

# The Lower Coast Gazette

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
 THE LOWER COAST GAZETTE CO.  
 F. C. MEYERS, President; S. B. MEYERS, Secretary.  
 POINTE-A-LA-HACHE, LOUISIANA.  
 OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
 PLAQUEMINES PARISH POLICE JURY,  
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TERMS: \$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE;  
 Entered at the Pointe-a-la-Hache, Post Office as second class  
 mail matter

SATURDAY JUNE 5, 1909.

## Valery Onezime Schayot.

The many friends of Dr. Valery Onezime Schayot in this parish, and their name is legion, were shocked to learn on last Saturday of the death of this gentleman in the New Orleans Sanitarium, where he had been taken for treatment. He was apparently well on the previous Monday, but through some exposure during the hot weather he contracted a cold, which developed into pneumonia. With his own medical knowledge he apprehended the final results, but every possible measure was taken to insure his recovery and it was thought that the careful treatment that he would receive in the New Orleans Sanitarium would be his best recourse, under all the circumstances. He arrived there Friday night and Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, on May 30, he died. His remains were taken to the residence of his brother, Mr. Numa Schayot, in New Orleans, and were brought to Pointe-a-la-Hache by the Grand Island Railroad on Sunday morning, and the final ceremonies occurred on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at St. Thomas' church, closing with his interment in the family tomb.



Dr. Schayot was born in this parish at Pointe-a-la-Hache thirty-nine years ago. He was educated in the local schools of this parish and subsequently at the St. Stanislaus College at Bay St. Louis, Miss., after which he took the medical course at Tulane University, graduating with honors, and at once began practicing medicine in this parish, where he attained a high standing. Dr. Schayot's father, Charles Schayot, was an Alsatian, emigrating from Alsace to this country some fifty years ago. His mother was Miss Clara Cosse, the sister of Joseph, Cyrille and the late Pierre Cosse, all prominent citizens of Plaquemines parish. As a boy Valery Schayot was a very earnest student and of a persisting determination to succeed in what he undertook, and developing a taste for medicine he adopted that course as his career and in it he had already earned quite a high reputation. Cut down in the very flower of his manhood, everyone of his friends feels the loss personally.

Dr. Schayot was unmarried and at the time of his death was Health Officer of the parish. He was elected Coroner in 1897, which office he held until 1900, when he was elected Health Officer. He was one of the founders of this journal and was always willing to take a hand in public matters and was always a worker for the public good. The suddenness of his death seems incomprehensible to those who a few days earlier saw him about, apparently well and enjoying life.

The reality of his death became apparent on Sunday afternoon, May 30, when the funeral cortege proceeded from the residence of his brother, Hon. Emile Schayot, to St. Thomas' church, a mile distant and the great popularity of the doctor was evinced by the large number of people assembled to do honor to his memory. As the cortege approached the church the tolling bell made the sad announcement and the beautiful little church at Pointe-a-la-Hache was filled to its extremest capacity with the relatives, friends and admirers of the deceased physician. Rev. Father Colle conducted the funeral ceremonies and delivered an earnest and instructive sermon, in which he discussed the uncertainty of human life as exemplified in the sudden death of Dr. Schayot and invoked his hearers to prepare now, and to be always prepared for that change which must come sometime to us all. After the sermon the remains were taken to the family tomb and interred, enclosing within the walls all that was mortal of Dr. Schayot.

The pall bearers, all personal friends of the deceased, were Messrs. Frank C. Meyers, Marc Cognevich, Simon Leopold, Joseph Savoie, Dr. H. L. Ballowe and Hon. Roseluis Perez. Thus ends the life of our friend, Dr. Schayot. Requiesscat in peace, and, as Tennyson says, "The little port seldom saw a greater funeral."

## Conservative Farming.

During a century past the Bayou Lafourche country has been known as one of the most successful and conservative sections of the southern part of the state. The Pugh family came into upper Bayou Lafourche we believe in 1816, when Col. W. W. Pugh, the well known sugar planter who died a couple of years ago, was but a small boy. The Minors of Natchez established themselves in the parish of Terrebonne on Bayou Terrebonne, which is a branch of Bayou Lafourche, at about the same time. From the location of the present town of Thibodaux down the bayou to Lockport, a great many Acadians and other French families were located a century ago and as at that time sugar planting involved of a necessity the ownership of a sugar house, the smaller farmers of the country could not well engage in cane growing and were restricted to rice culture, to corn culture and to truck garden crops. Poultry raising and potato growing have always been prominent features in this conservative farming community and the financial results of their labors have for a hundred years been so successful that it is commonly reported that not one of them has ever been sold out by the sheriff and that sales of the lands of these small farmers have only been made with the purpose of closing up estates and settling with the various heirs.

There could hardly any higher evidence of the value of these alluvial lands than can be fairly inferred from the facts that we have stated. These farmers have been subjected to the vicissitudes of floods, and of frosts as much as the sugar planters, but the production of several crops annually has so divided up the risks that these farmers have taken that the final result with them has been general success. It was recently stated to us by a gentleman very familiar with the locality and interested there in lands himself, that these farms fronting upon Bayou Lafourche and extending back forty arpents, could not be bought at less than \$4000 to \$5000 per front arpent. In other words, when sales were made for the settlement of estates, there were buyers at such prices, and of course no such figures could be got for the lands unless they had great merit.

In this parish, where the orange industry is a very conspicuous one, some of the favorite orange farms have at times brought very high prices, and somewhat similar to those that are secured on Bayou Lafourche. Of course the lands here are very shallow, running but a few arpents deep of tillable land and then running off into sea marsh, worthless at the present time from any industrial point of view. Again, the revenue producing feature of our orange orchards is based upon a permanent culture and the development of trees of several years growth. Any disaster in the way of storm freezing or flood to the orange trees does harm for a number of years thereafter, whereas in ordinary farming the damage is only for one season. We only utilize this comparison, however, to lead to the better appreciation of conservative farming, particularly to such farming as is now and has for a century been going on on Bayou Lafourche. Diversified farming has proven so profitable as to practically eliminate from quite a section of the country any such thing as the enforced collection of debts. Perhaps others of us had better take notice and inquire closely into the expediency of similar farming.

## Another Staple Crop.

Now that we are beginning to learn of the great natural resources of our parish, we should not forget the fact that tomatoes can be produced in the greatest abundance in Plaquemines parish and that the demand in the United States for them seems practically unlimited. The canning factory that started at Thibodaux some years ago got some of its friends to plant tomatoes for the factory and it was found that with careful culture twelve tons of tomatoes could be produced on an acre of land and the poorest yield reported, where any attention whatever was paid to the culture, was seven tons per acre. The Thibodaux factory paid for these tomatoes \$6.00 per ton. The Baltimore canning factories pay \$7.50 and then sell their tomatoes to our merchants in New Orleans a thousand cases at a time.

It has been stated by some persons that Louisiana tomatoes would be two watery on account of the moisture of this climate and hence would not give the same yield of good tomatoes per ton of tomatoes that would be got in Maryland from the tomatoes grown there. This by actual experiment has been found not to be the case. If the proper varieties of tomatoes are planted they will be found to be built up firm and solid and just as good as can be got anywhere else.

In order to secure the large yields the cultivation must be undertaken along the right lines. The Italians who are cultivating in the parish of St. Bernard and some of those who are cultivating them in this parish, have them tied up on frames, so that the fruit does not lie on the ground and they seem to be very successful in their production of tomatoes. When we consider that a yield per acre of land of from \$50 to \$100 can be got in this way out of this crop, with no other expense than that of planting the seed, growing the plants, gathering the fruit and selling it in bulk to the cannery, it shows what we may, with eminent propriety, put the tomato crop down as one in which we should begin our immediate experimentation and get ready to start little canning factories of our own, which can be done at a cost of \$5 to \$10 and thence on up into the thousands, if desired, when the proper time come. The demand for canned tomatoes has come to stay and seems to be unlimited, so far as the quantity is concerned.

## Stock Feeding in Europe.

The plentitude of livestock foodstuffs in the United States, has prevented that careful consideration of the relation between the cost of feeding and final results, that has prevailed in Europe for a long period. Twenty years ago Liverpool houses were soliciting shipments of molasses from Louisiana to be sold there for stock feed. At that time the market for molasses had broken down to a low level for the first time in its history and the tank car method of transportation had not yet developed.

Our readers are familiar with the history of molasses feeding during the last twenty years, but we advert to it now because of a report of Prof. W. J. Kennedy of the Iowa Agricultural College Experiment Station on Methods of Feeding in Europe. His findings over there were that the farmers did not raise much Indian corn and did not buy it to any extent for stock feeding, but fed on other materials and in feeding consumed a greater proportion of rough forage than has been the custom in this country. Experience has shown that in horse and mule feeding, half and half of corn and oats and cut hay includes about the largest portion of rough forage that has been fed to work stock. Some years ago, in a large New York stable, where over two thousand horses were fed, their ration was 12 pounds of grain and 8 pounds of cut hay per day.

Prof. Kennedy found that in England the farmers were predisposed in favor of various root crops, such as mangel wurtzels, turnips and rutabagas, while in France and Germany sugar beets and sugar beet pulp were largely used as feedstuffs, with hay and straw for roughage in the winter and grass pasturage or soiling crops in the summer. The dependence of the farmer seems to have been largely upon cottonseed oil cake or linseed oil cake, the allowance of this oil cake per day reaching in some cases as much as 4 or 5 pounds to the animal. Cattle feeding seems to have had the most consideration from Prof. Kennedy and he states that some farmers fed as high as 125 pounds of root per animal per day and that the majority of the farmers fed from 50 to 80 pounds, with a large amount of oil cake all the time. The cake is broken into small pieces and fed on the ground and the grain is crushed or ground and the hay or straw cut.

This brings us to a point that we desire to bring out in this article and that is to the effect that in feeding molasses in Louisiana we began by feeding it directly in open tanks, allowing the animals to lick up as much of it as they desired, and they were so fond of it that frequently in coming in from the fields the mules would go to the molasses tanks before going to the watering tanks. Since then there has been inaugurated on many plantations a system of cutting up hay into short pieces say two inches long, and mixing the cut hay and molasses together with an amount of cotton seed meal equal to about 2 pounds per day per animal. This ration seems to be very effective, the quantity of molasses and hay being limited only by the amount that is taken by the animals and the cottonseed meal, being bought in hundred pound bags is readily adjusted to the number of animals and their meals. This method of feeding the rough forage which Prof. Kennedy says is very much desired in Europe, has in instances under our own observation, doubled the consumption of rough forage. In other words, this molasses feed made on the basis, we will say, of 12 pounds of molasses 2 pounds of cotton seed meal and 20 or more pounds of cut hay per animal per day, results in the consumption of about twice as much hay as was consumed under the old method of stall feeding. This enormously increased consumption of hay in the molasses feed in this way results in a very large amount of chewing being done by the animals and the resulting thorough insalivation of the food, which is an essential element in digestion of starch or carbonaceous foods. England uses beans and oil cake as we use oats and cottonseed meal, for the nitrogenous portion of our stock feed and the large amounts of hay and straw and rough roots that they use doubtless entail upon their animals an amount of chewing very similar to that which is had here by the use of cut hay with molasses and cottonseed meal. This thorough insalivation of the food reflects itself in the generally good condition of the animals that are carefully fed in this way.

## STATE AND CITY NEWS.

Bishop Sessums, after an absence in Europe since last October, has returned to New Orleans with renewed health and spoke for the first time to his congregation on Sunday morning. The Battleship Mississippi, which so recently made the trip up the river to Natchez and back again, thereby repudiating all the calamity howls about the depth of the river for war vessels, reached Horn Island, Mississippi, May 30th, for the presentation of the beautiful silver service, which the state of Mississippi gave the battleship, Tuesday, June 1st. Gov. Sanders and party of Louisiana and Gov. Noel and party of Mississippi attended the presentation. The state Summer Normal Schools, at Baton Rouge, Natchitoches, Ruston and Lafayette, which opened Monday, May 31 and will continue in session nine weeks, anticipate an enrollment of three thousand students.

President Miller and Attorney Ponder of the Louisiana Game Commission spoke in Minden, Webster Parish, last Saturday night on game topics.

The Louisiana Division of the National Association of Post Office Clerks met in Shreveport May 29th.

The Louisiana Lawyers held an interesting convention at Alexandria, Louisiana, last week, attended by prominent lawyers from all over the state. The most serious matter discussed by the convention was some proposed changes to the Civil Code.

As a result of the earnest work of the Alliance Franco-Louisianaise during the past year, French courses were established in thirteen of the public schools in New Orleans and it is stated that there are now employed in that branch of study some 24 teachers, while 2,000 pupils studied French. The end of the first season was celebrated Saturday afternoon by a festival at City Park, devoted to games for the children, followed later by speeches by Prof. Alcee Fortier, M. Dejeux, the French Consul, Hon. P. M. Lambremont and Miss Marguerite Clement of Paris, France, who has been delegated by her government to travel in foreign countries and report upon the influence of the French language in those countries.

The New Orleans Progressive Union is keeping actively behind the Texas & Pacific Railroad to make it provide suitable depot accommodations for the traveling public.

Commander B. W. Hodges took charge of the New Orleans Naval Station on Tuesday, June 1st, vice Rear Admiral Frederic Singer, retired. Commander Hodges is a native Mississippian.

Memorial Services were held May 31st at the Chalmette cemetery at which time the graves of the Union soldiers were decorated.

In the Working Girls' Contest, that has been absorbing interest in New Orleans for some time past, Miss Trapaghen of the Maison Blanche came out first. By this contest over thirteen thousand dollars were made for the Touro Infirmary.

The Louisiana Rice Millers' Association has been in session in Crowley this week.

The New Orleans Progressive Union has volunteered to help the Department of Public Works solve the garbage problem.

State Treasurer Steele's statement to the end of May showed the state as having on deposit in thirteen fiscal banks the sum of \$1,721,985.46.

The truck growers of Corbin, in the parish of Livingston, will form a truckers Association.

## PARISH NEWS.

### Body Found.

Florence Morgan, the chambermaid on board the ill fated Eagle, emerged from the bottom of the mighty Mississippi Monday, making a total of six bodies recovered. The body was found at Potash, about 13 miles below the scene of disaster and after being viewed by the coroner, Dr. H. L. Ballowe, was buried near the spot where it was found.

### Points-a-la-Hache.

Quite a large crowd was in our town Sunday to attend the funeral of Dr. V. O. Schayot. People from all over the parish, old and young, white and black, were there to pay their last respects to their friend and physician.

Mr. B. A. Favret was in our town Sunday, on a visit to his wife who is spending some time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Favret.

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Favret were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. Favret on Sunday.

Messrs. Simon Leopold, Wm. Dymond, Dr. C. Y. Seagle and Dr. Richard Seagle, came here Tuesday on business, on Mr. Dymond's trim little launch "Helen."

Parish Treasurer, Hon. Joseph Savoie, was a pleasant visitor to his many friends here, Thursday.

Chas. R. Sarpy was a pleasant caller at our office Wednesday. The heaviest rain that has fallen in our section this year, fell here on Wednesday.

### Hermitage.

From last week.—Last Sunday was pleasantly spent by the many friends and relatives of Mr. Nicholas Bieber, the occasion being the celebration of his sixtieth birthday. The guests were delightfully entertained by his daughter Miss Christine, who was assisted by her younger sister Virginia. Among those present were, Mrs. A. Folse, Mrs. A. Trenil, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Trenil, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Trenil, Misses Louise Perrin, Eunice Trenil, Ouida Trenil, Yetta Trenil, Lois J. Trenil, Inez Trenil, Onita Trenil, Yvonne Shedville, L. Bershel, Messrs. Dave Bieber, Geo. Trenil, John Trenil, Phillip Bieber, Frank Theriot, Louis, Edward, Raiph, Henry, Raymond, Leonard, Eimure, Julius and Clifford Trenil. Dinner was

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LOUISA AND DAUPHINE STREETS.

erved at 1 p.m. and enjoyed by all. Ice cream and cakes were served in the evening. Mr. Dave Bieber entertained many of his father's guests with a ride around Lake Hermitage in his new launch, "Ione," which was greatly enjoyed. Mr. Bieber received a number of gifts and everyone went home pleased.

May 26, 1909.

### Crushed to Death.

Last Friday, a deckhand, on board the gasoline oyster boat, New Venus, was found dead on the floor of the engine room, with his head badly crushed on the right side. Everything seems to indicate that the negro, whose name is Philip Furgerson, had fallen asleep and rolled under the fly wheel. How long the man had been crushed to death is not known as the body was only discovered within two or three miles of New Orleans. The police were at once notified and the body sent to the Morgue.

### Killed by Lightning.

Fred Peterson, a colored man, while at work mowing the grass on the ditch bank at Myrtle Grove plantation, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Peterson's body was taken to Ste. Sophie for interment.

### Lost His Leg.

On Sunday morning, while the excursion train from New Orleans was passing Oakville, a young negro, Jim Williams, while trying to steal a ride, accidentally lost his grip and fell, the wheels passing over his leg completely severing it from the body.

### Bertrandville.

Cucumbers are still moving in carload lots from this place to the extent of about two cars per day. The market fluctuated last Saturday and fell to the bottom mark and continues unchanged. The prices ranged around the dollar mark last week and left very little net proceeds for the farmers at one dollar per bushel. The growers are anticipating better prices for the coming week. The weather conditions are also unfavorable for the cucumber.

The closing exercises of the Wood-

lawn school were very delightful. Miss C. Lothrop, teacher of the school took great pains in training her pupils for the event and was well rewarded for tedious work as each and every one played his part remarkably well. The play was a representation of Cinderella and the affair proved successful beyond expectation. There were many parents and friends in attendance and the elders seemed to enjoy the play and refreshments as well. The little folks all left happy with a present that was handed them by their kind teacher.

Saturday night was the christening of the Bertrandville Lumber Company's hotel and a swell affair it was. The young ladies were dressed in Japanese costumes. There were people from all parts of the parish and many from New Orleans. The young folks indulged in dancing until the early hour of 3 a. m. during which time the older ones took good care of the beer and sandwiches. All seemed to enjoy themselves, especially those with matrimonial ideas.

### Special by Wireless from Burrwood.

A Grand Compterial Ball will be given by the social swells of Burwood, La. on Saturday, June 12th. One and all are invited to attend.  
 JUDGE GEO. W. DELESDEMIER.

### Burrwood.

Mr. Myers and wife will arrive in Burrwood on the 22, from Swan Island, where he has managed the wireless station for the United Fruit Co., for the past 2 months.

### Why He Laughed.

"I didn't see anything funny in the story that fellow just told. What made you laugh so over it?"  
 "Do you know who he is?"  
 "No. Who is he?"  
 "He's the head of our firm."—London Spare Moments.

### Unusual Method.

"Have you heard the latest?"  
 "No. What is it?"  
 "Why, in Ireland they cant hang a man with a wooden leg."  
 "Never! What do they do, then?"  
 "Why, they just hang him with a rope."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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