

The St. Tammany Farmer.

"The Blessings of Government, Like the Dew from Heaven, Should Descend Alike Upon the Rich and the Poor."

D. H. MASON, JR., Editor.

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CORN CLUB INFORMATION

How to Select Corn for Exhibition and How to Mark Points in Accordance With Score Card that Will be Used.

A good way to select an exhibit is to place a large number of good shucked ears on a table of convenient height, with all tips pointing one way; select an ear that comes very near to the ideal ear of the variety, and, holding it in one hand for constant comparison, discard with the other hand all ears that are distinctly unlike the model ear in size, shape and general characters. Bring together the remaining ears and examine them closely as to points counted on the score cards explained hereafter.

VARIETY STANDARDS.
Every variety of high-bred corn properly recognized in the United States has a standard to which the individual ears must conform. This standard covers the following points: shape, length, and circumference of ear; condition, color, indentation and shape of kernel; number, space and arrangement of rows; filling out of butts and tips; size of shank; size and color of cob; and per cent of grain to ear. To illustrate: The Illinois standard for Boone county white corn is as follows: Ear shaped, cylindrical; length, 10 inches; circumference, 7.5 inches; kernel condition, firm and upright; color, pearl white; indentation, rough; shape, medium wedge; number of rows, 16-22; space, medium; arrangement, in pairs; butts, moderately rounded, compressed; tip, regular rows of kernels; size of shank, medium; of cob, white; per cent of corn, 88.

The standard of a given variety is based upon the study of typical ears by experienced corn men; and it seeks to define accurately those traits which are bred into the variety and which enter into the merits of an ear of corn. By this means, we eliminate the possibility of a judge placing undue emphasis on characters that please or displease him personally; and a uniform standard is established as a guide to judges throughout a section or state.

The Illinois Corn Growers' Association has adopted the following standards as to length and circumference of ear and proportion of corn to cob for the different varieties recognized by the Association:

	Length in inches.	Circumference in inches.	Per cent of grain to ear.
Boone County White	10-11	7.5-8.0	88
Kel's Yellow Dent	10-11	7.25-7.75	88
Leaming	10-11	7.25-7.75	88
White Superior	10-11	7.25-7.75	88
Foley's Favorite	10-11	7.25-7.75	88
Golden Eagle	10-11	7.25-7.75	88
Silver Mine	10-11	7.25-7.75	88

Some varieties of corn that will be on exhibition at the State Fair and at parish fairs will, no doubt, have no adopted standard. For instance, we know of no standard for Yellow Creole. This corn, so far as we know, is not grown in states where exhibits are carefully scored and variety standards are established. In judging such varieties, a general standard is ordinarily used. But, in such cases arising in Louisiana at this time, arbitrary standards will have to be adopted by the scorer, until such time as some proper authority may determine upon the specific standard of the variety. It is assumed that it will be fair to formulate such temporary standards from the opinions of the growers of each variety, taking an average of opinions as to those points that constitute the score card.

The stipulation of rule 4 regarding a red cob and white grain, should not deter any one from making an exhibit of white corn that has a red cob as a character of the strain. No doubt a means will be found that will be equitable and just to provide for the contingency, should there be close competition on other points between a red cob and a white cob strain.

THE SCORE CARD.

This is a device adopted to aid in placing a just estimate upon those points or other characteristics which determine the value of an ear of corn, and to guide the scorer in arriving at the relative merits of different varieties. The score card is not intended to be used with mathematical accuracy, except where the points to be cut are fixed by the rules for judging, as explained below. In all other cases the number of points to be given or cut lies with the scorer, and the score is reliable in proportion to the accuracy and intelligence of the scorer's judgement. Corn judging by use of the score card is a comparative and not an individual matter, and the scorer should endeavor to place a fair value for each sample or exhibit upon the several points constituting the score card.

The late Orange Judd, editor of the Orange Judd Farmer, and leading publisher of agricultural literature in America, was the first to formulate a score card for corn. The Illinois Corn Growers' Association was the first organization that adopted a corn score card, and today all corn associations have score cards. Since Louisiana has no such association, the authori-

ties of the State Fair have adopted for temporary use the score card of the Illinois Association. When our corn growers assemble and organize, they will, no doubt, take up the matter of formulating a score card for Louisiana, with such modifications of the one temporarily used as may be deemed advisable.

Following is the corn score card temporarily adopted:

THE CORN SCORE CARD.

	Perfect Score
1. Uniformity of exhibit	5
2. Shape of ear	10
3. Length of ear	10
4. Circumference of ear	5
5. Tips of ear	5
6. Butts of ear	5
7. Kernel uniformity	5
8. Kernel shape	5
9. Color in grain and cob	10
10. Space between rows	5
11. Space between kernels at cob	5
12. Vitality of seed condition	10
13. Trueness to type	10
14. Proportion of shelled corn to ear	10
Total	100

Each entry shall consist of ten ears of corn.

Following is a brief explanation of the several points which constitute the score:

1. **Uniformity of Exhibit (5 Points).** The several ears of the sample or exhibit should be uniform in shape, length, circumference, color, indentation, etc.; but the kind of shape is not to be considered at this time. Arrange the exhibit, placing the ears of uniform appearance together, and grade according to the amount and extent of variation. If eight ears are uniform, and two are different in type, score 4.

2. **Shape of ear (10 Points).** This should conform to the variety shape; the ears should be true to the type. A sample of Yellow Creole, for instance, should be tapering, while Shaw's Improved should be cylindrical. The rows should be straight and regular, and should not turn to the right or left. Cut one point for each ear of irregular or poor shape.

3. **Length of Ear (10 Points).** In length, an exhibit should conform with the standard of the variety. Add together the excess or deficiency in length of all ears and cut one point for every inch thus obtained. In getting the length of an ear, measure from extreme tip to extreme butt. Should the deficiency in length exceed ten inches, cut two points for each additional inch.

4. **Circumference of ear (5 Points).** The circumference varies with the standards for different varieties. It should be measured at one-third the distance from the butt to the tip. The excess or deficiency of all ears not conforming with the standard should be added together, and a cut of one point made for every two inches thus obtained. To measure the circumference take the ear in one hand, and, holding the end of the tape line at the right point with the index finger, wrap the tape and note the measurement.

5. **Tips of Ears (5 Points).** Ears with perfect tips should be covered with straight rows of kernels arranged in regular order. The tip should not be pointed, double or flat, but of regular oval shape. An exposed tip indicates that some of the tip silk matured too late to receive pollen. Kernels of irregular shape or undue size at the tip are due to imperfect pollination and to an effort of the fertilized kernels to spread out and cover the entire tip. A tip exposed one inch should be cut one-half point, and a proportional cut should be made for less exposure. Cuts should also be made for irregular kernels at the tip, the grading being proportional to the degree of irregularity.

6. **Butts of Ears (5 Points).** As in the case of the tip, the kernel at the ear should extend in regular order over the butt and around the shank, leaving a deep depression when the latter is removed. If the butt is not fully covered the shank is likely to be large and unduly strong, which adds to the labor of husking; on the other hand, the kernels should not so crowd around the shank as to interfere with its proper development and weaken it. Exposed or swollen butts, depressed or flat butts, and butts with kernels of irregular shape should be cut from one-tenth to one-half point; but it should be borne in mind that the depression in the butt differs with variety, being larger in the large-eared breeds.

7. **Kernel Uniformity (5 Points).** The shape of the kernel depends somewhat upon the variety, some being long, rather slender and wedge-shaped, others broad and flat; but the kernels of a sample should be uniform among themselves, particularly as to size, shape, indentation and color. The scorer should carefully distinguish between kernel uniformity and the next

point, kernel shape. To examine the kernels of an ear, remove two grains at the middle of the ear. A cut of one-half point should be made for each ear with kernels distinctly lacking uniformity.

8. **Kernel Shape (5 Points).** While the shape of the kernel varies with the variety, it should in general be deep and wedge-shaped, with straight edges. This shape enables a given cob to carry the greatest amount of grain. The kernel should be full at the tip and have a large, well developed germ. Judge the shape of the kernels, whether true to type, from the 20 kernels removed under 7 above, and score accordingly.

9. **Color in grain and cob (10 Points).** The color of the kernels should be true to type. The presence of yellow kernels on a white ear, or of white kernels on a yellow ear, indicates careless selection or faulty breeding; so does the mixture of tints, as when a white ear has yellow tinted grains. For one or two mixed kernels, cut one-fourth point; for three or four, cut one-half point; for five cut three-fourths of a point; and for six or more mixed kernels make a cut of a full point. Missing kernels are cut on the same basis, on the assumption that they were mixed. The color of the cob should be true to the variety. Shades of color in grain or cob different from the variety characteristics or differences in shade in an exhibit should be graded in accordance with the amount of such differences.

10. **Space Between Rows (5 Points).** The furrow between the tops of the rows of kernels is lost space, and is due to circular or rounded crowns in the kernels. Such spaces between rows result in a reduction in the percentage of grain to ear. A cut of one-half point should be made for each ear with spaces between rows of one-sixteenth of an inch or more.

11. **Space Between Kernels at Cob (5 Points).** This refers to space at the cob between the tips of the kernels in a row. To examine this take out several kernels at the middle of the ear. Such spaces indicate a grain of inferior constitution and poor food value.

12. **Vitality of seed condition (10 points).** Each ear of the exhibit should offer evidences of being ripe, dry, sound, in good seed condition, free from injury or diseases, and bright in color. The germ should be large and well developed, bright and healthy in appearance, and capable of producing a robust and vigorous plant. The germination is the only absolute means at our command of judging the vitality of a sample of corn.

13. **Trueness to Type (10 points).** An exhibit is true to type if it possesses the recognized characteristics of the variety. This means that each ear should conform to the type in its size, shape and color, and in the size, shape and indentation of its kernels. The more highly bred a variety of corn is, the more fixed are its characteristics, and hence the more certain it is to produce offspring true to type. The scoring here should be on the basis of the number of ears true to the variety; and where an ear varies from the type a cut should be made based on the amount of such variation.

14. **Proportion of shelled corn to ear (10 Points).** This is determined as follows: Use each alternate ear of the exhibit; weigh the five ears; deduct the weight of the five cobs from the weight of the five ears; and divide the difference thus obtained by the total weight of the five ears. The difference above gives the weight of grain, and the quotient is the percentage proportion of grain. A cut of one point should be made for each per cent the sample falls short of the standard.

The student of corn judging should learn the score card and understand in detail the meaning of each point listed on the card. He should also know how many points or what parts of points should be cut from the total for defects and variations, as has been explained above. The score is made on the basis of 100 per cent, the total number of points for a perfect ear aggregating 100. Nothing but practice and study will enable the student to attain any degree of competency in scoring corn. Samples of ten ears should be obtained of as many varieties as possible, and these should be used in the practical work of scoring. The student should score the same sample repeatedly, and then compare the different scores.

Do you know that croup can be prevented? Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse or even after the croupy cough appears and it will prevent the attack. It is also a sure cure for croup and has never been known to fail. Sold by all druggists.

Tresspass Notice

All parties are hereby forbidden under penalty of the law, to cut wood, deaden trees, or otherwise tresspass on my lands in this parish.

JACQUES PELLOAT.

CARE OF HOGS.

How to Prevent Cholera and Keep Them in a Good Condition.

The hog is susceptible to a number and variety of diseases just like other animals of the farm, a discussion of the majority of which, however, would not be of very much practical value to the farmer. Besides, what he needs most, is a knowledge of how to prevent disease among his animals, rather than cure it, and, fortunately, the common ailments of this animal are usually of the preventable class, as, apart from specific hog-cholera, they are generally connected with the digestive organs, or, of a dietetic character.

It is rather unfortunate that a great many people make such a loose use of the term, "hog cholera," every time a number of hogs die out of the same herd, just as if nothing else could kill them in that particular way. Fortunately for the hog raisers of Louisiana, the State has been singularly free from genuine hog-cholera, that is, the disease caused by specific virus. In an experience of twenty years, we have known of only two, or at most, three, outbreaks of the genuine article, and these could be traced to imported hogs from states where hog-cholera was prevalent. These outbreaks, which occurred during the present year (1908) were on the places of farmers who treated them intelligently, and as the disease dies out in a season, if not again introduced in fresh importations, it is questionable if there is, at the present moment, a case of genuine, or specific hog-cholera in Louisiana. This state of freedom may not last, however, now that our people are seriously considering the importance of introducing live stock into their farming operations, and especially hogs, unless they exercise the utmost care in seeing and knowing that the animals they import from other states for breeding purposes, and with the view of building up their herds, are free from this disease. Because once the infection is introduced it is liable to spread with great rapidity, unless it is handled and combated with the greatest sanitary care. It may be said, then, at the present time, the state is free, or practically so, from hog-cholera, so far as our knowledge and information goes, and if we get the infection, it is going to be through introducing it in diseased hogs. True, the National Department of Agriculture has discovered a method of immunizing hogs against the cholera, and which is being extensively prepared and used in those states whose swine mortality from cholera is very great. The preparation of the vaccine material is rather expensive, however, and requires the operation of a plant for the purpose, and the destruction of quite a number of animals. Or, in other words, it means, or might mean in our case, the slaughter of a number of animals in order to obtain the material to save a few. At the same time, should the preparation of the immunizing material become a necessity in the interest of the hog industry, it will no doubt be undertaken.

From personal experience we are of the opinion that the chief cause of the greatest mortality among our hogs is internal worm, or parasites, of one kind or another, but chiefly the large thorn-headed worm which infests the bowels. Worms are, of course, passed from the bowels of the affected animal onto the ground, and are picked up, in an immature stage, by other hogs.

In the case of the large thorn-headed worm, it is claimed by authorities that the egg is taken into the body of the larva, or grub, of the "June Bug," and that the hog gets it by eating the grub, which it finds in moist places, as in the neighborhood of pools or ponds of stagnant water. Once a hog pasture becomes infested with worms, therefore, it is difficult to get rid of them, unless the lot is plowed up, or placed in cultivation, and the water supply looked after, or some mixture in the form of worm medicine is kept where the hogs may gain access to it at all times. The following simple and inexpensive mixture, which may be prepared on the place, has been recommended by the late Mr. Theodore Louis, a breeder of high repute in the Northwest:

Take 6 bushels of corn cob charcoal, or 3 bushels of common charcoal, 8 pounds of common salt, 2 quarts of air-slaked lime, 1 bushel of wood ashes.

Break the charcoal well down, with a shovel or other implement, and thoroughly mix. Then take one and one-quarter pounds of copras (sulphate of iron), dissolve it in hot water, and with an ordinary watering pot, sprinkle the solution over the whole mass, and again mix thoroughly. Put this mixture into self-feeding boxes, and place them where the hogs of all ages may eat their contents at pleasure.

We might add that quantities, either greater or smaller than that given may be prepared by simply observing the proportions of the different ingredients. Also, that this mixture has, already been the means of saving many a pound of meat in the state.

With reasonably good care of the animals, as to comfort, sound wholesome food and pure water, and the regular use of a mixture such as that above suggested, which is both a corrective to the bowels and a worm medicine, hogs should be maintained in a fairly sound and healthy condition. And, considering our present freedom, we need not have specific cholera, unless we import it in purchases of animals, which either have it in their systems, or are otherwise the carriers of the infection from their original homes. To prevent its introduction, therefore, will require "eternal vigilance" on the part of our own people who purchase in other states.

A few minutes delay in treating some cases of croup, even the length of time it takes to go for a doctor, often proves dangerous. The safest way is to keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house, and at the first indication of croup give the child a dose. Pleasant to take and always cures. Sold by all druggists.

Pyrography outfits and supplies at Champagne's Drug Store.

FOR SALE CHEAP—An upright piano almost new. Apply 1510 15th ave.

FOR RENT—In Claiborne, La., furnished house, 1 1/2 blocks from depot; will rent very reasonable by the month or year. Apply to P. J. LACROIX.

FOR SALE—Genuine pedigree pug puppies, 5 weeks old. Apply to MRS. TOM O'NEILL, One Mile Branch.

WANTED—I want to buy a skiff, light and very stable; also a pair of light oars. FRANCIS L. COYLE, Telephone 194.

For Portable or Club House Grates go to ALEXIUS BROS. & CO.

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Fifth Ward Justice Court, Parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana. —Estrayed.

In pursuance to law, and in accordance with the power vested in me as justice of the peace, I will proceed to sell at the residence of Alex Bush, to the last and highest bidder for cash, on Saturday, February 17, 1910, the following described property, to-wit: One dun cow, some pied marks, all four feet white, short horn, Jersey, branded V. Came to Alex Bush's place in April, 1909. R. E. MIZELL, Justice of the Peace, Fifth Ward.

Succession of James and Josephine York.

In the District Court, Parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana.

Whereas Warren R. Badon has petitioned the court for letters of administration of the estate of the late James York and Josephine York, deceased, intestate.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within seven days, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted and why the description and valuation of the said estate should not be approved and homologated.

By order of the court, January 28, 1910. H. E. WARREN, Clerk of Court.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Theobald has withdrawn from the firm of Theobald Brothers, blacksmiths, horseshoers and wheelwrights. The business will be carried on by Charles Theobald and Edward Theobald, under the name of Theobald Brothers, and all claims against the former partnership will be settled by them. All accounts due said former partnership, up to January 1, 1910, may be paid to Albert, Charles or Edward Theobald, each of whom is authorized to receive therefor. Covington, La. January 3, 1910. ALBERT THEOBALD, CHARLES THEOBALD, EDWARD THEOBALD.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who have left vehicles and other property at our shop, to call for and take away the same within thirty days from this date, or such articles will be sold to cover cost of storage. January 3, 1910. THEOBALD BROTHERS.

To the Public

Notice is hereby given that I have sold my interest in the business formerly conducted under the name of "Tolson & Schonberg." The business hereafter will be conducted in the name of Clarence E. Schonberg. I respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage from all of our former patrons for the new firm. GEO. R. TOLSON, M. D.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Pair of mules or work horses. H. L. GARLAND.

FOR SALE—A beautiful new residence situated on Twenty-third ave., four squares from depot. Six large rooms, bath and kitchen; modern conveniences; fine stable. For particulars, address: DR. J. F. BUQUOI, Ramsay, La.

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SOUTHERN HOTEL BUILDING COVINGTON

Notice to Stockholders.

The annual meeting of Nilson & Sears Co., Ltd., will be held at their office, 321 Columbia street, on Monday, February 7, 1910, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing officers and such other business as may come before said meeting.

GEO. E. SEARS, Secretary.

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