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the quality of your goods a secret is what you accomplish when you don't advertise them.

You know they're best; so do a few others! But the general public—are they informed? Tell them! Don't keep it a dark secret.

Let the light shine through the columns of this paper.

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TRADE MORAL—Nobody would have known the Good Samaritan's kind act were it not for our Saviour's parable. Be the home folks' Good Samaritan, Mr. Merchant; make this paper your commercial bible; write your own parable and put it in our advertising columns.

Lingerie Hats



BY JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

TWO lovely hats are shown here made of val lace such as is so much used on lingerie frocks and fine undergarments. Since val lace invaded the realm of millinery a few seasons ago as a material of which hats are made the "lingerie hat," as it is called, has become a staple, just as felt or velvet are, and have been for generations. Each season now sees the introduction of new developments in lace hats. These lingerie hats are for winter and summer alike, just as the pretty frocks are of mull or batiste or light wash silks, trimmed with fur and feathers, or with velvet or silk flowers for winter, and decorated with distinctly summer flowers for wear in the hottest weather. The lace is washable and lives many seasons when used in millinery.

Edges of val lace from one and one-half to two inches wide, and all-over patterns, are used in the greatest number of models. But fine batiste or batiste embroidery is a great favorite in combination with lace. Sheer mulls and embroidered swisses are also used. A hat made of a fine dotted swiss is shown in Fig. 1. Ruffles of the swiss edged with val are made, after the material has been plaited in fine, side plaits on a plaiting machine.

In Fig. 2 a hat is shown, made of embroidered batiste with ruffles about the brim edge. These are made of strips of the batiste edged with a very narrow val edge. Rosettes of messaline ribbon in blue are used on this chic model. They are joined by a twist of ribbon. Such hats are within the province of the home milliner.

DESIGNED FOR THE EVENING

Sky-Blue Cashmere-de-Soie the Most Appropriate Material That Can Be Employed Here.

This is a pretty dress and would be most elegant made up in sky-blue cashmere-de-sole. It is a princess shape slightly draped round the upper part of the figure, and is trimmed at the top by a tiny bolero of elaborate embroidery; a tucker of chiffon is arranged above this, and it is also draped round the top of the arm. The over-skirt is edged with an embroidered band, while the



orately embroidered material; a tucker of chiffon is arranged above this, and it is also draped round the top of the arm. The over-skirt is edged with an embroidered band, while the

Making Nursery Toilet a Treat.
Kate Greenway clothes racks are delightful bits of furniture for the nursery. The little brass hooks for small garments are arranged on a tall pole, at the top of which is a cunning bit of a house. All the way up the pole winds a painted path with tiny Kate Greenway figures at intervals; and a "story" during the dressing hours will often keep a fractious child as still as a mouse in absorbed attention. The story will, of course, be all about the little Kate Greenway kiddies climbing up to the house at the top of the pole.

To Wash Black Cashmere.
To cleanse and restore the garment of black cashmere, make a good warm suds using good white soap, such as castile, and in it dissolve a little borax powder. Wash well between the hands and rinse in two waters, having both at the same temperature as the first. Make the last very blue and proceed to iron the cloth while still damp, after the surface moisture has disappeared from the fabric. If carefully done, the material should look almost as fresh as when new.

WORKBAG A DAINTY ARTICLE

Pretty Trifle Devised from Two Pastebord Hearts and a Puffed Bag of Ribbon.

One of the prettiest of the new workbags is made from two pastebord hearts with a puffed bag of ribbon attached to the edge.

The hearts are cut about five inches at their broadest part and are covered inside and out with a plain color of silk or satin. The edge of each heart, outside, is covered with a narrow double quilting of the same color.

The bag part is made from two strips of flowered ribbon, joined by a plain colored ribbon to match the heart. This band is first made by joining the edges with fine overcasting. It is then sewed to the hearts to make a full puffed bag. The bag does not reach all the way round the heart, but a wide opening is left at the top and the bag drawn close with narrow ribbons, run through small rings to work like pulleys.

At one corner of the outer heart up near the top is placed a rosette of ribbon to match the hangers, which are sewed to the corners of the heart at each side.

These bags are prettiest in lavender, blue or pink, hearts and plain stripes and hangers with flowered ribbon in the puff to harmonize with plain tones. For more serviceable effects the hearts can be of brown or green velvet with corn-colored and brown bags, or green and an ivy leaf silk on a dull rose ground.

The Short Coat.

The re-entry of the short coat is making one of the most entertaining features of early winter styles. Paris has out and out taken a stand for it, but here it is still tentative. The vogue of the short wrap is, however, well assured for the coming season.

Use of Photographs.

Well mounted is almost framed. From among the summer's snapshots choose the prettiest little water views and landscapes, bits of forest and field, of flower and fern, to carry a touch of nature along into the winter and into the room of some elderly friend who may no longer go about to enjoy the realities.

Trim the edges, color them, if you will with the most delicate tints in water colors, and mount them on a double card. Two harmonious shades of drawing board or gray or sepiol will give the effect of a frame.

The woman who sketches, even in an amateur way, and can convey to paper the barest impression of a sunset, a cloud, a tree, a wave, may, from her own windows, make just the little "postage stamp" sketches in water colors that will mount on drawing boards. If she is a country friend she may send with her greetings, these snapshots of outdoor and the countryside to cheer the dweller who tires of city life.

CULTURE OF ONIONS

"Seven Year or Winter Shallots"
Excellent Winter Variety.

They Are So Hardy That They Live Throughout Winter and It Takes About Seven Years to Rid a Place of Them.

To raise green onions for marketing in February, March and April, the kind to use is the sort known as the "Seven Year or Winter Shallots," so named from the fact that they are so hardy that they live throughout the winter and it takes about seven years to rid a place of them.

They are the kind that soon becomes coarse and hard in the spring and send up large stalks which produce a crop of sets or buttons on top.

To prepare a piece of ground for onions, raise a crop of early potatoes; then after the potatoes are dug, plow the ground very deeply and pulverize it thoroughly.

Have a supply of loose, rich compost or virgin soil from the woods ready to cover the sets when planted. Level the ground nicely, and mark off the rows nine inches apart. Make drills two inches deep.

Then take the little sets between the thumb and forefinger, place them in the bottom of the row about one or two inches apart, with the sprout end upward, so that the onion will grow straight, so as to have a straight, white shank.

After the sets are placed in the row, cover them with about three inches of virgin soil, thoroughly-rotted compost or old chip manure.

There will be nothing more to do to them unless there should come up a growth of weeds that threatens to smother them out.

Some time toward the last of January, see if your onions have white stems about the size of your middle finger and three and one-half or four inches long.

If so, dig them up with a spade, and take them into a shed where you can have a fire to keep warm.

Clean them by stripping down the outside leaves, and cutting the roots off just enough to not cut the crown of the root from the onion.

Tip up in bunches of four or five onions each.

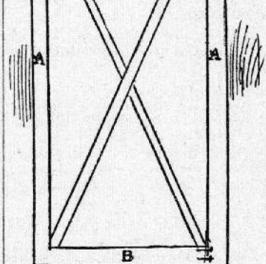
Cut off the green tops short enough so that the bunches will fit inside of a strawberry or peach box.

Pack with alternate ends until the box is tightly filled, but do not crush the onions, then after the cover is nailed on the box, they are ready to ship to the market.

GATE THAT WILL NEVER SAG

Covered with Poultry Netting It Will Not Only Keep Fowls Out, But Larger Animals Too.

This gate should be made eight feet wide and as high as necessary to come to the top of the fence. Suitable material is spruce or any strong pieces of wood 1 1/2 x 3 inches. The ends are sawed square and the pieces BB are hatted against the side pieces AA. Use four-inch No. 18 screws and countersink them 1 1/4 inches. This is a much quicker way than cutting a



mortise and tenon. The gate should be well braced with two pieces 1 1/2 x 2 inches, which are mortised one-half the depth of the center where they cross. They should be screwed together here and at the ends. Cover with poultry netting. This gate will not only turn fowls, but larger animals as well.

Food for Hens.

Fowls must have green food in some form or other for egg production during the winter months. In cooked or scalded clover hay or alfalfa we have good substitutes, and it is wise to mix either one with the morning mash; but, if at all possible, some "real green stuff" should also be given each day.

Sprouted oats are fed by many poultrymen, and to good effect. It is a noteworthy fact that fowls prefer green food in the morning.

It is a relief to them. It seems to brace them up, and they are more eager for it.

Two Litters a Year.

The brood sow that is mature can, with safety, raise two litters a year, and be carried cheaply and easily from the weaning of the spring litter to the coming of the fall litter without much grain ration, if given plenty of succulent feed.

Our Egg Product.

The value of the egg production in the United States for a single year is given by the government statistical bureau at \$145,000,000. Wool produced during the same time is valued at \$45,750,000.

Dispose of Unsound Mare.

The mare with the least taint of unsoundness should never be bred. Deformities in the dam nearly always appear in the colt.

WOMAN IN THE CHICKEN YARD

If She Has Room Good Plan is to Keep Two Varieties, One for Laying, Other for Table.

(BY ELIZABETH CLARKE-LAIRD.)
If one has not already settled upon a particular variety, a hint in that direction may be of some use. Unless a woman can afford to keep plenty of help she should not keep over fifty fowls. I feel that I am writing for the woman who takes care of her chickens herself, and to her would say that if she has the room it is a good plan to keep a small flock of two varieties—one for broilers or fricassees and one for laying eggs, and when it comes to the genuine business then give me the Black Minorca. The eggs are large and pure white. The hens are almost perpetual layers and do not make good mothers. The eggs will command the highest



Wyandotte Cock.

fancy prices, and if your stock is pure you can sell the eggs for sittings at prices according to the stock you keep.

The Plymouth Rocks or the Wyandottes are suitable breeds for broilers or for home use. I think there is more money in the selling of eggs to private customers, or even in the markets, than in broilers. There is less work and less worry. The latter fowl is a good layer if she does not get too fat, but when this occurs make a potpie of her.

The Shepherd and His Sheep.

In England many shepherds shear sheep and lambs before putting them on fall feed, but the practice is dying out.

When sheep-shearing machines first came into use there was much prejudice against them because they made many wounds.

A little practice with a machine quickly demonstrated that the work can be done better with it than by hand.

A nice fat sheep, well shorn with a machine, looks somewhat fatter than it really is, doubtless because the work is so evenly done.

If you did not look carefully to the salting of your sheep when first put on pasture this spring, you doubtless lost some from bloat.

A little air-slacked lime mixed with the salt is good for sheep.

Comfort for Hens.

See to the hen's comfort. It is much easier to keep her laying by good care than it is to get her to laying again after she has quit.

It must not be forgotten that without grit even soft foods will be slowly and poorly digested. Laying hens suffer more for the want of grit than any other kind of poultry. The hens cannot produce many eggs unless they have grit to assimilate their food.

Rake-Off Somewhere.

An authority, who is regarded as reliable, says that the wool in a so-called all-wool suit of men's clothes costs less than 75 cents. Even after it is manufactured into cloth, the value is still less than \$2. When made up to fit, it will cost from \$18 to \$23. So some one gets a rake off some where.

Profit in Chicks.

For profit all chicks should be out before the middle of April; if yours have been they are now beginning to think of laying. Keep charcoal and grit before them all the time, and tempt their appetites with a change of food now and then.

Put Fences in Shape.

Put the fences in good condition before going into the sheep business. The same fencing that will hold the hogs will never be broken down by the sheep.

Shelter for Dairy Cow.

Good shelter for the dairy cow far surpasses an increase in feed for preventing a shrinkage in the milk flow when the weather changes suddenly.

Wool Pays for Sheep's Care.

Sheep men write that the sale of the wool pays for the expense of handling the sheep, and that the price of the sheep on the mutton market is almost all clear profit.

GENERAL FARM NOTES.

Earthen floors are best for the flock. See that the flock takes plenty of exercise.

Green bone should be fed the laying hens.

The busy hen is the happy hen; the happy hen is the good layer. Lack of vigor in pigs may often be traced to a too fat condition of the brood sow.

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