St. Tammany Farmer

March 28, 1914

Subscribe for the

ST. TAMMANY FARMER

One Dollar a year.

BASEBALL

(Continued from page 1)

back over here many times during the season.

Box Score:

Jesuits

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
McEnery, 3b	5	0	0	0	2	0
Orchard, 2b	5	0	1	1	1	1
Davey, c	3	1	1	13	2	1
Brupbacher, p	3	0	0	0	3	0
Paulet, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Barker, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Cahill, 1b	4	0	0	8	0	2
Simons, ss	3	0	0	1	1	0
Gaudin, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0
	35	1	4	24	9	4

St. Paul

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Lansing, 2b	4	2	1	3	0	1
Hughes, rf	4	0	1	0	0	1
Chauvin, lf	4	0	1	0	0	1
Didier, c	4	0	1	15	1	0
Cassagne, 1b	2	1	0	3	0	2
Daigle, ss	2	0	0	1	3	1
Landry, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0
Gueno, cf	2	1	0	3	0	2
Delcambre, p	3	0	0	2	2	0
	28	4	4	27	6	8

Summary:

2bh, Lansing. Sacrifice hit, Daigle. Stolen bases, Lansing 2; Chauvin 1, Cassagne 1, Landry 1, Gueno 1, Delcambre 1, Davey 1, Simons 1. Double play, Didier to Delcambre. Struck out, by Delcambre 14, Brupbacher 13. Base on balls, off Delcambre 3, Brupbacher 1. Hit by pitcher, Gueno. First on errors, Jesuits 5, St. Paul 3. Left on bases, Jesuits 10, St. Paul 3. Time of game 1 hour, 25 minutes. Umpire, Prof. Barre.

Rigt Off the Bat.

Delcambre struck out fourteen men.

Brupbacher struck out thirteen men.

Too many of the fair sex absent.

Both college pitchers are classy fielder.

Davey lead in hitting, percentage of 333.

What's the matter with seats for the fair ones.

Lansing only player to hit for extra bases.

Daigle only player to make a sacrifice hit.

One game a month should be Ladies Day—no charge.

St. Paul had seven stolen bases to the Jesuits only two.

St. Paul had only three men left on bases to Jesuits ten.

Deed Smith and Eddie Evans are ardent fans and know the game.

Lansing leading run getter for the day with two to his credit.

Didier accepted sixteen chances without an error. Catching some!

Ropes should be strtched along first and third to hold the crowd.

Jesuits made only four errors to our boys' eight.

Both pitchers twirled in big league fashion.

What's the matter with soda water boy—cool drinks are fine.

McEnery, at third for the Jesuits, is a cracking good fielder.

Davey for the visitors had only one error in sixteen chances.

Too big a crowd on the outside. Come in, boys. Don't be so tight.

Didier, catcher for St. Paul, is a daisy in the receiving line.

Capt. Hughes struck out three times, but made a timely single.

Work on the grand stand commenced this week. Hurry it up.

McEnery and Barker whiffed the air three different times each.

Cahill and Cassagne each made two errors at first.

What's the matter with the band? Music goes good with a fast ball game.

Mispiays were numerous, but helped to liven up the game.

"Shorty" Daigle is a peacherino at the shortstop position.

The outfield needs attention—not the players—the ground.

Keystone bag wouldn't hold Lansing in his slide so he held the bag.

Simmons was out for not touching third after foul fly caught.

The new diamond has one of the fastest infields in the South.

Come again, Jesuits. Clean ball playing adds prestige to the game.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

NOTICE.

The date of the next examination for teachers' certificates will be changed from April 6, 7, 8 (white), and April 9, 10, 11 (negro), to April 20, 21, 22 (white, and April 23, 24, 25 (negro), the week following the meeting of the Louisiana State Public School Teachers' Association.

ELMER E. LYON.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will apply to the town council of Mandeville, La., for license to operate a restaurant and cafe on Jefferson street, between Lafitte and Girod streets, for whites, during the year 1914.

mch14-3t JAMES BAND.

TURN BACK OR GO ON.

The following letter with the legend "Turn Back or Go On," has been submitted to the Farmer. It should arouse in every heart the feeling that your town and your parish is crying out for your help:

Editor St. Tammany Farmer:

The people of St. Tammany are thankful for the uplift policy of your paper. The alertness of your editor to discover conditions that retard development, and the forceful way in which you urge improvements is very commendable.

I have in mind your repeated pleas to the farmers to increase their acreage and to adopt improved methods of agriculture; your urgent appeals for new schools; for good roads; for a new railroad; for sanitary laws; for the support of a cannery; for a board of trade, and lastly, for a tuberculosis sanitarium.

As a land owner and as a director of the cannery I am vitally interested in this spirit of enterprise.

The farmers prospects were never better; they are responding enthusiastically to the united efforts of your paper, the campaign of education urged by the Government Farm Demonstrator, and the financial rewards held out by the canning company. In this betterment the local merchants have shared in increased sales. One Covington firm has sold twice as many carloads of seed potatoes as heretofore; others have increased their miscellaneous sales, and this activity will continue as the prosperity of the farmer increases.

We have gotten a beautiful school, a new railroad, a cannery. We have made a beginning in sanitation. Now we must have a sanitarium to care for the tubercular sick who are appealing to us from all over the country; a board of trade or other organized body, and a county fair association to adevrtise our natural advantages.

The public has not awakened to the importance of these latter necessities. Meetings have been held for the organization of a board of trade and for the building of a modern sanitarium; plans and specifications have been outlined, and, in the case of the sanitarium, (arrangements made to practically finance the project, but it has been deemed necessary for its successful and profitable life to have the co-operation of a part of the medical profession. This co-operation is denied.

In urging the building of a sanitarium I know that the Farmer is fostering a needed enterprise. I know that I am right in offering to put my money, my time, my scientific knowledge in the business. I know this because Covington has a world-wide reputation for healthfulness; because outsiders are anxious to come here if they can find comfort and pleasure. It will be so, because it must. It is right; and along these lines lies progress. And, while I shall not build without co-operation, I feel that your efforts in this direction, and mine, have not been in vain. The inspiration has grown, and worthy neighbors have announced in your columns that they will open a sanitarium.

W. L. STEVENSON, M. D.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Baton Rouge, La. March 20, 1914.

Proof under Act 6-6-12.

Notice is hereby given that ISABELLE DUCRE, of Pearl River, La., who, on Feb. 27, 1911, made Homestead Entry, No. 03340, for northeast quarter of northwest quarter, section 24, township 8 south, range 13 west, St. Helena Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Clerk of Court, at Covington, Louisiana, on the 4th day of May, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses Cas Laurant, of Bonfouca, La.; Wesley L. Miller, of Alton, La.; E. P. Chatters, of Bonfouca, La.; and Joe Smith of Amos, La.

JOHN F. NUTTALL, Register.

mch28-may4

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Bids will be opened by the police jury of St. Tammany parish, La., at its next regular meeting, April 20, 1914, for the construction of a bridge to be built near Lacombe, La. Bridge to be built according to the following specifications:

Bridge to be built in two sections, main section to be 75 feet long, the other section to be 50 feet; both to be 14 feet in the clear. Center span of main section to be 30 feet.

18 piling, 12 inches at butt, 25 feet long.

7 caps, 10x12 inches 16 feet; 7 stringers 4x12 inches 30 feet.

All the above to be creosoted, balance of material as follows: To be not less than 90 per cent heart and of pitch pine.

Post and mud sills 10x10.

Decking 3x6 inches 16 feet.

Banister posts 4x6.

Braces 3x4.

Railing 2x6.

One hub guard 1x6, and one 1x12.

Truss beams 6x8, with two truss rods on each side of 1 1-4 inch iron, with washers.

Banister posts to be 8 feet apart and braced.

All caps to be pinned down with iron pins not less than 3-4x24.

Bridge to be 2 feet higher than bank.

HERMAN SCHULTZ, President.

E. D. KENTZEL, Secretary.

A SPRING BLOOD AND SYSTEM CLEANER.

During the winter months impurities accumulate, your blood becomes impure and thick, your kidneys, liver and bowels fail to work, causing so-called "spring fever." You feel tired, weak and lazy. Electric Bitters—the spring tonic and system cleaner—is what you need; they stimulate the kidneys, liver and bowels to healthy action, expel blood impurities and restore your health, strength and ambition. Electric Bitters makes you feel like new. Start a four week's treatment—it will put you in fine shape for your spring work. Guaranteed. All druggists, 50 cents and $1.00.

H. E. Bucklen & Co., Philadelphia and St. Louis.

AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

There will be services at the Baptist church every second and fourth Sunday, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. Mr. Boone will preach.

AN UNCROWDED PROFESSION.

From the West comes the wail of the unemployed workman. In eastern centers, thousands of able-bodied men are constantly on the verge of starvation. In our towns and cities, many intelligent young men and women eke out a bare living. The telephone girl earns her pittance of about 11 cents an hour. Yet, round about us everywhere, there is an excellent field of employment overlooked by thousands of intelligent boys, young men and women; and this is is the teaching profession. In order to train young Louisianians professionally for this business, the State maintains a magnificent institution. The State Normal at Natchitoches represents an investment of $500,000 in land, buildings, and equipment; it has an excellent faculty of nearly fifty teachers; and in its summer school opening June 1, 1914, it will offer instruction in every subject needed by any Louisiana teacher. Those who are looking for a good business to engage in should send for the Normal catalogue.

THE STORY OF A SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

It was in February when on one bright sunny morning I decided to go to town to attend to some very important business. I lived some ten miles out and near a neighbor who was a successful farmer. He always made plenty of corn, hay, oats, meat and lard and had some to sell. I had not gone over half the distance before I overtook my neighbor whose name was I. Madeit. He had his wagon loaded down with the products of his farm—corn, hay, bacon and canned goods. I passed him and went on down the road and before I got to town I overtook several farmers with empty wagons, not a thing in them to keep the old wagon box from making such a rattling, rumbling noise as the teams went trotting down the road.

I passed them and arrived in town before any of the farmers did. After attending to business and taking dinner I went around to the courthouse yard and found a very interesting crowd of men. They were talking about farming, how they plowed, planted and cultivated their crops. Some did not have anything in the implement line to farm with but a combination stock and a turning plow. Others had turning plows and Pope side harrows, and did not want anything better. Still it took twice as much hand labor to make a crop as it should. All hands now changed the subject from the implement to use to the moon and its influence upon growing crops. This point every body agreed to but I. Madeit, who was in the crowd now as well as the other fellows who came to town with the empty wagons.

Some said that they would wait a week to plant corn, or potatoes, in order to catch the moon right. If they did not the corn would make all stalk and the potatoes all vines. They had tried it too many times and knew what they were talking about. At this point old man I. Madeit got interested and asked if the land was prepared and the weather nice and warm and good seed was at hand if they would wait for the moon to show up. All said most assuredly so as their fathers before them did so and they knew if there were any mistakes in it they would have found it out before now. Madeit asked what they would do if bad weather was ti come along with the moon and remain bad until the moon was out again, all said they would wait for it again as it would not do to think of planting any other time. Madeit now wanted to know what success they had been having with the moon making their crops and asked how many in the crowd had corn to sell. Not one answered. How many has hay to sell? Not one answered. How many has meat and lard to sell? Not one answered. Well what have you to sell, then? Some said the "old lady" sold some eggs and chickens once in a while and that was about all, excepting a scrub yearling once in a while out of the woods. A few had barely corn enough to last. Some acknowledged that the wind was blowing through the cracks of the crib unmolested, even this time of the year.

Now boys, said Madeit, I want to have a talk right here with you and explain to you fellows the secret of successful farming here in this country in which we were born and raised. The moon is not engaged in the business of making crops for us at all. She has her mission to fulfill nad does not have time to lend any of her power towards the growing of crops for us. She is too far from us—about 46,000 miles—and we should be thankful to get her light. We have agricultural schools all over this country. We have papers and magazines, bulletins, etc., sent to us and we do not read a thing in them relative to the planting of crops on a certain time of the moon. They all recommend a well-prepared seed bed, one that has plenty of humus in it, one that has been plowed as it should with clods all pulverized, one that contains the proper amount and the right kind of fertilizer. Then the time to plant is when you have good seed and the weather is warm, regardless to the condition of the moon at the time. I never notice where the moon has her face or whether she is smiling or grinning when I get ready to plant.

Now boys we will take up the essential points to be observed in farming and see if we cannot all reach the same conclusion.

First, to make a success in farming one has to make a study of his business; know what he wants to do and when to do it.

Second, a successful farmer knows the food content of the different kinds of feed such as hay and all kinds of grain, grasses, etc., and knows how much to feed a steer or horse to get the results sought.

Third, a man must treat his soil as he would his bank account—keep adding to it if he expects it to hold out with his needs. If we keep taking from the soil and never add any thing to it we will soon have a soil depleted and worn out which will not give us any returns for our labor. Plow under all grass, stalks, weeds and other barn yard manure that you can, and with the addition of some acid phosphate and potash the finest crops can be grown on land that now produces very lean crops.

Fourth, to make a successful farmer one must have a system and cling to that system as the Indian did to the idea of his Happy Hunting Ground. We must have a time to get up in the morning, a time to serve breakfast, a time to start to the field, a time to quit at noon, a time for everything and do things at these times as they should be done. We must have a place to keep things and keep them in their places at all times if we want to get value received for the money we pay for the things bought to carry on our farm work. A place to keep nails, a place to keep bolts, a place to keep the hoes, shovels, garden rakes, spades and all such valuable tools as go with the average farm. If all farmers would pay as much attention to their implements and stock as they do the moon and the rabbits that roam the woods we would have more money in the banks, more happy people in the country, and better food to put on our tables the year round. Let system be your right hand thought and sticking to the system be your left hand thoguht.

Fifth, never come to town without bringing something to sell. It is sinful for a farmer to come rumbling into town with an empty wagon and then have the nerve to ask his merchant credit for some of the necessities of life, when they could have been grown at home or at least paid for with something that was grown at home. Credit is the ruination of any man and the sooner you fellows can get out of this habit the better it will be for you. I have sold today more than enough produce to buy what I want and I will tell you boys how I made it after a few minutes. Did you boys bring anything to town to sell today? I passed some of you on the way here with empty wagons. None had anything to sell except some eggs.

Now I want to tell you boys who are such strong believers in the moon and providence making your crops for you what I have sold in the last 12 months, what it cost me and what I cleared above expenses on each crop I gathered five hundred bushels of corn last year on ten acres of land, as some of my neighbors here know, that cost me just 28 cents per bushel. My neighbor gathered two hundred bushels from ten acres. I produced corn at a low price and have 150 bushels to sell at a high price. My neighbor purchased corn at a high price and has corn to buy at a high price. I cleared above expenses on my corn, counting the full value of the entire crop, at least $360.

I had one acre in tomatoes and my wife and I have put up 3000 No. 2 cans of the best tomatoes that was ever sold in this town, and everybody that has ever used any of them says so. We got a little outfit that cost us $24.30 to can them with and it certainly did do all the factory claimed for it. Our cans cost us $60. The fertilizer cost $10. Labor and growing and harvesting the crop cost $15. This gives a total expense on that acre of tomatoes $109.30. We sold them here in town to the merchants like hot cakes at 85 cents per dozen, which gives us a total of $212.50, or a profit, after paying for the canner and everything, $103.20, which is good money on one acre of land, and besides I made about 200 bushels of sweet potatoes on the same land after the tomatoes were canned.

I put out 4 acres in sweet potatoes and peanuts and turned my hogs in on them about the middle of October and when they had gotten fat I sold $100 worth of pork to the butcher and he came out to my place to get the hogs. We have more htan enough meat and lard to do us for 12 months besides. I sold $5 worth of lard today. You see I keep something growing all the time to make feed for my hogs to eat. I do not depend upon the acorns to fatten my hogs. I sow rye, rape or any crop in the fall for green grazing through the winter and early spring which gives my pigs a good start and they never stop growing until I stop them to go to the scalding barrel.

After my oats come off every year I sow peas to cut for hay and I have good hay in my barn now that is two years old. I sell some hay every season as I cannot make away with all of it. I sold $78 worth this winter. I spread the manure made by feeding the hay to the cattle back on the same land from which the hay came and as a result I never have to buy that element in fertilizer that costs so much—that is nitrogen. That is the reason I can produce corn for 28 cents per bushel. I have solved the fertilizer question. I only buy phosphoric acid and potash, which is alway scheap. Any farmer can do this who will only try. I figure that I save at least $150 every year on my fertilizer bill by not having to buy that costly element called nitrogen, and besides I get the benefit of the feed to my cattle, which is worth more than I save in my fertilizer bill.

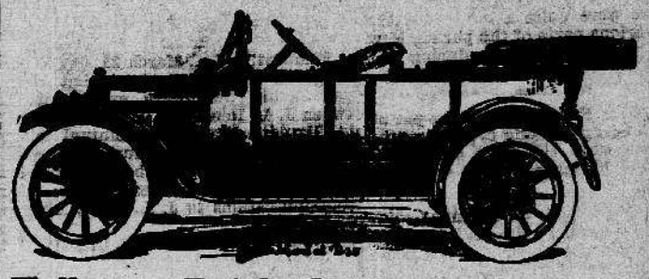
I do not fool with planting cotton as it takes a rich man to grow cotton now with the boll weevil. I grow everything at home that we need and have more than enough to sell to buy the things that we cannot grow at home. This point is one that every farmer should take to heart—live at home—and the sooner you fellows get down to this point the sooner you will begin to prosper and the sooner your cribs will be filled with corn, the sooner you will have a fat bank account, the sooner you will have fat boys and girls in your homes. Farming is a business. It is not a pastime as you fellows rate it. It is not taking chances and trusting to providence to grow the different crops and create prosperity for you. It is a profession where man is rewarded according to his works, according to his understanding of agriculture and applying the more scientific methods laid down at this day and time.

Now when I itemize the money made on my different crops stating the profits and losses during the last 12 months I find that I have a profit of $1022.20.

This is a big profit or salary for a man during the period of twelve months, but you must remember that my place is worth 10 per cent more now than it was 12 months ago. I have more livestock of all kinds than I had 12 months ago. That $1022.20 represents a clear profit almost above our living, and I am very well satisfied with it; still I am going to try to do better next year and I want to have all you fellows along by my side trying to farm and live on your farms instead of coming to town with empty wagons trying to get credit from your merchants and hanging to those old moon ideas that have been bothering you all these many years.

I htank you one and all for your attention and I hope to meet you all here one year from today with brighter prospects before you than you have here today with that frown on your faces."

G. C. LEWIS, Farm Demonstrator.



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ASK HIM

How much mileage he gets to a gallon of gasoline.

To tell you how little trouble his engine gives him.

Ask Judge BOB BADON. ASK HIM.

Or send for our fine 1914 Catalog.

JOS. SCHWARTZ CO., LTD.

Lafayette and Baronne Streets. New Orleans, La.

BIG WASTE IN SCHOOL FUND OF RURAL PARISHES.

Superintendent of Education T. H. Harris strikes at one of the big problems of rural education in his circular recently issued in regard to the decreases in attendance in the public schools during the busy farm months, in his opinion of educators in the city; but whether his proposed solution of this problem is the correct one is a point upon which considearble doubt is expressed.

About 50 per cent of the school fund is being wasted in the rural districts, according to Mr. Harris, because of the operation of these schools during months when the country children are unable to attend. He suggested, as a remedy, to this situation that the school session be broken up into two terms, of about four to four and one-half months each, with intervening vacations corresponding to the busiest months on the farm, so that the children may aid their parents with the farm work during these seasons.

"I think Mr. Harris' plan is worth trying for experimental purposes, at least," said Dr. A. B. Coffey, dean of the Teachers' College of the Louisiana State University. "Experiments might be made in the schools of Livingston and Tangipahoa parishes, where many of the children are forced to quit before the close of schools to help in the strawberry picking. Many of the schools of these parishes adjourn early on this account, as, for instance, the school at Independence, which closes March 24. The school at Ponchatoula adjourns about the same time. In these sections it is found necessary to adjust the school months to local conditions. Before the advent of the boll weevil many of the children of North and Central Louisiana were taken out of school to assist in the cotton picking. Along the Gulf Coast the school authorities have experienced much difficulty in maintaining the attendance during the oyster season.

"I know of no State that divides the school term as Mr. Harris suggests. On the contrary, the tendency is to continue the school throughout the entire year wherever this is expedient. This is done in Germany, and in a number o fthe cities of the Pacific coast, notably San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Jose and others, but conditions are such that is is expedient to operate the schools for the full year.

"The test of Mr. Harris' plan would come in the hot summer months of July and August. I doubt whether children of the rural school age will be able to accomplish good work in this humid climate during these months. Another practical objection to Mr. Harris' proposal is the tendency of teachers to resign during vacations. The success of the plan proposed would depend to some extent on having the same instructors for both terms, so that the work of one term might be planned as a continuation of the preceeding term's work. Comparatively few teachers resign while the schools are in actual operation, but many resignations are received during vacations, and this is noticeable even during the Christmas vacation."

President Thomas D. Boyd of the State University said that he had not given Mr. Harris' circular the proper consideration, and was not in a position to give an expression of opinion until he had carefully studied the proposals. The matter of finding any season of the year when there is not plenty of work to be done on a Louisiana farm is a very difficult problem," he said. —The Reville.