

The True Democrat.

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No. 45

LATE PLANTING OF OATS NOT ADVISABLE.

"Oats planted after the 15th of December are not likely to make more than half a crop," says Prof. W. R. Dodson, Director of the Louisiana Experiment Stations. "On late plantings I would advise the use of an extra quantity of seed, then if the indications are that the heads are not going to be large they can be cured for hay when they are in milk and they will give a fine quality of hay and make a very good yield. Late plantings of oats will not stoo as much as a crop that is planted earlier."

Professor Dodson does not believe it would be a wise plan to plant oats in the spring unless the seeds have been selected somewhat for their adaptability to spring planting.

OVER 44,000,000 RED CROSS SEALS SOLD IN 1913.

More than 44,000,000 Red Cross Christmas Seals were sold last December, according to a report issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and the American Red Cross. In this way \$440,000 is netted for anti-tuberculosis work in various parts of the United States.

The sale in 1913 is a gain of 4,000,000 seals over 1912, or 10 per cent. It is hoped that this year the 50,000,000 mark will be reached. The seal design for 1914 has been selected and orders for the printing of 100,000,000 seals have been placed. Plans for the organization of a larger sale this year than ever before have been perfected. New York State led the country last year with a sale of over 10,500,000 seals or one for each man, woman and child in the state. Of this number, more than 6,825,000 were sold outside of New York City. Ohio came next with a sale of 2,800,000, Wisconsin third with 2,700,000, and Illinois fourth with 2,500,000. Hawaii sold the most seals per capita, the total sale being somewhat over two for each inhabitant. Rhode Island came second with a sale of two per person.

Beginning with a sale of 13,500,000 in 1908, in six seasons the revenue which these little holiday seals have brought to the anti-tuberculosis campaign has more than tripled, an aggregate for the period of over \$1,800,000 or 180,000,000 seals.

W. C. Howell, of West Feliciana, failed to be elected secretary of the General Probe Commission when the investigators met in New Orleans Monday morning. He got three votes. Dr. J. S. York of Rayville was chosen for the place.

THE FARM BOY'S CREED.

I believe that the country which God made is more beautiful than the city which man made; that life out of doors and in touch with the earth is the natural life of man.

I believe that work with nature is more inspiring than work with the most intricate machinery.

I believe that the dignity of labor depends not on what you do but how you do it; that opportunity comes to a boy on the farm as often as to the boy in the city; that life is larger and freer and happier on the farm than in the town; that my success depends not upon my location, but upon myself; not upon my dreams, but upon what I actually do; not upon luck, but upon pluck.

I believe in working when you work, and in playing when you play, and in giving and demanding a square deal in every act of life.

Now that the new banking system has gone into effect, the West and South should be able to get money when they need it without paying usurious interest, and there should be proper banking facilities for agriculture and industry instead of credit being monopolized so largely by commerce and speculation.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana.

Whereas, William Holly Taylor, a resident of the Parish of West Feliciana, State of Louisiana, has applied to me for the cancellation of One Bond, drawn and subscribed by Robert S. Taylor, as principal, with William H. Taylor for \$200.00, Charles S. Taylor for \$150.00, Louis West for \$75.00, and F. O. Hamilton for \$75.00, as sureties, which said bond was recorded February 7, 1901, in Mortgage Record P folio 215, of the Records of the Parish of West Feliciana, dated February 6, 1901, and conditioned for the faithful performance and discharge by said Robert S. Taylor of his duties as Constable of the Ninth Ward of the Parish of West Feliciana, State of Louisiana.

Now, therefore, I, Luther E. Hall, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought proper to issue this my proclamation with the view of giving public notice to all persons herein interested and concerned to show cause in writing, at the office of the Secretary of State at the City of Baton Rouge, La., within ninety days from and after the last publication hereof why said bond and the mortgage resulting therefrom should not be cancelled and annulled and the above named securities discharged from any further liabilities in the premises.

Given under my signature and the Seal of the State of Louisiana at the City of Baton Rouge, this 30th day of October A. D. 1914.

L. E. HALL.

By the Governor:
ALVIN E. HEBERT,
Secretary of State.

PROPER METHOD OF GROWING FIGS.

(W. J. Warrington in Sou. Farmer.)

Figs were introduced into the United States by the early Spanish and French settlers. A few hardy varieties were grown and propagated until there is scarcely a home in the Southern States that has not one or more trees of this most delicious fruit. In the cities they are eagerly sought after, and the market never fully supplied; yet the commercializing of the fig as one of our most profitable industries has made very slow progress.

Figs of almost any variety, except the Symrna, will bear heavy crops of fruit in almost any place, if cultivated and fed properly. No great amount of labor is necessary. Half as much work as is bestowed on cotton and many other crops is more profitable, if a simple, easy and intelligent method of culture is given the orchard. To begin, plant the best trees of the best varieties; never plant trees on new ground; at least one year's cultivation in a crop is necessary. Old ground, moderately rich is better. The land should be well and deeply broken before planting. The figs should be set sixteen to twenty feet apart and much depends on variety and location. Cultivate at least two years and not over three years. Grow some leguminous crops between the trees, such as cow or field peas. Plow in the green crop late in the fall. Two to four barrels of air-slacked lime should be scattered over the ground and disced or harrowed in every three or four years. On the coast where shells are abundant this is not necessary. The land should be well drained. The water level must be at least three or four feet below the surface. Oyster shell can be worked in the ground around the trees to decided advantage. Trees on shell banks where shells are abundant are always heavy fruiters. The necessary carbonate of lime is supplied by the shells.

After the second year's cultivation, plow or disc the ground, not more than three or four inches deep. Fif roots are surface feeders and the roots must not be disturbed during the growing season. Fall breaking is desirable, receding from the trees as they grow larger. Peas or strawberries can be profitably grown between the rows for several years.

The most universal fig along the gulf bordering states is the Celeste, a hardy, medium sized, well known fig; a splendid home variety, though not desirable for commercial purposes. Texas lays great stress on the Magnolia, a large fig, covering a long bearing season, and by far the most popular and highest priced fig for preserving purposes. It is generally grown in bush form, does well in Louisiana, and would be a profitable variety for the lower gulf bordering states.

The best commercial fig for all around purposes, best for shipping, canning, drying and preserving, is the Florentine,—a very hardy, heavy fruiter. The fruit is of a light golden lemon color, the center a yellow or amber tint, skin pale green and very thin. The Florentine is the longest keeper of all. During the last two years figs of this variety in trial packages were shipped by mail three thousand miles, four to six days in transit. If packed in strawberry boxes and shipped in refrigerator cars there is no doubt but that they would keep ten or twelve days. The quality and flavor is of the best. The Florentine seems to combine all the good qualities of other varieties, and none of their objectionable ones. It is a new and highly improved fig, destined to lead all other varieties.

Another fig that claims recognition and is gaining favor is the Norman, which has many of the good qualities of the Florentine, both as a shipper and for preserving. It is a most delicious breakfast fruit also.

Still another variety that originated, probably on the Louisiana coast, has its strong advocates as a shipping fig. It is Father Cary's, and is known as the "Jennings Fig." It possesses merit and is desirable.

As a commercial proposition, it is my belief that figs can be made one of the most profitable crops of the South. The area where figs grow is limited. The North and West are hungry for them. The rich dainty Celeste is too perishable for shipping and rather small for preserving or pickling, and commands only half the price of larger kinds. Probably its best commercial use would be to make fig butter and fig paste. The larger and select varieties will always be an expensive luxury and a money maker. The possibilities of this industry are just beginning to dawn upon our people. Small investments in the choice varie-

NET WEIGHT OR MEASURE LAW.

On January 1, 1915, Act No. 213, known as the Net Weight or Measure Law, passed by the last legislature, will go into effect.

This act requires the net weight, net measure or numerical count to be conspicuously marked upon all packages of food sold in this state.

Articles of food already on hand January 1, 1915, and not bearing the net measure, etc., shall be exempt only provided they are branded with the following: "On hand January 1, 1915."

An article of food, as used in Act 213, shall include all articles used as food, drink, confectionery or condiment, by man or other animals.

"In package form" shall mean any container in which the article is packed and offered for sale. This includes packages made of glass, tin, wood, or paper.

The penalty for violation of this act varies from ten to five hundred dollars, or from ten days to six months in jail.

Any article of food meeting the requirements of the United States amendment of March 1913 to the Food and Drugs Act, together with the regulations under food inspection decision No. 154, regarding statement of weight, measure or count, will also meet the requirements of the Louisiana law.

Packages containing less than two avoirdupois ounces, or less than one fluid ounce, or fewer than six units of food, shall be exempt from marking.

The State Board of Health has been charged with the enforcement of the act.

The law, if strictly enforced, will put a stop to under weight or under measure selling of food. It will be of especial benefit to the consumer, and on that account he should give his encouragement to its strict enforcement.

It requires not only the marking of sealed package goods, but all food sold across the counter. In the latter instance, conspicuous marking in pencil will let the consumer know just the quantity bought. It should encourage buying by weight and measure, and also encourage the use of scales and measures in the home.

It is to be hoped that the manufacturer, jobber and retailer will make immediate effort to come within the requirements of the law.

Further information can be obtained by making inquiry of the Food and Drug Department, Louisiana State Board of Health.

LA. STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, OSCAR DOWLING, Pres. and Ex-Officio Food Comm.

WAR TAX IS ON.

In addition to their state, parish, municipal, and special taxes, the people of this country will now have to begin payment of the so-called "war tax," which went into effect on Nov. 1. On and after that date special taxes will be imposed on many items. Bankers will have to pay \$1 for each \$1,000 of capital used or employed, including surplus and undivided profits. Theatres, museums, and concert halls having a seating capacity of not more than 250, will pay \$25 annually; those seating between 250 and 500 will pay \$50, and those between 500 and 800 will pay \$75. Public exhibitions or shows for money, \$10; bowling alleys and billiard tables, \$5 for each alley or table; dealers in tobacco, \$4.80. The stamp taxes will go into effect December 1, and will apply to many things. For instance, promissory note and each renewal of same must have a 2-cent stamp for each \$100 or fractional part. Express and freight bills of lading, 1 cent; telegraph and telephone messages on which the charge is 15 cents or more, 1 cent. Legal documents almost without number, such as bonds, deeds, insurance policies, etc., must carry stamps. The penalties for evading the law or violating its provisions are very severe, and the validity of some documents may be affected if sufficient stamps are not affixed.

Neither the Legislature nor Congress has a right to tell me how many acres of cotton I must plant than it has to tell me how many biscuits I must eat at one meal, but I ought to have sense enough to know when I get enough of anything, and not have to be choked off.—Johnson County Herald.

A single idea may have greater value than all the labor of all the men, animals, and engines of a century. It brings quick returns and no possibility of a "glut" in the market. Figs offer one of the most seductive inducements for the enterprising man and woman to reap a golden harvest.

GINNERS TO MEET IN MEMPHIS JAN. 1 AND 2.

Your assistance is needed. Here is just a few of the things that may be done at the coming national convention of ginners, Jan. 1 and 2, 1915, in Memphis, Tenn.:

"Unless prices advance on lint and seed to consider the advisability of nailing each gin up in 1915 as soon as it has ginned one-half of the number of bales ginned in 1914. By such steps in all the South lint and seed will advance.

"To start a movement to use nothing but cotton bagging. This will consume \$8,000,000 of cotton at home.

"To extend the present system of the Ginners' Association in buying bagging direct from the factory and which has saved the ginners who have co-operated with us thousands of dollars."

We are asking you to invite every ginner in your county to this convention and come yourself. Reduced rates can be had Dec. 31st with final return Jan. 6th. National delegates have been elected from all the states and the convention will be the largest ever held.

GINNERS' ASSOCIATION, Veigh Cockrum, Pres.

SEES FAMILY AND CITY AGAIN.

(New Orleans Item.)

Thanksgiving Day, Edward J. Byrnes saw his youngest son, now almost 21, for the first time. He also had about him at this happy family reunion his grandchildren whom he had never seen before.

Since entering the Jackson institution, Byrnes had never left it. Well educated, and in his early days a professor in the schools of St. Mary parish, he never relinquished his studies while at Jackson. He served in the office of that great institution and there met people from all over the state conversing with them freely.

Of late Byrnes has been convalescing and Dr. Pierson promised him a real Thanksgiving. They left Jackson Wednesday afternoon, intending to reach the old Byrnes home that evening soon after their arrival.

But they searched in vain on a downtown street and both returned to the St. Charles where the night was spent. It was like the return of the fabled Rip Van Winkle.

New Orleans was a new world to Edward J. Byrnes, and Dr. Pierson was the glasses through which he was again to see his native city and become acquainted with it. He was in a new hotel, for the St. Charles of to-day was not built when he went to Jackson. The Whitney Central bank building, the stock exchange, the towering Hibernia building and the other skyscrapers that lifted their peaks to heaven, were all amazing to Byrnes, now returning to life.

Canal was dazzling to him. They crossed it during the brilliant electric lighting on Thanksgiving night. He was bewildered with the variegated colors—a new revelation, from which he had been shut in for 21 long years.

Byrnes walked silently by the side of Dr. Pierson, overcome by the newness of everything. The world was so big after all.

But his real thoughts were of home, home sweet home.

And the baby boy who had been born a few months after his departure for Jackson.

"We'll find them in the morning," said Mr. Byrnes, to Dr. Pierson reassuringly, as they retired to their hotel rooms.

"Yes, and you're liable to get lost; this is not the town you used to know."

"That's all right. If I get lost I'll call up my old friend Chief of Police Journee."

"He's no longer chief of police."

"No matter, he'll remember me and help me out."

And Byrnes was right. In his day Captain John Journee was superintendent of police, and when the matter was called to his mind he remembered Edward J. Byrnes quite well. He was rejoiced to know that this Thanksgiving of 1914 had brought him back to his family reunited and a well man.

Thursday morning came and Dr. Pierson and Byrnes stood in the hotel lobby waiting for 9 o'clock.

"I'm going to Canal street to do a little shopping," said Dr. Pierson. "You wait here until I return, then we will go uptown and find your family."

When Dr. Pierson returned Byrnes was gone.

"I was pretty badly worried," he admitted Friday, "but I whistled to myself and knocked about for half an hour when, who loomed up but Byrnes,

LOUISIANA MEDALLION DAY.

I, L. E. Hall, Governor of Louisiana, do hereby designate Saturday, December 5, 1914, as Louisiana Medallion Day, and call upon the citizens of the state to lend their aid to this worthy cause in every way possible.

And I request the officials of the various Women's Clubs throughout the state, and all other organizations, to co-operate in this movement, the banks and merchants to lend their aid, the press to give publicity and general information concerning it, and the mayors of cities, towns and villages to issue proclamations designating the day as Louisiana Medallion Day.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto sign my name and cause the great seal of Louisiana to be affixed, this, the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1914.

(Signed) L. E. HALL.

By the Governor:

ALVIN E. HEBERT,
Secretary of State.

CHINESE FARMING.

(W. C. Chevis in Crowley Signal.)

In his fascinating book, "Farmers of Forty Centuries," the late Prof. King relates the infinite pains with which the Chinese farmers save and gather up every conceivable waste article to put back upon their soil. The result is seen in the contrast between the productive capacity of their soil and that of our own. Four thousand years of continuous cultivation have increased to a wonderful extent the soil of China; a hundred years, fifty, twenty-five sometimes, have worn our soil out. And still we are wont to apply to these farmers the epithet, "the heathen Chinese."

From an agricultural standpoint, who appears to be the heathen? John Chinaman or Henry Jones? and the reason John Chinaman is so far ahead of us is because he wastes nothing; he fertilizes continuously.

In East Baton Rouge parish next week the members of the parish school board in a body will visit all schools in the parish. Their example should be followed by other parish school boards.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana.

Whereas, William Holly Taylor, a resident of the Parish of West Feliciana, Louisiana, has applied to me for the cancellation of Seven Bonds, drawn and subscribed by himself as principal, as follows:

One for \$2,000.00, recorded May 29, 1884, in Mortgage Record M folio 62, with the following sureties: Robert C. Wickliffe for \$500.00, O. D. Brooks for \$500.00, S. C. Stirling for \$500.00, and D. Stocking for \$500.00; One for \$2,000.00, recorded June 23, 1888, in Mortgage Record N folio 22, with the following sureties: Thos. Raynham, Ernest Newman, T. T. Lawson, and L. P. Kilbourne, each for \$500.00; One for \$2,000.00, recorded June 24, 1892, in Mortgage Record N folio 560, with the following sureties: L. P. Kilbourne, Ernest Newman, Henry Tempel, and August Muller, each for \$500.00; One for \$2,000.00, recorded July 3, 1896, in Mortgage Record O folio 340, with the following sureties: Edward L. Newsham for \$1,000.00, and Aaron Schlessinger and Joseph D. Smith for \$500.00 each; One for \$2,000.00, recorded January 28, 1901, in Mortgage Record P folio 208, with the following sureties: E. L. Newsham for \$1,000.00 and Ernest Newman and Aaron Schlessinger for \$500.00 each; One for \$2,000.00, recorded July 2, 1904, in Mortgage Record Q folio 228, with Thomas W. Raynham and E. L. Newsham as sureties for \$1,000.00 each; and one for \$2,000.00, recorded June 27, 1908, in Mortgage Record R folio 286, with Charles Weydert as surety for \$2,000.00, dated respectively May 26, 1884; June 16, 1888; June 8, 1892; July 3, 1896; December 31, 1900; June 23, 1904; and June 22, 1908; and conditioned for the faithful performance and discharge by said William Holly Taylor of his duties as Coroner of the Parish of West Feliciana, State of Louisiana.

Now, therefore, I, Luther E. Hall, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought proper to issue this my proclamation with the view of giving public notice to all persons herein interested and concerned to show cause in writing, at the office of the Secretary of State at the City of Baton Rouge, La., within ninety days from and after the last publication hereof why said bond and the mortgage resulting therefrom should not be cancelled and annulled and the above named securities discharged from any further liabilities in the premises.

Given under my signature and the Seal of the State of Louisiana at the City of Baton Rouge, this 30th day of October A. D. 1914.

L. E. HALL.

By the Governor:
ALVIN E. HEBERT,
Secretary of State.

his sister and other members of the family."

Then they put off for Foucher street, where the whole family, children, grandchildren and all had gathered.

"I rather enjoyed this Thanksgiving, too," remarked Dr. Pierson.

Pittsburg Coal

and Cord Wood of all kinds delivered on short notice.....

LET ME DO YOUR HAULING.

J. A. LANGLOIS.

Phone 19.

Bayou Sara, La.

Best Line of Candy In Town

We now have one of the best assorted stocks of candy ever shown in this town. The variety is great enough to suit the taste of the most fastidious. Use candy as a peace-maker.

The Royal Pharmacy.

Jacobs Candies Made Last Night.