THE DONALDSONVILLE CHIEF.

A WIDE-AWAKE HOME NEWSPAPER---PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY---SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 A YEAR

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SOUTH LOUISIANA FAIR

AT DONALDSONVILLE, OCTOBER 13-17, 1915.

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT

Special Rules

All entries in this department are subject to rules and regulations printed in this catalog.

Entries close Oct. 10, 1915, and all exhibits must be delivered at the fair grounds by Tuesday evening, Oct. 12. Out-of-town exhibits must be shipped by parcel post or express, charges prepaid, so as to reach Donaldsonville by the 12th of October, and plainly marked Woman's Department, South Louisiana Fair Association.

Articles on exhibition shall not be removed until the day following the close of the fair.

Judges are instructed that if they have good reasons to believe that an exhibitor, by false entry or otherwise, attempts to deceive and obtain a reward by misrepresentation, they shall forfeit all premiums awarded said exhibitor.

Any interference or communication with the judges during the performance of their duties by an exhibitor or by any person other than the secretary-manager or the superintendent in charge of that department, will be deemed sufficient reason for disqualifying the exhibitor from competition.

All imported articles, including Mexican drawn-work, are strictly barred from competition, but may be placed on exhibition.

No article can be exhibited to compete for more than one premium, except in general display of the class.

Articles made by professionals or those working for professionals will not be considered, except where a special class is made for them and specified.

All unfinished work is barred from competition, but may be exhibited.

Any exhibit which has been awarded a premium in this department at any previous fair held by this association is barred from competing again for premiums, although such articles may be placed on exhibition at the discretion of the respective division superintendents. This rule does not apply to flowers and growing plants.

In the Woman's Building on the fair grounds there are rest rooms which are provided with every modern convenience and where all ladies are welcome.

FANCY WORK DIVISION
BABY CLOTHES
CLASS N 2

MRS. WALTER LEMANN, Superintendent

		1st.	2nd.
1227.	Embroidered baby pillow	$ 1.50	Ribbon
1228.	Embroidered baby cap	1.50	Ribbon
1229.	Embroidered baby sacque	1.50	Ribbon
1230.	Embroidered baby booties	1.50	Ribbon
1231.	Embroidered baby long coat	1.50	Ribbon
1232.	Embroidered baby short coat	1.50	Ribbon
1233.	Embroidered baby carriage cover	1.50	Ribbon
1234.	Embroidered baby long dress	1.50	Ribbon
1235.	Embroidered baby short dress	1.50	Ribbon
1236.	Hand-made baby cap	1.50	Ribbon
1237.	Lace baby cap	1.50	Ribbon
1238.	Crochet or knitted baby sacque	1.50	Ribbon
1239.	Crochet baby booties	1.50	Ribbon
1240.	Knitted baby booties	1.50	Ribbon
1241.	Hand made baby dress	1.50	Ribbon
1242.	Baby crochet or knitted afghan	1.50	Ribbon

CROCHET, LACE AND KNITTING
CLASS O 2

1243.	Honiton lace handkerchief	$ 1.50	Ribbon
1244.	Specimen Battenburg	1.50	Ribbon
1245.	Specimen Irish crochet	1.50	Ribbon
1246.	Specimen filet crochet	1.50	Ribbon
1247.	Lady's shawl or sacque, crochet	1.50	Ribbon
1248.	Lady's shawl or sacque, knitted	1.50	Ribbon
1249.	Wool knitting	1.50	Ribbon
1250.	Thread knitting	1.50	Ribbon
1265.	Embroidered initials	1.50	Ribbon
1251.	Tatting	1.50	Ribbon
1252.	Wool crochet or knitted afghan	1.50	Ribbon
1253.	Crochet or knitted slippers	1.50	Ribbon
1254.	Knitted bed spread	1.50	Ribbon
1255.	Crochet bed spread	1.50	Ribbon

HOUSEHOLD LINEN
CLASS P 2

1256.	Embroidered centerpiece	$ 1.50	Ribbon
1257.	Embroidered napkin	1.50	Ribbon
1258.	Embroidered table cloth	1.50	Ribbon
1259.	Embroidered towel	1.50	Ribbon
1260.	Embroidered luncheloth	1.50	Ribbon
1261.	Embroidered lunch set	1.50	Ribbon
1262.	Embroidered pillow slip	1.50	Ribbon
1263.	Embroidered sheet	1.50	Ribbon
1264.	Embroidered pincushion	1.50	Ribbon
1266.	Embroidered shams	1.50	Ribbon
1267.	Embroidered bed spread	1.50	Ribbon
1268.	Embroidered runner	1.50	Ribbon

MISCELLANEOUS
CLASS Q 2

1269.	Embroidered laundry bag	$ 1.50	Ribbon
1270.	Embroidered work bag	1.50	Ribbon
1271.	Embroidered handkerchief	1.50	Ribbon
1272.	Drawn work handkerchief	1.50	Ribbon
1273.	Embroidered corset cover	1.50	Ribbon
1274.	Embroidered night gown	1.50	Ribbon
1275.	Embroidered combination suit	1.50	Ribbon
1276.	Embroidered teddy bear	1.50	Ribbon
1277.	Embroidered underskirt flounce	1.50	Ribbon
1278.	Embroidered shirtwaist	1.50	Ribbon
1279.	Embroidered collar and cuffs	1.50	Ribbon
1280.	Embroidered lady's dress	1.50	Ribbon
1281.	Child's sunbonnet	1.50	Ribbon
1282.	Hand-made lady's dress	1.50	Ribbon
1283.	Embroidered handkerchief case	1.50	Ribbon
1284.	Colored silk embroidered centerpiece	1.50	Ribbon
1285.	Colored cotton embroidered centerpiece	1.50	Ribbon
1286.	Embroidered sofa pillow in colored silk	1.50	Ribbon
1287.	Embroidered sofa pillow in colored cotton	1.50	Ribbon
1288.	Fancy hand-made apron	1.50	Ribbon
1289.	Embroidered apron	1.50	Ribbon
1290.	Boudoir, any material	1.50	Ribbon
1291.	Italian cutwork	1.50	Ribbon
1292.	Embroidered kimona	1.50	Ribbon
1293.	Specimen drawn work	1.50	Ribbon
1294.	Specimen old ladies' work (contestant must be over 60 years of age)	1.50	Ribbon
1295.	Specimen coronation braid	1.50	Ribbon

PLAIN SEWING DIVISION
CLASS R 2

MRS. H. C. WHITEMAN, Superintendent

1296.	Machine made lady's dress	$ 1.50	Ribbon
1297.	Machine made lady's waist	1.50	Ribbon
1298.	Machine made child's dress	1.50	Ribbon
1299.	Machine made child's waist	1.50	Ribbon
1300.	Machine made child's apron	1.50	Ribbon
1301.	Machine made lady's set of underwear	1.50	Ribbon

(Continued on page four.)

A POINTED REMINDER.

Completion of Another Link of Intercoastal Canal Celebrated.

The Assumption Pioneer had the following to say in its issue of last Saturday:

"Lake Charles celebrated last Monday the completion of the intercoastal canal connecting it with Beaumont, Texas. This link being completed, connects Lake Charles, Beaumont, Port Arthur and Orange, Texas, by a water course which will bring these cities closer together than ever before and give them water communication that will increase the business of each place. This celebration should remind the people of this and adjoining parishes that the intercoastal canal when surveyed by the United States engineers contemplated the joining of the Rio Grande at Brownsville, Texas, with the Mississippi river via Bayou Lafourche at Donaldsonville. With the placing of locks in Bayou Lafourche, the route from Morgan City would require but nominal cost to make this link the most beautiful and most practical in the entire length of the inland waterway. The water route between Morgan City and Donaldsonville is completed today, and with a little dredging and widening of some few miles, the route would be perfect.

"Locks in Bayou Lafourche are not near as costly a proposition as some of the opponents to the building of locks claim. The United States engineers have given estimates which show that locks can be built for about half a million dollars. When it is remembered that the levee boards have spent nearly that sum in furnishing pumps to put fresh water in Bayou Lafourche and in doing various other work, it is not a convincing argument for them to claim that this amount cannot be raised. The United States government, besides, has promised its assistance.

"We have too much to gain; all of the people of Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, Iberville, Ascension and Assumption are too vitally concerned in this project to continue inactive. It means the bringing of these five rich south Louisiana parishes into direct communication with southwest Texas and southwest Louisiana. It means an increase of business for each community; it means that all of this vast section will be given a free water connection with the outside world through New Orleans.

"This is worth striving for and we have the question solved if we only keep pulling together."

FIRE LOSS FOR HALF YEAR.

Property Worth Nearly $1,500,000 Destroyed in Louisiana.

The fire loss of Louisiana for the first six months of 1915 was nearly $1,500,000, according to a statement issued by Fire Marshal C. H. Trousdale.

There were 1348 fires and 319 exposures with a property loss of $1,401,826 throughout the state from January to June, 1915. The fire loss during this period in New Orleans was $308,416, the number of fires 629, and the exposures 126. These figures include 194 fires and 20 exposures with a loss of $8222 reported only by fire insurance companies, same being small fires of which the department had no knowledge.

The loss for Shreveport was $150,065 in 98 fires and 30 exposures; Baton Rouge, $43,056 in 26 fires and 10 exposures; Lake Charles, $38,894, 46 fires and 6 exposures; Alexandria, $23,277, 23 fires and 4 exposures, and Monroe, $54,629, 66 fires and 28 exposures.

The figures show an increase in some of the cities, but a notable decrease for New Orleans when compared with the same period last year. It can be said that the state as a whole presents a decrease.

The principal fires during the six months was the Alcus box factory, New Orleans, in May, entailing a loss of $99,939; the fire in the lumber yards of the Lutcher-Moore Cypress Co., Lutcher, January 22, causing a damage of $34,853, and the fire of the Enders Furniture Co., Shreveport, February 5, loss $27,284.

Of the number of original fires, the causes of which were ascertained, 30 per cent were due to the hazards of lighting and heating; 22 per cent to sparks; 20 per cent to flues and chimneys; 10 per cent to matches and smoking; 7 per cent to incendiarism; 5 per cent to lightning and 6 per cent to miscellaneous causes.

The cause of 15 per cent of the number of original fires was not determined.

The average number of premises affected in each fire was 1.33.

Increase in Corn Acreage.

The crop report issued July 15 shows an increase in corn acreage of 5.6 per cent for the entire country over that of 1914; 13.25 per cent increase in twelve southern states; and 20 per cent increase in Louisiana. The corn club boys of Louisiana who produced an average of 55 bushels per acre in 1913 and 45 bushels in 1914 probably deserve some of the credit for this increase in corn acreage. They have demonstrated that by proper methods of seed selection, cultivation and fertilization the yield per acre can be increased and neighboring farmers are profiting by their example.

To All Friends of the Fair:

We have purchased 10,000 fair poster stamps which are intended to be placed on letters in order to advertise the fair. These little stamps are very catchy and attractive and any one who wants to help boost the fair should telephone to No. 12 and we shall be glad to send free of all charge as many of them as you will likely use on your outgoing letters.

Very truly yours,
SOUTH LOUISIANA FAIR ASSOCIATION.

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.

INCREASE IN OIL PRODUCTION.

Last Year's Output Establishes New Record for Louisiana.

The output of petroleum in Louisiana in 1914, which amounted to 14,309,435 barrels, exceeded the output in 1913 by 1,810,607 barrels, or over 14 per cent, and established a new record for oil production in the state. The increase came entirely from the productive districts in the northwestern portion of the state, which furnished 11,808,469 barrels, against 2,500,966 barrels from the coastal pools, the former quantity representing an increase of more than 20 per cent over the 1913 output of the northern fields and the latter quantity a decline of 8 per cent from the 1913 record of the southern pools.

The average price per barrel for the entire Louisiana production declined from 98 cents in 1913 to 90 cents in 1914, the average for the northwestern Louisiana product from $1 to 95 cents a barrel and the heavier coastal product from 90 cents to 67 cents a barrel. This moderate decline in the yearly average price is due to the steady demand for the lighter grades of oil from the northwestern Louisiana fields for refining and to the fact that much of the heavier coastal product was marketed on contracts covering long periods entered into before the market declines set in.

Despite lower prices the total value of the state's oil production in 1914 was more than half a million dollars in excess of the value of the production in 1913. The value of the 1913 output was $12,255,931; that of the 1914 output was $12,886,897. Of the latter sum $11,206,686 is credited to the fields of northwestern Louisiana and $1,680,211 to the coastal division.

Oil and gas in northwestern Louisiana are derived from fairly well defined though variable zones of poorly consolidated sand and porous chalk rock occurring in 1500 feet or more of strata belonging to the cretaceous system. In the southern Louisiana pools the product is obtained from layers of sand and porous limestone of cretaceous, tertiary, and even quaternary age occurring in association with crystalline limestone, gypsum, sulphur, and rock salt in low structural domes or arches in the strata of generally very slight areal extent.

During the year 1914 a total of 566 wells were drilled in Louisiana, of which 374, or 66 per cent, yielded oil; 53, or about 1 per cent, yielded gas only; and 139, or 33 per cent, were barren.

In northwestern Louisiana a total of 445 wells were completed during the year. Field work was particularly active during the spring and early summer, resulting in the development of an important pool in DeSoto parish in consequence of discoveries made in 1913 and in the opening of a new pool 6 miles to the northeast, near Abington.

Activity in the productive pools of coastal Louisiana resulted in the completion of 121 wells, of which 72 yielded oil. The total initial production credited to the coastal fields during the year amounted to 82,914 barrels, representing an average output of about 1152 barrels per well for the first day of productive life. Further developments in the coastal fields of Louisiana in 1914 included the rise of Edgerly, in Calcasieu parish, which developed from a wildcat discovery made in June, 1913, into a steady and reliable factor in Gulf coast production in 1914. From less than 5000 barrels in January, 1913, the output of the pool increased to more than 80,000 barrels in October, 1914, and the yield was more than 60,000 barrels in December.

CAULIFLOWER CULTURE.

Experiment Station Expert Gives Suggestions to Growers.

From seven to eight hundred acres will be planted in Snowball cauliflower in Louisiana this season, according to George L. Tiebout of the L. S. U. experiment stations. Prof. Tiebout offers the following suggestions to cauliflower growers:

In planting, two methods are commonly used: (1) planting in a seed bed with the intention of transplanting to the field when the plants have six to eight leaves; and (2) planting in hills (or drills) where the crop is to grow and mature, thinning out to one plant to the hill. These methods are given in detail in Louisiana Bulletin No. 140 on cauliflower. If you are planting Snowball cauliflower and do not have a copy of this bulletin be sure to write at once to the Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La., for a copy.

Don't plant all of your seed at one time; make several plantings at intervals of a week or two.

Don't let the green worms eat the plants. Watch closely for the first ones and dust with powdered arsenate of lead mixed equally with air-slaked lime. Write to the experiment station for Bulletin No. 154 on "Protecting Cabbage and Cauliflower from Attacks by Worms."

For an outdoor seed bed choose a clean piece of ground no richer than the field where the plants are to be reset. Plant in drills. Don't shade the young plants, let them take the full sun from the start. If moss, sacks or straw are used to save moisture be sure to remove them as soon as the plants appear.

In field planting be sure there is sufficient moisture to sprout the seed and take care of the young plants for a reasonable time. Don't fail to roll the ridge after covering, with a light roller.

If you have any special difficulties in raising cauliflower, write to the Experiment Station, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

George Fitch of Peoria, Ill., well-known as a versatile author and writer of humorous newspaper and magazine contributions, died in a sanatorium at Berkeley, Cal., Aug. 18, after undergoing an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Fitch was a member of the Illinois house of representatives in 1912 and 1913, and was prevented by his legislative duties from keeping an engagement to address the Louisiana Press Association at Shreveport in the latter year.

BIRD LAW TO BE ENFORCED.

Sportsmen Warned that Federal Regulations Must be Observed.

With the approach of the open season for shooting wild fowl, the United States Department of Agriculture is warning sportsmen that the federal regulations as amended Oct. 1, 1914, will be strictly enforced. Some misunderstanding has arisen from the fact that the various state laws do not always conform to the federal regulations. This is regarded as unfortunate, but in such cases the department will insist upon the observance of the federal regulations.

The department will consider any recommendations submitted in good faith for amendment of the regulations, but will hold no public hearings thereon, nor will it amend the regulations prior to Oct. 15, 1915. It is the purpose of the department to conform the regulations to the wishes of the majority of sportsmen so far as it can be done and at the same time give wild fowl the necessary protection.

Federal regulations divide the United States into two zones. Zone No. 1, the breeding zone, includes the states of Oregon, Idaho, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and all states north of them. Zone No. 2, the wintering zone, includes all states south of those named.

The regulations prohibit the following acts:

Killing migratory game birds during the close season; killing migratory game birds between sunset and sunrise; killing migratory insectivorous birds at any time, and killing swans, cranes or any birds of the snipe and plover families (shore birds) except wood-cock, Wilson or jack-snipe, yellow-legs and black-breasted and golden plovers, until 1918.

Migratory game birds include ducks, geese, rails or marsh hens, gallinules or mud hens, coots or poules d'eau, woodcock, Wilson or jacksnipe, yellow-legs and black-breasted and golden plovers. The open season on these birds in Louisiana is Nov. 1 to Feb. 1, except on woodcock, for which the open season is Nov. 15 to Jan. 1.

Migratory insectivorous birds include all species feeding chiefly or entirely on insects and occurring only or principally at certain seasons. Among the more important migratory insectivorous birds are the cuckoo or rain crow, certain species of woodpeckers, nighthawk or bull-bat, whip-poor-will, kingbird or bee martin, meadowlark, oriole, cedar-bird or waxwing, martin, swallows, catbird, thrasher, wrens, thrushes and robin.

Birds protected until 1918 include principally curlews, upland plover or papabotte, killdeer, and all the sandpipers and smaller species of plover.

LASSEN VOLCANO NOW SAFE.

California Peak Has Spent Most of Its Energy, Investigators Say.

Lassen volcano, California, spent most of its energy in its violent eruptions of last May, according to reports received by the Forest Service, and it is believed there is little likelihood of further destructive outbreaks. Since the upheavals of May 20 and 22, the volcano has been under the observation of officers of the Lassen National Forest, in which the peak stands, and for the last month a volcanologist of the U. S. Geological Survey has been making a scientific study of the mountain.

The investigations have confirmed the opinion that the eruption of two months ago, when a river of mud was blown out of the north side of the crater and down Hat Creek with considerable damage to government and private property, was caused by the melting of the snow on the peak, the snow water running into the crater and being converted by the molten lava into steam. Although it is possible the volcano is simply conserving its energy for another outbreak, the indications are, according to the government volcanologist on the ground, that no further eruptions are likely to occur, at least until next spring when another influx of snow water may cause a slight disturbance.

The first authentic report of the damage done by the eruptions of last May shows that early reports were greatly exaggerated. Forest rangers who have made a careful survey of the neighborhood of the volcano and have made ascents to the rim of the crater, report that the total extent of government land rendered useless by mud and lava is somewhat less than 4000 acres, and that of the privately owned land rendered useless less than 1000 acres, comprising all told the grazing range of about 220 cattle. In addition, by reason of temporary injury to other areas, range has had to be provided for about 800 cattle which were grazed near the mountain. Inasmuch as some 12,000 cattle and 30,000 sheep are grazed on the Lassen forest every year, this curtailment of the range, according to the Forest Service, is almost negligible.

The forest officers on the ground estimate that the timber destroyed by the eruption amounted to about 10 million board feet. Photographs taken by one of the rangers who was detailed to make observations show trees several feet in diameter and 150 feet tall lying on the mountainside, where they were snapped off like toothpicks. A boulder as big as a freight car is among the debris that was carried for several miles down the mountain by the mud flow.

Despondency Due to Indigestion.

"About three months ago when I was suffering from indigestion which caused head-ache 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.

The home merchants are prepared to supply your needs. Buy from them, and by keeping your money at home help build up your own community.

THE CLEMENCEAU CASE.

Theda Bara to be Seen in Famous Film Tomorrow Night.

Local movie fans who recall Theda Bara's magnificent characterization of the "vampire" in the remarkable photoplay, "A Fool There Was," will look forward with keen anticipation to seeing this beautiful actress in the leading role of "The Clemenceau Case," another intensely dramatic film production, which will be shown at the Grand Theatre tomorrow night. Most conspicuous of the good features of "The Clemenceau Case" are the technique and construction of the picture, the striking beauty of Miss Bara in a pantherish vampire role, and the excellent work of the supporting cast, including William E. Shay and little Jane Lee. The latter is a real emotional actress. She weeps genuine tears and laughs as only a little child can, and changes from one mood to another with a degree of temperament worthy of a full-fledged star.

"The Clemenceau Case" has a strong story and the leading part fits Miss Bara like the proverbial wet glove. Miss Bara plays Iza, whose sinister beauty mars the life of two men. Iza casts off Pierre Clemenceau, her husband, to trifle with other men, thus wrecking his career as a sculptor.

Miss Bara, as always, is a striking vampire. William E. Shay is the polished, honest-hearted sculptor husband. Stuart Holmes is Constantin Ritz. An excellent part is contributed by Mrs. Cecil Raleigh as Iza's mother.

"The Clemenceau Case" is a notable dramatic presentation of one of Alexandre Dumas' strongest stories and will grip and hold the spectators.

GO RIGHT AT IT.

Friends and Neighbors in Donaldsonville Will Show You a Way.

Get at the root of the trouble.

Rubbing an aching back may relieve it.

But won't cure it if the kidneys are weak.

You must reach the root of it—the kidneys.

Reach the cause; relieve the pain.

Begin at once with Doan's Kidney Pills.

Are recommended by thousands.

Here is a statement from a resident of this vicinity.

E. E. Lauve, postmaster, Belle Rose, La., says: "Grip weakened my kidneys and I had difficulty in retaining the kidney secretions. They contained much sediment and were unnatural. My back was so stiff that I took to bed. Often I couldn't move. My eyes were swollen most of the time. Doctors could do nothing and neither did the remedies I tried. I then began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and although I had run down in weight to one hundred and thirty-one pounds, I improved so steadily that in a short time I weighed one hundred and sixty-five pounds. I have remained at that weight ever since. My kidneys are now normal and I don't have any trouble from my back. I still occasionally take Doan's Kidney Pills, as I find they are an excellent kidney and bladder tonic."

Price 50c., at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Lauve had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Carload of Blackberries Shipped.

The New Iberia Enterprise in a recent issue says:

"For the first time in the history of New Iberia has it been recorded that a whole carload of blackberries was ever shipped from this vicinity. On Thursday last those enterprising gentlemen, Messrs. Frick Bros., who are operating a cannery a few miles south of this city, shipped a whole carload, canned in two-pound retainers. The berries were picked by women and children in that section of the parish, and one member of the firm reported to us that one day alone they purchased outright three hundred and eighty-five gallons, paying 10 cents a gallon for them. They were preserved in two-pound cans, which retail for 10 cents each. These gentlemen had orders for as many as three cars from New Orleans alone, which goes to show if an effort were made what a great demand there would be for the favored fruit. Mr. Frick says that several cars were allowed to rot in the fields for the reason that in many instances trespassing is forbidden. This is unfortunate, particularly when poor people would have been given occupation that would provide them with food and clothing."

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Aug. 9.

Cattle receipts 9500. The proportion of southern mixed grades was generous, with the general market 10 to 15 cents lower than the close of the week. Among the sales were steers, $5; heifers, $4.50 to $5.50; cows, $3.25 to $5.15; bulls, $4 to $4.75; calves and yearlings, $3.75 to $7; oxen, $3.50 to $4.50.

Hog receipts 4000. Values 5 cents higher today, top $7.75. Light shippers and butchers, 160 to 200 lbs., sold at $7.60 to $7.70; 110 to 140 lbs., $7.50 to $7.75; lighter pigs, $6.50 to $7.45; 220 to 250 lbs., $7.10 to $7.40; hogs 260 lbs. and above, $6.60 to $6.85; roughs, $5.75 to $6. Southern hogs will sell 25 cents below the above quotations.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

Borrowed Items.

Ike Gottlieb, manager of Evan Hall plantation, is spending some time with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gottlieb.

Miss Thelma Opdenweyer, of Prairieville, expects to leave shortly for Denver, Col. Mrs. Opdenweyer, her mother, will accompany her.

Mrs. J. W. Betz, of Donaldsonville, Mrs. Howard Betz, of New Roads, and Mrs. J. D. Tunnard, of Irene, were the guests this week of Mrs. Fred. Betz in St. Louis street.—Baton Rouge State-Times, Aug. 7.

An ad in The Chief will pay.

FAIR SPIRIT SPREADING.

Movement for Agricultural Uplift Steadily Expanding

By HERMAN J. SEIFERTH in Times-Picayune.

Fairs are farm feasts, they typify plenty, they celebrate victory, they are progressive reunions and patriotic rallies. They are good for the men, the women and the children of the farm, inspiring them to work and to work together, instilling pride in their section and its possibilities and achievements, furnishing the impetus of comparison and friendly rivalry, broadening their vision and knowledge, holding out the incentive of reward of labor and learning how, and rubbing off the rough edges by contact with the world of action and the common touch that is the world's humanizing factor.

They are as useful for the business man, whom they impress with the importance of agriculture and with his duty to co-operate with the interests of the farm folk. If he is only enlisted by the selfish argument, if he contributes to prizes and attractions merely because of the outlook of drawing a large crowd to which he can dispose of enough merchandise to make his outlay profitable, he is missing half his chance to be of benefit and to benefit himself. By establishing the stronger bond of mutual striving for the general good he can make the fair the culmination of and tribute to a prosperous year in which the farmer and his home have become places of larger gain and content and have, in turn, built business upon a more solid and satisfactory foundation, with both realizing a finer citizenship reflected in the improvement of roads and schools, living and civic conditions, and prompt response to every call to broaden and heighten communal welfare.

The attention and investment of capital will be attracted, industrial activity induced, transportation facilities secured with less urging, values enhanced and immigration assured at less advertising cost.

The fairs also afford ready and easy means to the cities and towns to bridge the misunderstandings and the jealousies which have too long parted them and prevented them from harmonious combination for the grander commonwealth. They are also the expedient most potent to enable the city women to vitalize the wish and hope to clasp hands with their country sisters, prove the sincerity of their intent by rooting deep the social side which counts most and which will yield the ardent alliance which will attain the educational and economical harvest that will cheapen living in crowded centers and open the door to finer comfort and fuller opportunity to the families on the farms.

It will not require much investigation to ascertain that the most advanced sections have the best fairs, or, to put it the other way with equal truth, the best fairs illustrate the most extensive advance made by the sections around them. In the richest farm states each farm county has its fair and considers that fair part of its year's operations.

The Louisiana parishes have only begun to develope into modern diversified farm areas, and the fair movement is consequently young. The spread of the fairs is one of the most convincing and encouraging signs for the future. With the single crop system still keeping the farmers in a groove, with bankers and merchants just beginning to back the new-born spirit, with the slow march of tick eradication keeping back the rush of champion cattle from all over the country, the development in Louisiana farming has nevertheless been nothing short of marvelous. The proof of this is furnished by the expansion of the fairs. Less than five years ago there were scarcely that number of fairs. Now there are twenty-nine, including the splendid finale at Shreveport.

And these fairs will be worth looking at. There will be crops and cattle matchless in the land. The country people, merchants and farmers, will be there. It will pay the cities to have comprehensive exhibits and representative citizens at all of them, and it will pay the city women to go along and assist in sealing the compact of co-operation for all time to come.

The United States imported 9,528,462 bushels of corn during the 10 months ending April 30, 1915, and exported 41,206,476 bushels. The average value of this imported corn in the foreign ports whence it was shipped was 61.5 cents per bushel, while the exported corn averaged 79.9 cents per bushel at the United States seaports. Exports of corn meal amounted to 369,791 barrels, equivalent to about 1,600,000 bushels of grain; imports of meal were too small to be mentioned in the official reports of the Department of Commerce.

The Clerk Guaranteed It.

"A customer came into my store the other day and said to one of my clerks, 'have you anything that will cure diarrhoea?' and my clerk went and got him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and said to him, 'if this does not cure you, I will not charge you a cent for it.' So he took it home and came back in a day or two and said he was cured," writes J. H. Berry & Co., Salt Creek, Va. Obtainable everywhere.

A Popular New Orleans Hostelry.

The attractive advertisement of the Hotel DeSoto in another part of this paper soliciting the patronage of delegates to the constitutional convention at New Orleans is only another indication of the aggressiveness and wide awake methods of Vic Le Beau, president and managing director of the Hotel DeSoto Company. Although New Orleans has many modern, famous hotels, the home comforts, splendid service and very reasonable low prices have made the DeSoto the most popular of all.

Don't borrow The Chief from your neighbor when you can have a copy of your own every week in the year for the small sum of $2.