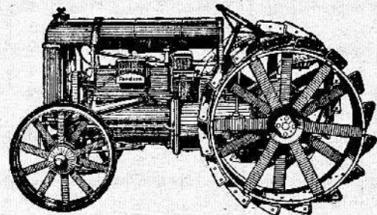


# Fordson

TRADE MARK



\$625 f. o. b. Detroit

## POWER FARMING DEMONSTRATION

**THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29**

at 2:30 p. m. on **JOSEPH SCHNYDER'S FARM**, four miles north of Covington on the Lee Road.

We are going to show you how much the Fordson will plow, how well it will plow, what the fuel consumption per acre will be--how well it handles every kind of belt work.

Instead of talking about the Fordson we prefer to let you see with your own eyes just what the Fordson can do.

**L. F. WEHRLI**

Phone 5

Covington

All welcome to attend this Demonstration

### A PARISH-WIDE DRAINAGE PLAN SUPERIOR TO OTHER SYSTEMS.

(Continued from page 1)

- They can borrow money and issue bonds in the name of the drainage district.
- They are financially responsible.
- They possess the machinery for making an equitable distribution of costs in proportion to benefits conferred.
- They are authorized to levy taxes against each piece of land to the extent of benefits conferred, and to use the state machinery for collecting such taxes.
- They have the power of eminent domain, which gives them the right to condemn property needed for carrying out the purposes of the district.
- They possess the power to construct such improvements as are necessary to accomplish the reclamation of the lands in the district.

The foregoing statement by Drainage Expert Yohe, which shows clearly the many great advantages of publicly organized drainage over any private project, is yet not sufficient to include the additional benefits given by the Louisiana drainage law. Here before any project can be begun the State Engineers thoroughly investigate the situation and make very complete reports advising whether the proposed project is feasible, what it will cost, and what advantages may be derived from draining each tract of land, and finally with full information the voters determine whether the project shall be carried through and bonds be issued. There is under the Louisiana law no possibility of deception or misunderstanding to intelligent people concerning any publicly organized drainage system. No other public work or enterprise is so well safeguarded by the laws as is drainage in Louisiana.

It is not attempted in these articles to indicate just what kind of drainage is needed in this parish. Only a drainage engineer's survey can do that. Not even the most competent drainage engineer's opinion is worth much. Nothing can take the place

of an accurate and detailed survey. What is sought is to arouse such interest among the landowners and farmers of this parish that they will regard it sufficiently advantageous to them to have a complete survey made by the State Engineers so as to learn the exact needs of each tract of land and have the expert recommendations of drainage engineers concerning feasible projects to be started. The proper procedure is for the Police Jury to establish Drainage Districts (the plan of 25 districts was well thought out and will probably be satisfactory when it is given adequate consideration, and it can easily be changed at any time to suit conditions), then Drainage Commissioners should be appointed, and the latter can organize to have the surveys and estimates and recommendations made by the State Engineers. When the State Engineers have made public reports, then we will have exact information as to what drainage projects are advantageous and feasible at this time.

If any group of private owners think they can do the construction work at less cost than it will be done by public agencies, the law allows them the privilege of doing their own work. But even so, it is to their advantage to join in a parish-wide drainage plan, so that a complete system may be laid out at the beginning; for such a plan will avoid duplications and overlapping projects. Every project will be constructed in accordance with the general public plan. Those who have already completed drainage systems under the parish-wide plan will not be disturbed or put to extra expense and contributions for the construction of later projects. Furthermore, if a considerable amount of drainage construction can be done at one time, the cost should be less pro rata, as a large project can be more economically built than a small one. Another point in favor of a parish-wide plan instead of separate or individual projects is the stimulus which will be given to general development. The more extensive the development in this parish, the more attractive will be the inducement to settlers. A cultivated spot in a wilderness, although it may be exceedingly fertile and excellently

improved, is not on a parity with a poorer farm which is surrounded for miles on every side by a well-settled farming community. There is now private interest in this parish, however great, which can afford to go it alone in land improvement. The great advantage of a parish-wide drainage plan largely rests in the impetus it will give to land development, for an engineering survey will provide exact information concerning the advantages of drainage, so that every land owner can see concretely in his own land opportunity to increase his wealth by drainage improvement. If his land is not farming land, but fit only for reforestation, although he will not want drainage and the drainage survey will determine that he should not have drainage and his lands will not be included in a drainage project, that conclusion will have been a benefit to him, for he will know just where he stands, and thenceforth when taxes are increased on farm lands he will not have to bear an extra burden of taxes, for the public determination will place his lands in a different class of less valuable and less productive land than farms. The owner of lands fit only for reforestation will obtain the further advantage from general farm development that he will be protected from the devastations incident to the open range as he cannot hope to be until this country is fairly established in agriculture, for reforestation is a forlorn hope so long as the prairie fire and the piney-woods rooster are unchecked. Drainage is necessary to establish agriculture in this parish, and until this is an agricultural parish there is little chance for any kind of development here. This general need for farm development constitutes a public interest, so that it necessarily follows that every kind of private interest here can best serve itself by promoting the public achievement of a parish-wide drainage plan.

**POLICE JURY.**  
(Continued from last week)  
Following is the list of bills ordered paid by the Finance Committee.  
**Road Fund.**  
J. B. Porter ..... 41.25

J. B. Howe, Jr.	52.50
C. M. Brock	43.75
F. E. Howze	26.00
Zack Taylor	6.00
A. A. Parker	7.25
H. J. Smith's Sons	5.58
Smith Hardware Co.	58.88
Slidell Garage Co.	20.87
Mel Craddock	3.95
L. Bias	72.00
H. Fields	44.00
Standard Oil Co.	18.19
F. C. Craddock	88.00
E. B. Anderson	63.00
J. D. Carpenter	3.00
Leon Singletary	9.45
Neuhauser Bros.	5.50
H. R. Barker	86.44
J. J. Scheck	3.00
Paul M. Duttruch	3.00
J. J. Scheck	5.25
V. T. Scheck	13.75
Slidell Garage Co.	19.85
Dave Ezell	22.50
Robt. Sharp	22.50
B. M. Bryant	10.50
Preston Booth	9.75
W. H. Mathews	8.25
Bud Nelson	7.50
Andrew Warner	67.50
Adolph Frederick, Jr.	63.50
Robt. Badon	9.34
L. F. Wehrli	62.35
Liberty Garage	27.35
August Vergez	39.50
T. N. Galloway	20.00
M. G. Fussell	9.00
Allen Galloway	6.00
Nathan Fitzgerald	4.50
Gus Miller	12.00
Clarence Miller	12.00
Eugene Equinance	12.00
F. J. Giteau	19.00
James N. Cornet	38.00
Robt. Glocker	100.00
Richard Dash	100.00

Sidney Smith	100.00
Ed. Mickenhelm	8.00
Josie Smith	12.00
F. Verratt	29.00
Robt. Smith	16.00
C. Conrad	8.00
H. A. Verrett	18.00
Alex. Smith	306.99
Geo. Frosch	11.30
Pottewent & Favre	2.72
Chas. F. Dutsch	2.90
P. A. Price	4.25
J. L. Cooper	3.50
Willie Pierce	3.00
J. L. Baham	4.56
Walter Meyers	16.58
Win. Wager	24.00
Adam Wager	12.76
Autone Wager	28.50
Emory Edwards	14.25
Walter Edwards	25.50
A. Stanga	14.50
Richard Fuhrmann	14.25
Robt. Holmes	1.50
General Fund	9.00
P. G. Spring	9.00
St. Tammany Farmer	49.50
S. M. Craddock	14.60
Berlin Bryant	2.00
Dr. Fred Jones	25.00
H. D. Bulloch, M. D.	50.00
Dr. F. R. Singleton	25.00
Bulloch's Drug Store	14.05
W. H. Kentzel	45.00
St. Tammany Ice & Mfg. Co.	16.44
John Cannon	1.50
J. M. Morgan	2.00
W. E. Blossman	9.50
Walter Galatas, sheriff	153.86
Mrs. L. Miles	117.25
J. B. Grantham	10.00
Dr. R. B. Paine	3.25
Paul Verger	1.25
Dr. A. G. Maylie	4.75
Vivian Bennett	.75
Jean Dubarry	.25
Eva Pennington	6.50
T. N. Galloway	2.00
Norvil Bush	2.50
Mrs. J. G. Wilson	2.75
Lewis L. Morgan	17.50
H. T. Fauntleroy	10.00
J. B. HOWZE, President.	
F. J. MARTINDALE, Secretary.	

### CROSS RAILROAD ON SECOND GEAR

Some Good Hints for Driver to Follow When Engine Stalls as Train Approaches.

### OPEN THROTTLE GRADUALLY

If Accelerator Pedal is Pressed Too Quickly Engine Sometimes Stalls—Operator Should Keep His Presence of Mind.

It is well to give the motorist a few words of advice on a subject usually disregarded—that of crossing railroads, writes William H. Stewart, Jr., in an exchange. The all too usual method of crossing tracks is to drive on high gear, throttled down. This requires a certain amount of gas, and if the amount is reduced too much the engine will stall. By shifting into second speed all such danger is overcome. Then the engine is turning faster and it is not so easy to stall. Furthermore, the car may be driven across the tracks at approximately the same speed. The impression prevails that the car may be speeded up more readily in high gear in the event of a train approaching, but the distance is short and a full throttle opening on second speed will send the car forward with greater certainty.

**Why an Engine Stalls.**  
This brings up a matter of importance, that of opening the throttle too suddenly. If the accelerator pedal is pressed too quickly the engine sometimes stalls. This is because the air valve yields readily to the increased suction, giving a sudden rush of air before the spray nozzle can respond with enough gasoline. Whether the throttle is opened by hand or foot the driver should open it gradually enough to give the engine time to respond. No matter how great the danger may be, the throttle must be opened gradually. This does not mean to hesitate, but at a speed which will not cause the engine to choke before accelerating.

**Dangerous Experience.**  
Stalling the engine with a train approaching at high speed is a dangerous experience, to say the least. There is no time to start the engine, but the operator who keeps his presence of mind will use the starter to pull out of danger. By shifting into low speed and pressing the starter pedal the car is made to move forward slowly. Keeping this fact in mind, a driver may save his own life and the lives of those with him.

### AUTOMOBILE FUNTS

After a storage battery is fifteen months old the dealer considers it worthless.

On rare occasions it happens that a wire breaks inside its insulation, giving no exterior sign of the trouble.

In Philadelphia, to enable motorists to get clearer signals, spotlights are played on traffic policemen at night.

Every time a wheel is removed the bearing cup is removed with it, and consequently the bearing must be adjusted properly when the wheel is replaced.

Motor mechanics is now taught to young women students of Wellesley college, in Massachusetts. The course is conducted by Prof. Lucy Wilson of the physics department, and 30 pupils form the class. The \$8,141,500 thus far received in registration fees, under the automobile tax in New York state, for the first three months of 1921, has been greater than that for the entire year of 1920.

## RED SEAL LYE

Always use RED SEAL LYE according to directions. A full printed set is furnished with every can.

### A REMARKABLE PRODUCT THAT SAVES WOMEN TIME, MONEY AND WORK

Use Red Seal Lye according to directions and you've got the greatest cleaning power on earth. Lye is the basis for all soaps. Red Seal Lye not only cleans, but disinfects and purifies at the same time, making your home more healthful.

You can make your own soap by using Red Seal Lye. It will save you money. A cleansing solution made with Red Seal Lye is wonderful for quickly washing and cleaning everything about the house. A little Red Seal Lye sifted into the sink cleans out the pipes and prevents them from becoming stopped up.

Red Seal Lye is the finest quality lye that can be made, and is all pure granulated lye, without any foreign ingredients added. You will always get the biggest value for your money if you ask your storekeeper for, and be sure to get, the old reliable Red Seal Lye.

P. C. TOMSON & COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

### EXPERIMENTS THROW LIGHT ON POTATO GROWTH

(Continued from page 1)  
Experiments Conducted. These are a few among the many questions which have been asked of growth and yield of one of America's largest and most distinctive crops, and which former observers have been able to answer only incompletely. The Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, has conducted a series of experiments in potato growth, the results of which are published in Department Bulletin 985, Development of Tubers in the Potato, which has just been issued. The information contained is of interest not only to the plant physiologist but also to the practical grower, as a knowledge of the relation of the setting and subsequent development of tubers of the potato may, to a certain extent, be put to practical use.

Tuber formation, it was found, begins in general at about the end of the period of flower bud development, although this is not in all cases an exact criterion. Experiments showed that the number, as well as the size, of potatoes in a hill increased for several weeks after the first potatoes were large enough to dig. A small increase in the weight of tubers was found to occur even after the vines had been killed by frost. The maximum rate of growth of the tubers was found to occur about the last of August or first of September, which was approximately 30 days after planting.

An interesting development of the experiments was that the number and weight of tubers per hill were found to be influenced by the size and kind of seed planted. Whole potatoes used as seed yielded heavier than half potatoes, and these more than quarters, and the larger the seed piece the greater the yield per hill. A whole potato used as seed yielded more than a half or quarter potato of equal weight.

The experiments showed that apparently light soils are better for potatoes than heavy soils. The lowest production of tubers, with re-

### "TIME TO SEEK GOD."

### CO-OPERATIVE REVIVAL SERVICE

Beginning September 25, at the Covington Methodist Church, Jefferson and 22nd avenues, under the leadership of Rev. Bozeman and evangelistic team. There will be stirring singing and speaking will be short. Special soloists and cheering choruses will also be features. Everybody is cordially invited to attend