

Use To Try and Wear Out Your Cold; It Will Wear You Out Instead.

Thousands keep on suffering colds and coughs through neglect and delay. Why make yourself an easy prey to serious ailments and epidemics as the result of a cold. Coughs and colds sap your strength and vitality unless checked in the early stages. Dr. King's New Discovery is what you need—the first dose helps. Your head clears up, you breathe freely and you feel so much better. Buy a bottle today and start taking at once.

PLANTATION SONGS VULGAR. SAYS BOSTON.

New Versions for "Old Dog Tray" and Other Favorites Suggested. The Boston public school authorities decided some time ago that "My Old Kentucky Home," "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground" and other familiar old plantation songs were "vulgar" and therefore should not be allowed to appear in the song books used in the schools. In order that some of the best of these American folk-songs may not be entirely lost to the cultured Boston people a New York Sun poet has suggested the following Bostonese versions of the well known old songs:

OLD DOG TRAY. Ancient canine Tray was in any degree trustworthy. Mental pain productive of sorrow could not propel him hence. He was mild and docile in manner. He was sympathetic to a point of affection. Oh, I deny that I shall ever discover by searching. A more suitable or preferable intimate acquaintance than ancient canine Tray.

MASSA'S IN DE COLD, COLD GROUND. Around the tracts of rich pasture land is resounding, in bell-like manner, The colored parson's sorrowful expression of a lyric set to musical accompaniment. While the melody of the Avis family know the American thrush is expressing itself in song. Felicitious as the diurnal circle is extensive; Where the evergreen Hedera is moving slowly. Over the herbivorous artificial bank. In that place ancient employer is reposing.

Reposing in the frigid, frigid earth. The publication of the revised verses elicited from a reader of that journal a communication in which it was explained that "it has been many years since the following, perhaps the first of Stephen Foster's negro folksongs to come under the uplifting influences of real Bostonese appears in print, and it may have never wandered far outside the limits of the American Athens."

OLD UNCLE NED. There was a venerable colored individual And his cognomen was Uncle Edward. And he existed many years ago; And there was no capillary substance on the summit of his cranium. In the location where the capillary substance used to vegetate. Suspend the musical instruments. And place the agricultural instruments in a recumbent position. For there is no more manual labor for poor ancient Uncle Edward. Because he had departed to the bourne from whence no colored christian traveler ever returns.

These censored versions of the familiar old songs shall to mind a rendering of "Everybody Works But Father," which some humorously-inclined writer turned into polished form for the edification of Boston people who otherwise might have been denied the uplifting influence of that classic production which enjoyed considerable popularity a few years ago. As translated into polite Boston language this song ran something like this: Everybody labors with the exception of my maternal parent. He reposes all day in a recumbent position. With his pedal extremities resting on the steam radiator. Extracting nebulous matter from a pipe of mundane material. My maternal parent receives soiled linen for the purpose of cleansing it. In this connection I should also mention filial Ann.

EVERYBODY LABORS AT OUR DOMICILE WITH THE EXCEPTION OF MY PATERNAL PARENT. CHARTER of the BLIDELL LIVE STOCK AND FARMS COMPANY, INC. On this seventh day of February, A. D. 1915, before me, E. M. Miller, a Notary Public, duly qualified in and for the parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, personally appeared Fritz Salmen, J. A. Salmen, F. W. Salmen, L. T. Miles, E. F. Halley, W. E. Eddins, J. A. Bousquet, Jr., all seven residents of the parish of St. Tammany, who severally declared that they, their associates and successors, do hereby form and organize themselves into a corporation, for a term of ninety-nine years, from this date, under the name of Blidell Live Stock and Farms Company, Incorporated, the domicile whereof is fixed at Slidell, parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, its objects and purposes being to buy and sell real estate, to deal generally in all the natural resources of the State of Louisiana; to buy and sell all kinds of live stock and poultry, to breed and raise the same; to carry on a general farm and truck business; to conduct a dairy and sell products from the same; to slaughter all kinds of stock and poultry and to sell the same; to deal in all kinds of feed stuff and operate a commissary or store, and generally to do all things necessarily connected with the within objects and purposes above enumerated, in this State and elsewhere.

The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at the sum of fifty thousand (\$50,000) dollars, divided into shares represented by five hundred (500) shares of the par value of one hundred (\$100) dollars each, which shall be paid for in cash

or its equivalent in property, either real or personal; this corporation shall begin business and be a going concern as soon as twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars of its capital stock shall have been subscribed. The capital stock may be increased to one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars.

Citation shall be served on the president, or in his absence on the secretary. The affairs of this corporation shall be managed by a Board of Directors, composed of seven stockholders, four of whom shall form a quorum, to be elected by the stockholders annually, by ballot, on the first Monday of January, 1916, or on any subsequent date fixed by the Board, in case of no election taking place on said day. Each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote.

Said Board shall have the right to make all by-laws and change and alter the same at pleasure; to use a corporate seal, the same to alter or break at pleasure. The first Board of Directors shall be composed of Fritz Salmen, J. A. Salmen, F. W. Salmen, L. T. Miles, E. F. Halley, W. E. Eddins and J. A. Bousquet, Jr., of whom Fritz Salmen shall be president, J. A. Salmen, vice president; E. F. Halley, secretary; F. W. Salmen, treasurer, and they shall hold office until the first Monday in January, 1916, or until their successors are elected and take their place.

That in the event any stockholder should elect to sell his stock, it is hereby made obligatory on him to first tender it to the other members of the company, and they have thirty (30) days option within which to purchase the same at market price before stockholder can offer the same for sale in open market. At the termination of this charter, or the dissolution of the corporation, the affairs shall be liquidated by the members of the Board of Directors as liquidating commissioners.

Thus done and passed before me the undersigned Notary Public, on the day, month and year first hereinabove written in the presence of F. F. Wigginton and G. V. Wharton, competent witnesses, who have signed these presents, together with the said signers, and me, Notary, after due reading of the whole.

F. W. Salmen, Slidell, La., 50 shares. F. W. Salmen, Slidell, La., per F. Salmen, 50 shares. J. A. Salmen, Slidell, La., 50 shares. L. T. Miles, Slidell, La., 25 shares. E. F. Halley, Slidell, La., 25 shares. W. E. Eddins, Slidell, La., 25 shares. J. A. Bousquet, Jr., Slidell, La., 25 shares.

Witnesses: F. F. WIGGINGTON. G. V. WHARTON. BENJ. M. MILLER, Notary Public. I certify the above and foregoing to be a true copy of the original as recorded in the Mortgage and Conveyance office of St. Tammany parish, in Charter Book 1, page — mar-6-15 Notary Public.

MAKE YOUR OWN HEALING REMEDY AT HOME. Buy a 50c bottle of Ferris Healing Remedy, add to it a pint of linseed oil to make a healing oil, or add to it a pound of lard or vaseline to make an ointment. You will then have sixteen ounces of healing remedy. Take with your saddle galls, barbed wire cuts, scratches, or any hurt or sore where the skin is broken. Positively guaranteed the best made. Make it at home. By so doing you have \$2.00 worth for 50c.

NOTICE. Covington, La., Feb. 22, 1915. The next examination in St. Tammany parish for teachers' certificates, J. 2, 3, for whites; April 5, 6, 7, for colored.

YES, THERE'S MONEY IN FARMING. (By G. C. Lewis.) In the great corn belt of the North and East, where land sells as high as \$225 per acre, the farmers can only harvest one crop per year or season. That they have to feed their stock five months out of each year while we only feed our Louisiana two to three months and some cattle do not receive that much. Still our land is cheap, our soil is good, our market is good. What is the trouble? We do not farm on a scientific basis. We do not take the advantage of our opportunities here with our cheap land, good climate, good seasons, and many other points in our favor.

I give below a letter from a man over in Tangipahoa parish who tells you what he did do—the result he got by shrewd management. I saw these crops growing and knowing the success Mr. Lewis made I requested him to write the letter given below for the benefit of The Farmer's readers: How I Made Three Crops on Same Soil in 1914. I thoroughly broke the soil on about 6 1/2 acres broadcast in February, plowing six to eight inches deep. About March 15 cross-harrowed it twice at short intervals. About April 15 laid off rows with corn shovel as deep as possible. In this furrow I applied about 150 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate and 25 pounds murate of potash and 20 pounds nitrate of soda per acre, using this small amount of nitrogen to make the corn up and start to grow nicely. Listed on this furrow with eight inch shovel. Harrowed ridge and planted my New-corn April 30th. The corn was

cultivated rapidly until in May. After having some very hard rains the corn was deeply plowed with eight inch scooter four furrows to row, and then a furrow was run in the middle of the rows, using a small amount of fertilizer, about 100 lbs. per acre, and half of this 6 1/2 acres planted in peanuts, reserving the other for sweet potato vines in June. I should have added that I applied about 75 pounds nitrate to the corn at the deep working.

The peanuts came up a good stand. They were covered with scooter and as they began coming were harrowed off. The peanuts and corn were cultivated nearly flat and shallow until June when peas were planted in the corn rows with sweep shallow, and when the peas were up the whole crop was cultivated last time.

The part devoted to Triumph sweet potatoes received about the same cultivation as the corn and peanuts also had peas on corn rows in potato part. The crop grown was satisfactory to me and was freely commented on by my neighbors, though the very dry weather lasting until the corn was about in roasting ear state, with only occasional light showers. Considering the dry weather I found on this land—pine land 40 years in cultivation—that the corn spaced 90 inches should have been 24 inches.

Results: 35 barrels of corn per acre, 10 lost by ground. 30 bushels of peanuts per acre. 100 bushels sweet potatoes and a fair crop of cow peas. These results show that on our average pine lands that we can raise an abundance of fine hogs for bacon and a fine crop of corn with peas to help keep up the fertility of the soil.

I will add that these yields can be greatly increased from year to year, and that this plan suits better on small farms, when a man wants to make a large farm out of a small one.

Yours truly, W. B. F. LEWIS. Lauriston, La. GETTING RESULTS WITH STRAWBERRIES. As many of our farmers are interested in berry growing this season in St. Tammany parish, I think the article below, written by Harry D. Wilson, of the State Department of Agriculture, will be of interest. Mr. Wilson gives actual facts of the crop in Tangipahoa parish and clearly shows what we might do here if we only stick to the game and not get discouraged. Please note the number of cars and see if you can imagine how many dollars this crop put in the farmers' pockets last year.

The average price per crate was \$1.20, and the number of crates was 1,411,600. Some money! G. C. LEWIS, Farm Demonstrator.

How and Why Strawberries Should Pay in Louisiana, and How the Berry Market Has Broadened in the Past Ten Years. (By Harry D. Wilson, Roseland, La.) As many of us can recall less than ten years ago the berry growers of Tangipahoa parish had to depend almost alone on the Chicago market to dispose of their crop of fruit and then a man named the grower had to take whatever the commission man saw fit to send him. Conditions are entirely different now. First, we have buyers to come to us and pay cash for our goods, and with the assistance of the express company and the railroad we had last year seventy cities to take our splendid fruit in car lots instead of only one, as it was less than ten years ago.

The Louisiana berry market just after Florida was finished and we have four to six weeks with very little, if any, competition, and as our berries have been so well advertised the fellow in the North and West looks for our berries in early spring the same as we look for the homing of the martins and the white head bumble bee, so let us know that old winter is over. It is true that our berries did not carry very well last year, but this was caused by the very late cold weather in March and April, and the growers not using enough potash in fertilizing.

I am quite sure if the berry growers will plow up all his plants every spring as soon as shipping is over (except enough to replant what he wishes) and plant the fields in soy beans, cow peas or snap beans to dry and stand in the fall, they will build up the soil, put some forage in the barn for his stock and have a full money crop. I am of the opinion that our farmers can set out new plants every fall as cheap if not cheaper than he can work his old plants during the summer months. A crop of beans or peas are well worth ten dollars per acre for the fertility to the soil the hay should be worth at least ten dollars and the beans or peas another ten dollars, so I figure that this rotation is well worth thirty dollars per acre and you surely will increase your yield of berries and have some awful good to feed on without taking your berry money to buy it with.

If our berry farmers will keep their fields well drained, plant more soy beans and peas and use a little more potash, grow his mule and horse feed, there is no reason why this should not be the best agricultural section in the United States. The parish of Tangipahoa shipped the season of 1914, 1427 full cars of berries, and about 347 cars of vegetables. I give below a list of cities in the United States and Canada that received from 1 to 234 cars of our splendid Louisiana strawberries. These are shipments that went by express as I did not get the destinations on freight shipments. An enclosing you copy of letter I received from Mr. Chas. Campbell, Chief Route Agent of American Express Company. Mr. Campbell also states that the company will use every endeavor to furnish sufficient cars to take care of the business in 1915. The reason I mention Tangipahoa parish and use the figures from that parish is it is the only section in Louisiana that grows the strawberry to any extent.

In car lots from Tangipahoa parish, Louisiana, in 1914, to different cities in the United States and Canada: Denver 7, Pueblo 3, Champagne 1, Chicago 234, Peoria 6, Galesburg 3, Indianapolis 25, Muncie 1, Davenport 1, Des Moines 11, Ottumwa 2, Sioux City 13, Waterloo 1, Louisiana 4, Auburn 2, Portland 3, Boston 82, Pittsburg 4, Lowell 4, North Adams 4, Fitchburg 4, Worcester 3, Detroit 10, Grand Rapids 2, Duluth 6, Minneapolis 16, St. Paul 37, Kansas City 30, St. Joseph 1, St. Louis 18, Lincoln 14, Omaha 28, Concord 1, Dover 1, Manchester 5, Jersey City 6, Albany 2, Buffalo 75, New York City 10, Rochester 3, Schenectady 1, Syracuse 3, Utica 4, Watertown, Grand Forks 4, Cincinnati 2, Cleveland 16, Columbus 2, Toledo 1, Dayton 1, Erie 4, Philadelphia 3, Pittsburg 12, Wilkesbarre 2, Providence 1, Sioux Falls 7, Water Town 1, Seattle 2, Clarksburg, Milwaukee 13, Calgary 2, Winnipeg 6, Bradford 1, Hamilton 2, Ottawa 3, Toronto 5, Montreal 14, Regina 1.

Note: In 1913 Seattle received 19 cars against 2 in 1914; Salt Lake City 1 car in 1913 and none in 1914, and several other distant points did not get any in 1914, as berries would not carry as well as in 1913.

Following is the letter of Mr. Campbell: Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 13, 1915. Hon. Harry D. Wilson, Roseland, La. My Dear Harry:—Enclosure will give you some idea of what the Express Company is doing for the berry growers of Louisiana. No one knows better than yourself how much of an outlet the shippers had for their product a few years ago.

It is frequently said there is no profit in the growing of berries at the present time. If that is true, I should like to ask where the berry industry would have been, ere this, without these additional markets. The value of land seems to be a very good criterion in any community, and values in the Louisiana berry district, I believe, have increased 500 per cent in the last ten years. I do not think of any locality where the price of land has been so greatly benefited by reason of its agricultural advantages.

A few years ago the express company voluntarily reduced the rates on carload shipments of berries, made rates to additional and new markets, and did not stop at that, but sent advertising matter to all of the principal markets throughout the United States and Canada and followed it up by having representatives call on the berry trade and solicit their interest in the Louisiana berry.

The work has progressed from year to year for a number of seasons and still continues, each year adding more markets and careful watch being kept in order to give the growers the lowest rates obtainable. You frequently hear of the high express rates but seldom of the low ones, or what the express company voluntarily does for the shippers.

The berry growers of Louisiana have been particularly fortunate in profiting by the reductions in rates on carload shipments of berries the past few years. In 1908 there was no carload rate to Chicago. The charge was 33c per pint crate, including charges. The present tariff quotes a carload rate of 25c per pint crate, including icing charges. The saving to shippers on Chicago business alone has amounted to thousands of dollars, to say nothing of points other than Chicago to which rates have been greatly reduced.

Worthy of mention is the reduction of 87c per car on the Seattle, Portland and Tacoma business, in order to assist the growers in holding on to this northwestern trade. How the rates to Kansas City, Omaha, Oklahoma City, and numerous other points have been reduced in the past few years until there is scarcely any profit in the business for the express company are only a few of the things that have been done to benefit the growers and shippers almost entirely unbeknown to them.

I should like to invoke your aid in the matter of eliminating the Hallock pint crate. It is unventilated and will not properly refrigerate. It has cost the berry growers hundreds of thousands of dollars by reason of its not having proper ventilation and the necessary carrying qualities. Sincerely, C. L. CAMPBELL, Chief Traveling Agent.

School Board. Mr. W. H. Kahl presented the following resolution and moved its adoption: Whereas, in the opinion of this board it is necessary and advisable that a special election be ordered to be held in School District No. 5, of the parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, at which there shall be submitted the following propositions, to-wit:

1. To levy a special tax of five (\$5.00) mills on the dollar on all property in School District No. 5, of the parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, subject to State taxation annually for a period of ten years, beginning with and including the year 1916, for the purpose of providing additional aid to the public schools of the said school district. 2. To incur debt and issue bonds to the amount of fifty-five hundred (\$55,000) dollars, to run not longer than five years from date and to bear interest not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually for the purpose of constructing and furnishing public school buildings within said School District No. 5, title to which shall vest in the public; therefore, Be it resolved, by the parish board of school directors of the parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, in legal session convened, as follows: Section 1. That a special election be and the same is ordered to be held in School District No. 5, of the parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, on Friday, the second day of April, 1915, at which there shall be submitted the following two propositions, to-wit: 1. To levy a special tax of five (\$5.00) mills on the dollar on all property in School District No. 5, of the parish of St. Tammany, La., subject to State taxation annually for a period of ten years, beginning with and including the year 1916, for the purpose of providing additional aid to the public schools of the said school district.

2. To incur debt and issue bonds to the amount of fifty-five hundred (\$55,000) dollars to run not longer than five years from date and to bear interest not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually for the purpose of constructing and furnishing public school buildings within said School District No. 5, title to which shall vest in the public. Section 2. That the secretary of this board be and he is hereby instructed to have prepared for use at the said special election a sufficient number of ballots on each of which shall be printed all of the propositions mentioned in section one of this resolution arranged in such a manner as to enable the voters to vote on each one separately and in the following form:

Proposition No. 1. Proposition to levy a special tax of five (\$5.00) mills on the dollar on all property in school district No. 5, subject to State taxation annually for a period of ten years, beginning with and including the year 1916, for the purpose of giving additional aid to public schools of said district. YES NO

Proposition No. 2. To incur debt and issue bonds to the amount of fifty-five (\$55,000) hundred dollars, to run not longer than five years from date and to bear interest not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually for the purpose of constructing and furnishing public school buildings within said school district No. 5, title to which shall vest in the public. YES NO

Notice to Voters. To vote in favor of any proposition submitted upon this ballot, place a cross (X) mark after the word "yes," to vote against it place a similar mark after the word "no."

Signature of Vote. And that the secretary of the board be and he is hereby instructed to have prepared for use at said special election all necessary ballot boxes, tally sheets, lists of voters, and compiled statements of voters in number and amount. Section 3. That the polling place of said election shall be at the usual polling place at Bush, La., and the following, commissioners and clerk are appointed: S. E. Fauntleroy, W. W. Talley, and John H. Wood, commissioners, and Theodore Talley, clerk, to serve at said polling place at said election, all of whom shall serve without compensation, and said election shall be conducted under the laws of the State applicable thereto. Section 4. The president of this board is hereby instructed to give notice of the special election herein ordered, by his proclamation to be published according to law, and in said proclamation, he shall announce that at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 3d day of April, 1915, this board will meet at its usual meeting place in Covington, La., and in open session proceed to open the ballot boxes, examine and count the ballots in number and amount, examine and canvass the returns and declare the results of the election. On roll call the following members voted in the affirmative: Geo. R. Dutsch, T. J. O'Keefe, Chas. B. Wills, W. H. Kahl, H. Q. Parker, Dr. C. F. Farmer, T. P. Crawford, C. M. Liddle, Geo. E. Miller. The following members voted in the negative: None. And the resolution was adopted.

PROCLAMATION. Pursuant to a resolution passed by the parish board of school directors of the parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, at its special meeting held on the 21st day of February, 1915, J. N. H. Fitzsimons, president of said parish board of school directors, hereby give notice that, in compliance with said resolution, a special election will be held in school district No. 5, parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, on the 2d day of April, 1915, for the purpose of submitting to the property taxpayers qualified under the constitution and the laws of the State of Louisiana to vote at said election, the following propositions, to-wit:

N. H. FITZSIMONS, President. ELMER E. LYON, Secretary. Proposition No. 1. Proposition to levy a special tax of five mills (\$5.00) on the dollar on all property in school district No. 5, subject to State taxation annually for a period of ten years, beginning with and including the year 1916, for the purpose of giving additional aid to public schools of said district.

Proposition No. 2. To incur debt and issue bonds to the amount of fifty-five hundred (\$55,000) dollars to run not longer than five years from date and to bear interest not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually for the purpose of constructing and furnishing school buildings within said school district No. 5, title to which shall vest in the public. For the purpose of said special election the polling place will be the usual polling place at Bush, La., and the following, commissioners and clerk of election have been appointed to serve at this election, all of whom will serve without compensation: S. E. Fauntleroy, W. W. Talley and John H. Wood, commissioners, and Theodore Talley, clerk. At said special election the polls will open at seven o'clock a. m., and close at 5 o'clock p. m., and the election will be conducted in accordance with the laws of Louisiana, applicable thereto.

Notice is also given that at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 3d day of April, 1915, the said parish board of school directors of the parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, will meet at Covington, La., in open session, proceed to open the ballot boxes, examine and count the ballots in number and amount, examine and canvass the returns and declare the results of said special election. This 15th day of February, 1915. N. H. FITZSIMONS, President Parish Board of School Directors.

BILE-DROPS

A TASTELESS LIVER MEDICINE. Hardest Vegetable-Colored, and makes black into the chicken. Your back if you do not consider it superfluous the old-time mineral colored, cures off, and the children prefer these medicines and without all their bad tastes and effects, and in it to the waters of a full of men. The whole family take a few drops of Bile-Drops to-night and the bile will drop in the morning, and you will all smile to-morrow—Bile-Drops cure—Aperient, the sharpest system invigorator, and the most reliable. Bile-Drops of New Orleans for sale sample. Every bottle sold under a strict money back guarantee. How to use: Dissolve in water—Bile-Drops are—Aperient, the sharpest system invigorator, and the most reliable. Ask Schonberg's Pharmacy, Covington; L. H. Thomas, Ramey; A. D. Crawford, Hill Switch; T. Groathouse, Houltonville; Mandeville Co-operative Drug Co.; S. L. Tabary, Bonfouca; N. Carroll, Slidell; E. N. Haas, Alton; Honey Island Commissary; Pearl River Mercantile Co., Pearl River; St. Joe Brick Works, St. Joe.

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