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STREET TREES IN THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

Simple and practical information with which the ideal of "the city beautiful" may be brought nearer realization is contained in a bulletin, "Street Trees," of the United States Department of Agriculture. Following are some of the points brought out:

Providing shade on city streets is a municipal function. Probably the most satisfactory supervision is through an unpaid commission of three or five members appointed to long terms. Funds may be provided by appropriation from the general tax fund or by direct assessment against the property owners. It is probably best to assess the cost of three planting against property owners on a frontage basis, while maintenance may be provided out of general funds.

An almost universal fault is to plant trees too near together. A common

practice is to set street trees 35 feet apart. If public opinion will permit the removal of one-half of the trees at the proper time this is a good arrangement. In general, a better rule for the eastern half of the United States and on the Pacific coasts is to set trees 50 feet apart in the case of most varieties. For larger-growing trees, 60 to 70 feet is even better.

Some of the more obvious obstacles with which a city tree has to contend are water-tight pavements, the removal of top soil in street paving careless digging for public service utilities, saturation of the soil with gas from defective pipes, the pouring of salt water from ice cream freezers into gutters, the gnawing of trunks by horses and the slashing of tops by linemen and tree trimmers. A common mistake in young, growing cities

is to provide wider street pavements than is likely ever to be needed. By reducing the roadway and making the remainder into parking spaces, much is added to the attractiveness and comfort of the city.

Desirable Trees

The number of kinds of trees suitable for street planting is comparatively small. A street tree must have a fairly abundant foliage that will withstand dust and smoke and a root system not easily affected by unusual soil conditions, by restricted feeding areas, or by root pruning resulting from street digging. The top should be in proportion to the street's width. Narrow thoroughfares should be planted with columnar trees such as Lombardy poplars, or with trees that do not attain great size. Broad streets may be planted with spreading trees. As a rule, native trees that have been successfully grown in other cities should be given the preference in making selections. The bulletin contains data regarding more than a score of different kinds of trees, stating the time in which they leaf, their geographic distribution, etc. This list includes many varieties of elms, oaks and other trees, as well as certain foreign trees, such as the Ginkgo, a native of Japan, that thrives in either a cool or hot climate.

Nursery-grown trees should be used for street planting. They should be transplanted at least every two years while in the nursery to insure a thorough root pruning and an abundance of fibrous roots close to the trunk. If woodland trees are wanted, most kinds should be grown for a few years in a nursery before being planted on a street. A tree should have a straight trunk with a good set of branches, the lower ones being 7 to 9 feet above the ground. Opinions differ as to the sizes to plant, but for average conditions trees 10 to 12 feet high with trunks 2 to 2 1/2 inches in diameter are satisfactory for most street purposes. With elms and sycamores and some southern oaks, tree somewhat larger can be used, while in the regions of limited rainfall, smaller trees are preferable.

An important detail of street planting is the preparation of the hole. From 2 to 3 cubic yards of top soil from land that has been producing good crops should be provided for each street, well enriched with rotted manure—one part of manure to four

of soil. Eighteen square feet of opening in the pavement should be provided, especially if the latter is impervious to water. The soil should be from 2 1/2 to 3 feet deep. If the soil in which the hole is dug is so impervious as to hold water, artificial drainage must be provided. Under no circumstances should the depth of available feeding ground be less than 2 feet. The deeper the roots can go, the less injury is likely to result from drought. If trees are to be shipped in from a distance and are not to be planted at once, they should be taken on arrival to some well-drained spot not too exposed, where the roots can be carefully covered or heeled in. In doing this the tops may be left erect or laid almost parallel to the ground. Not a moment of exposure of the roots should be permitted to transferring them to the soil. If the roots appear dry, they may be dipped in a tub of water or in thin mud a few minutes before heeling in. When taken trees out of this temporary protection care should again be exercised to prevent exposure of roots to sun or wind. They should be kept closely covered with moist burlap or canvas until planted.

In climates where newly planted trees may secure sufficient soil water to replace losses resulting from drying, fall planting is best. Where they secure insufficient moisture, planting would better be done only in the spring. Where the soil freezes to a level below the roots, a supply of water is cut off from the latter and the tree may be killed because of the evaporation.

Soil that is too dry will show no tendency to cling to the roots when thrown about them during planting. In the case of such dryness it may be well to water the soil a day or two in advance, or if the excess of dryness does not make the soil difficult to handle the tree may be planted and then thoroughly watered. After watering 3 or 4 inches of the loose soil should be spread over the wet ground to prevent undue evaporation. It should not be tramped or pounded in any way after the water is applied. If trees planted in moist retentive soil are watered after planting, they should be provided with a mulch of similar earth. East of the Missouri river, trees planted in soil that is in good condition usually do not need watering at the time of planting.

Pruning Directions

At planting time the tree should be so pruned as to remove half to three-fourths of the leaf buds. Specific directions with regard to pruning are difficult, because different species of trees differ materially in the character of their growth. In addition to pruning the tops, broken ends of roots should be removed with a clean, sharp knife as new rootlets put out more readily from cleanly cut, fresh surfaces than from ragged breaks. Under certain conditions young trees usually need the support of a strong stake and often some well constructed guard to a height of 6 to 7 feet.

Proper care of mature trees involves a thorough understanding of tree growth. The removal of dead or undesirable limbs should be done by cutting them off at the crotch so that the wound is parallel with the remaining branch. The closer this cut is made to the remaining branch or trunk the better. There should be no stubs left to harbor decay and prevent healing. It is difficult to stimulate artificially the growth of street trees. Sometimes trees can be benefited by dissolving one-half to one pound of nitrate of soda in 50 gallons of water and applying 1 to 25 gallons of the liquid at a time, the amount depending on the size of the tree. Unless this soil is damp, water should be applied immediately afterwards. This solution should be used only when the tree is in full leaf and growing.

Care of Street Trees

Water of course, is one of the great needs of city trees, as the ground is frequently covered with water-tight paving. Street trees are subject to attacks by insects and several varieties have their destructive enemies and diseases. Hence, every municipality needs the service of a trained man, who is provided with an efficient spraying outfit. It is estimated that 95 per cent of the attacking insects can be killed by insecticides carefully applied with a machine that delivers a stream under high pressure.

Whitewashing the trunks of trees is

useless and unsightly. Handaging with cotton or various preparations may occasionally be useful, but should not be resorted to except on recommendation of an expert.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP,

Of The St. Landry Clarion published weekly at Opelousas, Louisiana for April 1, 1920.

State of Louisiana, Parish of St. Landry.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and parish aforesaid, personally appeared D. D. Nuckolls, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the St. Landry Clarion and that the following is, to best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher The Clarion Co., Ltd., Opelousas, La.
Editor D. D. Nuckolls, Opelousas, Louisiana.
Business manager D. D. Nuckolls, Opelousas, La.

The Strange Story of a Nameless Tramp

An historically accurate account of how a tattered hobo, whose name is still unknown, became a benefactor to humanity.

TO begin with, this is a true story. And, being true, it is just one more piece of evidence to prove that truth is really stranger than fiction.

For nearly three years Mr. G. D. Horton of Singer, La., had been suffering from one of the most malignant and painful diseases to which the human flesh is heir. Naturally he had become morose, despondent. Famous doctors had pronounced his case incurable. Obviously he was living—only to die.

One day in a fit of desperation he started to walk out of town down the railroad track. He didn't know where he was going and didn't care. He walked awhile and then, being seized with unusually severe pains, he sat down to rest. Shortly thereafter a ragged, unkempt hobo appeared and spoke to Mr. Horton: "What's the matter, old man?" he said, kindly.



Mr. Horton told him. He never knew just why he had made this tramp his confidant. Possibly it was a kind providence interceding in his behalf. At any rate, he finished his story. The tramp was silent for a moment. "I can cure you," he said, finally. "In fact, I can cure anyone who has your trouble."

Without further ado, he walked into the piney woods at the side of the track, and emerged, presently, with a handful of what looked to be weeds. Aided by Mr. Horton, the tramp brewed a liquid from the herbs, explaining what they were and how they

should be prepared, while he worked. When it was finished, he said: "Take this; it will cure you."



Mr. Horton, who was in a condition to grasp eagerly at any possible relief, was profuse with his thanks and asked the hobo his name. "Oh, I'm just a hobo," answered the tramp, and without another word walked back into the woods—and into oblivion.

Mr. Horton began taking his new-found medicine immediately. To be perfectly frank, he had but little confidence in it. He had taken medicines of all sorts without result. But he decided to give it a trial anyway. Within three days a decided improvement was noticed. Pain and other irritating conditions had been relieved. Two months later he was a well man. And from that time on, he was never troubled with the disease which had made his life a living death for three years.

Naturally the report of the remarkable cure spread. Folks from all over his section of Louisiana came to Mr. Horton to take his treatment. And relief was given in every instance.

Then Mr. Horton decided that a remedy of the value of this one should be given to the world. With a few friends he formed a company, and manufacture on a larger scale commenced.



Mr. Horton's trouble had been Bright's Disease. This terrible scourge of the human race had given him three years of pain, irritation and misery. The hobo's compound had cured him, and it had cured many others afflicted with similar troubles.

Therefore Mr. Horton decided to immortalize this nameless tramp. He named his preparation HOB0 Kidney and Bladder Remedy, and the business, which is now located in Shreveport, La., is called the Hobo Medicine Mfg. Co.

For nine years, now, this remedy has been growing in popularity and fame. With practically nothing but word-of-mouth testimony, the sales of this remarkable medicine have grown until many thousands of bottles are used every month, and almost every mail contains voluntary testimonials from users.



Now HOB0 has come to this city and vicinity. Druggists now sell it here for one dollar and twenty cents a bottle. And its long and successful record indicates what it can do for ALL sufferers from kidney, bladder and prostate gland troubles.

HOB0 is a vegetable product, brewed from the very same herbs originally used by the nameless tramp. It contains no alcohol, no habit-forming drugs. It leaves no bad after-effect. Ask your druggist for it, and when you take it, remember the story of the nameless tramp whose discovery it was.

Simplicity Itself

The mother was listening to stories of army life being told by her returned hero.

"How in the world did you ever learn to police company streets?" she asked. "Easy enough," was the answer. "I just picked up things as I went along." —The Home Editor.

Relieves Rheumatic Pains "I am subject to rheumatism and when I have a spell of it one or two applications of Chamberlain's Liniment relieves the pain and makes rest and sleep possible. I would not think of doing without it," writes Mrs. C. Owsley, Moberly, Mo.

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MARES

HORSES

CATTLE

STOMACH TROUBLE

Mr. Marion Holcomb, of Nancy, Ky., says: "For quite a long while I suffered with stomach trouble. I would have pains and a heavy feeling after my meals, a most disagreeable taste in my mouth. If I ate anything with butter, oil or grease, I would spit it up. I began to have regular sick headache. I had used pills and tablets, but after a course of these, I would be constipated. It just seemed to tear my stomach all up. I found they were no good at all for my trouble. I heard

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recommended very highly, so began to use it. It cured me. I keep it in the house all the time. It is the best liver medicine made. I do not have sick headache or stomach trouble any more." Black-Draught acts on the jaded liver and helps it to do its important work of throwing out waste materials and poisons from the system. This medicine should be in every household for use in time of need. Get a package today. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c a package. All druggists.

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