WEEKLY DIGEST

Of Experiment Station Bulletins.

EXERIMENTS IN HORTICULTURE.

Bulletin 42, of the Louisiana Stations, gives results of horticultural experiments at the three stations of that State in 1895. Lying at the lower end of the Mississippi valley, with cheaply-constructed railroads over level valley lands to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, whose rates are held down by river competition, Louisiana is favorably situated for supplying winter and early spring fruits and vegetables to those cities.

One difficulty has been the trouble of getting fast freight lines established to deliver truck and fruit in a fresh condition. The roads could not afford to rush an occasional car load through, and they have been waiting for the farmers to engage in the business on a scale sufficiently extensive to justify the running of a special fast train, while the farmers have been waiting for the train to be put on before embarking in the business. At length the Illinois Central road, which runs from New Orleans to Chicago, solved the problem by making contracts a year ahead, and settling many Northern and Western farmers along the line of the road to help those already there to keep the fast freight line supplied with sufficient business to keep it running. This fast freight train follows closely behind a through passenger train, picking up cars at all stations loaded with berries, fruits and vegetables, which are landed in Chicago in bright, fresh, crisp condition.

The result is, that whereas, a few years ago the road ran through a dense pine forest for 100 miles from Lake Maurepas well up into Mississippi, dotted here and there by a cotton farm, with scarcely a station that paid the expense as a local agent, now there are many prosperous towns surrounded by well cultivated truck and berry fields, paying the road a large revenue. The Mississippi Valley road is now moving in the same sort of policy, and the Missouri Pacific and Southern Pacific have already successfully inaugurated a similar policy.

Louisiana has large areas of sandy loam soils admirably adapted to this industry, and her seasons, both as to temperature and rainfall are exceedingly favorable. Of course all soils used for trucking must be made exceedingly rich, either by applications of stable manures so well rotted that no weed or grass seeds are left alive, or by turning under cow peas, crimson clover, beggar weed, or other leguminous crop which has been well fertilized with potash and phosphoric acid. For such crops as cabbage, cauliflower, celery, onions, radishes, beets, Irish potatoes, and turnips, which require an excessively rich soil, the above treatment may be profitably supplemented by dressings of cotton seed meal or nitrate of soda.

To get the best that the land is capable of, and to avoid insects and diseases so rotate the crops that no crop shall follow a crop of the same kind or family. Melons, cucumbers and squashes belong to one family; egg plant, tomatoes and Irish potatoes belong to another; beans and peas belong to still another, and so on. Follow a root crop with a grain or foliage crop. Follow a tap rooted crop with a fibrous rooted crop, etc.

The best seed are of prime importance. Tests at the Louisiana Station show no advantage of Northern grown seed over that grown in the South, except in case of peas and beans. For egg plant, butter beans, okra, cucumbers, melons, and Irish potatoes, Southern-grown seed give decidedly better results than those from the North.

Hot beds and cold frames are valuable accessories to the trucker, and in this climate those covered with cheap cheese cloth are as good as those made of glass.

Asparagus is a very profitable crop, and the fact that it requires two or three years to start a profitable plat of it deters many from growing it, so it is less likely to be overdone than almost any other crop. Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Conover's Colossal and Moore's Cross bred are recommended by the Station.

Snap beans do best on light soils. Early Mohawk, Extra Early Refugee, Extra Early Valentine are recommended for the early crop. For the later crop, the Station finds little choice of varieties.

Henderson's Bush Lima is best of all the Limas, at all three stations of Louisiana.

Of beets, Eclipse gave best results at the New Orleans Station, Early Blood Turnip at Baton Rouge Station, and Bassano at Calhoun Station in North Louisiana.

Of 26 varieties of cabbage tested, Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Flat Dutch, Stein's Flat Dutch, Late Flat Dutch, and Solid South gave best results, Calhoun Station adding to this list, Succession and All Seasons. For market, the most profitable crop is grown in fall and winter, and harvested in late winter and early spring.

Cauliflowers were grown only at Baton Rouge. They succeeded when planted early in August and harvested in winter, and are profitable if given the richest ground, high culture and close attention. Of ten varieties tested, Early Snowball and Half Early Paris gave best results.

Of carrots, Chantenay best, closely followed by New Forcing.

Of 31 varieties of sweet corn tested, Early Adams, Extra Early Dwarf, Crosby's Early, Asylum, Country Gentleman, and Best of All are recommended.

An interesting test was made in growing sweet corn as an early green feed for hogs, before sorghum comes in. It was eminently satisfactory. Stowell's Evergreen yielded 8 tons of green food per acre, and and others yielded 7 tons. The whole plant was greedily eaten by hogs. It was planted March 21 and harvested June 4th. It was followed by Early Amber Sorghum, Spanish Peanuts, Field Corn, Cow Peas, and Sweet Potatoes. The hogs gather all of these crops without waste, and on them cheap pork may be produced with little fear of disaster.

Cucumbers are largely grown about New Orleans, both under glass and in open grounds. There is little blight, and this is easily checked with Bordeaux mixture. At New Orleans Station Boston Pickling stands first, at Baton Rouge, New Orleans Market is preferred, and at Calhoun Long Green Turkey did best.

Of egg plants, New Orleans Market (same as New York Market) and Early Dwarf Oval are best varieties for Louisiana.

Of 248 varieties of Irish potatoes tested, at Baton Rouge, 6 gave over 400 bushels per acre, 27 others over 300 bushels, 97 others over 200, 81 over 100 bushels, and 22 yielded less than 100 bushels, and the others were entirely worthless. Following are the 6 best yields: Carter's Early Sunrise, 454; Tiral Rose, 435; Good News, 416, Rochester Rose, 411; King of the Roses, 408; Early Vermont, 406 At Calhoun, the 6 best yields were made by Early Oxford, Cream City, Great Divide, Baldridge's Seedling, Jersey White, and Mamie Pearl. Baton Rouge soil is dark and heavy alluvial; Calhoun is sandy upland underlaid with red clay.

Four varieties of kale were grown at all three stations and all were successful. Same is true of 2 varieties of Kohl Rabi and one variety of Leek.

Of 6 varieties of lettuce tested, Brown Dutch was best for winter and Royal Cabbage for spring and summer, as it stands heat well.

Of 12 varieties of cantaloupes tested, New Orleans Market was best at all three stations.

Five varieties of okra were grown and continued in bearing till frost. All did well, but the tall kinds were most productive.

Seventeen varieties of peas were tested, all standard kinds, and all did so well that no preference is expressed.

Of eleven varieties of peppers grown, Long Red Cayenne, Red Cluster, Sweet Spanish, Ruby King, Large Bell and Kaleidoscope are recommended.

Of radishes, Wood's Frame, Delicacy, Early White Turnip and French Breakfast are recommended for earliness. Chinese Rose, Long Chartier, and Early Roman Carmine are later varieties giving a large yield.

Improved Purple Top ruta baga gave yield of 6 tons per acre. Of turnips, White Egg, Yellow Finland, Snowball, Large White Globe, Extra Early Cardinal, and New Kaemyr are recommended.

Of squash, Early Bush, or Patty Pan stands first, closely followed by Perfect Gem, Golden Custard, and Summer Crookneck.

Of 44 varieties of sweet potatoes grown, following are the 7 best yields in bushels per acre at Baton Rouge. Providence, 702; Ticotea, 504; Southern Red Yam, 540; Big Stem Jersey, 496; Yellow Yam (Tennessee) 486; Hayman, 464 At Calhoun Station, the 7 best yields were as follows: Southern Red Yam, 655; Norton, 625; Vineless, 560; Gold Skin, 484; Strasburg, 476; Shanghai, 404; Ticotea, 403 The old Georgia Yam, the standard in eating qualities, was a failure at Calhoun, but yielded 415 bushels per acre at Baton Rouge.

Of 19 varieties of tomatoes tested, Acme, Favorite, Perfection, and Trophy are recommended.

Of 13 varieties of watermelons tested, Florida Favorite was finest in quality and was fairly successful. Duke Jones was of good quality and highly successful at all three stations, Lone Star and Jumbo were of good quality and fairly successful. Kolb Gem, Mammoth Iron Clad, and Pride of Georgia are good shippers and were moderately successful.

Of apples, Romanite, Shockley Taunton, Maveric Sweet, Red Astrachan, Cullasaga, Transcendant, Hyslop, Baldwin, and Carolina Watson bore fruit, much of which rotted before maturing. It is difficult to find a variety of apple adapted to Louisiana. Apricots, Almonds, Nectarines and Cherries have proven failures at all three stations.

Most kinds of pears blight badly in Louisiana. Leconte and Leiffer do well in South Louisiana, but even these are destroyed by blight in North Louisiana.

Owing to winter blooming, caused by warm spells, peaches are not very successful.

Of grapes, Dracutt's Amber Champion, Diamond, Clinton, Herbemont, Concord, Herbert, Jacques, and Ives are most successful at Baton Rouge; while Miles, Maxatawney, Pearl, Telegraph, Rogers No. 7, Canada, Black July and Niagara give best results at Calhoun.

The Japan Persimmon does well at New Orleans and Baton Rouge, bears abundantly and early, is handsome, ships well and sells well. The mocking bird is its worst enemy, as he easily punctures it with his sharp bill, and will even tear away paper bags to get at it.

Japan plums are grown extensively at all three stations. Burbank, Abundance, and True Sweet Botan are most successful. Satsuma and Kelsey rot badly and bloom so early that the fruit is likely to be killed by frost Of native plums, Wild Goose, Caddo Chief, Mariana, Cumberland, Robinson, Missouri Apricot and Pool's Pride are recommended

Figs are successful at all these stations, and this would be a highly profitable crop if the borer could be gotten rid of. The only remedy now is to cut out the affected part of the tree and burn it. Celeste is the leading variety. Brown Turkey, Green Ischia, White Adriatic, White Marsailles and Lemon also do well. In Louisiana the crop is generally preserved, the climate not being favorable for drying.

The great freeze of '95-6 killed all oranges (over 100 varieties) at the station except the Satuma on Trifoliata stocks. It taught the worth of this combination, which is a most valuable lesson.

Champion, Fuller and Angiers quinces are successfully grown at Baton Rouge.

Of small fruits Manatee and Austin's Improved dewberries give great satisfaction, as do Dallas and Kittitinny blackberries. Raspberries are only successful at Calhoun, and even there Carman, Gregg, Hilborn, Royal Church, Kansas, Palmer's Muskingum, and Turner are failures. Caroline, Marlboro, and Shaffers have done well, and American Black Cap, Cuthbert and Ohio are promising. The Japanese wineberry does fairly well at all three stations. Strawberries are successful at Baton Rouge and highly so at Calhoun. They have not been tried at New Orleans. Goumi, or Elveagnus Longipes is a remarkable fruit the size of a cherry, borne on a shrub, fine for jelly, highly ornamental, does well in Louisiana, and is destined to become popular.

INSECTS IN STORED GRAIN

Bulletin 36, of Florida Station, and Farmer's Bulletin No. 45, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture treat of the above subject. Each bulletin is richly illustrated with pictures of the various moths and weevils that prey on stored grain, beans, peas, etc., and each gives the habits and life-history of these insects.

But the thing which the practical farmer wants to know, is how to kill these enemies of his pocket and peace of mind, and both bulletins agree that there is one cheap, simple, safe, and certain remedy for them all; namely, bisulphide of carbon, which is a colorless liquid with a very bad smell, and which rapidly evaporated and the gas of which takes fire and explodes if it comes in contact with a lighted match, candle or pipe.

To treat stored grain, use 1 pound of this liquid to every 100 bushels. It can be purchased at any drug store at 20 to 30 cents per pound. Place a number of saucers or plates about on top of the grain and pour the liquid into these and close the crib or bin as tight as possible. The liquid soon evaporates, and as the vapor is heavier than air it sinks down through the grain and kills every insect. Leave the bin closed two or three days. The vapor eventually finds its way out through the cracks and leaves no smell or injury to the grain behind. If, after a few weeks, the insects re appear, repeat the treatment.

If bins are not tight, line them with oil cloth, tent cloth, a tarpaulin, or wagon sheet, and cover the grain with some such substance. Or, have a large, tight box or bin that will hold a wagon load, and treat each load in this before storing. Corn should be shucked before treatment, to secure best results

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Attempts to prosecute legal investigations into the workings of the big trusts has disclosed the fact that apparently the managers who are drawing the largest salaries are the ones who make oath that they don't know anything about the business they are conducting.—Chicago Express.

EXPLANATION CONTINUED.

Following closely upon the explanation made last week, we have the complaint given below, coming from a Sub Alliance that has been long dead, but just recently reorganized. This unreasonable complaint, like most others, comes from an Alliance that does little or no business with the Agency. Here it is:

"DEAR SIR:—Your delay in forwarding lard to my order of a week ago is very perplexing, not that I care for the 25c. additional you ask, but the delay. You promised me prompt attention several days ago and then on the 26th asked more and promised prompt attention again. You should have sent bill to me after shipping lard and I would not have objected to paying the advance in price, or you could have drawn on me through our depot agent, or postmaster, or some one in our place. Now you ship me the lard at once and mail me bill with credit for amount paid, accompanied with bill of lading and hold the amount I have certificate for in the Business Agency fund for security and I will send you any difference that may be due you and then I will be assured of the prompt attention you promise so freely, or return the money. On next order will try to send a little extra to pay difference in the fluctuation that might occur—but never again delay shipping for such a pittance when you could have secured yourself so easy."

Well, this brother ordered lard "in tins" at tierce prices, limiting the price to 4½c. We receipted him for his money and promised "prompt attention." We forwarded order *prompt*, but limited our shipping house to 4½c. Of course the house declined to ship and wrote us. We advised the brother and inasmuch as he had made a mistake and lard had also advanced we surrendered our commissions and quoted him NET promising "prompt attention." The above is his reply. Now the explanation:

1st. The brother may be as good as gold, but the Agency don't know it. It is not the business of the Agency to take risks.

2nd. He limited the price. If he had had sufficient to his credit, or a bond with us, we would not have gone beyond his limitation. We know from experience that in such cases sometimes a brother 'kicks" and not only declines to pay the difference, but quits the agency and goes to preferring charges.

The amount (25c) is too small to draw for through depot agent; we know of no such thing as drawing through the postoffice, and we know no bank, or individual in his town (and if we did we would not draw for 25c)

4th. He did not send any certificate of deposit, and if he had it would not be available. We do not even know that he holds a certificate. That part of the Agency machinery is in the hands of our Trustee.

5th. The bond arrangement has been provided for those who desire credit and to avoid just the difficulty into which the brother has fallen.

6th. The Agency has rules and the brethren must conform to them.

7th. Harshness may be omitted from correspondence with this office.

This explanation is given to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER that other brethren may take notice.

T. IVEY, S. B. A.

FROM MT. PLEASANT SUB-ALLIANCE, No. 463 a.

GLOVER, N. C., April 30, 1897.

We learn through and by THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER that the State Executive Committee is speaking of wanting the State Alliance to convene sometime during the month of May for the purpose of trying to start the shoe factory and get it to work, the very business that is committed to their trust; but it seems that they don't understand their business, so we agree on the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the State Alliance be convened as soon as it convenient.

2 That the State Executive Committee be discharged and delivered from their burdensome task.

3 That the State Alliance put the shoe Factory to work, or place the business in the hands of the State Secretary Treasurer and Business Agent, as they handle all moneys and it is very probable that they understand more about the business than any one else.

Sincerely yours,
M. N. BISSETT, President.
J. E. W. GLOVER, Sec'y.

About the only money of Greece is paper money, not redeemable in metal money, says a dispatch. So little Greece, which defies "the world, the flesh and the devil," is being run with fiat paper money. No wonder the spirit of liberty is so universal. Greece may not be able to whip the Turks, but will come nearer to it than if the spirit of independence had been crushed out with the impoverishing specie basis system.—Missouri World.

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RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Adopted at the Regular Meeting of Unity Alliance, No. 382, April 3d, 1897.

WHEREAS, In the providence of God, guardianship is promised in his Word, and attested through all the dispensation of its past history, we have been called upon to yield to the Divine behest, submitting humbly and reverently to an affliction that is emphasized specially by the absence of our greatly esteemed and beloved brother and Vice President, J. C. Ferguson, who died March 25th, 1897, in his 73rd year. The deceased was a gallant and brave soldier, and has been for more than 25 years a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church. He was devoted to the church and to church work, and a strong shpporter of the Sunday school and a faithful and efficient officer. He was a close student of the Bible. He could say with David, "Thy word have I hid in my heart that I might not sin against thee." But few men have lived as useful and honorable a life, and a sorrowing community feel that they have suffered an irreparable loss; and whereas, by his death we have lost a devoted and faithful member of our Order, therefore be it

Resolved, That we will cherish the memory of the deceased and strive to emulate his example and imitate his noble devotion and self sacrifice to the cause.

2. That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, and would commend them to the love and grace of an allwise God who is too good to do wrong and too wise to err.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to his family. Also one to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER for publication.

JAMES MCLANE, Pres't.
E. M. COLE,
J. A. WICKER,
Committee.

If cattle in spring are thin in flesh, with rough, staring coat, it is a pretty sure sign that lice are troubling them. It is only on thin cattle that lice can long continue to live. Grease of any kind kills them, as it closes the pores through which they breathe. It is much better to rub lard or fat of any kind on the necks of cattle and around the head than to apply large amounts of kerosene, which has usually the effect of taking off the hair. If kerosene oil is used, make it into an emulsion, with ten times its bulk of water, and using enough soap to make the oil and water thoroughly mix. This closes the pores and is just as effective as stronger doses.

Money should not be a "thimble ring" device, used to swindle the toilers out of the fruit of their labor. That it is such a device goes without saying. —Tulare Valley Citizen.

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No. 1. This class must have no cut, score, or grub hole. Must not be hair slipped, moth eaten, or otherwise damaged

No. 2. This class may have one or two cuts, scores, or grub holes—may be partially hair slipped or moth eaten.

No. 3. This class embraces all inferior to No. 2, and are paid for according to extent of damage.

A Flint hide is dried without salt.

A. D. D. (dry salt) hide is salted fresh, remains in salt for 10 days, when the loose salt is shaken or rubbed off.

To prepare O. S. hides spread them smoothly upon a floor in a cool place, leaving no folds or creases, and cover them well with salt. It is better to use salt liberally—what the hide does not absorb may be used again.

To ship G. S. hides, put two or three in a bundle, hair side out, roll and tie with a strong twine.

Flint and dry salt hides may be put in bales flesh side out—200 or 300 pounds to the bale.

If hides belonging to different parties are shipped in same bundle or bale, each hide should be marked plainly with owner's name and post-office

Address the package to T. Ivey, S. B. A., Hillsboro, N. C., and notify us of shipment, sending bill of lading.

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No. 1 Flint, 20 pounds and up, per pound	9
No. 2, Flint, " " " " "	8
No. 1 Flint, under 20 pounds "	8
No. 2. Flint, " " " " "	6
No 1. D S, 20 lbs and up "	7
No. 2. D S, " " " "	6
No. 1. D S, under 20 pounds "	6
No. 2 D S, " " " "	5
No. 1. G S 60 pounds and up "	5
No. 2. G S, " " " "	4
No. 1. G S, under 60 pounds "	4½
No. 2. G S, " " " "	4

Hides will be taken in exchange for leather at market value for each.

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