

"SUGAR-BOWL OF LOUISIANA."

tion, and the development of Agriculture in Louisiana.

\$4 Per Annum, or \$5 in Advance.

While the sugar-crop is being raised, the whole face of the island is covered with cultivation, is covered with fields. In some of the valleys of the far west, trees attain an enormous size and height, their slender, massive trunks rising from the ground like huge columns across the wonder and admiration of the beholder. Scarcely a single bird occurs so that Doubtless cannot boast of the melody of her groves. In tropical countries, there is not the average of domestic animals. In the splendor of day nature presents to the eye a gorgeous attire in all the different of a panorama, and when night has veiled the scene in darkness, the croaking of frogs and the shrill notes of the grasshopper produce a noise painfully discordant, but which, but for the healthy and unimpaired senses, soon renders the ear almost insupportable.

The mean temperature in the winter is 57 degrees; the maximum 87 degrees, and minimum 44 degrees.

Population in 1871, was 200,000 of whites, 24,000 colored and 1,000 negroes to the white men are engaged in raising sugar and coffee, and as overseers, merchants, law- yers, clerks, engineers and mill- right engineers. The colored people are employed as mechanics and field laborers; and a great many are employed by fishing and hunting. Owing to the wonderful production of fruits, such as pineapples, oranges, lemons, guavas, and other fruits, these people have every facility for living almost without labor. The colored population, and espe- cially the Creoles are located in vil- lages built on the tops of the hills, and in navigating main- roads, trading with the neigh- boring islands, but the majority of the colored population, and espe- cially the Creoles, are engaged in hunting the sugar-cane, and every- where they perform the heaviest work on which they perform. In relation to the colored population, it is to be noted that they are all Catholics, and are very quiet, unobtrusive people. The colored population, and espe- cially the Creoles, are engaged in hunting the sugar-cane, and every- where they perform the heaviest work on which they perform. In relation to the colored population, it is to be noted that they are all Catholics, and are very quiet, unobtrusive people.

A. II.

Crops Between Jeanette and Franklin.

We recently visited all the sugar plantations between Jeanette and Franklin, and in this article shall briefly refer to each. There are a few very good crops on this coast, but as a whole they do not equal those on Bayou d'Or, or the other plantations. The following table gives the total amount of land cultivated in cane and corn, but but before we mention the loss sustained by the corn from the rainy season.

Name	1871	1872	1873
1. Jeanette	100	100	100
2. Franklin	100	100	100
3. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
4. Jeanette	100	100	100
5. Franklin	100	100	100
6. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
7. Jeanette	100	100	100
8. Franklin	100	100	100
9. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
10. Jeanette	100	100	100
11. Franklin	100	100	100
12. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
13. Jeanette	100	100	100
14. Franklin	100	100	100
15. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
16. Jeanette	100	100	100
17. Franklin	100	100	100
18. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
19. Jeanette	100	100	100
20. Franklin	100	100	100
21. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
22. Jeanette	100	100	100
23. Franklin	100	100	100
24. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
25. Jeanette	100	100	100
26. Franklin	100	100	100
27. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
28. Jeanette	100	100	100
29. Franklin	100	100	100
30. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
31. Jeanette	100	100	100
32. Franklin	100	100	100
33. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
34. Jeanette	100	100	100
35. Franklin	100	100	100
36. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
37. Jeanette	100	100	100
38. Franklin	100	100	100
39. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
40. Jeanette	100	100	100
41. Franklin	100	100	100
42. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
43. Jeanette	100	100	100
44. Franklin	100	100	100
45. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
46. Jeanette	100	100	100
47. Franklin	100	100	100
48. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
49. Jeanette	100	100	100
50. Franklin	100	100	100
51. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
52. Jeanette	100	100	100
53. Franklin	100	100	100
54. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
55. Jeanette	100	100	100
56. Franklin	100	100	100
57. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
58. Jeanette	100	100	100
59. Franklin	100	100	100
60. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
61. Jeanette	100	100	100
62. Franklin	100	100	100
63. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
64. Jeanette	100	100	100
65. Franklin	100	100	100
66. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
67. Jeanette	100	100	100
68. Franklin	100	100	100
69. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
70. Jeanette	100	100	100
71. Franklin	100	100	100
72. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
73. Jeanette	100	100	100
74. Franklin	100	100	100
75. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
76. Jeanette	100	100	100
77. Franklin	100	100	100
78. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
79. Jeanette	100	100	100
80. Franklin	100	100	100
81. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
82. Jeanette	100	100	100
83. Franklin	100	100	100
84. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
85. Jeanette	100	100	100
86. Franklin	100	100	100
87. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
88. Jeanette	100	100	100
89. Franklin	100	100	100
90. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
91. Jeanette	100	100	100
92. Franklin	100	100	100
93. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
94. Jeanette	100	100	100
95. Franklin	100	100	100
96. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
97. Jeanette	100	100	100
98. Franklin	100	100	100
99. Bayou d'Or	100	100	100
100. Jeanette	100	100	100

The table above lists various plantations and their yields for 1871, 1872, and 1873. The text continues with detailed descriptions of the sugar-cane industry, including the methods of cultivation, the use of machinery, and the economic conditions of the planters and laborers. It discusses the challenges of the industry, such as the loss of crops due to weather conditions and the high cost of labor and machinery. The text also mentions the efforts of planters to improve their yields and the overall state of the sugar-cane industry in Louisiana.