Personal and Local

Mr. John Frazier, of Crystal Springs, Miss., has returned home, after a pleasant visit to his cousins, Mrs. Thibodeaux, on Military Road.

Misses Mae M. Grosz and E. R. Stiles, of New Orleans, after having a delightful month's stay with Mr. Henry Baker Ayer and sister, of 802 Louisiana street, have returned to their homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lasalle and family, after spending two weeks at Alfalfa Cottage as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Portune, have returned to their home in New Orleans.

Miss Viola Portune and Mr. Adam Jochin spent a few days at Alfalfa Cottage, guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. Portune.

The guests of Mrs. Mary T. Yount are: Dr. Ramage, of Winssboro, La., and Mr. A. C. Stewart, of Franklinton, La.; also Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mason.

Mrs. R. M. Chisolm and Miss Genevieve Chisolm have returned to Covington, after a week's stay in New Orleans.

Mr. L. Block and Mr. Thomas Kracke were guests of Mrs. Yount during the past week.

Mr. Thomas Phelps, of New Orleans, who is spending a couple of weeks vacation here, is a guest at the Mortee Cottage.

Mr. Chas. Rapier is spending some time in Covington, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Alfonso.

Mr. J. H. Dupuy, principal of the Donalsonville High School, is in Covington for a few days, looking over the town and enjoying himself.

Dr. H. H. Smith, of Cotton Valley, La., is on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Smith.

Theodore Reuter and Victor Reuter, prominent truck growers of New Orleans, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. Allen, last Sunday. They say that we have good link for trucking purposes, and they may purchase some land here.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Day had as their guests Sunday, Misses Louise Fortanet, Katie Fiduccia, Cecile Petit, Edna Lacroix, Alma Boudreaux, Anna Fit ner and Julia Paspal and Messrs. Louis Lacroix, Joseph Hymel, Charles Niemyer and Dewy Day. A delightful time was had by all.

Misses Bertha Jung and Ada Menskey, of New Orleans, after spending some time at Mandeville, have returned home.

The Hazel Kirke troop that went from here to Slidell to reproduce the performance there, seems not only to have given a good entertainment but t o have enjoyed themselves as well. Chicken stealing is among the offenses charged against them. We say them, because Sheriff Brewster seems to have been among the party, and the chicken-stealing is said to lie between him and Miss Flossie Smith. If this is so, the sheriff's conscience don't seem to have troubled him much, for we are told that it took a bucket of water to wake him up next morning. There are also rumors of a certain wedding performance. O' well! as the announcement has not yet been made, we had better keep quiet.

By the way, in regard to that chicken, we forgot to say that it was fried chicken. We would suggest, however, that the next time Frank Boudousquie is taken along he had better be tied.

Mr. Lawrence M. Bourgeois returned this week from a trip to Chicago, where he spent some days visiting places of interest and becoming acquainted with the business methods of the swiftest city on earth. He also visited some beautiful towns going as far as Racine and Milwaukee, Wis. He was present at the arial flights at Lincoln Park and ended fatally for two aviators, Johnstone and Badger, Badger in his glide to death, striking the earth but a short distance from him. He says that Jim Ward, a Chicago boy, had glided safely to earth a day or so before, after the explosion of a cylinder and the loss of one propeller. Mr. Beourgeois says that he was especially pleased to note the public interest that was taken in the poor people of the city. Ten thousand free seats were provided for the accommodation of people who were too poor to provide themselves with tickets. While citizens of Chicago were complaining of the heat, Mr. Bourgeois says that he did not suffer in that respect.

It is said that the negro captured in New Orleans turned out not to be the man wanted for Marshal Smith's murder. The report is circulated that the man was seen in Hattiesburg. The clue is being worked up.

The question of raising funds for keeping the Covington Cemetery in proper order will again be considered by the women of Covington, at a meeting soon to be called for that purpose. Mrs. Preston Burns and others are deeply interested in the matter. It is a worthy cause and it is to be hoped that some means will be found by which this fund may be raised.

Police Juryman Herman Schultz has started work on the shell road from Covington to Abita Springs. He has teams at work hauling bricks. When finished, this will be one of the best automobile roads in the State.

Among the guests at the Commercial House, in Slidell, who helped to enliven the social spirit of the Hazel Kirke troop, were Sheriff T. E. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Domergue, Jr., Vic Danois, N. Fitz-Simons, Sidney Fuhrman and Mrs. Wortham.

An ordinary case of diarrhoea can, as a rule, be cured by a single dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Doarrhoea Remedy. This remedy has no superior for bowel complaints. For sale by all druggists.

BORN—To Mrs. H. J. De la Vergne, on Thursday, August 17, 1911, a boy.

MARRIED—In Franklinton, last Thursday, J. N. Davis and Miss Nina Schadt. Both are residents of St. Tammany parish and will make their home here.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

On behalf of the Park Commission I appeal to the people of Covington to cooperate with us in getting up an entertainment, the receipts therefrom to be used solely for the purpose of buying chairs for the Park Pavilion.

The bridge meeting of July 26 and the various entertainments held there recently has proven that the pavilion has become necessary to the town.

When a public meeting is held the Commercial Club or a few of the citizens are taxed to defray the e xpense of hauling the chairs back and forth, also the rent on them. When any society gives an entertainment for the benefit of some cause the most of the profits are spent for the same purpose. Therefore I call upon all offices of all clubs, societies, lodges, any and all civic associations, composed of ladies and gentlemen to meet with the Park Commission on Wednesday evening at 8 p. m., in the district court room, to devise ways and means for such an entertainment. Hoping to meet with your hearty cooperation, I beg to remain,

Very respectfully,
D. J. SANDERS,
President Park Commission.

MERCHANTS ORGANIZE.

Mr. T. T. Thomas gave a talk to the merchants of Covington Tuesday on the benefits of organization. At the request of the merchants he consented to return and organize an association, which he did Friday. All the merchants joined except two firms. Mr. Edmund Stern was elected secretary, all the work of the association being practically done by that officer. There will be more said in regard to this association next week.

SPECIAL MASS AND SERMON.

Next Sunday, August 27, 1911, there will be a special mass and sermon at 10 a. m., in St. Peter's Catholic Church. The occasion being a class of Daughters of Isabella to be initiated in the afternoon. All Daughters of Isabella and their friends are especially invited to attend.

SHOULD WORK FOR BRIDGE.

New Oreans, La., Aug. 19, 1911.
To the Editor, St. Tammany Farmer:

The people of St. Tammany parish should exert every effort to build the bridge across the Lake Pontchartrain, because the immense stimulus it will give to property value, will be felt at once. It will turn the tide of immigration and investment to St. Tammany long before the construction of the bridge will begin.

Even now, investors are coming into the parish in the hope of getting in on the ground floor; how much greater will the rush be when it is a certainty that the bridge will be built. The whole parish is interested in this great enterprise.

The most remote farmer will benefit from it in the increase value of his land.

The farmer where lands be a little remote for the town benefits by the increased values of lands near the town because as long as these lands are cheap, the farmer's lands must be cheaper.

If this bridge is built, real estate values will be increased over ten times what they are now. This parish has a great future before it. We must work hard to advance it along the highway of progress. We have done well in the last ten years, but we must not be satisfied with what we have done, but go ahead and do more. With the bridge built and a system of good roads radiating in every direction from Covington. We will have a population of 25,000 people in the next year.

Yours for the bridge,
H. L. GARLAND.

Buy it now. Now is the time to buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over. This ermedy has no superior. For sale by all druggisst.

Chas. Schellhaas vs. Dennie Desolle and wife.

Fourth Ward Justice Court, St. Tammany Parish, La.

By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale from the honorable aforesaid court, and to me directed, bearing date June 17, 1911, I will proceed to sell to the last and highest bidder, in the town of Mandeville, La., on Saturday, September 30, 1911, the following described property, to-wit:

Lt 2, in square 4, in Claiborne street, in the town of Mandeville, Louisiana, estate of H. Harteut.

Terms of sale—Cash, to pay debts.

T. L. SMITH.
Constable, Fourth Ward.

Succession of Eliza Jane Jenkins, divorced wife of Geo. M. Talley.

Twenty-sixth Judicial District Court, Parish of St. Tammany, La.

Whereas, Herman E. Gayer, has petioned the court to be appointed administrator in the above succession, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Covington, La., August 26, 1911.
H. R. WARREN,
Au26-3tc Clerk of Court.

Baby chicks should not be pestered to death with the head lice nuisance. It means heavy loss to you if you don't get rid of the pest. Conkey's Head Lice Oinment at A. C. McCormack's will save you dollars. It's so easy to use. Ask for Conkey's Poultry Book, no charge.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF GOOD FARMING.

Upon the inauguration of the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work in the Southern States it was found necessary to outline some of the fundamental principles of good farming and to insist that the tillers of the soil should become familiar with them and practice them as a first step in the betterment of farm life. These principles are as follows:

(1) Prepare a deep and thoroughly pulverized seed bed, well drained; break in the fall to a depth of 8 10 or 12 inches, according to the soil, with implements that will no bring too much of the subsoil to the surface. (The foregong depths shoul be reached gradually if the field i broken with an ordinary turnin plow. If a disk plow is used, i is safe to break to the above depths at once.)

(2) Use seed of the best variety intelligently selected and carefullly stored.

(3) In cultivated crops give the rows and the plants in the rows space suited to the plant, the soil, and the climate.

(4) Use intensive tillage during the growing period of the crops.

(5) Secure a high content of humus in the soil by the use of legumes, barnyard manure, farm refuse, and commercial fertilizers.

(6) Carry out a systematic crop rotation with a winter cover crop on Southern farms.

(7) Accomplish more work in a day by using more horse power and better implements.

(8) Increase the farm stock to the extent of utilizing all the waste products and idle lands of the farm.

(9) Prduce all the food required for the men and animals on the farm.

(10) Keep an account of each farm product, in order to know which the gain or loss arises.

PREPARATION OF THE SEED BED.

Prepare a deep and thoroughly pulverized seed bed, well drained; break in the fall to a depth of 8, 10 or 12 inches, according to the soil, with implements that will not bring too much of the subsoil to the surface. (The foregoing depths should be reached gradually if a field is broken with an ordinary plow. If a disk plow is used, it is safe to go to the above depths at once.)

It is the purpose of the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work to insist upon such preparation of the soil as will furnish the best feeding grounds for the roots and such as will provide at all times plenty of moisture and food for the growing plants. It is better to secure 10 or 12 inches of well-drained, thoroughly soil filled with humus than to go deeper at the expense of less thorough preparation.

The presence of heat, air and moisture is essential to chemical and germ action in the preparation of plant food in the soil. The depths to which these penetrate the soil in the South depend upon the depth of the plowing, provided the soil is well drained. There is no use in polwing down into a subsoil full of water.

It has been proved without question that the roots of plants penetrate the soil deeper and feed deeper in deeper plowed land. Thus, in general, it may be stated that when the soil is plowed 3 inches deep the plants have 3 inches of food, when plowed 6 inches deep they have 6 inches of food, and when plowed 10 inches deep they have 10 inches of food. The fact that the bottom portions of the plowed land are not as rich in available plant food as the top portions shows the necessity of getting more air and heat down to them by deeper tillage.

The soil requirements most essential to the growth of plants are heat and moisture. Deep breaking insures air and heat at a greater depth.

For plants to do their best there must be in the soil a constant supply of moisture, so that a film of water can develop the soil particles and absorb nutritive elements. The hair roots of plants drink this for nourishment. If there is any more than enough to serve as films for the soil particles and capillary water, there is too much, and it should be drained off. This can be determined by digging a hole 200 inches deep. If there is standing water in the bottom of the hole, it indicates that there is too much water in the soil or subsoil.

The capacity of a given soil to hold film and capillary moisture depends upon how finely it is pulverized and upon the amount of humus in it. Unplowed lands retain but little water. Thoroughly pulverized soil 3 inches deep can not store enough to make a good crop.

In all Southern States there are every year periods of drought, sometimes not serious, but generally sufficiently protracted to reduce the crop. The remedy for this is increased storage capacity for moisture. This can be accomplished by deep and thorough tillage and by filling the soil with humus (partly decayed vegetation). The effect of deep tillage has been explained. The effect of humus to increase greatly the storage capacity of soils for water and to reduce evaporation. A pound of humus will store seven and one-half times as much maiture as a pound of sand, and the sand will lose its water by evaporation three and one-half times more rapidly than the humus. A clay soil will store only about one-fourth as much moisture as humus, and will lose it by evaporation twice as rapidly.

Plants use an enormous quantity of water. An acre of good corn will absorb and evaporate during its growth nearly 10 inches of water. About three-fourths of this amount will be required during the last seventy- five days of its growth, or at the rate of 3 inches of water a month. This is in addition to evaporation from the soil, which, even with the retarding influence of the dust mulch, will amount to several inches each month in midsummer. In case the land is plowed only 3 or 4 inches deep, though thoroughly pulverized, it will store an amount of moisture entirely insufficient to supply crop requirements in any protracted drought. These shallow and generally poorly prepared seed beds are the principal cause of the low corn yields in the South, and they affect the cotton yields similarly but not so much, because cotton is a more drought-resistant plant than corn. If planting is done at all, it is folly to prepare a seed bed so shallow as to bring about the almost total loss of the crop some years and a reduced crop every year.

Many farmers plow or cultivate their corn nearly as deeply as they break their land in preparing seed bed; this leaves no space for roots in the pulverized and aired soil. Roots occupy a large space. If all the roots of a single vigorous conrstalk were placed end to end they would reach more than a mile, and if allowed by the plowing they will fill the soil to a considerable depth and feed in all portions of it. In the principal corn-producing areas of the South the annual rainfall is 35 inches or more, and here in a soil properly prepared for corn the great body of the roots will lie from 3 to 12 inches from the surface and will feed within 2 inches of the surface if allowed by shallow cultivation.

THE ROOT SYSTEM OF CORN.

At the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station it was found that when corn was 3 feet high the roots had penetrated the soil for 2 feet and thoroughly occupied it. At maturity the roots were 4 feet deep. At this time the upper laterals were about 4 inches from the surface.

At the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station the corn roots had penetrated 3 1-2 feet deep and fully occupied the ground ninety days after planting.

At the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station the corn roots had penetrated 12 inches deep and had spread literally 18 inches eighteen days after planting. In most portions of the South nothing less than 8-inch seed bed will insure even a fair corn crop, and 10 inches is safer. Some soils may require more. From 6 to 8 inches of preparation for cotton corresponds to 8 to 10 inches for corn, so far as the requirements of the plant are concerned.

WHAT IS DEEP PLOWING?

Plowing 3, 4, 5 and 6 inches deep is onyl common plowing. In our instructions nothing less than 8 inches is considered "deep" plowing. We are not advocating a single breaking of 8 inches in a depth once in two or three years, but the preparation of an 8, 10 and 12 inch seed bed thoroughly pulverized and filled with humus. It is not intended here to insist that this should be done at once in all cases. These are the depths that must be reached finally to secure the best crop results. The farmer must determine how soon he can secure these depths under his conditions.

WHEN SHOULD THIS PLOWING BE DONE.

Alawys plow in the fall before the winter rains set in—the earlier after the 1st of October the better. Always use a cover crop of oats, barley, wheat, rye, vetch or crimson clover, if possible. Every observant farmer has noted that seeds germinate more quickly and that plants grow more rapidly on fall-breaking than on spring-breaking. Fall-plowing renders more plant food ready for use, while the preparation of the land in the fall saves work in the spring, when everything on the farm is crowding. A cover crop is a net gain. It keeps the soil from washing, it utilizes the plant food that otherwise might escape into the air, and it adds humus. The soil is improved by the crop, and winter grazing is provided. In plowed land properly handled the loss of plant food is less than in unplowed land; more plant food may be produced and more can be stored. In case a cover crop is used the loss of plant food is light.

An objection is sometimes urged that fall-plowed soil becomes saturated with water during the winter and remains wetter and colder later in the spring than land left unbroken in the fall. This is true only upon land not sufficiently drained and where the breaking is shallow. Water passes through deep breaking readily, and with reasonable drainage is ready for planting earlier than lands broken in the spring.

With deep breaking and an abundance of humus it will be possible to dispense with many terraces and yet have no washing of the soil. Terraces are seldom required on the steepest hillsides of the North. Deep freezing opens the soil for the absorption of the rain.

When land is nearly level, with a stiff subsoil, it should be flat-broken, but left in ridges or narrow lands about 5 or 6 feet wide, suitable for planting, with a dead furrow between. This provides winter drainage and keeps the pulverized soil out of the water, which is important even if unbroken.

DEEPENING THE SOIL.

The advice to go down gradually is given solely because the inexperienced farmer may try to plow too deeply the first time and bring to suface too much of the subsoil. The best plan is to use the disk plow, so set that it will not bring the subsoil to the surface. Generally it may be sent down 8, 10 or 12 inches with impunity, and, if done in the fall, with slight addition to the cost of shallower breaking. Double plowing—that is, to break at the usual depth and then follow in the same furrow with a narrower plow or scooter and go down as deep as desired—is better than shallow plowing, though a little more expensive plan than the use of a disk plow and not so effective. Many trials made on a great variety of soils show that the cost of plowing 10 inches deep with a disk plow is on an average about 50 cents per acre more than ordinary breaking, and in double plowing, as above described, the additional cost averages $1.25 per acre. These costs are somewhat less when 10-inch depth of plowing has become the rule upon a given field. There is no question that breaking and pulverizing to a depth of 8 to 10 or 12 inches and adding plenty of humus is economical. Whether a plant has plenty of food all the time or only part of the time makes the difference between a good crop and a poor crop.

IS IT ADVISABLE TO PLOW DEEPER THAN 8, 10 OR 12 INCHES.

The depth of plowing must be determined by the farmer himself. He knows the conditions and is the best judge of the cost. In many sections, if done in the fall it undoubtedly pays to subsoil 15 to 20 inches. This has been proved by some of the best farmers and experimenters in the world. Some subsoils in humid climates have been made so close and compact by the abundant rainfall that air does not penetrate them to aid in preparing plant food. Such fields, therefore, may not show any benefits of subsoiling until after two or more years.

It rarely pays to subsoil land in the spring, and it is never advisable to use the subsoil plow when the subsoil is fully saturated with water, even though the surface be fairly dry. Under such conditions of plowing the clay subsoil is pressed and packed, when the object is to pulverize it and allow the air to act upon it.

EXPERIENCE AGREES WITH THEORY.

No principle in agriculture has been more thoroughly demonstrated than the value of a deep, thoroughly pulverized seed bed.

The Romans plowed on an average of 9 inches deep—always three times for a crop, and in stiff lands nine times. They did not call 3 inches "plowing;" it was only "scarifying."

The Flemish farmers were the first to folow the better lines of agriculture after the dark ages. They devoted their efforts to three main points: (1) The frequent and deep pulverization of the soil, (2) the accumulation of manure, and (3) the destruction of weeds.

A deeper and more thoroughly pulverized seed bed was the foundation upon which England built an improved agriculture, and this priciple has been generally accepted there for more than one hundred and sixty years, until the average production has increased nearly fivefold.

A ater letter from Hon. William Sanders, director of the Central Experimental Farm, Canada, states that farmers usually plow shallowly immediately after harvest (August) "to preserve moisture and destroy weeds. * * * In October they commonly plow 8 inches deep. Any plowing done in the spring months is usually shallow, not more than 6 inches deep." Eight inches of breaking in October in Canada, where frosts penetrate 3 or 4 feet deep, is better for moisture storage than plowing to a depth of 15 inches in the Southern states.

The writer has visited a number of southern agricultural colleges this year. In every case the directors of their experiment stations favored a deep and thoroughly prepared seed bed.

The Georgia Experiment Station bulletins repeatedly urge a deep, mellow and rich seed bed for corn; and they insist that if the soil is not naturally such, it should be made so by tillage and the addition of humus.

Bulletin No. 63 of the Georgia Experiment Station, on "Cotton," states that "fourteen years of experimentation have justified certain conclusions that may be accepted as practically final." The following is one of them: "Thorough breaking and commingling of the upper soil, gradually increasing the depth to 8 or 10 inches, using plow and harrow, is more effective than deeper but less thorough pulverizing."

The North Carolina Bulletin issued in February, 1905, states: "It unquestionably pays well to thoroughly break and broadcast-harrow land for corn. Using a 2-horse plow and running it 8 to 10 inches deep and afterwards harrowing with large smoothing harrow puts the land in nice condition."

On the sugar plantations of Louisiana the tillage for cane averages 12 to 15 inches in depth.

On the Ewa plantation, in the Hawaiian Islands, the average depth of plowing is 30 inches. Th's plantation produces the largest crops of sugar cane to the acre in the word.

Nature's plan of improving soil is to use a cover crop of weeds, grass, shrubs, or trees and to subsoil by sending the roots down 1, 2, 3 or 4 feet, as the case may be, thus airing and enriching the subsoil without bringing it to the surface.

(Continued next Week.)

PROSPEROUS TIMES ARE RETURNING.

There is no better barometer of business conditions than the Bank Deposits of a community. To prove that local conditions are healthier now than at any time since the panic of 1907, we give our comparative deposits for each year since then, taken under date of Aug. 16:

1907 - - -	$219,058.43
1908 - - -	152,179.60
1909 - - -	187,319.83
1910 - - -	205,131.47
1911 - - -	290,205.56

Increased Deposits also Mean Well Satisfied Customers.

Covington Bank and —Trust Company.—

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It costs less—saves office space—occupies only 4 sq. ft. as against 10 sq. ft. for the ordinary folding desk — is moved from office to office easily — holds enough stationery for a week's heavy work.
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