

The Lower Coast Gazette.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE LOWER COAST: AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, FISHERIES AND COMMERCE.

VOLUME I.

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NUMBER 30.

LOUISIANA EVENTS

All Around the State During the Past Few Days—What is Going On and Where and Why.

Dairy Association Meeting.

Hammond.—The Hammond Cooperative Dairy Association will put in a pasteurizing plant here, the machinery for which will be ordered at once. This was decided on at a meeting held for the purpose of devising better methods for placing their products on the market. The meeting was addressed by Mr. N. O. Nelson of St. Louis, who is a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to the dairy business. He explained various methods of procedure in the marketing of dairy products. No definite plan was adopted, though the members of the association were unanimous in the opinion that the pasteurizing plant was necessary as the first step, whatever plan was ultimately settled upon. Another thing that was considered as absolutely necessary to the success of any project advanced is co-operation. One way of disposing of the products of the dairymen of the association is to establish an agency of their own in the city and ship the entire output to that one distributing point instead of the individual members disposing of their milk and cream to different buyers, and this method is likely to be the one finally chosen at the next meeting of the association.

Complaints Against Salt Water.

Crowley.—A petition is being circulated among the rice farmers along the Abbott-Duson canal, near Egan, asking the authorities to prevent the oil men of the Jennings oil field from pumping salt water into Bayou des Cannes, from which the water supply of the Abbott-Duson canal is drawn. The water of the bayou is heavily impregnated with salt from this source and much injury has been done thereby to rice on the canal. Salt water from the oil field is said to extend into the Mermentau river and to have been observed as far down as the Southern Pacific bridge. Two years ago the same complaint was made by farmers on the Abbott-Duson canal and oil men were enjoined from pumping water into the bayou. District Attorney Robira will take action in the matter if evidence is given him that the law is being violated.

Fear Shortage of Cotton.

Baton Rouge.—Whether the oil mills in this section of the state will be able to run is a question that at the present time is giving the management of the mills much concern. On account of the short cotton crop, and the ravages of the weevil there is danger that the supply of cotton seed will not be sufficiently large to justify the operation of all of the mills. The mill managers are now making an investigation of the probable supply of seed that will be put on the market this fall, even should the crop not fall below the present estimate. It may be necessary for a certain percentage of the mills in this section to be closed in order that the run of the mills operated may be of sufficient duration to make a run profitable. Few of the mills in this section are getting in a big coal supply for the fall and winter run.

Arrest Made on Peonage Charge.

New Orleans.—The first actual arrest for peonage in this state was effected last week by Chief Deputy United States Marshal T. F. Laiche of this city, when he brought from Jeanerette, Iberia parish, a prisoner, Lynn Smith, whom he took before United States Commissioner Chapelier, holding a special session to receive the case and determine on the bond to be given. There have been several charges of peonage against planters and corporations in this state in past years, but no indictments were ever returned and no arrests made. The United States statutes define peonage to be the keeping in involuntary servitude of any laborer or workman to pay off a debt. The offense is said to have been committed in 1908.

Special Train For Oil Men.

Baton Rouge.—The Standard Oil Company has concluded arrangements with the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley road to run a special train every day from Baton Rouge to the site of the two million dollars refinery now under course of construction for the purpose of transporting to the plant the five hundred employees of the company.

Young Lady Passes Away.

New Orleans.—Catherine Thelma Derby, a 22-year-old young woman of more than passing fairness, died at Hotel Dieu as the result of antiseptic tablets taken with suicidal intent while the girl was in Memphis, six days before.

Freight Conductor is Killed.

Shreveport.—J. H. Bond, a freight conductor on the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railroad, was thrown from a freight car while switching in the yards at Sibley, La., and instantly killed. Bond was on the top of a car and the sudden stop made by the train threw him across the track and several cars passed over his body. He was well known by all the railroad fraternity, having been employed by the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific several years.

New Water Transportation Scheme.

New Orleans.—Water transportation from New Orleans to Mobile and thence up the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, to Montgomery and all the central portion of that state, is the proposition which the Birmingham, Gulf Railway and Navigation Company, of Mobile, proposes to offer ship-owners. The Birmingham, Gulf Railway and Navigation Company has its headquarters in Mobile. Mr. Dewberry is vice president, and E. R. Cobb is the general freight agent. This company operates boats up the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, going as far as Montgomery. It is their plan to put in through freight rates from New Orleans to Mobile and Montgomery. It will be in direct opposition to the Louisville and Nashville. Captain St. Amant believes he can make the run to Mobile in 16 hours.

Miniature Statue Placed.

Baton Rouge.—In the State Museum, on Carondelet street (Washington Artillery building), there was placed last week a statuette of Jean Baptiste Lemoyne, Stur de Bienville, the hardy French-Canadian explorer, who founded the city of New Orleans in 1718. This miniature product of the sculptor's art is destined to be a model of some grandiose statue that is to be erected in Jackson square, opposite the Cabildo, in memory of the intrepid voyager, the man who laid the foundations of the Crescent City, and built much more than his imagination ever could have conceived.

Offer by Department of Agriculture.

Baton Rouge.—With a view to encouraging the parish fairs to make collective agricultural and live stock exhibits at the State Fair to be held at Shreveport, La., November 16-18, 1909, the Department of Agriculture and Immigration agrees to pay \$25, and 50 per cent of the freight charges to each parish fair association that will install a collective exhibit at the State Fair. Said amounts to be paid on satisfactory evidence of the exhibit having been installed and rendering of copy of freight bills.

Circle of King's Daughters Organized.

Hammond.—The outcome of the visit of Miss Sophie Wright to this place recently was the organization of a circle of King's Daughters, which was successfully accomplished with a charter membership of 35 of the leading ladies of Hammond. Miss Wright was much pleased at the interest taken in the movement, and said it was the largest circle she had organized in any town of this size in the state.

Money Still on Hand.

Tallulah.—The Madison parish police jury met in regular session and the first thing considered was the financial report for the fiscal year just ended. The report showed receipts from all sources of \$45,301.23, with \$43,109.38 disbursements, leaving a cash balance of \$2,191.23 on hand, and was unanimously adopted. The remodeling of the jail was also discussed.

Report on Louisiana Crops.

Baton Rouge.—The Department of Agriculture is making every effort to secure prompt and accurate data for the second quarterly report on Louisiana agricultural conditions. This report is to be issued August 1, and the department has given notice to the assessors, who are the correspondents for the board, that the data must be accurate and sent in promptly.

To Protect Rice Mill.

Gueydan.—The Planters' rice mill is installing a \$10,000 fire protection plant at the Mutual mill of this place. The plant will consist of a \$4,000 gasoline engine, deep well, tanks, reservoir and pipes throughout the mill and warehouses. It will make it the best protected as well as the cheapest insurance of any wood frame mill in the rice belt.

To Celebrate First Train.

Baton Rouge.—All of the railroads entering Baton Rouge have notified Secretary F. B. McQueeny of the Baton Rouge Board of Trade, that they will give a special rate of one and one-third of the regular fare on the occasion of the celebration of the crossing of the first trans-Mississippi train at Baton Rouge, July 31.

Teachers' Salaries Increased.

Harrisonburg.—The parish school board and the police jury met in regular session last week. All schools will begin work September 6. The salaries of teachers have been revised and some important changes have been made, which are advantageous to teachers.

Will Build New Bridge.

Harrisburg.—The police jury has contracted for the erection of a steel bridge over Bayou Bushy, two miles south of Harrisburg. The bridge will cost \$16,000.

Justice of the Peace Indicted.

Shreveport.—After being in session four days the Caddo parish grand jury submitted a final report, showing 31 indictments, one against Justice of the Peace E. T. Fuller of Bessier City, who is charged with violating the concubinage law, and is now in jail here. The jury made special mention that few complaints of violation of the prohibition law have been filed since the April session, and only two true bills for this offense were returned.

TEXAS NEEDING RAIN

IMPROVEMENT NOTED ELSEWHERE IN COTTON BELT.

Crop in Good State of Cultivation East of the Mississippi River, But Stand Is Irregular.

Memphis, Tenn.—Excessive high temperature prevailed throughout the week except along the Atlantic seaboard; the rainfall was poorly distributed, some sections in Southern Georgia getting an excess, while other sections received none at all. The cotton crop, however, improved everywhere except in Texas and Oklahoma. In Arkansas the rainfall was better distributed than elsewhere, although beneficial, and the prospects of the State are good.

East of the Mississippi river save in localities only the crop has been put in a good state of cultivation, but is irregular.

In Texas and Southern and Western Oklahoma rain is badly needed. The growth of the plant and the fruiting has been arrested and in Central Texas shedding is begun. The situation is daily growing more serious. The hot, dry weather has, however, checked the ravages of the boll weevil.

Mississippi.—The week was dry and hot and considerable work was done in the fields. The crop is about clean, but is still small. There are some good fields and many poor ones.

Tennessee.—The crop in this State is in good cultivation and growing nicely. The week was very favorable and many correspondents report the prospects as being up to the average.

Arkansas.—The cotton crop is in good condition. The plant is thrifty, is being laid by clean, and is taking on squares rapidly.

Alabama.—Rains were local and in a few districts heavy, but there was a general improvement in the crop. The hot sun favored cultivation and, as a whole, cotton is more promising than at any previous time during the season.

Oklahoma.—Excessively high temperatures prevailed, but did no great damage to cotton. In the west and the south it is dry and more rain is needed. The plant looks well, however.

Texas.—The entire State is in need of rain, the need being acute in central and western districts. Excessively high temperatures prevailed daily. The cotton wilts during the day, but recuperates at night. It is approaching the stage where irreparable damage will soon be done.

MRS. HAYES PASSES AWAY

Last Member of the Family of Jefferson Davis.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Mrs. J. Addison Hayes, daughter of the late Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, died Sunday night at her home in this city after an illness of several months.

The cause of her death as announced by the attending physicians was a complication of diseases.

Mrs. Hayes, the last of the family of the late president of the Confederacy, after the death of her sister, Miss Winnie Davis, at Richmond, Va., made a trip South a few years ago, when she was made a daughter of the Confederacy in her sister's stead.

Her mother, widow of the Southern president, died in New York about two years ago.

Mrs. Hayes is survived by two sons, Jefferson Hayes Davis and William Hayes, and two daughters, Lucy Hayes and Mrs. Virginia Webb, wife of Dr. Gerald B. Webb of this city. Jefferson Hayes Davis bears the name of his grandfather through a special act of the legislature. Mrs. Hayes was 54 years of age.

HELD DAVIS FOR TREASON.

Last Member of Jury Dies—Indicted Confederacy's President.

Toledo, O.—William Fay, formerly part owner of the tobacco warehouse that became famous later as Libby prison, and supposed to be the last surviving member of the jury that indicted Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, for treason, after the close of the Civil War, died Sunday from a sudden attack of heart failure. Fay left Richmond at the outbreak of the war and joined the Union army.

Globe Trotter Ends.

Berlin.—Hans Lian, who started around the world afoot with his wife and daughter, on Sept. 12, 1900, has just completed his journey and reached his home in Passau.

Lian undertook to win a wager that he could push his family in a cart around the globe. His wife died during the trip, but the daughter has grown from a baby of 2 years to a vigorous child of 11 years. Lian claims that he walked 30,000 miles and that he wins \$10,000.

Haskell Pardons Bar Keep.

Guthrie, Okla.—Gov. Haskell has pardoned J. C. Willoughby of Lexington, Ky., serving a 99-year term for killing Charles Shaw, an Oklahoma City negro in 1907, because the negro did not take off his hat while delivering beer cases into a saloon where Willoughby was tending bar.

English Orange Marmalade.

Two dozen juicy oranges, six lemons (only use juice of), cut rinds of oranges in quarters, put in pan with cold water. When hot empty water out, lay rind on board, white side up, and with small knife cut all white out, and slice rind in very thin, narrow strips. Peel off all the white of the orange, then quarter in small pieces and put on to boil until cooked. This run through a sieve; pulp, throw away. The juice and the sliced peel measure and put equal sugar; boil this all together until thick; stir often.

THE WAIF



The Senate Shifts the Responsibility.

TAFT WILL USE VETO INCREASE CANAL ISSUE

MUST REDUCE TARIFF DUTIES, HE SAYS.

Not Free Raw Material—Where Duty Is Unnecessary Will Not Tolerate Any.

Washington.—All doubt as to where President Taft stands with regard to the downward revision of the tariff was swept away Friday, when a statement was given out at the White House setting forth in detail what the president had to say to twenty-three Republican members of congress, who called to protest against putting raw materials on the free list.

The president, in this statement, declared that the Republican party is committed to a downward revision; that he has never had any other idea of the Chicago platform, and that he personally has promised a downward revision to the people.

This statement is interpreted in some quarters here tonight as a direct notification to the conferees on the tariff bill that if the measure they finally agree upon does not constitute a material reduction in specific duties the president will exercise his veto.

COTTON BELOW 12 CENTS.

Break of 100 Points—Weevil Doing Small Damage.

Memphis, Tenn.—The price of options on the new cotton crop sold below 12 cents in New York and New Orleans Friday, on the publication of a bulletin by the government's boll weevil experts, saying that the weevils were less threatening to the cotton than at this time last year.

October in New York sold at 11.92, a break of 93 points or \$4.65 per bale, from the high figures of Tuesday. October in New Orleans broke to 11.91, or 102 points from Tuesday's highest equivalent, to \$5.10 per bale.

In part the decline was due to reports of showers in Northern Texas and apprehensions by bulls that general rains might come to Texas, where drought has prevailed for several weeks and moisture is greatly needed.

Perhaps, however, the most important reason for the break was the enthusiastic overplay given prices on the advance, the rise having been carried beyond the warrant of the crop situation. The boll weevil news, therefore, became the occasion, rather than the cause for the decline.

300 Quake Victims.

London.—Special dispatches received here from Athens say that 300 persons were killed or injured by the earthquake that occurred Thursday in the province of Elis, in Southern Greece. The damage to property also was very great. Hot water is flowing from many of the springs in the stricken district.

Oil Prices Cut.

New York.—The Standard Oil Company announces a reduction in refined oil of 15 cents a hundred gallons, making refined in cases 10.65; refined in tanks, 4.75; standard white, 8.25, and refined at Philadelphia, 8.20.

One Injured; Two Drowned.

Lawton, Okla.—While W. J. Lawson, a farmer, residing near Walter, was absent at Temple, for the purpose of securing medical aid for his son, John, aged ten years, who was run over by a mowing machine and seriously injured, his other two children, aged six and thirteen, wandered to a stock pond and were drowned. The injured lad, upon hearing the cries of his brothers, hastened as rapidly as possible to their assistance, but was unable to get them out.

Thrown Into Furnace Alive.

La Porte, Ind.—Two white men and a negro attacked August Wiseman, watchman of a steam shovel, beat him into insensibility, and shoved his body into the boiler of the machine. The coals had been banked, but Wiseman's clothing caught fire. Revived by the pain of burning, he was able to open the door and reach out and pull the whistle cord. Workmen ran to his aid and dragged him out of the firebox. He was terribly burned, but has a chance of recovery.

ENEMIES OF CLOVER

Pestiferous Little Fly Does Much Damage.

Seed Midge, One of the Most Destructive Insects That the Farmer Has to Contend With, So Small Can Hardly Be Seen.

BY PROF. T. W. FOLSOM,

Illinois College of Agriculture.

The worst of the seed pests is the seed midge. This fly is so small that you may not have seen it, but you can find many of them in the clover fields when they are most abundant.

In other words, they are most abundant when young green clover heads are most numerous. They are abundant late in July and early in August.

They lay their eggs on the green clover heads. They will not lay them on heads that are on bloom or heads that have ripened. The female has a long, flexible, lash-like ovipositor which she inserts among the flowers, laying an egg at the base of a floret.

These eggs are barely visible to the naked eye, they are so small. They hatch in three days, and the grub, reddish, pinkish or sometimes white, squeezes into the bud and devours the semi-fluid contents of the ovary.

This is, of course, before the flower has been fertilized. Now we can get rid of this pest very easily. All you need to do to save your seed from the midge is to cut the hay crop a little earlier than usual.

You can even wait until part of the clover is fresh in bloom, but you should not wait until many of the heads have turned brown.

If you cut your clover early you catch these grubs in the heads and they are killed as the clover dries.

Furthermore, you hasten the maturity of the second crop of heads, and by the time the second brood of midges is on the wing the heads are too ripe for them to lay their eggs in.

The adults are minute, black, fly-like insects. We find them in abundance on clover heads about June 12, and again in the middle of August.

They are most numerous whenever there are the largest number of clover heads just turning brown. These insects do not lay eggs in the green heads like the seed midge, and they cannot lay eggs in seeds that are hard.

Most of the eggs are laid in the seeds of flowers which have just begun to wither—flowers that have been fertilized and the seeds of which are going to develop.

The female sticks her long, needle-like ovipositor into the green seed and lays an egg therein, and the grub when fully grown nearly fills the seed. The adult escapes from the seed by biting out a hole in the shell.

At threshing time these shells are swept away with the chaff, though many of the seeds from which the adult has not emerged remain behind with the sound seeds. These affected seeds can be easily recognized.

Clover seed having a grub in it will not grow. If you want a good crop of hay you don't want to let any of it turn black. To get rid of this seed pest, cut your clover early.

A HOME-MADE LADDER.

Get a straight, smooth pole 16 or 18 feet long. One about four inches in diameter at the butt and 2½ inches at the top after the bark has been taken off is best.

Fasten an iron band on tight six feet from the large end. Split the pole from the large end up to the band. Bore one-inch holes one foot apart, beginning one foot from the large end. Make the first rung at the bottom 3½ feet long. Above the split make them two feet long, gradually running to 16 inches at the top.

Put a band on the little end or wrap it with wire.

A ladder like this answers every purpose on the farm and can be made in one day.

Handling Fruit.

A machine to handle oranges seems to be a success in California. It sorts, wraps and samples the fruit. The same process might be applied to the apple, except that the apple skin is more tender and the fruit more easily damaged. Perhaps the idea will be improved so that the more delicate fruits can be handled in this whole-gale way.

Southern Farming.

A member of the Country Life commission says the worst agricultural conditions of the country are in the south, because the farmers have robbed the soil of its humus by growing cotton and tobacco exclusively for more than a hundred years.

Remedy for Scours.

A stockman says he has saved several valuable Jersey calves that were down with the scours by taking a teaspoonful of wheat flour and giving a tablespoonful every minute. He repeated this two or three times a day before feeding and diminished the feed one-half until the calf got well.

OUTBREAK OF ARMY WORM

Appears in Large Numbers on Long Island—Farmers Warned to Be Prepared.

The army worm, according to recent advices, has appeared in large numbers at Oakdale, L. I. This may be the first of a series of injuries here and there throughout this part of the country, and farmers are advised to keep a close watch for the appearance of this pest. The rather large, dark, obscurely striped caterpillars frequently become very abundant in grass and grain fields and, after devouring most of the foliage, desert the field in search of more provender. This habit has led to the



Chrysalis and Larva.

common designation of army worm. It will be remembered that this species was exceedingly destructive in most of the counties of New York state in 1896, and has been injurious here and there in later years.

An outbreak of army worms requires prompt treatment if satisfactory results are to be obtained. Grass or grain in badly-infested fields, if of any value, should be cut and removed at once and the migration or marching of the hungry caterpillars prevented by digging slight ditches or turning furrows toward the advancing horde. The ditches and furrows can be made more effective by digging small holes at intervals of 15 or 20 feet, in which the caterpillars, turning to either side, fall and can be readily

destroyed by burying. Bands of tar are also serviceable in checking the advance of these pests, and may be made more effective by putting the tar on boards and setting the latter on edge. Conditions may occasionally warrant the poisoning of a strip in front of the marching caterpillars in order to destroy them and thus prevent further injury. Paris green, London purple, or even white arsenic is preferable for this purpose to the slower-acting arsenate of lead. Masses of caterpillars can be killed by liberal spraying with a kerosene emulsion or a strong soap solution.

Occasionally these outbreaks are accompanied by numerous natural enemies such as flies similar to, and larger than the house flies. These beneficial parasites deposit oval, rather conspicuous white eggs on the caterpillars, usually just a little behind the head. An abundance of these and other serviceable enemies may render it unnecessary to take active measures for the destruction of the caterpillars, because under such conditions there is comparatively little danger of serious injury later.

Two Good Catch Crops.

Of the crops which I sowed ahead of the cultivator at the last cultivation of corn and potatoes to get a growth to turn under in the spring and to protect the land from winter washing, rye and dwarf Essex rape were the most satisfactory.

Rye was sown one year when the potatoes were taken out in September, and a heavy sod it made to turn under for oats in April.

Another year rye was sown on corn stubble after the corn was cut at the rate of one and one-quarter bushels per acre, and it made a fair cover crop, which I know prevented washing, though the ground was harrowed only twice before drilling in the seed.

Dwarf rape I have always sown at the rate of ten pounds of seed per acre just before cultivating the corn the last time in July, and have had a good growth until late in the fall, which would have made excellent pasture, but a cover crop was desired, so it was left till spring and turned under for oats to enrich and make humus in the soil.

I should judge its value as a fertilizer is about \$5 per acre, and the seed costs only seven cents per pound. Some of the rape was green all winter, and persons seeing the growth it had made in the standing corn were surprised, while the growth of corn appears in the same field was not encouraging. Crimson clover is a good catch crop, if one can secure a stand, and it lives through the winter. Rape is the best crop for me, considering the cost of seed and its fertilizing value, and rye is very good, especially when it is to be turned under for potatoes, or one wishes to pasture it in the fall.—J. N. Clover, Pennsylvania.

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A stockman says he has saved several valuable Jersey calves that were down with the scours by taking a teaspoonful of wheat flour and giving a tablespoonful every minute. He repeated this two or three times a day before feeding and diminished the feed one-half until the calf got well.