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THE PROGRESS

OUR MAIN MISSION: THE UPBUILDING OF SHREVEPORT AND NORTH LOUISIANA.

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VOL. I.

SHREVEPORT, LA., SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1892.

NO. 14.

DR. C. RATZBURG,
DENTIST,
No. 318 Texas Street, Over
Bodenheimer's.

GEO. W. KENDALL,
NOTARY PUBLIC
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1,000 Gallons.....\$15 00
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B. H. GARDNER,
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—GENERAL—

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858 Fannin Street,
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The building 612 Spring street, with
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The favorite line via Sacramento to
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Lowest ticket rates and full infor-
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E. B. WHEELLOCK,

KOONS.....Yaster

C. E. SATTERLEE,

CRAWFORD.....Master.

Leaves Shreveport every Wednes-
day and Saturday at 12 m., giving spe-
cial attention to all way business.
Rates on this line are run in con-
nection with the Texas and Pacific Rail-
way at Alexandria and Shreveport,
giving through rates, which includes
insurance to and from all railroad
points and Red River landings.

Through tickets to and from Red
River landings and all points on the
Texas and Pacific railway.
No bills of any character whatever
will be paid for account of above
steamers unless accompanied by a
written order of

M. L. SOVELL,
Supr. T. and P. Steamers.
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Gen. Freight Agt., Dallas, Tex.
GASTON MESLIER,
Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt., Dallas, Tex.

PRACTICAL FARMER

COMES TO THE FRONT WITH HIS
FIGURES.

And Proves His Proposition Without a
Doubt.

Editor PROGRESS:

KEACH, La., May 12, 1892.

I see from your issue of May 7,
that your correspondent signing
himself "Reason" seems to think
that you have been imposed upon
by some clod-hopper farmer in
reference to the cost of labor for
the production of corn, and the
cost of raising pork on a hill farm
in North Louisiana, and he goes
right into figures to prove his po-
sition. Now let us suppose that
he is right and I am wrong. What
then?

Corn was worth in Shreveport
on May 7th, 62 cents per bushel.
If it costs 26 cents to raise and
harvest it, including a very fine
per cent on the capital invested in
raising it, it seems to me it would
pay to raise it.

Bacon was quoted steady at 7
cents. What a profit, if it only
costs 2 cents to raise pork.

He seems to think that Red
river land is too rich to plant in
corn. Well, that is a new idea to
me. I have always thought that
the better the land the more corn
could be made. Land which will
make one bale of cotton per acre
will, with proper cultivation, aver-
age 50 bushels of corn. Count the
difference in cost of production
and harvesting of both crops, fix
the market price on corn at 50
cents per bushel and cotton at 6
cents per pound, and you will soon
find which is the most profitable.

Don't let me create the impres-
sion that I favor the raising of
corn to the neglect of a reasonable
cotton acreage. Cotton will al-
ways be the main money crop for
the Southern agriculturist, but I
mean plant corn and raise hogs in
connection with cotton. Any prac-
tical farmer knows that the corn
and cotton crops, in the hills, when
properly managed, do not conflict
with one another very much.

Now as to his cost of raising
corn. He charges first rent of
land, \$2 per acre. Well, I hardly
think that a land owner ought to
charge himself up with the rent of
lands he works, and then expect
an additional profit on the crop he
raises on said land. A capitalist
would hardly expect to loan out
his money at an interest of say
about 40 per cent, and expect to
use the same money in business,
that he may realize another 100
per cent profit. There seems to
be a wrong impression on this
subject. Land is the farmer's
stock in trade. If any charge is
made at all, it ought not to be
more than a legitimate interest,
with a credit of rent for house and
such other conveniences had on a
farm, which in most cases strikes
an even balance. He next charges
\$3 for fertilizers. I think it hardly
a fair charge. I am of the opinion
that he does not exhaust all the
benefits of the application the first
year. If fertilizers are beneficial,
and I believe proper ones, and
properly applied, they are, the
extra yield will more than pay for
their cost.

His next charge is \$3 for prepara-
tion of land and planting corn. I
hardly know what to say about
that. He either pays very extrava-
gant wages, or don't know what
he is talking about. His cost of
cultivation is about on the same
line, cost of harvesting worse, and
the average production of 50 bush-
els per acre on hill lands caps it
all. Now let us see if I cannot
prove my proposition—the cost of
labor to raise corn on hill lands 10
cents per bushel.

In order to get at the cost of
labor in raising corn, the average
production per acre, and the cost
per diem of labor used, are the
main questions to be considered.
I take it, that at a low estimate
the average production of corn on
hill lands, without the use of fer-
tilizers, is 10 bushels per acre, and
the cost of farm labor is 50 cents
and board. In the first place my
labor uses the following tools:

Cultivator for listing and culti-
vating; middle breaker to finish
bedding out; corn planter to open,
drop and cover at the same time;
common hoe, and a pair of steady
pulling horses, mares or mules. In
listing land my laborer is em-
ployed one-eighth of a day per
acre in bedding out, one-eighth of
a day in planting, one-eighth of a
day in cultivating, three-eighths
of a day in hoeing, four-eighths
of a day in harvesting, making a total
of 10-8 or 14 days of labor to pre-
pare, plant, cultivate and gather
one acre of corn at a cost of (labor
at 50 cents), 62 1/2 cents; board 10
cents, a total of 72 1/2 cents per acre,
or at a cost of 74 cents per bushel.
Should the average production
per acre be higher, the cost of corn
will proportionately be reduced
and if lower, proportionately in-
creased.

My average last year was nearly
twenty bushels, the corn deriving
benefit from fertilizers put under
cotton the year before.

In my next will attempt to show
how to raise pork at 1 cent. Yours
truly,
PRACTICAL FARMER.

Getting Ready to be Happy.

Too many of us are looking for-
ward to happiness in the future in-
stead of getting all possible enjoy-
ment out of the present—planning
to be rich or famous or prosperous
in the future instead of taking
thankfully and enjoying fully the
blessings of to-day. But it is well to
remember that the time will never
come when we shall have every-
thing we want, just how and where
and when we want. It is right to
lay up for old age, and to make
reasonable provision for the future,
but it is neither right nor wise in
doing this to put off to some possi-
ble future the happiness we might
enjoy to-day—to deny ourselves
proper recreation and comfort now,
that we may buy more land, or
build a more elegant house or lay
up money for children, thinking
when all this is accomplished we
will take comfort and be happy—
the hoped for point may never be
reached; or if it is, sickness or
death may come first and the dear
ones with whom we expect to be
happy may be gone forever. Far
better take thankfully the good
things of life as every day given—
to receive every one of them as a
memento to duty, and also to live
so as to make every day a progress
in right living here and prepara-
tion for the better life beyond.—
Detroit Free Press.

ANGEL WATCHERS.

Angel faces watch my pillow,
Angel voices haunt my sleep,
And upon the winds of midnight
Shining pinions round me sweep;
Floating downward on the starlight
Two bright angel forms I see,
They are mine, my own bright dar-
lings,
Come from heaven to visit me.
Earthly children smile upon me,
But those little ones above
Were the first to stir the fountain,
Of a mother's deathless love;
And as now they watch my pillow,
While their soft eyes on me shine,
God forgive a mortal yearning
Still to call His angels mine.

Earthly children fondly call me,
But no mortal voice can seem
Sweet as those that whisper "Mamma"
Mid the glories of my dream;
Years will pass and earthly prattlers
Cease perchance to lip my name,
But my angel baby's accents
Shall be evermore the same.
And the bright band now around me
From their home perchance will
rove
In their strength no more depending
On my constant care and love,
But my first-born still shall wander
From the sky, in dreams to rest,
Their soft cheeks and shining tresses,
On an earthly mother's breast.
Time may steal away the freshness
Or some overwhelming grief destroy
All the hopes that erst blossomed
In my summer time of joy;
Earthly children may forsake me
Earthly friends perhaps betray
Every tie that now unites me
To this life may pass away.

But unchanged those angel watchers,
From their blest immortal home,
Pure and fair to cheer the sadness
Of my darkened dreams shall come
And I cannot feel forsaken
For though "reft of earthly love,
Angel children call me "Mother"
And my soul will look above.

—Selected.

THE PROGRESS can be found on
sale at Hyam's book store.

Hints for the Farmer.

RAISING APPLES.

See What "Bossier" Has to Say About
That Industry in Louisiana.

To The Progress:

PLAIN DEALING, La., May 11, 1892.

We have often been asked why
we can't raise good apples here,
especially winter apples, and why
do they rot so badly? I would
like to say here that six or eight
years ago I could grow and keep
until spring winter apples, and I
have kept fall apples until Febru-
ary; I packed them in sand. But
of late years they, the fall and
winter, all rot, and I have none to
keep. We hope, however, in the
near future, to again have apples
all winter of our own raising, as it
has been discovered that bitter rot
of the apple is a fungus disease,
and can be fought successfully
with spray pumps and fungicides.
Mr. B. F. Galway, of the Depart-
ment of Agriculture, at Washing-
ton, and his agents, have been suc-
cessfully treating this disease in
Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and
Arkansas. Mr. G. G. Curtis, an
agent, at Brook, Va., about the
middle of August, 1889, was di-
rected to spray four trees of differ-
ent varieties with fungicides, not-
ing the results. He used sulphide
of potassium, one-half ounce to 1
gallon of water. The varieties,
Abraham, York Imperial, Fall-
water, Fall Pippin and Limber-
twig, were selected for the experi-
ment. Their conditions with re-
spect to rot at this time were about
as follows: Abraham, one-half
showing rot spots; York Imperial,
Fall Pippin and Limbertwig, 5 to
10 per cent; Fallwater, 90 per cent
affected and many entirely rotten.
Three applications were made at
intervals of ten days, it requiring
about nine gallons of liquid to
each tree. The result on the
Abraham was very marked, the
disease being arrested after the
first application, no more rot
spots appearing, and the fruit
ripened perfectly, a tree of the
same variety not sprinkled drop-
ping all of its fruit. Practically
the same results were obtained in
the cases of the others, except the
Limbertwig, owing doubtless to
its very dense foliage and droop-
ing habit. Mr. Curtis made sev-
eral experiments with fungicides,
and prefers the ammoniacal copper
solution, made as follows: (Copper
carbonate 3 ounces, ammonia
1 quart; mix, and as soon as all ac-
tion has ceased, dilute to 28 gal-
lons with water and spray with a
good sprayer. This should be
done as soon as the rot is seen to
have commenced, and repeated
every ten days for at least one
month. There are now experi-
ments being made with the peach
rot, as seen on our May peaches
especially, and with almost a cer-
tainty of success.

Eternal vigilance is the price of
fruit, as well as liberty, and we
must read, observe and act if we
would succeed. Yours truly,
BOSSIER.

More Cows for the South.

Some of our Southern exchanges
are advising the farmers to engage
more in mixed farming and less in
cotton culture this year. Why
don't these papers take up the sub-
ject of dairying and urge their read-
ers to make a specialty of that
branch of farming? Other lines may
prove more remunerative than rais-
ing cotton, but it is measurably
sure that in dairying they can
depend in the shape of dollars and
cents. The South is now annually
smeared over with millions of
pounds of oleomargarine simply
because there is lack of the genuine
home product and the fraudulent
stuff is placed right at their doors
under a false guise, and were the
farmers to come to the front with
good butter, which can be made in
the South, as demonstrated by the
success of many dairymen in that
section, it would not be long before
they would greatly diminish the
importations of hog butter and
find a profitable market for all the
butter they could make. In look-
ing around for channels of profit

in agriculture it seems to us the
farmers of the Southern States
are ignoring their own interests by
not giving dairying a careful con-
sideration.—The Dairy World.

Sheep Raising in Mississippi.

In a recent issue we men-
tioned the Southern Live Stock
Journal, having given it credit for
saying that fifty sheep on a clover
patch of five acres would net the
owner from \$100 to \$200 every
year. It should have been credited
to a California paper, a State
wherein they evidently raise fewer
dogs, and consequently more sheep,
than does Mississippi. The Jour-
nal, commenting on the article
which contained this statement,
and bewailing the shortcomings of
the Mississippi legislature, says:

Our legislatures grapple with
the dog question, and venture so
far as to authorize the levying of a
tax. Until our legislatures can
find courage enough to do away
with the dogs entirely, or to put
them under absolute restraint, it is
worse than foolishness to talk
about raising sheep on the farm.
Hence it is we cannot, honestly
and profitably, encourage this
branch of husbandry that should
be found upon every well-ordered
farm. Rather would we advise
the killing of legislatures, and to
keep killing until one is found
with nerve to deal with the dog
question as it should be dealt
with. One or two worthless curs
in a night's time can do more dam-
age to a flock of sheep than all the
dogs of Mississippi are worth.
Yet our solons (many of them
farmers) say, in effect: The dogs
of Mississippi are of more value
than the sheep. Every man of
them that will so stultify himself
should be elected to stay at home.

Cabbage and Squash.

The market gardeners near large
cities, with their lands worth from
\$500 to \$1,000 an acre, must econ-
omize in the use of land and pro-
duce as many crops as possible
from the same piece in one season.
This can be done by the aid of
hotbeds in starting the plants, and
fertilizing the land, keeping it up
to a high state of productiveness.
A mistake is often made in plant-
ing two crops on the same land to
mature about the same time.

An Eastern seed-grower and
market-gardener attempted to
grow cabbage and squash upon
the same land by planting the
squash seed in the cabbage rows.
The result was a maximum crop
of cabbage and a minimum crop
of squash. Another equally suc-
cessful gardener planted the two crops,
but omitted the cabbage in every
third row, planting his squash
seed there. The result was a
large crop of both products har-
vested at the same time.

Squashes and peas can be
grown profitably on the same land.
One gardener gives as a result of
the crops, grown simultaneously, a
harvest of 200 bushels of green
peas and 5 tons of squashes on the
same piece of land. But when we
attempt to get returns from
either simultaneous or second
farming, we must understand that
land must be manured accord-
ingly, as the soil cannot be cheated
out of a crop.—Irrigation Age.

Cross-Bred Animals.

A cross of two good breeds com-
bines the good qualities of each.
Just as some of our most valuable
fruits, grains and flowers are crosses
of two varieties, so with animals.
The excellent Shropshire sheep is
cross-bred; so is the Hampshire
and Oxfordshire. The Ayrshire
cow was originally a cross breed,
and so was the grand Shorthorn. In
modern use a cross of Guernsey
has improved the Jersey; a cross of
the Jersey has done the same for
the Ayrshire, and the polled Ab-
erdeen has added some points of
value to the Shorthorn. But it is
not wise to interbreed the progeny
of a cross without judgement; in-
deed, it is bad to breed pure bloods
indiscriminately. How much good
has been done by crossing the
pure breeds on our native stock
(which is a breed as such as any),
unjustly called scrubs? Every-
body can not have pure stock, and
if crossing breeds were a mistake
how many would be left out in the
cold?—New York Tribune.

BARGAINS

--IN--

CITY PROPERTY.

For the next sixty days only, I
will sell the several choice pieces
of building and tenement property
below enumerated:

This list embraces some of the
finest building lots in the city, as
well as those suitable for well pay-
ing tenement houses.

1 Lot Ground on Jordan street, on
Belt Line, 140x150 feet extra, fine
for family residence.

1 Plat of Ground corner Texas
Avenue and Murphy streets, em-
bracing an area of 185x208 feet,
and opposite Izard's store.

2 Beautiful Lots on Crockett
street, on one of which is a nice
and comfortable two-story resi-
dence, supplied with sewerage
and good cistern.

2 Good Lots on Murphy street, in
rear of Hospital, on one of
which is a tenement house
which brings a certain rental of
\$8 per month.

6 Lots on corner of Sprague and
Lawrence, on two of which there
are three tenements which bring
\$20 per month.

3 Lots on Donovan street, on Belt
Line, on one of which are two
small tenements which rent for
\$6 per month.

2 Lots on Davis street, on one a
house which rents for \$3 per
month.

2 Lots near Butler's Hill.

14 Lots in rear of Judge A. W. O.
Hicks' home place.

1 House and Lot which rent for
\$4 per month.

This property will be on the
market for sixty days only, and if
not sold within that time will pos-
itively be withdrawn.

Call and see me at my office,
205 Milam street.

There is a bargain in this.

C. D. HICKS.

JOHN N. HICKS,

Attorney at Law
and Notary Public.

Office at Court House, Shreveport, La.

M. DINGLE

REAL ESTATE AGT.

Should you wish to buy a cheap
home or a good investment, I will take
great pleasure in showing you all
properties on my list.
Don't forget to call on me,
At 529 Spring Street