

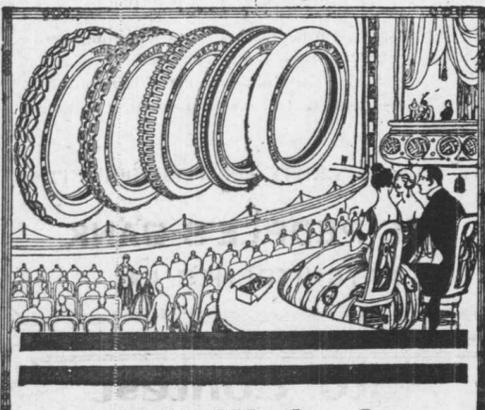
The Natchitoches Enterprise.

STRICTLY DEMOCRATIC; ALWAYS CONSISTENT.

VOL. XXVII

NATCHITOCHE, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1916

NO. 44



All This Week—Our United States Tire Show

You have heard that at last the goal of tire makers has been reached in these superb pneumatic casings. All this week we will have a special exhibition of these 'Balanced' Tires.

Let us explain to you what 'balance' is, and what it does to give lower mileage cost.

Let us explain to you the purpose of each of the five United States Tires—a tire to meet every need of vice and use.

Drop in. We can show you real tire economy, and the way to better tire service.

NATCHITOCHE LIVERY & GARAGE CO.



We Solicit Your Business

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS

Foster & Glassell Co. Ltd.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

SHREVEPORT, - - - LA.

The Price of Rubber is Advancing—Mr. Automobile Owner.

The tires on your car should be inspected every day or so and every little rupture repaired. The cost is small and it may be the cause of you getting twice the mileage out of the tire.

We have the most complete tire repairing plant in the city. We invite you to come and see for yourself. Also stop by and have your tire inspected free. We have free air on the outside and it is a pleasure for us to wait on you.

You will find us ready to serve you day or night.

The "SERVICE" Garage

PHONE 124

FOR SALE

An unusual opportunity to purchase a rare old and genuine Cremona Violin, made by Ruggeri Anno 1700, price \$250.00. Instrument may be examined by writing to

Mr. Fredericks

Director Louisiana State Normal School of Music

Bankrupt Sale.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, IN THE MATTER OF BOLEYN LUMBER COMPANY, LTD. BANKRUPT. No. 1043 IN BANKRUPTCY.

By virtue of an order of the Hon. Robert A. Crain, Referee in Bankruptcy, I will sell in public auction at the principal front door of the Court House in the city of Natchitoches, La. on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1916 at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. the following described real estate belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, to-wit:

A certain piece, parcel or tract of land situated lying and being in the Parish of Natchitoches, State of Louisiana, acquired by the Boleyn Lumber Company from R. N. Lee and described as follows:

SE 1/4 of Section 27, more or less Township 11 North, Range 10 West, being all that portion of Section 27 lying South of Jim River, except twenty acres of bottom land lying on the bank of Jim River and extending up the river from the old Hollingsworth place far enough to take in the old house site on the hill, and the SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of said Section 17, and making sixty acres reserved, and leaving 156 acres herein sold in said Section 27.

Also the following described land situated in the Parish of Sabine, La., to-wit:

The NE 1/4 of SE 1/4, Section 12, Township 9 North, Range 11, West.

All of the above described property will be sold free of liens, mortgages or other encumbrances, for cash to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the Court.

J. C. BOYNTON, Trustee.

7-27 30d.

Estray Notice.

Taken up and strayed by Austin Megason of Robeline, La. one red bull about 18 months old, marked over slope and under bit in right ear and swallow fork and under bit in left ear.

Appraised by Maryin Megason, Kelly Durr and the undersigned Justice of the Peace at \$15.00.

B. R. PLACE.

Justice of the Peace for the 5th Ward of the Parish of Natchitoches. 7-20

Estray Notice.

State of Louisiana Parish of Louisiana. Estrayed before me the undersigned authority F. Ursin Laubre, a resident of Bermuda, La. on this 19th day of July 1916, one chestnut mare about twelve hands high with a small star in forehead, no brand, about 12 years old. Appraised by P. E. Prudhomme and W. B. McMills conjointly with the undersigned at Twelve Dollars.

Dated this 19th day of July 1916.

P. T. PRUDHOMME, Justice of the Peace Ward Nine.

Notice.

Natchitoches, La.

July 31st 1916.

This is to certify that the following named persons have filed their announcements as Candidates for Members of the Parish School Board, to be voted for at the Democratic Primary Election to be held on September 12th, 1916, in accordance with the provisions of the General Primary Election Laws, and Act No. 213 of 1912, and the Resolutions of the Parish Democratic Executive Committee, as follows:

For Ward Three—R. M. Clark, J. J. Copellier, E. H. Perot.

For Ward Nine—Samuel Friedman, Alfred Massey.

For Ward Ten—Michel Barron, L. M. Gorum.

U. P. BREAZEALE, Secretary Demr Ex. Com. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of July 1916.

A. H. LECOMTE, Dv. Clerk Dist. Court.

FOR SALE

2000 acres land, located in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, as a whole or in 40 acre sections.

TERMS: Small Cash Payment, balance in three years. For particulars write,

P. L. BANKS

Charlottesville, Va. P. O. Box 26

COTTON GROWN ALONE IS UNPROFITABLE; GRAIN, HAY AND LIVE STOCK ESSENTIAL

One-Crop System an Agricultural Impossibility—Some Reasons: Why It Will Fail—Other Crops Good Credit Risks.

Cotton raising as a part of a system of farming is both a safe and a sound business proposition. Cotton farming as a business by itself is no longer safe or profitable. To attempt to grow cotton except in conjunction with the production of grain, hay and live stock is uneconomical, bad business, and is bound to result in disaster.

The production of one crop as the main support of a people has failed in all sections of the United States. It is an agricultural impossibility. As a result, the soil has failed in the wheat, corn, tobacco and cotton sections of the country. In Louisiana it has signally failed in the rice and sugar-cane sections. The one-crop practice has failed in the cotton sections for the following reasons:

(1) Decreased soil fertility results in reduced production. Cotton being a clean cultivated crop, this deterioration has come through the leaching out of the plant food in the soil by the heavy rainfall; through washing away of the soils, and through the exhaustion of the organic matter and consequent loss of nitrogen and bacterial life. Available plant food has become exhausted and that mechanical condition of the soil necessary for profitable crop production destroyed. Washed and gullied hillsides, worn out and abandoned fields have been the heritage of the one-crop practice in the South. Soil fertility is the basis of all agricultural wealth.

(2) The continuous growing of one crop in the same fields increases damage from insect pests and plant diseases.

(3) The growing of one crop to pay for all farm and household supplies bought on credit is uneconomical and a poor business policy. To be successful, the one-crop farmer must produce good crops and sell them for good prices—a hard combination to get. Unfavorable seasons, with a poor crop, even with high prices, or unfavorable seasons with good crops and low prices, equally mean failure. The one-crop farmer is at the mercy of the seasons. All his eggs are in one basket.

Under such conditions, the cotton crop has been produced in Louisiana and the rest of the South. The fault is not with the crop, for cotton has all the qualities of an ideal farm product. It is adapted to wide range of soil and climatic conditions, is easy to raise and not hard on the soil, is readily prepared for market, can be stored and held indefinitely, if necessary, and can be turned into cash anywhere, at any time and in any quantity. The sole difficulty is that it is a hard crop to harvest.

The fault has been with the credit system that has been forced on the farmers of the South by their necessities following the Civil War. Cotton being the sole basis of credit in the South, it has been and is still difficult to carry out some diversification on the farms. The fact should be recognized that oats, corn, hay, live stock, etc., are good credit risks and that the production of the other crops will make the growing of cotton, cane and rice a safe business proposition.

Mason Snowden, Extension Division, Louisiana State University.

THE HORN-FLY A DANGEROUS PEST.

Irritating to Cattle, and Found to Be a Charron Carrier—Destroys the Egg or Larval Stage.

The horn-fly was imported from Europe, and since its arrival in 1887, it has spread all over the country. Entomologists, or those who make a study of insect life, while they may recommend some measures to destroy the mature insects, usually try to find out how and where they breed and direct their efforts at killing them in the immature stages and so prevent their development. In fact, it is questionable whether it is possible, by simply destroying adults, to keep pace with their multiplication. On the other hand, if these insects should be destroyed in the egg and larval, or grub stages, a material reduction in their numbers might be brought about, even if the adult flies themselves should be left alone. The important question therefore is, where do these horn-flies breed? According to the best authorities, this fly lays its eggs singly, and usually upon their sides, on the surface of wet cow manure. So far as is known, they are laid upon no other substance, and never upon old droppings. The moment the manure is dropped, a swarm of flies dart from the animal to the manure and remain here a few seconds, or a minute at the most, during which time many eggs are deposited. Egg laying is chiefly during daylight and most abundant during the warmer morning hours. After the larvae, or grubs, hatch, they descend into the manure, although remaining near the surface. The pupa, or dormant stage of the insect, is found in the ground underneath the droppings. The time which elapses from the egg to the adult stage, or fly, is from about ten to seventeen days.

The fresh cow droppings, then, are the places on which these flies lay their eggs, and where the different stages of the insect develop until the ill-fledged insect emerges. The most practical method of control, therefore, would be the direct treatment of the manure to destroy the grubs and pupae, and so limit the number of flies coming to maturity; and one of the best agents to apply to the fresh droppings is lime. This may be quite practical around buildings and yards occupied by cattle, but somewhat impractical out in the open fields and ranges, although it might be possible to carry out this method even under such conditions, if the manure around the places where cattle are in the habit of congregating, under shade trees, and the like. At best, it is a trouble, but it is not possible to secure results without some trouble, and if we ever expect to reduce the numbers of these pestiferous insects, we will have to get after their breeding places and destroy them here.

The arsenical solution in the flapping vats destroys large numbers of these flies, and there are a number of sprays used to repel them from the animal, such as fish and coal oil emulsions, the various repellants on the market, etc. However, none of these will effectually eradicate the horn-fly, while a combination of both measures would no doubt give the most satisfactory results. In addition to its irritating effect on cattle, the horn-fly has been found to be a carrier of charron infection.

W. H. Dairymple, Louisiana State University.

TOMATO WILT A SERIOUS DISEASE.

Widely Scattered Over Louisiana—How It May Be Identified—Methods of Control.

The appearance during the last few years of several tomato diseases in Louisiana, resulting in considerable loss, has caused much uneasiness among tomato growers. Formerly, when tomatoes were grown only on a small scale, either for local consumption or for small shipments to the North, there was not much chance for the spread of diseases. But, of late years, conditions have been much better for the development and spread of the diseases, on account of the larger and more numerous fields. An increase in the acreage of a crop is quite often accompanied by outbreaks of disease or infestations by pests that had not been noticed before.

The Tomato Wilt.

The tomato wilt, the most serious of the tomato diseases is widely scattered over the state. It absolutely prevents the growing of ordinary tomato varieties in some fields in some sections and cuts down the yield materially in many of them. The disease is produced by a fungus which lives over from year to year in the soil, and, after a field is once badly infected, it is difficult to grow tomatoes there for a number of years. The plant affected by the wilt disease has a more or less stunted and sickly appearance. The leaves turn yellow and fall off, and, finally, the whole plant dies. Usually a few fruits develop on the plants, but they do not grow very large or ripen normally.

If a plant affected with the wilt disease is pulled up and the stem cut across with a knife, the interior of the stem will be seen to be dark colored, or else there will be black areas in it. These extend from the roots up to the leaves and sometimes even out into the petioles. The presence of these dark colored areas is evidence of the presence of the wilt disease. It is primarily a root and stem disease and all of the damage is done in these parts. The leaves show the effects of the disease only after the roots and stems are badly diseased and are unable to function as they should.

The Control of the Disease. Tomatoes should not be grown in the same ground for more than one year in three. If the tomato wilt disease is present in the ground, it will increase in severity rapidly from year to year if the field is kept in tomatoes. However, if tomatoes are planted only every third year, much of the disease will die out during the two intervening years.

Transplanting from seed beds that have become infected is a very common method of spreading the wilt disease. In many cases truckers use their seed beds or cold frames year after year without changing the soil, or at least all of it. Or they may be filled with infected dirt. Care should be exercised to keep the seed beds and cold frames free of infection.

The growing of wilt-resistant varieties or strains of tomatoes is perhaps the most satisfactory way of controlling this disease. Tomato plants even in the same field do not show all the same susceptibility to the wilt, and by saving seed from fruits on healthy plants a wilt-resistant variety may be evolved. This method has been successfully practiced at the Louisiana Experiment Station.

THE GRIP THAT HOLDS

Come around to our shop and let us equip your car with this Firestone—the tire of maximum mileage. You should have the Non-Skid tread for safety and a sure hold.

You should have the in-built Firestone extra that stand up against the grind.

Come in and test our prompt, efficient, courteous service. It will greatly increase your motoring pleasures. Our charges are reasonable; our work always reliable.

Firestone Tubes and Accessories also on hand.

SERVICE GARAGE

Natchitoches, La.



WINCHESTER NURSERY CO.

Buy Tennessee Grown Nursery Stock. It grows off quickly and gives satisfaction. Write for catalog and prices. AGENTS WANTED. WINCHESTER NURSERY COMPANY, Winchester, Tennessee.

Hotel Youree

H. B. Mabson, Mgr. Shreveport, - - - - La.

Fine Hotel With Moderate Rates Centrally Located.

RATES \$1.00 PER DAY AND UP

Lunch Room And Restaurant POPULAR FRIES

Do You Need Money?

Do you want to raise it for a special purpose—to improve your property—take an old mortgage—to erect a house? If you do, and have improved farm land

You Can Borrow It On Favorable Terms. We make a specialty of lending to farmers. The terms and payments are arranged to suit you. You can let your crops pay the mortgage notes. We have made many loans all thru La. and Miss. and have many satisfied clients. We also lend on improved town property in towns over 5000 population. Write for information. This correspondence is not to be used.

MORTGAGE SECURITIES CO. CAPITAL PAID UP IN \$500,000. CANAL & CAMP STREETS, NEW ORLEANS.

R. G. VOIERS

P. O. Box 149 TINNER Phone 44 Successor to Bonnette & Voiers. See me for sheet metal work of any kind. Guttering and Gutters made especially.

Wanted Spring and Macdonald Streets, New York. The Ridgway Co.

Women and Men Write for particulars to necessary. We handle full equipment free. In your spare time, and need not interfere with your regular work. This work can be done on the number of orders. The work can be done at home. Shares run up to \$250.00 per month, depending on the number of orders. Regular Price \$1.50 Everybody's \$1.50 Total \$3.00 To One Person \$2.00

FOR SALE

2000 acres land, located in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, as a whole or in 40 acre sections. TERMS: Small Cash Payment, balance in three years. For particulars write, **P. L. BANKS** Charlottesville, Va. P. O. Box 26