

The Caldwell Watchman

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VOL. 29

COLUMBIA, LOUISIANA, FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1915

NO. 45

THE MODERN KITCHEN

The kitchen is coming into its own! There was a day when women devoted too much time to this rear room of their homes, when the great kitchens of the colonists were veritable hives of industry, where work was hard and never ceasing. The women of the households, especially in the Northeastern part of America, knew little else but "dirt, duty and death" as one disheveled creature is said to have expressed the definition of life as she knew it.

Maids were not plentiful, and the kitchen work had to be performed by women of refinement, as well as by the wives of coarser clay. Then later even the busy colonists took on a veneer of culture, and kitchen work was looked upon with less favor. Culture increased with succeeding generations and the talk of pots and pans, of spinning wheel and loom gave way to more interesting topics and, in some instances, cooking was held to be despicable occupation under any circumstances, and a subject to be omitted from polite society.

With this condition came a disregard for the kitchen itself among women who were otherwise good home makers, and elegant parlors and untidy kitchens were encountered frequently in the women who had gotten a taste of "better things."

The pendulum has swung back now, and no room in the home in the home comes in for more attention and care than the kitchen. Women have learned that all labor is dignified, they have come to a realization of the value of well balanced menus, and, while the women formerly brought to her domestic tasks only willingness, energy, tradition and common sense, the up-to-date housewife adds to these a knowledge of science which makes cooking less irksome.

With this awakening interest in culinary occupations the kitchen itself is being beautified. Time and thought and money are devoted to its furnishings, and conveniences and labor saving devices are in evidence every where.

It is astonishing how long women leaned over tables that were a few inches too low for their comfort, simply because some man had made them that height. Thanks to the domestic science instructors, however, students were brought to devote the same amount of thought and reason to the kitchen furnish-

ings that had been given customarily to push parlor sets and portieres, and the tables are now higher and stooping is avoided. The most sanitary and convenient apparatus is purchasable for kitchen use.

Aluminum and agate rival each other as cooking and mixing receptacles, tables are zinc covered, with legs and other portions enameled, stoves are made with turned corners that they may be cleaned thoroughly, glass is used for roiling pins and innumerable other appurtenances, and the up-to-date kitchen glistens and glows, and takes its place of importance in the home second to no room, which is right and proper.

Cooking likewise has become more and more an art, but we shall not consider that phrase of progress nor its effect, content to impress upon our readers the home-makers, that the kitchen as a room and as a work shop has come into its own, and that too much pride can not be bestowed upon it.

After the kitchen has been duly valued and appreciated, after it has been equipped with modern and sanitary conveniences, labor saving devices, patents, and polishes, the openings should be made proof against flies and roaches if one would avoid a needless, never ceasing campaign against them. One abominates these pests so thoroughly that one dislikes even to discuss them, but the women of Houston and other places have carried on a campaign against flies and roaches, and it behooves others to follow the example.

To make the kitchen free of them, the openings, such as doors or ventilators, should be made to fit the openings tightly, permitting nothing to come into the house through crevices. A little insect powder sprinkled by a bellows in cracks where shelves do not fit tightly, whether of pantry, cabinet or safe, will keep the kitchen immune from these pestiferous intruders. Gasoline has been tried effectually, also, in getting rid of the pests, but its inflammable nature makes it less desirable for use than the insect powder which is not dangerous.

Add to this modern, delightful, well furnished kitchen clean drains, and it becomes the pride of any right-minded housewife, the admiration of others, and a fit depot for the food of the family, in every way the antitype of the scullery of past generations.

KNOW THY COUNTRY

III--Telegraph and Telephone

Our transportation facilities are the most perfect product of this great commercial age and the telegraph and telephone systems of this nation crown the industrial achievements of the whole world. These twin messengers of modern civilization, born in the skies, stand today the most faithful and efficient public servants that ever aided for the human race.

They are of American nativity and while warm from the mind of the inventive genius have, under American supervision, spun a network of wires across the earth and under the seas. Telegraphy, in its early youth, mastered the known world and the telephone has already conquered the earth's surface, and now stands at the seashore ready to leap across the ocean.

No industry in the history of the world has ever made such rapid strides in development and usefulness, and none has ever exerted a more powerful influence upon the civilization of its day than the Telegraph and Telephone. Their achievement demonstrates the supremacy of two distinct types of American genius--invention and organization.

The industry was peculiarly fortunate in having powerful inventive intellect at its source and tremendous minds to direct its organization and growth. It is the most perfect fruit of the tree of American industry, and when compared with its European contemporaries, it thrills every patriotic American with pride.

Ambitious youth can find no more in-

spiring company than the fellowship of the giant intellects that constructed this marvelous industry and a journey along the pathway of its development, illuminated at every mile-post of its progress by the lightning flashes of brilliant minds, will be taken at a very early date.

A brief statistical review of the industry brings out its growth and magnitude in a most convincing and unforgettable manner.

The telephone service of the United States is the most popular and efficient and its rates are the cheapest of the telephone systems of the world.

We are the greatest talkers on earth. We send 60 per cent of our communications over the telephone. The world has about 15,000,000 telephones and of this number the United States has approximately 9,540,000, Europe 4,020,000 and other countries 1,300,000. According to the latest world telephone census, the total telephone investment is \$1,906,000,000 and of this amount \$1,095,000,000 was credited to the United States, \$636,000,000 in Europe and \$175,000,000 in other countries. The annual telephone conversations total 24,600,000,000 divided as follows: United States 15,600,000,000; Europe 6,800,000,000, and other countries 2,200,000,000. The total world wire telephone mileage is 33,262,000 miles divided as follows: United States 20,248,000, Europe 10,335,000, and other countries 2,679,000. About six per cent of the world's population and sixty-one per cent of the telephone wire mileage is in the United States.

The care of the kitchen sink is quite as important as the more aesthetic occupations of a housekeeper, and should receive due attention in cold weather as well as during the summer when such places must be kept free from pipes far more readily than it does in hot weather, and for this reason it is necessary that drain pipes, especially the kitchen sink conveyor, be kept free from grease which will prove an adhesive to all particles coming in contact with it, until by degrees the inside of the drain will become clogged, and a plumber's bill will be the outcome.

Clogged drains indicate neglect, whether or not we would own it, and precaution is the only way to avoid the trouble. A can of lye, heated to this boiling point and poured slowly into the pipes of the kitchen sink, bathtub and stationary stands, will prevent their becoming stopped up. A good way to get the full benefit of the lye is to put a small quantity of the hot lye water in the pipes first, let it stand for some time until the lye has eaten away through the pipes, and until the grease has been heated to the melting point, then flush them freely with the remainder of the hot water.--T. Picayune.

THE DIVERSIFIED FARMING CAMPAIGN

The results of the Diversified Farming Campaign being carried on along the lines of St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway are becoming manifest as the harvest and shipping period advances.

Already this season forty-one cars of wheat have been received from stations on the Arkansas, Memphis and Valley Divisions which heretofore have shipped no wheat and were many thought it could not be successfully grown. In all about two hundred and twenty-five cars of the grain have been shipped from the cotton territory of Arkansas, and millers pronounce it the equal of any for commercial milling.

Four parishes along the Iron Mountain in Northeast Louisiana raised over a million and a half bushels of oats this year, and the

farmers had little difficulty in selling their entire surplus for an average of about forty-two cents per bushel.

Twenty-seven cars of corn have been received thus far from United States Department of Agriculture estimates that the 1915 corn crop in Arkansas and Louisiana will be about thirty-six million bushels in excess of that produced in 1914. In view of the many requests the Iron Mountain Agricultural Department is receiving for information regarding the handling and marketing of corn, Mr. D. C. Welty, Commissioner of Agriculture, has issued a large placard on the subject and it is being placed in every waiting-room along the line in both those States. This placard gives valuable information as to gathering the grain, storing it on the farm, fumigating it for weevils, preparing it for market and grading it. It also calls attention to the importance of selecting seed corn in the field.

THE LAYMAN'S DUTY

There never was a time when preachers and politicians formed an unholy alliance that civilization did not shriek out and Christianity cry aloud. Since the beginning of government, politicians have sought to decoy the ministry into the meshes of politics and make them carry banners in political processions. They have taken the ministry to the mountaintop of power and offered to make them monarch of all they surveyed, and while most of them have said, "Get thee behind me Satan," a few have fallen with a crash that has shaken every pulpit in Christendom.

POLITICAL PRAYER MEETINGS

It is a sad day for Christianity when the church bells call the communicants together for a political prayer meeting. Such gatherings mark the high tide of religious political fanaticism, put bitterness into the lives of men; fan the flames of class hatred and destroy Christian influence in the community. The spirit actuating such meetings is anarchistic, un-Christlike and dangerous to both church and state.

The success of the nation is in the hands of the farmer.

Work for the best and the best will rise up and reward you.

Tenant farming is just one thing after another without a pay day.

Star Restaurant, S. Coulpepper.

GRAYSON CANNING FACTORY

The fair is over, and from every direction we hear that it was a grand success. Well, you know we Grayson folks are glad to hear this. We feel that we have done well, and we believe that we have every one in this parish will agree with us that we have done well. But we have not yet done our whole duty, neither will we have done our whole duty until we build a canning factory at Grayson. Now when you begin to study over the canning factory proposition, we want to clear our minds of other matters and get right down to good hard reasoning, and you will have no trouble in convincing yourself that we do really need a canning factory in our parish and need it bad.

Why? Because there are many merchants in our parish and adjoining parishes who are buying canned goods from the canneries in Baltimore, Md., some of the larger concerns buy in car load lots direct from the canneries, other smaller concern buy in five and ten case lots through the local jobbers. But nevertheless it is all coming from the eastern packers. Our money is gone into circulation in a far distant land, and never does the consumer of these canned goods any direct benefit.

By organizing a canning factory at home. There is none of our merchants, large or small, who would not gladly buy their

By organizing and building a model canning factory at Grayson, which is centrally located and accessible to by every farmer in the parish, we at once create a ready cash market for every vegetable we can grow on our lands that is suitable for canning.

We at once create employment for our boys and girls, (those who live near the factory) in preparing this produce for cans. And too, remember that the greatest rush in a canning factory are the months of June, July and August, which is during school vacation. Do you not see where the money our merchants are sending East every year for canned goods would be paid to our canning factory? And the greater part of the money would be paid to our farmers for vegetables, our farmers' boys and girls, men and women for labor. And our organization would pay its taxes here, it will be a direct benefit to school, good roads and every

citizen in the parish. Now suppose we consider the cost:

To build the factory, install the machinery, pay for our cans, canning material, pay the growers the cash for their vegetables, pay our laborers the cash for their labor, we should not start with not less than five thousand dollars or ten thousand dollars would be better. That sounds big, and I agree with you, it is big, it is a lot of money, and there is not many of our citizens who could put up this amount of cash, but listen, we do not want any one man to do this. We are making an appeal to every man in the parish, for we all know our parish is what we make it, and if we citizens do not spend a little of our time and money trying to build up our parish, who will?

Now say we have five hundred citizens who want to see our parish grow, who want to see our farmers have ready market for their products, and who want to see the value of our lands increase, and country inviting to the home seeker. If this few hundred people will pay ten dollar each, there is five thousand dollars. If we have one thousand people in our parish who are interested in the advancement of our parish, and this one thousand men pay ten dollars each, there we have that big sum of ten thousand dollars. So don't you see after all its not hard to do. So let's get busy and CAN our 1916 crop of tomatoes, corn, beans, peas and potatoes. I am perfectly frank to make them

ling to take ten dollars stock in our canning factory. And it is impossible for me to call on every man in the parish, but I want to see a canning factory in Caldwell parish to write to me and let know if you are interested in this movement, and if you will take some stock and contract to grow stuff for canning I will be glad to correspond with you or call and see you personally, if convenient to do so.

Now, don't delay, get busy. There is no such thing as can't for we all know we can, and we certainly will if we try, so let's get together, get busy and build a model coming factory at Grayson.

Hoping to hear from all who are interested at as early a date as possible. I am yours for the advancement of our parish.

G. W. Thompson, Grayson, La.

The complete optimist is no better than the contented pig in the well-kept sty.

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RUSSIAN COSSACKS
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AND IRON TAIL

Monroe, La. Wednesday Nov. 3.