Merry Christmas
To You

To-day, one thousand nine hundred and eight years ago, Christ was born, our Savior, whom suffered inhuman tortures and was crowned with thorns crucified died and was buried, in order that the gates of Heaven might be opened to us. When God created the earth, heaven and with all else he created man, and called him Adam, and put him in the garden of Eden, forbidding him to eat of certain fruits. God found it wise that man should not be alone, and caused a deep sleep to come over Adam in which he took from him one of his ribs and made therefrom woman for his companion. Adam named her woman when naming the rest of the animals and fowls, fishes, etc., and called her Eve. Eve was tempted by the Serpent (in those days snakes could evidently talk) to partake of the forbidden fruit and she did. eat thereof and gave also some to Adam and he did eat. And as God knows all things even our most secret thoughts, words and actions, he knew Adam and Eve had broken his commands, and went into the garden and called out to them, and they were afraid of the Lord. For this, God caused the Serpent to run on his belly for ever, and cast many miseries onto all women, and drove them from the garden of Eden and closed the gates of heaven to all human-kind. And it was only by the sacrifice of Christ that the gates of his magnificent Kingdom have been opened to us. Therefore it has come to be a day of feasting, celebrating, joy and happiness in remembrance of and in reverence to Christ, our Savior and Lord.

On this day the very best cheer, merriment and happiness should prevail, for it marks the day on which was born one whom for us has accomplished the opening of the gates of Heaven.

For time immemorable it has been the custom for Santa Claus to come on the eve before Christmas and leave good things for the children and older ones too. There was a time when Santa Claus came only to the good children in the community, and Santa Claus was an officer in the community whose duty it was to do the part of Santa Claus on this occasion, and in that way the disobedient ones could be passed by.

It is fitting too, that on this day we should look back in the time of Christ's life on earth and note the change. In those days there were no railroads, no telegraph, no steamboats, no wagons or buggies, no books or newspapers, and few people knew how to read or write, they were mostly barbarians and savages; the only way of transportation was on mule or camel back, and the happenings of any part of the country was only learned by gossip and heresy. It was nearly fifteen hundred years after the coming of Christ before the printing process was discovered and press invented. The telephone has only been in service a short while and railroads are not over a century old. The flying machine is now making wonderful advances; the wireless telegraph is an evident success.

And it is also well that we notice the changes going on around us, even under our eyes. In 1492 when Columbus set out on his voyage for the far West, the people believed a fearful calamity would befal them, they believed the earth was square and he would fall off. Now it is known the earth is round. When Columbus reached the West Indies and discovered Santo Domingo, Hate, Jamaica, and the eventual discovery of America by other discoverers, there was a vast number of Indian tribes inhabiting the whole land, they have given way to the white races. There was also many buffalo, today we have cows in their stead. There was an abundance of wolves, now we have dogs. There was a plenty of pheasants, now we have chickens. There is yet lots of geese and duck, but they are fast becoming extinct and domesticated. And there have happened many other changes too numerous to mention.

But to one and all today when popping your fire crackers and having a plenty of good food to eat and a warm fire to sit around, do not forget there are many little children and even grown folks that have not where to rest their head or bread to eat. Give to them one thought, and pray in your heart to Him that is on High that they might be comforted.
WHEN
ITS
A
PIANO
YOU
WANT,
BUY
IT
AT
GRUNE WALDS
THEY
HAVE
THE
BEST
AND
GIVE
GOOD
TERMS.
735 Canal St.
New Orleans.

Steinway
The Best

A Happy New Year
To You

The first day of January as marking the
beginning of the year was observed as a public
holiday in Rome from at least the time of
the Julian Reformation of the calendar, and
was a day on which there was a perfect ab-
sence from litigation and strife; there were
condemned processions, exchange of visits,
receiving and giving of presents, masquerad-
ing and feasting. The celebrations were at
first discouraged by the church, but after re-
peted protests it was finally allowed. It also
ultimately assumed a special sacred charac-
ter as the octave of Christmas day and as the
anniversary of the circumcision of our Lord.

The Solar astronomical year is the period
of time in which the earth performs a revolu-
tion in its orbit around the sun, or passes
from any point of the ecliptic to the same
point again, and consists of 365 days 6 hours
49 minutes and 46 seconds of mean Solar time.

The civil year is that employed in chrono-
logy, and varies among different nations,
held in respect of the season at which it
begins and of its subdivision. In the arrange-
ment of the civil year, two objects are sought
to be accomplished: First, the equable dis-
tribution of the days among twelve months;
and secondly, the preservation of the begin-
ing of the year at the same distance from
the equinoxes. As the year consists of 365
days and a fraction it is a number not divisible
by 12, it is therefore impossible that the
months can all be of the same length, and at
the same time include all the days of the year.
And by reason of the fractional excess of the
length of the year above 365 days, it likewise
happens that the years cannot all contain the
same number of days if the epoch of their
commencement remains fixed; for the day
and the civil year must be considered as be-
coming at the same time, and therefore the
extra hours cannot be included in the year
 till they have accumulated a whole day. As
soon as this has taken place an additional day
must be given to the year, and this is the rea-
son why every four years our month of Feb-
uary contains 29 days, while the other years
it has only 28 days.

There have been many strange and su-
perstitious beliefs in regard to New Year.
The people at one time believed that animals
were gifted with the power of speech at the
exact mid-night hour on New Year's Eve and
they were afraid to sit up and watch, for
they considered such action a most dastardly
crime. And it was said as one old fellow use
to tell it: A man decided to sit up and watch
his horses, of which he had two fine ones, and
exactly at the hour of 12 the horse nearest
him said "Sunday we haul our master to
church for the last time." The other replied:
"He's so heavy, and its five miles." The man
became so afraid that he ran home and
died, and as said by the horses, they hauled
him to church the last time.

Another belief that was once contended,
was that just as the old year goes out and the
new year comes in, all animals neciled on their
fore needs as if in prayer.

Still another was to the effect that honey
bees had a way of celebrating characteristic
to themselves, which was a loud singing and
humming in their hive at the time of change.

And many more were the superstitious
beliefs of the people about New Year at dif-
ferent times. Among them they believed for
a long time that if they would stay awake
until midnight they would actually observe
the new year coming in and the old one going
out, and many other phemoninal demonstra-
tions impressive of the change would occur.

New Year to day is a day on which many
people resolve to live a better life throughout
the year than the past, and other things they
desire to do. Probably from the belief once
that if New Year's day was cloudy, rainy and
stormy the whole year would be that way, or
the weather on that day would represent what
the year would be.

To the man that reflects on this day—
go over his whole past year's living and
makes a keen criticism of the same resolves
to make the new year a better record for
himself and does what he resolves, is due all
praise.

For the year 1909 let every one do his
best to make everybody else and himself hap-
py; let him go at his work feeling he is doing
his duty toward all human-kind. Let everyone
do their utmost to make this year a
greater year for the farmer, for the mer-
chants, for the laborers and all else; a better year
for the community, the State, Nation and
for Church Point.
Church Point Market House

Is the place to buy your groceries, crockery, Ice eggs and chickens

Keep constantly on hand the best of everything

Highest prices paid for poultry, eggs, butter and country produce.

J. B. Gardiner, Prop.
CHURCH POINT, LA.

I Handle

Dry Goods
Shoes
Hats
Clothing
Groceries
Crockery
Glassware
Tinware
Notions

In fact nearly anything you want you can get at my place of business on Main street, near church.

H. J. David,
Church Point, La.

Mrs. M. L. McBride

Will be glad for you to inspect her line of Notions, Ladies' Hats and Trimmings, Combs and Brushes, Dishes, Glassware, Picture Frames, Mattings, Rugs, Etc.

Has always on hand a fine line of Coffins and Trimmings, etc.

When you come to Church Point do not fail to see Mrs. McBride's line of goods, for they are best.

Want Your Plows Sharpened?

Your horses shod, your buggy or wagon repaired, go to

LAURENT THIBODEAUX'S
BLACKSMITH ESTABLISHMENT

and he will do it right and in a way it will be to you best interest and entire satisfaction.

He Guarantees His Work.
Church Point, La.

CATHOLIC CHURCH

which is Catholic, was the creation of Church Point over a century ago, and has been one of the greatest influences in its development. When the church was first erected it consisted of a very small frame structure rudely made and poorly furnished. It is now one of the largest in the State, handsomely finished and elaborately decorated.

Of late years there has been erected a Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which is steadily growing. Preaching is held once a month. Sunday school is held every Sunday and is well attended.

The school house which is an excellent two story frame building, is a demonstration of Church Point's progress in an educational way. This building was erected only two or three years ago, and since its erection there has been such an immense increase in the enrollment that it was necessary to erect two additional rooms and secure one more teacher this year to accommodate the increased attendance. There are now five teachers employed in this school, and the enrollment is over 225.

The Commercial Bank capitalized at $15,000 00 is one of the strongest and most ably managed institutions of its kind in the State. The bank occupies the only brick building in town which is a handsome structure located right in the business center.

In the past two years there has been something like $150,000.00 worth of improvements and new buildings erected in Church Point, of which a more detailed account is given on another page.

The people are mostly creole and speak the French and English languages. They are enterprising and progressive. Always extending favors and friendship to new comers and strangers—trying to make them at home and happy. The fact that during the last year there has been erected by subscription over $1000.00 worth of new sidewalks is a fair sample of their public spiritedness.

The soil in the neighborhood of Church Point is the richest in the South outside the Mississippi Delta. And is adapted to the
cultivation and raising of all the semi-tropical fruits, vegetables and crops. The fig and peach are the most extensively raised fruits, and the pear and grape do well. Oranges and lemons are raised on a small scale.

Corn is produced abundantly, and yields in the neighborhood of 60 to 80 bushels per acre and commands a good price all the year round.

Considerable rice is planted and raised near Church Point, and it is believed that with the completion of the large Shell canal there will be a great increase in the acreage of rice. It is said this canal will pass within five or six miles of town.

The woods and uncultivated lands throughout the spring and summer months are covered with fine grass that makes the best kind of pasturage for stock.

P. A. BELLARD'S SYRUP MILL.

Actually raised without any cost, having good pastures all summer and gather the waste from the crops in the fields during the winter.

Hogs are also raised for home use by nearly every one. The waste from the kitchen and table will keep one or two hogs in first class condition, and a few weeks before killing, when they are fed entirely on corn their meat is of excellent flavor. Anyone who desires can raise all their meat with very little trouble or expense.

Sheep and goats are another source of food and revenue. Some planters have heard numbering as many as 250 head. These little animals are like the hog, here, not very costly to raise and genuine money makers.

Some of the larger planters raise mules, horses and bloomed stock, which is found to be profitable. Whenever you come to Church Point you will see some of the best stock in the State.

Church Point is the real gardener's home. All vegetables thrive well and attain large size and are of excellent flavor. Cabbage easily reach 12 to 25 pounds a head; turnips 8 to 12 pounds; Irish potatoes produce abundantly; so do sweet potatoes; onions are easily produced here; tomatoes give very little trouble and yield abundantly; they do not require proping up, just lay on the ground and never rot before maturing; egg plants, celery and other garden produce are well adapted to this soil; watermelons, muskmelons, antelopes, kasawas, pumpkins, cucumbers, etc., are good yielders here.

Surrounding Church Point is some of the best cotton land in the South, producing from 1 to 1½ bales per acre. The boll weevil has made its appearance here, but that fact is not causing our farmers any great worry, for they believe by systematic work and selection of early varieties they can get ahead of the weevil. And many of them are changing from cotton to cane. Cane produced here this year yielded from 20 to 35 tons per acre and no fertilizers were used. Many planters are of the opinion that the weevil is doing them a favor by forcing them to use different methods and diversify.

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Church Point high school.

Church Point is without an equal in the production of diversified crops and poultry. Its location just near enough the gulf to have the benefit of the fine salt sea breeze, and just far enough away to be out of any possible danger of a flood, and at a good elevation—24 feet above sea level—and its immensely rich and fertile loam soil, give to Church Point a climate and soil not to be found in any other portion of the world. The man that has a little money with which to make the first payment on his little farm here never has any trouble in making the next, for all that is required is a little tickling of the soil, sowing of seeds, and the harvest is better by far than in many localities where you have to rush to get your crop planted, rush it to early maturity, rush till it is harvested, and then rush to get started again, or, where you have to irrigate, reclaim, or where you are liable to overflows, earthquakes, volcanoes, tornados or severe winters. Here in Church Point no inconvenience confronts you. You can plant anything you want to and there is quantities of chickens sold. During the month of March, this year, which is about the best month of the year for eggs, there were 18,500 dozen eggs shipped from this place, at the price eggs now bring, they are at a worth of $4,635. This is not by any means the only month in the year that eggs are shipped, for eggs are shipped daily all the year round. The present chicken and egg industry of this place brings in the neighborhood of $40,000.00 yearly to the different raisers.

It is beyond a doubt the country surrounding Church Point is without an equal in the production of diversified crops and poultry. Its location just near enough the gulf to have the benefit of the fine salt sea breeze, and just far enough away to be out of any possible danger of a flood, and at a good elevation—24 feet above sea level—and its immensely rich and fertile loam soil, give to Church Point a climate and soil not to be found in any other portion of the world. The man that has a little money with which to make the first payment on his little farm here never has any trouble in making the next, for all that is required is a little tickling of the soil, sowing of seeds, and the harvest is better by far than in many localities where you have to rush to get your crop planted, rush it to early maturity, rush till it is harvested, and then rush to get started again, or, where you have to irrigate, reclaim, or where you are liable to overflows, earthquakes, volcanoes, tornados or severe winters. Here in Church Point no inconvenience confronts you. You can plant anything you want to and there is quantities of chickens sold. During the month of March, this year, which is about the best month of the year for eggs, there were 18,500 dozen eggs shipped from this place, at the price eggs now bring, they are at a worth of $4,635. This is not by any means the only month in the year that eggs are shipped, for eggs are shipped daily all the year round. The present chicken and egg industry of this place brings in the neighborhood of $40,000.00 yearly to the different raisers.

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I Can Supply Your Needs

My lines of Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Men's Furnishings, Ladies' Hats and fine Dress Goods, Tin ware, Hardware, Crockery; in fact everything, are Complete. My Millinery in Store.

A. Breaux
Church Point, Louisiana.

Livery, Feed & Sale Stable

Neat and up-to-date teams, Single and Double. The best of service. First class stock. Commercial travelers given special rates as well as prompt attention.

P. D. McBride
Church Point, La.

Where Church Point Is.

Church Point is situated in one of the richest garden spots in the State of Louisiana. It is about the center of a fertile stretch of land from 10 to 20 miles wide almost if not entirely incircled by hard wood timber. It has been said in the past that Church Point is the most desirable location in all the State. The winters are not bitter, and the summers are not hot. It is a very healthy place.

Church Point has a rich soil, and the climate is mild. The winters are not severe, and the summers are not excessively hot. The town is surrounded by beautiful scenery, with rolling hills and picturesque valleys. The air is fresh, and the climate is healthful. The winters are not severe, and the summers are not excessively hot. The town is surrounded by beautiful scenery, with rolling hills and picturesque valleys. The air is fresh, and the climate is healthful.

Cows Raised Near Church Point.

Lies about 145 miles west of New Orleans on the Ouiatouas, Gulf & Northeastern Ry., and is only 20 miles northeast of Crowley on bayou Plaquemine. While in Acadia parish, it is about 70 miles from the Gulf. Its vicinity is surrounded by tall oak trees and the breezes that come from its shady timber are such as will make one feel that life spent in its border would be of pleasure and comfort. Year in and year out very little sickness is experienced, due to the healthful sanitary condition of the town and its admirable location. No one is spared, and every precaution necessary for the keeping of these conditions throughout is not dependent upon any one person, every citizen holds it his own duty to keep up these conditions and their community.

Where Church Point Is.

Guidry's Hotel.

We don't blame you, for bread is the principal food of life, and poor bread is a great cause of doctor's fees. Therefore we ask you to try our bread and know that you are eating good bread. Its the same everyday and always good.

Morning Star Bakery
Ben. Frangues, Baker
Church Point, La.
Guidry's Hotel

The only up-to-date Hotel in Church Point is... The leading musical organization in South West Louisiana is prepared at all times to furnish you the very best music for any occasion... Band or Orchestra...

Guidry's Concret Band

Hot And Cold Baths

Give us a trial and you will thereafter always stop at the Guidry's Hotel when in Church Point.

Church Point Louisiana.

Church Point's Future

One might think that with the advent of the cotton boll weevil into this district that Church Point's future would be doomed. And indeed this probably would be the case if it was entirely dependent upon that product, but luckily such is not the case. Our farmers, our businessmen and our laborers are all but glad that the boll weevil has put in his appearance, for believing as they do, that the farmers will be forced to diversify their crops, and knowing as they do that any crop will yield well on the lands adjoining Church Point, they are very optimistic in regard to an extensive way a large demand will be created for labor and that better prices can and will be paid for labor than ever was or can be paid for labor in erecting culture, and that the total output in wages will proportionately affect the merchants sales, thereby giving him more sales and with an increased business also an increased remuneration. It is also believed that the planter, instead of not quite or just paying his year's expenses, he will have a good little surplus left, and besides putting a few hundred dollars in the bank have money enough to buy a new suit.

PEOPLE'S COTTON GIN.

There is, as stated before, a great tendency here among the planters to raise sugar cane, which quite a number already have a good start in. Of course it will require two or three years before a very large acreage can be planted in this crop, on account of the scarcity of seed, but everyone is bent on accomplishing this end. And it is very certain that within the next few years an extensive cane crop will be raised here, which will not only give Church Point one or two large refineries but require that a good refinery be established every few miles throughout the district.

As everybody knows the sugar cane is the leading staple crop in the world, and not only that but it is the surest crop anyone can plant in South Louisiana, it is believed that with the development of that industry here in overcoat, and clothes for the family.

The fact that the very finest kind of hogs, sheep and goats can be raised here, leads many to believe that in the near future a good packing house will be erected at this place. In fact local enterprise is considering erecting a packing house in connection with a canning factory during the coming year. But whether this ever materializes or not, it is beyond a doubt that such a factory would be a money maker from the very beginning.

As there is now any quantity of chickens and eggs raised in the neighborhood it is not at all out of place to expect that this industry will gradually grow from year to year. As yet there are no especial poultry farms, but nearly every one in the community has a flock of chickens. The fact that the feed can be produced right here for them, and a good market is at hand, paying from 12½ to 17...
Q. What's the first rule in music?
A. Buy your Instruments at Grunewald's.

A House that stands at the top for Square Dealing, Honesty and Liberality is . . . . .

Grunewald's
New Orleans, La.

They sell the best Pianos.
“ “ “ Oragns.
“ “ “ Brass Bands
“ “ “ Violins
“ “ “ Talking Machines.

Everything In MUSIC.

Send for catalogues.

costs per pound this year, is a great indication of the future development of the poultry industry, which by-the-way, is no little thing at present.

In consideration of the fact that nearly every vegetable known to the gardening world is well adapted to the soil in the vicinity of Church Point, and when planted they produce abundantly without fertilizers is an open invitation to everyone to come here and have plenty, for without the use of the crops the Church Point truck farmer can still make a handsome income. And daily communication with New Orleans should afford the very best market for such produce.

Then, again, it is very probable that with the completion of the great Schell irrigation canal which will pass within a few miles of Church Point, a vast area of the surrounding lands will be planted with rice. No sooner than this is done it is not only very probable but is the only one entering Church Point at present, but the entire right-of-way has been secured and survey made for another road that will give connection with Abbeville, Lafayette on the south and through Baton Rouge on the northwest to St. Louis and other northern cities, and incidentally provide another fine market for our produce.

By Church Point's location on the east bank of Bayou Piquemine Brouelle is another feature in its favor. An appropriation has already been made by Congress to secure the dredging of this bayou to within 20 miles of this town for navigation, and it will only be a matter of a short time before the work will be completed on to Church Point. Then Church Point will have water communication with the entire world, which will be a great benefit in many ways. It will relieve the overburdened railroads in carrying freights, it will regulate freight rates, besides the pleasant outing to

almost certain that in Church Point will be built one or two large rice mills, for its situation is most central, and for that reason a great saving in hauling will be accomplished by the erection of mills at this place to handle the rice tributary to it.

The timbered lands which contain some of the very finest hard wood in the State offer an excellent inducement to capital to come in and take a hand, and bring from it the magnificent returns which sooner or later will surely come. A factory for barrels, spools, and the finer grades of furniture would be excellently located at Church Point and well furnished with material.

Church Point's situation on the Opelousas Gulf & Northwestern Railroad, which road it is stated will enter into Houston or Beaumont, Texas, in the near future, will afford another fine market for all our produce, is one more illustration of its brilliant future. This road the gulf coast that will be possible for anyone to make in the smallest craft with safety. Fish and the finest game will then be in abundance for those that desire it.

In conclusion, may it not be appropriate to ask a few questions: Knowing that Church Point has the finest lands in the State, and believing all things above enumerated and more, to come, can anyone consistently be otherwise than optimistic in regard to the future of the town? Don't you think that with the many opportunities above mentioned there is a good chance for you in Church Point? If you have never received this news before and didn't know it, don't you think it is worth your while to look into it? And if you are really interested do you not think it unwise to wait? Don't you think it is to your interest to act right now? Delay means an opportunity gone and probably a fortune lost. Do it now!
GREETINGS!

A Merry Christmas
AND
A Happy New Year
To All Our Friends And Customers.

Thanking you for your past favors and soliciting your continued patronage.

Church Point Lumber Co.
CHURCH POINT, LA.

We Do Job Printing

And submit this supplement to the Democrat as a fair sample of our work. We take pride in sending out nothing short of the very best in composition, style and finish.....

Church Point Democrat.

Do You Know How Many Eggs Your Hens Lay A Year?

Dairymen, to make the greatest profit, build up their herds through careful breeding, careful feeding and unmeritorious culling. They do not ask the good ones to average up to a record for the poor ones. This same "common sense" plan can be profitably applied to the poultry business. Hens that lay 200 eggs in a year should not be averaged at 150 eggs with hens that lay 100 eggs. A dairymen reared in breeding; if he buys, there are certain marks that govern the price, the shape from the end of the nose to the end of the tail is taken into account, the small feminine neck and head have a value, and clear on down a line of points he makes his estimate. The same rules and the same principles apply to the highest point in poultry raising. Every experienced, close observing poultry raiser, knows, at a glance the laying hen, the small feminine neck and head count again, the bright alert eye tells a tale, the drooping tail tells another tale, and when she picks her feet up and plumps them down, we have another pointer.

Very few club-headed, thick-necked, steer-horned cows are any good. Even with the cow the tail tells a tale; the heavy club tail seldom follows a good cow, while on the other hand, a slim tail is one of the characteristics of a good one.

Those same "tell-tale" marks apply to race horses. It does not take a great deal of experience to pick out the fast ones to apply these rules. How about draft horses? Well sir, draft horses are bred for another pur-

AN IDEAL FARM.

And there are other ways to improve the flock. A close observance and constancy with them enable any one to know, by sight, what hens lay every day and those that lay every other day or do not lay at all, but you must never lose sight of the fact that the cockerels are the flock in breeding value. Many of the same rules that apply to the race horse, the cow or the hen also apply to the cockerels. The small neck and head, the alert eye and activity are all pointers in the right direction.

It is not probable that the 200 egg hen will ever be excelled to any great extent, but it is possible that any ordinary flock can be improved to a point where the 200 mark would fit where the 150 mark now fits. If the time ever comes that egg records will be a part of score cards, then the work of improvement will be on. Begin today, to watch your hens.
At The Church Point Bottling Works

Is the place to get the best Soda Pop. Entirely the best just sweet enough and with just the right amount soda to give it the best flavor. Once used, always used.

Guidry & Sonnier
Proprietors.

What Does It Cost You A Year To Keep A Hen?

"What does it cost a year to keep a hen?"
This question was the conundrum propounded to the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture at Washington a few days ago. The congressmen who asked the question were in a facetious mood, and the question was greeted with ripples of laughter. But it is no laughing matter to several millions of people in the United States. It is a more important question to the poultry keeper than the cost of our army and navy, the amount of the river and harbor bill, or even the fate of our foreign dependencies.

The Boston Herald took up the question, and offered three small prizes for the best answers. Many of the letters received were written in a jocular vein. But the three that were awarded prizes treated the matter seriously. The first prize was won by Robert A. Lynch, Malden, Mass., who keeps a flock of twenty-one White Plymouth Rock pullets, and who finds that it costs 4.5 cents a week for each pullet, or $2.21 a year. Mr. Lynch did not enter into details as to his method of feeding, but states that he keeps them on "good mixed grain."

The second prize was won by Mrs. G. F. Merrill of Hampton Falls, N. H., who entered much more fully into particulars. She says: "If you want a hen to lay eggs you have got to feed her well. My hens have laid well all winter. The following is what it costs to keep a hen a year: Oats, 58 cents; wheat, 39 cents; corn ration, 28 cents; cracked corn, 16 cents; cabbage, 4 cents; ground oyster shell, 2 cents, which makes a total of $1.47." Mrs. Merrill states that the ration which she uses is that recommended by the Maine Experiment Station.

Levi Clark of Waltham, Mass., finds that it costs him at the present prices for feed $1.73 a year for each hen. Corn, wheat, oats, and barley mixed are fed at the rate of four ounces a day. "Accessible at all times should be a hopper mixture of bran, middlings and corn meal, also green feed such as cut clover, alfalfa, cabbage or mangels. Animal food, such as cut bone or beef scraps, should be fed every other day." Mr. Clark makes the point that a hen may be kept alive for 80 cents a year, but if she is to lay generously it will cost for feed more than twice that. He also says: "A swill-fed hen produces eggs quite liberally for $1 to $2 per year, but they are of swill quality."

Putting these reports together and dividing by three, it will be seen that the average

One of the principal streets of Church Point.

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Putting these reports together and dividing by three, it will be seen that the average cost of these three poultrymen for feeding a hen is $1.80 a year.

Mixed feed, alfalfa and beef scraps, cost more than corn. So if there were no mitigating circumstances, the cost of keeping a hen a year would be from $1.75 to $2.00, with the present price of feed.

But most of us are in a position where we can reduce the feed bill to a certain extent by the addition of table scraps, stable sweepings, waste vegetables, etc., to the ration. The farmer is the most fortunately circumstanced of all; for six months in the year his hens may range at large and need to be fed only a little corn night and morning. The other six months waste from the cellar and stable keep down the cost.

Let us now sum up what we have learned: It costs the average poultryman in the vicinity of $1.50 a year to keep a hen. It costs the farmer not more than $1.00.—Ex.
Fall Planting Versus Spring Planting Of Sugar Cane.

An interesting paper by H. P. Agee, of the Sugar Experiment Station, read before the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association:

The sugar industry in Louisiana, being dependent upon the production of a tropical plant, with climatic conditions that are by no means tropical throughout the entire year, is confronted with many perplexing agricultural problems, which do not present themselves in the majority of cane growing localities. Important among these is the question as to the proper manner of handling the seed cane; that the eyes may be dormant, though unjured, through the cold period, and germinate at first approach of warm weather, to produce a maximum crop. That is, should the cane be planted in the fall, or should it be preserved in windrows for spring planting? Every plantation manager has had to contend with this point often enough to know that it is not always a matter of choice, that it is largely dependent upon labor facilities and weather conditions; though he might propose by knowledge from previous observation to plant for his next crop during the fall, his plans may be offset by scarcity of labor at the time, or unfavorable weather, to within the near approach of the grading season. He then resorts to windrowing as the sole alternative. Barring such deciding factors from consideration, we still have an open question, both sides of which appear to hold material advantages. Some have advanced the opinion that the cane is better protected from the cold in windrow, while others claim that if fall planted cane is covered with earth to a depth of three or four inches, it can resist our coldest winters, and if packed by a roller should the ground be in a dry and crumbly condition, there is but little loss from "dry rot." A disadvantage in windrowing is the additional handling of the cane, entailing extra cost and injuring the value of the cane as seed by destroying sprouting eyes.

With a view of obtaining data on the comparative yields of spring and fall planted cane under identical circumstances as regards soil, drainage, cultivation, fertilization and variety of cane, the following experiment was planned by Mr. R. E. Bloin for the Sugar Experiment Station.

A suitably plot of ground was selected, and laid off into seventy-two 5-foot rows. It being desirable to test the experiment on the four varieties of cane most commonly grown in Louisiana, the planting was carried out thus: Rows 1 to 3 were devoted to D. 74; rows 5 to 6, D. 95; rows 7 to 9, purple; rows 10 to 12, striped. The next twelve rows were reserved and planted in the spring with the same varieties in order as named above. To eliminate, as far as might be, inequalities of soil and other conditions that might vitiate the results, this set of experiments embracing twenty-four rows was carried in triplicate thus employing for the purpose the entire seventy-two rows of the plot. The experiment as a whole, therefore, may be considered as having three divisions, each having four sections of three rows devoted to fall plant and a like number to spring plant.

The scheme of cultivation, planting, windrowing, etc., was that which is ordinarily employed at the Sugar Experiment Station, and generally practiced throughout the State.

In reporting the results of these experiments, attention should be called to the fact that the data secured to date represents only two years, that of the plant cane in 1906 and the first year stubble resulting therefrom in 1907, and hence it lacks the value of experiments that have been carried for a number of years, the average results of which cover any wrong impression that might be gained by the influence of a particular season or other condition not ordinarily occurring. The second year stubble from this plot will be harvested during the coming grading season, and after the usual intervening crop of corn and peas, the same work will be repeated with a view of getting results that will be more representative of the varying conditions and seasons.

The yield thus far from the various experiments are given in tabulated form below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Fall Plant</th>
<th>Spring Plant</th>
<th>Differ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. 74</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. 95</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striped</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st average</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. 74</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. 95</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striped</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d average</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. 74</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. 95</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striped</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d average</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. average</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yield of cane expressed in tons per acre. Plant cane 1906.
A Merry Christmas

Depends in part on the excellence of your dinner. We are prepared to help you make it a success.

Leo Franques
Family Grocer
And Distributor of High Grade Table Foods.

Confections Crackers
Fruits and Glass
Candles and Graniteware.

Church Point, La.

"TIME IS MONEY—There is no Gains without Pains."

LOANS are made on approved collateral. Methods are liberal and PROGRESSIVE.

Sound banking principles are rigidly adhered to. This bank's business is constantly GROWING and that means growth in facilities.

We are Safe, Central, Progressive and Accommodating.

The Commercial Bank
Church Point, La.
Respectfully invites you to bank with them.

H. D. McBride
Is Prepared to serve you with Holiday Goods.

My lines of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Cakes, Candies, etc., are new and fresh.
You are cordially invited to come and inspect my goods.

YIELD OF CANE EXPRESSED IN TONS PER ACRE. STUBBLE 1907.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Fall Plant</th>
<th>Spring Plant</th>
<th>Fall Plant</th>
<th>Sugar</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Fall Plant-Striped</th>
<th>Sugar-Striped</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stripped</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. average</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In studying the figures in this table, we note that fall plant cane has given larger yields than spring plant. This is the case in one of the twelve sections of the three rows each during the first year and seven of the twelve sections of the second year stubble. This difference in yield in one instance is as high as 8.8 tons per acre, although these are instances where a single section of three rows give a yield of spring plant above that of fall plant. In averaging the results of the several sections embracing the four standard varieties of cane, this is never true. Without exception, the averages show fall plant cane to advantage, as we have in first year plant cane, 35.5 tons, against 33.0 tons, a difference of 2.5 tons; 32.3 against 30.7, a difference of 1.6; and 31.8 against 30.9, a difference of 0.9. In referring to the same averages for the stubble cane, we find 27.1 tons as compared with 23.5, a difference of 3.6 tons; 24.6 compared with 23.2, a difference of 0.4; and 22.8 compared with 21.3, a difference of 1.5, in each and every case indicating that fall plant is more desirable.

In summarizing all these and taking the general average of the three divisions of four sections each, spring plant cane is found to give 31.6 tons per acre, whereas fall plant cane exceeds this by 1.6 tons, producing 33.2 tons per acre. This difference presents a slightly greater difference, the fall plant yielding 24.8 tons and the spring plant 23.9 tons, 1.8 tons less.

Incidentally these experiments offer an excellent opportunity to compare the relative merits of the four varieties of cane most extensively grown in the State, for growing under nearly identical conditions as it is possible to obtain, we have the two celebrated Demerara cane 74 and 95, and also the well known home types, the Thomas, purple and striped. Though this point has been frequently discussed before, it is still perhaps a disputed question. It may not be amiss to call attention to the additional data brought forth in the experiments under consideration.

Again referring to the table of results from the spring and fall planted cane, and striking averages from those sections which were devoted to the same kind of cane, we note differences as follows:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Variety</th>
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<td>23.7</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striped</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the spring plant of the same year, the D. 74 again gives the highest yield, 34.9 tons, the striped is second with 32.0 tons and purple giving 29.6 tons respectively.

While 74 gives 34.9 tons, the striped is next with 24.4 tons, 23.7 tons, while the D. 74 gives back to the plant giving 23.7, followed by the appearance of the striped cane 23.7 tons, and D. 74 is second with 22.7 tons, whereas the striped and purple are credited with 21.4 and 21.3 respectively.

In taking the general average of fall plant and spring plant in both plant and stubble cane, the seedlings are found to give higher yields than the home-canes, with the strange cane, the D. 95 being 24.0, against 23.5 for the D. 74, having 27.0 tons grown 24.4 for the D. 74, the striped giving 27.0 tons and 24.4 for D. 74.

Attention is again called to the fact that the figures here are taken from the beginning of an, as yet, incomplete experiment, and should be considered as fairly indicative of what is to follow, the results which show the large yields of cane can be expected from fall planted cane than from spring plant, under similar conditions of land, cultivation and fertilization.
Lest you forget—you are again reminded that in the vicinity of Church Point are to be had some of the very richest lands in the State for the production of cane, corn, cotton, rice and truck.

Church Point’s situation and its climate are the best to be had for the raising of poultry, hogs, sheep, etc.

If you are desirous of working less and making more, buy yourself a farm near Church Point.

Whatever you do, don’t buy till you have seen what opportunities are here.

Come and see how easy it is to make handsome income here.—You’ll want to stay.

How To Manage The Cotton Boll Weevil Successfully.

An interesting article by Secretary of State Crop Pest Commission, Wilmon Newell:

There is a way to solve the boll weevil problem. It has been recognized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and by the State Crop Pest Commission for several years and has been repeatedly called to the attention of the cotton planters. Those who have followed the recommendations in this regard have made good crops of cotton as a result. It is because of the extreme importance of the step referred to and because it is absolutely essential to a successful campaign against the boll weevil that we again take the opportunity of placing it clearly before the farmers of Louisiana.

If any one thing has been conclusively proven, by the years devoted to a careful and scientific study of the boll weevil, it is that those weevils which successfully survive the winter are the ones which mature latest in the summer.

The boll weevil problem can be solved by picking out the cotton as soon as it opens and destroying the cotton plants immediately thereafter. This is the key to solving the weevil problem: it is the one all-important step that means success. It is by far the most important part of the cultural method of fighting the weevil. Thorough preparation of the soil before planting, the use of early-maturing varieties, thorough cultivation of the crop, the use of poison, and the picking up of fallen squares, all are but steps accessory to the early fall destruction of the cotton plants and all of these auxiliary steps combined are not as effective as fall destruction of the cotton plants alone.

The farmer plants seed of an early-maturing variety, he uses fertilizer, perhaps, and he cultivates thoroughly and well in order to make an early crop. So far, so good; but if he fails to follow up these measures with the early fall destruction of the cotton plants he loses the advantage gained and fails at the critical point in the battle with the weevil. Early fall destruction of the cotton plants is not only possible and practicable, but it is profitable and it does solve the boll weevil problem, as will be shown below.

Early fall destruction of the cotton plants is effective for three reasons: First, it results in the destruction of thousands upon thousands of boll weevil eggs, larvae and pupae, which are in the squares and green bolls at the time of this destruction; secondly, many adult weevils, clustering upon the small green bolls, are destroyed by the fire, and, finally, the food supply (green cotton foliage, square and green bolls) of the adult weevils is cut off entirely, causing the death by starvation of a very large percentage of them before the time arrives for them to enter into their winter quarters.

The weevil situation in Louisiana the past spring (1968) has proven a beautiful demonstration of what effect such an early destruction of cotton plants has upon the abundance of boll weevils the season following. On November 13, 1967, a severe freeze visited most of the northern parishes, completely destroying squares, green bolls and foliage on the cotton plants. Nature herself destroyed the cotton plants early in the fall. Now as to the results: In the northern parishes, where the destruction of all green cotton was complete, the boll weevils were very scarce the past spring, so scarce in DeSoto parish even, that the newspapers reported that the boll weevil had disappeared, and it is on good authority that the cotton acreage in that parish was this year considerably increased. Farther south in the State, where the frost of November 13, 1967, was less severe, more boll weevils survived the winter and a steady increase in the number of hibernated weevils was noted as one moved southward. In parts of Avoyelles and Rapides parishes, where there was no destruction of cotton by the frost of November 13th, 1967, the hibernated weevils were more abundant the past spring than we have ever seen them anywhere, either in Texas or Louisiana, there being in some cotton fields from 2,000 to 6,000 adult weevils per acre before even the first squares appeared on the plants.

At the present writing (Sept. 19, 1968) a vast difference can be seen in this year’s crop where the plants were destroyed by frost last November and where they were not. But little complaint of severe weevil damage has been received from the former localities, while in the latter the damage being done by the weevil will amount in some cases to 75 per cent, or more, of the crop. What more convincing proof, that the early fall destruction of the cotton plants will solve the boll weevil problem, could be asked for?

The argument is repeatedly advanced that the crop cannot be picked out, owing to scarcity of labor or lateness in opening, early enough so that the plants can be destroyed by the planter at the time recommended. We
realize the difficulties frequently in the way of properly putting this plan into execution. At the same time, in every section thoroughly infested by boll weevils, no top crop of any importance can be expected and the bulk of cotton produce is open and ready to pick by October 25th or November 10th at the latest. It is only a question of harvesting the cotton crop with the same rapidity and dispatch with which other crops are harvested. Even if some unopened bolls do remain in the fields at the time of destroying the plants, it is far better to destroy them along with the plants than to endanger the following year’s crop for the sake of a few additional pounds of lint. It does not require an expert mathematician to see that it is more profitable to sacrifice 50 to 100 pounds of seed cotton per acre when destroying the weevils in autumn, than to sacrifice from one-third to one-half a bale of the following year’s crop by incubating weevils in the green cotton plants until winter and sending them all, young and old, into winter quarters, “fat and well fed.”

In spite of all the arguments that may be brought to bear against this fall destruction of the cotton plants, the fact remains that in many localities in Louisiana the farmers will have to adopt it or abandon cotton growing entirely, as has already been done in parts of Texas where the summer rainfall is practically as great as in Louisiana.

On upland soils, where the cotton plants are small, it is frequently possible to plow them under. A chain can often be attached to the turning plow in such a way that the plants will be caught and thrown into the furrow ahead of the plow and be completely covered. We consider that plowing under the plants is as good as uprooting and burning them, provided that they are completely buried, with no tops, leaves or squares left in sight. Such plowing does not give satisfactory results when the ground is dry and lumpy, as spaces are left through which weevils, emerging from the squares and bolls, can escape.

The stalks can be cut down by running a sharp plow under them, severing the roots, after which they can be raked or piled together and then burned as soon as sufficiently dry. They should always be piled before they become dry enough for shedding of the leaves, as the latter assist materially in the burning after the piles of plants become dry.

Where cotton is tall and the plants large they can be removed in the above manner, or by pulling with a lever. The triangular stalk cutter, provided with a sharp knife upon each edge and which is drawn between the rows by a mule, severing the plants near the ground can be used to advantage on rank cotton. However, the use of this instrument leaves stumps from one to three inches in height, and if the autumn weather be damp, these stumps put out sprouts which will furnish a food supply for such weevils as are not destroyed in the burning of the plants. Where the triangular stalk cutter is used, it must be followed by an immediate plowing of the field to destroy the stumps.

The results of the killing frost of Nov. 13, 1907, would indicate that, one year with another, the complete destruction of the plants by November 10th to 12th would be followed with fairly good results. At the same time, the earlier the plants are destroyed, the fewer weevils there will be the following spring and the larger will be the succeeding year’s crop. We would urge that the stalks be destroyed just as soon as the crop is picked out and at the same time we would urge that the crop be picked out as early as possible. Certainly the average planter can arrange to do this work by November 1st, or 10th, at the very latest. Where whole communities join in the work, the resulting good will be much more apparent, but a lack of cooperation on the part of neighbors should not deter the individual planter from destroying his own cotton plants late in October or very early in November. The reduction in weevils on the one farm will far more pay for the expense involved, even though surrounding farmers permit their plants to stand until winter. We know of individual farmers who have practiced the early fall destruction of stalks for the past three years, and so satisfactory have been their results that their neighbors have invariably “followed suit” the second or third year.

If, on account of scarcity of labor or for other reasons, picking cannot be completed by the dates mentioned above, by all means destroy the cotton plants as soon as the cotton is picked out, even if this operation is unfortunately delayed until as late as December. Experience and observation have shown that the good resulting from late destruction of the plants is sufficient to repay far more than the cost.

Pick out the cotton at the earliest possible moment and immediately thereafter destroy all cotton plants!

Give a fair trial to the one method which, above all others, is the most efficient and practical in controlling the boll weevil.