

# Make Our Store Your Headquarters During the Rally!

WHERE WE WILL ENDEAVOR TO EXTEND THE HOSPITALITY OF THE CITIZENSHIP OF OUR PARISH

You will find in the precincts of our store lately enlarged and furnished with a large and complete stock, consisting of dress goods in Crepes, Plisse, Flaxons, Crepe de Chene, Ratine and Voiles, also a full line of Seersucker for children's dresses and rompers. Our line of hosiery is complete. Our Gent's Furnishing department is stocked with new and up-to-date goods. We have just received our spring line of low quarters---in all leathers---for men, women and children. We have your style and size. Give us a call. A souvenir given to each child visiting our store during the rally.



## PAUL J. LACROIX

Telephone No. 128

No Trouble to Show Goods

Free Delivery

### A Review of Public Schools

(Continued from page 1.)

ary consolidate school. This does not make mention of a few new ones placed in the German Settlement, and old Covington schools, neither does it mention the complete fitting out of the Fenderson school. Were we to make a complete list of the new maps, globes, charts, blackboards, dictionaries, school libraries, it would run this article far beyond the reasonable length. Of course the reader will understand that we have not mentioned the complete equipment for the new high schools at Covington and Slidell is absolutely new. In fact, perhaps the style of our new equipment can be indicated by mentioning the seven new Smith Sanitary Heaters, that have just been installed.

On School Day at the Parish Fair, November 9, 1912, the exhibits made by the children of the parish schools showed that we have but to give them a chance and they can hold their own with any. It therefore rests with the taxpayers of old St. Tammany to determine the training our children shall have for the future. What the answer shall be can be already seen from the improvements already made, though the battle has only been half on.

onstrator and Agricultural Club organizer. This was made possible by our public spirited police jury offering to pay half of the salary and thus accept the offer of the Federal Government to pay the other half. The demonstrator's work will be described in another part of this issue of the Farmer by the man himself.

There are many things to be done in the future. More special taxes to be voted, more new school houses to be built, more consolidations to be effected, more limiting of the number of grades taught by one teacher, and best of all a better average attendance. These things can only be gotten by keeping our shoulder to the wheel. Shall we do it?

The following tables were made from records found in the superintendent's office:

Table with 2 columns: Total receipts and Teachers' Salaries (White). Rows show data for years 1909-1913.

Table with 2 columns: White Pupils Enrolled. Rows show Boys and Girls enrollment for years 1904-1913.

Table with 2 columns: White Pupils' Average Attendance. Rows show Boys and Girls attendance for years 1904-1913.

### Demonstration Farm Work

(Continued from page 1.)

to use to the acre, best implements to use and how to use them, best kind of stock to get and where to get them, price to pay, etc. He addresses the best manner of cultivation on different types of soil. He advises the farmer in his selection of seed on the farm and in the purchase of seed he advises where to get them and the kind to get that will suit best in a climate. This man the government calls "Demonstration Agent."

Some farmers call this work farming on paper or "book farming," but we know there is something to it if we stop to study about it a minute. We will take the best farmers in the state as a criterion in which to go by and we find that they are all men who are educated, who have been trained at an agricultural school or college, who know how to raise crops profitably, how to market the crops at the best advantage and at the different times of the year. They are experts; they know what to do and when to do it.

The parish of St. Tammany needs the demonstration work more than the surrounding parishes for the reason the soil has been giving her attention to gardening and horticulture more than the others. Then the farmers who are growing crops do not make a good showing. The average yield of corn in this parish is estimated to be about 10 bushels to the acre, it should be at least 40 bushels. The average yield of sweet potatoes is about 100 bushels to the acre, it should be 200, as this soil is particularly adapted to this crop. They are growing potatoes but it is not the right kind. Not enough vegetables crops grown, crops that will put flesh on the mules and horses and milk in the cow's bag. Truck crops are profitable if managed right. This parish has the soil and the climate, but does she grow it? Here is where the demonstration work can be of value more than any where else, in showing the farmer how to grow these crops which he has not tried to grow much here.

stumps and trees and have been doing so for years and never have harvested anything from them, this is wasted energy and the farmer should be induced to make a desperate effort to take all trees and stumps from the field. The space they occupy is worth something and then the farmer can use improved implements to an advantage. The stumps interfere with drainage, too, to a certain extent. Some farmers are trying to cultivate land that needs drainage more than fertilizer. They should be induced to drain this land. Some land needs lime to counteract the sourness. The farmer should be advised on this subject.

So we find that the demonstration work among the farmers is very important from every point of view. To quote the department the object of the work is to bring the information obtained by the experiment stations and men who are authority in agriculture home to the farmer and persuade him to make these improvements. It is a great work and has brought about great changes in parishes where the work was started. Four or five years ago. The farmers are living better and are better satisfied than they were before the work came because they live at home and peace and the cry of nature never worries them. Let us try to make this change in St. Tammany parish. It must come before a change for better times can occur.

1. To afford the rural teacher a simple and easy method of teaching practical agriculture in the school in the way it must be acquired to be of any real service, mainly by actual work upon farms.

state last year, and you can see that a grand work the boys are engaged in: Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, January 5, 1914. Mr. G. B. Martin, Assistant in Charge, Demonstration Club Work, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C. My Dear Sir:—I wish to submit the following brief review of the boys' Corn Clubs of Louisiana for the year just closed: Louisiana, as you know, has not devoted near all of her acres to corn, a large per cent is planted in rice, cane and cotton. This fact, of course, makes our enrollment appear to be small, as compared with other States.

There was enrolled during the past year 2,614 members. Forty-five parishes have corn club organizations, in fact, principally all corn-growing parishes have organized, thirty-seven parishes making creditable exhibits at the State Fair last fall. In all there were 225 ten-acre exhibits. At all the parish and school fairs held in the State our boys made exhibits. The highest yield made in the State was 148.56 bushels. This was produced by L. Z. Wardlow, of Red Oak, Red River parish, Louisiana.

Fourteen boys averaged 117 bushels per acre. These boys were required to have the persons who measured their corn go before a notary public and make affidavit as to the correctness of the measurement of land and yield. They made a profit of \$1277.43. Twenty-seven boys made between 75 and 100 bushels. Sixty-eight boys made between 50 and 75 bushels.

of the value and importance of the work, they offer cordial support and financial aid for the coming year. Business men who have the welfare of the community in mind have also given encouragement of the best kind—cash prizes. Every railroad in the State is giving premium of money or livestock, or carrying free of charge exhibits; and in other ways they have shown appreciation of this effort to bring prosperity to the homes of the people. The idea of conservation and development of home resources is just beginning to be understood. It is fundamental in social welfare and progress.

It is the aim of the corn club work to teach acceptably this principle, to apply it to daily life, that the people of Louisiana may realize from their own efforts the greatest returns in material wealth and in mental development. Yours very truly, E. S. RICHARDSON, Dir. Agt. Boys' and Girls' Clubs. The Canning Club for the Girls.

The canning club is important because it teaches economy by giving the girls an opportunity to save the fruits and vegetables that would otherwise go to waste. It teaches the girl to regard labor as honorable and to encourage her to be more independent by giving her an opportunity to earn her own pin money. The canning club lowers the cost of living in the country more than any other agency because it saves good wholesome food for the family to be used at a time when fruits and vegetables are scarce. We have in this parish 142 girls who are active members of the tomato club and they are going to grow their own plants, the seed being furnished by or paid for by the business men of Covington. These girls should average 400 cans of tomatoes each which would make a total of 56,800 cans in the parish. This would be valued at \$2,408. This does not count the value of the berries and other fruits and vegetables canned. I give below a report on what the girls have done in the southern states. This report being taken from the Washington official report:

different States joined the clubs. In 1912 the work was placed in 12 States and the enrollment was more than 23,000. Many valuable prizes were won by the girls. Miss Viola Lewis, of Arkansas, won a prize trip to Washington. She received the first diploma ever given to a girl by the Secretary of Agriculture. The following girls made the best records of fields of tomatoes in pounds and cans in their respective States on one-fourth of an acre: The average profit made on one-tenth of an acre by all girls reporting in 12 States is \$21.98. Never before have the homes been so well supplied with fresh vegetables in season and with pure, wholesome fruits, berries, and vegetables in the winter. In addition to supplying home needs, many girls have nice bank accounts. The money profit from their tenth-acre gardens, as shown by reports, runs from \$12 to more than \$100. The indirect effect of the girls' work on the farmers and their wives is even greater than in the boys' work. When they see in the canning demonstrations how easy it is to keep fresh fruits and vegetables, which have hitherto gone to waste, they purchase home canners and can their own products. Numerous adult canning clubs have been organized among the women, who take lessons from the agents while demonstrating for the girls.

Trip to Washington. The trip of the prize winners to Washington was worth much to them. They spent a week in the Capital. They visited Mount Vernon, Arlington, Fort Myer, the Naval Gun Factory, and other Government buildings. They were received at the White House by President Taft and at the capital by Speaker Clark and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives. They were received with marked courtesy by the Secretary of Agriculture. In his address to the boys and Miss Lewis before presenting their diplomas Secretary Wilson emphasized the importance of training boys and girls on the farm in order to improve the agricultural conditions throughout the country.

Girls' Canning and Poultry Clubs. In 1910 girls' canning and poultry clubs were organized in two States along lines Dr. S. A. Knapp had been developing for more than two years. In this year 325 girls were enrolled. The work was popular from the beginning. In 1911, 3000 girls in 8

Table with 4 columns: State, Name of Winner, Weight of fresh tomatoes, Cans Used. Rows list winners from Alabama to Virginia.

\*Sold fresh vegetables which were not weighed. †Where yields were reported only in number of cans, an approximate weight of fresh tomatoes was arrived at by estimating No. 3 cans at 28 ounces and No. 2 cans at 21 ounces and allowing 25 per cent for waste.