

**IT'S YOUR FAIR SO BE THERE**

# LOUISIANA STATE FAIR

SHREVEPORT, LA.  
NOV. 1-23-4-5-6, 1916.

**SEVEN BIG DAYS**

THRILLING AEROPLANE FLIGHTS NOV. 2-3-4-5

AMERICAN GAMES NOV. 2-3-4-5

LOUISIANA'S GREAT EDUCATIONAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION

27 BALL GAMES NOV. 2-3-4-5

SENSATIONAL AUTOMOBILE RACES NOV. 1-2-3-4

**\$15,000 IN PREMIUMS**

JOHN J. JONES 20 BIG SHOWS ON GLADWAY

CONCERTS BY THE RUSSIAN BAND

EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILROADS

FOR CATALOGUE PO BOX 100 LOUISIANA STATE FAIR, SHREVEPORT, LA.

## FALL PLOWING HAS MANY ADVANTAGES

Improves Soil Texture; Kills Weeds and Insects; Saves Time in the Spring Rush.

Fall plowing improves the texture of the soil and causes a greater liberation of plant food, due to the action of the weather than spring plowing. By turning under the organic or vegetable matter in the fall it becomes, of course, more time to rot and to be completely incorporated into the soil.

Fall plowing causes many weed seeds to germinate and the weeds to be killed by cold weather. Many insects are brought to the surface, also, to be killed by the frosts.

The time for fall plowing should be largely a matter of convenience. The heavier soils may safely be plowed first. Land with a great deal of vegetable matter on it to be turned under should be plowed early in order to give this matter more time to rot.

There is not always sufficient time in the spring for proper preparation of the soil, especially where the crops are to be planted early, hence it is good farm management to make a part of this preparation in the fall.

It is not always best to plow sandy lands and hill lands in the fall unless they are also seeded to a cover crop, otherwise there is apt to be much loss from leaching and erosion.

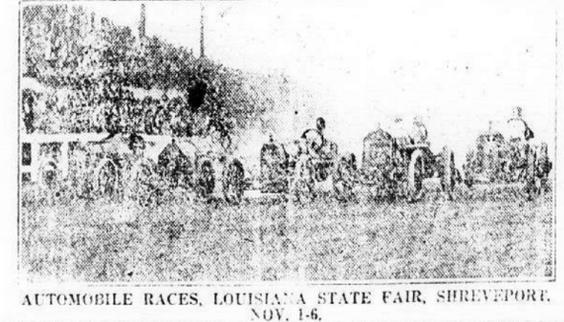
J. L. Hiers, Extension Division, Louisiana State University.

## OUACHITA NATIONAL BANK

MONROE, LOUISIANA

What ever banking requirements you may have, whether you need new or enlarged facilities, you will find the service of this institution most satisfactory in every respect because the guiding spirit of our policy is to extend to each customer exactly the kind of personal service which best meets his needs.

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AUTOMOBILE RACES, LOUISIANA STATE FAIR, SHREVEPORT, NOV. 1-6.

## OATS ON THE SMALL LOUISIANA FARM

Should Be Used as Feed Crop—Less Expensive and Surer Crop Than Corn—Can Be Followed by Catch Crop—Plant Oats in October—Oats and Vetch Make a Good Combination.

Oats on the small farm should be grown strictly as a feed crop, and as such will be found a cheaper feed, on the whole, than corn. The production of feed for the work stock, on the average, requires from one-third to one-half of the energies of the farm, and therefore the growing of this feed as cheaply as possible becomes a question of great importance.

Since the corn generally gives out in the spring or early summer, farmers frequently make it a practice to plant more or less early-maturing corn to meet their requirements at this season. Quick maturing varieties of corn are usually not very productive, the corn is of poor quality, and it requires considerable labor of men and teams in the cultivation. It is doubtful if this practice is good business. Oats will meet this need of early feed much better than will the corn crop. The land can be prepared for the oat crop and the planting done in the fall, and no further work is required till the oats are ready to harvest, usually in May, four to six weeks ahead of the early corn. The expense of growing the oat crop is much less; it is a surer crop when planted at the right time in the fall; production of feed is fully as good per acre as with corn, and an additional advantage is that the land is available for crops of lespedeza, cow peas, soy beans, peanuts or other crops during the summer.

That the farmer has no binder or that threshing outfits are not accessible should not be considered as a serious objection to the oat crop. Areas of oats not greater than 15 or 20 acres can be harvested more economically with the old-fashioned cradle, when the investment, up-keep and operating expenses of a binder are considered. Probably the best method for the small farmer to pursue in handling this crop would be to cut with mowing machine when grain is in the dough, cure as hay and put in barn. Oat hay makes a very satisfactory feed without any other hay or grain, and stock will do good work on it alone.

### Oats and Vetch.

A very decided improvement in the crop when it is to be made into hay is to plant hairy vetch with the oats in the fall. The two plants grow together and mature at the same time. The vetch improves the feeding value of the hay; being a legume, it improves the soil, and makes the handling of the oats as hay much easier. The vetch ripens seed by the time the oats are ripe, and a small area should always be harvested for the mixed seed with which to plant the next crop.

### October Best Month for Planting.

The growing of oats is well understood by most Louisiana farmers. The most common mistake made by them is their failure to get the crop planted at the right time. The month of October is the best time to plant the crop anywhere in the state, though early November planting will answer when it is impractical to plant earlier. Dry weather sometimes interferes with fall plowing, but it will rarely happen that a good stand cannot be secured in October, if the farmer will prepare his land some weeks in advance of planting time. When fall grazing is the object, the crop should be planted in September.

### Soils.

A medium grade of land is most satisfactory for the oat crop; very rich land has a tendency to grow too much straw, and in seasons of excessive moisture the crop will lodge or fall down. Very poor or cut-over lands are very unsatisfactory for the crop.

### Preparation of Land.

Plow the land well, two or more weeks in advance of planting time, if possible, and disk or harrow to a compact and well pulverized seed bed.

### Planting.

Put in two to two and one-half bushels of seed per acre in October. The drill is most satisfactory for this work, but when one is not available sow broadcast and cover with disc harrow or plow in lightly.

### Varieties.

There are only a few varieties of oats that are worthy of consideration in this state. The Louisiana Red Rust Proof or some of its derivatives is the best under average conditions, and no one will make a mistake to plant one of these varieties. The Fulgham is favored by some farmers, and it has the advantage of maturing about two weeks in advance of the Red Rust Proof varieties. It might be advisable to plant a portion of the crop in the Fulgham variety in order to lengthen the harvest season.

### Fertilizers.

One of the most important points with the small farmer in growing oats is to see that the crop follows cow peas or some other legume. This system will obviate the necessity of applying nitrogenous fertilizer, and when the legume crop has been given a liberal application of phosphate, no fertilization of the oat crop will be necessary. If sandy land has not been given this phosphate legume treatment ahead of the oat crop, it will generally pay to apply 150 to 200 pounds of acid phosphate at planting time, and 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre in February or March is advisable when the price of nitrate is not prohibitive.

### Treatment for Smut.

This disease is generally present and frequently does much damage to the oat crop. It may be prevented by treating the seed with a solution of formalin as follows:

Mix one ounce (two tablespoons) of formalin with three gallons of water. Thoroughly wet the seed with this dilute solution—pile on floor, cover with tarpaulin or sacks, and allow to stand for eight hours. Then spread and dry before planting.

W. R. PERKINS, Live Stock Extension Service, Louisiana State University

## The Watchman Job Printery

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No Job Too Large.....  
.....None Too Small

Get our Prices, See our Samples; Will Get Your Work

## The Caldwell Watchman

COLUMBIA - LOUISIANA

Commissioners of Election

State of Louisiana, Parish of Caldwell.

BEIT KNOWN, That on this the 11th day of Oct. A.D. 1916, in accordance with the provisions of law, that we, the undersigned supervisors of election in and for the Parish of Caldwell, State of Louisiana, at the office of Clerk of Court in the town of Columbia have proceeded to select commissioners and clerks of election for service at a general election to be held in the parish of Caldwell on Tuesday Nov. 7th, 1916, as follows to-wit:

Ward 1 St. Albans Precinct: I. A. Hearn, Meredith Lixenby, Joe Hogue, Commissioners; J. R. Hawkins, Clerk.

Ward 2 St. Peters Precinct: G. W. Martin, J. J. Humble, J. T. Lively, Commissioners, A. B. Duff, Clerk.

Ward 3 Kelly Precinct: W. P. Kerlin, R. G. Cruse, H. H. Tarver, Commissioners, R. A. Vincent, Clerk.

Ward 4 Columbia Precinct: C. R. Ferrand, M. F. Chapman, B. Davitt, Commissioners, J. E. Ray, Clerk.

Ward 4 Grayson Precinct: J. H. Anding, O. Rentz, A. J. Humphries, Commissioners, W. S. Howell, Clerk.

Ward 4 Clarks Precinct: H. O. Cooksey, R. G. Baygent, B. Hawkins, Commissioners, T. E. Skirvin, Clerk.

Ward 5 Fellowship Precinct: W. G. Bird, J. C. Eason, A. C. Banks, Commissioners, J. S. Kelly, Clerk.

Ward 5 Vixen Precinct: B. B. Banister, H. R. Madaries, J. E. Riley, Commissioners, B. Tubre, Clerk.

Ward 6 Sardin Precinct: J. H. Laird, R. P. Childress, T. T. Whitten, Commissioners, L. C. Eubanks, Clerk.

Ward 7 Fredericksburg Precinct: C. J. Bedsole, A. B. Harrelson, G. C. Hudson, Commissioners, C. C. Myers, Clerk.

Ward 8 Brown's Mill Precinct: H. O. Hebert, Abner Clark, Paul Brandin, Sr., Commissioners, P. W. Girod, Clerk.

Ward 9 Union Church Precinct: H. D. S. Fluitt, W. F. Pankey, W. L. West, Commissioners, J. M. Willis, Jr., Clerk.

Ward 10 Shiloh Precinct: W. R. White, D. E. Fore, J. N. Volentine, Commissioners, D. J. Bedsole, Clerk.

In Testimony Whereof, we have hereunto signed our names in the presence of the undersigned witnesses on the day and date first hereinabove written.

(Signed) M. L. Mecom, Clerk

Witnesses: J. J. Meredith Chairman, J. H. McSween, W. H. Wade, A. C. Jackson

## Advertise

## SELECT CORN FOR SEED IN THE FIELD

Strong Stalk, Height of Ear, Shuck Covering Among Points to Be Considered.

Good seed, a thoroughly prepared seed bed in a fertile soil, and frequent and shallow cultivation are the main essentials of a profitable corn crop. The preparation of a seed bed is usually best done a short time before planting, and cultivation is not done until the corn has come up. These two factors then must be given later consideration.

Good seeds means not only germinable seed, but that which possesses some breeding as well. One ought to know something about the inherited characteristics of the seed to be planted.

Rigid selection in the field while not breeding is a method of improvement no one can afford to overlook. The stalk and ear can both be taken into consideration which is necessary. Strong, healthy and vigorous stalks produce more corn than small and weak ones. The necessity of getting strong stalks can readily be seen if large yields are to be made. Other factors to be kept in mind during the field selection are: height of ear on stalk, declination of ear, covering of ear by shuck, and short shank, or branch, holding ear. Ears with these characteristics well developed will not be injured by weevil and rain before harvesting, are easier to harvest, and will usually produce more corn than those not so selected.

The field selected corn should be re-selected in the barn, or crib; the purpose of this being to keep only those ears conforming to a definite type in order to obtain further increased yields. A. F. Kidder, Louisiana State University.

## ROTATION CROPS AS FEED FOR HOGS

Furnish Grazing Every Month in Year—Give Cheapest Pork Production.

After many experiments we have come to the conclusion that the following succession of crops will give the cheapest pork in the greater portion of Louisiana:

Oats and clover to be sown in separate fields in October, the oats grazed until early February, when the hogs should be transferred to the clovers, allowing the oats to make a crop of grain in May. Pasture the clovers until the middle of April or first of May, and transfer the hogs to pasture of Bermuda, white clover and lespedeza, and allow the clover to make a crop of hay. Two fields sown to mixed oats and clover may sometimes be preferred to the single crops, using one field for early pasture and grain, the other for late pasture and hay. Keep hogs in Bermuda grass until corn and cowpeas are ready to be grazed, in July for early corn and peas or August for later plantings; pasture corn and cowpeas until peanuts or soy beans are ready, either of the latter having been planted after the oats are harvested. Use peanuts or soy beans until sweet potatoes are ready for grazing, and continue on sweet potatoes until the hogs are ready for the market. When the hogs are on corn and cowpeas no supplemental feed is necessary. When on sweet potatoes feed a small amount of tankage or peanut meal. The feeding period actually begins with the corn and cowpea pasture, as the main purpose up to this time is to keep the animals growing nicely at as low cost as possible. There will be times when a little grain ration may be necessary. One must exercise judgment in matters of this kind.

This gives the following rotation of crops in the field:

Field One. Corn and cowpeas, to be followed by oats.

Field Two: Oats to be followed by peanuts or soy beans.

Field Three. Oats to be followed by sweet potatoes.

The succession of crops would be: (1) corn and peas, (2) oats, (3) peanuts or soy beans, (4) oats, (5) sweet potatoes. This gives five crops in three years. Where oats are used, one may substitute rice, clover, and in some instances rape, or a mixture of two or more of these winter growing

## STATE UNIVERSITY TO HAVE EXHIBITS.

Thoroughly appreciating the value of the Louisiana State Fair as an educational factor, especially yielding influence in the development of agricultural and industrial enterprises, the State University takes keen interest in the big institution by making exhibits and furnishing members of the faculty and representatives of different departments as superintendents, judges, etc. This year no less than thirty L. S. U. men will serve the fair in various capacities, and in addition, there will be a collection of exhibits representing class rooms, work shops, experiment farms, extension department and other branches of the university's activities.

The main university display will be placed in the Exposition Building, where a corps of assistants will represent the faculty in answering inquiries, explaining different features and distributing literature about the great school.

Secretary L. N. Brueggerhoff, Shreveport, will furnish catalogue, premium lists, etc., upon application. The fair opens Nov. 1 and runs six days.

## MODEL DAIRY AT LOUISIANA FAIR.

One of the particularly interesting features of the cattle department of the Louisiana State Fair, Nov. 1 to 6, will be a model dairy, built with lumber donated by Louisiana lumber manufacturers and equipped at the expense of the Fair Association. It will be in charge of experts, who will explain the various details, especially with a view of encouraging more dairying in Louisiana and adjoining states, where soil, climate and other conditions are so advantageous for the dairy business.

In addition to furnishing the material for erecting the dairy, the lumber men will have a plan for distribution among the farmers who visit the building. These plans will show how similar dairies may be placed on the farms at reasonable cost by using Louisiana lumber. The plans will especially fit a dairy to accommodate twelve cows.

In lending this assistance, the lumber men are not only boosting their industry, but are showing their interest in the state fair, and especially in the dairy industry, and all who are interested in dairying are urged to visit the model building. Lumber men donating the materials for the building are:

For catalogue and other information apply to Secretary L. N. Brueggerhoff, Shreveport.

## BEEF BREEDS OF CATTLE AT FAIR.

Judging by the reports and inquiries reaching the office of Secretary L. N. Brueggerhoff at Shreveport, hundreds of head of fine-blooded cattle will be shown in the beef breed section of the cattle division of the Louisiana State Fair, Nov. 1 to 6, inclusive, and many will be disposed of at auction sales which will be among the features of the livestock show. E. W. Kiser, of the livestock extension department, Baton Rouge, will be superintendent, and Dr. R. M. Brown, president of the American Aberdeen Angus Association, Hillsboro, Ohio, will judge the beef breeds.

As inducements to exhibition, the management of the fair offers \$4,000 in premiums. These apply to exhibits of the following beef breeds: Short-horn, Herefords, Red Polled, Aberdeen Angus, Polled Durhams. Some of the finest herds in the country will be shown and a number of the greatest farms represented as livestock breeders throughout the country appreciate the value of "making" the Louisiana fair.

For catalogue and other data, write to Secretary L. N. Brueggerhoff, Shreveport.

## DAIRY CATTLE AT 1916 STATE FAIR.

As the time for the opening of the 1916 Louisiana State Fair approaches, interest in the dairy cattle section steadily increases and indications point to a record-breaking dairy show. For these breeds of cattle exhibited, premiums amounting to \$1,500 are offered.

For the past several years the cattle industry has gone forward with great strides in Louisiana, and the dairy business has enjoyed corresponding improvement. Much of the stimulation for this progress has been created by exhibits and demonstrations at the State Fair, at which there are lectures by experts and sales of fine blooded cattle for circulation on the farms of the state, thereby improving the general stock situation. Results of this development will be reflected in the dairy cattle display this year, when many head of Jerseys and Holsteins will be exhibited. They will be accommodated in fine barns and there will be no danger of ticks or other pests.

C. H. Staples, agent in dairying and livestock, extension service, L. S. U., Baton Rouge, will again be superintendent, and H. G. Van Pelt, of Waterloo, Iowa, will again judge the dairy breeds. Write to Secretary L. N. Brueggerhoff, Shreveport, for catalogue, etc.