

The True Democrat.

Mrs N Lebovitch

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Shipping Point—Bayou Sara.
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TWO BOY KINGS.
One is a sad little Persian boy,
Latest and least of an inbred line:
The other is romping in riotous joy
Where the bees take toll of the buckwheat vine.
One has all of a courtiers's grace
And speaks with an accent low and sweet;
The other is loth to wash his face
And tracks the floor with his muddy feet.

One has a palace all his own,
With lackeys to meet his every wish;
An old pine stump is the other's throne
Near the lazy stream where he loves to fish.
One is pale in his gold and lace,
Cursed with a power he does not crave;
The other is rough, with a freckled face,
Seldom silent and never grave.

One as he grows will ever fear
The rending bomb and the bravo's knife;
The other will drink while he lingers here
Long and deep of the wine of life.
Two boy kings, one tame, one wild,
Parted by leagues of rolling sea—
One is a sad little Persian child;
The other monarch belongs to me.
—C. B. Quincy in New York American.

First Object of Good Roads.
It costs too much for the farmer to get his crop to market. He complains a great deal about railroad charges and railroad discrimination, and in many cases these complaints are just. But he ought to complain about his county authorities, about his neighborhood officers, about the men who have not provided good roads to the nearest station. Each county ought to develop year by year a system of good roads covering the whole territory, but, as the Ohio Farmer suggests, these roads should be built for the benefit of the farmer, to enable him to get his crops to market. Then if they are useful to the automobile owners or useful to other traffic, well and good. The truth is, no community can over estimate the value of good roads. Every dollar put in good roads adds ten dollars to the land in that neighborhood. But this does not mean that roads ought to be built regardless of local necessities or local movements. In Pennsylvania recently the legislature appropriated five million dollars to build a highway from Philadelphia to the Ohio line. Protest came from the farmers about the waste and extravagance, and the Governor vetoed the bill. There is a prejudice in farming communities against the bicycle, and it is deeper against the automobile; but it is disappearing and it ought to disappear. The farmer ought to watch carefully the development of the automobile. It has heretofore been the toy of the rich. It is gradually developing on lines which may make it the most efficient aid to the next generation of farmers. The movement for good roads took on a national aspect when the bicycle was a new instrument of locomotion. The roads remained long after the bicycle craze disappeared, or after it gave place to the automobile movement—Home and Farm.

Some newspapers advocate that all reading matter should be set with lines spaced at the end like type-written work. This would make much easier work for the printers and the plan would be welcomed by them. This article is set in the manner spoken of and in our opinion looks like punk. It is positively the last time anything of the kind will appear in this paper.—Louisville Herald.

Jefferson a Free Trader.
In a speech in the Senate, last May, Senator McEnery, asserted that he followed the lines laid down by Jefferson and Jackson as regards protection. A correspondent of the Daily States sets the Senator right, by quoting from Jefferson's published utterances as follows:
"On the privileges and restrictions on the commerce of the United States in foreign countries," Jefferson said: "Instead of embarrassing commerce under piles of regulating laws, duties and prohibitions could it be relieved from all its shackles in all parts of the world, could every country be employed in producing that which nature has best fitted it to produce and each be free to exchange with others' mutual surpluses for mutual wants, the greatest mass possible would then be produced of those things which contribute to human life and human happiness; the numbers of mankind would be increased, and their condition bettered."
"Would even a single nation begin with the United States this system of free commerce, it would be advisable to begin it with that nation; since it is one by one only that it can be extended to all."
Again in his first inaugural address delivered some years later he said: "Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are the most thriving when left most free to individual enterprise."
By no stretch of the imagination could Jefferson be regarded as a protectionist." He was a "Free Trader" of the most pronounced type.
As for Jackson, there is no evidence that he concerned himself much about such questions. He was a great soldier, essentially a military man, and did not set party standards for future generations to follow as did Jefferson.
Louisiana is discussing what it shall do with its big corn crop. It might try making it into bacon. There is always demand for bacon, and it is probable that Louisiana will buy many a pound raised in other states.—Beaumont Enterprise.
Let The True Democrat do your job printing.

Selection of Seed Corn.
Dr. W. R. Dodson, director of the State Experiment Station, issues a bulletin dealing with the selection of seed corn, in which he says in part:
"Good seed corn is as important as good soil or proper cultivation and fertilization. It is quite reasonable to hope that the average yield of corn in Louisiana can be greatly increased, if the proper interest can be awakened in seed breeding and selection. Such interest is being manifested by our best farmers and planters already, and the time is opportune for the development of enterprises along these lines. The following suggestions and explanations should be helpful to all progressive corn growers, whether school boys or practical farmers, who have not previously made a thorough study of corn. It is not expected that every farmer will become a corn breeder, but there should be enough good seed produced in each community to supply every field with well-bred seed."
Dr. Dodson urges that experiments conducted at the station have shown that home-grown seed corn is superior to Northern-grown seed.
The bulletin makes the following suggestions as to how to select the best corn for seed:
"The characters of the stalk are as strongly hereditary as are the characters of the ear. The first step, therefore, in improving corn in any given locality is to select in the field strong stalks, free of snags, with well-developed leaves and plenty of brace roots; ears not too high from the ground, with a moderately long shank and a heavy shuck, completely drawn over the end of the ear. Other characters may also be considered, but these are the most important. The tendency to sucker is hereditary, and suckers are undesirable. The leaves manufacture the materials that build the stalk and ear, and should be broad and strong. Strong stalks and brace roots are of great value in resisting storms. Ears that stand too high from the ground, above the middle of the stalk, not only make the stalk top-heavy and liable to prostration by winds, but indicate later maturity, and great inconvenience in gathering. In rich land and with the large varieties corn about five or five and a half feet from the ground should be the extreme height of ears."
"It is the judgment of the writer that over a series of years the best results will be secured by having the stalks come into silk nearly all at the same time as possible, an approximate idea of earliness or lateness, relatively, can be had by counting the joints in the stalks between the ear and the ground—the larger number of joints indicating a late ear, with a given strain of corn. A long shank is desired in Louisiana, because it affords better weather protection. The ear droops at maturity, and the most favorable water shed is provided. A heavy shuck is a protection against the birds and grain weevils, both serious enemies to corn throughout the State.
"The softer the corn the more important is a heavy shuck, that protrudes well, to completely cover the end of the ear.
"The size of the ear is an important consideration, since we frequently have an abundance of rain about the time that corn matures. Excessively large ears dry out slowly, and are apt to become moldy, causing injury to the grain for either feed or seed. A moderately long ear without excessive thickness is much to be desired. The number of ears per stalk that gives best results is a question yet unsettled."

You Can Have Rheumatism Or Not, As You Please.
Henry Reed, Worcester, Mass. requests that still again people be told how to cure rheumatism, and how to avoid it, as so many are troubled with it this season. He suggests that it is only by "line upon line" that many can be reached. For a sudden attack of acute rheumatism stop all eating whatsoever at once. Do not take one particle of solid or liquid food until all pain has practically departed. But meanwhile drink very freely of clear rain water, or distilled water, say 4 glasses during first hour, 2 the second, and perhaps the third, if case is a severe one, then a glass every 2 hours. Relief will not be long coming. For chronic rheumatism stop eating meat of all kinds. Eat but sparingly of eggs, milk, peas, beans and peanuts. It will be still better not to eat any. It is the excess of protein in the foods named largely that makes the trouble. It is the waste from this excess, not passed out, that lodges in muscles and joints, unconsumed cinders, so to speak, which irritates and causes the pain. To cure, stop putting in and drink pure soft water freely, and only that. It is the greatest solvent known. Slowly it will dissolve and carry out the accumulations which make the trouble. Tea and coffee will not do, as they carry in a poison very similar to the uric acid which comes from meat. Make these radical changes in diet very early and steadily. Eventually get to living on fruits. Fruits, including bread, a few nuts, perhaps, but not many, and butter, mostly. The butter should be nice and fresh. A little cheese, cottage or common, may be eaten instead of nuts, but keep the amount of protein taken exceedingly low, no more than is absolutely necessary to renew waste of muscles. The grains contain about enough. Baked or boiled potatoes, or rice, can be eaten partly instead of grains. Eat no mushes, little salt, and little sugar, except that in sweet fruits. Eat fruits freely, but no sour ones covered with sugar. Learn to chew food almost everlastingly, until it is all turned into a liquid into the mouth. The above is the way I live to keep free from a sign of rheumatism, and of every other ill, for that matter. This article is all from experience, but has been backed by scientific experiments in this country and England.—T. B. Terry in Practical Farmer.

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