOES BABY PUT IN ITS MOUTH?

IVE 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 his 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, a 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?

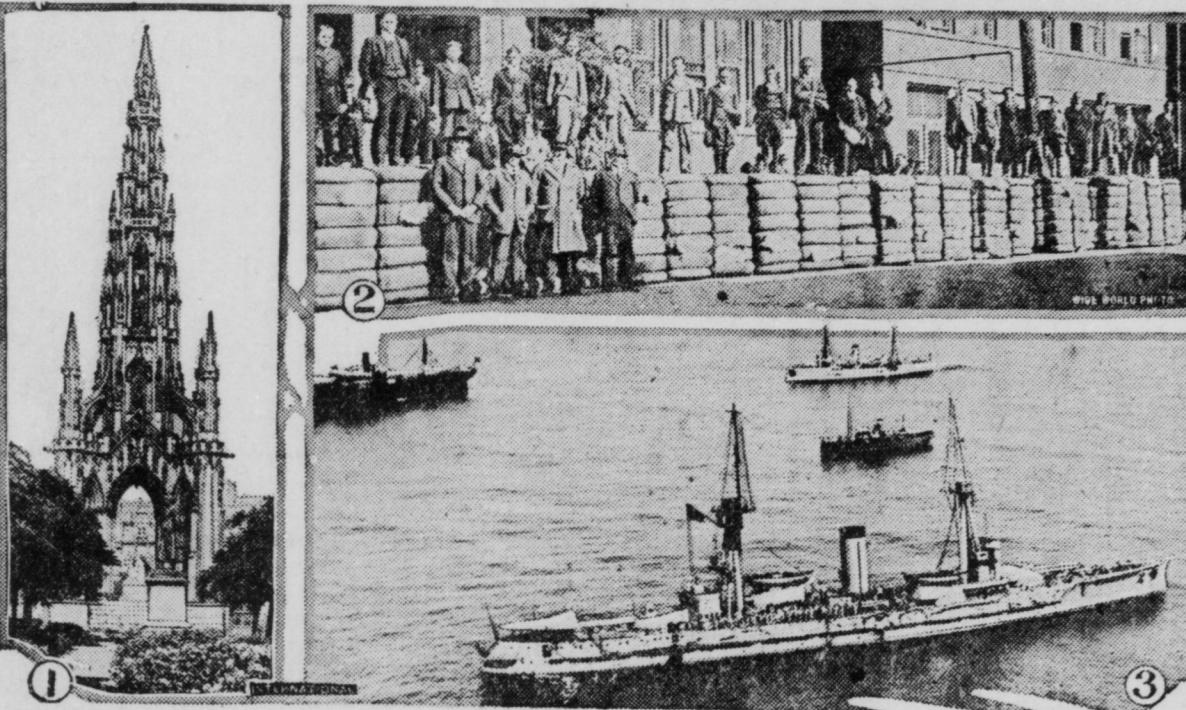
Some men are always wanting people to tell them how good looking they are, but a woman will stand up in front of a mirror and see for herself.—Washington Star.

### 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.



## 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.

Reporting a bill authorizing the expenditure of nearly \$300,000,000 for the maintenance and upbuilding 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 regrading.

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 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, notably 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.

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are, but a woman will stand up in

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### Fail in Attempt to Save Starving Deer

The Japanese lover, when he becomes engaged to the object of his affections, does not present her with an expensive diamond engagement ring.

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Flagstaff, Ariz.—Efforts of man

to relieve the plight of thousands of deer

starving in the Kaibab national forest

met failure when George McCormick,

veteran cattleman, conceded the fail-

ure of an attempt to drive the herd

across the inaccessible chasm of the

Grand canyon of the Colorado river.

Insurmountable obstacles encoun-

tered by McCormick's army of cow-

boys and Indians in a blinding bliz-

zard that swept the wilderness obliterated the hopes of the intrepid invaders and stampeded the animals in all directions.

The first word of the outcome of the drive—an unparalleled task in western range annals—was brought to Flagstaff by a score of motion-picture men who bucked great drifts and sheet storms in automobiles to come from the scene of the attempted roundup north of the canyon. Their trip nearly ended in disaster. McCormick's plan was to drive the 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 Affect 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 bumpy, dying plants in the disease spots. All plants affected with this disease produce tillers excessively and look bumpy. At first they are dull blue in color, but they subsequently turn brown and often

turn black. 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 treat-

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.

## 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 33 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