

THE ST. TAMMANY FARMER.
Covington, January 24, 1880.

COOKING FEED FOR LIVE STOCK.

The question that is agitating the farming community to-day is: "Does it pay to cook grain for live stock?" We all know that cooked food is much better, but some think that it is "too much trouble." Now, if a man is paid for his steps, why not as well take them on his own farm as anywhere else?

About two years ago we commenced cooking feed for our stock, and I am satisfied that we have saved one-third, at least. This year we fattened twenty hogs, and did not feed any sound corn. We had 200 bushels of soft corn; this we cooked with very little trouble and less expense. We also had about 3000 head of cabbage frozen; these, with some beets and turnips, were cooked and fed with the corn. I am not positive that there are much fattening properties in the cabbage, but it was a change of feed, and the hogs seemed to relish it and did not lose any flesh, and some store hogs we had shut up and fed on cooked cabbage were in good flesh when the cabbage "played out."

In feeding corn to horses, we think that eight ears of cooked corn are better than twelve uncooked.

I will copy a few lines from the United States Agricultural Report, which will show the superiority of cooked food over uncooked:

Mr. S. S. H. Clay, of Kentucky, shows that one bushel of raw corn makes six pounds of pork, while one bushel of cooked makes 17½ pounds.

The result, as above stated, is very remarkable, but Mr. James Buckingham gives an experiment where 3½ bushels of uncooked corn made 19 pounds of pork, and one bushel of cooked made 22 pounds.

Mr. T. J. Edge, detailing an experiment, says: "I found that five bushels of raw corn made 47½ pounds of pork, while the same amount of cooked corn made 87½ pounds."

Mr. E. W. Stewart, of New York, sums up the result of cooking feed as follows:

First—It renders mouldy hay, straw and corn-stalks sweet and palatable.

Second—It diffuses the odor of the bran, corn-meal, carrots, or whatever is mixed with the food, throughout the whole mass, and thus it may be cheaply flavored to suit the animal.

Third—It softens the tough fibres of the dry corn stalks, straw and other hard materials, rendering them almost like green, succulent food, and easily masticated and digested.

Fourth—We have found it to cure incipient heaves in horses, and horses having a cough at pasture have been cured in two weeks on steamed food. It has a remarkable effect upon horses with a sudden cold and in constipation. Horses fed upon it seem much less liable to disease; in fact, in this respect it seems to have all the good qualities of grass, the natural food of animals.

Fifth—It regulates the digestion and makes the animal more contented and satisfied; it enables fattening stock to eat their food with less labor, and consequently requires less to keep up the animal heat; it gives working animals time to eat all that is necessary for them in the intervals of labor, and that is of much importance, especially with horses.

Sixth—It enables the feeder to fatten animals in one-third less time, and saves at least one-third of

the food. We have found two bushels of cut and cooked hay to satisfy cows as well as three bushels of uncooked, and the manure in the case of the uncooked contained much more fibrous matter unutilized by the animal. This is more particularly the case with horses.

I think Mr. Stewart's experience is about the same as that of any one else's who has given cooked food a fair trial.

Some persons think that because they do not feed more than five hundred bushels of corn in a winter it will not pay them to cook it. Let us see. Corn when cooked swells to 2½ times its natural size. Now, allowing that there is no more fattening property in cooked than in uncooked corn, we gain 1½ bushels, which, at thirty cents per bushel, will give us \$225, which, for five months, is \$45 per month saved—very fair wages for winter time. As this is the profit on corn alone, we have a clear gain on all the rough feed we cook. This enables the farmer to keep a third more stock, and will eventually enable us to supply the demand of the Eastern markets.—Michigan Farmer.

Thomas Hood thus ridiculed the old maxim, "When you are eating, leave off hungry." The one object of eating, it seems to me, is to cure yourself of being hungry; and a man is very foolish to take half a bottle of medicine and leave some of the "aches behind, when he knows that he takes the whole bottle he will be perfectly cured. The wise man eats until he has got enough, and he never has enough until he ceases to be hungry. As well say, "when you are washing yourself, leave off dirty." When there isn't enough on the table, and politeness demands that you shall help your guests first, then probably you will leave off hungry, rule or no rule. When, however, you have a good joint on the table, put the rule under the table and eat until you have your fill. There is only one maxim of this kind that is worth anything, viz: "When you are dying, leave off alive."

"Got something frisky?" he asked, as he walked into a livery stable and called for a saddle horse, "something that will prance about lively, and wake a fellow out of his lethargy? I used to ride the trick mule in a circus, and I reckon I can back anything that wears hair."

They brought him out a calico-colored beast, with a vicious eye, and he dashed away. Before he had gone two blocks the animal bucked, crashed through a big board fence and plunged into a cellar, tossing his rider over the top of an adjacent woodshed, and landing him on the ragged edge of a lawn-mower. They bore him home, straightened him out, and three surgeons came in and reduced his dislocations, and plastered him up with raw beef. A few weeks later he called again at the stable, and said if they had a gentle saw-horse, with an affectionate disposition, a bridle with a curb-bit and martingales, a saddle with two horns and a crupper to it, he believed he would go up into the hay-mow and gallop around a little where it was soft and it wouldn't hurt him if he went to sleep and fell off as he did the other day.—Ex.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. M. THOMPSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Covington, La.

SAML R. WALKER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
COVINGTON, LA.
Practices in U. S. Circuit and District Courts, New Orleans.

JOHN WADSWORTH,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Franklinton, La.
Will practice in all the courts of the Sixth Judicial District, and attend all the Parish Courts of St. Tammany Parish.
April 15, '78

DR. E. R. RANDOLPH,
LATE OF NEW ORLEANS,
Tenders his professional services to the people of St. Tammany parish and surrounding country.

Dr. J. F. CHAMBERS,
OFFICE
NEXT DOOR TO INGRAM'S CORNER
Covington, La.

DR. ALONZO GIVENS
Of Mandeville.
Offers his professional services to the people of St. Tammany.
April 15, '78

OMNIBUS LINE.
BY W. H. DAVENPORT.
Leaves Covington for the Old Landing connecting with the steamer New Camelia. Will take passengers to any part of this or adjoining parishes. Terms moderate.
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Hack Line!
BY ROBERT BADON.
This old and popular carrier, connecting with the Steamer *Camelia*, at Mandeville, Madisonville and Old Landing, is carrying the U. S. Mail and thereby enabled to distance all opposition. Every one is treated courteously, and charges are uniform, and no delay on account of old horses and other vexation. Travelers desirous of speed and safety, will look out for Mr. Badon.
COVINGTON, Sept. 15, 1877.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE POLICE JURY.

COVINGTON, LA., JAN. 5, 1880.
The Police Jury of the Parish of St. Tammany met on the above date at the Courthouse.

Present—Wm. Badon, President; Pat. Welch, Jas. W. Smith, George Kepp, N. Fendleson, J. M. Abney, J. L. Dicks.
Absent—A. Cousin, M. H. Tally, J. Y. Crow.

Quorum present.
The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A committee of three was then appointed to make an estimate of the probable expenses of the parish for the ensuing year, consisting of the following members: J. M. Abney, N. Fendleson and J. L. Dicks, to be assisted by J. M. Thompson.

The following bills were then approved:
Isaac Evans, Clerk of Police Jury, \$4 16.

W. G. Kentzel, bill for advertising registration notice, \$5 00.

The following bills of Commissioners of Election were also approved:

First Ward—John Haas, \$2; F. Sner, \$4; Mathew Morgan, \$2; Paul Duillion, clerk, \$4.

Second Ward—John Stevens, \$2; Vincent Populus, \$4; Louis Willie, \$2; A. J. Core, clerk, \$4.

Third Ward—James Taylor, \$3; St. Ange Bossier, \$3; Jules Maille, \$3; F. A. Guyol, clerk, \$3.

Fourth Ward—M. Sharp, \$2; M. L. LeBlanc, \$4; Frank Ribava, \$4; Theo. Verret, clerk, \$2.

Fifth Ward—Calvin Rayborn, \$4; J. M. Abney, \$4; J. A. Cooper, \$2; H. C. McCall, clerk, \$2.

Sixth Ward—D. Singleterry, \$4; Emile Welch, \$4; Bennet Bowen, \$2; George Wilson, clerk, \$2.

Seventh Ward—A. Todd, \$4; Joe Block, \$4; P. Duere, \$2; Jas. Ernest, \$2.

Eighth Ward—Wm. Crockett, \$2; Horace Rousseau, \$4; Elijah Lewis, \$4; C. F. McMahon, \$2.

Ninth Ward—Theophile Facione, \$4; Manuel Garcia, Jr., \$2; Ulysses Tronllier, \$4; Louis Gallatas, \$2.

Tenth Ward—Victor Mauren, \$6; Jasper Thigpen, \$6; Calvert Mitchell, \$2; R. A. Orr, \$2.

W. C. Morgan, Clerk of Court, was authorized to purchase three books, to record Sheriff's titles, wills and judgments, and present his bill at the next meeting of the Police Jury.

A petition was presented for a public road in Honey Island. On motion of Mr. Welch, it was laid on the table.

A petition for a change in the Pearl River Road was laid over until next meeting.

The following resolutions, for the establishment of ferries at Honey Island, were then read:

Resolved, That there be a public ferry established on West Pearl River, leading to Honey Island, and one on East Pearl River, leading from Honey Island to the Mississippi shore; and that there be a committee of three appointed to locate said ferries.

Resolved further, That as soon as said ferries are located, the right of way be advertised and sold to the highest bidder, for the term of five years, the purchaser to furnish his own floats and flat-boats.

On motion, the resolutions were adopted, the committee to serve free.

The President then appointed the following committee to locate the ferries:
J. M. Cradoc, R. A. Orr and J. McKean.

Bill of H. J. Smith, \$2, for serving on Coroner's jury, January 8, 1878, was approved.

It was then moved and adopted, that W. G. Kentzel be allowed the sum of \$125, for publishing the acts of the Police Jury, and to serve as Secretary of the Police Jury, for the year 1880.

EXPENSES FOR 1880.

To the honorable members of the Police Jury of the Parish of St. Tammany:

Gentlemen—We the undersigned committee, appointed by your honorable body to make an estimate of the probable expenses for the year ending December 31, 1880, beg leave to make the following report:

Grand and Petit Juries	\$1000
Witnesses in Criminal cases	300
Clerk of Court, in Criminal cases	150
Sheriff, in Criminal cases	250
Clerk of Police Jury	100
Printing	100
Tax Collector	200
Coroner and Jury	150
Repairs to Courthouse	100
Repairs to Jail	200
Contingent fund	500
Total	\$3650

Respectfully submitted,
J. L. DICKS, Chairman.
N. FENDLESON,
J. M. ABNEY.

On motion, the report was received and committee discharged.

The following bills were then approved:

J. M. Abney, 1 day and mileage, 28 miles..... \$2 90

N. Fendleson, 1 day and mileage, 28 miles..... 2 90

J. L. Dicks, 1 day and mileage, 20 miles..... 2

J. W. Smith, 1 day and mileage, 80 miles.....

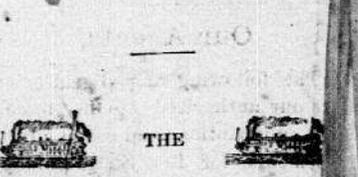
Geo. Kepp, 1 day and mileage, 20 miles.....

P. Welch, 1 day and mileage, 40 miles.....

Wm. Badon, The Jur Monday, 1 A true c
J. C. P

Passenger Time Table

For Mandeville, Madisonville and Old Landing.



THE
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER

NEW CAMELIA

WILL LEAVE NEW LAKE END

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS for Mandeville, Madisonville and Old Landing, on arrival of the 1 P. M. train.

RETURNING:

Leaves Old Landing on WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS for Mandeville at 8:30 A. M.

Three lines of stages connect with the steamer at Old Landing for COVINGTON.

Freight will be received daily at her landing New Basin, near Magnolia Bridge.

Baggage (only) received at the corner of Basin and Carondelet streets, on the departure of the train on which the boat leaves.

Shippers and Passengers can safely rely upon the above trips being regularly made, unless prevented by bad weather or low water.

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No. 5 Carondelet St., New Orleans.

to **WM. BADON,**
Covington, La.

Across the Lake!

THE LIGHT DRAUGHT

Sch. F. M. Pippo,

Leaves COVINGTON every Tuesday and arrives in NEW ORLEANS on Wednesday.

Leaves NEW ORLEANS every Saturday and arrives at COVINGTON on Sunday.

RIGHT!