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INSTRUCTIONS ON FARMING.

(From U. S. Bulletin)

The seed bed should be prepared on a high well drained plot of land, thoroughly pulverized, free from clods and slightly packed. The soil in the seed bed should not be richer than where the plants will grow for the general crop. The seed should be drilled in rows 4 to 5 inches apart, so that grass and weeds may be destroyed. As soon as the young plants mark the rows they should be cultivated frequently so as to keep a good mulch over the entire surface of the seed bed. Whenever required the seed should be watered lightly at night, and worked the following day in order to break the crust and leave the necessary mulch. This will preserve the moisture which is much needed by the young plants. After the seeds are planted the bed should be kept under cover until the seeds germinate, then the covers are removed and only put on when the sun is excessively hot and during heavy rains. If the young plants show any signs of "dam" off they should be cultivated frequently and watered sparingly. Should any disease make its appearance the plants should be sprayed immediately. If you are unable to determine exactly what to do, consult the Demonstration Agent. Directions for making sprays and the control of the different insects and diseases will be found later on in this article.

Following you will find some valuable information on many of the fall and spring crops. These suggestions are for South Louisiana, and are advocated by practical, as well as scientific men. The instructions that follow are to assist the farmer and are by no means iron clad rules. The farmer should use his own judgment on the present conditions of his fields as to the width of rows, fertilization and such other matters of which he is familiar, and when in doubt, he should consult the Demonstration Agent.

Bush Beans.

For Spring—Refuges and Red Valentine.

Seed required per acre, one-half bushel.

Fall planting—as early as possible after the danger of frost is over.

Plant in rows 3 feet apart, 18 inches apart in the row.

Use 300 to 500 pounds of fertilizer made of one-half cotton seed meal and one-half acid phosphate.

Beets.

Varieties—Crosby's Egyptian, Early Blood.

Seed required per acre, 6 pounds.

Plant in rows 2 1/2 feet apart, thin to about 6 inches in drill.

Use 300 to 500 pounds of fertilizer made of one-half cotton seed meal and one-half acid phosphate.

Cabbages.

Varieties—Succession, Sure Head, Charleston Wakefield.

Seed required per acre, 6 ounces.

Seed should be sown during the month of August or September for late crop. Seeds may be sown in seed bed and later transplanted, or sown in the field where the crop will grow.

Plant in rows 4 feet apart, 2 to 2 1/2 feet apart in the row.

Use 500 pounds of fertilizer made of one-half cotton seed meal and one-half acid phosphate. Well rotted stable manure or peas plowed under will serve the same purpose as the commercial fertilizer.

Cauliflower.

Variety—Early Snowball.

Seed required per acre, 6 ounces.

Plant in rows 4 feet apart, 2 to 2 1/2 feet apart in the row.

Write to the Demonstration Agent for Louisiana Bulletin, No. 140, "Pre-Harvest Report on Winter Cauliflower."

Use 500 pounds of fertilizer made of one-half cotton seed meal and one-half acid phosphate.

Carrots.

Varieties—Half Long Danvers, Chantenay.

Seed required per acre, 2 1/2 pounds.

Plant in August and September.

Plant in rows 2 1/2 feet apart, 3 to 4 inches apart in the row.

Carrots require frequent cultivation and in order to begin cultivation early it is advisable to plant radishes with the carrots. The radish seeds germinate a few days after planting. This marks the rows and allows early cultivation.

Lettuces.

Varieties—Big Boston, Trocadero.

Seed required per acre, 3 pounds.

Sow in open field about September 1 for early crop, October 10 for late crop.

Plant in rows 4 feet apart, 2 drills on top of row, 12 inches apart in the row.

Use 500 pounds of commercial fertilizer per acre, made of one-half cotton seed meal and one-half acid phosphate.

Onions.

Varieties—Red Creole, Bermuda (White or Crystal Wax).

Seed required per acre, 3 pounds.

Sow seed about September 25 to October 10. Transplant in field about December 15.

turned under.

Garlic.
Variety—White Garlic.
Seed required per acre, 3 bushels.
Plant in October.
Plant in rows 2 1/2 feet apart, 5 inches apart in the row, or 3 rows 18 inches apart on a 5 foot bed.
Use 100 to 200 pounds of fertilizer made of one-half cotton seed meal and one-half acid phosphate. Stable manure or peas may also be used.

Radishes.
Varieties—Scarlet Turnip, White Tip.
Seed required per acre, 4 pounds.
Radishes may be sown at all seasons of the year. If a constant supply is desired sow seed every 3 weeks.
Sow in rows 10 to 12 inches, thin out to 1 1/2 to 2 inches in drill.
Use 300 to 500 pounds of commercial fertilizer made of one-half cotton seed meal and one-half acid phosphate.

Spinach.
Variety—Broad Flenders.
Seed required per acre, 8 pounds.
Sow in September.
Sow in place of 2 foot rows, 4 inches apart in the row.
If the weather is dry and hot it is useless to sow it, as the seeds require moisture and cool nights to make them grow.
Use 300 to 500 pounds of fertilizer made of one-half cotton seed meal and one-half acid phosphate.

Turnips.
Varieties—Purpletop Globe.
Seed required per acre, 2 pounds.
Plant in rows by all means, before or after rain while the ground is moist.
Use 300 to 500 pounds of fertilizer made of one-half cotton seed meal and one-half acid phosphate.

Rutabaga.
Varieties—Purpletop, Yellow.
Seed required per acre, 2 pounds.
Sow about September 15th.
Sow in rows 3 feet apart, thinning to 8 inches in drill.
Use 300 to 500 pounds of fertilizer made of one-half cotton seed meal and one-half acid phosphate.

All lands to be planted in the above crops should have either a crop of pea vines well decayed, or a liberal supply of well rotted stable manure well incorporated in the soil before planting, and on lands so treated the commercial fertilizers above recommended should not be applied before consulting the Demonstration Agent, as possibly they may not be required at all. If truck is to be planted on land where corn and cowpeas are at present it will be best to clear the land of all vegetative growth before plowing, for it is getting rather late for some crops and the cowpea vines and stalks would not have time to decay. It is advisable not to plant truck crops on land where cowpea vines have been turned under until the following spring, unless you are sure the vines are well rotted.

Formulas for Insecticides and Fungicides.
In fighting insects it is important to know the nature of the insect pest. There are two general classes of insects which are troubling the farmers in this section; the biting insect or leaf eating insect, such as the cabbage worm and caterpillar, and the sucking insects, such as the plant lice and a red spider. The control of these two classes of insects are altogether different. Biting or leaf eating insects are killed by the use of a stomach poison, such as arsenate of lead, and Paris green. Sucking insects on the other hand are killed by using contact poisons, such as kerosene emulsion, whale oil soap, carbolic acid emulsion, or tobacco decoction.

Fungus disease or blight may be controlled by spraying bordeaux mixture. In applying poison to plants it is highly important to use a good pump, one that has considerable pressure so that in spraying the plants the poison mixture will stick to the leaves. A good pump may be bought for about \$10.00. It is not necessary for every farmer to have an individual pump, but he must be in such a position that he will have access to one when he is in need of same. I would advise five or six farmers living in the same neighborhood to purchase a pump together. A very good pump may be purchased in this way at a very little cost per individual.

Directions for Making.
Bordeaux Mixture—Copper sulphate (blue vitrol) 4 pounds.
Lime (unsifted) 4 pounds.
Water to make 50 gallons.
Dissolve the sulphate in hot water, using wooden or earthen vessel.
Slake lime in tub, using only enough water to insure thorough slaking. When slaked, cover freely with water and stir. Pour milk of lime thus made into sulphate solution. Then add water to make 50 gallons. Strain, stir thoroughly and apply. Mixture should always be made fresh before using.

Arsenate of Lead—Arsenate of lead, 1 pint.
Water, 30 gallons.
Arsenate of lead adheres to the foliage longer than any other poison and can be used with the bordeaux mixture, thus checking blight as well as biting insects.

Paris Green—Paris Green, 1 pint.
Water, 75 to 150 gallons.
Paris green may be used dry. If so used mix one pound of Paris green with 50 to 75 pounds of flour, stir thoroughly and apply when dew is on the foliage. It can be used with bordeaux with perfect safety.

Contact Poisons.
Kerosene Emulsion—Hard soap (yellow soap) shaved fine, 1-2 pound.
Water, 1 gallon.
Kerosene (coal oil), 2 gallons.
Dissolve soap in hot water, add coal oil and churn with pump 5 to 10 minutes. Dilute 4 to 10 times before applying. Use strong for scale insects. For plant lice, mealy bugs, red spiders, onion thrips (lice), weaker solution will be effective.

Tobacco Decoction—Boil 1 pound tobacco stems or dust in 1 gallon of water for an hour or until liquid is color of strong coffee. Strain to remove dirt and add water to make 2 gallons for every pound of tobacco used. This is excellent for plant lice and does not injure the most tender plants.

Carbolic Acid Emulsion—Hard soap (yellow soap) shaved fine, 1 pound.
Water, 1 gallon.
Crude carbolic acid, 1 pint.
Dissolve soap in boiling water, add acid and churn as for kerosene emulsion. Dilute with 30 parts of water.

White Oil Soap—Four white oil soap, 1 pound.
Water, 10 gallons.

Sometimes the farmer is troubled with ants. The following remedies are very effective: Use sponges soaked in sweetened water, lay the sponges and use carbon bisulphide by pouring some of liquid in a hole dug in the nest. Be sure to keep matches away or the fumes are explosive. Squirt coal oil in entrance holes and plug with cotton; use ant tape, a mixture of tartar emetic 1 part, sugar 10 parts and water to moisten well.

It is very important in order to control insects to keep a close watch on your plants as soon as you notice a few insects or disease, try to determine what it is by close examination, and then apply the proper sprays. If at any time you have trouble in knowing exactly what to do consult the Demonstration Agent. Remember the old saying, "A stitch in time saves nine." Insects, blight and other diseases are very easy to control if they can be fought when first appearing in a field, on the other hand they are very difficult to destroy if they are allowed to infest the whole field before attempting to fight the pest.

Onion Thrips (lice).
This small insect causes a good deal of annual injury to the onions in this section. It is a very small insect (lice), green in color. They are very hard to see as their color is exactly like that of the onion. The insects scarify leaves of onions, eat off epidermis, leaves turn white, wilt and die. As soon as this pest is noticed spray with the Kerosene Emulsion.

Downy Mildew.
This fungus disease of the onion occurs about midseason, or during warm, muggy weather. It causes wilting of the leaves and may be known in the earlier stages by a downy, violet covering of fungus spores.

As soon as this disease is noticed through spraying with the bordeaux mixture will prevent the spread of the downy mildew. If your onions were troubled with this disease last year it will be advisable to spray before the mildew makes its appearance. Repeat the spraying at intervals of about 10 days, depending of course on the conditions of the weather and the growth of the crop.

The Demonstration Agent will be in his office every Saturday for consultation and to distribute bulletins or other literature.

G. C. LEWIS,
Demonstration Agent.

THE FLIGHT OF FLIES.
One of the problems that has arisen in connection with the part played by insects as carriers of disease concerns the distance which they may be able to carry from one locality to another. This has frequently been considered in this country in connection with mosquitoes which are responsible for the prevalence of malaria. With their breeding places known, it has become desirable in some cases to ascertain what the range of their activities might be in respect to the territory which can be covered by insects. It has been learned that mosquitoes which inhabit salt marshes near the seacoast may be found inland at a distance as great as three miles.

Far less appears to be known with regard to the migrations of the common house-fly, an insect charged with responsibility of typhoid fever and other infectious diseases. A series of studies conducted in Cambridge, England, on the range of the flight of flies of this species has been made the subject of a report to the Local Government Board on Public Health and Medical Subjects. Upward of 25,000 flies were liberated, under various meteorological conditions, from the medical buildings at Cambridge.

Of these insects, colors for identification, 191 were recovered. The results showed that house-flies tend to travel either against or across the wind. The actual direction followed may be determined either directly or indirectly by the action of the wind, or directly owing to the flies being attracted by odors from food. A point in favor of this supposition is the nature of the station at which flies were recovered after they had traveled any distance. These comprised a butcher's shop, public houses and a restaurant, all of which are odors that are notoriously attractive to flies. The chief conditions favoring the dispersal of flies are fine weather and a warm temperature. The nature of the locality is another considerable factor, because in towns flies do not travel as far as in open country, probably due to the food and shelter afforded by the houses.

With regard to the altitude of the point of liberation, flies set free from the roof tended to disperse slightly better than those liberated from the ground, but the differences are not very considerable. It has been observed, with regard to the vertical flight of the house-fly, that it may mount directly upward to a height of forty-five feet or more. The time of day appears to influence the dispersal of the insects, as, apparently, when set free in the afternoon they do not scatter so well as when liberated in the morning.

The maximum flight observed in the thickly wooded localities in Cambridge was about a quarter of a mile. In one case, where a part of the distance was a road open toward a field, a flight of 770 yards was noted. In experiments conducted in Cook County, Illinois, by S. A. Forbes, flies were trapped and, after being sprayed with a chemical solution for recognition, were liberated from a hospital in that district. They too were recovered at distances ranging up to a quarter of a mile from the point of liberation.

The distance flies may travel to reach dwellings is controlled by circumstances. Almost any reasonable distance may be covered by the fly under compulsion to reach food and shelter.

COAL MINING IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.
Except in Kentucky and West Virginia, there was a marked decrease in the production of coal in the Southern States during 1914, according to estimates of Edward W. Parker, statistician, United States Geological Survey. The business depression was felt particularly in Alabama, because of its importance as an iron-making State and the fact that the iron interests more than any other branch of the mining industry...

Estimates of the coal production in Alabama for 1914 varied between 12,500,000 and 15,000,000 short tons, compared with 17,678,522 tons in 1913. In addition to the decrease due to the demoralization in the iron trade, the disturbed situation in Mexico resulted in the loss of some market for Alabama coal. The markets for Alabama coal were affected by the low price of petroleum in the Southern States; by increased water-power developments; by the competition of coal from Kentucky and Illinois in the markets of Louisiana and Mississippi which are normally supplied by Alabama; and by the smaller bunker trade which suffered because of the cutting off of exports of cotton after the declaration of war in Europe. On account of the keen competition which developed as a result of the decreased demand, prices were demoralized, but up to the close of the year there had not been any decrease in wages.

Tennessee—In some parts of Tennessee the decrease in coal production during 1914 was between 35 and 50 per cent, but it is estimated that for the entire State the loss was about 20 per cent and that the output was less than 5,000,000 short tons, compared with 6,903,784 tons in 1913. In this State the industry was somewhat affected by the decrease in the demand from the iron furnaces, but probably to a larger extent on account of the falling off in the export of cotton, which reduced purchasing ability throughout the rural communities. There was a decrease of 5 to 15 per cent in the average price, compared with 1913.

Kentucky—Kentucky presented an exception to the general rule in 1914 with a small increase in the production of coal. This increase is not to be attributed to anything especially favorable in the way of demand, but to the great developments which have taken place in the eastern part of the State during the last two or three years and to the fact that this region was in a position to fill a large part of the shortage created by the idleness of the Ohio mines. In the western Kentucky field the production in 1914 was about 92 per cent of the output in the preceding year. The total production is estimated at approximately 20,000,000 tons in 1914, compared with 19,616,500 tons in the preceding year.

Maryland and Virginia—The coal production of Maryland showed a decrease of about 500,000 tons in 1914, and that of Virginia 1,300,000 tons. In the former State the decreased production was due chiefly to the approaching exhaustion of the Big Vein, which has supplied more than 95 per cent of Maryland's total coal production. Many of the mines have already been worked out and abandoned and others are "robbing" pillars and preparing to close permanently.

Developments, however, are being made upon the Tyson and other lower but thinner beds, and it is expected that within a few years these operations will be sufficiently advanced to bring Maryland's production to its normal amount. In Virginia the decreased demand from the transportation companies and from the cotton mills in North and South Carolina caused the smaller output in 1914.—U. S. Geological Survey Press Bulletin.

TO WHOM IT MAY INTEREST.
A syndicate is being formed (composed mostly of New Orleans business men) for the purpose of resuming the explorations for oil and other minerals of value in St. Tammany parish.

In view of the fact that the "home people"—or rather some of them—have previously contributed so generously and unfortunately met with failure, it is the intention to arise the funds elsewhere. However, that no one should feel slighted a limited amount of shares have been set aside for a limited time only, at the option of the home people. Hence, should any one feel inclined to join the syndicate they are invited to do so, as sales of shares will not be solicited here.

By calling on M. Nielson or A. H. Grimmer, full particulars will be furnished. ja2-

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION OF TAX DEED.
Whereas the undersigned has purchased at tax collector's sale, for the taxes of the year 1912, on the 23rd day of May, 1913, the following described property, assessed in the name of Wesley Henry, to-wit:

1 1/2 acres of land near Houltonville, La., situated in ward 4, parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana.

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that I have caused the said deed to be registered in Conveyance Book No. 59, page 544, of the official records of St. Tammany parish, Louisiana.

ja913t CHAS. SCHELLHAAS.

STOP THE CHILD'S COLIC—IT IS OFTEN RESULT OF SEARS & ROY.
Colds, croup and Whooping cough are children's ailments which need immediate attention. The after-effects are often most serious. Don't take the risk—you don't have to. Dr. King's New Discovery checks the cold, soothes the cough, allays the inflammation, kills the germs, and allows nature to do her healing work. 50c at your druggist. Buy a bottle today.

RAILROADS APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

The Common Carriers Ask for Relief—President Wilson's Direct Attention of Public to Their Needs.

The committee of railroad executives, headed by Mr. Frank Trumbull, representing thirty-five of the leading railroad systems of the nation, recently presented to President Wilson a memorandum briefly reviewing the difficulties now confronting the railroads of the country and asking for the cooperation of the governmental authorities and the public in supporting railroad credits and recognizing an emergency which requires that the railroads be given additional revenues.

The memorandum recites that the European war has resulted in general depression of business on the American continent and in the dislocation of credits at home and abroad. With revenues decreasing and interest rates increasing the transportation systems of the country face a most serious crisis and the memorandum is a strong presentation of the candle burning at both ends and the peril that must ultimately attend such a combination when the flames meet is apparent to all. In their general discussion the railroad representatives say in part: "By reason of legislation and regulation by the federal government and the forty-eight states acting independently of each other, as well as through the action of a strong public opinion, railroad expenses in recent years have vastly increased. No criticism is here made of the general theory of governmental regulation, but on the other hand, no indignity can relieve the carriers of expenses created thereby."

President Wilson, in transmitting the memorandum of the railroad presidents to the public, characterizes it as "a lucid statement of plain truth." The president recognizing the emergency as extraordinary, continuing, said in part:

"You ask me to call the attention of the country to the imperative need that railway credits be sustained and the railroads helped in every possible way, whether by private co-operative effort or by the action, wherever feasible of governmental agencies, and I am glad to do so because I think the need very real."

The conference was certainly a fortunate one for the nation and the president is to be congratulated for opening the gates to a new world of effort in which everyone may cooperate.

There are many important problems in our complex civilization that will yield to co-operation which will not lead themselves to arbitrary rulings of commissions and financing railroads is one of them. The man with the money is a factor that cannot be eliminated from any business transaction, and the public is an interested party that should always be consulted and happily the president has invited all to participate in the solution of our railroad problems.

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The first application of Sloss's Liniment goes right to the painful part—it penetrates without rubbing—it stops the rheumatic pains around the joints and gives relief and comfort. Don't suffer! Get a bottle today! It is a family medicine for all pains, hurts, bruises, cuts, sore throat, neuralgia and chest pains. Prevents infection. Mr. Chan H. Wentworth, California, writes: "I did wonder for my rheumatism, pain is gone as soon as I apply it. I recommend it to my friends as the best liniment I ever used." Guaranteed. 25c at your druggist.

For prickly heat, insect bites, mosquito bites and flies, try BLUE LABEL ANTISEPTIC, ask DR. J. L. WATKINS, drug store.

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You want your pigs to eat as much as possible when you fatten them. Give them a great variety of feed, keep the appetite keen and the digestion in good order, and you will obtain the desired result; especially if you mix with the grain ration a dose of

Bee Dee STOCK MEDICINE
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Pleasure and Protection

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