

# The St. Tammany Farmer.

RIO, LA.  
J. E. Elzey

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

D. H. MASON, Editor

COVINGTON, ST. TAMMANY PARISH, LA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1911

VOL XXXVII NO 12

## THE HEALTH EXHIBIT TRAIN

### Large Crowds Visit the Car and Inspect Its Clinic.

### Dairies, Butcher Shops, Restaurants, Inspected.

### Bakeries and Other Business Also looked Into.

### Joseph Schnyder Rates Second Dairy in the State.

The Health Exhibit Train has come and gone. That the lessons learned have been of great benefit to our community is shown by the common discussions of health matters upon the streets and by the interest manifested by the very large crowds that attended the lectures, different hours being set aside for school children, the general public and the colored people, and the attendance being good on all three occasions.

Aside from the regular committees appointed by the town council, the Women's Progressive Union and the School Improvement League there was a large crowd at the depot to meet the train. Dr. Hyde was the first one encountered on the train by the committee in search of the officials, who conducted them to Dr. Dowling, who introduced them to Miss Morris, instructor in home and school hygiene, and Miss Fannie B. Nelken, press correspondent. Every body seemed very busy with type writing, but it was found that the atmosphere was not encouraging for trivialities. In fact, when Dr. Dowling was asked if the committee could be of any service to him, he expressed a desire to be undisturbed for the evening, stating that he had much to do, but was found in the morning for the inspection of dairies, slaughter pens or other places.

Mr. J. Louis Smith kindly placed his machine at the disposal of the committee and the new Buick motor of Mr. Wallace was also used. The tour of inspection was begun, the party consisting of Dr. Oscar Dowling, Dr. J. S. Hyde, E. J. Frederick, P. J. Lacroix, J. Louis Smith, D. H. Mason, E. Wallis and Wallace Poole. It was about 10 o'clock when the party started on the trip, but it was found that Dr. Dowling had slipped out quietly about 5 o'clock in the morning and had already inspected the meat markets, restaurants and baker shops, and caught some of them napping. They were somewhat crestfallen to hear their shortcomings made public at the lecture in the evening.

The first place visited was the dairy of Mr. Jos. Schnyder, about four and a half miles north of Covington. This dairy made the highest score of any thus far inspected in the State, with the exception of one—the West Bros. of Hammond, who scored 82 points. Mr. Schnyder's score was 70. He was complimented by Dr. Dowling and shown where he could be adopting improved utensils and making some slight changes bring up his score up to the highest.

The party was then invited to the house by Mrs. Schnyder where refreshments were partaken of. Dr. Dowling neither drinks nor smokes and thereby missed some excellent cherry bounce of Mrs. Schnyder's own making. None of the other dairies inspected scored as high as this one, the next highest being that of Mr. Louis Helitz, who scored 52. The others visited were H. Bougere, Mrs. Jean Labat, J. A. Bascalle, Jake Ziegler, Sid Anderson, P. Estrade. The average for all the dairies inspected was 45%.

The inspection of slaughter pens was not nearly so satisfactory as that of the dairies and it is probable that at a future visit these places will receive further notice. Unfortunately before these inspections were completed rain set in. It is worthy of note that notwithstanding the rain Dr. Dowling insisted on the ground being too soft for the auto to travel on he made the trip alone and afoot and came back soaking wet.

The school children from the public school and from the convent, and also from Mandeville and the Abita public schools attended a lecture at 1 o'clock p. m. at Cantrelle Hall, and also visited the Exhibit Car in detachments until all had been through it. There were about a dozen pupils from Mandeville, accompanied by Mr. Pounds, Miss Pinckney and Miss Thoms, teachers. There were forty from Abita Springs, accompanied by Prof. and Mrs. Wright, Miss Bertha Mutti and Miss Bailey. In all there were five hundred pupils who attended the lecture and visited the car. The lecture to the colored people was also well attended at 4:30 p. m.

New Orleans was imported from here. Water was not only good to drink. Bathing should be indulged in frequently. That it was good to take a bath every twenty-four hours. If a cold bath was taken it should be in the morning; hot baths at night. Some people seemed to be afraid of water. He had met a man that morning who looked as if he needed a bath and asked him if he was fond of bathing. Was informed that he hadn't taken a bath for two weeks. Was afraid of catching cold. There were a lot of people who never took a bath from the first of September until the first of May. There were also a great many people who never washed or cleaned their teeth. But 8 per cent of the people clean their teeth. Good teeth are necessary to good health. The stomach has no teeth. Therefore food should be masticated thoroughly. The use of tooth powders were injurious. The material used in preparing chalk. It should be used in a dry brush. The saliva would moisten it sufficiently. Then rinse the mouth with lime water. The teeth should be brushed up and down.

He said that the public drinking cup was a menace to health, but that there would be no more of them after the 1st of the month. That 12 per cent of the people carry diphtheria germs in their mouths.

The sanitary code provides for vaccination. Railroads, planing mills and all who employ large numbers should see to it that their employees are vaccinated. That it was better to have a slight scar on the arm than to have the face and body marked. There was little trouble with vaccinated arms if dirty hands were kept away from the sore. Cleanliness was all that was needed.

In order to have towns and cities healthy there should be good sewerage and drainage. All low places should be drained. Old cans and receptacles for water that make breeding places for mosquitoes should be gathered up and taken away. Open closets and shallow wells were proper places for disease. He urged the town council to adopt the sanitary system of the city of New Orleans. The breeding of flies, which were carriers of the typhoid germs and distributors of them in our food. That a person with typhoid fever had swallowed something that had come from some one's bowels. Spitting in public places and in the street was dangerous. A person who spit in the street should carry loths to spit in. That there was no fear of contracting the disease from a careful consumption. That there were two million preventable deaths from this disease annually. That some men spit on the floors, on the walls and on the ceiling. They should be told to reach them. Private residences and yards also came in for a share of criticism. It would be surprising to see some of the things found under beds.

He said that police juries should be organized in preserving health conditions. That there should be an inspector. In speaking of milk, he said it was only as clean as the dirtiest thing that touched it. That two saucers placed under the stomach of a cow for two months, and in incubators six different kind of germs. The temperature to which milk is cooled has much to do with its keeping qualities. Ordinary milk will keep but twenty-four hours, while milk cooled to 50 degrees will keep from ten to fifteen days. He said that in one instance proper sanitary methods the mortality of infants had been decreased from 1229 to 453.

In speaking of the necessity for vital statistics, Dr. Dowling gave instances of lost inheritances through lack of records to prove birth, control of the mother's path and income. He said that there was a fine of \$50 for failure of physician to report births or deaths. Books should be opened for recording births, deaths and marriages, and the officials should see to it that this is done.

Dr. Dowling was applauded when he spoke of the effect of immorality upon health and stated that it was high time for the mothers and the fathers to bring their children to an understanding of the evil consequences of dissipation and immorality and of the terrible affliction that were brought upon children by contracted diseases of parents. He illustrated with moving pictures children thus afflicted.

He also used the moving picture to show the danger to which the infant is subjected by the use of contaminated milk. He showed the child when it was fed the milk; the attendance of the physician when sickness followed; the despair of the old grandfather who owned the cows; and finally a picture of the ideal dairy—the manner of caring for the cows and the operation of milking.

In speaking of the visit to restaurants, hotels and butcher shops, Dr. Dowling told of some amusing incidents and gave some information to the public that was not particularly relished by some who were in the business. Sawdust in lieu of clean floors, dogs, spider-webs, trash pens, unclean cutting knives and spitting on the floors were among the things he found objectionable. He said that some of the screenings were defective—that 18-mesh wire should be used. It is very complimentary to Mr. Zinzer that the doctor found the courthouse in good and healthful condition.

## BOY SCOUTS IN COVINGTON

### Bad Weather Spoils the Program of Day's Work.

### Were to Have Had Manoeuvres at Old Landing.

### Dined as Guests of Mr. LeBlanc at Stag Hotel.

### Seventy-five Members of the Scouts of Three Troops.

The boy scouts made their first visit to Covington, last Saturday. They were under the command of Capt. W. R. Nourse, assisted by Lieutenants Ellison, Kern, Laborde and Roberts, and during the rain took possession of the veranda of the Southern Hotel. There were three troops of them—A, B and C, and they were evidently having a good time. The program was spoiled by the rain, and the boys were confined to the hotel. They were entertained by Mr. LeBlanc, who provided the dinner as host to the scouts.

In the meantime Lieut. Ellison, in charge of the scouts at the Southern Hotel, which was undergoing repairs, and not open to guests, engaged in conversation relative to the object of organizing the scouts and the success the movement was meeting. Mr. Ellison is very intelligent and is much interested in his work. He is one of the seven with the efficiency to pass a first-class examination, which is by no means an easy accomplishment. Among the requirements is to know how to fell trees, how to cook an eatable dinner, how to build a shelter, how to handle logs, how to ride a horse, swim fifty yards, and do many other things that require practice and experience. He was anxious to have the Farmer start a "Scout Column" and organize a troop for Covington, and perhaps this may be accomplished.

It was the intention of the scouts to do some work at the Old Landing, but the weather proved too bad. The troops were to be divided into two parts, one of which was to hold Old Landing and prevent the other from passing by without discovery. The expense of the outing was borne by Mr. LeBlanc, who is much interested in the movement.

Examined had hook worms. That in a school examined in South Carolina 85 per cent of the pupils had hook worms.

MISS AGNES MORRIS laid special stress on the necessity for physical well-being in order to accomplish life's work with success. You must have a good body to do things. Efficiency, good blood and good physical body. Those nations and those people who had marked the pages of history with great accomplishments had been of high physical development as well as mental. That the efficiency that came with physical well-being would give to women more time to work with the leagues and unions; more time for the accomplishment of good things.

A very pleasant feature of the visit of the Health Car to Covington was the reception given by Miss Agnes Morris and Miss Nelken at the Southern Hotel by the School Improvement League with the Progressive Union and the M. C. B's, also guests. Mrs. Burns, president of the league, introduced Miss Morris as an educator and promoter of hygiene in homes and school improvement and organizer of school improvement leagues. She especially called attention to the two divisions of Junior Leagues numbering 46 members recently organized in the Covington school. Miss Morris then gave us a very brilliant, happy and interesting address on school improvement and hygiene; she congratulated the Progressive Union and asked their assistance in carrying on the work of the Health Car. She was greeted with applause, and she was presented with three beautiful bouquets of roses, from the three leagues.

Refreshments were then served by the Juniors, and the entire party repaired to the hall to hear the lectures by the doctors of the Health Car.

ACT CONTROLLING SALE OF MILK.

ACT NO. 150.  
House Bill No. 234.  
AN ACT.  
To regulate the production and sale of milk products and to provide penalties for its violation.  
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana: Section 1. That no person, him-

self, or by his servant, agent or employee, or as the servant, agent or employee of another, shall sell or deliver for consumption as milk, or have in his possession or custody with intent to sell or deliver for consumption as milk:

(1) Milk of which water or any foreign substance has been added, which then shall be known as adulterated milk.

(2) Milk which has been wholly or partially skimmed or otherwise artificially, in whole or in part, deprived of its natural butter fats, which shall be known as skimmed milk. But nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the standardization of milk by the addition of fresh milk, provided such milk be sold only as milk of standard quality.

(3) Milk not of standard quality.

(4) Milk concerning which there is misrepresentation has been made, orally, by writing, by printing, by signs, marks, labels or otherwise.

(5) Milk produced by diseased cows, or by cows which have been found to be infested with or have furnished contaminated water, or.

(6) Milk which has been produced, stored, handled or transported in an improper, unlawful, unclean or unsanitary manner.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That for the purpose of this Act the word "person" shall be construed to mean an individual, a partnership, or a corporation; that the word "milk" shall be construed as to mean also, cream and condensed milk; that the expression herein used, viz: "Milk not of standard quality" is defined as an inferior milk, or mean milk having less than three and one-half per centum of butter fats, and milk having less than eight and one-half per centum of milk solids other than butter fats, and milk containing any pathogenic or disease germs.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., that for the purpose of this Act, cows showing clinical evidence of tuberculosis, splenic fever, anthrax or any local or general disease which is infectious and which may be transmitted to man, shall be deemed to be "diseased cows"; also, for the purposes of this Act, cows fourteen days preceding calving and five days thereafter shall be deemed "diseased cows."

Nothing in this Act contained, however, shall be construed to prohibit the sale of skimmed milk, if the receptacle containing same, and in which or from which it is sold is plainly marked with the words "skimmed milk" distinct and conspicuous permanently attached to the container and which shall be legible and blown into the side of the bottle, and also be distinctly printed on the top or cover of same.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Board of Health, its members, officers, agents and appointees, shall be deemed to be in any dairy of other place where milk is produced for sale, and to all establishments, plants, depots or stores wherein milk is kept or stored for sale; and it shall be unlawful for any person to prevent or attempt to prevent such inspection, and such prevention or attempt, if proven, shall be deemed a violation of this Act.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the State Board of Health, and the various municipal and health officers throughout the State to enforce the provisions of this Act, and to see that violations thereof shall be prosecuted before the proper courts.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this Act, shall be fined, or imprisoned, or both, for not less than ten dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or in default of payment by imprisonment in the parish jail for not less than ten days nor more than six months; no fees shall be collected in good faith convictions under this Act, and where Police Juries and municipal councils shall pass ordinance in consonance with this Act, prosecution under such ordinances shall operate as a perpetual bar to prosecution under this Act for the same offense or offenses.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That any producer, handler or seller of milk whether principal or agent, servant or employee, who refuses to deliver to a health officer, on demand, a sample of the milk in his possession (not to exceed one pint) shall be guilty of a violation of this Act, and on conviction shall be punished as provided in Section 5.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the supervision and control of the production of milk products and the sale of same in this State, shall be vested in the State Board of Health, and said board shall have the power to make, publish and enforce any and all regulations therefor, which it shall deem necessary or proper to conserve, safeguard and maintain the public health, and to promote and encourage the production, in this State, of milk products; provided same be not in conflict with this Act; and any parochial or municipal ordinance contrary to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or the regulations of the State Board of Health, shall be null and void of no effect.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws, contrary to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 6, 1910.  
J. Y. SANDERS,  
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy.  
JOHN T. MICHEL,  
Secretary of State.

## FOR BENEFIT OF CARNIVAL

### "All Tangled Up" is Name of Laughable Comedy.

### Will Be Produced Wednesday February 22.

### Promises to Be the Finest Play Ever Put On Here.

### Reserved Seats On Sale at Schonberg's Pharmacy.

"All Tangled Up" What is? Read on and find out. Go to Cantrelle's Hall, in Covington, on Wednesday night, February 22, which is also Washington's birthday; be there at 8 o'clock, and you will see this "Tangle" unraveled. And if you buy a reserved seat at Schonberg's Pharmacy beforehand, you will be sure to have a fine seat.

Now this is a three-act comedy, written by Charles Townsend, who is the author of some of the best comedies on the professional stage to-day.

It is a SCREAM from the moment the curtain rises on the first act until it goes down at the very end. Are you worried? Are you blue? Have you troubles? Come, and bring the troubles with you. They will vanish.

YES, IT IS TO LAUGH. Matters get tangled up when Mayor Hollis Halliday, the senior member of the firm of Halliday & McVey, attorneys, having been "going" during the night before, and being in mortal dread of his wife, who is inclined to jealousy, calls on his young partner to help him out. A fairy, of the feminine gender, whom he fed on oysters and ice cream the previous evening, wishing to become further acquainted, Halliday, because he has no card of his own, gives her his partner's card. He also had an encounter and exchanged coats with someone, whom he later believes to be General Le Roy, the famous duelist.

Lester McVey has to bear the burden of it all, and has the further task of having to conceal the fact of being secretly married to Vernie, the charming little daughter of Keeling Plantum, an undertaker, while Halliday thinks he is in love with his daughter, Clara.

Of the nature of the tangle, the fathers of the girls and the lovers are confused, and the situations are thrilling. At last, in the simplest way in the world, the tangle is straightened out, and all are made happy again.

The cast will include the following: Mayor Hollis Halliday, who finds things worse twisted than the law, Mr. Sidney Fuhrmann. Lester McVey, an easy going partner, Mr. Frederick Roehl. Keeling Plantum, proprietor of an undertaking and tombstone business, Mr. Lewis L. Morgan. Lieutenant George Rapley, a wealthy young man from the West, Mr. Louis Hennessey. Mrs. Halliday, inclined to jealousy, Mrs. Mae Poole. Clara, her daughter, inclined to Rapley, Miss Louise Bokenfohr. Vernie, the undertaker's daughter, inclined to Lester, Miss Lou Lyons.

Tickets and reserved seats will be on sale at Schonberg's Pharmacy, in the Southern Hotel Building, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The price of admission will be 25 cents and reserved seats will cost you 15 cents extra.

There will be dancing and refreshments after the performance.

The Carnival Klub, under whose auspices this play is given, expect to make it a banner event, and the cord support of all of our people is requested.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given to all saloons, stores and other business subject to a state license for the year 1911, under instructions from the State Auditor, that they must appear before me in person, at my office in Covington, La., or before a notary public, and take oath as to the gross proceeds of the business in which they are engaged for the year 1910, before I can issue license for same for the year 1911.

T. E. BREWSTER,  
Sheriff and Tax Collector.

Charter of the ST. TAMMANY EXPERIMENTAL FARM AND FAIR ASSOCIATION.

United States of America, State of Louisiana, Parish of St. Tammany.

Be it known that on this 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten, and of the independence of the United States of America, on the hundredth and thirty-fifth: Before me, Edward H. Richard, a notary public, in and for the parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, aforesaid, duly commissioned and qualified, and in the

presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally whose names and addresses are agreed and agreed to hereunto subscribed, all of full age, who declare that, availing themselves of the provisions of the laws relative to the organization of corporations, they have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do covenant and agree to bind themselves, as well as such other persons as may hereafter become associated with them, to form and constitute a corporation and body politic in law, for the purposes and objects, and under the stipulations, articles and conditions, following, to-wit:

ARTICLE I. The name and style of this corporation shall be, the ST. TAMMANY EXPERIMENTAL FARM AND FAIR ASSOCIATION, and by the name of said corporation, authority to exist and enjoy succession for the full term of ninety-nine years from date hereof, unless sooner dissolved.

ARTICLE II. The domicile of this corporation shall be in the town of Covington, in the parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana. All citations and other legal processions shall be served on the president, or in his absence or inability to act upon the vice-president. The president shall be the executive officer of the corporation, and shall preside at all meetings of the board of directors and stockholders.

ARTICLE III. The objects and purposes for which this corporation is established and the nature of the business to be carried on by it, shall be as follows: To operate an experimental farm, for the purpose of demonstrating the agricultural possibilities of the soil, the raising of live stock, poultry, etc. To build an athletic field, race course, etc. To advise and exploit the parish of St. Tammany; to build suitable buildings for club houses, stables, exhibition halls, grand stands, refreshment stands, etc., to arrange for a charge for exhibits, entrance fees, and things necessary for conducting a fair, and for operating an experimental farm, etc.

ARTICLE IV. This corporation may sue or be sued in its corporate name, make and use a corporate seal of the same and alter it at pleasure; hold, have, receive, purchase, convey, sell, mortgage, hypothecate, pledge, lease, sub-lease, and enjoy real personal or mixed property; also borrow and lend money and make contracts; make and establish such by-laws, rules and regulations as may be necessary, and the same to change and alter at pleasure; and shall possess all the rights and privileges to which corporations are, or may be authorized and entitled to possess.

ARTICLE V. The capital of said corporation shall be fifty thousand (\$50,000.00) dollars, divided into and represented by two thousand (2000) shares of the sum of twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars each, which said stock shall be paid for in cash at the time of subscription, or the same may be issued at not less than par, in payment or exchange for property or rights actually received or purchased by said corporation, or the same may be issued, full paid, for money advanced for such other valuable consideration or service, as the board of directors of said corporation may determine, provided that not stock shall issue until consideration therefor has been received by said corporation. Said shares of stock shall be signed by the president and the secretary. At all elections by, or meetings of, the stockholders, each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote to be cast by the person whose name is on the list of stockholders of the corporation, or by his agent or proxy, duly authorized to that effect in writing. This corporation to become a going concern as soon as the sum of five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars is subscribed for and paid in full.

ARTICLE VI. No stockholder shall have the authority or right to sell or otherwise dispose of his stock in whole or in part without first giving the board of directors fifteen (15) days notice in writing of his intention or of part thereof, and allowing the board of directors, or in its default, any stockholder, the first opportunity of purchasing the stock. After which fifteen (15) days the stock shall be sold in open market. The stock of said corporation may be transferred under the above named conditions, provided such transfer is made on the books of said corporation at its office at Covington, in the parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, and on the surrender of the certificate thereof; the board of directors shall have the right to determine how much stock shall be issued.

ARTICLE VII. The business affairs and corporate powers of this corporation shall be transacted by board of directors composed of twenty-five (25) stockholders and the nine members of the police jury of the parish of St. Tammany shall be ex-officio members of the board of directors by virtue of their office. The members of the board of directors composed of stockholders shall be elected by a majority of the votes cast at a meeting to be held for that purpose each year.

The board of directors so elected shall continue in office for the period of one year, or until their successors are elected, on which date and thereafter annually, an election for directors shall be held at the office of the corporation in the parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, after fifteen (15) days notice thereof, to-wit: E. J. Frederick, E. G. Davis, G. G. McHardy, A. O. Pons, Ernest J. Domergue, Jr., Fritz Salmen, L. M. Bourgeois, A. Beaucaudray, Harvey E. Ellis, D. H. Mason, D. J. Sanders, Ernest Prieto, N. FitzSimons, J. E.

Nilson, Frank Patecek, R. L. Aubert, Fred Pape, R. C. DelCorral, L. Smith, H. L. Garland, E. J. Brewster, H. Clay Riggs and P. J. Lacroix and the members of the Police Jury as aforesaid of whom George Koepf, Jr., shall be president; D. J. Sanders, second vice president; E. J. Domergue, Jr., first vice president; Louis J. Smith, third vice president; Louis J. Hennessey, secretary, and D. H. Mason, treasurer; and shall hold office until the second Monday in January, 1912, or until their successors are elected.

A failure to elect directors on the date mentioned above shall not dissolve this corporation, but the existing board of directors shall continue in office, and another election shall be held as soon thereafter as practical. Every board of directors shall select a first vice president, a second vice president and a third vice president and a treasurer from among their own number, with the exception of the secretary who may or may not be a stockholder. The president of the police jury of St. Tammany Parish, La., shall be ex-officio president of this corporation by virtue of office.

ARTICLE VIII. Any vacancy occurring in the board of directors, from any cause, shall be filled by the remaining members of the board of directors from among the stockholders of the corporation, or from members of the police jury. Five (5) members of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum thereof, unless otherwise provided by the board of directors.

The board of directors shall make such by-laws, rules and regulations as they think necessary, and change them after same as pleasure. Name and appoint other officers and employees, and fix their salaries, term of service with the right to dismiss them at said board's pleasure. And said board shall have the right to determine and fix the salaries and duties of all officers and employees, and to borrow and issue bonds, make contracts and to do all things which may be necessary to properly transact and manage the business of this corporation.

ARTICLE IX. This act of incorporation may be changed, modified or amended or said corporation may be dissolved with the consent of a majority of the amount of stock present or represented at a general meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, and convened for such purpose after thirty (30) days previous notice of such meeting shall have been given by advertisement in one of the newspapers published in the parish of St. Tammany, by four publications during said time. Whenever this corporation is dissolved either by limitation or from any other cause, its affairs shall be liquidated under the supervision of three commissioners chosen for the purpose from among the stockholders, by a majority in amount, of the stockholders as above set forth in this article. In the event of the death or inability to act of any one of the said commissioners, the survivors shall continue to act.

ARTICLE X. No stockholder of this corporation shall ever be held liable or responsible for the contracts of faults thereof in any further sum than the unpaid balance due the corporation on the shares subscribed for or owned by him, nor shall any informality in organization have the effect of rendering this charter null, or exposing a stockholder to any liability beyond the unpaid balance, if any, of his stock.

These done and passed in my notarial office, in the town of Covington, Parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, on the day, month and year herein first above written in the presence of competent witnesses of lawful age, and residents of said town, who hereunto sign their names together with said parties and me, notary, after reading of the whole.

D. H. MASON, 1 share.  
JACK BOKENFOHR, 4 shares.  
FRANK PATECEK, 2 shares.  
P. E. THERIOT, 1 share.  
E. G. DAVIS, 2 shares.  
FRED PAPE, 2 shares.  
J. LOUIS SMITH, 2 shares.  
D. J. SANDERS, 1 share.  
L. M. BOURGEOIS, 2 shares.  
N. H. FITZSIMONS, 1 share.  
A. HELWICK, 1 share.  
MORGAN & RICHARD, 2 shares.  
R. L. AUBERT, 1 share.  
HENRY L. GARLAND, 1 share.  
T. E. BREWSTER, 2 shares.  
PAUL J. LACROIX, 2 shares.  
E. J. FREDERICK, 1 share.  
P. L. J. HENNESSEY, 1 share.  
L. W. WEHRLI, 4 shares.  
E. G. DEL CORRAL, 1 share.  
A. BEAUCAUDRAY, 1 share.  
FRANK NORMAN, 2 shares.  
HARVEY E. ELLIS, 2 shares.  
E. J. FREDERICK, 2 shares.  
Per L. J. Hennessey, 2 shares.  
ERNEST PRIETO, 2 shares.  
Per L. J. Hennessey, 2 shares.  
FRED PAPE, whole.  
Per L. J. Hennessey, 2 shares.  
A. O. PONS, whole.  
Per L. J. Hennessey, 1 share.  
FRITZ SALMEN, whole.  
Per L. J. Hennessey, 1 share.  
H. CLAY RIGGS, whole.  
Per L. J. Hennessey, 1 share.  
E. J. FREDERICK, whole.  
Per L. J. Hennessey, 4 shares.

I certify that this instrument was filed for record January 20, 1911, in Mortgage Book "R," page 77, of the official records of this parish and State.

W. E. BLOSSMAN,  
Deputy Clerk and Ex-Officio Recorder of this Court and passed, at my office in the town of Covington, in the presence of Messrs. L. J. Hennessey and L. C. Moise, competent witnesses, who hereunto signed their names, together with said appearing and me, notary, after due reading of the whole.

Witnesses:  
L. C. MOISE.  
L. J. HENNESSEY.  
EDWARD H. RICHARD,  
Notary Public.