

FIRE SIGNALS.

At a meeting of Hope Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, held on July 9, 1901, the town was divided into Fire Districts and a Code of Signals was adopted in order to facilitate the location of fires in the future. The town was divided as follows:

District No. 1.—All that portion of town bounded north by Bellevue street, west by Union street, south and east by corporation line.

District No. 2.—All that portion of town bounded by Bellevue street on the south, Union street on the west, and corporation line on the north and east.

District No. 3.—The portion of town lying west of Union street, and south of Bellevue street, with the corporation line as the south and west boundary.

District No. 4.—The portion of town bounded on the south by Bellevue, east Union, north and west by corporation line.

The signals adopted were short taps to indicate the district in which the fire is located, followed by a rapid alarm, same to be repeated until general alarm is given.

To illustrate, should an alarm be sounded for District No. 3, first three taps, one, two, three, followed by rapid alarm, and repeat.

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Town Residences for Sale

In a desirable neighborhood in Opelousas, with an entire square of land, well shaded with live oaks, magnolias, cedars, pecans, etc., about 9 squares from the Courthouse, 5 squares from High School, 2 squares from Catholic church and convent. House is two story, brick basement, 8 rooms, four fire-places, out-buildings, etc., all under good fence. Will be sold cheap for cash, or part cash and balance on time to suit. Apply at this office.

Russia's theory that the uprising is unimportant may not seem quite so sound the next time the nation tries to borrow a little money on its credit, says the Chicago News.

FARM AND GARDEN



ABOUT SOIL.

The investigation of the physical characteristics of soils deals chiefly with the classification of soils according to the amounts of particles of various sizes which constitute the soil. In order to secure uniformity of classification and description a conventional table of sizes has been adopted by the Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, and the soils are described in the terms of this table. Thus all material above two millimetres (about 1-12 of an inch) are classed as gravel and stone; from one millimetre to one-half millimetre, or about the size of clover seed, the grains are called coarse sand; from one-half to one-quarter millimetre the grains are classed as medium sand; from one-quarter to one-tenth millimetre as fine sand; from one-tenth to five one-hundredth millimetre as very fine sand. So far all grains are readily distinguishable by the eye as separate fragments of various minerals, and a little knowledge of the appearance of different minerals enables one to identify the grains as belonging to one or more of a half dozen common rock and soil forming minerals. The next two grades, silt (5-100 to 5-1000) and clay (smaller than 5-1000 millimetre) are impalpable powders when dry, and their mineral composition can be made out only under a high power microscope by a person skilled in the recognition of minerals in small fragments.

Pure silt when moist is not gritty, like the different grades of sand, of plastic and coherent, like the extremely minute particles of clay.

The various grades of sand usually make up the skeleton or framework of the majority of soils. They render a soil more or less open or porous, depending both on the size of the sand grains and their relative proportions in the total mass. The silt renders a soil solid and somewhat compact making it particularly adhesive even when wet. The clay, if present in proportions above 10 to 15 per cent, renders a soil waxy and adhesive when wet and either granular and cloddy when dry or else solid and impervious.

The gradation of soils according to the size of the component grains is a classification according to the soil texture. It is the common classification of the practical farmer, and the mechanical analysis, and standard sizes of grains are merely used in order that the terms used in one locality may be more widely intelligible. Thus soil made up of large grains, possessing an open, porous structure, draining freely and working easily, is, by common acceptance, a sand. But one locality might consider a given sand as coarse, while in a different locality it would be estimated as only medium. Similarly soils locally known as clays frequently find their place in a wider classification as clay loams or heavy loams. A county abounding in clay soil might give rise to a local classification of lighter lands as sands, when they actually deserve to be called sandy loams.

The physical properties of soils depend not only on the texture of the soil, the size of the component grains, but also upon the structure of the soil—that is, the arrangement of the soil particles in space, the title, as it is frequently called. Thus a clay soil may be granulated and loamy, easy to till, well drained and well aired, or it may be so puddled and mixed that it forms a slimy, plastic mass when wet and dries to a consistency of concrete. In both cases the mechanical analysis might show almost identical texture, but mere inspection would show a vast difference in the arrangement of soil grains, the structure. The first soil would be seen to consist of a lot of clay pebbles or grains, each made up of thousands of much more minute individual grains. Each compound grain is in itself minutely porous; while between it and its surrounding granules large pore spaces exist. The second soil is made up of a mass of minute grains so evenly distributed that no large pore spaces intervene, and only the most minute openings exist in the soil. The first soil is in good condition, suited to crop production, easy to till, productive. The second is quite often barren and unproductive. With the same chemical composition and the same texture, but with such a difference in structure, the first soil forms a fertile, productive field; the second forms a barren waste fit only to support weeds or to furnish clay for brickmaking.—Tribune Farmer.

GET THE CALF STARTED RIGHT.

It is worth while to get the calf started right. Everything depends upon it, so it will not lose a day in gaining.

I would select a high grade Short-horn or Hereford calf, bred from a registered bull of the best type. Feed the cow corn and cob meal with bran mixed, and a little oil meal, with all the clover hay the cow wants. The cow should be milked while the calf is young, as she will give more milk as soon as the calf will take all the milk, let it have it. Continue to feed the cow all she will eat clean. The calf will soon learn to eat. It should be fed some grain just as soon as it can be encouraged to eat. A mixture consisting of one-half whole oats, one-quarter bran, and one-quarter shelled corn is very satisfactory for a young calf receiving milk. The whole grain is always fresh, while the ground grain is sometimes tainted and musty. Grain feeding before weaning not only saves milk, but it lessens the shrinkage which is likely to follow. I think no single food is more satisfactory to supplement milk for a growing calf than whole oats.

WHEN THE CALF IS SIX MONTHS OLD, IT SHOULD BE WEANED.

Continue to feed well of the mixture mentioned above. Give it access to salt and fresh water. This feed and care should continue until the calf is about 18 months old when it should weigh from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, and will be a fine beef animal.—M. A. in Indiana Farmer.

DRAINING THE WET SPOTS.

The business man is constantly going through his factory or store looking for places where there is a leak or where he can utilize space or material to better advantage than he is now doing. It seems almost impossible to induce farmers to work along similar lines, yet there are hundreds of farms through the country that need just this attention. We are all familiar with the man who will scatter his operations over many acres far from his home and barns when right close by there may be a few acres which would yield him enormous returns if properly prepared.

The low spots which might be made exceedingly fertile are most often neglected. Frequently a few furrows struck just where all the drainage necessary to make a place for every inch would bring in large returns. Instead of reclaiming this valuable strip of ground the average farmer with many acres either pays no attention to it or turns the swine on it to wallow. Possibly such a strip of ground has remained unutilized for years, and is practically virgin soil, needing only a little time and expense to make it very valuable. A good time now to plan out what to do with such places in early spring.—Indianapolis News.

INDIGESTION IN SWINE.

One of the symptoms of indigestion in swine is their great desire to eat dirt, particularly if it be found in rather dry lumps. The way the average hog is fed is enough to make it a chronic dyspeptic, and there is little use in giving medicine to a hog that is suffering from indigestion. Begin at the root of the trouble and furnish variety in the food. See that there is some green matter in the shape of vegetables fed daily; in the season when it can be reached give the swine some old sod to gnaw at. Put considerable salt in the food; the eating of the dry dirt is an indication of the craving for salt. Try some dried blood meal in the slop and also mix lime water with the slop from time to time. A fair amount of variety, coupled with considerable green food, will do more to keep the digestive organs in good condition than anything else.—Indianapolis News.

CHAR THE CORN.

Once or twice a week char a few ears of corn in the fire and feed to the fowls. They relish it and it helps to keep them in good condition. It takes the place of charcoal to a certain extent, which all poultrymen know is excellent for fowls.

Slippery Seats and Love.

"Have you ever noticed how slippery those cane covered seats in some of the trolley cars are?" asked a friend of mine today. "The carpet covered seats and the wooden ones are all right, but those cane-covered affairs certainly keep you a guessing. The minute you sit down you put out your hand, almost instinctively, to keep from slipping off. If you are sitting next to a pretty girl you will surely drift toward her, and she, poor thing, cannot avoid you. I was going up to Troy last night and a young couple got on the car near the Union Station. Of course they wanted to sit as close to each other as possible, but they had a great deal of trouble in doing so. He kept slipping toward the motorman and she kept sliding toward the conductor. Every few minutes he would 'move forward' to regain his seat by her side. She blushed every time he attempted to drift back to her and the passengers had a great deal of amusement at their expense. They had taken their seat near the center of the car where they got on, but by the time we got to Watervliet they were both down in the corner near the conductor."—Albany Journal.

Blind to Chances.

It is a dangerous thing to wait for opportunities until it becomes a habit. Energy and inclination for hard work ooze out in the waiting. Opportunity becomes invisible to those who are doing nothing, or looking somewhere else for it. It is the great worker, the man who is alert for chances that sees them.

Some people become so opportunity-blind that they cannot see chances anywhere—they would pass by such a gold mine without noticing anything precious—while others will find opportunities in the most barren and out of the way places. Bunyan found opportunity in Bedford jail to write the greatest allegory in the world on the untwisted paper that had been used to cork his bottles of milk. A Theodore Parker or a Lucy Stone sees an opportunity to go to college in a chance to pick berries. One boy sees an opening to his ambition in a chance to chop wood, wait on table, or run errands, where another sees no chance at all. One sees an opportunity to get an education in the odds and ends of time, evenings and half-holidays, which another throws away.—Orison Swett Marden in Success Magazine.

Prof. William Smart, the political economist, says that if British wealth were divided equally each person would receive \$195.48 a year, or \$3.62 a week.

The peninsula of Arabia has an area of some 1,200,000 square miles.



NOTED WOMAN ARTIST.

Cecilia Beaux has been so closely identified with the life of Philadelphia that she holds a nearer relation than the others to the actual growth of taste. She has been a serene and intimate influence, without assertion, but with quiet firmness in the choice of things of beauty as opposed to things of fashion. Her example has made for elevated opinion and helped to form standards high and clear in those narrow paths between the ephemeral and the enduring which confuse the unselect. Doubtless she is as little aware of all this as are the passive objects upon which our character has reacted; but it is those who have felt consciously the spell of her clear-headed personality, and know the true ring of her sense of beauty, it is no idle fancy. Her painting had won the approval and patronage of her fellow townsmen long before her reputation had gone beyond the borders, and now that she stands forth as one of the three or four leaders of American art, the old affection has blossomed into frank admiration.

All the world joins us in this—the cultivated world whose sentiments make opinions—and in testimony I am tempted to quote a very few lines from a remarkable private letter written by a noted French critic when Miss Cecilia Beaux's pictures first appeared in the salon. "There is one name," he writes, "which you may conjure with, and around it the laurels entwine themselves—Mme. Cecilia Beaux. She shows us a side of America free from hurry, retired and tranquil, and we rest content and meditative in the atmosphere created by her admirable talent. This, to be sure, is but one phase of your country. Would that all corners of America equally had their Cecilia Beauxs."—The Century.

HOW GRIFFONS ARE MADE.

Yet true it is. All sorts of scampals have developed in Paris and London through the discovery, and now the echoes are disturbing the serenity of metropolitan fashion on this side of the water. It appears the griffons are made to order in Brussels itself, the terriers in their own home—Halifax, a center of Yorkshire industry. How do they make the imitation griffons? Oh, well, they're not entirely false; they're griffons, fast enough—yet not fast enough in the laundry sense, for whipsper—they won't wash! The same treatment is given to both breeds. The poor little griffon or Yorkshire is taken as a pup and dosed with arsenic on a graduated scale until its hair acquires the leaden hue so highly admired by society women. It is kept in a vaseline bath pretty much all the time, and when its hair begins to grow is suspended on oars to keep the silky locks off the ground. The dog passes directly from manufacturer to dealer, and from dealer to buyer. His new owner changes his diet, omits the arsenic, of course; washes him with water instead of vaseline, and the next known of that doggie he is under a little white slab—if his mistress be as sentimental as the average belle. Of course, there are genuine griffons and Yorkshires. But how to tell them—that's what worries the club members.

MY LADY'S LOCKS.

Do you know the rich, clear, brilliant brown of the topaz? All those adjectives fail to describe its clear deep golden qualities, if you don't know it. At any rate, topaz-colored hair is the latest thing, if your locks are of such a shade that they can be cultivated into a topaz-like bloom, blessed are you among women.

But don't dye them, for that will take off the rich, shining bloom. It is merely a question of cultivating and invigorating, and urging the hair to bloom as the gardener urges the rose to flourish.

The reason for this popularity of topaz-colored hair is the reported transformation of the hair of Mrs. Spencer Clay, formerly Miss Pauline Astor, who recently appeared at a London dinner with her hair a new color. It had been changed from a dark, unsatisfactory hue, to a remarkable new brown—a topaz-brown, the same color as the brilliant Brazilian jewel, of which the young woman has a whole apronful.

The enhancing of Mrs. Clay's beauty has been brought about by a treatment by an expert hairdresser. He had used no harmful drugs, either.

VALUE OF EXAMPLE.

T have your child truthful, be truthful. To have him kind to others, be yourself kind to others. To have him honest, present to him in yourself a living example of honesty. The chief part of a child's knowledge comes through observation. Acts mean more to him than speech.

To have him temperate, be temperate in all things. Prove to him by your life that a good name is to be chosen before great riches.

Teach him that riches are not to be despised, but should never be gotten by doing harm to others; that when acquired should be treated as a trust, not as a hoard.

Prescribe healthful amusements, and so far as you can, take part in them. Mothers, keep young for the sake of your daughters. Share their pleasures, have them share what you enjoy, always leading to what is nobler and more helpful.

Fathers, the boys need more of your time than most of you give. You are anxious that they should develop into men of whom to be proud.

WHY WOMEN TAKE HUSBANDS' NAMES.

The custom which makes it proper for the wife to assume the name of her husband at marriage is involved in much obscurity. A recent authority advances the opinion that it originated from a Roman custom and became common after the Roman occupation of England.

Thus, Julia and Octavia, married to Pompey and Cicero, were called by the Romans Julia of Pompey and Octavia of Cicero, and in later time the married women of most European countries signed their names in the same way, but omitted the "of."

In spite of this theory, it is a fact that as late as the sixteenth century and beginning of the seventeenth century a Catherine Parr signed her name without any change, though she had been twice married. We also hear of Lady Jane Grey, not Dudley, and Arabella Stuart, not Seymour, etc., says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Some think that the custom originated with the Scriptural idea that he husband and wife are one. This was the rule of law as far back as 1268, and it was decided in the case of Von vs. Smith, in the reign of Elizabeth, that a woman by marriage loses her former name and legally receives the name of her husband.

HOW TO ACQUIRE A BEAUTIFUL MOUTH.

The mouth is bound by no beauty laws, and but one requirement, that it be shapely. The most beautiful shape is the "Cupid's bow." In all cases the lips should be a fresh, brilliant red. The lips are too frequently neglected, and because sensitive they deserve tender treatment. The best and simplest emollients are cold cream and vaseline, while sweet olive oil, though disagreeable, is often beneficial. A small quantity of either of these should be put on before washing or going outdoors.

Gentle friction with a rough towel is a good if not lasting method of imparting color to pallid lips. If the mouth is washed out after each meal it will tend to keep the breath sweet. Limestone is a good wash for the teeth, mouth and throat. To rinse the mouth night and morning with water in which are a few drops of listerine is particularly desirable.—Newark Advertiser.

MAKING OVER A WAIST.

A pretty way to refresh up worn white China India silk waists is to put in a gumme and full half-sleeve of colored lace. This lace, by the way, can be easily colored at home with any one of the prepared dyes. One girl recently made an old China-silk waist by these means. She took some quite dilapidated Renaissance lace which had been on another gown. Out of that she got enough for a gumme and full half-sleeves with the under-sleeves effect. Then she dyed the medallions in the lace a delicate blue. A big bow of the same shade of blue in velvet decorates the left side and completed an original and much-admired waist.—Harper's Bazar.

FASHION HINTS.

As for chapeaux, the gowns of the periods of Louis XIV, XV and XVI simply demand hats of those times. Stamped leather is much liked for trimmings. So, too, is a coarse linen, heavily embroidered. Either of these are immensely in favor for waist-coats, cuffs and collars.

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