

## PROCEEDINGS OF LA. LEGISLATURE

### Program Laid Down By New Constitution Is Carried Out.

Baton Rouge, La.—The extraordinary session of the Louisiana legislature adjourned sine die at 1 o'clock Saturday morning, November 19, consuming the seventy-five days fixed in the call issued by the constitution.

The closing scenes were among the usual lines. When the lawmakers finished their serious business, the two bodies had to wait on the enrollment room in the enrolling of bills and on the governor signing of measures. To put in the time members of the house indulged in fun making. Speaker Walker surrendered the chair to Representatives Parent, Pilcher, Propitt and others and the members romped and pulled off burlesque stunts on each other.

After closing their calendars of Friday's business both houses adjourned until 12:05 a. m. Saturday for the purpose of making legislative day. This was done to comply with constitutional requirements. The organic law requires appropriation bills to be in the hands of the governor five days before final adjournment, and it was to protect these money measures against the possibility of attack that a Saturday session was held.

Lieutenant-Governor Bouanchaud, acting governor in the absence of Governor Parker, who is attending the arms conference in Washington, remained in the executive offices until the close of the session for the purpose of signing bills as fast as they were enrolled and presented to him for his signature.

Secretary of State James J. Bailey also kept his office open, and numbered the acts of the legislature after they had been approved by the governor.

When the session closed, 118 acts of the legislature had been given their proper numbers by the secretary. Eight bills remained in the governor's office for further consideration. These made a total of 126 laws enacted during the extraordinary session.

The most important work of the extra session was the passage of bills carrying into effect the "pay-as-you-go" road-building program laid down in the new constitution. Six bills dealing with this subject were passed, these being:

1. The creating of a state highway commission, composed of three men, appointive by the governor from the state at large, with overlapping terms.
2. Levying of license taxes on motor vehicles, with a minimum of \$15 and graduated upward, based on horsepower and carrying capacity.
3. Imposition of a tax on gasoline and motor fuels.
4. Authorizing the highway department to accept federal aid in road construction.
5. Designating the secretary of state as collector of motor vehicle license taxes.
6. Authorizing the formation of road districts and sub-road districts.

Next to road legislation, from a constructive standpoint, was the enactment of a comprehensive drainage and land reclamation law. The drainage statutes of the state had been changed and amended so often that they had got into a chaotic condition. The Dymond bill, passed at this session, in effect codifies all of the drainage and reclamation laws and is intended to simplify that class of work in this state.

### Several Men Naturalized.

Plaquemine, La.—John A. Hendry of the federal department of immigration has approved the application of the following persons for their final naturalization papers: Charles Tortorich, Italian; Antonio R. Rodesta, Italian; Yosef Ameen Shabeen, Syrian; Rev. Peter Nies, Hollander; Rev. Andrew de Maurizi, Italian; John Valentine, Czech-Slovakian. The oath of allegiance was administered by Judge C. K. Schwing.

### Thibodaux Postmaster Reappointed.

Thibodaux, La.—Postmaster Albert Bourdeaux has received notice from Washington that he has been reappointed the local postmaster for another four-year term, beginning November 8. He competed in the required examination against four other applicants.

### Strawberry Planting at Hammond.

Hammond, La.—The rains of the past few days has made possible the planting of acres of strawberries. The season for planting is late, due to the long-continued drought.

### Killed in Gun Fight.

Haynesville, La.—L. P. Barker, 60 years old, a farmer and land owner of near Haynesville, was killed, and E. M. Burton, 35 years old, a tenant on Barker's place, was seriously wounded in a gun fight Friday.

### Thibodaux to Get Incinerator.

Thibodaux, La.—Thibodaux is to have an incinerator, this decision having been reached at a meeting of the town commissioners recently.

### Water Front Workers Strike.

New Orleans, La.—Approximately 12,000 men affiliated with the twenty-four unions employed along the water front went on strike Friday in sympathy with the screwmen, who quit Monday because of wage cuts.

### Child Burned to Death.

Morgan City, La.—Roma Olivier, aged 6 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Olivier, was burned to death Friday while playing with fire.

## Louisiana Fixes Automobile License Rate on Next Year

Baton Rouge, La.—Here are the license taxes, which under the new highways bills automobiles, trucks and other vehicles will have to pay in the State of Louisiana, beginning January 1, 1922. Pleasure Automobiles—Sixty-eight cents per horsepower, with a \$15 minimum. Pleasure cars used in the livery to hire business, 68c per horsepower, plus \$2 per seat for seating capacity up to seven passengers. From seven passengers up to twenty-five, \$2 per seat, plus the 68c horsepower. Trucks and Other Vehicles—Trucks of 1,000 pounds up to 4,000 pounds, \$10 per 1,000 pounds and 68c per horsepower. Trucks over 4,000 and up to 5,000, 68c per horsepower, plus \$12.50 per 1,000 pounds. Trucks over 5,000 pounds, up to 6,000 pounds, \$15 per 1,000 pounds and 68c per horsepower. Trucks over 6,000 pounds and up to 8,000 pounds, \$20 per 1,000 pounds and 68c per horsepower. Trucks over 8,000 pounds and up to 10,000 pounds, \$25 per 1,000 pounds and 68c per horsepower. Trucks over 10,000 pounds must pay an additional \$150 per 1,000 pounds. Trucks located in cities of over 10,000 in population pay only a flat rate of \$10 per 1,000 pounds, plus the 68c per horsepower.

Floats and horse-drawn vehicles pay 25c per hundredweight, with a minimum license of \$2.50.

## Gas Field Uncovered In Northern Louisiana

New Orleans, La.—A natural gas field with "tremendous production potentialities" has been uncovered in Northern Louisiana, according to a report made public Sunday after an investigation by engineers of the United States bureau of mines, conducted for the state on request of Governor Parker.

A productive area of 212 square miles, or roughly 135,000 acres in a solid block located in Union, Ouachita and Monroe parishes, near the city of Monroe, and designated as the Monroe gas field, is outlined in the report. The report estimates that the total amount of gas remaining in the reservoir is roughly four trillion and seven hundred and fifty billion cubic feet, or 32 cubic miles, calculated at eight-ounce pressure above atmosphere, with indications that the volume is much greater because the limits of the field had not been fully determined at the time the investigation was concluded.

### Couple Married in Airplane.

New Orleans, La.—New Orleans had its first airplane wedding Monday, when Miss Marie Blanchard of Oakdale, La., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Blanchard and a niece of former Governor Blanchard, became the bride of Lieutenant Henry Toncray of Shreveport. Only the young couple and the Rev. Philip Deschner, pastor of the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church, were in the plane which hovered a thousand feet above the aviation field at Peters and Claiborne avenues when the ceremony took place. Far below them, the witnesses, Albert E. Hollowman and "Daredevil Chubby" Watson waved cognizance of a white signal for the promise of the bridegroom to take a wife "for better or worse," a blue signal for Miss Blanchard's consent to be Mrs. Toncray, and a red signal when the minister pronounced them man and wife.

### Normal Extension Body.

Natchitoches, La.—An extra-mural class in primary education has been formed in St. Landry parish under the direction of the Extension Division of the Louisiana State Normal College. Forty teachers, headed by Supervisor E. B. Robert, have enrolled for the course which will begin December 3.

### Civil War Veteran Dead.

Baton Rouge, La.—Henry Skipworth, Civil war veteran and at one time a leader in state politics, died at his home Tuesday at the age of 76 years. Mr. Skipworth served at the siege of Vicksburg. After the war he was honored with public office several times.

### Prominent Louisianian Dies.

New Orleans, La.—John T. Michel, prominent in Louisiana politics, died Tuesday from a heart attack. He was 63 years old. Since 1912 he was Louisiana railroad commissioner in the first, second and third congressional districts.

### Bell Wins Judgeship.

Shreveport, La.—Virtually complete returns showed the election of Judge T. F. Bell for the Caddo District Court vacancy over T. H. McGregor and George Thurber, who ran in the order named. Bell led by a two to one majority over both opponents.

### Negro Confesses Crime.

Shreveport, La.—Seventeen minutes after Sheriff Darby sprung the trap Friday, Will Curry, negro, alleged slayer of Mrs. John S. Harper of near Many, La., was pronounced dead. Curry, who said he had made peace with God and requested forgiveness of the murdered woman's husband, admitted that he killed Mrs. Harper with a knife and an ax in order to pave the way for an assault upon her 14-year-old daughter, who, however, was unmolested.

### New President Civic League.

Patterson, La.—At a recent meeting of the Civic League, Mrs. Raoul La-cour was elected president to succeed Mrs. S. P. Vetter, who has moved to Lafayette.

### Shingle Mill Reopened.

Plaucheville, La.—The shingle mill that was closed two months ago has started operating, giving work to a number of men, thereby adding to the prosperity of this place.

## SOIL SURVEY IS AID TO FARMERS

Prospective Purchasers Find  
Them Great Assistance in  
Selecting New Farms.

### VARIOUS TYPE SOILS SHOWN

Work of Surveying Party Is Revised  
by Inspectors and Finally Passed  
Upon by a Committee—May  
Be Had for Asking.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Are you thinking of buying a farm? Maybe you are purchasing one for the first time, or perhaps you are selling your high-priced acres in the corn belt and re-investing in cheaper lands in another state. In either case there is a very helpful companion you can take with you on the inspection trip—a soil survey report of the region you are going into, prepared by the bureau of soils, United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with state agencies.

### An Unbiased Counselor.

It is a counselor whose advice is absolutely unbiased. Its judgment is not only in black and white, but in connection with the report is a colored soil map. This consists of a base, showing the salient natural features of the area surveyed, and the towns, houses, roads, railways and other artificial features. The various areas of the different types of soil are outlined and colored.

Ordinarily the survey covers a single county. A surveying party, consisting usually of two men, visit every part of the chosen area, tracing and locating the soil boundaries, taking samples of the soil and of the subsoil to a depth of three feet in the West and to six feet in the Far West. They identify the various types of soil, so far as may be done from field examination. The work is revised by inspectors, who visit the area from time to time, and is finally passed upon by a committee, who make certain that each soil is properly named.

There are in the United States 3,043 counties. Detailed surveys have been completed thus far in 923 counties—in this count have been included a few areas, each covering only a part of a county or parts of several counties.

In addition to the area surveyed in detail, about an equal extent of country has been covered by reconnaissance maps, the two together repre-



Sampling for Moisture Determination.

senting one-third the area of continental United States, and very much more than one-third of the arable lands of the nation. Before buying a farm it would be well to inquire of the department whether or not it had made a survey of the locality. If so, and the report has been published, it may be had for the asking.

It may be that in deciding to buy a farm a definite type of agriculture has been determined upon. Some questions will arise. Where can land best be suited for that type be found? Upon what soils can rice growing be safely and profitably undertaken, or the production of tobacco of the various kinds be followed, or the raising of hogs with alfalfa pasture as a feature in their management be engaged in?

Perhaps you would establish a commercial peach orchard in Georgia, embark upon the growing of long-staple cotton in South Carolina, or specialize in the production of asparagus, peppers, tomatoes for canning, or lima beans in New Jersey. The results of the soil survey will help you to select suitable land. The records of the department show a steadily increasing number of persons using its soil publications in this way.

### TAMPER FOR FILLING SILOS

Automatic Device Installed at Oregon College Does Work in Successful Manner.

An automatic tamper used in filling silos has proved successful at the Oregon Agricultural college. The tamper is the first one used in the state. It is said to increase the capacity of silos packed in the ordinary way 50 per cent. Not only does it pack uniformly, but it increases the keeping qualities through closer packing.

It works as a small steam roller which runs around on top of the ensilage as it is fed into the silo. The operator handles the tamper and the feeder at the same time, therefore cost of operation is not increased. The capacity of the silos at Oregon Agricultural college was increased 33-13 per cent over the previous record of close packing.

## NEGLECT OF HARNESS LESSENS DURABILITY

It Is Best to Clean and Oil Frequently.

Department of Agriculture Recommends Use of Tepid Water, a Neutral Soap and Sponge or Fairly Stiff Brush.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Neglect of harness results in injury that greatly lessens its durability. The sewing, which should have been done with strong waxed linen thread, must be kept in good condition. All buckles should remain solidly in place. It is advisable to wash and oil harness frequently.

For washing, the bureau of chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, recommends the use of tepid water, a neutral soap, such as castile or white toilet soap, and a sponge or fairly stiff brush. Hardened grease is very conveniently removed by scraping with a dull knife. Rinse in clean, tepid water, and allow the harness to hang in a warm place until it is no longer wet, but still damp. Then oil it and leave it in a warm place for 24 hours before being used. Harness should be oiled or greased while still damp; otherwise it may take up so much grease that it will pull out of shape or take up sand and grit, which



Good Care of Harness Gives Longer Use and Better Service.

will injure it, as well as spoil its appearance. Harness should never look or feel greasy.

Neat-foot or castor oil or a mixture of these with wool grease is good for driving harness. For heavy harness use a mixture of tallow and cod oil, or neat-foot oil and tallow, or a mixture of any or all of these with wool grease to make a paste of about the consistency of butter. Apply the oil or grease lightly to driving harness and liberally to work harness. Rub the oil or grease, warm to the hand, thoroughly into the leather while it is still damp from the washing. After the harness has hung in a warm room overnight remove, with a clean, dry cloth, the excess of oil which the leather is unable to take up.

### PLANS FOR FARM BUILDINGS

Save Inconvenience and Extra Expense by Figuring Out Amount of Space Needed.

During the long evenings of winter make plans for new farm buildings. Complete plans should be worked out for the building before any expensive foundations are put in, or else the result will be inconvenience and extra expense.

In building a barn, first figure out the number of horses and cows that will be kept, with any additional calf pens, bull pens and harness rooms. Then determine the amount of space needed for each and draw them out on paper. It will now be possible to provide alleys and driveways in the most convenient places. Great numbers of barns are built with too much room for cattle runways and other nonessential features that could be more cheaply provided in separate sheds. Plans in many cases would have saved 10 or 20 feet of gable roof, and at the same time provided a much more convenient and useful building.

### SALT IMPORTANT FOR SOWS

Particularly Necessary During Pregnancy and Should Be Mixed With Their Feed.

Sows should have all the salt they want during pregnancy in particular. It should not be mixed with their feed because they might get too much in that way. The best plan is to have a box in the yard containing a mixture of salt, wood, ashes and some water-slaked lime if you have it. This will give the sows an opportunity to eat just what nature demands.

### PUMPKINS AND SQUASH CARE

Good Place to Store Them Is on Shelf Behind Furnace—Guard Against Dry Rot.

Pumpkins and squash differ from other vegetables in their care during the winter, because they should be stored in a dry place. A good place to store them is on a shelf behind the furnace. If dry rot is detected in the pumpkins they should be removed immediately. Pumpkins properly stored will keep until the latter part of May.

### CLEAN QUARTERS FOR SHEEP

Animals Will Not Thrive in Damp, Filthy or Poorly Ventilated Places—Keep Dry.

Give some attention to the quarters where the sheep are housed in bad weather. Don't expect sheep to thrive in damp, filthy or poorly ventilated places. Sheep quarters must be kept clean, dry and well ventilated.

### Watch for Silo Gas.

Silo gas is fatal. Open up the doors on a level with the silage, or blow out the air at the bottom of the silo before entering it.

### Lessons Ravages of Worms.

Fall plowing lessens the ravages of the corn ear worm.

## POULTRY CACKLES

BEST RETURNS FROM PULLETS

Maturity Can Be Hastened by Right Kind of Care and Feeding—Range Desirable.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A flock of pullets that can be brought to laying in the fall will give the largest yearly profit. The average poultry keeper fails either to hatch early enough in spring, so that the pullets may reach laying maturity in October, or he does not keep them growing rapidly enough to bring this about. Pullets that do not get to laying well before the arrival of cold weather and the short days of December, will seldom start egg production before February. Thus two or three months of additional feeding are required, and the advantage of this period of highest egg prices is lost.

Very few eggs are secured on the average farm during autumn and early winter, but experienced poultrymen by better management secure a fair egg production during these seasons. It is advisable, though not essential, that the cockerels and pullets be separated as early as possible and given separate free range.

Avoid overcrowding at night. A coop that will hold 100 young chickens will not house properly more than half as many growing pullets. Their maturity will be retarded if too many are kept together, or if they are annoyed by lice or mites. Frequent inspection of the houses, especially after the pullets have gone to roost, is advisable. If mites are seen crawling on the perches or are found by a careful inspection of the house, prompt measures must be taken to kill them by spraying the interior of the house, as advised by the United States Department of Agriculture, with crude petroleum, kerosene, cresol solution, catnip oil, or some other effective solution. Body lice frequently cause much annoyance and retard growth and maturity. Individual treatment of each pullet with sodium fluoride or mercurial ointment will clean up these pests on the birds themselves.

Feed freely of a good egg-laying ration; give plenty of range, and be sure



Chickens Grow Rapidly When They Are Allowed Free Range.

they get plenty of mash. It is a help to keep it in hoppers, where they can have free access to it. A light feeding of moist mash, especially if mixed with milk, may induce them to eat a little more. If 25 per cent of buckwheat middlings is added to the allotment of mash to be moistened with milk or water it will be eaten eagerly by the pullets. A liberal amount of meat scrap in the mash is advisable at this time, particularly if plenty of milk is not available.

Corn, wheat, oats and barley are the principal grains fed. Kaffir and buckwheat also are used, but are not so generally available, and usually cost more. Corn and wheat are the two best grains and are about equal in value, although wheat can be fed alone better than corn, which is inclined to be fattening. Oats and barley, on account of their hulls and higher fiber content, are not so good as corn or wheat. Rye is not well relished, and is seldom fed.

Corn meal, wheat bran, wheat middlings, and meat scrap form the basis of a good mash, while corn chop, corn-and-cob meal, ground oats, and low-grade flour may be added or substituted to advantage.

### Whitewash Is Big Help.

Whitewash the poultry house, the trees and the gates, fence posts, etc. You will be surprised at the change in the appearance of the farmstead and the benefit that whitewash will afford.

### DOULTRY NOTES

When on free range the fowls obtain a little of several different kinds of feed. Grain should not be made the sole feed, for then fat and not eggs is the usual result.

Any margin over market prices received for breeding stock is pure profit, and the demand, especially for hatching eggs, comes at a time when the egg baskets are easily filled.

Old hens may pay their way just by producing meat for the table, but why have a flock working half-time to produce meat when it might as well work full time, producing both meat and eggs?

Do not keep ducks with other poultry, for it is mistaken economy. They are timid and should not be excited or confused, as would be the case if they were kept with hens. A very small chicken can drive a duck away from the feeding dish.

## VOGUE MOVES LACEWARD FROM TWEED TO CARACUL

THE vogue moves laceward. Bring from the recesses of your wardrobe and trower coats, is welcome. Tweed is such a wholesome (more than a yard wide, it is low booted shoes (numish preferred) woolen hose and hats, and yet, when it comes to notch style, attractiveness, dependable utility, tweed honors.

The tweed coat or suit or hat, if you will, are Fashion's suggestion. The smart set wear



Hour of Triumph for Lace.

simple, viz., said dress plus a pair of flowing sleeves cut from your lace of the long ago equals one beautiful gown of up-to-the-moment vogue.

For inspiration, stylists turned to Spain this season, and the result is an orgy of lace for gowns, for hats, for wraps, for fans, for veils. Many gowns are entirely of black lace. Just recently the vogue for brown lace has also asserted itself to the extent that it is a keen rival to black. However nothing dispossesses the black lace gown of its prestige as a reigning favorite.

When the dress is not all of lace, then it has side drapes inserted from

tweed outfits conspicuous brush knitted scarfs.

The swaggar coat for general use is now of tweed. One gets a full lot of the newest tweed wraps from illustration of a new coat which carries correct detail in collar and proper length.

It is a far cry from tweed to caracul, but coats this season embrace types from practical woolen garments to most esthetic sumptuous furs, all depends upon the purpose.

For the business woman and for motoring and general knockabout wear there is nothing to excel the tweed topcoat, but—for the matinee girl,



Latest Word in Coats.

the waistline, these drooping to create the greatly to be desired unevenness of the skirt line, and there are sleeves to match.

A blessing in the way of the lace tunic blouse has come to womankind. This garment is of long kimono lines, reaching to the knees, and is all of heavily patterned lace. It is intended to be worn over a simple princess slip. By varying the slip one may have a dress for more than one occasion. In conclusion, be it remembered that lace, having with the processed luster, having bold floral pattern, is the newest lace interpretation. It is fashionable in black or dyed in new colorings.

### Garlands Crown Costumes.

In both afternoon and evening frocks the bouffant and the slenderly draped long-waisted effects are worn, and in the matter of skirt length, eight inches from the ground is the most popular. The quaintly picturesque models show the long, pointed, fitted bodice, the dropped shoulder and the Victorian neckline. The skirt of silk swinging ten inches from the floor is covered with an overlap of lace falling to the ankles. Frocks are trimmed with floral garlands, and similar garlands

### Washing Taffeta.

If you would wash taffeta, soak it in water in which two tablespoonfuls of salt have been dissolved. Then wash with white soap in warm water. Add half teaspoonful borax to the rinsing water to bring back the stiffening. Do not wring, but hang on the line to drip. When almost dry move from line and iron.

Julia Bottomley

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