

The True Democrat.

VOLUME XXV

ST. FRANCISVILLE, WEST FELICIANA PARISH, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1916

NO. 14

HONEST WEIGHTS HONEST MEASURES

GEO. RETTIG
The Grocer.

HONEST VALUES HONEST PRICES

MUMFORD'S ROYAL PHARMACY
The Safety First Drug Store..

Lespedeza Hay For Sale

I will sell good mixed Lespedeza Hay at \$8.00 to \$11.00 per ton, baled, running from 50 to 80% Lespedeza. Also offer good mixed Lespedeza Hay, loose, at \$7.00 per ton. Would also arrange to load on cars at Plettenberg.

I have quite a lot of bright, well-cured Corn Stover at \$5.00 per ton. Prices are based on delivery at the barns, on Highland Plantation, about 9 miles from Bayou Sara.

F. S. Percy, Plettenberg,
Louisiana

WOODLAWN FARM

J. B. McGEHEE (1836-1913)

We stand upon the threshold of a new year, to bring, we trust, harder work than ever with its attendant mauling. But thus compelling our faithful fields to unlock their stores to us and to those dependent, to furnish cheer for the guest within our gates and help for our less fortunate brother, we shall find as always the complete satisfaction that CREATION is perfect and EARTH an admirable home.

Our best wishes to every sentient being!

SUCCESS LIES IN MUTUAL SERVICE.

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

THE FORD TRACTOR Model B

Notwithstanding the recent heavy advances in the price of steel and iron, and practically all materials used in its construction, THE FORD TRACTOR, New Model "B," with its many up-to-date improvements, maintains its supremacy as the lowest priced serviceable tractor on the market.

Fully Equipped **\$465** f. o. b. Factory

I HAVE ON HAND ONE TRACTOR, SELLING AT \$350 f.o.b. FACTORY

CHAS. WEYDERT.

MATTERS CONFRONTING GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(New Orleans States.)
Hundreds of bills are now in the course of preparation, making ready for an early introduction at the coming session of the legislature. Present indications are that the number of proposed laws will easily keep pace with former years and run well up to the 800 mark.

New Orleans will have one matter of supreme importance to the city before this legislature, in the shape of the proposed constitutional amendment for re-financing the city and taking care of outstanding municipal obligations.

Consideration of a constitutional convention at some time during the Pleasant administration is also expected to become an early issue.

Liquor legislation of a regulatory nature will be up for consideration. Supt. A. W. Turner, of the Louisiana Anti-Saloon League, has said so and he usually knows. He has hinted that a bill will be offered to prevent the sale of liquor within five miles of the Louisiana State University, which in effect would be to make Baton Rouge dry—this is one in which many legislators are personally interested.

Another is to prevent the shipment and sale of near-beer in dry territory. The Shell near-beer bill was one of the most bitterly fought measures of the general session of 1914. Another proposed act is to make it compulsory upon police juries to call prohibition elections when a certain per cent of the electors petition for it. With such an act on the statute books, several parishes would immediately be forced into prohibition elections.

A revision of existing election laws will provide one of the battle grounds for the coming session.

Progressive developments in the Third District and opposition to the Democratic party in the general election, have emphasized the necessity for drawing party lines and preserving party integrity through legislative enactments, say the party leaders. One plan is to provide for all party nominations by primaries to be held on the same day, with separate boxes, etc. This plan was up at the last session but was finally killed in conference and a much milder measure put through at the instigation of Third District Democrats who then expected that a large per cent of the defection would come back into the party. Punishment by probation for one or two years is also being suggested for the bolters. That election bills will be among the early ones, is generally admitted.

Among other subjects that will claim attention, are:

Judicial legislation; re-organization of the Supreme Court, one of the plans being to increase the judges from five to seven and divide the court into two working sections.

Penitentiary Board of Control, a re-financing of this state institution, either on present lines or by changing the existing system.

Probable limiting of the parole act, complaint having been made that the present act is too liberal. The New York plan has been under consideration.

Tax revision of some sort, unless that whole subject matter is left open for a constitutional convention.

Revision and elimination of the fee system in public offices, as particularly applies to sheriffs, clerks of courts, etc.

State Board of Health legislation and sanitary bills.

Possible legislation affecting the Charity Hospital and the system now in vogue at New Orleans.

Educational bills, affecting state schools.

Abolition of the license tax on trades and occupations.

New acts looking to an equalization of assessments and taxation.

Building and maintaining of better public highways, will be among early subjects covered.

Agricultural legislation, to encourage soil development and to strengthen the hands of the Department of Agriculture.

Adoption of a plan for state budgets, to prevent appropriating more money than the income will provide.

Added levee legislation pending Federal control of the state's flood protection system. The Probe Commission will have on file in Baton Rouge a full report of its findings in relation to the levees of the state, the boards in control and the general system. It may be that some of these recommendations will be used as foundations for proposed legislation.

A number of insurance bills always

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CATTLE OWNERS

St. Francisville, La., April 29, 1916.
There have been dipped 13,578 cattle in this parish since the work started this year, no accident having occurred and no reason why any should happen during the balance of the season.

A large majority of owners are very anxious to completely eradicate the cattle tick this season and are directing every effort to that end. Experience has taught us that this can be accomplished in one season, by using the same amount of energy that you would bestow on any other business matter, perhaps with less money involved. Vigilance in this matter must not relax in order to accomplish this result; no owner should deceive himself into believing that he can bring but part of his cattle to the vat and obtain the same result as his neighbor who brings them all.

Any man holding back part of his herd is deceiving no one but himself, as it will show for itself towards the end of the dipping season.

If the large majority of herds are free this fall (and at this writing the indications are that they will be), the parish will be released from quarantine and the herds which are still infested will be placed under LOCAL QUARANTINE. This will mean that they will have to be kept on their owners' premises or be subject to a heavy fine if the cattle break out, as it is unfair to those who have cleaned their pastures by conscientiously dipping to have them re-infested by the negligence of a few indifferent ones.

It is not the desire of any one connected with this work to impose unnecessary hardships on any one, but it is thought to be advisable to inform them what may be expected in case the dipping is performed in a dilatory manner. At this date there is still time to clean any pasture and in case any one is infested with ticks at the end of the season it will be because a clean dipping was not had from that particular place, for whatever reason, avoidable or otherwise. Do not keep out a few for the reason that you are afraid to clean your pasture entirely, as this would still leave you with another year's work and you may find that you are alone in this condition; rather clean up thoroughly and in case you desire a few ticks at the beginning of another year there will scarcely be any premium on them as they will still be plentiful in nearby sections and can be secured very easily for the asking, but we are confident that you will not want them.

Occasionally cattle stray several miles away from home and the owner may not know their whereabouts. It is requested that other owners driving their cattle also bring these with their own stock to the vats. It may be reciprocated before the season is over. At any rate stray cattle should be dipped. Any one knowing of stray cattle not being dipped will be helping the work along by reporting same and in case the owner fails to attend to them after being notified, they will be gathered up and dipped in accordance with the regulations adopted April 5, 1916, and charges made for same.

Bring all your stock, baby calves (over 3 days old), infested horses, mules and colts, if any, regularly; do not cut out any for fancied ailments; do not imagine if they are forward that it will hurt them. You may wash them in the dripping pen if desired, but bring them, as they may be safely dipped.

L. N. JARGO,
Veterinary Inspector.

When you go to a grocery store and buy a dollar's worth of bacon, you get a piece a little larger than your two hands, provided you haven't got large hands. Maybe the grocer can't help it. He pays 23 cents and sells for 25. But the grocer nor the jobber nor the wholesale house in the city, have a way of preventing you from producing home-grown bacon at six cents the pound. Besides, the home product is better in every way and you don't have to pay 25 cents for the bottom part with the buttons thrown in.—Winfield Sentinel.

make their appearance early and the usual quota have been rumored.

Labor legislation promises to be light, although some of the usual bills affecting railroads have been dug up, dusted off and made ready for re-introduction at an early date, among them the general agent's old friend, the *huj* crew bill.

ANNUAL FARM COLONY PICNIC TO BE ON MAY 24

The public is hereby notified that the sixth annual basket picnic of the East Louisiana Hospital for the Insane, Jackson, La., will take place this year on Wednesday, May 24, at the Farm Colony.

A splendid array of capable speakers on practical up-to-date rural subjects will be in attendance to interest everybody present.

All visitors will likewise enjoy the pleasures of the day's outing, and the opportunity to commingle with the patients of the Farm Colony, and inspect their advanced work in farming, trucking, dairying, and general live stock raising.

To this you are cordially invited.

Neighbors, don't forget to bring with you your bountiful picnic basket, and help us entertain our visiting friends.

CLARENCE PIERSON, M. D.,
Superintendent.

WRITE FOR YOUR HOME PAPER.

The Bunkie Record is making such an excellent suggestion to its readers, that we appropriate most of it for our own, with proper acknowledgments to our contemporary of course. As amended we wish to say:

This paper therefore wishes to say that articles which will be of general interest to West Feliciana and vicinity are all that are required, the more strongly they point to some shortcoming and suggest a remedy for same, the more welcome such contributions will be.

If the towns' civic attractiveness can be improved in any way, let us know it—this department will publish it.

If you have achieved any success on your farm that will help your brother-farmers tell us. Just jot it down. We'll put it in good shape for you.

If you have made a big sale of farm products, send in the glad news.

No political articles are wanted at this time.

All contributions should be written on one side of the paper only, over the author's real signature; but will be published over a nom de plume if the sender so desires.

THE POTATO BUG.

The adult Colorado potato beetle, or potato bug, as commonly called, is oval in shape, about three-eighths of an inch in length and a little narrower than long. The ground color is yellow and the wings are marked by ten black lines running lengthwise. Black markings are also found on the thorax. The eggs are bright yellow when freshly laid and are usually deposited under the under surface of leaves and range from ten to fifty each. When the young hatch out they are dark red or brown bugs with black heads.

Life History: The adult beetles usually pass the winter in the ground at a depth of from four to six inches. When the ground gets warm they come out of their winter quarters to seek food plants to feed and lay their eggs on. The eggs hatch in eight or ten days, depending upon the temperature. The larvae at first feed on the surface of the leaf where they are hatched, but soon migrate to the top of the plant and eat the tender young leaves which are just unfolding. The young reach full growth in about three weeks. Soon eggs are laid again and the second generation hatches.

Remedies: The best and most practical remedy is spraying with some arsenical poison. On large acres the best machine is a power sprayer drawn by horses, but in a small patch a hand sprayer will do very well. Arsenate of lead is the best poison for this purpose. It is a white paste which must be carefully mixed with a little water and strained through a fine screen to remove all lumps which might clog the nozzles of the spraying machine. The poison should be diluted at the rate of six or eight pounds to a hundred gallons of water. The right time to spray is when the young grubs begin to appear at the top of the stems. Arsenate of lead does not kill as quickly as Paris Green, but it sticks to the leaves better and the benefit can be seen for weeks. Paris Green is mixed with water at the rate of a pound for seventy-five or a hundred gallons of water. There is danger of this poison burning the foliage and to prevent this it is well to add the milk from two pounds of staked lime to each hundred gallons of water used. While using either of these poisons the contents of the spraying machine should be kept well agitated.—P. L. Guilbeau, Louisiana State University.

DISTRICT SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

The West Feliciana Sunday School Association convened in St. Francisville, April 27. The fact of the Association's not being advertised in your esteemed paper was that the Secretary had not been fully informed as to what the program would be. Nevertheless a goodly number from the town and country assembled at the Methodist Church Thursday afternoon to meet Miss S. M. Juden, State Elementary Sunday School worker, who opened the meeting with devotional exercises of song, prayer and quotations of Scripture, after which the object of the meeting was stated, which was to form the Sunday Schools of the parish into districts. The convention formed the parish into two districts, the St. Francisville District and the Concord district. The former comprises the following Sunday Schools: St. Francisville Grace Episcopal Church, the St. Francisville Methodist, Wilhelm Methodist and Star Hill Methodist. The Concord District comprises Concord Methodist, Thom's Creek Methodist, New Hope Methodist and Wakefield interdenominational.

For the St. Francisville District the following officers were elected: A. E. Rogillio, president; W. S. Bliss, secretary. Other offices were filled by the Misses Town, Raynham, Bookter and others. No officers have been elected for the Concord District, but a meeting will be held soon with the New Hope School to perfect organization.

On the second day, Friday, the Association met with the Star Hill Sunday School and held two very interesting sessions. The good ladies of the Star Hill neighborhood provided an ample and delicious dinner.

Those present from the country for the town meeting were W. R. Campbell, J. A. Thom, Miss Margaret Thom, from Concord; Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Spillman of New Hope; A. E. Rogillio of Wilhelm and Miss Mabel Jarvis of Wakefield, and others.

W. R. CAMPBELL,
Parish Secretary.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS TAUGHT DANGERS OF CATTLE TICK.

Thursday, April 20, was known as "Tick Day" in the public schools of Louisiana. In accordance with a proclamation by the Governor of the State, two hours were devoted to instructing the pupils in the dangers of the cattle tick and methods by which it may be eradicated. The leaflet printed below, and other literature on this subject, were used by the teachers and pupils.

Teacher—
KILL THE CATTLE TICK! WHY?

Pupils answer—

1. Because the Cattle Tick carries and transmits the germ of Texas Fever and prevents us from getting good animals from the tick-free sections to improve our cattle.
2. Because Cattle Ticks kill our own native cattle in the winter when feed becomes scarce.
3. Because Cattle Ticks reduce the quantity and quality of our milk supply.
4. Because Cattle Ticks cause quarantines of our beef cattle from the most profitable markets.
5. Because Tick Eradication means an open market for our cattle at any and all seasons of the year without restrictions.
6. Because Cattle Ticks prevent our farmers from competing with Northern farmers in the best cattle markets.
7. Because cattle that are tick-free make much larger gains, on the same feed, than those that are tick-infested.
8. Because Cattle Ticks hinder diversified farming, which is so much needed to develop our agricultural resources.
9. Because Cattle Ticks keep many desirable immigrant farmers and stockmen away from Louisiana.
10. Because Tick Eradication would greatly increase the value of our farm lands.
11. Because Tick Eradication would increase the value of our cattle from \$5 to \$10 per head in the markets; and enable us to import better cattle to add to the values. When the Cattle Tick goes out, the Dollar comes in.
12. Because all of the other Southern States are Killing the Cattle Tick, and Louisiana cannot afford to lag behind and lose the benefits of Tick Eradication.

Teacher—
KILL THE CATTLE TICK! HOW?

Pupils answer—
By the Regular Use of the Dipping Vat and the Standard Arsenical Solution, and Everybody Helping.