

The True Democrat.

Vol. XXIV

St. Francisville, West Feliciana Parish La., Saturday, May 29, 1915.

No. 17

Workmen's Compensation Insurance

Fire, Tornado, Boiler, Life and Accident. Bonds of all kind.....

Mrs. W. T. Forrester, Agent
St. Francisville, La.

WOODLAWN FARM

J. B. McGEHEE
1836-1913

The Woodlawn Idea is ever alive and active. "Hands that work, brains that think, hearts that love," keep pace with the inspirational processes of Nature, and prosperity, contentment, and faith in our fellowman and ourselves, cover all within our boundaries.

All serious enquirers welcome.

SUCCESS LIES IN MUTUAL SERVICE

J. S. McGEHEE, - - Laurel Hill, La.

ALWAYS ON HAND

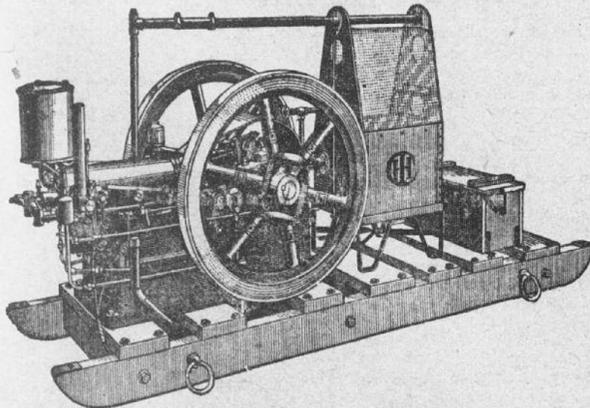
NEW MACKEREL, DILL PICKLES, SOUR PICKLES, SAUER KRAUT, HOLLAND HERRINGS, COD FISH, DRIED AND CANNED SHRIMP, TUNA FISH, CHOICE ASPARAGUS TIPS, CAMPBELL'S SOUPS AND PORK AND BEANS, CHIPPED BEEF, SLICED BACON IN GLASSES; ALSO BACON CUT IN QUANTITY TO SUIT PURCHASER. FULL LINE OF VORIES' FANCY CAKES. CEREALS IN PUFFED RICE, PUFFED WHEAT, CREAM OF WHEAT, CORN FLAKES, OAT MEAL, FRESH STAR AND DIAMOND "C" HAMS.

GEO. RETTIG'S
OF COURSE.

Charbon Vaccine

When in need of MULFORD'S CHARBON VACCINE remember we have a fresh supply on hand direct from the manufacturers.

THE ROYAL
PHARMACY
ST. FRANCISVILLE, LA.



HARDWARE, DISC AND SECTION HARROWS, GUANO DISTRIBUTORS, AVERY'S IMPROVED CHILLED PLOWS, AMERICAN HOG-FENCE, PLOW GEARS AND ALL OTHER SEASONABLE GOODS AT BOTTOM PRICES.

CHAS WEYDERT.

BRIDGE MEETING HELD AT JACKSON

On last Monday, Messrs. W. B. Smith, F. O. Hamilton, R. S. Soule and G. M. Lester, of the committee of West Feliciana citizens appointed at a mass meeting, went to Jackson to confer with the people there in regard to the proposition of bridging Thompson's creek. Elrie Robinson, of The True Democrat and The Feliciana Record, accompanied the committee at the request of the Town Council of Jackson.

A delegation representing the Baton Rouge Chamber of Commerce and headed by President Jog Ramires of that body, was also present. In this party were Joe Ramires, State Engineer J. W. Monget, Jacques Welsh, J. S. Kean, H. C. Yarbrough, J. H. Percy, Kemp C. Smith, Wm. Cook and W. S. Payne.

These two committees were met by a number of the representative citizens of Jackson and taken in buggies to look over the three different locations for the proposed bridge or bridges. The first sites visited were those of the three-bridge plan, a map of which appeared in the last issue of this paper. The next site was Connell's bluff, near the conjunction of Thompson's creek and Rag branch, where it is thought one bridge would suffice. The last place visited was the old Decker ford, where it is thought one bridge would suffice.

Returning to Jackson the visitors were entertained at lunch at the Dudley House by the citizens of Jackson. After lunch, a meeting was held at the Bank of Jackson. D. M. Pipes presided. After stating the object of the meeting, Mr. Pipes called upon different gentlemen present to give their views upon the project, and short talks were made by Messrs. Ole Olson of New Orleans, J. W. Monget, J. Welsh, O. L. Bennett, J. A. Rodick, C. C. Brown, president of the East Feliciana police jury; G. M. Lester, Elrie Robinson, W. B. Smith and Joe Ramires.

Each spoke heartily in favor of the proposition and pointed to the manifold advantages which would accrue to the people of both parishes by bridging this stream. The consensus of opinion among those present was that the three-bridge plan was the better for all concerned.

Mr. Pipes appointed the following committee to confer with the police

jury of East Feliciana at its next meeting: W. A. Moody, Dr. J. W. Lea, W. S. Yost, O. L. Bennett. Upon motion, Mr. Pipes was added to the committee.

The West Feliciana committee will report to a mass meeting to be held in St. Francisville next Tuesday, at which time it is expected that a committee will be appointed to confer with the police jury.

Mr. Pipes thanked the visitors for their presence, and a resolution of thanks to the citizens of Jackson for their hospitality was adopted.

Call for West Feliciana Meeting. The following circular letter has been issued, calling for a mass meeting to be held in the court house, St. Francisville, on next Tuesday:

If you want to see West Feliciana grow; if you are interested in a movement that means a start towards better facilities of travel and better roads, which means in turn enhanced values of lands; if you wish to put yourself in line with what wide-awake parishes are doing and get West Feliciana "on the map," come to the court house at St. Francisville on Tuesday, June 1st, at 10:30 o'clock.

There you will hear discussed a plan to bridge Thompson's creek in conjunction with East Feliciana. A sane, safe, feasible and cheap way has been worked out to do this; a committee has already gone over the ground and engineer's plans are prepared, and the time is ripe to "get busy" and put the project through.

This committee is convinced that when you have heard the plans in detail the whole parish will not only be in favor of constructing this bridge, but will demand that it be done.

Therefore, you are earnestly requested to meet in mass, hear what has been done, what is proposed, and then state your position on the question.

This parish most certainly needs bridges and good roads; we can have them. Come out on June 1st (next Tuesday) and let us make the first great move in that direction.

W. B. SMITH,
A. H. MOSES,
F. O. HAMILTON,
R. S. SOULE,
G. M. LESTER,
Committee.

IMPORTANT INSECTICIDES

Their Preparation and Use, With Special Reference to Summer Spraying.

It has been well said that this is an age of insects. The farmers and truck growers have long known of the great damage they have done to different crops, but it has only been in recent years that they have tried in any extent to reduce this damage.

There are many ways of combatting insects, and all insects have natural enemies, more or less. The materials used for the destruction of insects are commonly called insecticides; and these insecticides in connection with the natural enemies are about all that can be done to hold them in check during the growing seasons.

Before fighting insects, it is very essential to have a knowledge of their life histories and feeding habits; to know whether they are biting (mandibulate) or sucking (haustellate) insects, so that the right kind of insecticide can be used and at the right time to be most effective.

These materials are roughly divided into four classes:

1. Poisons.
2. Contact insecticides, which kill by either clogging up the spiracles, the openings of the respiratory system; or by entering the trachea and thus causing suffocation; or by their corrosive action on the skin.

3. Repellants, which deter the insects from attacking the plant or animal to which they are applied.

4. Gases, which are used for fumigating buildings, stored products and greenhouses.

Arsenates and paris green are the most common insecticides that are used under class 1. They are prepared as follows:

Arsenate of lead.—It is usually sold in the form of a white paste or powder, that will mix readily with water that can be applied as a spray. The strength that is generally used is from two to

three pounds to fifty gallons of water. But at present it is most generally applied in the powdered form, being diluted or mixed with flour or air-slaked lime, which makes it adhere to the foliage better. It should be applied while the dew is on, by dusting it through a thin sack or by means of a powder gun.

Paris green is also a standard poison used. It can be used as a liquid or as a powder. The strength most commonly used is from three to eight ounces to fifty gallons of water, and some quicklime should be added to prevent its burning the foliage. Used as a powder, flour or air-slaked lime should be added to make it adhere to the foliage better and to prevent burning the part of plant to which it is applied.

Kerosene and whale-oil soap emulsions, and lime sulphur wash are the insecticides most commonly used under class 2. Their preparation is as follows:

Kerosene emulsion is prepared by dissolving ½ pound of some kind of soap in a gallon of hot water. To this add two gallons of kerosene and mix thoroughly. This is diluted to the desired per cent by the addition of water. The strength is usually about 5 or 6 per cent concentrated.

Whale-oil soap emulsion or other soap emulsions are prepared by dissolving the soap in hot water. The concentration varies from one pound for six gallons of water to two pounds per gallon of water. It is applied by means of a spray and is used mostly for aphids and soft-bodied insects.

Lime-sulphur wash has long been a standard remedy in the West for scale insects and is now being used in the East very extensively for the same pest. The formula for its preparation is 20 pounds of unslaked stone lime; flowers of sulphur, 15 pounds; and

NEWS MULTUM IN PARVO.

Serbia, her army reconstituted, began a fresh attack on Austria.

A brilliant victory over the Germans at Lorette Hill, now in the hands of the French, was reported by the Paris war office.

According to Vienna, 194,000 Russians have been captured during recent fighting.

The jury in the Barnes libel suit against former President Roosevelt declared for the latter.

Russians reported that Teuton attacks in Galicia were weaker, and that the Muscovite counter-thrusts were successful.

Roumania was reported to be ready to throw her army to aid the Russians, having received assurances from Bulgaria that that country is ready to attack the Turks.

The new Portuguese premier gave out a statement in which he said the recent revolt was against dictators, who had arrogated too much power.

The Vatican officially announced the grief of the Pontiff at the step taken by Italy.

It was declared at Washington that the United States intends to renew its efforts to restore peace in Mexico.

Italy has formally declared war on Austria, and Austrian and German ambassadors prepared to leave Rome.

Vienna claimed that Austrian troops had beaten back all Russian attacks along the line in the east.

King Constantine of Greece grew rapidly worse, following an operation, and his physicians were seriously alarmed.

In retaliation for the thrusts against her sea coast, Italy struck two swift blows against her Austrian foes, capturing several Teutonic towns.

The German foreign office declined to extend the usual courtesies to the departing Italian envoy.

Vienna, in an official statement, gave out the details of the first naval and aerial attack on the Italian coast.

Kitchener, Gray and Asquith retain their posts in the new British cabinet, but Churchill, Lloyd-George, and others are shifted about.

Treaty violations forced Italy into the war, said a note to the neutral powers from Rome, made public in Washington.

Former Governor Sanders spoke at Baton Rouge in the face of an order from Washington that he discontinue his political activities.

Several hundred acres of land near Laurel, Miss., were purchased by John R. Gillman, who will drill for oil.

It was said the sons of French men, who were born in the United States, would ask the Legislature to demand all the rights of full citizenship for them.

ALL OVER LOUISIANA.

The Anti-Saloon Leaguers and the liquor interests reached an agreement on the Locke bill, settling a prospective bitter fight in the State Legislature.

Six pupils graduated from the Clinton high school last Friday night.

The St. Tammany fair association has purchased eight blocks of ground inside Covington city limits for its new fair ground.

Norwood shipped its first crate of home-grown tomatoes last Saturday.

Hammond is moving for a Fourth of July celebration.

The police jury of Natchitoches has decided to build two dams in Cane river.

The Bogue Chitto Stock Farm Co. has been incorporated at Bogalusa to raise stock on 2,600 acres of cut-over pine land.

New Iberia has purchased the old Weeks homestead on Bayou Teche for a public park, for \$15,000.

Randolph Percy has been chosen as mayor of Thibodaux.

Hammond's sewerage tax carried by a large majority.

Water enough to make fifty gallons. It is applied by means of a spray.

Hydrocyanic acid gas has been used in some sections to kill scale and other insects infesting young orchards. It is applied by stretching a tent over the trees and filling it with the gas and letting it remain for about an hour.

Tobacco, air-slaked lime and a soap solution containing carbolic acid, are those that are most commonly used under class 3. They are merely dusted or sprayed on.

Hydrocyanic acid gas, carbon bisulphide, sulphur dioxide, and tobacco fumes are mostly used under class 4. They are almost entirely used in the winter for the above named purposes.

Most insecticides are very dangerous to human life, and should be handled with care and kept well labeled and locked up while not in use.

AS TO THE "BEST" BREED OF HOGS FOR THE FARMER.

The question is often asked, "What is the best breed of hogs?" In answering this question, it may be said there is no one breed of hogs that is "best" for every farmer. That which is best for one may not be best for another. In a general way, the "best" hog is the one the farmer likes, provided it is what his market demands. Should his market want a hog of the bacon type, then one or other of the breeds of that type would be best in his case. On the other hand, should the most marketable be a fat, or lard, hog, then the most profitable animal for him to raise would be one or other of the lard types.

This is a matter which the farmer will have to decide for himself.

After the farmer has decided upon the breed of hogs which he believes to be the best and most profitable for him to raise, however, he should then stick to that breed and endeavor to develop it to its most perfect condition.

There has been a tendency, up to the present, to change breeds frequently, upon the slightest suggestion, whether with apparent reason or otherwise, before adequately determining the suitability of each as to the needs of the farmer, or the requirements of his market. This is to be deprecated, as it is not possible to get the most out of a breed by continually changing from one to another.

The most famous individuals, and the most famous herds of animals, have been built up, developed and perfected, only by sticking to the breed and getting the most out of it.

There is plenty of room, and sale, for all the different breeds of hogs; but it is useless for one individual to try to raise, and bring to their most perfect development, all of them.

In the opinion of the writer, there will be an increasing demand in the state for pure-bred hogs, of all kinds, for breeding and grading purposes; and those who make a specialty, each of his own particular breed, will reap the benefit of increased prices for animals of the highest excellence.—W. H. Dalrymple, Professor of Veterinary Science, Louisiana State University.

NOTICE

The Police Jury of the Parish of West Feliciana will meet on the first Monday in June, 1915, as a Board of Review at their regular meeting place.
C. F. HOWELL, President.
G. S. DAVIDSON, Acting Clerk.

THE CREAM SEPARATOR.

The cream separator is one of the great inventions that has helped to revolutionize the dairy business. Its effect has been especially noticeable upon the butter industry. Its tendency has been to lower the quality of butter, but this is not due to any fault in the principle of the cream separator but chiefly to the lack of proper care of the separator and in handling the cream. One great advantage resulting from the use of the separator is centralization of the dairy business, and the whole-milk plant and skimming stations are disappearing.

Milk should be separated at a temperature of 85 to 90 degrees and separation can be accomplished best as soon as the milk is drawn from the cow, for at that time it has a temperature near 98 degrees. There may be some makes of separators which will separate at a lower temperature than others but the same machine will do more efficient work at a higher temperature.

Since bacteria are the cause of the souring of milk and cream and they have a luxuriant growth at high temperature, especially the undesirable kinds, the cream should be cooled as soon as possible to 60 degrees or lower, preferably 50 degrees F. This can be accomplished by passing the cream over special apparatus made for that purpose or, in case there is only a small amount of cream, it may be placed in a tin vessel of some kind and this vessel placed in cold running water, or ice water is preferable. All containers or utensils which come in contact with the milk should be washed thoroughly with boiling water and allowed to sun and air when not in use.

The morning's cream should be cooled to the same temperature as the evening's cream and then they can be mixed without injury to the keeping quality of the cream.—J. M. Cadwalader, Dairy Department, Louisiana State University.

In the larger creameries, where it is not possible to dispose of butter milk as food, it is used in the manufacture of caseln, and thus it occupies a very useful place in the commercial world. The greatest demand for caseln comes from the paper manufacturers who use it in large quantities for paper sizing.