

## COTTON FINDS SAFETY IN ARSENATE OF LEAD.

Said by Farmers Who Have Tried the Boll Weevil Exterminator to Be the Solution of the Pest Question.

That powdered arsenate of lead is to save the cotton of Louisiana from the ravages of the boll weevil, many planters who have used the recently-manufactured compound are firmly convinced, and some of the figures furnished by Dr. Newell, of the State Crop Pest Commission—figures gathered as the result of careful experiments—tend very emphatically to bear out this conviction, says the Picayune.

Planters all over Louisiana and in the neighboring states are generally interested in Dr. Newell's experiment with the lead, and if all that is claimed for the compound is true, there is no reason why King Cotton should not return from exile and ascend his throne again.

J. S. Tremoulet, of New Orleans, manager of the local branch of a large chemical company, the first to manufacture the compound, has studied closely the use of the lead during the past few seasons, and from the facts pointed out in Dr. Newell's report, Mr. Tremoulet sees the complete extermination of the weevil through the use of the lead.

Many of the planters, sufferers in the past from the weevil pest, who have been watching the experiments, while thoroughly interested in the results obtained, are not altogether clear as to the cost of lead per acre, and the correct manner of treating the cotton that is to be saved.

Mr. Tremoulet, in an interview given out several days ago, taking his figures from Dr. Newell's report, answers both of these questions. In the first instance the

### COST OF POWDERED ARSENATE OF LEAD AND LABOR

for using it, where five applications were made, is shown in the following table, with certain comparisons that tend to establish the economy of the experiment.

Where 10.6 pounds of poison were used	\$2.96
Where 26.5 pounds of poison were used	6.88
Where 17.0 pounds of poison were used	4.54

As compared with nonpoisoned cotton of the same variety, planted in the same quality of soil, same cultivation, fertilization and drainage, a net profit per acre, after deducting cost of poison and labor for applying same, in favor of poisoned cotton showed:

Where 10.6 pounds of poison were used	\$23.54
Where 26.5 pounds of poison were used	22.32
Where 17.0 pounds of poison were used	17.00

N. B.—The value of the increased production in these experiments was computed at 10 cents per pound for lint and \$18 per ton for seed.

A total of all experiments made showed a net increase in production of 71 per cent.

This cost is exclusive, of course, of the dust gun with which the powder is to be applied. The dust machine, complete in every detail, costs \$7.50. The dust gun has to do with the second question, for the dust gun serves as the most effective means in treating the cotton after the most approved and effective method.

Dr. Newell, in his report, is very full and comprehensive as to the method of applying the poison. He states that in the cage experiments of 1908 it was shown that a heavier mortality occurred among the weevils when the powdered arsenate of lead was applied with a strong current of air than when it was simply dusted on the plant. The reason for these varying results is easy to find. The weevil feeds principally in the squares and in the leaves comprising the tender bud at the top of the central stem or shoot, and at the end of each fruit limb. The poison dusted over the plants from sacks, as was the custom when Paris Green was used, merely settles on the outside of the buds and on the shucks surrounding the squares, failing utterly to penetrate between the small leaves of the terminal bud, not even getting onto the exterior surface of the square, where the weevils would find it when feeding.

Dr. Newell thinks that it is next to useless to attempt the destruction with the dusting from a bag system, and he reaches his conclusions from the experience gained in field experi-

ments. All of the planters who applied the arsenate from bags, against the advice of Dr. Newell, encountered failure.

The only machine Dr. Newell has found suited in the application of the lead is the dust gun. The contrivance is a small one, and consists of a reservoir for holding the powder, a fan driven by hand, and a nozzle or outlet pipe. This dust gun may be so directed by the operator as to

FORCE THE POISON INTO EVERY BUD.

The handle of the machine must be turned at a fair rate of speed, so that a very strong current of air will issue from the nozzle, carrying with it the powdered arsenate of lead to the very center of the bud.

Some planters are also inquiring as to the condition the seed must be in when the lead is used. M. Tremoulet, in answering this question, finds the answer in the report of Dr. Newell. Dr. Newell holds that it is not impossible that in the earliest maturing varieties there are some with which the powdered lead arsenate will prove more profitable than with others. In the experiments Dr. Newell conducted at Lakeland there was a marked difference in the increased production obtained by the powder on the several varieties. On one variety a profit of but 27c an acre was shown from the use of the arsenate, while another variety showed a profit of \$23.54 per acre.

The presence of soluble arsenic in Paris green caused this poison to be such a failure in its use against the weevil, and as the powdered arsenate of lead does not contain soluble arsenic, it is most desirable as an insecticide, the absence of soluble arsenic rendering it altogether harmless to the cotton plant itself.

As to the best time for the application of the lead, Dr. Newell says that the greatest number of weevils may be killed by the poison when the cotton plants are in the budding stage, just before squaring. He thinks that the sensible thing to do is to let the weevils have their way in the small cotton, and then make a determined attack upon them at the time when the majority of the plants are in the budding stage. As never more than 60 per cent of the plants in a field are in the budding stage at one time, the planter will find it the best rule to follow to make his first application on the very day that he can find the first square of cotton on his land. From that time on, until the plants have passed the budding stage and have put on squares occurs the boll weevil's critical time and the farmer's opportune time.

Speaking from experience, Dr. Newell holds that the best results will follow from about five applications of the powdered arsenate of lead, made from five to seven days apart, the first application being made, as was before stated, when the first square appears in the cotton field.

Overwintered weevils continue to come from their hibernating quarters and infest the fields for a considerable time after the appearance of the first square. These late weevils cannot be destroyed as a whole by the arsenate, but the infestation which they produce can be greatly retarded when the lead is applied properly. The third, fourth and fifth applications are made with this end in view, after the greatest possible number of weevils have been killed on the buds.

Mr. Tremoulet, who has made frequent trips through the cotton sections of the state, has found that weevil infestation is greatest in districts that are close to thick woods and where weeds are allowed to grow in the fields. He is very positive in the assertion that all the

WEEDS SHOULD BE CLEARED from the fields and other precautions of a like nature be taken.

Mr. Tremoulet summed up the whole situation in a few words. "The cotton planters must learn that they can't produce cotton in the old way," he remarked, "and just as the fruit growers realized that they would have to resort to insecticides, they must awaken to the fact that it is absolutely necessary for them to adopt the new and safe method."

manure and the dairy herd not only makes this possible, but dairying is also more remunerative than other branches of farming when properly carried on.

Dairying has made wonderful progress since the advent of the modern creamery and the consumer of butter has not only been benefited by being furnished a more wholesome and palatable article of food, but the wife in the farm home has been relieved of the drudgery incident to making butter on the farm. Where formerly the cream was ripened and churned into butter under conditions not conducive to fine quality in the finished product

and in the majority of cases by unskilled hands, now the most of the milk or cream is delivered to a modern creamery where conditions are suited to the purpose of making butter, and the result has been a wonderful improvement in the quality of our dairy products. As the quality has improved consumption has increased and the progress of dairying has been remarkable during the past decade.

The perpetuity of the country's greatness depends upon increasing the production of farm products from year to year, a result which not only furnishes our people with food but maintains the prosperity of our farming communities. Increase in production can only come through improved methods of agriculture and soil improvement. When it is considered that the dairy cow is the foundation for soil improvement and farming prosperity, her importance is best understood, and interest in her should not be confined to her owner. She is an important factor in the development and prosperity of our country.

### THE GREAT SOUTH AS VIEWED BY CONGRESS- MAN RANDELL

Tells of the Wonderful Resources of Dixie Land in Speech to Congress.

The speech of Hon. Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana, entitled "On to Dixie," delivered before congress last month, is now being put in pamphlet form for general distribution, says the Donaldsonville Chief.

The reason for its preparation is the activity of the Canadian government in tempting American citizens to try their fortunes in the far northwest, where the short growing season prevents more than one crop a year. Mr. Ransdell, as president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, has been accustomed to consider national questions and his explanation of the national opportunity that rests in the south is authoritative.

The speech, as delivered, is supplemented with a number of valuable appendices, from various sources, to sustain the urgent plea for Mr. Ransdell that our people who are unsettled in their conditions should first investigate the great southern states before turning to regions of less natural resource. An appendix prepared by Richard H. Edmonds show, in a statistical table, the progress of the south in fifty years. Another appendix that brings out many remarkable evidences of southern growth is that prepared by the Southern Commercial Congress.

Petroleum production, as shown in this appendix, is the most startling of all increases. In 1876 the south produced 120,000 barrels; in 1908, 74,106,548.

Lumber production in the southern states in 1908 is shown, by this appendix, to have exceeded, for the first time in history, the lumber production of all the other states in the Union put together.

School expenditures, as analyzed by the Southern Commercial Congress, are shown to have increased \$10,000,000 between the years 1907 and 1908. The total educational expense in the southern states for the last mentioned year was \$62,945,359.

The southward swing of commerce is shown by the fact that between 1899 and 1909 Mexican border ports increased 249 per cent. Gulf and South Atlantic ports together 217 per cent; Pacific ports 87 per cent, North Atlantic ports 69 per cent. Export gains of the same period 71 per cent; Gulf and South Atlantic ports together 51 per cent, Pacific ports 24 per cent, North Atlantic ports 17 per cent.

The speech and its appendices should be considered by every man in the United States who is interested in understanding the relation of the south to national strength.

### Why does Great Britain buy its oatmeal of us?

Certainly it seems like carrying coals to Newcastle to speak of exporting oatmeal to Scotland and yet, every year the Quaker Oats Company sends hundreds of thousands of cases of Quaker Scotch Oats to Great Britain and Europe.

The reason is simple, while the English and Scotch have for centuries eaten oatmeal in quantities and with a regularity that has made them the most rugged physically, and active mentally of all people, the American has been eating oatmeal and trying all the time to improve the methods of manufacture so that he might get that desirable foreign trade.

How well he has succeeded would be seen at a glance at the export reports on Quaker Scotch Oats. This brand is without a rival; is packed in regular packages, and in hermetically sealed tins for hot climates.

Wanted to exchange corn for hogs—no matter if poor. I will sell corn delivered from crib at 60 cents per bushel and will pay 6 cents for hogs on foot, or cash at hand. July 23rd SANDOZ.

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