

## NEW SAYS FARMER HAS BEEN ASSISTED BY ADMINISTRATION

(Special to the Palladium)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 20.—Harry S. New, United States senator who is a candidate for renomination by the Republicans at the primary election on May 2, made an address here today before representative Republicans from every section of the state who came to Indianapolis to attend a meeting relative to advancing Senator New's candidacy.

Senator New reviewed at considerable length some of the work of the present congress, particularly as it had been directed toward the assistance of business in general and the agricultural class in particular.

In part Senator New said: "The vital importance of agriculture is so manifest that it is of prime concern that our farmers shall be aided in every proper way. The Republican party has ever understood this necessity. When the Harding administration took office, corn was selling on the farm around 30 cents and less, wheat under a dollar, and pork at \$7 a hundred. What are the prices today? Fifty cents and more for corn—the farmer is getting as high as 60 cents; \$1.50 for wheat, and \$12 per hundred for pork. And with this increase in the selling price of his products, the farmer enjoys a reduction of approximately 20 percent on the prices of what he has to buy.

Farmer Gets Aid. "In compliance with the desire of agricultural interests, what is known as the Packers Bill was enacted last August followed by the Grain Futures Bill. Coincident with these enactments, the expert or farm products bill became law. Under its provisions, the War Finance corporation may loan to foreign business houses, upon satisfactory security, sums not exceeding \$500,000,000 to be expended in the purchase of our farm products for exportation. Last February, a bill for the co-operative marketing of farm products was approved by the president. Congress also authorized an agricultural inquiry commission and the president and congress are awaiting the results of its investigation.

"Could more have been done for the farmer? Could greater care of his interests have been taken? Surely it is no more than fair that credit should be given to those who have worked so single-mindedly to lift this great industry from the slough in which it has been sunk. I may refer in this connection to another bill which was passed—that appropriating \$75,000,000 for good roads. It is imperative for the better distribution of farm products and to relieve the farmer that good roads shall be provided, and congress does not forget this factor in agricultural life.

What Party Faced. When the Republican party came into power, it was confronted with a condition of financial and economic disorder threatening national disaster. A war time tax was hampering business activity, minimizing business opportunities and destroying sources of

Holland Herring—  
per doz.....50c

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## Richmond Played Second Fiddle to Centerville in Earlier Days

Postmasters in the old days had most enviable positions. News of the world at large could reach the isolated sections only through the newspapers which came through his hands.

But their troubles were not lessened by their importance, as some excerpts from some early newspapers of Indiana would suggest. The old Western Emporium, published by John Scott, just opposite the court house in Centerville, in the number for April 23, 1825, had this entry: "What everybody says must be true. The papers from almost every quarter complain of the irregularity of the mails, notwithstanding the exertions used by the postmaster general to insure their speedy and safe transportation. We should have noticed them before this had we thought a change would be effected; but this, we suppose, is impossible, or it would have been done long since. There must be in some quarters a wilful neglect of duty, or we are satisfied we would not receive our eastern papers by the southern and western mails."

Played Second Fiddle. In those days Richmond had to play second fiddle to her rival city, Centerville, for the mails came to the county seat and were relayed to Richmond later. The postmaster general, however, was considerate, and finally the Public Ledger, published in Richmond by E. S. Buxton on Front street, opposite the Richmond hotel, noted a change in its May 7, 1825 issue. The notice read: "A letter from the postmaster general states that the carrier of the Brookville-Greenville mail has been ordered to come from Centerville to this place and thence to Greenville. Packets that come by mail for this place will not lie in Centerville three or four days before we receive them."

But all comment on the affairs of the postoffice was not mildly critical or appreciative. Some of it took the turn characteristic of the editorials of those red-blooded pioneer journalists. The Spectator, published in Lawrenceburg on April 23, 1825, took occasion to

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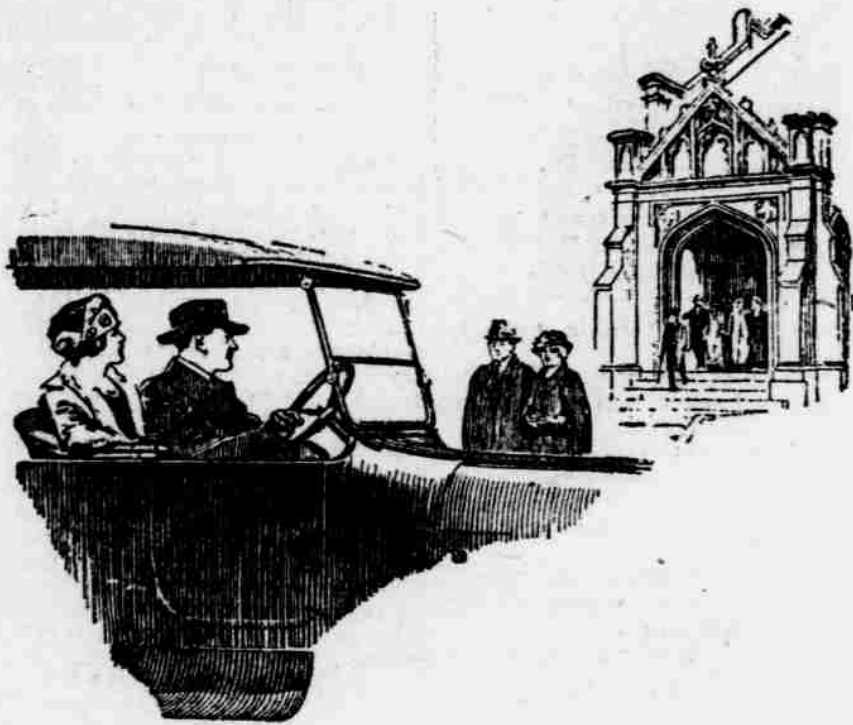
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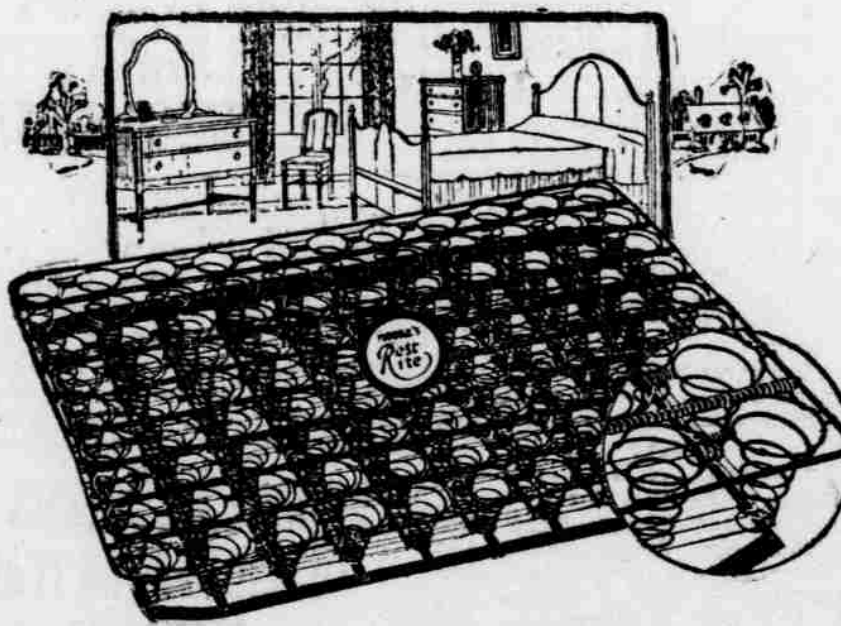
The Loaf with the decided Nut  
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Certainly! Whether  
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or one of REGULAR shape

Rest-Right Spring  
will fit either



Rest-Rite fits without adjustment—bow-end beds, square-end beds, wooden or metal beds, regular or inverted rails. The all-purpose feature makes it possible to sell a Rest-Rite with every bed that goes out of our store.

Note the new special curved corner feature that makes the Rest-Rite adaptable for use on the BOW-END as well as the bed of regular style. Our guarantee for twenty-five years accompanies every Rest-Rite Spring.

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AT  
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## Timely Published Weekly



## Tips By Omer G. Whelan "The Feed Man"

VOL. II.

Registered

RICHMOND, INDIANA, APRIL 20, 1922

No. 2

### KEEP CHICKS GROWING WELL

Roomy Coops, Cleanliness, Good  
Feed and Water, Shade and  
Fresh Range Essential.

The enthusiasm with which many poultry raisers, particularly beginners, start in the spring with young chicks sometimes lags as the season advances and the chicks get old enough to shift for themselves. If care is neglected at this period, however, success is improbable. The baby chicks may be smart fellows from strong, vigorous, parent stock, and they may have been brooded carefully for the first two or three weeks, but unless they receive proper care and management during their later growing period they will not develop properly, and many of them will be lost by sickness and disease. This is the timely warning made by poultry men of the United States department of agriculture in Farmers' Bulletin 1111, "Management of Growing Young Chicks," published by the department, in which is given the essentials to proper growth and development of chicks. The bulletin is written briefly and in simple terms for beginners, especially members of boys' and girls' poultry clubs.

#### Provide Suitable Food and Care.

The chief essentials to the proper growth of chicks, according to the bulletin, are good coops or houses, cleanliness, proper feed and water, shade, and free range. Growing chicks should be provided with large, roomy coops or houses, which will give them a comfortable place to stay at night and during storm weather. The bulletin suggests a particular kind of house, but states it should be so built that it will provide the chicks with plenty of light, pure air and sunshine, and protect them from dampness and storms of all kinds. It should be arranged so that it can be cleaned easily and frequently, which is very important.

Chicks should never be crowded in brood coops for growing, which will cause them to become overheated, resulting in improper growth and sometimes in dead chicks. A good house can be built from a dry-goods box or a piano box, which can be covered with tar paper, the total cost being small.

Sickness or disease usually starts in unclean quarters, and in such places lice and mites are always more plentiful, the bulletin says. The coops should be cleaned and sprayed once a week, and clean shavings, chaff, or sand put on the floor. Examine the chicks and houses often for lice and mites, and if found they should be gotten rid of at once. Farmers' Bulletin 1111 gives directions for fighting lice and mites.

#### Feed Right for Rapid Growth.

The three kinds of feeds most necessary for rapid growth are grain feed, green feed, and dry mash. A grain mixture should be fed night and morning, giving as large a quantity as the chicks will eat clean, but no more. A good mixture for growing chicks consists of three parts cracked corn, two parts wheat, and two parts hulled oats. Kafir corn or rolled or hulled barley may be substituted for hulled oats. A supply of fresh green food is almost as necessary as grain for growing chicks. They obtain plenty of it if they have free range, but if kept in confinement, lawn grass, beet tops, cabbage, lettuce, or other such green feed, should be supplied regularly.

A dry mash should be kept before growing chicks at all times after they are three or four weeks old. It is best to feed it in a hopper inside the building, or where it will not be exposed to rain or wet. The bulletin suggests the fol-

### NOTICE

We receive daily at 10:30 a. m. the Western Union wire live stock markets. Anyone wishing this information may have same by calling Phone 1679.

### TIMELY HINTS

Says Sam: The man who is too busy to lean on the fence and look at a sunset is too busy to live.

Feed more dry-mash now. Hens are laying and need more egg-building material.

Folks who will sow only when the moon is right don't always stop to think whether the land is the same way.

New Yorkers pay fancy prices for dandelions raised under glass. They make good salads, and they're no different from the kind that grow in your front yard.

I saw a letter the other day from the school board of Lancaster, Ohio, dated in the year 1823, as follows: "You are welcome to the use of the schoolhouse to debate all proper questions in; but such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossibilities and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the Word of God about them. If God had designed that His intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of 15 miles an hour by steam, He would have clearly foretold it through His holy prophets. It is a device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to hell."

lowing mash: Two pounds corn meal, two pounds middlings, one pound oatmeal, two pounds wheat bran, one pound beef scrap and one-fourth pound charcoal.

Grit and oyster shells should be provided so the chicks may help themselves whenever they wish. When sour milk can be obtained it should also be kept before the chicks, as no feed is regarded better for them. When this is given the amount of beef scrap in the dry mash may be reduced one-half. Plenty of fresh, clean water is absolutely necessary, and in hot weather it should be provided twice daily in dishes that have been thoroughly cleaned.

The bulletin emphasizes the importance of free range and shade for growing chicks. They are necessary if chicks are to grow rapidly and develop into vigorous fowls. When growing chicks have free range they obtain quantities of green feed, bugs, worms and other things, therefore they require less grain and are less liable to sickness and disease.

### All Varieties of FLOWER BULBS at Whelans

### GOOD HEAVY OATS

Recleaned

produce good oats. We have a car load of Northern Grown 36-pound Oats, suitable for seed, 65c per bushel.

We also have a few hundred bushels of Good Indiana Grown Oats. They sure will grow, 55c per bushel. Come and see them.

OMER G. WHELAN  
The Feed Man  
31-33 S. 6th St. Phone 1679

### Chicks thrive on it

There is no reason why you should not raise 90 to 95 percent of your baby chicks. You will raise them, too, if 48 to 60 hours after they are hatched you start them on

### Blatchford's CHICK MASH

(formerly known as Blatchford's Milk Mash)

And here's the reason. Chicks thrive on Blatchford's. It shields them from white diarrhea, bowel trouble and leg weakness. It provides them with such a variety of essential materials that they grow constantly and rapidly. And it matures them earlier than any other feed you can buy. For utmost success in chick raising feed Blatchford's—right from the start.

OMER G. WHELAN  
Richmond, Ind.

### Corn Most Popular of Grain Feeds for Poultry

Of all grain feeds usually supplied to farm poultry, corn has been, and still is, the most popular. This probably is due to its abundance and relative cheapness, and because it is the most relished of all the grains. Corn is heating and fattening, and when fed to fowls is the only feed, far rather than eggs is the usual result. It should be balanced with meat, bone, bran and such feeds as are rich in nitrogenous matter, in which corn is deficient. When corn is fed to laying hens that have opportunity to take plenty of exercise and to obtain insects and green feed, more satisfactory results are likely to be obtained. It may be fed more freely during the winter than during the summer.

Wheat is generally regarded as the safest grain to be fed alone. It is not quite so fattening as corn, but is too fattening when fed alone. Wheat should be supplemented by the same feed as advised to use with corn to increase the proportion of protein. Wheat contains a little more protein than corn, about the same amount of carbohydrates, but less fat, and on the whole is considered not so valuable for fattening, but slightly better for growth. Good grades of wheat are relatively too high in price to be used freely in feeds at the present time. Wheat screenings of a good grade can frequently be purchased and fed to advantage. Of course, there is always the danger of introducing weed seed on the farm. "Burnt wheat" seldom can be fed advantageously, the difference in price between this and good wheat being usually too slight to warrant its use.

Oats, while not as good as corn or wheat, are necessary for variety. They contain more indigestible fiber than the other grains. Hulled oats are relished by poultry and are excellent for producing eggs, but are usually too expensive. When they can be obtained at a reasonable price in comparison with other grains they may be fed quite freely.

Barley does not seem to be relished by hens, but may be used to give variety to the grain ration. It has a little more protein than corn and a little less than oats.

Buckwheat is quite well liked by fowls, but is not widely fed. It may be used to vary the ration, but is usually too high in price to be economical. Buckwheat middlings are rich in protein and make a good mixture with corn meal.

Rye is not fed largely, and does not seem to be much relished by poultry. It is supposed to cause bowel trouble when fed freely.

### New Cafeteria HOMCO

Let your hogs feed themselves during the busy spring rush. HOMCO (Hominy Feed) Cheap as corn but a better feed for growing pigs. \$30.00 a ton at Whelans.



### What Must He Have Now?

NEWLY hatched—very delicate digestive organs—He must not have grain feeds and old fashioned "Johnny Cake."

If He Is to Live and grow big—He must have the greatest of all bone, muscle and frame builders—

### OATMEAL

This wonderful chick saver, starter and grower goes to make the base of

### FUL-O-PEP

CHICK-STARTER

Acknowledged throughout the poultry world as the one sure—safe chick starter and grower—

For Sale by  
OMER G. WHELAN  
The Feed Man

## WHELAN'S

"The Real Feed and Seed House"

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Yellow Jersey Seed Potatoes, per hamper...\$1.75  
Indiana Yellow Jersey, per hamper...\$1.75

### POULTRY FEED SPECIALS

Cracked Corn (coarse), cwt.....\$1.75  
Cracked Corn (fine and medium), cwt.....\$1.85  
Steel-Cut Oats, cwt.....\$1.50  
Steel-Cut Oats, cwt.....\$3.50  
Buckwheat Screenings, cwt.....\$2.00