

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, Editor

COVINGTON, ST. TAMMANY PARISH, LA., SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1913

VOL. XXXIX NO 31

ST. SCHOLASTICA ACADEMY CLOSING EXERCISES

A MOST SUCCESSFUL TERM ENDS WITH FITTING EXERCISES BY THE PUPILS.

DIPLOMAS AND MEDALS OF HONOR AWARDED

Crowds Visit the Park To Witness the Exercises and Offer Congratulations.

The Tenth Annual Commencement Exercises, Wednesday, June 25, at 11 o'clock, terminated one of the most successful school terms in the history of St. Scholastica, the enrollment of 1912-13 exceeding the 300 mark.

There were nineteen graduates from the various departments. Three from the Academic—Ferdinandina Cole, of Covington; Bridget Mire, of Thibodaux; Jeanne Piquet, of Covington. From the Grammar School course, seven—Jeanne Piquet, Ferdinandina Cole, Louise Miller, of Abita; Mrs. N. Smith, of Covington; Corinne Poole, of Covington; Addie Shay, of Angle, and Henrietta Brewster, of Covington. From the Typewriting course, ten—Katherine Borey, of Mandeville; Josephine Bruno, of New Orleans; Veronica Fannally, of Pontchartrou; Wilmoth Warren, Carmelite Garcia, Lea Alpuente, of Covington; Genevieve Peuler, of New Orleans; Myrtle Schmidt, of New Orleans; Marie Nutt and Clara Cammer, of Abita.

Following is the program: Never Old Are Words of Welcome—Grand Chorus—Planiat, Miss Marie F. Thompson. Our Beloved Alma Mater, Essay—Ferdinandina Cole. When I Dream of Old Erin—S. A. A. Orchestra. The Four Leaf Clover, recitation—By the Little Ones. What Shortland Has Done for Woman-kind, essay—Addie Shay. Companions of Old, song and chorus—By the Boys—Planiat Miss Ferdinandina Cole. Joseph Hayden's Symphony—S. A. A. Orchestra. Little Boy Blue, recitation—Junior Elocution Class. Concert Polka—Miss Marie F. Terreboune. Curlew Tolls the Knell of Parting, essay—Jeanne Piquet. Intermezzo, "Red Wing"—S. A. A. Orchestra. Song of the Mystic, recitation—Senior Elocution Class. Anticipations of a Graduate, essay—Bridget Mire. Farewell Song and Chorus—By Graduates. Planiat, Miss Marie F. Terreboune. Address, Rev. Fr. Placide Dobyns O. S. B.

Award of Medals and Diplomas. Gold medal and diploma, Academic Course, awarded to Ferdinandina Cole, Bridget Mire, Jeanne Piquet. Gold medal and diploma, music course, awarded to Marie F. Terreboune.

Gold pin and diploma, Shortland and Typewriting Course, awarded to Jeanne Piquet, Ferdinandina Cole, Louise Miller, Nellie Smyth, Corinne Poole, Addie Shay, Herietta Brewster.

Gold pin and diploma, Grammar Course, awarded to Eleanor Borey, Josephine Bruno, Veronica Fannally, Wilmoth Warren, Carmelite Garcia, Genevieve Peuler, Lea Alpuente, Myrtle Schmidt, Marie Nutt, Clara Summers.

Silver medal for music, Advanced Grades, drawn by Lola Christoffer. Merited by M. F. Terreboune, B. Mire, J. Bruno, S. and N. LeBlanc, F. Hehn, G. Jones. Donated by Mrs. Nettie Gast.

Silver medal for music, Intermediate Grades, drawn by Irma Beaudouy. Merited by M. Schmidt, M. L. Stevenson, M. Manthey, N. Basile, H. Richard, E. LeBlanc, L. Veyre, L. Langenstein.

Silver medal for music, Primary Grades, drawn by Elma Frederick. Merited by L. Kornfeld, M. and L. Bodebender, H. Aouelle, S. Norcross, L. Muzio, C. Smith, M. L. Nutt, L. Nutt, E. Borey, M. Bradley, M. Mallally, L. Smith, M. Brown.

Gold pin for sewing medal, drawn by Nell Basile, L. Muzio, L. Langenstein, M. LeBoeuf, S. Norcross, L. Kornfeld. Merited by B. Mire, J. Bruno, M. Schmidt, F. Fannally, H. Cole, M. and L. Nutt, H. Koch, C. Summers, E. LeBlanc. Gold pin for general proficiency in violin, awarded to Marie F. Terreboune. Silver pin to Bridget Mire. Gold class pin for application in violin, awarded to Salie LeBlanc. Gold pin for cello, awarded to Louise Langenstein. Silver medal for elocution, Senior Class, drawn by Josephine Bruno. Merited by F. Cole, B. Mire, J. Bruno.

Cole, B. and M. Brown, M. LeBoeuf. Mention medals donated by Miss M. Haas. Gold medal for conduct, High School Grades, drawn by Jeanne Piquet. Merited by B. Mire, F. Cole, C. Warren, M. Manthey, R. Frederick. Gold medal for conduct, Advanced Grammar Grades, drawn by Lydia Duval. Merited by M. Nutt, G. Peuler, C. Summers, I. Lanson, M. Gohowsky, E. Dorey, M. L. Stevenson. Silver medal for conduct, Fourth Grade, drawn by Anita Garcia. Merited by N. and M. Basile, L. Langenstein, M. LeBoeuf, K. Sellar, E. Brand, A. Robertson, M. Gabriel, J. Ostendorf. Silver medal for conduct, Second and Third Grades, drawn by Raymond Trepagnier. Merited by B. Lancaster, L. Heintz, S. Norcross, M. Cole, J. Kabanua.

Silver medal for conduct, First Grade, drawn by Earl Bouquet. Merited by A. Lancaster, D. Bertus, A. Badon, E. Galatas, C. Rheimuth, H. Frederick, F. Bouquet, J. Kentzel, L. Ray, M. Flanche, A. Werner, E. Lamoulin. Donated by Mrs. E. D. Kentzel. Silver class pin for attendance, awarded to Irma Beaudouy.

Award of Proficiency, to Ferdinandina Cole, Cecile Warren. For excellence in mathematics, Bridget Mire. For excellence in composition, Jeanne Piquet. For excellence in rhetoric, Ruth Frederick.

For arithmetic, Wilmoth Warren, Elder, LeBlanc, James Bertus, Nell Basile, Raymond Trepagnier, Marie Cole, Dale Kentzel, Nina Gabriel. For grammar, Carmelite Garcia, Lydia Kornfeld, Louise Langenstein, Ida Barrios.

For orthography, Josephine Bruno, Mary Gabriel, Miriam Manthey, Emma Sawaya. For history, Lea Alpuente, Isabelle Poole, Kasia Sellar, Minnie LeBoeuf. For penmanship, Myrtle Schmidt, Marie L. Stevenson, Eme Brud.

For attendance, Joseph Ostendorf, Walter Jones, Clara Mullalley, Naomine Bodebender. For general application, Veronica Fannally, Angela Robertson, Jennie Bertus, Lella Bodebender, Clara Summers.

For diligence, Stella Norcross, Myrtle Mulder, John Lambert, James Bradley, Viola Badon, Mercedesine Mahoune. For Christian Doctrine, Heloise Koch.

For reading, Lillian Muzi, Irma Muzio, Elizabeth Frederick, Bradford Lancaster, Josephine LeBlanc. For deportment, Rena Duval, Marie Bradley, Earnestine Dutsch, Lawrence Heintz, Juliet Mahoune, Irma Beaudouy.

For geography, Anita Garcia, May Basile. For neatness, Genevieve Peuler.

A Letter from Prof. Park

Toledo O., June 18, 1913. Editor St. Tammany Farmer: This issue seems full of meetings and parties that are more or less of necessity. Never in my life had I been so impressed with the fullness of this statement as when I left Irvington on the morning of May 21st, because of the kind and courteous treatment tendered me by the people during my stay of nine months among them. During that time, I met and became acquainted with a great majority of the people, which accounts for the greatest extent. The treatment I received from pupils and patrons particularly, was all that I could expect.

In school we tried to impress the importance of work in a systematic business-like way. Out of school everything was social. In either place, I enjoyed the association, very greatly. What more could I ask? After all, pleasure and happiness are what we seek. While I do not regret that it is with a great deal of regret that I leave the school and pupils of that place.

I want to thank Superintendent Lyon, the School Board, the School Improvement League, Professors and help, patrons and last, but not least, the pupils of the entire school for the courteous and free manner in which they treated me and my family while with them. Mrs. Park joins me in thanking all.

With a new building, which is now assured and with the maintenance tax voted, the Covington school should rank with any in the State provided the faculty receives the support in the future that it did during the past year. The school should be one of the very best in the State in a few years and will be if properly supported. It takes time to build up a good school, when consistent and successful work is done. Do not be discouraged if the work does not move slowly than you think it should, for all good things take time.

I hope to see the Covington high school on the approved list next year that peace and harmony will prevail throughout the community and that the results of the school work done will show plainly for itself. My best wishes are always for the school and people of Covington.

A. J. PARK.

ORGANIZATION OF A BUSINESS LEAGUE

At a recent meeting for the organization of a business league a committee of five was appointed to ascertain the outlook for proper cooperation and support. When this committee makes its report further action will be taken.

DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED TO DATE

CARRIERS OF CONCEALED WEAPONS GET SEVERE PUNISHMENT FOR VIOLATIONS.

JUDGE PROPOSES TO PUT STOP TO PRACTICE

Glisson Impediment Case Closely Ends in Compromise and Peace Compact.

The June term of the district court has been full of interest to the people of St. Tammany parish. To a certain extent it has been record-breaking term. Not that there have been any great criminal cases tried but because it has brought to notice the fact that Judge Lancaster will use all the power of the law to suppress unlawful practices and to the crime. His charge to the grand jury his severity in dealing with the carrier of concealed weapons, and the general tone of his conduct on the bench mark him as a dread to criminals and a conservator of law and order and justice.

It has been an interesting term because of the case of the State vs. Chas. Shannon, Harry Jacques and Bob Gauley, in which citizens of Slidell employed detectives of the celebrated Bureau Detective Agency, known all over the United States for the uncovering of the dynamite among the iron workers and of the Times building in California. The State was assisted in the prosecution of this case by St. Clair Adams, a celebrated New Orleans attorney who in his address to the jury spoke of the necessity of employing detectives in tracing out crime and of the convictions that had been made possible by their aid. His remarks were in response to the argument of Attorney F. J. Heintz, who was associated with Mr. Prentiss B. Carter, of Franklinton, in defense of Harry Jacques. Mr. Heintz pictured the client as a hunted rabbit and the detective whose job depended upon the finding of some evidence that would convict of crime, and whose testimony should therefore not be considered of value. District Attorney Vol Brock spoke shortly but to the point, and was followed by Mr. Carter, who reviewed the evidence and made quite a flowery speech in defense of his client.

The interest in this case developed from the fact that Slidell citizens had suffered from repeated robbery of chicken coops, some hold-up cases and stealing of goods from the cars.

The officers of the town had been unable to catch the offenders, so it was finally determined to put a detective in the field. One of the best of the named name of Billie Hutchinson and when he had things ripe sent for a confederate to play the part of a stranger fond of whisky and with Harry Hoyle's saloon, as there was a gray with a confessor of Bob Gauley, who turned State's evidence, a frame-up was made to rob Brooks (the detective's confederate). Harry Jacques told young Gauley to go on to the saloon, as there was a gray with a confessor that he would be back soon as he had his supper. History of the case is that the robbery was made, the money divided up by Gauley, who kept \$5 himself, gave \$20 to Jacques, \$20 to Chas. Shannon and \$5 to another party. Brooks having but \$50 on his person the money was marked and the numbers of the bills were made known to a number of citizens, so that they were identified when taken from the prisoners, whose arrest followed immediately afterwards. Harry Jacques, when searched, had the money in his hat on his head, where it was discovered after a search of his clothing failed to reveal it. The men were arrested by Deputy A. A. Parker and John Elliot.

Marshal White was subsequently implicated in the theft, \$5 of the marked money being found on his person, but his name does not appear in the records as no case has been made against him. His attorney, Hon. Amos L. Ponder, defeated the charge of bribery by showing that White was not an officer within the meaning of the law, and that the giver of a bribe must be identified with the receiver. What further action will result remains to be seen.

The following cases were disposed of: State vs. Alfred Jenkins, carrying concealed weapons, sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs of court, and in default of payment 12 months in jail.

State vs. Alfred Jenkins, discharging firearms on a train, sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs or 30 days in jail.

State vs. Body Williams, carrying concealed weapons, sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs.

State vs. Body Williams, discharging firearms on a train, fined \$25 and costs.

BOARD OF REVIEWERS

The police jury of St. Tammany parish will meet as a Board of Reviewers on Monday, July 7, 1913, at 10 a. m.

HERMAN SCHULTZ, Pres. E. D. KENTZEL, Sec.

THE W. P. U. AT SCHONBERG'S PHARMACY

PROMISES GOOD TIME TO EVERYBODY WHO REACHES TOWN ON THAT DAY.

SPECIAL RATES 6000 UP TO THE 7TH

Mass, Fireworks, Races and All Forms of Amusement Offered as Attraction.

How the Tango Should Be Danced

Miss Mercadet Will Show This Under the aegis of Women's Progress

There will be a special feature of the modern dance, as the "Tango," the "Ole" and the "Hesitation Waltz." Miss Stella Mercadet and class of New Orleans, at the park on July 28, 1913.

Those who are looking for a first-class investment in the town that moves, can take advantage of the cheap rates for these occasions, tickets being on sale July 28, 29, 30, and 31, up to and including July 7, and can have a good time combining business with pleasure. It will pay to see Mr. J. K. Johnson, of Bogalusa, relative to land investments. Even if you don't want to buy, you are simply looking for a good time. Mr. Johnson can probably help you along.

When you can pick up the daily papers, the magazines and the county weeklies and always read something about a town's progress, you can count that there is something doing in that town. You must give Bogalusa credit for being in evidence.

S. KAYNE.

Report of Beneficiary Cadet to E. S. U. from St. Tammany Parish.

The following very excellent report has been received by the police jury of the standing of Cadet S. Kayne, of St. Tammany parish. We have reason to be proud of his accomplishments:

Report of S. Kayne, Freshman Class, Engineering course, for session ending June 2, 1913: English, C. C. passed by examination; History, C. C. 91; Economics, C. C. 90; Forestry, C. C. 98; Physics, C. C. 95; Dairy, C. 95; Shop, C. C. 85; Mathematics, 80. Demerits, none.

Town of Abita Repairing Springs

The town of Abita Springs has given the contract to J. R. Jones, of Covington, to build a concrete flooring around the springs and to make other needed improvements. The cost will be between four and five hundred dollars and will add greatly to the sanitary condition of the springs as well as to its appearance.

This is one of the finest springs in the State, with great medicinal value. Many people have been restored to health by the use of its waters and its reputation is known to thousands of people in this and other States. The money of the people of Abita can not be put to better use than beautifying the springs. Many citizens have contributed to the fund for this purpose, as well as the Abita Water Co., of New Orleans.

Most Children Have Worms

Many mothers think their children are suffering from indigestion, headache, nervousness, weakness, constipation, when they are victims of that most common of all children's ailments—worms. Peevish, ill-tempered, fretful children, who toss and grind their teeth, with bad breath and colicky pains, have all the symptoms of being worms, and should be given Kickapoo Worm Killer, a pleasant candy lozenge, which expels worms, regulates the bowels, tones up the system, and makes children well and happy. All druggists, or by mail, Price 50c. Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co., Philadelphia and St. Louis.

BOGALUSA TO CELEBRATE FOURTH JULY

PROMISES GOOD TIME TO EVERYBODY WHO REACHES TOWN ON THAT DAY.

SPECIAL RATES 6000 UP TO THE 7TH

Mass, Fireworks, Races and All Forms of Amusement Offered as Attraction.

Bogalusa will celebrate on the 4th of July. The wonderful growth of this town creates an interest in the mind of the public as to what a town that has shown so much ability in looking after its commercial advance, should do to show that it is up to date in looking after the entertainment and pleasure of its guests upon such occasions as the glorious Fourth. We cannot answer the question in detail, but Bogalusa has so much of interest in the way of limping saw mills, paper mills and new enterprises, generally that any one visiting that town will have plenty to amuse him, even if there were no Fourth of July celebration, but any one who has been reading the Farmer will be pleased to find that there will be fireworks, music, races and other attractive features and that besides the 4th of July celebration, there will be "Trades Day" July 3.

Those who are looking for a first-class investment in the town that moves, can take advantage of the cheap rates for these occasions, tickets being on sale July 28, 29, 30, and 31, up to and including July 7, and can have a good time combining business with pleasure. It will pay to see Mr. J. K. Johnson, of Bogalusa, relative to land investments. Even if you don't want to buy, you are simply looking for a good time. Mr. Johnson can probably help you along.

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Growing Cauliflower A Practical Farmer of State Experiment Station Discusses the Subject

(Continued from last week.)

TRANSPLANTING. Generally, plants are ready for setting in the field in four to six weeks after the seed are planted. They should be dark green and stocky, with a stem about the size of a goose quill. A well developed root system is also highly essential.

Before pulling, the bed is wet thoroughly and the plants raised with a pointed stick, trowel or some device to keep from breaking the roots. The larger ones are sorted according to size, and the smaller left in the bed, watering carefully to settle the dirt around the roots. About one-half to two-thirds of the surface of the large leaves is trimmed off and the roots of the plant dampened, or better, dipped in soft mud.

In transplanting, a dibber, trowel or spade may be used. Watering and shading are quite helpful and often essential, especially when the soil lacks moisture and the sun is exceedingly hot. Quart berry baskets, costing about \$3 per 1000 at the factory, may be used effectively for protection at seasons under normal care. Last season we used baskets four inches square by four deep, costing \$2.25 per thousand at the factory. Since then, however, the price has advanced to \$2.50, and after investigation we would favor the quart basket at a slightly higher price, as it is larger and more substantially constructed. In purchasing baskets, or protectors of any sort, one need buy only a quantity equal to one-quarter to one-half the number of plants to be set, as the baskets may be shifted from one setting to another as soon as the first plants are established. Extra cautious growers could also use baskets over seed planted in hills in the field.

After the plants are established cultivation should follow similar to that given when the seed are planted in the field. Dressings of nitrate of soda are usually necessary, also.

FERTILIZING. When a liberal amount of well-rotted manure is applied while preparing the land, or a heavy crop of cow peas plowed under, and allowed to thoroughly decompose, the plants should, with occasional dressings of nitrate of soda, have enough to supply them until the cooler weather of September. At this time rapid growth starts and one to two thousand pounds of a mixture consisting of one part of cotton seed meal to two parts of high grade acid phosphate may be applied by off-barring the ridges.

When peas are intended for green manure for cauliflower we plant two drills to the ridge, three and one-half or four feet apart, as the case may be. When ready to plow under, the furrows between the ridges are deepened and the peas turned in the furrow and bedded upon to form a new ridge. Some stable manure placed in the furrow with the peas will hasten their decomposition.

CULTIVATION. Cultivation is somewhat similar to that of cabbage. The growth in cauliflower must not stand the abuse often given cabbage. Thorough shallow cultivation to keep the soil in good condition and maintain a dust mulch in case of dry weather is absolutely essential up to the time the plants begin to cover the ground or show signs of heading. The ridges are kept well shaped, the furrows clean and all the drains open, so that the excess water during hard rains will be immediately drained off.

BLANCHING. Heavy erect foliage is very desirable with cauliflower. It is frequently found that when the later leaves fold over the heads, the heads are shaded by the larger, erect outer leaves, and this is necessary to thoroughly whiten the heads. On the other hand, plants may not have sufficient foliage, or the leaves may sprout, and leave the head exposed before it is the size of a tea cup. Under these conditions, the large outer leaves must be gathered over the head and tied with soft cotton cord, unless it is raining frequently. It is further advisable to tie the leaves over the head in case a freeze is anticipated.

HARVESTING. As is the case with many vegetables, large specimens are not wanted on the market. Small, round, compact heads ranging around six inches in diameter and weighing three pounds or less are the one that the market wants. Heads of the finest quality, six or which filled a crate, with an end piece seven by fourteen inches and a flat twenty-two inches, were the ones that brought the most favorable comment from commission merchants.

Cutting is usually done in the early morning, using a sharp cane knife or a large butcher knife and severing the stem at the ground. The long stub serves as a handle for subsequent handling. From the field the whole plant is carried or hauled to the packing shed for trimming and packing. Under no conditions should the plants be thrown in a promiscuous manner into a heap, but each should be placed carefully in regular order. During handling more heads are ruined than from any other cause. The most common trouble is the tendency of the leaves to break as the edges of the blades are rubbed together, making the heads unsightly but depriving the ears of the protection it should receive in the package.

TRIMMING. Trimming is done with a long, sharp knife, cutting squarely across the larger outer leaves in a plane one-half to one inch from the apex of the head. The stiff stubs left hold the head away from the wall of the box and keep the curd from rubbing. Next, the stub of the plant is cut so as to leave the curd protected by at least one circle of large outer leaves and the smaller ones beneath. The height or depth of the trimmed product should be seven inches, so that it will be held snugly between the top and the bottom of the box when packed.

GRADING. As the heads are trimmed they are laid one deep on a bench with the curd facing the grader, who sorts them into various classes, depending on the size of the curd and the condition of the leaves. It is desirable to select to adapt at least three grades. If not more, as the season advances, or the weather is unfavorable. At the beginning of the season we would suggest the following grades from the best strains of the Snowball variety: Fancy Grade—Cauliflower with a snow-white, firm, compact curd surrounded by a healthy growth of green leaves. Specimens should be symmetrical, not damaged in the least in handling, and give evidence of good carrying qualities.

Medium Grade—Includes those slightly discolored from sun or rain, with head more open, lighter in weight, broken leaves or slightly damaged in the least in handling, and showing evidence of moderate carrying qualities.

Culls—All inferior specimens not fit for the above grades. In this class are placed the badly discolored, even specked, specimens which are shipped to nearby markets, prices warranting.

Warm, rainy weather during harvest may necessitate qualities of all classes. Growers living at points not provided with crease factories should anticipate as nearly as possible the number of crates needed and be sure and have an ample supply on hand when the shipping season begins. In our experiments we have been using a crate of our own design holding six heads. This is a departure from the general custom, as the smallest crate to our knowledge from any section holds one dozen. We feel, however, that our crate is a good one and wherever found will identify Louisiana cauliflower. We suggest the following size for the Snowball type on rich soil: Head pieces—7x14x4, dressed on one side, of such material as cottonwood, pine or gum.

Lath—3 or 3 1/2 x 22 x 4 (ten to box) of same material. The cost was around 8c each at the factory in less than carload lots. Cottonwood is the most desirable material, as it makes a most beautiful white package. Great care should be taken in "nailing" the box. We use two penny fine barbed wire nails.

PACKING. Before packing, the box is lined with glossy mottled brown paper, known to the trade as "White fibre." Two pieces of thirty inch paper, torn twenty-one inches long, are lapped about nine inches at the bottom of the box, leaving sufficient to give a similar lap over the heads after they are placed. We feel that it is highly essential to line the boxes, especially so when shipments are made by express in less than carload lots. The nature of the product demands protection from bright light, dust, smoke, etc., and no doubt a neat, attractive lining, as well as a light, clean, well constructed package, "sets the product off," in the eyes of the buyer.

In packing, the heads are placed alternately first curd up, second curd down, etc., until the box is filled with six heads. If the soil is not rich enough to produce specimens such as described, under fancy grade, of sufficient size to pack six to the crate, would advise a smaller package, say with a 6x12x4 end piece and 22 inch lath. We have used this size quite extensively, as well as the larger crate mentioned above. The soil which produced the heads packed in the smaller crates has only been in track crops about three years, while the specimens for the larger crates were produced on old garden soil.

SHIPPING. To date, all of our shipments have been forwarded by express consigned to the commission merchants of about fifteen of the markets in the South, North and East. Generally speaking, the southern markets receive the culls, the northern, the majority of the medium grades, with some fancy and the eastern the fancy. Rates per hundred pounds by American Express from Baton Rouge range from 60c to New Orleans (12c (Continued on page six)