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The St. Tammany Farmer

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D. H. MASON, Editor

COVINGTON, LA., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1921.

VOL. 47 No. 52

HOW TO MAKE LAND YIELD A PROFIT TO FARMER

Hill Lands May Be Made to Produce and to Grow More Fertile

HEAVY RAINFALL WILL NOT WASH

Father Thomas Adds His Testimony as to Value Drainage, Terracing

(By A. E. Briggs)

The value of drainage for hill lands is not realized by those who are unacquainted with drainage principles. The idea is prevalent that where water runs off quick drainage is not needed and would be of no value. Another notion quite as mistaken assumes that drainage on sloping land would make the soil dry. With the heaviest annual rainfall in the United States and with droughty seasons only exceeded by the arid West, the problem of water control is quite as important here as where irrigation is practiced. This fact applies to both hill and flat lands, but for the present we will consider the matter only with reference to hill lands.

On the hill lands the problem is twofold: On the one hand to store as much water in the soil as possible to be available for plant use; on the other to prevent a heavy rainfall from washing away the soil fertility. Water storage and prevention of soil washing can both be accomplished by a drainage system, which is described in U. S. Farmers' Bulletin No. 997. This consists of the drainage with broad-base level-ridge terraces.

The value of this system is best perceived by consideration of the losses which occur annually and which eventually destroy the hill farm and cause it to be abandoned. It is estimated that the annual fertility washed away in the United States amounts to one million dollars, and that four million acres of lands have been ruined by soil erosion. Prof. Shaler once said that if greater care is not taken of our hill lands we can look forward to a time when the available soil for cultivation will be very small in this country. But the greatest loss is that to the South. One writer says that the annual loss from soil washing in the Southern States is \$88,000,000. Therefore every hill farmer can seriously ask himself how much he is personally losing from this source.

For several reasons the Southern hill farmer suffers more than any other from excessive rainfall. Of course there is some flat land so badly in need of drainage that without it no kind of farming is at any time possible, but with this exception other farmers are better off than the hill farmer, notwithstanding that in this parish the hill land contains some soils which in natural adaptability to cultivation are among the most valuable. The hill farmer must take greater pains to retain its fertility than is necessary on level or slightly rolling land. So where no effort is made to check washing, deep gullies are soon worn on the hillside. One does not have to go so far as China to find instances, although there are wide stretches of country once fertile and prosperous have by this cause been so denuded that famine conditions exist for the inhabitants. The loss of fertility has preceded gullying.

On well-drained land there should be several inches of top soil with an abundance of stored plant food. If on St. Tammany hill lands care be taken to increase the depth and fertility of this top soil their value will be greatly increased. But if with every hard rain top soil is being washed away or present on cultivated hill lands, then the farmer can make little headway in the improvement of his soil, and on the contrary year by year his farm is becoming less valuable.

Some of our farmers are already doing something to hinder this loss by terracing. But the best method of terracing as recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture is that described as broad-base level-ridge terraces in connection with a tile drainage system. The reasons are thus given:

"The two most important advantages of the broad-base level-ridge terrace as compared with other types of terraces are that the entire terrace can be cultivated and that practically none of the soil or applied fertilizer is allowed to escape from the field. Level-ridge terraces also, in preventing the rapid escape of the rain water, retain a supply of moisture for crops which is often much needed on hill lands during the growing season and especially during periods of drought. The experience of a number of farmers showed that their best crop yields came from level terraced fields." Indeed the best row of cotton or corn or other crop is invariably that on top of the terrace. When the level-ridge terrace is accompanied by a complete tile drainage system the very best of results may be obtained on such hill land soil as characterizes this parish.

"The broad-base level-ridge terrace is best adapted for use on slopes not exceeding 15 feet fall in 100

(Continued on page 2)

ARMISTICE DAY CELEBRATED BY CEREMONIES AT COURTHOUSE

Members of Legion Make Addresses in Memory of Victory and Dead

ALL BUSINESS CLOSED FOR HOUR

High School, St. Paul's and St. Scholastica Convent Participate

Armistice Day was observed in Covington by the closing of all places of business from 10 to 11 a. m., during the ceremonies of the Legion at the courthouse. The pupils of the public school, St. Scholastica's Academy and St. Paul's College grouped about the entrance and officers of the Legion delivered addresses and conducted the celebrations of the occasion. Prof. A. J. Park, principal of Covington High School, and in attendance pupils of first, second, third and fourth years; Brothers Basil G. Victor, A. Michael, St. Paul's College; Sisters Josephine, Benedict, Editha and Philistine, of St. Scholastica's, were in charge of the pupils of these institutions.

After the delivery of the Legion address by Lieutenant B. W. Miller, the pupils sang America. Decoration of the graves of the unknown dead was carried out with bowed head and silent prayer, as a bunch of white chrysanthemums were laid upon the courthouse steps.

Mr. Felix Lamontz read Lincoln's address at Gettysburg, made famous by the purity of its English and the greatness of its expression in a few words:

"Seven score and five years ago, our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any other nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war; we have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men living and dead who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract; the world will little note nor long remember what we say here but it can never forget what they did here—it is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here left so nobly unaccomplished. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Lieutenant Miller followed with an address that was listened to with much interest, and which we quote in full:

"As I am a most indifferent speaker, and a worse author, please let me crave your indulgence during the short address that I am to have the honor of making you.

"It will be impossible for anyone to find a greater and more wonderful model for an address, than the masterpiece you have just listened to—Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address. You will pardon me therefore if I plagiarize it during this address.

"Fifty-nine years after it was proven that a nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men were created free and equal, could and would endure another nation, the greatest military autocracy that the world has ever seen, saw fit to again test this proposition.

"During these fifty-nine years, practically all the nations of Europe had accepted and acceded to this proposition. The fundamental principles of France had changed from the motto of Louis XIV 'L'etat est moi', to this Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. The power of Great Britain had passed into the hands of the House of Commons, elected members, men like you and I. United Italy had been achieved and was governed by a Democratic Parliament. Belgium was governed in much the same manner. Russia alone of all the allied countries was not a liberal government. Reform, however, was on the way.

"Germany and her puppet, Austria, stood alone, proclaiming the divine right of kings to rule. To rule, mind you, by right of birth, and not by the only justification that man can ever have to rule—the right of achievement.

"Germany saw her hideously misshapen system girt about by the rays from the lamp of liberty, and determined to overthrow and crush the divine gift of other nations, simply because the Germans had not the wit to appreciate it.

"Upon these European children of liberty the German turned the fury of his massed battalions. Intrepid

PERSHING WELCOMES FOCH TO AMERICAN SHORES



Gay as a boy, Marshal Foch, Generalissimo of the Allied armies, sailed across the Atlantic to be greeted on American shores by our world-war hero, General Pershing. It was Marshal Foch's first long sea voyage. He comes as the guest of the American Legion, for the third national convention at Kansas City. He will also attend the armament conference at Washington. The picture was taken on the pier at New York.

Little Belgium alone stood the first shock, while France, England and Russia made ready. Due to the traditional bravery of this tiny nation the German was foiled.

The story of the long war, the defalcation of Russia, the entrance of Italy, and the collapse of Rumania are too well known to all of you for me to touch upon them here.

Just when hope had begun to vanish, the oldest child of liberty—your country and mine—came into the fray, bringing new hope and cheer to men who fought with their backs to the wall.

Triumphant victory perched upon the banners of right, crowned our arm with an imperishable wreath of laurel.

That brings us to to-day, when we are assembled to give thanks to God for our victory.

But in celebrating our victory, let us not overlook the brave men living and dead, who have glorified this day far, far above our power to add or to detract. Let us give a thought to our brave comrades who are peacefully asleep forever. Part of the price that we paid for victory. Let us think of them always in the words of Fritz-Green Halleck: 'For they are Freedom now, and Fame, and some of the few immortal names that were not born to die.'

We have not forgotten our comrades, the little green tents where they sleep are covered with flowers to-day. We can never, and will never forget them.

Further, let us not forget the men who went forth, proud and straight, and strong, to do battle for us—men who creep forth by about blinded, crippled, maimed and torn. That is another item that we must consider in the price of victory.

It remains for us only to take increased devotion to the cause which they loved well enough to give their lives for.

We must believe in and glorify the glorious future of our country. We must love her as much as they loved her. We must at all hazards keep the torch of life and love aglow.

And now as a concrete evidence of the love that we bear our departed comrades, we scatter these few blossoms on the path, down which we carried one comrade, for whom our post of the Legion was named, to his last resting place.

Please, my dear friends, when you leave this place, bow your head reverently and pray to God for the success of the pending Disarmament Conference, so that our children may be spared the horrors that this generation saw.

In honor of our glorious dead, let us all face the west and stand for one minute with bowed heads in silent prayer.

The pupils then sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

At five minutes to eleven o'clock Lieutenant Miller asked all to face the west with heads bowed and to offer two minutes of silent prayer for our soldiers and the success of the Disarmament Conference.

Lieutenant Bryan D. Burns headed the school in cheers for our success in the war and the curbing of the unrighteous ambitions of German Kaiserism.

Lieutenant Miller then closed the ceremonies with thanks to the schools and the business men for their participation in the celebration of Armistice Day.

PROCEEDINGS EX-GOV. HALL POLICE JURY NOV. 8TH

Covington, La., Nov. 8, 1921.

The police jury met in regular session with the following members present: H. N. Fondasian, C. M. Poole, J. M. Smith, R. C. Cooper, Emile Singletary, W. H. Davis, M. P. Schneider, J. B. Howze, Emile Burkstock. Absent: Theo. Dendinger, Jr.

It was moved by J. M. Smith, seconded by Emile Singletary, that the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting be dispensed with. Carried.

In order to meet existing obligations and to finance the operations of this police jury during the balance of the year 1921, the President and Secretary are authorized and directed to borrow from the Covington Bank & Trust Company, the sum of thirty-one thousand dollars, the same to be payable out of 1921 taxes, and they are authorized to pledge \$34,000 of Public Improvement Certificates to secure the same, \$15,000 payable February 15, and \$19,000 payable March 15, 1922.

Carried unanimously.

It was moved by C. M. Poole, seconded by W. H. Davis, that the police jury donate to the Louisiana Anti-Tuberculosis League the sum of \$500 the money to be given in March, 1922. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the Police Jury of St. Tammany Parish will defray expenses of digging the canal on the Covington-Lacombe tract, under the supervision of the State Highway Department Engineer. Carried.

It was moved by Emile Singletary and seconded by M. P. Schneider, that the police jury donate to the Louisiana Child Finding and Home Society, Inc., the sum of \$250.00, the money to be paid in March, 1922. Carried.

The following report of the Treasurer for the month of October was read:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| General Fund | 2305.90 |
| Oct. 1, a. d., corrected | 1763.39 |
| Warrants drawn | 940.01 |
| Clerk's warrants cashed | 5009.23 |
| October deposits | 1953.77 |
| Overdraft Oct. 30 | 3055.32 |
| Regular Road Fund | |
| October o. d., corrected | 4823.54 |
| Warrants drawn | 1167.93 |
| October deposits | 5991.47 |
| October deposits | 1855.43 |
| October 30, overdraft | 4136.04 |
| Good Road 3/4 Mill Fund | |
| Bal. in bank Oct. 1 | 2427.38 |
| Deposited | 328.43 |
| Bal. in bank Oct. 30 | 2763.82 |
| Good Road 3/4 Mill Fund | |
| Bal. in bank Oct. 1 | 2052.64 |
| Deposited | 1196.93 |
| Balance in bank Oct. 31 | 3249.57 |
| Sheriff's Salary Fund | |
| Overdraft Oct. 1 | 342.55 |
| Warrants drawn | 1126.36 |
| October deposits | 1468.91 |
| October deposits | 804.48 |
| Overdraft | 664.42 |
| Clerk's Salary Fund | |
| Cash on hand | 1.87 |
| Receipts | 457.09 |
| Disbursements | 458.87 |
| Disbursements | 456.40 |
| Balance on hand | 2.47 |
| Balances in Commercial Bank | |
| Assessor's salary fund | 100.00 |
| General fund | 27.14 |
| Sheriff's salary fund | .58 |
| | 127.72 |

GEO. KOEPP, JR., Treasurer.

It was moved and seconded that the Treasurer's report be accepted. Carried.

Report of Walter Galatas, Tax Collector, for the months of October:

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| State Tax: | |
| Regular | 217.58 |
| Veteran | 32.71 |
| School | 62.17 |
| Parish Tax: | |
| Criminal fund | 30.22 |
| Road fund | 120.90 |
| School fund | 181.35 |
| General fund | 60.45 |
| Corporation Tax: | |
| Criminal fund | 1.69 |

EX-GOV. HALL DIES SUDDENLY NEW ORLEANS

Governor Luther E. Hall died in New Orleans suddenly Sunday, Nov. 6, 1921, of heart failure. He was born in Bastrop, Morehouse parish, La. He attended Tulane College one year and graduated from Lee University with degree of A. B. Returning to Tulane, he secured his LL. D. in 1892. Judge Hall was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1911, but resigned in order to run for governor of Louisiana, being elected. He made this sacrifice to secure the success of the Good Government League.

Governor Hall was one of the greatest statesmen of Louisiana and was acknowledged to have had a judicial mind of unusual greatness. His death will be deeply felt. Judge Hall was buried at Bastrop.

EXPLOSIVE FOR AN OPEN LETTER FARMERS' USE CHEAPER THAN DYNAMITE

Government Will Give This Substitute Free, Only for the Packing

STUMP BLASTING, DITCHING, PLANTING

Blanks Will Be Ready for Application Orders In Short Time

Baton Rouge, La., Oct. 23, 1921.

Mr. Emile Singletary, Pearl River, Louisiana.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of yesterday received.

Inclosed find information on the distribution of Picric Acid.

We would be glad if you could send us the names of farmers who most likely would use the explosive, as the time has come when it can be employed to the best advantage and most economically.

I wish you would read carefully the sheets I send you so that no delay be created by errors.

I assure you that on our part we will use all diligence, and that all correspondence will be attended to promptly.

Yours very truly,
W. R. PERKINS,
Per L. E. Perrin.

Picric Acid Distribution to Farmers.

The Extension Division of the Louisiana State University, appointed as distributing agency, is perfecting the plan by which the farmers will be able to obtain explosive for stump and ditch blasting.

The Picric Acid, in bulk, is given free by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The cost to the farmers will be only:

1. For packing in cartridges and cases of 100 lbs., 7 cents per pound.
2. For distributing, pooling orders, taking care of cars at point of destination, etc., one cent per pound.
3. Freight at carload rate to nearest point of destination, approximately \$3.50 per hundred.
4. For caps and fuse, based on the average necessary for stump blasting per 100 pounds case, at wholesale price delivered prepaid at same point as the explosive, about 6 1/2 cents per pound of explosive.

The total cost, ready for use, will probably be under 17 1/2 cents per pound, less than half the price of dynamite.

The Picric Acid has about 25 percent more power than dynamite and is more easy to handle.

The Extension Division will not attempt to furnish caps, wire and electric detonation for explosive. The orders for Picric Acid blasting will be filled and delivered as for stump blasting, but only information will be given farmers or merchant's desiring to procure detonators for ditching.

Orders will be taken for quantities of from 100 pounds to 1000 pounds. Blanks will be ready for application orders in a short time and will be sent to parties having already inquired and also to all the Extension Parish Agents.

All information necessary will be furnished by the Extension Division, Baton Rouge, La., and the Demonstration Agents, each in his territory.

W. R. PERKINS,
Director of Extension.

MRS. COLFORD TAKES OVER CENTRAL HOTEL

After making the Central Hotel a popular resort, Mrs. Colford has her time so occupied with other business that she gave it up. She now announces that she will again take charge of it and extend an invitation to her former patrons and the public with the assurance that they will find both the service and culinary department fully up to the high class she has always maintained.

STRONG APPEAL IN SUPPORT OF ROLL CALL

Red Cross Rendering Service to Thousands Disabled Men, Women

NOTHING TO SELL ASKS FOR NOTHING

Holds Self Ready for any Emergency Relief In Disaster

Covington, La., Nov. 10, 1921.

Editor St. Tammany Farmer:

If any one thing has been made manifest in these tense days through which the world is passing, it is the fact that human society cannot long get on in the competitive go-as-you-please fashion to which it has been addicted. Interdependence is the new watch-word of economic and social life. Service for the common good is the ideal that is displacing slowly but surely, the old time individualism of thought and action. Not what a man gets, but what he gives measures his place in the life of the world.

This is no new philosophy. Every great teacher in human history has stressed it. Every age has recognized its value. Every war, every tyranny, every crime the world has known, has come from the disregard of its simple truth.

With an emphasis made vital by necessity, the world is facing again an object lesson carved out of grim calamity. Selfishness has all but destroyed civilization; unselfishness alone can restore it.

Such organizations as this are evidences of the dawning of a new social conscience. Not merely to find enjoyment in cordial fellowship, but to render tangible service to our community and to the world is the basis of our association.

By that test we justify our existence.

Every agency that seeks to better the conditions under which men live, to attract attention to alleviate need, to reduce suffering, to establish comfort and contentment is one with us in a common purpose.

The American National Red Cross is such an agency. During the period of the war it carried forward its ministry as the agent of the American people. Its work is by no means ended. To thousands of disabled service men and women it is still rendering service as a voluntary auxiliary of the Government of the United States. To thousands of soldiers and sailors' families, it is still extending friendly sympathy and aid. In close co-operation with Federal, State and Municipal authorities it is endeavoring to build up and conserve the health and strength of the nation. It holds itself ready for any emergency relief in the presence of disaster and epidemic.

It has nothing to sell but service—it asks nothing but a chance to contribute to the common good.

Beginning November 11—Armistice Day—the rolls of membership for the coming year. In that membership should be included all who are concerned in the ministry of service to those who suffer.

Because we are so concerned and so profess—our comrades should aid and co-operate with the American National Red Cross.

A. G. MAYLIE, M. D.,
Chairman of St. Tammany Parish Chapter A. R. C.

ST. TAMMANY PARISH POULTRY WINNERS ABROAD.

D. W. Brown, of Chinchuba, has one of the finest situated poultry farms in St. Tammany parish and he is giving considerable attention to breeding fine chickens. The success of his exhibits at various fairs is attracting attention. As a result of his careful handling and selection of best strains orders for eggs have been coming in so fast that he cannot meet the demand. Mr. Brown has always been enthusiastic in the belief that St. Tammany parish is one of the finest sections of the country for breeding high grade poultry, both as to color and health, and his observations have not been confined to a single breed, but to several breeds that he considers profitable for fowls for egg production and for table use.

Mr. Brown's poultry attracted the attention of many interested poultry men when on exhibition at our parish fair, among his various exhibits, 5 having one of little chicks. Also at the Hammond fair his exhibits received very favorable comment. Among his winners there were: 7 First cock, first cockerel, first hen and first pullet in the Mediterranean class, Anconas; White Wyandottas, second cock and first hen; 2nd Leghorns, first hen and first and second pullets; English class, White Orpingtons, first cock, first hen and first pullet.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY WILL GIVE BAZAAR

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Covington Methodist Church will give a bazaar on November 25th, to assist in paying for the new church building. All members and friends are asked to patronize the bazaar and help the worthy cause along.

A CARD.

Doctor J. F. Bonoulet announces removal of his residence to 2521 Madison street, Covington. n12

Mr. Wm. P. Minckler announces that two small jackets were picked up at the close of the fair and are at his office awaiting owners.

FOR SALE—Mare, buggy and harness; 11 Ancona hens and cockerel. Apply at 701 14th avenue.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS.

| No. | Ward |
|------------------------|------|
| 1. Chas. Oulliber, Sr. | 1 |
| 2. Ralph Chatellier | 1 |
| 3. P. M. Dutruach | 2 |
| 4. I. B. Wascom | 2 |
| 5. Geo. E. Menetre | 3 |
| 6. E. H. Barringer | 3 |
| 7. Jas. Band | 4 |
| 8. Emile Dubourg | 4 |
| 9. L. A. Mizell | 4 |
| 10. Roussau Grantham | 5 |
| 11. John Wilson | 6 |
| 12. Fletcher Crawford | 6 |
| 13. A. J. Boekenhagen | 7 |
| 14. Adrian Dubarry | 7 |
| 15. Joe Seals | 8 |
| 16. Joe L. Saxon | 8 |
| 17. Henry Keller | 9 |
| 18. F. G. Evans | 9 |
| 19. Frank Dutsch | 10 |
| 20. R. C. Abney | 10 |

A true copy.
W. E. BLOSSMAN,
Clerk of Court.

FOR QUICK SALE—One Fordson tractor, cheap. Apply at Liberty Garage, Wm. Warner, prop. n12-21

WANTED—To buy small three or four room house, with not less than three or four acres of ground. Address Mrs. C. Dour, 323 Royal street, New Orleans, La. n12

COTTON REPORT.

There were 769 bales of cotton ginned in Tangipahoa parish from the crop of 1921, prior to October 18, 1921, as compared with 1593 bales to the same date in 1920. St. Tammany parish: 45 bales against 315 bales in 1920. J. A. VINING, Special Agent.