

AFTER THE QUARREL.

Hush, my pretty one. Not yet. Wait a little, only wait. Other blue flowers are wet. As your eyes, outside the gate. He has shut forever. But is the gate forever shut? Just a young man in the rain saying (the last time) "good night!" Should he never come again? Would the world be ended quite? Where would all these roses go—All these roses? Do you know? But—he will not come? Why, then, is no other withal call? There are men, and men, and men—And these men are brothers all! Each sweet fault of his you'll find Just as sweet in all his kind. None with eyes like his? Oh! oh! In diviner ones did I Look perhaps an hour ago. Whose? Indeed (you must not cry) Those I thought of are not free To laugh down your tears, you see.

OUR EAST BATON PARISHES.

EAST BATON ROUGE.

Its Hydrography, Soils, Forests, and Various Resources.

WARD'S CREEK.

Several creeks, gullies and ravines in the north and centre of township 7 south, range 1 east, combine to form Ward's creek, a few miles east of Baton Rouge.

The waters that feed it are partly spring water and partly the drain of the surrounding table land. From the middle of the above township, Ward's creek runs slowly in a southeasterly course, crossing the connecting section lines of townships 7 and 8 south, ranges 1 and 2 east, and thence continues in the same direction until it empties in the Manchac or Iberville river, in the medial width of township 8 south, range 2 east.

FOUNTAIN BAYOU.

This bayou forms itself in township 7 south, range 1 west, a mile and a half to the south of Baton Rouge city, and running in a southeasterly course, parallel with Ward's creek, and flows into the Manchac in the southwestern quarter of township 8 south, range 2 east.

Fountain bayou is mainly fed by the drain of the highlands, to which it forms a continuous belt on their flatter western slopes, and its waters are quite muddy as a rule.

WARD AND FOUNTAIN BASIN—CLASS FOUR.

An eastern boundary line drawn from Montezuma bayou, above Baton Rouge city, and curving towards the south when it meets Jones' creek, then, as it reaches the interesting lines of townships 7 south, ranges 1 and 2 east, and of township 8 of same ranges, following the left bank of Ward's creek as far south as Manchac bayou, marks the eastern limit of this basin. Its western boundary is clearly marked by the course of Fountain bayou.

From the western bank of Ward's creek to the eastern of Fountain bayou the bluff table lands assume their most graceful contours and undulations, forming, with their spots of verdure, a landscape garden of exquisite design and adornment.

SOILS.

All that section or strip of this basin lying east of Ward's creek is more uniformly level than the rest, although it is of the bluff class of lands. Here the soil is quite dark, being in texture a black loam, with a few lighter patches of sandy loam, its average weight per cubic foot of dried matter being eighty pounds.

The soil of the rest of the basin is a reddish or dark yellow sandy loam of the same specific weight, while the strip skirted by Fountain bayou and lining the brink of the highlands is a mixture of peaty alluvial and sandy loam soils.

FORESTS.

This basin is densely timbered, the sweet gum predominating largely, although the growth includes an extraordinary variety. The nomenclature would embrace, perhaps, some 100 species of trees in the various parts of the parish, but the main and characteristic growth consists in sweet gum, beeches, magnolias, poplar, elm, oaks, iron-wood, ash, hickories, walnut and sassafras.

THE MANCHAC.

This stream, also known as the Iberville river, forms a connection between the basin of the Amite, in the southern boundary of East Baton Rouge parish, its aperture on the left bank of the Mississippi, in the southern part of township 8 south, range 1 east, was dammed up some years ago and has ever since remained closed.

From its origin on the Mississippi the Manchac runs directly to the east until it receives Fountain bayou, when it makes an elbow towards the north, turns east again to receive shortly afterwards the waters of Ward's creek, and thence, in an elliptic curve leaning north, it resumes its easterly course towards the Amite, with which it joins in the middle of township 8 south, range 1 east.

Its supply of water is derived from the drain of its left bank, from the Fountain bayou, Ward's creek and, finally, from the Amite.

MANCHAC SUBSIDIARY BASIN—CLASS FIVE.

The basin which this stream drains includes the southernmost part of the alluvial tract lying west of the highlands and designated already in the Mississippi basin, and besides the lowlands that skirt its left bank. As the connection of this basin with that of the Mississippi is uninterrupted, and the features of both identical, it is designated as a subsidiary division of the former.

SOILS AND FORESTS.

The soils and forests of this subsidiary basin are in every respect similar to those of the Mississippi basin, and need therefore no separate description.

BATON ROUGE BAYOU.

Baton Rouge bayou is formed by the joining together of a network of small gullies and ravines in township 4 south, range 1 west, and beginning in the northernmost part of the parish. As the main stream reaches the middle of the next township south it drops from the high bluff lands into the alluvial basin of the Mississippi, where it widens and opens in several places into lakes or extensive flats, and reaches the Mississippi in a due south course in the middle of township 6 south, range 1 west, where the mighty river forms a strong bend.

This basin includes all the highlands lying west of the Amite and extending towards the Mississippi in townships 4, 5 and 6 south, range 1 west.

The bayou is periodically swollen by the rise of the Mississippi river, and drains all the northern part of this basin and that section lying on its left bank, thus giving its name to the basin, although the highlands in the northern part and west of it find their drain in the adjoining alluvial bottom.

SOILS AND FORESTS.

This basin is the yellow silt of the strict bluff lands. From this classification, however, must be excepted Buller's Plains, these tracts of white calcareous soil already

mentioned, one being situated about seven miles north of Baton Rouge city, and the other near the northern boundary of the parish. Both these tracts are considered quite poor and their soil affords nourishment to but a scanty and sparse growth of dogwood, crabapple and hawthorn trees.

In the other parts of this basin the forest growth includes a great variety of trees, principally magnolia, elm, hickory, ash, iron-wood, oaks, linn, walnuts and gums. There are comparatively no settlements in this basin, and lands can be had at very low figures.

GENERAL FEATURES AND RESOURCES.

The various divisions of the parish, as seen, will permit its designation as a parish of bluff soil, elevated above tide water at from 40 to 130 feet, whose surface is broken, often considerably elevated, its soil diversified in quality, very fertile near the streams, and rich in forest growth.

Besides the specimens of the forest already mentioned in relation to particular tracts or basins, the laurel magnolia abounds in the Baton Rouge basin, where also the black sugar tree (acer nigrum) is frequently met with.

Among the native vines the most abundant species growing in the parish are the wild rose, or muscadine, an indication that the soil is naturally adapted for the culture of grapes.

On the Amite, Comite and Thompson's creek the banks are literally covered with the *Arsesia Gigantea*, and the forest embraces all the varieties of East Baton Rouge's forest growth, according to their botanical nomenclature, to wit: The myssa aquatica, myssa sylvatica, cypripedium flabellatum, cypripedium pubescens, plantago rugeliana, amara, juglans portia, juglans latifolia, juglans myristiciformis, juglans tomentosa, fraxinus tomentosa, fraxinus Americana, Celtis crassifolia, magnolia grandiflora, laurus novboracensis, laurus carolinensis, platanus occidentalis, sweet gum (liquid amber), tilia pubescens, acer rubrum, morus rubra, carpinus ostrya, carpinus Americana, andromeda acedosa, and the chamocorus Louisianaensis or Louisiana palmetto, which is the unmistakable mark of annual overflows in our lowlands.

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AGRICULTURE.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Our Advances—Harvesting Implements for Cane.

BY F. ARMANT.

The application of American inventive genius to the use of mechanical devices, instead of manual labor, has revolutionized every industry, and especially that of farming.

The incentive towards such progress, as found in Northern and Western farming industries, was the necessity for large productions, and the greater assurance of profits thereon, by an economy on the costs of production, among which labor was the main one.

There was also the desire, on the part of individuals, to procure greater income from their personal industrial capacities by the association of a greater dynamic agent than their own natural forces, to propel, to move and to raise those carriers, motors, or levers of production. Crops that formerly required the arms of whole colonies were soon raised by single individuals; machinery, whose pieces were made with strenuous work of thousands, was soon produced by a single hammer-stroke, the rolling of a disk, the pressure of a matrix; and, besides the economy realized, the greater precision of all mechanical works imparted a greater intrinsic value and stronger powers of duration to all works produced or executed by machinery.

The steam plow, the sower and planter, the cultivator, the mower and reaper, the thrasher, and an endless list of improved implements were the revolutionizing agencies that made our husbandry foremost as compared