

ABBEVILLE PROGRESS

AND VERMILION NEWS, Consolidated.

VOLUME NINE.

A WIDE-AWAKE HOME NEWSPAPER—PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY—DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ABBEVILLE AND VERMILION PARISH.

NUMBER 43.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PARISH OF VERMILION.

ABBEVILLE, VERMILION PARISH, LA., SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1917.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN SHOULD NOT DISPOSE OF THEIR FEMALE ANIMALS

By DR. DALRYMPLE

The prices obtainable for cattle and hogs at the present time offer a strong inducement to sell, even the female stock, which is difficult to overcome. And yet, if owners will give a little thought to the future their better judgment will certainly suggest the retention of a sufficient number of the young or female animals, especially, to maintain the supply and meet the demand for next year at least, if not for longer, which will undoubtedly be great owing to war conditions.

It is a fact that while many cattle have recently been brought into Louisiana from the drought-stricken sections of Texas, great numbers of both cattle and hogs are being disposed of, irrespective of prices that at present can be had for them. There is an old saying that "Money counts." But how long is it going to "count" if our stockmen dispose of their female foundations, and afterwards find out, when too late, that they have deprived themselves of the necessary females to breed from, and are short of stock to sell another year when prices will be just as high, if not higher?

If this practice is persisted in it is going to result in a shortage of meat animals when they may be needed even more than at the present time. In other words, it is not going to conserve the meat supply for ourselves and our allies, nor is it going to be the most profitable to stock owners themselves.

It may be quite permissible to get rid of a reasonable number of the old and unprofitable female stock, but there should be a rigid line drawn at the younger female stock, if we hope to maintain and increase the supply, and meet the future demands for meat animals, which is not only a common sense proposition, but a profitable one, and a patriotic duty demanded of our people in the present world crisis, in which our country is a participant.

How to Prevent Croup

In a child that is subject to attacks of croup, the first indication of the disease is hoarseness. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse and the attack may be ward off and all danger and anxiety

CATTLE TICKS WILL GO NEXT SEASON

Fourteen-Day Dipping Periods Will Hasten Work of Eradication.

"The sole reason for adopting the fourteen-day cattle dipping period in Louisiana was to hurry up the eradication work to its completion, as all the other Southern states have already done," says W. H. Dalrymple, Department of Veterinary Science, Louisiana State University. "It has been found by experience and close observation that the twenty-one day period delays the final result, requiring several seasons instead of one under the fourteen-day method.

"Naturally, work of this kind requires some little inconvenience, but it is a good cause, and we have to make some sacrifices when the results to be attained are so far-reaching. And after all, it is much better to be at the inconvenience of dipping cattle every fourteen days, or fifteen times a season, and get rid of the ticks in one year, than to have to dip them every twenty-one days, or ten or eleven times a season, for two or three or more years, with the extra expense attached, before the work is completed.

"However, in order to finish the work in one season, it will require co-operative effort, not only on the part of the federal government and the state, but of stockmen, individually and collectively, as well, for whose benefit the work has been inaugurated and is being carried on.

"We must realize that, in this matter, we are not only Louisianians, but Americans, as the work of tick eradication in Louisiana affects not only the state but the nation as well, being an important contributing factor in the general food supply of the people."

Education is the need of the hour. The Press is doing its share. The Food Administration suggests that the schools swing into line. Teaching the children the reasons for conservation will spread the knowledge to the homes. The churches, organized womanhood, and other agencies are performing systematic service. The following

WEEKLY WAR NEWS DIGEST

STORIES OF ACTIVITIES AND CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND ON THE BATTLE FRONTS, FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

ALIEN ENEMIES RECEIVE FAIR TREATMENT AND PAY FOR THEIR LABOR

The interned Germans at the station at Hot Springs, N. C., are not prisoners of war. They comprise officers and crews of the German merchant vessels which were held in the United States at the time of the declaration of war. These aliens receive no funds from the Government except compensation for labor actually performed. Those engaged in construction work get \$20 a month, with an additional \$5 to foremen. Interned officers have not been permitted to receive from any source more than \$10 a month and crewmen not more than \$5. Receipts in excess of these amounts are placed to the credit of the aliens in banks.

Three plain but substantial meals are prepared each day. There is no waste, the same measures of economy and conservation which are being urged upon every American housewife being practiced at Hot Springs.

NEW FOODSTUFFS ARE RECOMMENDED FOR USE IN GERMANY

Concentrated straw fodder and ground grape pigs are suggested for use in Germany. In a published list of new foodstuffs, with descriptions of use the following are listed:

Rhubarb leaves, seaweed straw meal, crushed and ground maize ears, heather stalks, ground sugar-beet seeds, parsley seed, wild radish husks, bran, wine yeast, beechnut cake, fish meal and various mixed foods.

Attempts have recently been made in England to establish the use of rhubarb leaves as greens, but it appears that such food is dangerous. English newspapers have reported several cases of illness following the eating of rhubarb leaf blades.

three years' supply of whiskey, brandy, and gin which may be commandeered by the Government if required for purposes of manufacture of alcohol for munitions. The requirements for industrial alcohol, however, in addition to the normal output from sawdust and other waste products, is negligible. The desirability of saving all the grain used in brewing from the standpoint of food conservation is therefore limited by the social question involved in the exclusive use of whiskey.

The President has approved the recommendation of the Food Administration that the alcohol content of beer be reduced to a 3 per cent maximum and the volume of grain used be reduced to approximately 70 per cent of that formerly used. Provisions are made to increase the output of cattle feed from brewing establishments.

EACH INFANTRYMAN CARRIES MORE THAN NINE POUNDS OF IRON AND STEEL

In the equipment furnished each infantryman by the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department are 9½ pounds of iron and steel. This is exclusive of the uniform equipment provided by the Quartermaster Corps.

Used in the bayonet scabbard are 2 ounces of iron and steel, bacon can, 0.04 ounce; bayonet, 15 ounces; front sight cover, 2 ounces; knife, 1 ounce; meat can, 0.03 ounce; pack carriers, 0.03 ounce rifle, 107 ounces; shovel, 25 ounces.

PLANS ARE MADE FOR CARE OF INJURED SOLDIERS RETURNED FROM EUROPE

The receiving hospital for United States soldiers brought back from Europe, to be established at Staten Island, N. Y., will have a capacity of 2,500 beds. This marks the beginning of a comprehensive plan for the care of soldiers who are

stations capable of trans-Atlantic communication, and four high-powered stations are located on the Pacific coast. Since the opening of the war the expansion of the personnel in training at the radio service has been more than 1,000 per cent.

CANTONMENT CAMP HOSPITALS NEED MORE TRAINED NURSES

The outbreaks of measles at the cantonments, followed by the resultant complications, including pneumonia, have increased the need for additional nurses at the hospitals established in connection with the camps. At least 500 trained nurses are wanted at once. After a recent inspection trip to one of the camps with a high sick rate the Surgeon General reported there had been 3,000 cases of measles. At the time of his visit there were 300 cases of pneumonia in the hospital.

The height of the measles epidemic is over, but pneumonia does not develop for some time after the incidence of the measles, so a considerable number of cases of pneumonia may be expected.

The pay of nurses is \$30 a month and maintenance. Application should be made to the superintendent, Army Nurse Corps, Mills Building, Washington, D. C.

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKS FOR GOOD OF BOYS IN KHAKI

Charles W. Dawson, of Muskogee, Okla., governor of the eleventh district of rotary clubs, after visiting a number of training camps, tells of one place where he saw a soldier remain in the back part of a store after his comrades had left. A girl behind the counter asked what he wanted.

"Oh, nothing," he said. "I am lonesome. I just wanted to hear you talk."

best body of fighting men from Cuba to serve on French soil.

Applications for war-risk insurance are now for just the billion-dollar mark. All soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses in active service may buy insurance from the Government at the rate of from 65 cents a month at the age of 21 to \$1.21 a month at the age of 54 for each \$1,000.

In Minnesota a special war body has been organized, known as the Minnesota Motor Reserve. Its several hundred members, all automobile owners, are pledged to furnish their cars with drivers to transport representatives of the Government who require such service.

Under the terms of a decision by Secretary McAdoo, the business of all insurance companies incorporated under the laws of any or all of our countries is to be liquidated, with the exception of life insurance companies, which are allowed to continue existing contracts.

Every child and wife in the United States has been instructed to take an active part in the campaign for the sale of war-savings stamps. In order to reach the desired sales mark of \$1,000,000,000 by January 1, 1919, it will be necessary to sell sufficient stamps to average \$18.50 for each man, woman and child in the country.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This is not only one of the best and most efficient medicines for coughs, colds and croup, but also pleasant and safe to take, which is important when medicine must be given to children. Many mothers have given it their unqualified endorsement. Obtainable Everywhere.—Adv.

AN APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS GIFT

Young folks, here is a Christmas present you can get if you will put the matter squarely up to your parents, in fact they can hardly turn you down, for this is the best proposition you ever put up to them; it is a thing that will win your independence and enable you to earn a good salary. It is a scholarship in the Tyler Commercial College of Tyler, Texas, America's largest school of Bookkeeping, Business Training, Shorthand, Cotton Classing. Tele-

TO ADD MANY MEMBERS TO AMERICAN RED CROSS

The American Red Cross constitutes the great humanitarian arm of the Federal Government. The president of the American Red Cross is Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States.

The National Organization has on its rolls 6,000,000 members, representing 3,000 Chapters spread throughout the Country. Under the authority of President Wilson and by virtue of the decision of the War Council of the Red Cross, it has been decided to add 10,000,000 new members to the American Red Cross before Christmas.

The campaign for new members will be vigorously prosecuted in the Gulf Division, which seeks to add 500,000 new members to the Red Cross Organizations in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Appreciating the fact that the American Red Cross has been constituted by Congress and recognized by our President as the one relief organization upon which the people of the United States depend for the prompt extending of relief to our armed forces, to the governments of our Allies, and to the people of the devastated countries, and realizing that the Christmas time is singularly adapted to the national expressing of our devotion to our common country and its armed forces through the American Red Cross, I, Ruffin G. Pleasant, Governor of Louisiana, most earnestly commend the Red Cross Christmas Membership Campaign to the serious consideration of our people, strongly recommend that each home be represented in the American Red Cross, that our people join the movement to place the State of Louisiana to the forefront in the Membership Campaign of this highly deserving relief organization, and that they seize the opportunity thus afforded to give their Christmas present to humanity by becoming members of the organization, and thus assisting in its great interdenominational work. (Signed)

RUFFIN G. PLEASANT, Defense:

Defense: