

# BELGIAN ARMY ENJOYS RIDING

Foot Soldiers in Name Only—They Have Either Cars or Cycles

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE—(UP)—Undoubtedly the finest vacation in Europe this summer is that enjoyed by a soldier in the Belgian army of occupation in the Rhineland.

This little detachment of 5,300 men has shattered all traditions of armies that march on foot. The Belgian occupation forces ride all day in their work. Every Belgian soldier in the northern zone of occupation is provided with some form of mechanical locomotion, whether it be the bicycles of the cycle corps or the automobiles of the motorized machine gunners or the motorized field artillery.

No one walks in the Belgian army of occupation, so that is perhaps why you can travel over a radius of 20 miles around this old city and never see any soldiers. If you had not been assured at Mayence and Brussels that the Belgian army was still on the Rhine, you would seriously doubt it.

The Belgians have organized perfect occupation without fraternization, but the Germans, nevertheless, are howling for "complete liberty" and the immediate hauling off of the "yoke of subjection." Few yokes are visible around Aix.

The cyclists cover about 20 miles a day in manoeuvres, and successive classes of young Belgians have been given bicycles and sent to the Rhineland, so that in 10 years nearly 100,000 Belgians will be familiar with the bulk of the army for 40 years to come as reserves, have been shown the geographical topography of every inch of German soil between the Belgian border and the Rhine.

Outstanding Advantage That, after all, may prove to be one of the outstanding advantages of 10 years of occupation. Every army has taken plenty of opportunity to stage manoeuvres and practice marches in the country bordering France and Belgium on the east, and if there should happen to be another war within this generation's existence and with the Rhineland as the theater, the Belgian and French armies would swing into action with the advantage of knowing the ground perfectly.

The British have made good use of their time on the Rhine to perfect themselves in field artillery. They have moved entirely out of German territory with their field pieces and have gone into French Lorraine where there are some admirable artillery ranges, and for months at a time the British artillery bangs away at the Vosges.

When the books are balanced after occupation is at an end, it will probably be found that Germany, although she paid the expenses of the occupation armies up to September, 1923, is money ahead. The armies are spending vast sums in Germany and if the Rhineland has enjoyed a prosperity which contrasted strangely with the economic crisis of the rest of the Reich it was due to the spending of the Allies.

There is nothing so indicative of prosperity or an economic slump as bank earnings. The figures of the Rhineland "Caisse d'Epargne," or savings accounts, speak for themselves. In January, 1926, the total was 3,262,000,000 marks, but by March, 1927, the total has risen to 6,776,000,000 marks.

These are the figures which inspired Herr Koppel, minister of public economy of the Hessian state, to declare last May that "the reserves constituted by the savings bank progressed in such a manner that the total practically equals the economics of the empire before the war."

The Tourist Trade The Germans, especially business men, complain that the armies have driven tourists away, but there are statistics available which would tend to disprove that. According to official municipal statistics, Mayence entertained 126,438 tourists in 1913, and in 1927, 1928, 1929, in Coblenz, tourist figures for 1928 showed an increase of 35 per cent over 1927.

The many watering places along the Rhine have a right to complain. They have had several disastrous seasons, but the cause will be found in the increased cost of living inside of Germany rather than the presence of foreign soldiers.

But by playing on the chords of patriotism, the ultra-nationalists have been able to convince the Rhinelanders that it is better to support a day longer than necessary the "heel of the oppressor."

It is a strange sight to watch German tourists along the Rhine. They take a delight in rinsing their throats with the palatable white wines of the Moselle and Rhine valleys and then voicing the songs of the empire. In the old days, Rhinelanders sang of the "Tannenbaum" and of the "Lorelei" who lay on her rock along the Rhine and trapped unwary fishermen. Now they sing of the glory and spirit of war.

There was an effort, a few years after the Allies moved into the Rhineland, to found a republican Weimer state.

Into the Sea. From Tit-Bits, London.

By resorting to threats the new collector succeeded in making McAngus pay up.

The collector lost his way in the town—an east of Scotland seaport—and, changing to meet McAngus in the street, was directed to the nearest road home.

"Gang due east," said McAngus. "How far?" came the query.

"Thi yer hat floats!"

Q. How many species of monkeys are there? W. J. H.

A. There are 550 species and sub-species of monkeys.

## OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

### ESTIMATING SILAGE WEIGHT

One of the questions that is often asked is how to ascertain the amount of silage in the bottom of a silo from which part has been fed. Frequently a farmer must move to another farm before he has completely used up his silage and then wants to make arrangements for turning the remainder over to his successor. How to estimate the quantity left in a silo is often a difficult problem to solve. It is a well known fact that the deeper a silo, if it has been filled to the top in the fall, the more compact the silage within and the greater its average weight per cubic foot. If a silo has been refilled in the fall, that is, if the silage has been allowed to settle from four to five days after the first filling and the structure is then refilled, it is possible to practically get it full to the top. In such a case the table below may be used for estimating the weight of the settled silage. If, on the other hand, the silo is filled only once and has settled from five to eight feet, then in calculating its contents pay no attention to the height of the silo but rather measure the height of the silage. Thus, if the silo in question is 30 feet deep, but in the course of a month's time it has settled five feet, it follows that the silage itself is only 25 feet deep; therefore, in utilizing the table below consider this as a 25-foot silo and from that estimate its contents. Thus, a silo, 30 feet deep and 14 feet in diameter, after it has settled and is still full to the top would contain 90 tons, but if the silage has settled for a month to a point five feet from the top, consider the silo as though it were a 25-foot structure in order to use the table. The table shows that a silo 14 feet in diameter and 25 feet deep holds 73.7 tons. If it is desired at any time of the year to ascertain how much silage there may be left in a given silo proceed as follows: First, call to mind whether the silo in question was filled to the top by refilling once or twice in the fall. In that case a 30-foot silo would contain 30 feet of silage and one 14 feet in diameter, as previously mentioned, would contain 90 tons. Suppose on the first of March 10 feet of silage were left in the bottom of this 14-foot silo, then the question would be to determine its weight. To do this, the necessary calculation will be necessary: In Column 2 of the table will be found the estimated weight of silage per cubic foot at any specified depth. To ascertain the average weight of the 10 feet remaining in the silo consult Column 2 of the table. Add the number of cubic feet for each foot and then divide by 10. This

Depth of silage in feet	Estimated wt. of silage per cubic foot	Diameter of Silo in Feet			
		12	14	16	18
1	32.0	1.81	2.4	3.2	4.0
2	32.4	3.6	4.8	6.4	8.0
4	34.1	7.4	10.1	13.3	16.4
6	34.8	11.1	15.3	20.1	25.2
8	35.4	14.8	20.3	26.8	33.6
10	35.8	18.5	25.7	34.4	43.2
12	36.4	22.2	31.6	42.4	52.8
14	36.8	25.9	37.9	50.8	63.2
16	37.4	29.6	44.6	59.6	74.4
18	38.0	33.3	51.8	68.8	86.4
20	38.4	37.0	59.4	78.4	99.2
22	38.8	40.7	67.4	88.4	112.8
24	39.2	44.4	75.8	98.8	127.2
26	39.6	48.1	84.6	109.6	142.4
28	40.0	51.8	93.8	120.8	158.4
30	40.4	55.5	103.4	132.4	175.2

will give the average weight. Adding cubic foot of the lower 10 feet. Adding these numbers we get an average of 42 pounds per cubic foot. The next thing is to ascertain how many cubic feet of silage is contained in the lower 10 feet.

First ascertain the area in a silo 14 feet in diameter by multiplying half of the diameter by itself and then multiplying the product so obtained by 3.14. The result is the number of square feet in the silo's area. Thus 7x7 equals 49x3.14 equals 154 square feet. Now multiply this by 10, the depth of the remaining silage, and we have 1,540 cubic feet of silage. We have previously seen that the average weight per cubic foot is 42 pounds, therefore by multiplying 1,540 by 42, we obtain 64,680 pounds of silage. Dividing this by 2,000, the number of pounds per ton, we have 32.34 tons. This gives us the weight of the lower 10 feet of silage in a silo 14 feet in diameter, 30 feet high, that was filled clear to the top in the fall. If it was not filled to the top in the fall, then in utilizing the table consider the silo as one having the depth which the silage had after it had settled for about a month.

### MAKE PIGS WORK

Many livestock producers are making the pigs take care of themselves as much as possible by the use of self-feeders, automatic watering systems and other labor saving equipment. Such improvements in the farmyard furniture are a business proposition because they have proved their worth in practice. In a test at one experiment station, automatic waterers heated with a kerosene lamp during the winter gave much better results than ordinary open troughs filled twice a day. Gains were increased 5 per cent, the feed required was saved 10 per cent, and the cost of 100 pounds of grain was decreased 63 cents. This same waterer can be used during the summer to supply fresh, clean, clear water, thus serving not only as a convenience but as a sanitary measure in the control of hog diseases and parasites. Self-feeders for hogs not only save time and labor, but increase gains and conserve feed.

### KEEP BEST COWS

The bull represents the cornerstone for a foundation of successful cattle production. Closely connected with him is the right kind of cows. They should represent the good, big beef type. In a car lot baby beef contest, where the weight of a carload of calves at 15 months was the method of determining the winning load, calves out of the best beefest cows and sired by medium to big bulls were the ones which ranked at the top. In one county last year, a group of cows which would class as "good cows" were compared with those which were classed as medium in weight and value of the calves, the good

Hogs usually eat less tankage from a self-feeder than they do if the supplement is hand fed, while self-feeders are ideal for feeding minerals. In fact, the free choice system of feeding which allows each hog to balance his own ration of corn, tankage and minerals is very successful and is made most practical by the use of self-feeders. Another profitable practice is to give little pigs grain in addition to their mothers' milk after they are three weeks old, and that can best be done by means of self-feeders in a pig creep. Shelled corn is best for them at first, and later middlings or shorts, ground oats, or hulled oats can be added, each in a separate compartment of the self-feeder. It is very important to keep feed for little pigs fresh and clean to prevent scours. Self-feeders and automatic waterers also have an important place in modern systems of swine sanitation. They are particularly adapted to feeding pigs on pasture. They also require less room in the dry lot, in addition to their other advantages. From the sanitation standpoint, covered hog troughs are much better than the ordinary V-shaped open-top kind. Individual steel troughs in the hog house are much easier to clean than wooden containers and help to prevent disease and worm infestation. Hog olfers are labor savers in lice and mange prevention.

### SUDAN GRASS HAY

Sudan makes a good hay crop because of its yielding capacity and palatability to all classes of livestock. Sudan grass belongs to the sorghum family and for that reason is a hot weather plant. It should not be seeded till the ground is well warmed up. This may be May 20 or it may be as late as June 1. The seed bed should be prepared early in order to kill the weeds, as sudan is a poor competitor with weeds at the start because it grows very slowly at first and hence the importance of a well prepared seed bed. While early seeding should be avoided and while a fair hay crop can be secured by sowing sudan grass as late as July 15, the earlier the grass is put in after May 20 the better. If a full crop is to be obtained, for every week that sudan grass is seeded after June 1, one may figure on getting half a ton less of hay per acre. Three to five tons of sudan hay per acre is an unusual good land. In fact, three tons per acre is considered rather small. If the sudan is cut twice, four tons per acre is not too much to expect in an average season if the soil is in good condition. As a rule 15 pounds of seed per acre is sown, however if the seed bed is in excellent condition, 10 pounds will often give as large a hay crop as 15 pounds, particularly so when the season is favorable for seeding, but as a rule 15 pounds is none too much. Many farmers have sown as much as 20 pounds of seed per acre and obtained this except for the extra expense. The thicker the seeding is made the finer stemmed, as a rule the crop will be. This amount of seed, however, will not give a larger tonnage of hay. It is well to test the germination of the seed in a grass seed box sometimes it shows as low as 75 per cent. Whatever may be lacking in showing 100 per cent germination should be taken into account in adjusting the seeder. Sudan for hay should be seeded alone. After it is a foot high the grass should be rapidly cut shades the ground and at this time becomes a good weed destroyer. If sown with a drill avoid covering the seed deeper than one to two inches, provided moisture can be reached at that point.

### DON'T NEGLECT CULLING

The removing of the low producing birds from the flock has become recognized as a practical thing and most poultry raisers cull their own flock or have it culled as often as once a year. However, only a small number of the poultry raisers cull their flock often enough. This is because these birds are more readily detected. They should be killed and burned. At the same time the low producing birds that are in good health should be sold as market birds. A practical program for sorting the farm flock is to handle it during February or March to remove the low producing birds that have not laid well during the winter nor have the producing ability to lay very much during the spring. Such birds will be found in every flock. During June or early July the flock should be culled again because there are many birds that go out of production during late May and June. August and early September is another good time because there are only a relatively small number of birds that have the ability to lay on into the fall months. During November or the first of December the flock owner should handle the hens in order to determine which hens should be carried over into the second year, and also, which pullets should be saved. Only about one fourth or one third of the yearling hens should be carried over into the second year and the small and poorly developed pullets should be sold. While handling the flock the poultry raiser may treat the birds for lice and clip one wing if the birds have been causing trouble by flying over fences.

### AVOID OVERFEEDING

Allow the chicks only five or six minutes to pick up what food they want; then take away what is left. grade cows had calves weighing 80 pounds more than those out of the medium grade cows. Their calves were worth \$1-a 100 more—making a difference for the year of \$15.91 more in favor of the calves out of the good grade cows. From every angle in the cattle production business, a good sire is a necessity, and a good cow herd is a great help in the production of beef that will return a profit.

### AND IT'S BEING DONE

Culling out unprofitable cows is one of the big factors in the steadily rising average butter fat production in the better dairy herds throughout the country as a whole.

### Pathos in Passing of Old-Time Family Album

The London Sunday Times notes the wane of ancestor worship (western type):

"Ancestor worship is, apparently, on the wane. A French writer has pointed out that the custom of keeping a family album is no longer popular, and draws from the fact a moral concerning the decay in pride of race. There is, indeed, a certain pathos in the decline of the album of family portraits. "There is pathos in it, and there is danger, too. How many a man, in years gone by, tottering on the verge of dipsomania, has been saved by the recollection of his sisters and his cousins, whom he reckoned up in dozens? How many a man was rescued from the primrose path by the contemplation of Aunt Susan, awful in her shoulder-of-mutton sleeves? Today, alas! it is unlikely that the forger's hand would be stayed, the burglar's Jimmy arrested, by the solemn thought that Great-Uncle Robert would never have acted thus."

### Something Worth Knowing

A few hours of your spare time will quickly open to you a new way to make money looking after the subscription interests of folks in your neighborhood in connection with DELINEATOR, America's fastest growing home magazine. You don't need experience nor do you need capital. Write for information to The Butterick Publishing Company, Dept. W. N. U., 161 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y., attention Mr. John R. Price.—Adv.

### Topheavy

A visit to a farm is always a time replete with things of interest for children from the city. Animals are especially a source of wonder. The fact that ducks could swim on top of the water in the pond thrilled two little fellows.

It was all very well until one duck suddenly did a nose dive and disappeared.

"Oh, Buddy; that duck lost his balance and fell in, and he'll drown if we don't get him out!" one of the two cried in distress.

### Shorn

John has been attending Bible school. Of course, one of the stories he learned was of Samson and Delilah. After mother brought him home from the barber shop the other afternoon he was romping with other children on the lawn. Suddenly he "flopped" on the grass and gave every simulation of complete exhaustion. A little girl playmate anxiously inquired the cause of the trouble. The answer was, "I've jist come from the barber shop an' I lost my strength!"

### First County Agent

J. L. Stallings, deceased, of Smith county, Texas, was the first county farm demonstration agent in America, appointed in 1906. The work he started is now being carried on by more than 2,400 county agents.—Farm and Fireside.

### Steering Ships by Echoes

The fathometer is an instrument that measures the depth of water by timing electric echoes. This instrument enables navigating officers to plot their course as accurately in darkness and fog as in daylight and clear weather.

### Elementary

"Willie, can you tell me why Labor Day always comes the first week in September?"

"Because that's the week school begins."

### It's the Berries, Girls

One of the richest and most fashionable shades for autumn will be what the French call "light currant"—Woman's Home Companion.

### That's Different

"I like a man liberal in his views, don't you?"

"Yes—if he isn't too liberal with 'em."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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Scuffs disappear. Clean, uniform color returns. More than 50 shades for 50 cents. Black, brown, tan, white and neutral.

BARTON'S DYANSHINE SHOE POLISH

### King George's Name

The illness of King George was being discussed, when James interrupted to ask the last name of King George. "Well," said his mother, "that is a long story," thus shielding her ignorance of the fact. "Wait until tomorrow," said she, "and I will tell you about it."

James did not forget the promise of a story and on the following day reminded his mother of it.

"Oh, I already know his name," said brother William. "I read it in the paper last night, and it's 'George V Rallies.'"

### Short-Lived Politeness

"Politeness is all very well," "Well?" "But it fills me with mixed emotions when the telephone girl thanks me and then gives me the wrong number."

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Palm Springs CALIFORNIA

Life Sled for Fire Rescues

In saving persons from burning buildings firemen of Germany may use a "fire sled," invented recently by a German. The victim is strapped in a bag, which is mounted on runners, and given a slide down the rungs of a ladder, the speed being controlled by a rope stretching from the top of the bag.

Go stick to that old-time religion, you have to have much of that old-time humanity in you.



"NOW YOU'LL LIKE BRAN"

# Effective and so tempting, too!

These appetizing bran flakes are extra delicious with fruit or in bread and muffins.

# POST'S BRAN FLAKES

WITH OTHER PARTS OF WHEAT