

MORE ABOUT THE EXPERIMENT STATION.

In our last issue we closed with the statement that the farm was now experimenting with fifteen kinds of fruit, consisting of 465 varieties. The nursery is not yet complete as the six acres now in cultivation in fruit will soon be increased to ten and the species and varieties will be further increased.

Leaving the orchard and following our conductor, Major J. G. Lee, we continued our inspection of the premises and soon came to that portion allotted to experiments in grasses and forage crops. We found here 30 varieties of grasses, 6 of clover, 5 of oats, 1 of barley and 1 of rye. Of the grasses thus far experimented with the Bermuda as a Summer article and has been found the best, while for general purposes the Texas blue grass outrivals all, as it remains green year in and year out, and is in luxuriant growth when all other kinds has become withered and blasted by the Winters breath.

The past year tests were made with 45 varieties of cotton, 12 of which were of various specimens of the long staple. There were also 30 varieties of corn, 15 of field peas, and 26 of Irish and 14 of sweet potatoes. The latter was composed of Southern Queen, Negro Killer, New Jersey, Shanghai, Sugar Yam, Pumpkin Yam, Hayman and Vineless. Quite a discussion arose among the fifteen or twenty practical farmers present as to which of these varieties was entitled to the palm for superior excellence. Several had warm admirers, but a majority were of the opinion that the Southern Queen was the best for the market, in that it could be placed thereon from 15th of August to the 1st of September, and that it was also the most prolific, but as a table vegetable the sugar or yellow yam was decidedly the queen of its kind.

Considerable information was also gleaned in reference to the Irish potato. It was fully demonstrated there and that by an intelligent farmer living about six miles from the station, that not only could they be raised here from their own seed, but likewise two crops could be made in one year. This gentleman is Mr. S. N. Camp, who lives at Forksville, Union parish, and he exhibited splendid specimens of the Peerless from a second crop from their own seed. This second crop is planted any time from July 15 to August 1st, the former being preferable, Irish potatoes can also be well preserved during the Winter by spreading in a cool, shady dry place and cover them with leaves and brush, and a little dry dust or sand if desired. This statement was given out by both Major Lee and Mr. Camp, the latter of whom raised 50 bushels to the acre in this second crop.

In the matter of stock there are four kinds of cattle, the Jersey, Holstein, Guernsey and Devon with several of hogs and sheep. These are raised simply that stock raisers may be their own judges of which breed is best for the country and climate. There are also 14 strains of chickens with the Brown Leghorn and Plymouth Rocks as the favorites with the manager.

Among the items of greatest interest was the miniature forest of jute which with its stalks towering 12 feet high seemed a veritable black wall in the distance.

As the clock struck its twelfth stroke the visitors were notified that the hour for the meeting had arrived and we all sought the inclosure of the hall to hear what men of experience and foresight on the question of the day—What are the results of the past year and what policy do they teach us for the future? On this point we were muchly entertained by a short, pointed speech from Mr. S. N. Camp, who said that the present advance in cotton would teach the farmers to plant more cotton, and the result would be that at this time next year all the farmers would be hungry—because cotton would sell for nothing—while now all had plenty to eat. Solomonic words which we sincerely hope that all present and those who read this article will hearken to.

The discussion on this subject was more or less entertaining, but the main feature of this meeting was the interest centered in tobacco raising. That this plant can be successfully raised is fully believed and several are enthusiastically going into its cultivation as an experiment looking to planting for a remunerative crop. At the station were samples of beautiful golden leaf, while Mr. Camp had the remains of a plug grown on his place and cured at the farm which would tempt the palate of any tobacco user.

During this discussion Major Lee stated that he had been corresponding with different tobacco dealers asking offers on his different grades, but that they had ignored his query in that manner and had made him a tempting offer for his entire lot at 20 cents per pound. This for good, bad and indifferent. Major Lee said that the cultivation of tobacco in North Louisiana was a certainty, but cautioned all who anticipated trying the experiment to proceed carefully as it was a difficult crop to raise successfully. He said that curing houses was absolutely necessary, and without them and the proper care it would be impossible to obtain satisfactory results. He said he spoke thus plainly because he did not want failures while the subject was still somewhat of an experiment, and he did not want the interest received by failures in the beginning.

Among the gentlemen present who had come particularly to talk tobacco and examine the curing house with the view of making a thorough and

LOOK HERE FOR BARGAINS!

TOYS! FANCY GOODS!

Albums, Manacure Sets, Cuff and Collar Boxes, Dressing Cases

FOR LADIES AND GENTS.

Christmas Cards, Books, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Jewel Cases, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes,

FIRE WORKS! FIRE WORKS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Prices Lower Than the Lowest. Country Orders Solicited

LEON M. CARTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST

200 Texas Street, Shreveport, La.

CLOSING :: OUT :: SALE!

practical test were Mr. Eugene Smith, of Lincoln parish, near Haughton, and Mr. W. C. McDonald of Rochester, Jackson parish. The former will plant three acres, the latter ten. These gentlemen are thoroughly practical, enterprising and intelligent and there is little doubt but that their experiments will be thoroughly successful.

Among the visitors, it was the pleasure of the writer to meet Dr. J. C. Christian, of Arcadia. This gentleman, who is as genial as he is intelligent, stated to the meeting that Bienville parish would plant 2000 acres in tobacco next year. He said the farm was only a few miles from Arcadia, where lived a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with tobacco raising who would give the matter his personal attention.

Tobacco raising opens up a new field to the farmers, and will no doubt more than all else, assist them in solving the over production of cotton problem. It will give them an opportunity to raise something besides that staple which will as readily and at far more satisfactory prices, find a market.

The question of holding a fair at the station was discussed meagrely and then left to be determined on at some future meeting.

In closing, we must pay a just tribute to Major Lee. He is unquestionably the man to have in charge. It really excites ones admiration to note how readily he locates the various specimens of plants, trees, grasses, etc., and how rapidly he tells which is which. True each one has a sign board, but these are no guides to him who has everything at his tongue's end. We believe he could almost go to each spot which bears a living plant, sprig or shrub at the darkest hour of night and not only tell what is planted there, but what variety of its species.

He is both a practical and theoretical farmer and under his management the experiment farm will prove a wonderful beacon light to the farmers of North Louisiana, who are willing to be taught.

SOME MORE ORANGES.

Wednesday our friend, Mr. L. T. Sanders was in to call on THE PROGRESS, and he showed us two varieties of oranges grown on his nursery in Bossier parish. One was the Trifoliolate, the bush of which he says makes one of the very best hedges at five years growth. He thinks this is destined to be the hedge of the South.

The other orange was the Octahette, bought from the P. J. Berkham nursery of Augusta, Ga. Mr. Berkham calls this a lemon; though other nursery men denominate it an orange. It is about the size of a guinea's egg and will make a lemon ashamed of itself in point of sourness. The tree, however, makes a good yard ornament, as it is an evergreen, while the Trifoliolate is deciduous.

TO PREVENT LAMP CHIMNEYS FROM BREAKING.

There is a gentleman in town who sells a blue substance to put in lamps to prevent the oil from exploding and the lamp chimneys from breaking. THE PROGRESS' household tried some of it. Result: an increased bill for lamp chimneys.

The lesson—don't buy any of this gentlemen's saving powders.

FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

Notes of Interest Gathered From Around About the National Capital. WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, 1892. Special Correspondence to THE PROGRESS.

Those who have been predicting that this session of Congress was to be an unusually dull one were away off in their calculations, as all indications now point to one of the most interesting short sessions we have ever had, and there are lots of things, controlled largely by circumstances, that will actually make things exciting, as well as interesting, should they get taken up. The Senate will open the session with a fight over the anti-option bill, which was passed by the House at the last session, that promises to last until noon on the 4th day of next March, unless it shall adopt some sort of a rule to limit debate, which it isn't very likely to do. The lobby that is trying to work up senatorial sentiment against this measure is already here, plentifully supplied with money by the great commercial exchanges of the country, the members of which are personally interested in the defeat of this bill, and any known friend of a senator can have all the champagne, terrapin stew, Havana cigars, and other high-priced luxuries that he will accept from these lobbyists.

Immigration and the reports of the committees which have been investigating the Homestead and other labor troubles, will come in for much interesting discussion, in both House and Senate, and it is expected that the most energetic members, and present indications are that it will easily get through the House, unless Mr. Cleveland, who is understood to be opposed to it, shall call a halt, and even then the chances are that there would be some eye-opening talk on the subject, both in the House and in the Senate.

The alleged violation of the Monroe doctrine by the management of the Panama railway will give the congressional speech-eagle orators an opportunity which they will be sure to make the most of. There are hints, too, that some highly sensational statements may be made by hard-headed business men, who take no account of crime and human misery.

We do not believe that there is any radical in law and equity why the liquor traffic in Louisiana should not be placed under wholesome restrictions. Then, let the Louque ordinance be promptly adopted by the City Council, and those who are interested in placing the State, its people, their morals and welfare wholly in the hands of the liquor sellers, can go to the courts and invoke their aid to inaugurate a deluge of whiskey. If the sale of liquors is as reputable as the selling of bread and clothing, let us know it upon the highest authority.—N. O. Picquane.

Read this, citizens of Shreveport, and then bow your heads in shame because you permit a few saloons so completely to dominate the very affairs of your parish. A few, unscrupulous, illiterate, aye, plebeian saloon keepers in Shreveport absolutely override the law and contemptuously ignore its ordinances. The effort is made here to make us believe that the liquor traffic is a privileged vocation. We have two men engaged in that business in the town council, and their business pays just

one-half as much license as those doing a similar business just beyond the city limits are forced to pay. Please, Mr. Picquane, don't address the liquor business as one entitled to disesteem, because here in this classic city that vocation is declared, by the powers that be, to be one which is entitled to special homage, not to say reverence.

ARE YOU A MERCHANT?

Have you anything to sell which people really need and want? If so, why don't you get a move on yourself and go and see them and talk with them about it? You can go right to them yourself and tell them what you have, so that they will understand it. See "Note" below.

You might write them a good strong personal letter, to help them remember it. See "Note" below. You might send a salesman, or a number of them, to prove how good a thing you have. See "Note" below. Why don't you have signs painted and tack them up on trees and fences? See "Note" below.

You might do any of these things, but what's the use! See "Note" below.

NOTE—Newspaper advertising is a modern and common-sense way of obtaining and maintaining trade or business; so modern that many still cling to older methods without avail; so common-sense that some few fail to perceive that it can do them great good.

ANOTHER NOTE.—There is a paper published in Shreveport, La., the name of which is "THE PROGRESS," which claims to be "The Paper for the People," and it has succeeded in making great numbers of advertisers and readers believe that its claims are true. At least, its advertising columns and its subscription list would indicate as much.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. VanLear, the popular pastor of the Presbyterian church, occupied his pulpit on Sunday last, and preached for the first time since the middle of September. On the last Sabbath of that month he was stricken with an attack of serious illness, that has since disabled him from active service. We are happy to know that he is now steadily recovering, and will, we trust, soon be fully restored to his accustomed health.

He was on Sunday greeted by a very large and attentive congregation, all of whom were delighted to see him in his place again. The church session, however, by a unanimous vote in the interest of their pastor's health, decided it best to hold but one service on Sabbath, and so ordered. Dr. VanLear will therefore, for the present, preach only on Sabbath morning. The public is cordially invited to attend the services.

The annual Christmas Holiday excursions to all points in the South to Memphis, St. Louis, New Orleans and Cincinnati, a fare rate are announced by the roads for December, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 1892. The desirability of each is loudly proclaimed, and its popularity over all other heralded.

There is one railroad line which no objections can be made, it offers a choice of three routes, the Southeast, either via Shreveport or New Orleans, the Texas and Pacific Railway, which would be well if you contemplate a trip to the "old home" to be a fact in mind, and buy your ticket over the popular T. & P. line will run through cars on the line given above to Memphis, Shreveport and New Orleans. Ticket agents give you all particulars, or you address the General Passenger Ticket agent, Mr. Gaston Meulier, Dallas Texas, who will be glad to give you full information.

Our holiday edition will not be extra issue, and regular advertising will reap the benefit of the number of extra copies printed and circulated.

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CHRISTMAS.

With the "old folks at home" in the Southern States is the goal for many Texans are striving at this time of the year, and to enable all who desire to reach their goal, the sale of round-trip tickets for the annual holiday excursion via the Texas and Pacific Railway to Panama, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Florida, and other points in the South, to St. Louis and Cincinnati, is authorized for December 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Tickets will be limited for return the days from date of sale, and will be at the remarkable low rate of one cent for the round trip.

Remember the Texas and Pacific Railway is the only line offering a choice of routes either via New Orleans, Shreveport or Memphis and gives unequalled daily train service to any of the points, making close connection with diverging lines.

Your home ticket agent should be able to give you full particulars and sell you a ticket via this deservedly popular line; you can obtain all desired information by addressing either of the undersigned daily train services to any of the points, making close connection with diverging lines.

—First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Rev. J. L. Pierce, pastor. Preaching Sabbath 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school, 9:30 a.m. Class meeting, 4 p.m. Monday, and 7:30 p.m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting 8 p.m. Thursday.

—Methodist Mission, supplied by Rev. L. F. Jackson. Preaching 7:30 p.m. Monday. Class and prayer meeting Friday 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 3:30 p.m. Sunday.

—First Baptist Church, Rev. V. Penick, D. D., pastor. Preaching both 11 a.m. and 8:15 p.m. Sunday school, 9:30 a.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night 8:15. Ladies Mission Society meet at 5 p.m. first Sunday in each month.

—Allendale Baptist Mission, Rev. V. Penick, pastor. Services 8 p.m. Sunday school 4 p.m. Prayer meeting Tuesday night at 8 o'clock.

—Holmesville Baptist Mission, Rev. V. S. Penick, pastor. Sunday school 4 p.m. Prayer meeting Tuesday night at 8 o'clock.

—Presbyterian Church—Pastor, M. VanLear, D. D. Services: Sunday school, 9:30 a.m. Preaching, 11 a.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

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CITY CHURCHES.

In this department we will be glad to publish notices of regular and special services of all the churches in the city. Pastors, or those authorized by them, are invited to furnish information of any changes for each week, not later than Thursday evening of the week previous.

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