

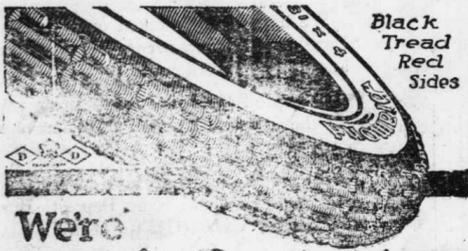
The Natchitoches Enterprise.

STRICTLY DEMOCRATIC; ALWAYS CONSISTENT.

VOL XXIX

NATCHITOCHEs, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY JULY 4th, 1918

NO.28



We're Just As Particular As You About Tires

OUR customers are thrifty, calculating fellows who know tire-keep costs.

Believe us, we've looked into this tire proposition from top to bottom.

Take our advice and buy Diamonds, the one best buy on the market. The Diamonds we have sold our customers are running farther, giving less trouble, and costing less in the end than any other tires we know.

Put a Diamond Tube in a Diamond casing and you have the ideal tire equipment

NATCHITOCHEs LIVERY & GARAGE CO.
Natchitoches, Louisiana



LIVER DIDN'T ACT DIGESTION WAS BAD

Says 65 year Old Kentucky Lady, Who Tells How She Was Relieved After a Few Doses of Black-Draught.

Meadorsville, Ky.—Mrs. Cynthia Higginbotham, of this town, says: "At my age, which is 65, the liver does not act so well as when young. A few years ago, my stomach was all out of fix. I was constipated, my liver didn't act. My digestion was bad, and it took so little to upset me. My appetite was gone. I was very weak. I decided I would give Black-Draught a thorough trial as I know it was highly recommended for this trouble. I began taking it. I felt better after a few doses. My appetite improved and I became stronger. My bowels acted naturally and the least trouble was soon righted with a few doses of Black-Draught."

Seventy years of successful use has made Theford's Black-Draught a standard, household remedy. Every member of every family, at times, need the help that Black-Draught can give in cleansing the system and relieving the troubles that come from constipation, indigestion, lazy liver, etc. You cannot keep well unless your stomach, liver and bowels are in good working order. Keep them that way. Try Black-Draught. It acts promptly, gently and in a natural way. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c. a package—One cent a dose All druggists. J. 62



BEE KEEPERS URGED TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

IMPROVED METHODS SUGGESTED THAT WILL MAKE THE HIVES MORE PROFITABLE.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE GIVEN

Honey is a Very Important Food and a Good Substitute For Sugar.

The increased production of honey, which is an important sugar substitute, could be profitably undertaken by Louisiana bee keepers at the present time. Those who now have bees or want to get started in honey production are urged to write at once to the Extension Division, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. Persons whose names are received in this way will be given special assistance during the coming season.

Obsolete Methods Used.
Although Louisiana probably has more bees in proportion to its size than any other Southern State its production of honey is low because of the large number of bees kept under obsolete conditions. One of these is the box hive or old time beehive, according to Kenneth Hawkins, a specialist in bee culture, from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who is working in Louisiana. He urges that bee keepers transfer their colonies kept under such conditions to modern hives, in order that the many non-productive colonies may pay their owners a revenue. Modern hives can be bought from bee supply houses or they can be made at home if a hive so purchased is used as a pattern.

Introduce Italian Bees.
Mr. Hawkins advises that Louisiana bee keepers introduce Italian bees into their apiaries to replace the German or black bees which are so prevalent throughout the state. The bulk of bees kept in the state at the present time are most susceptible to disease and destruction by numerous pests, and are the least productive of any known race of bees. The introduction of Italian bees will not only eliminate these troubles, but will enable the bee keeper to largely increase his production of honey.

Purify Extracted Honey.
Louisiana bee keepers should produce extracted honey rather than section or chunk honey, as the production of the latter kind necessitates the destruction of the honey comb each time the honey is removed from the hives. In the production of extracted honey, the sweet is removed from the combs by means of a honey extractor which does not injure the combs, and enables the bee keeper to use them again and again. Since it may take as high as twenty pounds of honey consumed by the bees to make one pound of bees wax, the value of returning the combs to be refilled by the bees is apparent.

In addition, when extracted honey is produced there is less trouble from bees swarming and the bees require less attention. Extracted honey can be shipped more safely than comb honey, as the former can be put in glass, tin, or wooden receptacles for shipment. Under war conditions, extracted honey is bringing practically as much on the markets as comb honey.

Foul Brood Destructive.
Another important reason for low production of honey in Louisiana according to Mr. Hawkins is the prevalence of Foul Brood which is known to exist in many localities in the state. The presence of Foul Brood makes practically every colony in which it exists non-productive and usually means the total destruction of all the bees in the vicinity in a short time. Bee keepers who believe they have this disease among their colonies should let this fact be known. Methods of handling this disease have been worked out which are very successful.

Honey in the Place of Sugar.
Women of Louisiana can use some honey in nearly every recipe which usually requires sugar. One cup of honey used in any recipe usually takes the place of two cups of sugar. The Government is urging the conservation of sugar in order that the soldiers may have what they need. The use of honey as a sugar substitute by Louisiana housewives is therefore a patriotic duty. Not only may women use honey in cooking, but bee keeping is an occupation which is especially profitable to women.

Several bulletins on the use of honey in the home have been prepared and may be had free of charge. Women who are interested in becoming bee keepers, whether they live in the country or plan to have a few hives in their back yard in town, will be given assistance in starting. The Federal Department of Agriculture, co-operating with the Extension Division of the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge plans to give all assistance possible during 1918 to the women of the state who will use honey in their homes in place of some of the sugar used, and who wish to become honey producers. Women who are interested in this are requested to send their names to the Extension Division, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, in order that they may be given his special assistance which the government plans to extend to the women of Louisiana during 1918.

STATE OF LOUISIANA BOARD OF STATE AFFAIRS. BATON ROUGE. TO THE PUBLIC.

The Board of State Affairs will review the assessment of the parish of Natchitoches on FRIDAY the 12th day of July, 1918, at its office in the city of Baton Rouge. Any taxpayer having a complaint to make or a suggestion to offer is invited to be present on the date fixed, or to write to the Board with reference thereto before the date fixed.

At this time the Board of State Affairs will review the values fixed by the assessor and Police Jury, and will fix values for state assessment purposes.

BOARD of STATE AFFAIRS.

Are You Eating To Win the War?

This Newspaper recommends Today's Housewife to every patriotic woman who wishes to help win the great war

Today's Housewife is especially needed by every homemaker in the present war-crisis, because the seven Courses in Domestic Science now running in the magazine help housewives to better select, prepare and conserve food supplies, to cut down waste, and at the same time to add to the health and welfare of the entire family.

Today's Housewife is the only magazine that maintains a model home where cookery recipes, new household devices, cleaning methods, etc., are put to practical tests before their appearance in the pages of the magazine.

The monthly lesson on "Cookery, Foods and Nutrition" under the direction of Caroline Hunt of the Department of Agriculture, is alone worth the price of a ten-year subscription not only to the woman who follows each lesson but to the government of the United States in helping to win the terrific war with the Central Empires of Europe.

Favorite Magazine of Home-loving Women

REMEMBER, better home-making is the ideal back of TODAY'S HOUSEWIFE, its reason for existence, its earnestly planned-for goal. Better home-making in its largest sense, with the spiritual and mental no less than the material needs of the family in view; home-making as the biggest of woman's opportunities rather than house-keeping as the most dreary of woman's drudgeries.



While Today's Housewife stands in a class by itself in its practical value to homemakers, it is also noteworthy for its wonderfully inspiring editorials and special articles, for its clean, delightful stories, and its beautiful illustrations and covers by leading artists. Over one million women agree that TODAY'S HOUSEWIFE is worth several times the price of 10 cents per copy.

SUBSCRIBE AT OUR OFFICE
You can save 45 cents by subscribing by the year through us instead of buying single copies. Call at our office and examine the current issue or mail your (new or renewal) subscription to us at once. Remember, a year's subscription for only 25 cents for the magazine but would be cheap at \$1.50.

finished garments will be received, but none until that date. Natchitoches went over the top in her work allotment of July. Instead of the man thousands compresses and bandages that at first it was feared our busy workers could not reach, several hundreds over the mark were finished, as most units went on and worked indefatigably, with the above result.

Mrs. J. S. Stephens is in receipt of the following telegram: "Allotment and material to take care of your allotment will be in your chapter not later than Saturday, July 6th. Work-rooms to reopen July 8th, instead of July 1st, owing to unavoidable delay." "KATHLEEN H. MOBERLY."

So the attention of the workers is called to this telegram, owing to which the work rooms at headquarters will not be open until Saturday, when all outstanding

BLOODSUCKING INSECTS TRANSMIT CHARBON

THE HORN-FLY, HORSEFLY AND MOSQUITO CARRY DISEASE FROM INFECTED ANIMAL.

PROTECT BY SCREENING

Experiments Described in New Bulletin, Which May Be Had Free of Charge On Application.

Bloodsucking insects as transmitters of Anthrax or Charbon is the title of the latest publication of the Louisiana State University Experiment Station. It is the work of Harry Morris, bacteriologist and assistant veterinarian.

This bulletin gives an account of experiments in the transmission of anthrax or charbon by bloodsucking insects. The results show that these insects are capable of transmitting anthrax by feeding upon a healthy animal after biting an infected one.

The results of this work should prove the necessity of protecting animals sick with anthrax from the biting of the blood sucking insects. They also show the necessity of keeping valuable animals in screened buildings during outbreaks of this disease.

This bulletin may be obtained free by writing to the Experiment Station, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

CHICKENS REQUIRE FOUR KINDS OF FEED

Must Have Greens, Grit, Grubs and Grains, or Substitutes.

Some one has well said that chickens need four kinds of feeds: greens, grit, grubs and grains. Since these four classes of feeds all begin with the letter G, they should be easy to remember. Too many people make the mistake of feeding their chickens from only one or two of these groups. When over the feeds from any one of these groups is lacking, the chickens are not being fed a ration that is properly balanced.

Greens. The generous supply of succulent grasses, sprouting seeds, and other tender vegetation which is always accessible to the wild bird must be replaced with the chicken which is in confinement by substituting young grass clippings, sprouted oats, or waste from the garden such as lettuce or cabbage leaves.

Grit. This means sharp, hard substances with which chicks grind the feeds they eat. Never forget that the chicken is not provided with teeth, but that it has to grind all food which it eats by the use of sharp gravel stones in its gizzard. If it is allowed to go without a sufficient supply of this sharp, gritty material, the food will not be properly ground or digested.

Grubs. The wild bird eats lots of bugs, insects and grubs of various kinds. This diet of animal food is very necessary to the chicken which is expected to lay many eggs and to stay in good health. On our farms many of the chickens can obtain nearly enough of this kind of food during the spring and summer months, but when fall and winter eggs are wanted it becomes advisable and economical, to feed additional animal food.

Grains. This is the class of feeds which corresponds to the wild seeds eaten by birds, and is the class which is most commonly fed to chickens. Corn is the most common poultry feed in Louisiana.

Water. While not classed as food, water is just as important, for without it the food will not be properly digested. Do not neglect this.—A. F. Rolf, Live Stock Extension Service, Louisiana State University.

SPRAY WEB WORMS WITH ARSENICAL SOLUTION

During 1917 the fall web worm was unusually abundant in Louisiana, especially in the southern portion of the state. In some sections it entirely defoliated pecan, pear, peach, persimmon, willow, and other trees growing both in the woods and in cultivated areas, besides causing injury to various field and garden crops. Whether the pest will be as injurious during 1918 remains to be seen, but the worms were noted in their webs on trees in the vicinity of Baton Rouge early in April and what is apparently the same insect has been reported from elsewhere in the state. Destroying these, the first brood of worms to appear this year, means lessening the damage that may be done by later broods. They may be killed by cutting the webs from the trees and burning them, or torches may be used to burn the webs and larvae as they occur on the trees, or the worms may be poisoned by spraying the foliage on which they are feeding with an arsenical, such as arsenate of lead.—T. H. Jones, Entomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture.—L. & U. Press Bulletin.

RED CROSS NOTES.



HELPING WITH THE HOME FIRES.

There is one branch of the Red Cross work with which every soldier and all soldiers' families should be made familiar: This is the Home Service Division, that bridges the distance between the folks back home and the fighting men. This work has its special representative with every army division in France, and will have at least one representative even in isolated camps, such as an aviation camp of only a thousand men.

This branch of the work has been in Natchitoches for some time, with Rev. Dana Terry as its efficient Chairman.

And what does this Home Service do? It keeps in touch with the men who do not hear promptly from home, who are worried about things that may be going wrong with the family. The Home Service will use the mails and cables to find out just how that family is getting along, and will report as early as possible to the anxious soldier that the insurance has been paid, the sick baby has had excellent care and is growing well and strong, that the rent has been paid, etc.

The Home Service does more than this: It goes to the homes with comfort and material aid, if needed; with advice and encouragement to drive away the "blues."

The members of the Speakers' Bureau are especially asked to make mention of this fact, and to encourage this slogan:

"Write cheerful; and if you cannot write cheerful letters, come to see us about it."

The Red Cross will act quickly and energetically to remedy conditions so that letters of the right sort go forward honestly and spontaneously.

It is a glorious service and one as useful, in its way, as the nursing of wounded soldiers. It is a big help in the preservation of army morale. It is not only helping to "keep the home fires burning," but also to take to the warmth and glow of those home fires.

WORKERS AT HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 17:

Mrs. J. H. Blanchard, Mary Hargrove, Teddie Davis, Walker, J. C. DeBieux, Raehal, Sam Caspari, Crawley, Mac Hyams, Levy, Louis Gimbert, Sr., Louis Gimbert, Jr. (Made 217 bandages.)

JUNE 19, A. M.:

Mrs. J. C. South folded 27 gauze dressings in two hours. Misses Myra Gallion, Lizzie Duncelman, Elsie Calloway and Zula Kemp made 100 dressings in same time. Mrs. T. E. Rogers and daughter, Dula, are considered among the most faithful as well as the most efficient members of the chapter.

JUNE 21ST:

Mrs. O. L. Miller, E. Phillips, Fergus Baumgarten, L. Gimbert, J. C. Cockerham, Lou Fleming, D. C. Scarborough, Holmes, Jeff Aaron, J. H. Blanchard, Lily Calloway and Gamble Hyams, R. W. Crawley, Leo Sellers, T. L. Weaver, W. T. Cunningham; Misses Mammie Dezendorf, Russell, Fay, Miriam Nelken, Lillian Nelken, Lelia Ducourneau, May Trichel, Dixie Berry. (Made 19 packs, 25 in each pack.)

JUNE 22ND:

Mrs. J. W. Jones, J. W. Jones, Ford, Thos. F. Porter, Lloyd G. Porter, Maggie Pierson, Mary Hargrove, T. E. Rogers, J. W. Cockerham; Misses Olive Gunby, Bettie Porter, Fay Duncelman, Lizzie Duncelman, Jordan. Sidney Galloway, Zula Kemp, Dula Rogers, Elma Johnson. (Made 19 packs, 25 in pack.)

MRS. CHARLES V. PORTER,

Chairman Publicity Committee Natchitoches Chapter.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Police Jury will at a meeting to be held on the 12th day of August, 1918, select its fiscal agent or agents, depository bank or banks for a period of two years, to date from the expiration of the present contracts, and bids are requested from all banks in the Parish of Natchitoches, La., to become such under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of Act No. 265, General Assembly, State of Louisiana, for the year 1912.

JAS. F. SALTER,
July 4 6t) President Police Jury.

We are all in this war game to win.