Town Council

(Continued from Page 1.)

fered by J. E. Nilson, seconded by A. R. Smith and adopted.

Whereas, the St. Tammany Fair Association (Inc.) has purchased eight squares of ground situated in the Town of Covington, La., for the purpose of promoting an annual fair devoted to the public interest of St. Tammany parish, and

Whereas, the said tr.ct of land is transversed by certain unopened streets, according to the map of the Town of Covington, to-wit:

Eighth street running from Homeville road to C street; L street running to Seventh to Ninth street; A street running from Seventh to Ninth streets; B street running from Seventh to Ninth streets; all in the Connelly addition in the Town of Covington, and

Whereas, said streets have at no time been open to public use or thoroughfare, and have been abandoned by the public, and it is to the interest of a successful operation of the said parish fairs, that the said St. Tammany Parish Fair Association to be permitted to inclose said streets along with the balance of its property.

Therefore be it resolved that the said St. Tammany Parish Fair Association (Inc.) be and the same is hereby authorized and permitted to close the aforesaid streets as set forth in this resolution.

Be it further resolved that this body promulgate the necessary ordinance which will permit the carrying of these resolutions into effect.

An ordinance to permit the closing of certain streets in the Town of Covington by the St. Tammany Parish Fair Association (Inc.)

Sec. 1. Be itordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Covington that the St. Tammany Parish Fair Association (Inc.) be and they are hereby granted the privilege of inclos'ng the following named streets:

Eighth street running from Homesville road to C street; L street running from Seventh to Ninth street; A street running from Seventh to Ninth street; B street running from Seventh to Ninth street, all in the Connelly addition to the Town of Covington, Louisiana.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained that the ordinance shall take effect from and after date ofitspromulgation.

The following ordinance was offered by D. J. Sanders, seconded by M. P. Planche, and adopted:

Ordinance.

An ordinance regulating the operation and speed of automobiles, motor vehicles and other vehicles within the corporate limits of the Town of Covington, Louisiana, and providing a penalty for the violation of such ordinance.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Covington, Louisiana, in legal session convened, that no automobile, motor vehicle or other vehicle, shall be propelled or diven upon or along any street, alley or other public way within the corporate limits of the Town of Covington, Louisiana, at a greater rate of speed than Twelve (12) miles per hour, provided that at all street and alley crossings and at all corners, the operator or person in charge of such automobile, motor vehicle or other vehicle shall lessen the speed of the same so that it will not exceed the rate of Seven (7) miles per hour, and shall keep such vehicle to the right, and otherwise observe the rules of the road.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained that no automobile or motor vehicle shall be propelled or driven upon or along any street, alley or other public way, within the corporate limits of the said town of Covington, Louisiana, unless the person in charge or control of such automobile or motor vehicle, and acting as operator thereof, shall be over and above the age of sixteen years.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained that every automobile or motor vehicle being operated upon or along any street, alley or other public way of the Town of Covington, Louisiana, shall be equipped with a horn, or other similar device for the purpose of giving warning to others of its approach, and the same must be sounded on approaching any corner or crossing within the corporate limits of the said Town, and must be farther sounded whenever necessary to notify pedestrians, or other vehicles, of the approach of such automobile or motor vehicle.

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, that all automobiles, and motor vehicles propelled or driven upon or along any street, alley or other public way of said Town, shall be equipped with at least two lights, one to be placed in a conspicuous place in the front, and one to be placed in a conspicuous place in the rear; the light in the rear of such automobiles or motor vehicles, to show red in the back, and cast a white light on the license plate of such machine so that the number of such license can be readily distinguished; and such lamps shall be kept lit after dusk and before dawn while such vehicle upon which they are attached is in motion or standing upon any street, alley or other public way of said town.

Sec. 5. Be it further ordained that no automobile or motor vehicle shall be left standing unattended upon any street, alley or other public way of said Town, while the engine of same is in motion.

Sec. 6. Be it further ordained that where two automobiles, motor vehicles or other vehicles are approaching from opposite directions, each shall keep to the right of the center of the street, alley or other public way upon which they are operating, provided that the operator of any automobile, motor vehicle or other vehicle may overtake and pass other automobiles, motor vehicles or other vehicles, if the same may be done in safety, and in so doing he is required to go to the left of the vehicle overtaken, and the overtaken vehicle is required to keep to the right of the center of the street, alley or other public way.

Sec. 7. Be it further ordained that whoever shall violate any of the provisions of any section of this ordinance, shall upon trial and conviction thereof, suffer fine not to exceed $50.00 or imprisonment not to exceed ten days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 8. Be it further ordained that this ordinance shall take effect from the date of its promulgation.

Adopted Tuesday, August 3, 1915.

PAUL J. LACROIX, Mayor.
L. A. PERREAND, Secretary.

Resolution Remitting Tax.

Whereas, there is an accumulation of sand in the Bogue Falaya river at the foot of Columbia street, of the Town of Covington, Louisiana, which materially hampers and obstructs navigation at that point, and whereas said point is the only practical place which furnishes proper landing facilities for boats operated for commercial purposes between Covington and other places below; and whereas the removal of said shoal is imm'nently necessary for the welfare of said town and the adjacent country.

And whereas Edward Burns has offered and is willing to undertake the removal of said shoal, if the Conservation Committee of Louisiana will permit him to use said sand so removed for commercial purposes, without the payment of the conservation tax thereon;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Town Council of the Town of Covington, Louisiana, in legal session convened that the Honorable Conservation Committee of the State of Louisiana, be and is hereby requested to exempt from the conservation tax such sand as shall be dredged by said Edward Burns from the Bogue Falaya river at the point known as the Covington Landing, at the foot of Columbia street, in the Town of Covington, Louisiana.

Adopted July 13, 1915.

PAUL J. LACROIX, Mayor.
L. A. PERREAND, Secretary.

The secretary was instructed to forward copy of said resolution to the Conservation Commission.

Several letters from members of the League of American Muncipalities were read. The secretary was instructed to acknowledge receipt of same.

The bid of P. S. Barelli for hitching post was laid over.

Mr. R. L. Aubert appeared before the council and stated that he and Dr. Stevenson had been appointed a committee by the Chamber of Commerce, to take up the matter of sprinkling the streets. He was referred to the Improvement Committee.

The secretary and city attorney were instructed to take up the matter of rebates due the town by the N. O. G. N. & R. Co.

The following resolution was offered by A. R. Smith, seconded by Emile Frederick.

That owning to the present condition of the town's finances that the following officers' salaries be reduced as follows:

Mayor, from $650.00 per annum to $300.00 per annum.

Secretary, from $720.00 per annum to $480.00.

Day marshal, from $900.00 per annum to $720.00 per annum.

Night marshal, from $840.00 per annum to $720.00 per annum.

Street and Health Officer, from $720.00 per annum to $600.00.

Also rent of mayor's office from $144.00 per annum to $100.00.

A vote being taken A. R. Smith and Emile Frederick voted for, and D. L. Addison, M. P. Planche, D. J. Sanders and J. E. Nilson voted against, and the motion was lost.

There being no further business the council adjourned, subject to call.

PAUL J. LACROIX, Mayor.
L. A. PERREAND, Secretary.

ARTILLERY ORDERED TO MEXICAN BORDER.

Administration Prepares for Any Emergency Below the Rio Grande.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Plans for tomorrow's conference at the State Department on the Mexican problem were completed today after Secretary Lansing had talked to President Wilson at Cornish, N. H., over the telephone. Proposals to be made to the six Latin-American diplomats whose governments have authorized them to co-operate with the United States to end Mexico's civil war, were discussed, but Secretary Lansing maintained silence as to the program.

Mr. Lansing conferred with Paul Fuller, one of the president's confidential advisers on Mexican affairs, who will participate in the conference. Mr. Fuller recently talked personally with all of the faction leaders in Mexico.

Unusual activity in the war and navy departments was evident aoday and an order from Major General Scott, chief of staff, directing a battery of the Fifth Field Artillery to proceed from Fort Sill, Okla., to El Paso, Tex., aroused surprise. At the War Department, it was said the artillery was ordered at the request of the State Department. Officials there said the action was prompted by a desire to have the Mexican border well guarded in view of recent uprisings.

The order of fresh troop to the border generally was regarded as a part of the administration's determination to be prepared for any eventuality in ts determination to restore order. El Paso, it was asserted, had been without a battery of artillery for several months, and it was deemed wise to strengthen the forces.

Although administration officials have given no hint of what is to follow the conference, the army and navy have been preparing for any service they may be called on to render.

The first step to be proposed tomorrow will be the issuance of a final appeal to Mexican leaders to join in a peace conference. That the general plan includes a scheme for selection of a president for Mexico entitled to office by constitutional succession, has been suggested. Vasquez Tagle, minister of justice in Madero's cabinet, is the man most frequently mentioned. General Carranza, however, opposes Tagle and it is feared might decline to enter into a conference that contemplated his elevation to the presidency.

Carranza's advisers here assert they have strong grounds for believing the conference tomorrow eventually will decide on recognition of the Carranza government.

Immediate action to relieve distress in Mexico City appears to be generally accepted as one certain result of the president's schemes.

Eighteen or twenty carloads of food for the city are held up at Orizaba, according to official dispatches. General Carranza insists that this food will soon enter and that preference is to be given provision trains over all other traffic. The telegraph line was re-opened today and direct reports came from Mexico City.

12-YEAR-OLD BOYS ARRESTED AS BANK ROBBERS.

Lads Charged With Looting Savings Boxes in Monroe Institution.

Monroe, La., Aug. 2.—"Sleepy" Smith and Alfonso Burnell, two young boys about 12 years old, were caught robbing the Central Savings Bank and Trust Company last night after they had obtained about $10 in currency and $11 in stamps. The Smith boy was caught in the bank but the other lad escaped.

The two young bank robbers gained entrance through a rear opening by climbing a water pipe. The breaking and opening small savings taken from desks where they also found stamps. Desk and table drawers were forced open in their search for money. Under the juvenile laws the police could not lock the young robbers in jail, so they were allowed to go to their homes.

Two young negro thieves are proving a puzzle to the police. One is Mabel Clay, 13 years old, and the other Lonnie Brown, 11 years of age. The girl's latest escapade was the theft of $12 from an old negro woman. Recently she stole a horse and wagon and drove the horse to death in trying to reach Bastrop. She is the daughter of Octavia Clay, a notorious thief who was killed in Alexandria two years ago. The boy is a purse snatcher and has many charges against him.

BUSINESS IS AIDED BY FAST GROWIN IMPORTS OF PORTS.

July Estimate Indicates Increase When High Marks Are Least Expected.

By Paul Wooton.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Rapidly increasing imports are stimulating business in the port cities of the country. A July estimate made from incomplete returns at the Department of Commerce today indicates that the month will exceed that of any other July in the history of American commerce. New Orleans is receiving its share of this influx of foreign products.

Port cities suffered especially for several months after the outbreak of the war due to the decrease in imports. It was feared that the imports would be low throughout the duration of the struggle. Figures for the first seven months of 1915 show that these fears wer egroundless. In June the imports were $200,000 in excess of those of the corresponding month of 1914.

The imports of June of last year also broke all previous records. They even went ahead of the boom year of 1906, when most records went to smash. With this year making new high marks, when it was least expected, indicates a degree of prosperity that exceeds the realization of the majority. With our credits mounting higher and higher abroad other countries have been forced to pay off as much of the obligation as possible with their goods. This tide is more likely to increase than to decrease, according to the experts at the Department of Commerce.

One of the remarkable features of the volume of imports is the fact that Germany, Russia and Austria, three heavy contributors previously, have shipped practically nothing during the past seven months.

PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Covington, La., July 31, 1915.

The Democratic Parish Executive Committee met on above date with the following members present: Geo. R. Dutsch, chairman; Chas. Culliber by proxy to T. E. Brewster; J. M. Yates, J. M. Fussel, S. D. Anderson by E. D. Kenzel, proxy; Jas. Band, David B. Smith, J. J. Thomas by proxy to Louis Grantham, Louis Grantham, H. Q. Parker, Dave Evans, T. P. Crawford by T. E. Brewster, proxy; Jno. H. Davis and Herman Dutsch.

The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to promulgate the returns of the election for delegate to the constitutional convention.

After a canvass of the vote the result was as follows:

Ward	Lancaster	Ellis
1.	126	48
2. first precinct	67	57
2. second prec't	63	16
3.	143	176
4.	65	64
5.	42	35
6.	20	72
7.	9	33
8.	37	29
9.	79	97
10.	23	63
	674	690

It was moved by D. B. Smith and seconded by E. D. Kentzel that Mr. Harvey E. Ellis be declared the Democratic nominee to the constitutional convention.

Carried.

The following resolution was offered:

Bt it resolved by the Democratic Executive Committee of the Parish of St. Tammany that Harvey E. Ellis being the sole and unopposed candidate for election by the Democratic party of the said parish as delegate to the proposed constitutional convention to be begun and held on the 14th day of September, 1915, be and he is hereby declared to be the nominee of the Democratic party of the Parish aforesaid as delegate to the said convention, to be voted for at the general election to be held on August 31, 1915, and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and directed to cause the name of the said candidate to be printed on the official ballots.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted.

There being no further business the committee adjourned sine die.

GEORGE R. DUTSCH, Chairman.
J. M. YATES, Secretary.

England's Note

(Continued from Page 1.)

received from your excellency the right of a belligerent to establish a blockade of the enemy ports is admitted, a right which has obviously no value save insofar as it gives power to a belligerent to cut off the sea-borne exports and imports of his enemy. The contention which I understand the United States government now puts forward is that if a belligerent is so circumstanced that his commerce can pass through adjacent neutral ports as easily as through ports in his own territory, his opponent has no right to interfere and must restrict his measures of blockade in such a manner as to leave such avenues of commerce still open to his adversary. This is a contention which his majesty's government feels unable to accept and which seems to them unsustainable either in point of law or upon principles of of international equity.

"They are unable to admit that a belligerent violates any fundamental principles of international law by applying a blockade in such a way as to cut off the enemy's commerce with foreign countries through neutral ports, if the circumstances render such an application of the principles of blockade the only means of making it effective.

"The government of the United States, indeed, intimates its readiness to take into account 'the great changes which have occurred in the conditions and means of naval warfare since the rules hitherto governing legal blockade were formulated,' and recognizes that 'the form of blockade with its cordon of ships in the immediate offing of the blockaded ports is no longer practicable in the face of an enemy possessing the means and opportunity to make an effective defense by the use of submarines, mines and air craft.'

"The only question, then, which can arise, in regard to the measures resorted to for the purpose of carrying out a blockade upon these extended lines is, whether to use your excellency's words, they 'conform to the spirit and principles of the essence of the rules of war,' and we shall be content to apply this test to the action which we have taken in so far as it has necessitated interference with neutral commerce."

Sir Edward Grey then refers to the American Civil war blockade of 3,000 miles of coast with a small number of vessels, and recalls how the United States finally took recourse to blockading "neighboring neutral territory which afforded convenient centers from which contraband could be introduced into Confederate territory and from which blockade running could be facilitated."

Brings Up Civil War Practice.

"Your Excellency will no doubt remember," wrote Sir Edward, "how in order to meet this new difficulty, the principles relating to contraband and blockade were developed and the doctrine of continuous voyage was applied and enforced, under which goods destined for the enemy's territory were intercepted before they reached neutral ports from which they were to be re-exported.

"The difficulties which imposed upon the United States the necessity of reshaping some of the old rules are somewhat akain to those with which the Allies are now faced in dealing with the trade of their enemy. Adjacent to Germany are various neutral countries which afford her convenient opportunities for carrying on her trade with foreign countries. Her own territories are covered by a network of railways and waterways, which enable her commerce could pass almost as easily through the ports in her own territory.

"Rotterdam is indeed the nearest outlet for some of the industrial district of Germany. * * * It seems accordingly, that if it be recognized that a blockade is in certain cases the appropriate method of intercepting the trade of an enemy country and if the blockade can only become effective by extending it to enemy commerce passing through neutral ports, such an extension is defensible and in accordance with principles which have met with general acceptance."

Mitigates Old Time Severity.

The note refers to the case of the British ship Springbok, seized by United States cruisers during the Civil war while bound for the British West Indies, because her cargo, it was charged, was to be transshipped to the Confederate states. The supreme court of the United States sustained the seizure against the condemnation of a group of prominent international lawyers, although the United States and British governments took the broader view and recognized the development of the older method of blockade. No protest was made by Great Britain.

"What is really important, in the general interest," says the note, "is that adaptations of the old rules should not be made unless they are consistent with the general principle upon which an admitted belligerent right is based. It is also essential that all unnecessary injury to neutrals should be avoided. With these conditions it may be safely affirmed that the steps we are taking to intercept commodities on their way to and from Germany fully comply. We are interferring with no goods with which we should not be entitled to interfere by blockade if the geographical position and the conditions of Germany at present were such that her commerce passed through her own ports. We are taking the utmost possible care not to interfere with commerce genuinely destined for or proceeding from neutral countries. Furthermore, we have tempered the severity with which our measures might press upon neutrals by not applying the rule which was invariable in the old form of blockade, that ships and goods on their way to or from the blockaded area are liable to condemnation."

Cuts Off Enemy's Sea Trade.

The note reviews various forms in which blockades have been maintained to show there has been no uniformity of practice in essential points, and declares:

"The one principle which is fundamental and has obtained universal recognition, is that by means of blockade a belligerent is entitled to cut off by effective means the sea-borne commerce of his enemy."

Consequently, Sir Edward argues, it is impossible to maintain that the right of a belligerent to intercept the mommerce of his enemy can be limited in the way suggested by the American notes on the subject.

"There are many cases," he says, "in which proofs that the goods were enemy property would afford strong evidence that they were of enemy origin or enemy destination and it is only in such cases that we are detaining them. Where proof of enemy ownership would afford no evidence of such origin or destination, we are not in practice of detaining the goods."

Sir Edward's note closes with the observation that "figures of recent months show that the increased opportunities afforded by the war for American commerce have more than compensated for the loss of the German and Austrian markets. * * * We shall continue to apply these measures with every desire to occasion the least possible amount of inconvenience to persons engaged in legitimate commerce."

Supplemental Note on Caveat.

In the supplemental note, which replies to the American caveat giving notice that the United States would not recognize the orders in council in lieu of international law, Sir Edward Grey writes he does "not understand to what divergence of courts."

Sir Edward compares the rules governing British prize courts, to the rules applied by American courts, replicable in cases before the prize court, the government of the United States refers, for I am not aware of any differences existing between the two countries as to the principles of law applicable in cases before such views as to the principles of law afferring especially to the American case of the Amy Warwick before the United States Supreme Court where it was held that "prize courts are subject to the instructions of their own sovereign. In the absence of such instruction their jurisdiction and rules of decision are to be ascertained by reference to the known powers of such tribunals and the principals by which they are governed under the public law and the practice of nations. It would appear, therefore, that the principles applied by the prize courts of the two countries are identical."

The supplemental note then proceeds to demonstrate the practicability of a prize court being governed by international law in the form of orders in council. It finally comes to the case of the steamship Zamora in the present war, in which the British court declared: "The nations of the world need not be apprehensive that orders in council will emanate from the government of this country in such violation of the acknowledged laws of nations that it is conceivable that our prize tribuntals, holding the law of nations in reverence, would feel called upon to disregard and refuse obedience to the provisions of such orders."

Sir Edward points out that the legality of the orders in council or of the measures taken under them, have not yet been brought to a decision in a prize court, but he reminds the United States that "it is open to any United States citizen whose claim is before the prize court, to contend that any order in council which may affect his claim is inconsistent with the principles of international law, and is therefore not binding upon the court. If the prize court declines to accept his contentions, and if, after such a decision has been upheld on appeal by the judicial committee of His Majesty's Privy Council, the government of the United States consider that there is serious ground for holding that the decision is incorrect and infringes the rights of their citizens, it is open to them to claim that it should be subjected to review by an international tribunal."

Asks International Court.

The Matamoros cases of the Civil war then are cited to show that the United States Supreme Court held it had the right to reverse prize court decisions and that "there was no doubt of the jurisdiction of an international tribunal to review the decisions of the prize courts of the United States, where the parties alleging themselves grieved had prosecuted their appeals to the court of last resort.

If the United States should be dissatisfied with British prize court decisions as sustained by the Privy Council, the British government is prepared to concert with the United States "in order to decide upon the best way of applying the * * * principle to the situation which would then have arisen."

To the American note in the case of the steamship Neches, which summarily demanded the expeditious release of the American-owned goods determined under the orders in council, "the international invalidity of which the government of the United States regards as plainly illustrated by the present instance," Great Britain replied that "while these acts of the German government continue ("sinking neutral as well as British merchant ships, irrespective of destination or origin of cargo, and without proper regard for safety of passengers'), it seems neither reasonable nor just that His Majesty's government should be pressed to abandon the rights claimed in the British note, * * * and to allow goods from Germany to pass through waters effectively patrolled by British ships of war."

Great Britain offers, however, to make a special examination in the Neches case, if hardship has been inflicted.

The British reply, in short, is a declination to allow free passage to goods originating in Germany or a territory under German control. The general cargo of the Neches originated in Belgium.

Despondency Due to Indigestion.

"About three months ago when I was suffering from indigestion which caused headache and dizzy spells and made me feel tired and despondent, I began taking Chamberlain's Tablets," writes Mrs. Geo. Hon, Macedon, N. Y. "This medicine proved to be the very thing I needed, as one day's treatment relieved me greatly. I used two bottles of Chamberlain's Tablets and they rid me of this trouble." Obtainable everywhere.

TICK CATTLE BRING LOW PRICES

Great Difference Between Average Values in Tick-Infested and Tick-Free Sections.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—After an eight months' fight, the foot and mouth disease has been practically stamped out and the danger of another great destructive animal plague averted. For this the country has reason to be thankful, for American live stock already suffers from disease to an extent of which few persons are fully aware: Hog cholera, tuberculosis and the cattle tick cause a nanimal loss to the country which reaches so high into the millions of dollars that it is almost impossible even for trained statisticians to estimate it. The direct loss in deaths can be computed with reasonable accuracy, but the indirect losses which agriculture in all its branches suffers whenever and wherever there is a scarcity of stock cannot be reckoned at all.

Hog cholera and tuberculosis prevail throughout the country; cattle ticks are confined to one section—the South. Hog cholera and tuberculosis present problems which science has not yet thoroughly solved; cattle ticks already have been eliminated in an area of more than 253,288 square miles and can be eliminated in the rest of the infested territory whenever the people really determine to rid themselves of the pest.

It is no secret that the amount of live stock in the country by no means has kept pace with the growth of population. The price of meat has risen steadily and the future of the country's supply has become a matter of grave concern.

Greater production of live stock upon the farms undoubtedly would go far toward solving the problem. This is especially true of the South. In an estimate quoted recently by the Secretary of Agriculture, it was stated that the average farm home in eorgia produced less than one-twelfth of a beef in the course of a year for each person on it. Instead of producing beef to sell to the rest of the country, the South imports much of what is consumed.

For this condition of affairs specialists hold two things responsible—cotton and ticks. The danger in a one-crop system of agriculture has now been made apparent and there are many farmers who would gladly abandon it if some substitute were available. But in any sound system of agriculture live stock is indispensable, and while the cattle tick flourishes the production of cattle is not an inviting prospect. The grower in a tick-infested country labors under a crushing handicap. His cattle weigh less and bring less pe rpound than those of his competitor in tick-free sections.

In Alabama and Mississippi, for example, the average price for beef on the hoof was, on January 1, 1915, only 4 cents a pound., In Connecticut it was 8.4 and in no tick-free state was it as low as 5 cents. The average price of beef cattle over two years old was $20 in Alabama and $22 in Mississippi. It was $64 in Wyoming and $60 in Montana. Vermont, with an average of $39, was the only tick-free state in which the price was below $40. In North Carolina, South Carolina, eorgia, Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas, all more or less tick-infested, the average price was below $30.

Such differences are too striking to be ignored. They represent an annual loss to the farmers of the South of millions of dollars. The eorgia farmer may expect to receive $18 for his beef animal, the Ohio farmer $56, Kentucky, Kansas and Indiana men, $54. For the 10 tick-infested states, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississipi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, the general average is $25.90 ; for the remainder of the country it is $48.47. In considering these figures it must be borne in mind that many of the states in the tick country have succeeded n freeng large areas from the pest. Otherwise the differences in valus undoubtedly would be much greater. A great deal of North and South Carolina, fo rinstance, is free from ticks as Ohio and Indiana. Oklahoma also has grappled so vigorously with the pest and has cleaned so muc hof its territory that the average value for cattle has risen to $42 a head. In Florida, on the other hand, where no systematic work has as yet been done, the average is $18. 2ly WhLetaoin shrd eta sh retaonn

One reason for the low average value of Southern cattle is unquestionably the disastrous effect of the tick upon all attempts to improve the breed. Pure-bred stock imported for breeding purposes are exposed to such danger of death from tick fever that it is not sound business to incurt the risk. Producers are, therefore, compelled to do the best they can with the native cattle, which have acquired a cerain degree of immunity. That there is no profit in scrubs is an old cattle raiser's maxim and in this connection a comparison of average weights of beef cattle may be interesting.

In Florida on January 1, 1915, it was 340 pounds; in Wyoming, 985; in Idaho, 966; in Monana, 938. In Mississippi it was 550; in Alabama, 500; in Louisiana, 471; in Georgia, 419. Outsde of the tick country, Connecticut was the one state to fall below 600 pounds.

There are, of course, oher factors than the tick in the raising of beef in the South, but in view of these figures, it is hard to escape from the conclusion that wherever the tick is, there the value f catle is low.

It follows, also, that the farmer makes little effort to develop this source of profit—or what would be a source of profit under other circumstnces. Not only does he himself suffer financially in consequence—directly from loss of income, and indirectly through loss of soil fertility—but the whole country suffers from an inadequate meat supply.

For this reason the federal government is as vitally interested in the work of tick eradication, as it is in the supp[illegible] and the prevention of tuberculosis. Throughout the tick-infested territory, wherever the people have voted to free themselves from the tick, the pest levies upon them, federal inspectors are co-operating with the local authorities and organizations in the erection of vats and the supervision of regular systematic dipping. As fast as terr'tor yis cleaned, the quarantine is removed from it and stock owners in the community thus enabled to market their cattle on an equal footing with stock from other sections of the country. As has already been said, 253,288 square miles have been freed in this way since the beginning of the work in 1906, and in addition much useful work has been done in areas still under quarantine. Within 15 years, if the same rate of progress is maintained, the entire country should be free and ticky cattle a forgotten evil. But there is every reason to believe that as the evidence against the tick piles up, progress will become more and more rapid. It can not be too rapid for the good of the entire country.

FOUR PARISHES UNDER BAN FOR CHARBON.

Embargo on Shipment of Hides From Cameron, Calcasieu, St. Mary and Vermillion.

To prevent an epidemic of charbon throughout the state, the Louisiana State Board of Health, through its president, Dr. Oscar Dowling, Tuesday morning placed an embargo on the shipment of hides from Cameron, Calcasieu, St. Mary and Vermillion parishes.

The action of the State Board is a result of many complaints that have come to that office to the effect that shipments of hides from animals dying from charbon are being made.

Notices were sent to all transportation companies operating in Louisiana warning them against receiving any hide or hides from points within the four parishes, or outside thereof, unless the hides have attached a certificate from the parish health officer, the municipal health officer, or a reputable veterinarian recognized by the Louisiana State Live Stock Board, showing that the animal or animals from which they were taken did not die from charbon.

Parish Health Officers Notified.

A copy of a letter forwarded to Dr. S. O. Carter of Creole, Dr. J. S. Scott at West Lake, Dr. J. W. McClellan at Morgan City and Dr. C. J. Edwards at Abbeville, all parish health officers, notifying them of the action of the board, was also sent Dr. E. P. Flower, secretary of the State Live Stock Board, asking their co-operation.

The embargo will be removed when Dr. Flower or his authorized representative advises that there is no further danger from such shipments.

The shipments of hides of animals which have died from charbon makes it dangerous for those handling them, and according to Dr. Perkins, secretary of the State Board of Health, while not many persons affected with charbon are brought to this city for treatment, many of them die in the country often without knowing the nature of the disease from which they are suffering.

In the Charity Hospital here within the past year only two cases have been recorded. The disease, according to physicians, acts quickly, and before a person realizes he is sick he is far in the grasp of the disease and beyond medical aid.

For a Sprained Ankle.

If you will get a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and observe the directions given therewith faithfully, you will recover in much less time than is usually required. Obtainable everywhere.

FEED OUT YOUR HOGS SIX WEEKS EARLIER.

In every lot of hogs on feed two or three fatten quickly and actually eat less than the others. If all would fatten like these the entire drove would be ready for the market six weeks earlier, and to save six weeks' feed is an item that you fully understand.

The hog that fattens easily must be in prime physical condition. The B. A. Thomas Hog Powder is a conditioner for hogs. It keeps their system clean and healthy and enables them to fat'en quickly without falling a prey to the usual disease of hogs. The B. A. Thomas is not stock food. It's straight medicine and we took the agency because it enables you to feed out your hogs much earlier.

For sale by A. C. McCormack.

EXAMINATION FOR THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP TO BE HELD IN OCTOBER.

President Thos. D. Boyd of L. S. U., who is chairman of the State Committee of Selection of Rhodes Scholars for Louisiana, has received the following announcement concerning these scholarships:

A scholarship of the value of nearly $1,500, tenable at the University of Oxford, England, for a period of three years, beginning from October, 1917, will be open for competition in the State of Louisiana during the year 1916. Similar scholarships will be awarded for the years 1918, 1920 and 1921.

Competitors must be citizens of the United States, between 19 and 25 years of age, and must, before the date of entry on residence at Oxford, have completed at least their second year at some regular degree-granting American university or college. Candidates having their domicile in the State, and those who have received any large part of their education there are alike eligible.

A qualifying examination will be held in October of each year; and an election of the scholarship at the close of each year preceding that for which the scholarship is assigned.

Candidates for the 1917 scholarship may take the examination on Tuesday, the 5th, and Wednesday, the 6th, of October, 1915, or in 1916.

A State Committee of Selection chooses the scholar from among those who have passed this examination. Application for examination should be made to the chairman of this committee, President Thos. D. Boyd, Louisiana State University, at Baton Rouge, La.

A memorandum giving further information and particulars may be obtained from the chairman of the Committee of Selection—Press Bulletin, La. State University.