

The Lower Coast Gazette

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The Conservation of Labor.

In these days since President Roosevelt set us to thinking about our natural resources we have had our forest lands, our coal mines, our waterways and our vast areas of cultivable land under consideration and have been told that we are generally wasteful and that unless we reformed disaster was sure to reach us in the end. All that has been said of our wastefulness has in a general way been true, but there is an even greater waste that has not as yet had much consideration and that is our waste of human labor. Elbert Hubbard, the distinguished patriarch of the Roycrofters at East Aurora, New York, tells a story of the complaint of an Englishman to him that we seemed to have no leisure class, or in other words, gentlemen; men who did not have to work with hand or brain for a living. The great Roycrofter responded that we certainly had just such a leisure class, men who got their living without physical or brain labor, but that in America we did not call them gentlemen, we called them tramps.

Elbert Hubbard tells this story himself, but whether it be true or made up to suit the occasion, it is true in principle. In America every man except the tramp, expects and is expected to work. From this we may see at once that we in America are more interested in the conservation of labor than are the people of any other country. Human labor is the foundation of all wealth. Accumulated capital represents the labor of previous days, our own or that of others which has come under our control. We may have all the natural wealth of the world at our command, but if we won't work and avail ourselves of them our labor is lost by our idleness.

There are several ways of wasting human labor and the chief among these the loss of labor to the unemployed. Such losses come from business derangements and just now, while the situation is said to be improving, thousands of willing men are unable to find employment in their usual occupations and find it difficult if not impossible to adapt themselves to other employment. After the loss of labor from the lack of employment comes the loss that arises from the improper employment of men. A dry goods clerk does not make a very good longshoreman, and an unemployed lawyer couldn't probably do very much in the way of ditching. Labor has its highest value where its greatest skill and longest experience can be availed of. We may name as the next source of loss of labor those who are imperfectly employed. Should a good farm hand drive one horse if he could drive two and do double the plowing or hauling? So much now depends upon high grade machinery that we can readily see that a poor workman wastes his labor and his principal's capital when he is allotted to a higher place than his experience and capacity justify. Those who are voluntarily idle are perhaps the most wasteful of all in their waste of human labor. Fortunately in America we have but few other than professional tramps who are voluntarily idle.

To review these four great wastes of human labor, that of the unemployed, of the improperly employed, and of the voluntary idle, we see that we come right down to the basis of civilization. Man may live wild or nearly wild in the tropics, or as Adam did in the garden of Eden, but such are at the beginning only of civilization. In our own community which is devoted chiefly to agriculture, horticulture and fisheries there is an ample supply of work the year around and there seems here to be no place for the unemployed, at least there is here ample employment for all and for every working day of the year. It would seem that those of us who can work and don't work should be classed as voluntary idle, the worst of the four classes of waste labor.

The improperly employed people are counted among the wastes of labor and this is made to include those who are not producers but speculate around endeavoring to make money out of their fellow men without adding an iota to the wealth of the community. Such shrewd, sharp fellows are a parasite living on the community, producing nothing and yet living at the top of the heap. Their's is waste labor; their brains or their muscles are improperly employed.

The improperly employed represent a large fraction of the waste labor in every community. In agriculture the commonest waste is from the use of poor tools or poor animals. If one man can drive two mules or four oxen it is a waste of labor for him to drive fewer, unless the work to be done is only practicable with the fewer animals. In this parish we believe that it is a frequent practice for one man to drive four oxen and have another man hold the plow. Probably this wastes one man's labor. Many sugar planters use two men to handle a four-mule riding cultivator or disc plow when one man could readily do the whole work as well. Such is the imperfect employment of labor. The best results are not got because of the misuse or misapplication of the labor. Many ditches and drains are cut in the wrong place and the result is waste of labor; urgent work is not given the precedence that the urgency demands and so we might multiply reference to conditions of labor waste, which unhappily for us are two frequent.

There is another phase of labor waste that is sometimes found in this parish. It comes from the improper division of labor and of not allotting to every man his specialty. In New Orleans a plumber, a painter or a printer may be out of employment and distress may be closing in on him. He seeks employment in New Orleans or elsewhere in his own specialty, but somehow doesn't look for other employment. Our own rice planters cultivate a crop that is presumed to mature four months after planting. A preliminary month for preparation and an additional month for harvesting would complete the whole work in six months and yet many rice planters do not seek other employment for the other six months of the calendar year. This seems to be a frightful waste of labor by its nonemployment.

We can't well get around it. The Adamic curse is upon us all. "By the sweat of thy brow thou shalt earn thy daily bread" is the mandate of the Holy Writ and it is as true now as when it was delivered to Adam in the garden of Eden. President Roosevelt was alright in his urging the conservation of our forests and our mines, but the wealth of this broad land of which southern Louisiana is the most favored section, lies in the brain and the brawn of its ninety millions of people and it can be best utilized by work. Let us reduce our waste of labor whether with the unemployed, the improperly employed, the imperfectly employed or the voluntarily idle. We may live "in the land of the lotus-eaters where every day is summer afternoon." Those of us who live in Plaquemines parish surely do. We must not, however, forget the Ad-

amic curse. We must work for our daily bread and if we want cake and ice-cream we must work still harder.

Ambition is a laudable thing. Every boy and every girl, every man and every woman should hope for and labor for all those things that make life enjoyable. We are so made up and so educated that we want those things that money will bring. We want sewing machines and shot guns, automobiles and gasoline launches, good education, good clothing and good food. Money will bring them but money can only be got by work or by robbery. Let us choose the better part and work fairly, squarely, honestly and persistently and we shall realize our ambitions, if human experience thus far counts for anything.

Seed Corn.

It will soon be in order to plant corn in South Louisiana. In fact, the best time to plant corn has been stated by old corn planters to be the last week in February. Sugar corn, however, occasionally gets cut down by March frosts and it is thought by many to be better to plant early in March, rather than to plant late in February. The one conclusion generally admitted is that the corn should be planted very early in the season, so as to get a growing season better adapted to successful corn growing than is the intense heat of the latter summer. It is therefore thought that March corn will give better results than April or May corn and June corn would ordinarily be a failure, were it not for the introduction of the favorite variety now known as Mexican June corn, which does not seem to do well when planted as late as June.

Another reason for early corn planting is the fact that in our cane fields where corn is planted as a rotation crop and where peas are planted with the corn as a fertilizing crop, it is very desirable to have the corn ripen by the first of August, or any way by the middle of August, so that it can be gathered then, without any risk, and fall plowing be begun at once. Our autumn weather seems to be as uncertain in its character as any of the rest of our somewhat changeable climate and fall plowing is such an essential to successful agriculture that it is wiser to begin earlier than usual, rather than to take chances of beginning later and often to find it then impossible of doing at all. Corn planted in April will frequently meet these conditions, but it is better to have it done in March, if it be possible.

Recently Mr. Aaron Coffee, known as "The Old Cotton Planter of McKinney, Texas," read a paper before the Texas corn growers' association at Sherman and in this he took up the question of seed corn and deplored the fact that many good farmers in Texas felt that they should send off to the North every few years to get fresh seed corn. In a general way it is thought wise with nearly all crops to get the seed from a climate with a shorter growing season, as in that way the plants from such seed seem to grow more rapidly than those that have been grown in the warmer localities for many generations. Northern corn brought South gives big ears and small stalks and grows rapidly. When planted with peas, however, it is very apt to be run over entirely by the peas, and much of the corn becomes lost in the harvest season. Corn from northern seed, grown in the South, after the first year gradually increases in the stalk growth and in the size of the cob. The taller growth of the stalk is a preventative of injury from the cow peas planted in the field, but the large cobs, as compared with the smaller cobs in the western corn, is a distinct loss, but one perhaps necessary if we secure the advantage of the larger stalk.

We might here call the attention of our friends to a proof of ripeness in corn from a South Louisiana point of view. In the West much corn is cut and shocked in the fields while the leaves are still green. Being shocked in the field the corn can dry out without moulding. In Louisiana corn is generally gathered in the slip shuck, to keep the weevil from attacking it, and when so gathered it is at once housed and, so far as we know is never shocked in the corn fields. It is therefore necessary to leave it on the stalks until every part of green color about the leaf or stalk of the corn has disappeared and the complete yellowing of the whole plant shall have arrived. It is not that the corn may look right enough, but the fact is that it is only when all the greenness shall have disappeared that the cob becomes sufficiently dried to admit of its preservation in the corn cribs without moulding. If the cob contains moisture perceptible to the eyes, in our latitudes it is practically sure to mould.

Referring again to the matter of seed corn, Secretary Coburn, who declined an appointment to the United States Senate when tendered to him by the Governor of Kansas, in order that he might remain Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Kansas, has been endeavoring to induce the corn farmers of Kansas to be more particular about the seed corn used in that state. He holds that the corn crop of Kansas can be increased millions of bushels if the seed be carefully selected. The favorite corn seed in lower Louisiana has generally been sound, yellow corn coming from the New Madrid seems to do extremely well in Louisiana. On the other hand much of the corn that comes to Louisiana from the West, and particularly from far up the country and to some extent from Nebraska, has been kiln dried, in order to insure its keeping qualities. The corn may be preserved by kiln drying, but the germ of the corn is usually destroyed by the very considerable heat used in the kiln drying. On this account it is very necessary that those buying seed corn should see to it that it is not kiln dried.

If we in Louisiana would give that care and attention to the production that is given to this great crop in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and the western states generally we would surely harvest double the number of bushels per acre that we now do. It now is the tail end of our crop work, our other standard semi tropical crops have the precedence wherever farm or plantation work is going on. Let us all try to do a little better in our corn culture.

Bob Ingersoll's Apostrophe to Whiskey.

There are two gems in the English language that deserve to be preserved, one Bob Ingersoll's Apostrophe to Whiskey, and the other Senator Vest's Apostrophe to the Dog. We give below Bob Ingersoll's on Whiskey and it shows what wonderful control of the English language that famous man had. On the other hand we must say that whiskey has its dark side, and had he been so disposed, Ingersoll could have pictured the sighs and tears of women, the cries of children, blighted hopes, despair and suicide and all the sad things that whiskey sometimes brings. He choose, however, the brilliant words we quote and the incident and words were as follows:

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 9.—A Bowling Green, Ky., dispatch says: In looking over some old papers of the late Hon. James A. McKenzie (Quinine Jim), a friend found a copy of a letter from Colonel Robt. G. Ingersoll to Mr. McKenzie of Kentucky, accompanied by a jug of rare old liquor. The letter reads: "Dear Jim: I send you some of the most wonderful whiskey that ever chased a skeleton from a feast or painted landscapes on the brain of man. It is the mingled souls of wheat and corn. In it you will see the sunbeams chasing each other over the billowy fields, the dews of night, the wealth of summer and autumn's rich content, all gilded with imprisoned light. Drink it and you will hear the songs of men and maidens fair mingled with the laughter of children as they sing the 'harvest home.' Drink it and through your veins you will feel the startle dawn, the dreamy, tawny dusks of many perfect days. For forty year this liquid joy has been imprisoned within its happy staves of oak, awaiting an opportunity to touch the lips of man."

Yours truly,
ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

An old friend of the family had dropped in to see a young lawyer whose father was still paying his office rent. "So you are now practicing law" the old

friend said genially. "No sir," said the candid youth. "I appear to be but I am really practicing economy."—Youths Companion.

PARISH NEWS.

Pointe-a-la-Hache.
 Frank C. Meyers Jr., spent Sunday in our town. W. A. Meyers and family visited his mother Sunday. B. A. Favret was in Pointe-a-la-Hache Sunday, spending the day at the home of his mother, Mrs. G. Favret.

Mr. Jean Halcaran visited Pointe-a-la-Hache on Wednesday on business. Mr. O. J. Gaudi, the popular manager of the Scarsdale and Braithwaite stores' paid the Gazette a pleasant call last Wednesday.

Junior.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nolan and their interesting little family spent last Sunday at Deer Range as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Menge.

The Misses Sophie and Lucy Bieber of Junior enjoyed the Carnival in New Orleans. Miss Nettie Menge visited relatives at Deer Range during the last week. Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Smith and charming little daughter visited their cousin Mrs. A. Menge.

Jesuits' Bend.

With the passing of the Carnival pageant into the oblivion of vision—but, by no means the oblivion of forgetfulness—came the welcome cloud that will, for a while, obliterate the dazzling rays of gaiety and mirth and cast its restful shadow on the Lenten observers.

The truck farmers are quite enthusiastic over the success of their crops, although the pattering of a few more rain drops will be by no means, unwelcome.

Mr. Bennie Turcan and Miss Naomi Turcan were the guests of their cousin, Miss Laura Zerine on Sunday. Mr. Leonard Perez spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Perez. Mrs. E. O. Giordano has been in New Orleans for some time, owing to the illness of her little daughter Leona.

Mr. R. A. Perez was a business visitor to New Orleans on Saturday.

Miss Charlotte Kellogg, a charming young lady of New Orleans, spent Friday here, the guest of her brother, Rev. Father J. M. Kellogg. Mr. Wallace Jeanfreau was the guest of Mr. Cinna Grabert on Sunday. Mr. J. H. Switzer, of New Orleans, was the guest of Mr. Rogelins Z. Perez on Sunday.

Fitting programs are being prepared for Arbor Day by the Beignet, Oakville and Oldje schools.

Daisy.

Fish are being caught in large quantities in the bayous back of this place and the gardeners are quite busy shipping cauliflower for which they are receiving very satisfactory prices.

Rev. L. E. Wicht delivered a very impressive sermon to a large congregation Sunday.

Miss Bernice Louderbaugh visited Mrs. Henritz this week.

Empire.

Mr. Alberti's death has cast a shadow of gloom over our entire community. Here in his native village are kindred and friends who knew and loved him best, and he will be sincerely mourned and missed. To his sorrowing family much sympathy is extended.

Mrs. A. Galmiche has been critically ill since last Saturday; two skilled physicians are attending her and we hope she will soon be out of danger.

Miss A. Bannan has returned home after spending a few days with her sister in New Orleans. Miss I. Louderbaugh was a visitor here last week.

Ostrica.

Mrs. J. J. Kelley, of Nicholls, has been spending the past week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Cuselich. Although the neighborhood seems dull, owing to the scarcity of work done by the factory, our friend Mr. Nnez is the same jolly old fellow, because he knows the dollars are coming his way, work or no work.

After suffering a severe paralytic stroke of two years Mr. Richard Casazu of this place seems to be recovering entirely from the attack, being able to walk quite a distance unattended.

All the folks of Ostrica, were astir with flags flying, whistles blowing and loud cheers of welcome when the El Rito made her first landing. Capt. Cuselich has nothing to say of the gay times spent in New Orleans during the Carnival holidays but has lots to say of the El Rito.

Mr. K. Richmond, has returned home from New Orleans, after undergoing a successful operation of the eyes. Mrs. S. Anderson, was called to the bedside of her daughter Lizzie who is very ill in the New Orleans Sanitarium.

Ste. Sophie.

Miss Alice Dobson and little cousin, Miss Beatrice Dobson went to the city Sunday, by way of Belgir, for the Carnival, and returned very tired Wednesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Felix La France and sons went to New Orleans last Monday to enjoy the same spectacle, and are at home again. Mr. C. Carew and L. Carew were in Phoenix last Sunday. Hon. S. Leopold went to view the carnival and came back Wednesday, going to Baptiste Collettes, Friday. Mr. Paul Gravelot took the ferry here Saturday morning and went to the city, and came back on Sunday morning.

Mrs. Hatton returned Sunday to take up school duties again after the Carnival week of vacation.

Happy Jack.

Mrs. F. Rigaud is now in Happy Jack where she intends remaining some time as the guest of her son, Mr. Leo Rigaud. Mrs. H. McQuady and baby are spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. N.

B. Cannon. Among the young people of Happy Jack that attended the Mardi Gras ball at Venice were, Misses Leah and Ellen Chedville, Luella Rousselle and Messrs. Wire Cannon, Rene Rousselle and Fred Richardson.

On Sunday Mrs. N. B. Cannon spent a most enjoyable evening at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Hays. Mr. Antoine Treadaway Sr., Mr. George Treadaway and Mr. Antoine Treadaway Jr. visited New Orleans during the week.

The pupils and teacher of Cannon school thank Dr. Hays for the large map he presented to the school.

Bertrandville.

Being envious of the correspondents from nearly all the localities of the Parish and noting an absence of news from this Berg, would ask you to permit us to be in running. To begin with, on Mardi-Gras the cares and sorrows of the toilers were forgotten, as the ladies and gentlemen of Bertrandville made things very lively by marching from Fanny Plantation to Greenwood masked, terminating with a ball. When the maskers removed their masks it was discovered that the procession was headed by the Misses Savartans who are noted for their merry-making and pleasant dispositions, and a charming set of girls they are.

Judge H. Meyer will ship one of the largest garlic crops this season that has ever been shipped from Bertrandville. Messrs. John Meyer and son of Wood-Lawn are very busy preparing for a mammoth lettuce crop shipment which is the finest to be seen there in quality and no doubt will bring these prosperous truck farmers very remunerative prices as is usually the case with all of their shipments. In fact, all the truck farmers in and around Bertrandville have very good prospects for the coming crop.

Messrs. Lucien Caro and Jack Braun have departed from this place for the Baptiste Collette gap.

Venice.

Mrs. J. Bernard and her charming daughter Nellie are visiting Mrs. Sol. Levi of New Orleans.

Mrs. Louis Bullot of Empire was recently the guest of Mamie Marshall.

The Misses Bernards had their guests on Mardi Gras day the Misses T. and K. Schenberger, L. Butler, L. Adema and S. de Armas, Messrs. P. Adema, S. Schenberger, E. Pelas, M. Schenberger and Dr. H. L. Balloue. They all attended the ball and had an enjoyable time. Miss Kate Bernard and Dr. H. L. Balloue represented King and Queen of the ball.

Mr. G. Thomas of Quarantine was a visitor here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. de Armas entertained the young ladies to a launch ride Saturday evening.

Mr. Ernest Alberti was the guest of the Misses Bernard. Among those who visited the Crescent City this week were Mrs. Jos. Bernard and daughter Nellie and Mr. Aug. A. Buras. Th. Chanova returned to his home in N. O. Misses Doris Clarke and Julia Braggini visited Mrs. Nicole Gasquet of Boothsville.

Miss Julia E. Buras returned to her home after spending several days in New Orleans. Miss Josephine Jacomine of Buras returned to her home after several days here visiting. She was accompanied by her home by Mr. R. A. Buras. The good folks of Venice or a respectable section thereof in common with others throughout the country, after enjoying the "Good Times" of the past few days are now returning to Lenten quarters.

We are now having regular mail since Mr. Angelo has charge of it.

Mr. Robert Leovy spent Carnival in New Orleans. Miss Julia Braggini spent her Carnival vacation in Algiers the guest of Miss Mammie Chatlaine. Miss Birdie Giordano and Mrs. Gustave Bally visited relatives here last week having no mail boat to return to their home Thursday, Mr. Algaro drove them to Buras. Miss Irene Clark accompanied them and will spend a while in Home Place.

Home Place.

Miss Annie Bally, a popular and estimable young lady of this place celebrated the anniversary of her birth. A good band from the city furnished music that caused hearts to beat faster and the feet to move in dance. Among the many friends present were: Misses Mathilde Dermandre, Marie Lagrosse, Lillie Catalanatto, Birdie Giordano, R. Bally; Mesdames Gustave Bally, Frank Giordano, N. Catalanatto, P. Demandre, Oliver Young; Messrs. Oliver Young, W. Ahern, W. Kelley, O. Bally, R. Roussel, P. and J. Chartier, W. Wagner.

The wedding of Miss Denise Chartier to Mr. Oliver Young was celebrated at St. Patrick's Church. The bride's dress was light blue silk trimmed with lace, with hat to match. She was attended by her sister, Miss Agnes Chartier, as maid of honor, while Miss Annie Bally acted as bridesmaid. The groom, who is a valued employe of the government, was attended by Mr. Jack Bally, as best man. The young couple entertained at the home of the bride's sister Mrs. Ben Bally, and then at the home of Mr. Augustin Bally, where dancing was indulged in. The friends of the young people filled the house to overflowing and many beautiful and useful presents were received. Mr. and Mrs. Young will make their home in New Orleans.

Miss Irene Clark, a handsome young lady from Venice, is spending some time with her cousin, Birdie Giordano. Mrs. N. Catalanatto and Miss Lillie Catalanatto are visitors at the home of Mr. Augustin Bally. Mrs. Birdie Giordano entertained a few of her many friends on Wednesday.

Nairn.

The house which Mr. A. Commander is having built on his place for his manager, Mr. E. E. Kiley, will soon be completed.

Miss Louise Gauffray returned Sunday evening after a most delightful week spent in Buras as the guest of Mrs. John de Armas.

Those from here who attended religious services in Home Place Sunday morning were Misses Mary and Marguerite Lincoln, Marie Gauffray and Eliza Mongrue.

Mr. Meyer of New Orleans and Mr. Moore of Naomi spent Sunday with Mr. S. M. O'Brien.

Mr. Robert Brown of Daisy spent the week end with his brother Mr. Theo. Brown.

Miss Gertrude Weisenberger and Master Victor Gilmore returned from New Orleans after a delightful visit with friends and relatives.

Mr. W. A. Meyers was here Saturday, Mr. Theo Brown and his daughter Miss Bonita, and Mr. Robt. Brown visited the concrete works now in construction in Home Place.

The launch ride Sunday evening was one of the pleasantest affairs of the week. Those enjoying Mr. Sidney Johnson's hospitality were Misses Mary and Marguerite Lincoln, Marie Gauffray, Oneita O'Brien, and Eliza Mongrue. Messrs. Joe O'Brien George Lincoln, Bennen, and Emmet Kelley.

Mr. M. F. Carley was pleasantly entertained at the home of Mr. Theo. Brown Sunday. Mr. Frank Stockfath spent Sunday evening at the home of Mr. Louis Gauffray. Mrs. George Lincoln accompanied by her two children, Agnes and Tom, and her little niece Angele O'Brien, spent Saturday in Home Place the guest of her sister Mrs. Chas. Bally.

The many friends of Mr. A. P. Alberti were deeply grieved to hear of his death, and extend their deepest sympathies to his bereaved family.

Mr. A. Commander was the guest of Mr. E. E. Kirby Sunday.

Pilot Town.

Miss Annie and Birdie Sauvage the charming daughters of Mr. J. B. Sauvage spent the Carnival holidays in New Orleans, and were the guests of the Misses Karrigan. Mrs. Richard Wright and daughters spent several days in the Crescent City, the guests of Mrs. B. Buras and Mrs. C. Richards, Mrs. G. W. Loga entertained several of her friends Saturday evening with an enjoyable Saturday party. Mrs. O'Neil of Port St. Philip was a visitor in Pilot Town.

Quite an enjoyable launch ride was enjoyed Sunday evening by the young folks of Pilot Town. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Loga, Misses Alice, Annie and Birdie Sauvage, Mollie Wright, Deborah Wright, Messrs. H. Wright, T. Soab, E. Guilloite, W. Wright, J. W. Berengher, E. Wright, E. Breen.

Mr. Anderson the Custom Inspector of Quarantine, spent Sunday evening at Pilot Town, the guest of Mr. R. Wright.

Buras.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl H. L. Carlson have returned from Galveston, Texas, to their new home in Buras.

Dr. Marc Cognevich is now located at the Buras cannery factory.

The Launch Rudolph is carrying mail to the various points below Euras.

Hon. A. Paul Alberti, a prominent citizen of Plaquemines Parish succumbed to his long period of illness of about two years, and passed into the great beyond, where suffering and sorrows are unknown. Hon. A. P. Alberti, one of the most respected and esteemed citizens of this parish died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Drane of Algiers Sunday evening, February 28. Though the seriousness of his condition has long been realized, yet his death was a shock to many.

New Levee.

The new levee at Home Place which has just been completed, extends from Orange Grove to the home of Frank Giordano, a distance of about two miles. This is one of the most solidly constructed levees in the parish and will give ample protection to the lands in the locality. A noticeable feature is the concrete revetment, which is being constructed by the U. S. government, acting on suggestions of and in conjunction with the Mississippi River Commission.

The manner of laying this concrete is something worth watching. First, strips of timber 2x2 are placed along the slope, from base to crown, four feet apart; then woven wire, with about four-inch mesh is nailed securely to these pieces; after the wire is in place, 2x2 strips are placed over the first strips thus forming a mould, so it were to catch the concrete mixture.

The mixture is made in the proportion of 14 to 1, or in other words, fourteen parts of sand and gravel to one part of cement. This makes a mixture sufficiently rich for the purpose, as no weight, except its own has to be carried or borne by the revetment. The mixture is poured in the spaces alternately, that is, in every other space, so when these pieces set and harden the top strips are taken off and the alternate strips form the mould. After these vacant places are filled a continuous revetment of concrete is formed, four-inches thick by the length and slant height of the levee. To make the work more lasting a trench two feet deep is dug at the base of the levee and filled at the same time as the slope, thus a key to hold the base of the levee is formed. The dredge with which the levee was constructed has been transported to Pt. Pleasant, where a levee work is to be done from Dick Wrights Point to Nicholls postoffice a distance of about one and one half miles.