

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board

OF

Agriculture and Immigration

TO

His Excellency N. C. Blanchard,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

MAY, 1906.

BATON ROUGE:
THE TIMES, OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF LOUISIANA.
1906.

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CROP REPORT AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

The department, in its annual report, furnishes agricultural statistics for 1905, which you will find speaks well for the fact that there was a decreased acreage in cotton, yet there was an increase of nearly a million acres in cultivation, and as the combined area of the staple crops, including oats and potatoes, was approximately the same as last year, it is clear that diversification is spreading, and fruit, truck, and miscellaneous crops are becoming no small factors in our State's development.

The following statistical table, though not absolutely correct, yet is approximately so, and will answer all practical purposes. As will be seen, St. Landry failed to make its report, or at any rate, none reached this Department, and that of Orleans is never placed with the other parishes. As these tables are of great value, the Department urges the Assessors to be more careful in rendering their reports.

ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS FOR 1905 AND CROP REPORT OF YIELDS, ETC., FOR DECEMBER, 1905.

PARISHES.	Total Number Acres in Parish.	Total Number Acres in Cultivation.	Acres in Timber Land.	Acres in Pasture, Marsh and Meadow.	Total Number of Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.
Acadia	386,988	136,350	38,000	40,080	1
Ascension	169,540	84,261	76,836	8,443	...
Assumption	222,930	56,500	157,930	...	1
Avoyelles	524,000	144,000	368,000	12,000	62
Bienville	443,140	64,630	375,505	845	...
Bossier	501,278	189,750	301,278	14,000	16
Caddo	573,700	159,700	363,000	51,000	21
Calcasieu	2,388,291	238,200	1,528,150	621,941	44
Caldwell	345,600	48,500	225,600	29,000	11
Cameron	883,685	14,390	...	20,000	...
Catahoula	886,500	60,000	80,650	2,000	1
Claiborne	498,200	155,206	296,679	46,315	2
Concordia	406,567	63,300	343,267	...	...
De Soto	513,240	166,000	308,140	41,100	...
E. Baton Rouge...	280,000	112,110	148,412	19,478	15
East Carroll	237,702	60,000	177,702	4,000	...
East Feliciana...	262,815	177,815	85,000	1,200	1
Franklin	372,609	36,152	331,457	5,000	1
Grant	475,140	143,360	330,750	1,030	...
Iberia	328,000	172,400	57,000	98,600	18
Iberville	358,417	61,430	295,347	1,640	36
Jackson	370,455	45,756	305,984	12,500	6
Jefferson	212,500	34,935	202,500	8,500	20
Lafayette	158,484	134,650	7,333	16,500	18
Lafourche	363,661	56,754	107,653	3,000	...
Lincoln	300,000	150,000	100,000	50,000	6
Livingston	408,299	16,440	386,759	28,060	...
Madison	389,024	71,454	317,570	8,730	...
Morehouse	512,000	75,000	437,000	200	1
Natchitoches	737,109	78,208	658,901	4,670	...
Ouachita	384,215	67,045	313,955	3,215	26
Plaquemines	100,500	29,550	...	79,000	...
Pointe Coupee...	342,453	116,833	225,620	4,158	...
Rapides	789,691	150,000	639,691	6,500	...
Red River	242,371	64,815	177,556	417	...
Richland	351,997	57,604	294,393	...	...
Sabine	600,000	92,000	410,000	98,000	...
St. Bernard	436,278	19,747	32,527	384,004	12
St. Charles	179,630	16,567	146,760	30,600	12
St. Helena	227,054	25,640	197,414	4,000	...
St. James	152,019	38,422	94,168	4,398	...
St. John Baptist..	121,980	40,340	71,040	10,600	10
St. Martin	339,650	77,650	252,000	10,000	5
St. Mary	344,664	93,000	36,636	208,664	...
St. Tammany	473,352	62,354	305,431	18,420	...
Tangipahoa	482,406	76,800	205,606	10,050	1
Tensas	368,280	85,670	276,280	6,300	...
Terrebonne	833,717	42,020	66,027	725,670	10
Union	546,649	150,000	45,000	...	...
Vermillion	791,000	118,465	35,000	602,535	...
Vernon	778,555	18,000	735,555	25,000	14
Washington	390,500	44,125	346,375	325	...
Webster	407,000	81,000	316,000	12,000	11
W. Baton Rouge..	115,436	41,100	73,136	1,200	12
West Carroll	250,000	25,000	200,000	25,000	...
West Feliciana	219,590	77,164	93,639	51,787	...
Winn	545,421	46,400	486,230	12,800	...
Totals	25,376,482	5,484,562	14,488,422	3,568,130	394

ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS
FOR 1905 AND CROP REPORT OF YIELDS, ETC., FOR DECEMBER,
1905.—CONTINUED.

PARISHES.	Total Amount of Capital Invested, Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.	Total Number of Irrigation Plants.	Total Value.	Number Miles of Irrigation Canals.	Estimated Cost of Irrigation Canals.
Acadia	\$ 25,000	17	\$ 1,375,000	500	\$ 1,375,000
Ascension	500,000				
Assumption	385,000				
Avoyelles	640,400				
Bienville	1,783,500				
Bossier	1,350,000	35	260,000	520	520,000
Caddo	300,000				
Calcasieu	25,000	1	5,000	6	6,000
Caldwell	10,000				
Cameron					
Catahoula					
Claiborne					
Concordia					
De Soto					
E. Baton Rouge	1,362,510				
East Carroll	100,000	1		5	
East Feliciana					
Franklin					
Grant					
Iberia	800,000	22	22,000		20,000
Iberville	1,600,000				
Jackson					
Jefferson	1,790,250				
Lafayette	151,495				
Lafourche					
Lincoln	100,000				
Livingston	100,000				
Madison					
Morehouse	50,000				
Natchitoches					
Ouachita	1,038,090				
Plaquemines					
Pointe Coupee					
Rapides	398,555				
Red River					
Ritchland					
Sabine					
St. Bernard	825,000				
St. Charles	150,000	10	20,000		
St. Helena					
St. James					
St. John Baptist	250,000				
St. Martin	190,000				
St. Mary					
St. Tammany				20	20,000
Tangipahoa	150,000				
Tensas					
Terrebonne	1,667,000				
Union					
Vermillion		73	1,220,000	125	100,000
Vernon	1,698,000				
Washington					
Webster	650,000				
W. Baton Rouge	1,800,000				
West Carroll					
West Feliciana					
Winn					
Totals	\$22,539,800	159	\$ 2,902,000	1,176	\$ 2,051,000

ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS
FOR 1905 AND CROP REPORT OF YIELDS, ETC., FOR DECEMBER,
1905.—CONTINUED.

PARISHES.	Total Value of Live Stock.	Total Number of Cotton Gins.	Total Value of Cotton Gins.	Total Number of Rice Mills.	Total value of Rice Mills.
Acadia	\$ 275,560	8	\$ 16,000	18	\$ 540,000
Ascension	201,290	14	9,500	1	20,000
Assumption	187,110	6	12,000		
Avoyelles	361,545	48	145,000	1	2,000
Bienville	342,690	35	26,250		
Bossier	238,360	85	118,300		
Caddo		79	158,000		
Calcasieu	497,330	2	1,000	9	162,500
Caldwell	143,470	35	75,000		
Cameron	181,110	7	7,000		
Catahoula	342,335	41	6,000		
Claiborne	332,825	71	42,600		
Concordia	289,800	20	3,000		
De Soto	65,570	40	40,000		
E. Baton Rouge	515,490	22	66,000		
East Carroll	261,495	28			
East Feliciana	337,110	50	25,000		
Franklin	246,870	32	64,000		
Iberia	350,366	44	22,000		
Iberville	14,000	16	3,200	2	35,000
Jackson	594,660	18	48,000		
Jefferson	194,458	47	20,000		
Lafayette	56,000	1	5,000		
Lafourche	283,145	10	12,940		
Lincoln	253,875	1	4,000		
Livingston	240,325				
Madison	191,917	17	20,000		
Morehouse	263,580	53	28,650		
Natchitoches	212,500	47	65,000		
Ouachita	524,045	606	161,600		
Plaquemines	590,900	73	182,500		
Pointe Coupee	83,190				
Rapides	313,090	8	24,000		
Red River	434,540	60	150,000		
Ritchland	238,250	61	90,000		
Sabine	221,700	40	120,000		
St. Bernard	200,660	40	30,000		
St. Charles	148,740				
St. Helena	105,885	1	1,500		
St. James	175,510	26	15,600		
St. John Baptist	171,760	7	10,000		
St. Martin	250,000				
St. Mary	402,108	12	20,000		
St. Tammany	332,750				
Tangipahoa	118,232	8	25,000		
Tensas	263,260	25	35,000		
Terrebonne	318,370	126	450,000		
Union	229,360	3	1,500		
Vermillion	350,055	88	44,000		
Vernon	450,000	12	40,000	4	340,000
Washington	165,965	20	6,570		
Webster	212,220	37	58,000		
W. Baton Rouge	300,000	40	40,000		
West Carroll	322,800	20	100,000		
West Feliciana	146,568	8	13,000		
Winn	261,030	30	30,000		
Totals	\$15,069,024	1,953	\$ 2,699,710	35	\$ 1,099,500

ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS FOR 1905 AND CROP REPORT OF YIELDS, ETC., FOR DECEMBER, 1905.—CONTINUED.

PARISHES.	Total Amount of Capital Invested, Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.	Total Number of Irrigation Plants.	Total Value.	Number Miles of Irrigation Canals.	Estimated Cost of Irrigation Canals.
Acadia	25,000	17	1,375,000	500	1,375,000
Ascension					
Assumption	500,000				
Avoyelles	385,000				
Bienville					
Bossier	640,400				
Caddo	1,783,500				
Calcasieu	1,350,000	35	260,000	520	520,000
Caldwell	300,000				
Cameron		1	5,000	6	6,000
Catahoula	25,000				
Clabourne	10,000				
Concordia					
De Soto					
E. Baton Rouge	1,362,510				
East Carroll		1		5	
East Feliciana	100,000				
Franklin					
Grant					
Iberia	600,000	22	22,000		20,000
Iberville	1,600,000				
Jackson					
Jefferson	1,790,250				
Lafayette	151,495				
Lafourche					
Lincoln	100,000				
Livingston	100,000				
Madison					
Morehouse	50,000				
Natchitoches					
Ouachita	1,038,090				
Plaquemines					
Pointe Coupee					
Rapides	398,555				
Red River					
Richland					
Sabine					
St. Bernard	825,000				
St. Charles	750,000	10	20,000		
St. Helena					
St. James					
St. John Baptist	250,000				
St. Martin	190,000				
St. Mary					
St. Tammany				20	20,000
Tangipahoa	150,000				
Tensas					
Terrebonne	1,667,000				
Union					
Vermillion		73	1,220,000	125	100,000
Vernon	1,698,000				
Washington					
Webster	650,000				
W. Baton Rouge	1,800,000				
West Carroll					
West Feliciana					
Winn					
Totals	\$22,539,800	159	\$ 2,902,000	1,176	\$ 2,051,000

ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS FOR 1905 AND CROP REPORT OF YIELDS, ETC., FOR DECEMBER, 1905.—CONTINUED.

PARISHES.	Total Value of Live Stock.	Total Number of Cotton Gins.	Total Value of Cotton Gins.	Total Number of Rice Mills.	Total value of Rice Mills.
Acadia	\$ 275,560	8	\$ 16,000	18	\$ 540,000
Ascension	201,290	14	9,500	1	20,000
Assumption	187,110	6	12,000		
Avoyelles	361,545	48	145,000	1	2,000
Bienville	342,690	35	26,250		
Bossier	238,360	85	118,300		
Caddo		79	158,000		
Calcasieu	497,330	2	1,000	9	162,500
Caldwell	144,470	35	75,000		
Cameron	181,110	7	7,000		
Catahoula	342,335	41	6,000		
Clabourne	332,825	71	42,600		
Concordia	289,800	20	3,000		
De Soto	65,570	40	40,000		
East Baton Rouge	515,490	22	66,000		
East Carroll	261,495	28			
East Feliciana	337,110	50	25,000		
Franklin	246,870	32	64,000		
Grant	350,366	44	22,000		
Iberia	14,000	16	3,200	2	35,000
Iberville	594,660	18	48,000		
Jackson	194,458	47	20,000		
Jefferson	56,000	1	5,000		
Lafayette	283,145	10	12,940		
Lafourche	253,875	1	4,000		
Lincoln	240,325				
Livingston	191,917	17	20,000		
Madison	263,580	53	28,650		
Morehouse	212,500	47	65,000		
Natchitoches	524,045	606	161,600		
Ouachita	590,900	73	182,500		
Plaquemines	83,190				
Pointe Coupee	313,090	8	24,000		
Rapides	434,540	60	150,000		
Red River	238,250	61	90,000		
Richland	221,700	40	120,000		
Sabine	200,660	40	30,000		
St. Bernard	148,740				
St. Charles	105,885	1	1,500		
St. Helena	175,510	26	15,600		
St. James	171,760	7	10,000		
St. John Baptist	250,000				
St. Martin	402,108	12	20,000		
St. Mary	332,750				
St. Tammany	118,232	8	25,000		
Tangipahoa	263,260	25	35,000		
Tensas	318,370	126	450,000		
Terrebonne	229,360	3	1,500		
Union	350,055	88	44,000		
Vermillion	450,000	12	40,000	4	240,000
Vernon	165,965	20	6,570		
Washington	212,220	37	58,000		
Webster	300,000	40	40,000		
West Baton Rouge	322,800	20	100,000		
West Carroll	146,568	8	13,000		
West Feliciana	261,030	30	30,000		
Winn	209,950	25	8,000		
Totals	\$15,069,024	1,953	\$ 2,699,710	35	\$ 1,099,500

ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS
FOR 1905 AND CROP REPORT OF YIELDS, ETC., FOR DECEMBER,
1905.—CONTINUED.

PARISHES.	Total Number of Cotton Seed Oil Mills.	Total Value of Cotton Seed Oil Mills.	Cotton Acreage.	Per Cent Bale Per Acre.	Bales.
Acadia			21,000	30	6,300
Ascension			23,365	50	11,982
Assumption			1,000	50	500
Avoyelles	12	130,000	65,000	30	19,500
Bienville	12	30,000	30,070	77 1-8	23,325
Bossier	12	190,000	85,000	20	17,000
Caddo	1	130,000	68,400		21,035
Calcasieu			3,500	55	1,930
Caldwell			20,000	10	2,000
Cameron			5,250		4,500
Catahoula			32,000		5,200
Claborne	1	40,000	88,218	16	14,442
Concordia	12	150,000	48,600	25	10,450
De Soto	1	40,000	70,000	15	11,400
East Baton Rouge	1	55,960	53,750		
East Carroll	1	50,000	37,146	40	9,000
East Feliciana	1	100,000	110,000	25	15,000
Franklin			23,413		9,365
Grant	1	60,000	80,400	50	40,200
Iberia	1	35,000	16,000	21	3,600
Iberville			13,500	30	4,050
Jackson			20,000	20	4,000
Jefferson	12	661,400			
Lafayette	1	22,500	42,000	31	13,247
Lafourche					
Lincoln	1	45,000	65,000	25	10,000
Livingston			8,000	40	3,800
Madison	1	30,000	38,704	33 1-3	12,901
Morehouse	1	50,000	60,000	25	15,000
Natchitoches	12	100,000	44,718	30	10,166
Ouachita	2	194,820	34,235	33	11,316
Plaquemines					
Pointe Coupee	3	250,000	75,160		60,000
Rapides	4	200,000	75,000		48,000
Red River	2	20,000	43,223		9,250
Richland			45,796	32	11,500
Sabine			31,500	16	5,000
St. Bernard					
St. Charles			222		96
St. Helena			15,500		
St. James			3,114		
St. John Baptist					
St. Martin	2	58,000	20,000	50	10,000
St. Mary					
St. Tammany			3,000		2,610
Tangipahoa	1	25,000	26,000	48	4,684
Tensas	1	35,000	72,000	16 2-3	12,000
Terrebonne			446	60	290
Union			61,325	33 1-3	
Vermillion	1	10,000	20,000	32	6,450
Vernon			5,000	40	2,000
Washington			17,600		8,000
Webster	1	50,000	40,000	10	7,100
West Baton Rouge	1	60,000	14,800	27	4,000
West Carroll			16,000	6	2,600
West Feliciana	1	30,000	55,164		10,000
Winn			18,000	28	5,000
Totals	42	\$ 2,432,680	1,872,119		519,789

ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS
FOR 1905 AND CROP REPORT OF YIELDS, ETC., FOR DECEMBER,
1905.—CONTINUED.

PARISHES.	Corn Acreage.	Bushels Per Acre.	Bushels.	Sugar Cane Acreage.	Hogsheads of 1,000 lbs.
Acadia	60,000	5	300,000	600	550
Ascension	30,801	20	616,020	26,242	
Assumption	21,500	5	107,500	34,000	30,000
Avoyelles	60,000	7	42,000	3,200	
Bienville	30,250	9 1-3	27,325		
Bossier	70,000	10 1-2	728,000	100	
Caddo	46,000	12	552,000		
Calcasieu	100,000	19.5	195,000	300	
Caldwell	22,000	15	330,000	65	
Cameron	4,500	8 8-9	40,000	20	
Catahoula	20,000	10	200,000	1,000	
Claborne	42,512	8	340,096	756	
Concordia	12,300	10	125,840		
De Soto	90,000	6	504,000		
E. Baton Rouge	46,320		600,000	6,870	
East Carroll	453	15	216,795		
East Feliciana	4,000	5	20,000	30	
Franklin	9,939	15	149,085		
Grant	62,960		83,000		
Iberia	6,600	6 3-4	45,000	53,000	6,350
Iberville	18,500	10	185,000	22,500	45,000
Jackson	20,000	9	180,000	150	
Jefferson	5,000			2,555	
Lafayette	70,000	20	1,400,000	11,000	19,250
Lafourche	22,363	20	225,000	27,225	
Lincoln	75,000	10	750,000	125	
Livingston	4,800	12 1-2	55,000	60	
Madison	16,780	10	167,800		
Morehouse	15,000	10	150,000	100	
Natchitoches	27,380	10	273,800	126	
Ouachita	25,176	14 1-3	359,984	291	
Plaquemines	1,600	20	32,000	15,400	
Pointe Coupee	36,790			725	1,500
Rapides	47,000	20	940,000	1,500	
Red River	20,472	12	245,664		
Richland	8,500	8 1-2	72,250	200	
Sabine	45,000	3	140,000	80	
St. Bernard	5,088	12	61,056	1,210	10,800
St. Charles	3,458	22	76,076	6,740	17,050
St. Helena	9,445			220	
St. James	10,426			21,928	
St. John Baptist	10,617	18	191,106	23,150	31,950
St. Martin	40,000	10	400,000	97,000	
St. Mary	22,362			67,000	94,730
St. Tammany	12,340		58,035	1,132	
Tangipahoa	16,000	8 1-2	136,000	550	
Tensas	13,000	10	130,000		
Terrebonne	16,406		328,120	24,095	56,248
Union	73,000	8			
Vermilion	26,750		80,500	6,305	6,000
Vernon	10,000	10	100,000	100	
Washington	23,150	25	120,500	175	
Webster	30,000	7	210,000	100	
W. Baton Rouge	11,780	7	82,460	13,520	22,000
West Carroll	6,000	15	90,000		
West Feliciana	16,960		70,000	129	
Winn	25,000		370,000	225	
Totals	1,595,278		12,902,012	477,799	

ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS FOR 1905 AND CROP REPORT OF YIELDS, ETC., FOR DECEMBER, 1905.—CONTINUED.

PARISHES.	Barrels of Molasses, 50 Gallons Each.	Rice Acreage.	Pounds of Cleaned Rice Per Acre.	Total Pounds of Cleaned Rice.	Sweet Potato Acreage.
Acadia	900	50,000	750	37,500,000	3,600
Ascension	66,645	3,853	1,296	9,362,790	
Assumption	36,000				2,500
Avoyelles					720
Bienville					500
Bossier	175				2,200
Caddo					12,500
Calcasieu	1,500	120,000	700	84,000,000	500
Caldwell	260				350
Cameron	300			1,736,800	2,000
Catahoula	4,000				1,200
Claborne	2,000				2,000
Concordia					1,350
De Soto					600
E. Baton Rouge					500
East Carroll		600			300
East Feliciana	500				250
Franklin					2,000
Grant					425
Iberia	14,500	3,800	1,184	4,500,000	1,500
Iberville	38,000	6,170			325
Jackson	650				4,200
Jefferson		180			320
Lafayette	10,500				20
Lafourche					512
Lincoln	150				527
Livingston	320				75
Madison					
Morehouse	250				
Natchitoches					
Ouachita	431				
Plaquemines		2,000	1,000	2,000,000	
Pointe Coupee	1,000				
Rapides	2,500				
Red River					199
Richland	250				250
Sabine	500				1,200
St. Bernard	5,400	1,154	780	900,120	1,386
St. Charles	6,230	6,009	2,500	15,022,500	50
St. Helena					325
St. James		2,360			275
St. John Baptist	32,150	5,435	1,100	5,978,000	2,000
St. Martin	3,000	500			
St. Mary	30,000			500,000	
St. Tammany	4,695	1,000		1,200,000	1,000
Tangipahoa	1,900				1,500
Tensas					400
Terrebonne	43,164	808		638,000	
Union					1,300
Vermilion	2,000	36,000	700	25,200,000	500
Vernon	1,000				2,000
Washington	375				275
Webster	200				500
W. Baton Rouge	16,100				400
West Carroll					200
West Feliciana	400				1,176
Winn	1,000				700
Totals		239,899		188,398,210	54,810

ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS FOR 1905 AND CROP REPORT OF YIELDS, ETC., FOR DECEMBER, 1905.—CONTINUED.

PARISHES.	Bushels Per Acre, Sweet Potatoes.	Bushels.	Irish Potato Acreage.	Bushels Per Acre.	Bushels.
Acadia	40	144,000	350	25	8,750
Ascension					
Assumption					
Avoyelles	60	150,000	600	60	36,000
Bienville	14 2-3	10,500			
Bossier		5,000	200		4,000
Caddo	20	44,000			
Calcasieu	94	1,175,000	100	65	6,500
Caldwell	206	10,000	35	75	2,625
Cameron	68 1-5	22,000			
Catahoula	20	40,000			
Claborne	100	12,000	820	40	32,800
Concordia					
De Soto	20	40,000			
E. Baton Rouge			1,200		
East Carroll					
East Feliciana	50	50,000			
Franklin	75	22,500			
Grant	100	25,000			
Iberia	2 1-2	5,000	1,200	1 1-4	1,500
Iberville					
Jackson	40	17,000			
Jefferson		14,000			14,100
Lafayette	20	30,000			
Lafourche			2,866	35	90,310
Lincoln	50	16,250	75		5,000
Livingston	45	189,000			
Madison	30	9,600			
Morehouse	50	1,000	30	40	1,200
Natchitoches	40	20,480			
Ouachita	57	30,139			
Plaquemines	90	6,750	425	54 3-4	23,251
Pointe Coupee			1,000		40,000
Rapides					
Red River	40	7,960			
Richland	50	12,500	200	40	8,000
Sabine	50	60,000	100	15	1,500
St. Bernard	40	55,440	1,358	15	20,370
St. Charles	300	15,000	30	275	8,250
St. Helena					
St. James					
St. John Baptist	40	11,000	350	33	11,550
St. Martin	50	100,000	800	25	20,000
St. Mary					
St. Tammany		82,350			
Tangipahoa	50	75,000			
Tensas	15	6,000	200	20	4,000
Terrebonne					
Union		5,000			
Vermilion	60	30,000			
Vernon	50	100,000	100	50	5,000
Washington	50	30,500			
Webster	100	50,000	200	50	10,000
W. Baton Rouge	18	7,200	350	10	3,500
West Carroll	150	30,000	100	100	10,000
West Feliciana	10	11,760			
Winn	50	35,000	150	40	6,000
Totals			12,839		

ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS
FOR 1905 AND CROP REPORT OF YIELDS, ETC., FOR DECEMBER,
1905.—CONTINUED.

PARISHES.	Oats Acreage.	Acreage in Vegetables.	What Diseases, If Any, Have Affected Stock During the Year.	Give Symptoms and Remedies Employed.
Acadia	500	300	.....	.....
Ascension .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assumption .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Avoyelles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bienville	3,040	.....	.....	.....
Bossier	400	100	.....	.....
Caddo	1,500	1,300	.....	.....
Calcaesteu	1,700	100	*	.....
Caldwell	500	100	.....	.....
Cameron .....	.....	.....	**	.....
Catahoula	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Claiborne	10,500	.....	.....	.....
Concordia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeSoto	4,000	.....	.....	.....
E. Baton Rouge .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Carroll .....	.....	.....	***	.....
East Feliciana	700	.....	.....	.....
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iberia	1,800	500	.....	.....
Iberville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	1,250	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lafayette	5,000	200	.....	.....
Lafourche .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	650	20	.....	.....
Livingston	100	.....	.....	.....
Madison .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morehouse .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Natchitoches .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ouachita	2,376	50	.....	.....
Plaquemines .....	.....	800	****	.....
Pointe Coupee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rapides .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red River	177	.....	.....	.....
Richland	795	.....	.....	.....
Sabine	350	.....	*****	.....
St. Bernard .....	.....	2,706	.....	.....
St. Charles .....	.....	138	.....	.....
St. Helena	100	.....	.....	.....
St. James .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John Baptist	109	250	.....	.....
St. Martin	50	200	.....	.....
St. Mary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Tammany	6,722	.....	.....	.....
Tangipahoa	2,100	100	.....	.....
Tensas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terrebonne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	1,900	.....	.....	.....
Vermilion .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vernon	600	100	.....	.....
Washington	2,200	.....	.....	.....
Webster	8,000	100	.....	.....
W. Baton Rouge .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Carroll .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Feliciana	320	.....	.....	.....
Winn	2,000	35	.....	.....
Totals	60,439	7,099	.....	.....

*A few cases of cholera in hogs in northern part of parish.
**A few cases of black-leg.
***Colic and bots.
****Charbon. Cauterizing; fatal results.
*****Blind staggers or meningitis; six died in last thirty days.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The work of the Geological Survey, though not properly coming under the supervision of this department, is progressing satisfactorily under the able management of Prof. G. D. Harris, and many requests are made for copies of volumes 1, 2 and 3, already published. I am not able to say when the next volume will be issued, but feel satisfied that the cost is small in comparison to the value to the State of this work, particularly at this time, when such far-reaching research is being made into the unknown mineral wealth of the State.

TRUCK AND FRUIT AND FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The work of the institutes are contained in the biennial report for the years 1904 and 1905. The year 1904 was particularly conspicuous and favorable for institute work, with a larger aggregate of institutes and sessions than in any previous year, resulting in an increase in fruit and truck associations, of a seemingly permanent character, and with every prospect for the steady development of this profitable and growing industry, for which many parts of the State are so well adapted. The farmers manifested much greater interest, as shown by the attendance and increasing demands for institutes in all parts of the State, which, owing to the very limited appropriations made for holding Farmers' Institutes, the department has only been able to increase the annual number held, gradually, and that to a limited extent, without being able to carry out the full scope of this important work, as has been mapped out. The institute workers, drawn largely from the able corps of experts of the State Experiment Stations, the Louisiana State University, and the State Industrial Institute at Ruston, assisted by other notable lecturers, was well organized, and has done very efficient and effective work. Your Commissioner has no cause to differ from the opinion formerly expressed, as to the results of this great work, and its importance in the development of the fruit and truck industries, for which there is an unlimited possibility in Louisiana. In connection with these remarks, I would suggest that the Commissioner should be permitted to appoint a special director of Farmers' Institutes and Agricultural Fairs, to have charge of the organization, arrang-

ing and conducting the institute work, and the District and Parish Fairs.

LOUISIANA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On October 29, 1903, during the recess of the National Nut Growers' Association, the following delegates from Louisiana, held a meeting and revived the old Louisiana State Horticultural Society. A. K. Clingman, B. M. Young, D. Newsham, Dr. Le Monnier, William Nelson, R. S. Moore, R. P. Steckler, Lucien Soniat, S. H. James, Paul Deewart, Wm. C. Stubbs, and F. H. Burnette.

The last meeting of the old society was held at Audubon Park Experiment Station, in July, 1893.

It was decided at this preliminary meeting to fill the vacant offices and call a meeting in January or February, in order to complete the reorganization and build up a strong State society.

To this end, the following officers were selected to hold their respective offices until the regular meeting:

President, A. K. Clingman.

First Vice President, Lucien Soniat.

Second Vice President, S. H. James.

Secretary and Treasurer, F. H. Burnette.

Upon investigation and consultation, it was decided to call the regular meeting to meet at Baton Rouge on February 11th and 12th, 1904, which was done, and the proceedings of the meeting were printed. A brief reference is here made to them, on account of their importance in connection with the work of this department.

On February 11th, 1904, the meeting of the Louisiana State Horticultural Society was called to order by President Clingman, in Garig Hall, and the invocation was pronounced by the Rev. R. F. Patterson, pastor of the Plains Presbyterian Church. Although only a few delegates from different parts of the State were present, a large number of the Agricultural students were in attendance. Everything being in readiness, the meeting proceeded according to the programme.

The Society also held a meeting at Shreveport on January 11th, 12th and 13th, 1905.

This department has encouraged in every way in its power the work of this horticultural society, whose object and purpose

is to bring together in a compact body all who are engaged in horticulture, in order that they may exchange views, publish and disseminate information pertaining to this branch of agriculture in Louisiana, and increase the interest of the farmers throughout the State in this department of the farm.

The deliberations of this Society have resulted in much good, and already many new and fine orchards have been established in various parts of the State by parties who have been interested in its proceedings.

FERTILIZER CONVENTION.

The second annual meeting of the Louisiana Fertilizer Association was held in Shreveport, January 11th, 1905, under the auspices of the Louisiana State Board of Agriculture and Immigration. Both scientific and practical men were present, and fertilizers in their multifarious forms were discussed and the various questions propounded, with their pointed and intelligent answers, resulted, and will continue to be of great good to the agricultural interests of the State, which, summed up, means the accumulation of all the fertilizers possible to be made on the farm, supplemented by a sufficiency of commercial fertilizers to bring forth the maximum crop.

ELEMENTARY AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture and Immigration has been deeply interested in the introduction of Elementary Agriculture in the public schools, and takes pleasure in calling attention to the initial work as herewith submitted by the State Superintendent of Public Education.

The State Board of Education, by resolution, placed the subject of Elementary Agriculture on the list of approved subjects in the schools of the State.

Burkett, Stevens and Hill's Agriculture for beginners is the text-book adapted on the subject, and the study has been placed by the State Board of Education in the Seventh and Eighth grades, in the State Course of Study. The subject is taught to the teachers in the Summer Normal Schools, so that the youth of the State may now have the opportunity, through the splendid educational system in the free schools of the State, to receive

thorough and careful training in this important branch, to many of whom it will afterwards become a life vocation.

SOUTHERN STATES' ASSOCIATION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE.

A very interesting meeting of the Southern States' Association of the Commissioners of Agriculture was held at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on October 13th, 14th and 15th, 1904, at which your Excellency delivered the address of welcome. These meetings are held annually in some city in each Southern State, and the exchange of ideas and advanced thought on agricultural subjects, printed and distributed, are fraught with much good to the farmers and public generally.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS' INSTITUTE WORKERS.

The National Association of Farmers' Institute Workers had also intended to hold their meeting in Baton Rouge during the year 1905, but owing to the prevalence of yellow fever at the time fixed, it was decided to change the place of meeting to Richmond, Virginia, which I had the honor of attending. There is much good derived from the consultations of these institute workers, and it is hoped that they may be induced to favor Louisiana with their presence at some future day. It was deemed advisable to hold their next meeting on the Pacific coast, and San Francisco was selected as the next meeting place of the Association.

ANNUAL JOINT CONVENTION

OF THE

LOUISIANA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND
THE LOUISIANA STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Held at Shreveport, Louisiana, March 14, 15 and 16, 1905.

Another annual gathering of the Louisiana State Agricultural Society and the Louisiana Stock Breeders' Association has passed into history. So far as the quality of the program was concerned, it was above the average of former years; in point of attendance, the convention was not all that could have been desired. This may, in part, be accounted for by the busy season, and farmers taking advantage of the excellent weather that prevailed to catch up with work requiring their attention on the farm. Yet, there were delegates present from long distances, and who felt more than repaid for the time spent in coming, listening to, and taking part in, the valuable papers and discussions. Considering the national prominence of a number of the gentlemen on the program, it is a little surprising that many more did not avail themselves of this meeting. To those interested in progressive farming and animal husbandry, it is the treat of a lifetime to sit and listen to men like ex-United States Senator W. A. Harris, of Kansas, probably the most noted Shorthorn breeder in America; Joseph E. Wing, of Ohio, whose name is a household word among stockmen all over this country, and wherever the *Breeder's Gazette* is read, which means a large part of the civilized world; Prof. J. H. Connell, of Texas, a gentleman who has done so much for agriculture in that great State; Prof. W. J. Spillman, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington; Col. D. H. L. Bonner, of Texas, etc., besides many others of repute as agriculturists in our own State.

One of the special features of the convention was the excellent exhibit of live stock, including poultry. Mr. August Mayer, of Shreveport, who, by the way, was the leading local spirit of the meeting, had on exhibition some magnificent specimens of

the Shorthorn and Polled Durham breeds of cattle from Shreve Island Stock Farm. There were, also, some fine Herefords, and one or two stylish French coach horses. The poultry exhibit contained a large number of varieties and was much admired.

This exhibition feature is, in reality, the main part of agricultural associations elsewhere, and if it were stimulated and encouraged, it would go a long way to render these organizations of more real and lasting benefit to the people of the State. In fact, a State agricultural exhibition, or show, ought to be held annually under the auspices of either the State Agricultural Society, or the Louisiana Stock Breeders' Association, or as a joint affair. In the older countries, where the greatest success has been achieved in such matters, the exhibitions are the "whole thing," so to speak, with the literary meetings subsidiary to the more practical part—the annual show of live stock, farm produce, agricultural implements, dairy products, etc. It would be well for both of our organizations to think this matter over, and see if the exhibition feature cannot be promoted and maintained as a part, a most important part, of the annual program.

The convention was much indebted to the Polymnia Club of Shreveport for the excellent musical programs arranged for the night sessions, which were most heartily enjoyed by all the delegates.

As is customary on such occasions, the railroads extended their generosity by granting reduced rates to delegates to the convention.

No changes were made in the organizations of the associations, except that Prof. W. R. Dodson, as Director of the Agricultural Experiment Stations, takes the place of Dr. W. C. Stubbs, who recently resigned the directorship, and Prof. Wilmon Newell in place of Prof. H. A. Morgan, on some of the committees.

We are fortunately able to present a pretty full report of the proceedings, which we trust will be well perused by those who were deprived of the privilege of being present at the convention.

This report is contained in the proceedings published under the auspices of the Louisiana State Board of Agriculture and Immigration.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN 1904.

At the convention of Agricultural Commissioners of the Southern States, held in the summer of 1904, at Baton Rouge, Major J. G. Lee, Commissioner of this Department, made the following report concerning the work of the department and the agricultural conditions in Louisiana at that time:

The Louisiana State Board of Agriculture and Immigration, which I have the honor to represent, as its Commissioner, differs from the departments or bureaus of agriculture of the other Southern States in the fact that it is not only charged with the duty of fostering and developing the agricultural interests of the State, but also as a department of immigration, the commercial and industrial interests are objects of its special attention. These two co-ordinate branches of my department are really more closely linked together than the ordinary layman would imagine. Any movement that benefits the agricultural interests of a State, necessarily has a corresponding benefit on its commerce, increases industrial opportunity, and makes the field for immigration more attractive and alluring to the homeseeker. The reverse of this is also true. For instance, the building of canning factories creates a home market for truck, develops that branch of agriculture, increases the commerce of a community, and as a culmination of these results tends to bring in a desirable class of immigrants. It is hard to say under what head the "Good Roads" movement would come, it being such a potent factor in our agricultural, commercial, industrial and educational development.

The work in my department has been along the same general lines, as reported at our last meeting at Montgomery. The Farmers' Institute work has been continued, but improved and considerably broadened in its scope. Truck and fruit growing institutes, during the winter months, have been made a specialty of; experienced and practical growers have taken the rostrum for us, and I am very glad to report that the results have been in no way discouraging. Truck and fruit growers' clubs and associations have been organized in a dozen or more localities. The North Louisiana Experiment Station at Calhoun is making a specialty of truck and fruit experiments. The attendance at all Farmers' Institutes for last year was, total 14,345, average 287. There were 50 institutes held in 37 different parishes. A new departure for us was the holding of a "Fertilizer Convention" and institute at Shreveport last January. The attendance was about 500, and the improvement of soils was discussed from every conceivable standpoint. As a direct result of this meeting, I am informed by Mr. Clarence Ellerbe, general manager of the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company, that

his road has handled four times as much fertilizers this year as it did last year.

Seed varieties and fertilizer tests have constituted the principal part of the work at the three Experiment Stations. Experiments are being continued in live stock breeding. An experiment has also been made at the Baton Rouge Station, in beef cattle feeding for the market, and it is a matter of congratulation that the experiment was eminently successful. A herd of black Angus grades, shipped to the Chicago Stock Yards last January topped that market on the day they were sold.

After some four years of agitation, it is my distinguished pleasure to report that Elementary Agriculture will hereafter be taught in the common schools of Louisiana, the State Board of Education having adopted a text-book on this subject, and incorporated same in the rural school curriculum.

All fertilizers, live stock feeds and Paris green, sold in the State, are regulated by the statutes and come under the jurisdiction and inspection of my department. The fertilizer law was finally perfected by the Legislature of 1902, when cotton seed meal, sold as a fertilizer, was made subject to inspection and placed on the same basis as other fertilizers. The Paris green law was amended at the last session of the Legislature, and now the operating machinery of both the fertilizer and the Paris green laws are working smoothly and satisfactorily. Act 153 of 1904, known as the "Live Stock Food" law, was put into operation on the first of this month. Our experience so far has been very satisfactory, and I do not anticipate any friction in the execution of the law.

One of the special features of this year's work has been the encouragement of the "Good Roads" movement. A splendid and a most encouraging good roads institute was recently held in Shreveport and resulted in the organization of six "Good Roads" associations in as many parishes. A printed report of the discussions and addresses at this institute are here in the hall for your perusal and edification.

The threatened invasion of that greatest of all cotton pests, the Mexican boll weevil, became so imminent and the situation so grave that the Governor called the Legislature in extraordinary session last December to deal with the situation. An act creating a Crop Pest Commission was passed and became a law. Prof. Morgan, who is Secretary of the Commission, will address you later on during the meeting as to the results and details of their work.

The immigration work of the department has been largely the answering of inquiries, the distribution of attractive literature, where it would do the most good, and the organizing of local associations and leagues to boom the State and their sev-

eral localities. When we started this work there was only one of these organizations in the State, and now there are forty-six, and I am glad to say that most of them are doing splendid work. About 130,000 pieces of Louisiana literature are being distributed at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and it is my belief that the distribution of this literature and in conjunction with our very creditable exhibits are going to do the State an incalculable amount of good and be important factors in our agricultural, industrial and commercial development.

FEEDSTUFF, FERTILIZER AND PARIS GREEN LAWS.

The Feedstuff law, which has been in operation since October, 1905, has given great satisfaction to consumers and to manufacturers and dealers who want to handle pure and unadulterated goods, and when a few inaccuracies and ambiguities have been corrected by amendments to the act, spurious feeds will be run out of the State, and all adulterated goods will be shown up in their proper lights. Letters are being constantly received lauding the efficiency of the law and the great good that is being accomplished for the State.

The Fertilizer law is, as it has been for some time, giving great satisfaction to the agriculturists of the State, and it is now the almost universal custom for planters to contract for their fertilizer on prices based upon the analyses furnished by this department, and the same rule practically applies to Paris green, for its purity must be guaranteed.

HAND BOOK.

There has been a great demand for the second edition of the Louisiana Hand Book, seventeen thousand copies of which were printed, and many distributed through the mails, through individual applications, and through the co-operation of the industrial agents of railroads, hotels and steamship lines. There is a surplus of this edition in possession of and the property of the Baton Rouge Times Publishing Company, amounting to eight thousand copies, which I would recommend purchasing from them. This supply was printed by this company with the expectation that the railroads would absorb them in addition to what we had furnished; but up to the present time the Baton Rouge Times Publishing Company has been unable to dispose of them. The Louisiana Hand Book is said to be the

many had died that there was plenty of room for them here. Before the railroads were opened to the West, New Orleans, being always an open port in winter, received the greater part of immigration for the West. When the railroads reached the Ohio they took away some of this, and when they reached St. Louis, they took that which went up the Mississippi from here. In 1854, there were 40,000 Germans received through this port, and in 1860, only 7,000. The opening up of the public lands in the West took many to that region, and when the stream started it kept going. Those going to Texas came this way until 1874, when the city lost the German line, and after that most of the Texas immigrants went to Galveston.

To encourage immigration, the Legislature passed House Bill No. 343 (see Page 321), which carried with it no appropriation; but authorized your Commissioner to carry out the intents and purposes of the law by co-operating with the various parishes in advertising the resources and securing desirable immigration. With no appropriation it was impossible to carry out the purposes of the act. I must, therefore, respectfully suggest that you urge upon the Legislature the necessity for making suitable appropriations to enable the department to secure and offer the widest possible co-operation in this and other important immigration measures, thereby carrying out the full intent and effect of the law.

I believe that some system should be devised by which the great influx of labor, capitalists and people who are rapidly coming and making homes in the State could be accurately arrived at, and should think it possible to amend the present law relative to the duties of assessors in making crop reports so as to have them include a report from the court records of the sale of real estate to new settlers, the number of new tenants located during each year on farm lands, and the new industries that have developed in which foreign capital has been invested. The means to this end would justify liberal compensation, and would, in my opinion, prove the best way of obtaining accurate information as to the annual increase from outside sources.

SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BOLL WEEVIL ASSOCIATION.

The Boll Weevil Association held its second annual convention at Shreveport, on November 3 and 4, 1904. An elaborate program was carried out, and the convention was largely attended.

LIVE STOCK SANITARY CONDITIONS.

STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY LEGISLATION.

Louisiana is now on the crest of the wave of agricultural prosperity, and it behooves us to be abreast with all progressive measures that will in any way maintain and, if possible, add to that prosperity. Our State is one of very few in the Union that does not afford adequate protection to her live stock interests against the dangerous and fatal contagious and infectious diseases to which farm animals are susceptible, and I am of the opinion that the time has fully arrived for the State to take action looking to the enactment of suitable and effective legislation for the prevention, control and eradication of these costly maladies to our citizens.

The live stock of Louisiana already represents a large amount of invested capital, and the prospects are, judging from the high class animals that are being annually imported and the increase in numbers that will be imported consequent upon the successful extermination of the cattle tick through the co-operation of the local, State and Federal governments, this industry will become quite an important factor in the general progress and prosperity of the State. And not only so, but on account of the present and prospective damage to our cotton-producing industry, through the ravages of the boll weevil, animal husbandry will become an imperative and most important part of our general agricultural practice, and requires not only the fostering, but the protecting care of the State against loss from the sources just mentioned. And one of the most effective means toward this end is through judicious legislation against the introduction and spread of these dangerous animal ailments, which frequently cause such extensive losses to individuals and communities throughout the commonwealth.

Not only is it my opinion that some effective measures ought to be enacted to alleviate present conditions, but I believe, also, that as an immigration measure, some such steps ought to be taken by the State. The great majority of Western immigrants whom we are so anxiously seeking are stockmen; that is, they are engaged in the raising of improved live stock of different kinds and having them protected by State laws; and the very fact of our State being lacking in such legislation is sufficient to altogether discourage such immigrants from taking the risk of locating under such untoward conditions. I have been impressed with this fact from correspondence with prospective immigrants from sections of the country where improved stock raising is one of the principal features of farming industry.

Further, it has occurred on several occasions, that animals from this State have been prohibited from entering one of our sister States, notably the State of Texas, because of the fact that Louisiana has no effective live stock sanitary laws for the protection of her own live stock against the infectious and contagious diseases to which they are susceptible, thus placing a barrier upon interstate commerce in farm animals. Again, the extermination of the cattle tick, and with it the dreaded Texas fever, has been sufficiently realized as a matter of national importance by the Federal Government as to obtain the assistance of the United States Department of Agriculture in the vigorous campaign about to be waged against the tick in this and the other tick-infested Southern States. A bill has already been introduced in Congress by Hon. Jos. E. Ransdell, of Louisiana, carrying an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose mentioned and which, has been urged by Hon. James Wilson, United States Secretary of Agriculture. When such appropriation becomes available and the work commences, it will be necessary to have the co-operative work by the State as thoroughly organized as possible, and which is expected by the Federal authorities. Such legislation as I have referred to would most materially assist in this work, which will be planned by the State and the United States authorities.

While enactment of the legislation sought has reference here, only to its economic aspect, many of the animal diseases which it would cover are communicable to human beings, and

on account of this fact, I observe that at the late sanitary conference held at Alexandria, a resolution was unanimously adopted urging that suitable and effective legislation be enacted by the coming Legislature looking to the prevention, control and eradication of those diseases of the lower animals that are communicable to man.

I am of the opinion that the objects sought, viz., the protection of the live stock interests of the State and the more perfect development of her live stock and general agricultural industry, could best be attained by adequate State appropriation, and vesting the State Board of Agriculture and Immigration with the necessary authority to carry out, through its executive officer, the requirements and purposes of suitable and effective legislation relative to this important subject.

For your Excellency's further information I may state that similar legislation has been asked for on a previous occasion. But, although it received the official endorsement and recommendation of your predecessor in the executive office, Hon. W. W. Heard, it, for some reason or other, failed of enactment.

LOUISIANA EXHIBIT, LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION.

I submit for your consideration the report of Prof. F. H. Burnette, who was part of the time in charge of the exhibit, from which you will glean some idea of the advantages the State has derived from a display of her resources. I also submit, in this connection, a more complete report, furnished at my request, by Mr. Robert Glenk, who was first in charge of the exhibit, and to him and Prof. Burnette great credit is due for the excellent manner in which they performed the difficult task of installing and displaying the products and industries of the State.

Your Excellency's attention is respectfully called to the importance of recommending to the General Assembly the necessity for making a special appropriation, as was done when Louisiana made an exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, for the purpose of defraying the cost of collecting and installing the exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The sum required for that purpose amounts to eighteen hundred dollars, as more fully appears in the statement of the expenditures for this purpose, appended hereto and made part of this report.

REPORT OF PROF. F. H. BURNETTE.

"In presenting a brief statement concerning the Louisiana State Exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon, I wish to say that the exhibit, though small, was given a prominent place in the Agricultural Palace, and was the source of a great deal of interest to the visitors at the fair.

"There were several things about it that need to be emphasized. Louisiana was the only Southern State represented. The Northern and Western people, and especially the Pacific coast people, are interested in Southern products, and the thousands of visitors at the exhibit, and the character of the questions asked of those in charge, indicated, in every way, that good and reliable information was sought after. The visiting school teachers were especially noticeable, and there will be thousands of school rooms containing cotton bolls and heads of rice in the North and West this year, as a direct result of this exhibit. All the available literature concerning the State of Louisiana was distributed speedily. There can be no doubt but that great good will ultimately result from Louisiana's being represented at the exposition. With this is handed you a bundle of pictures of the exhibit. It will be seen that the rice decorations were distinctive, and those who saw it have made the statement that the rice columns and facade, in the front of the exhibit, presented decorations that were among the most appropriate and beautiful of all the State exhibit decorations. On the whole, the State exhibit was well received by the Exposition people, and given every attention, and thousands upon thousands of men, women and children have information today concerning Louisiana that could not have been obtained had Louisiana not been represented at the Lewis and Clark Exposition."

Colleges and churches were shown. A large painting 7x16 feet, giving a view of a rice field at harvest, was also one of the noteworthy features of the Louisiana exhibit.

Supplementing the exhibit was a large quantity of descriptive literature, maps, rice, books, circulars, etc., concerning Louisiana.

A box car of 60,000 pounds capacity was necessary to transport the exhibit to Portland and the freight, switching charges and unloading amounted to \$140.00, which included the privi-



Front view—approaching from the right, on main aisle, showing rice decorations, Louisiana oil exhibit, and painting of rice field.

lege of free return at the close of the Fair. Robert Glenk, curator of the State Museum, was in charge of the collection, preparation and installation of the exhibit, and Prof. F. H. Burnette of Louisiana State University, and Mr. C. V. Porter alternately superintended the exhibit during the period of the Exposition.

Among the prominent visitors to the Louisiana exhibit were the Governors of California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado and North Dakota; the Commissioners of Agriculture of the Pacific States, Japan, Australia and Hawaii, and many substantial business men from all sections of the United States. The officials of the Exposition were frequent visitors, and they have repeatedly expressed their gratification and pleasure both in writing and in their speeches and conversation upon the splendid showing of the State.

It is greatly to be regretted that owing to the absence of Governor Blanchard and Major Lee, Louisiana Day, on August 17th, fell short of the plans laid for its observance by the Exposition officials and by the resident Louisianians. Over 1,100 Louisianians visited the exhibit at Portland.

Owing to the favorable railroad rates from the Middle, Eastern and Southern States to Portland, the attendance at the Exposition exceeded even the most sanguine expectations, and contributed to the unprecedented financial success of the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

In competing for awards, Louisiana was singularly successful, having received 23 gold medals, 23 silver medals, 6 bronze medals and 3 diplomas of honorable mention. The list of successful exhibitors is as follows:

Gold Medals—American Sugar Refining Company, refined sugars; R. Beauvais Perique Manufacturing Company, perique tobacco; Brooklyn Cooperage Company, cypress barrels; National Rice Milling Company, cleaned rice and rice products; Myles Salt Company, rock salt; Union Sulphur Company, sulphur; J. M. Frankenbush & Sons, long staple cotton; Col. F. L. Maxwell, Mound, La., bender cotton; Sam H. James, Mound, La., pecans; J. Steckler Seed Company, Southern agricultural and flower seeds; E. McIlhenny's Son., New Iberia, La., tabasco sauce and flavoring extracts; Louisiana Distillery Company, Ltd., alcohols, gins and Rose of Orleans whisky; L. E. Jung, Peychaud bitters, Peychaud cocktails and Columbo bitters; G. K. Schlichten, ramie fiber and floss; Crescent City Moss Re-

finery, prepared Spanish moss; American Rice Food and Milling Company, flaked rice; A. F. Laitner, popped rice; Robert Glenny, okra and jute fiber; Willis Coudron, New Iberia, mammoth white peanuts; D. N. Barrow, Calhoun, bright leaf tobacco; T. W. Castleman, Royal plaiting machines; Louisiana State Board of Agriculture, Baton Rouge, sheaf rice and cotton seed products.

Silver Medals—Col. Charles Schuler, Keatchie, Griffin cotton; J. E. Adger, Alden Bridge, cotton; Maginnis Mills, unbleached cotton goods; New Orleans Naval Stores Company, spirits of turpentine and rosin; E. J. Gay Planting Company, St. Louis Plantation, sugar and molasses; Joe Deroco, Bayou Jack, oysters; E. L. Gladney, Bastrop, mahogany leaf tobacco; George E. Mann, Dalcour, broom corn; Capt. J. White, Lincoln Parish, wool; J. B. Castagnes, Whitecastle, silk cocoons; Abita Springs Water Company, Abita water; L. C. Army, carbonated drinks; Vermont Chemical Company, pharmaceutical preparations; Smith Bros. & Co., Ltd., Southern canned goods; G. W. Dunbar's Sons, canned shrimp, figs and okra; Murphy Canning Company, Murphy, La., canned oysters; New Orleans Brewing Company, Louisiana Pilsener beer; Alexander Mouton, Lafayette, Louisiana cane syrup; New Orleans Coffee Company, Belle Rose molasses; Smith Bros. Company, Ltd., Cobana coffee; Atlas Feed Products and Milling Company, Atlas dairy and mule feeds; Lawrence Feed Company, Crowley, Nutriline cattle feed and rice flour; Wallace, Jaasted & Drewson, bagasse paper.

Bronze Medals—Newcomb Art Pottery, specimens of pottery; Record Oil Company, refined petroleum products; W. P. Richardson, pine knot distillation products; Whited & Wheless Company, white pine moldings; Rutgers Vinegar Works, vinegar from molasses; Vermont Chemical Company, Giar, baking powder and soda.

Diplomas of Honorable Mention—W. J. Dawson, Benton, comb and strained honey; Crescent Silicate Works, silicate of soda; Papoose Root Beer Company, Papoose root beer and extract.

Upon the close of the Exposition, on October 15th, the entire exhibit was returned to Baton Rouge, where it is now installed at the Louisiana State University and open for the inspection of visitors.

ROBERT GLENK.

LOUISIANA EXHIBIT AT THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION, PORTLAND, ORE., 1905.

Upon the solicitation of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Major J. G. Lee, the collection and preparation of an exhibit of



Front view—approaching from the left, on main aisle, showing rice decorations, salt and sulphur exhibit and tower of mineral waters, etc.

Louisiana products in general and of rice in particular, was made for the purpose of representing Louisiana at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition and with a view of stimulating the rice industry, which at the time was somewhat depressed, by widening the market for the cereal and increasing the consumption of rice.

Two large cargoes of rice are reported to have been sent to Oriental ports in 1904, and there seemed to be a possibility of building up a trade with China, Japan and other markets beyond the Pacific in rice as well as in cotton goods and other products which already go to these countries from the South in immense quantities.

The space allotted to Louisiana by Col. H. E. Dosch, director of exhibits, was 900 square feet, splendidly located in the center of Agricultural Hall.

On account of the small amount of money available for the purpose, and owing to the necessity of having to get up an entirely new exhibit, the matter was long held in abeyance, and thus it was that the exhibit was not ready and installed on the opening day, June 1, 1905.

The booth consisted of columns and cornice, with a central entrance and enclosed by a railing. The columns were made of rice and seeds, which made it both unique and attractive. Banners of silk, with statistics of the acreage production and money value of the most important commodities of Louisiana floated from the top.

On entering the exhibit, the most striking feature was the pyramid case standing 12 feet high, devoted to rice, in which were displayed samples of the finest rice which the State produces. In order to convey an idea of the intricate processes which rice undergoes in passing from the seed to the finished product, samples of the various steps in the process were shown and also specimens of the by products, which now so largely enter into the composition of cattle feeds.

A complete catalogue of the exhibit, showing the contributions from 69 exhibitors, is herewith given, so a detailed description of the exhibits is omitted. To make the exhibit as comprehensive as possible, enlarged photos illustrating the live stock, dairy, poultry and trucking interests, the lumber and

sawmill, sugar, cotton and rice milling interests and views of schools.

Catalogue of the Louisiana State Exhibit at the Portland Exposition, 1905:

RICE.

Abbeville Rice Milling Co., Abbeville—Photo of rice mill.

American Cereal Co.—Puffed rice.

American Rice Good and Milling Co., Matawan—Cooked flaked rice.

Haspel & Davis, New Orleans—Carolina rice.

Lawrence Feed Co., Ltd., Crowley—Nutraline feed, rice meal, extracted rice seal, rice oil and rice flour.

J. F. Laitner, New Orleans—Popped rice.

T. W. McFarland—Rice flour and rice straw paper.

National Rice Milling Co., New Orleans—Rough Honduras rice, rough Japan, Honduras chaff, uncleaned, meal, polish, broken, brewers, head, extra fancy, Japan chaff, uncleaned, red, meal, polish, head, extra fancy, stone hulled.

Louisiana Board of Commissioners to Louisiana Portland Exposition—Sheaf rice, Japan and Honduras.

New Orleans Brewing Co.—Louisiana Pilsener beer, made from rice.

SUGAR.

American Sugar Refining Co., New Orleans—Refined sugars, Standard granulated, fine granulated, cube, candy A, Pebble A, coarse, powdered, XXXX powdered.

Atlas Feed Products and Milling Co., New Orleans—Molasses, molasses dairy and mule feed.

W. J. Dawson, Benton, La.—Strained honey.

E. J. Gay Planting and Mfg. Co., Plaquemine, La.—Yellow clarified sugar, choice centrifugal molasses.

Louisiana Distillery Co., Ltd., New Orleans—Spirits from molasses, 100 per cent Velvet spirits, 188 per cent alcohol, 190 per cent Cologne spirits, 102 per cent rye malt gin, 102 per cent Sweet Clover gin, Rose of Orleans bourbon whisky.

Dr. F. J. Mayer, Scott, La.—Sugar cane syrup.

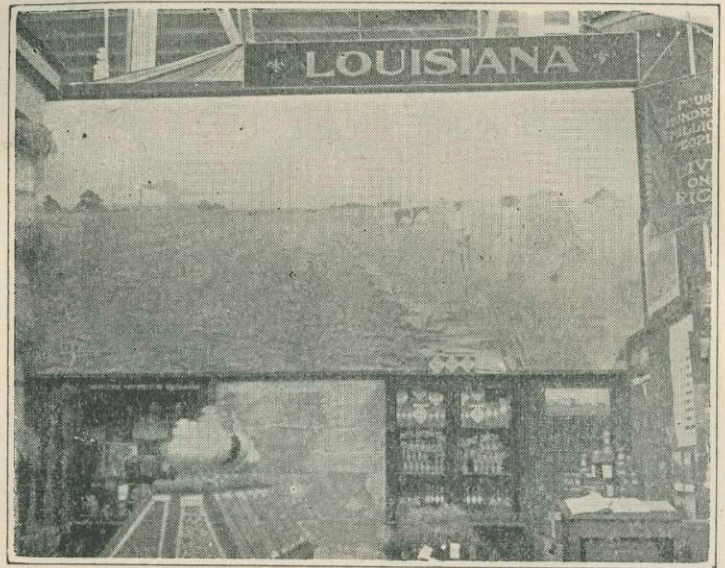
Alex. Mouton, Lafayette, La.—Sugar cane syrup, vinegar.

New Orleans Coffee Co.—Belle Rose open kettle molasses.

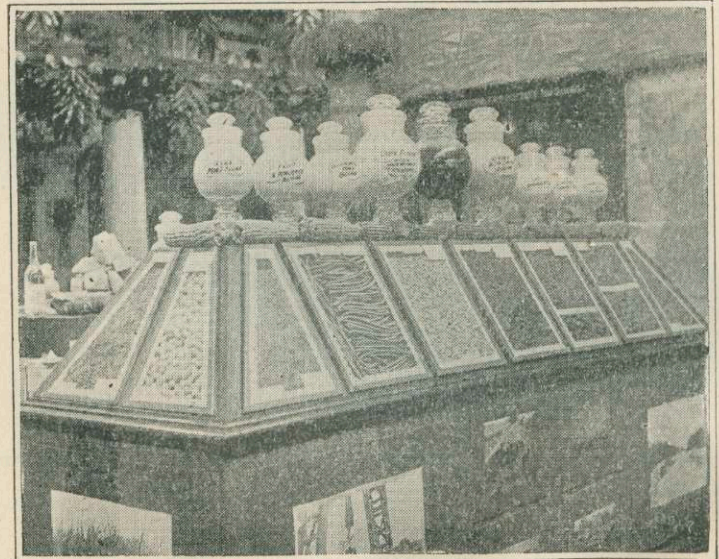
W. B. Smith, Tremont, La.—Varieties cowpeas.



View of right front of entrance, showing Louisiana oil and oyster exhibits.



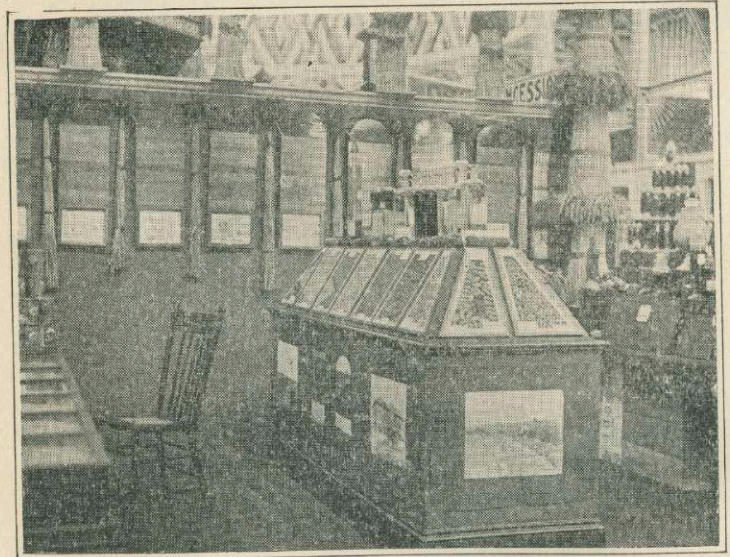
Interior view showing painting of Louisiana rice field. The picture was made from a combination of photographs taken in the rice fields of Louisiana.



Case containing seeds and grades of sugar.



View of left front of entrance, showing Louisiana salt, sulphur and coal exhibits.



An interior view, showing case containing seeds, cane products and pictures, also exhibit of woods and grains on the side wall.

J. Steckler Seed Co., New Orleans—Pyramid case for seeds and collection seeds, N. O. Market muskmelon, N. O. Passion lettuce, Frotchers' flat Dutch cabbage, Stowell's evergreen sugar corn, winter oats, white flint corn, barley, red rust proof oats, rice popcorn, Frotchers' pecans, Steckler's pecans, seedling pecans, chili pepper, rape, sweet pepper, N. O. Market eggplant, Frotchers' red beet, Frotchers' creole onion, castor beans, velvet okra, white mustard, Cashaw pumpkin, Rescue grass, Johnson grass, Texas rye, orange sorghum, Amber sorghum, Hickory King corn, Kaffir corn, wild rice, King cotton seed, Lady peas, Steckler cowpeas, Steckler's early peas, Russell's big bolt cotton seed, Sea Island cotton seed, red kidney beans, Peterkin cotton seed, Russian sunflower, French Market okra, golden yellow pumpkin, white Virginia peanuts, Velvet beans, Lezpedeza, white egg turnip, Crescent City cabbage, Steckler's stringless bush beans, nasturtiums, imported white spine cucumber, scarlet carrot, Teosinte, Rattlesnake melon, carnation poppy, white crowder peas, Clay crowder peas, black eye cowpeas, Red Tennessee peanuts, Rome pecans, Early Washington peas, curled mustard, Algiers cauliflower, alfalfa, crook neck squash, Hubbard squash, Early Triumph watermelon, crimson clover, Salsify, German millet, green curled endive, Carenten leek, Southern collard, Rogal Cottage lettuce, white Hanover turnip, citrus trifoliata, Trocadero lettuce, curled kale, white kidney beans, curled chevril, crease back pole beans, corn salad, Southern prolific pole beans, Grey sugar peas, Windsor sugar peas, Lady Wife pole beans, Mohawk beans, Southern willow leaved butter beans, yellow six weeks beans, Petunia, aster, sinna, candy tuft, pink carnation, columbine, calliopsis, red cypress vine, verbena, amaranthus, everlasting flower, stocks, cosmos, larkspur, rosemary, Lobelia.

Sugar Experiment Station, New Orleans—Cassava, cheat grass, Rescue grass, clover, alfalfa, broom corn, popcorn, field corn varieties.

T. Ivy Watson, Calhoun—Spanish peanuts.

Joe Deroco, Bayou Jack—Oysters in shell.

Murphy Canning Co., Murphy, La.—Canned oysters, canned vegetables, oyster shells.

Brooklyn Cooperage Co., New Orleans—Cypress barrels.

Crescent City Moss Ginney, New Orleans—Bale vegetine, moss, four grades.

New Orleans Naval Stores Co., New Orleans—Grades of rosins, turpentine.

W. P. Richardson, New Orleans—Pine Knot distillation products, pine knots, charcoal, tar, turpentine, wood alcohol, tar oil.

Whited & Wheless Co., Alden Bridge, La.—Pine moldings.

Bureau of Agriculture, Baton Rouge—Cypress knees, wood specimens framed, wheel rims, spokes, wheat, grasses, photos, marole, gravel, clay, soils, lignite.

Crescent Silicate Works, New Orleans—Silicate soda, in solution.

Record Oil Co., New Orleans and St. Bernard Parish—Petroleum distillation products, prime white, water white kerosene, red, ruby and pale engine oil, yellow neutral, black, black cylinder oil, liquid asphalt, hard asphalt, crude oil, Jennings.

Myles Salt Co., New Orleans and Weeks Island—Rock salt in blocks and bags, seven grades.

Union Sulphur Co., Sulphur City, La.—Sulphur in blocks, crude.

E. McIlhenny's Son, New Iberia, La.—Tabasco sauce, Tabasco pepper and extracts.

Smith Bros. & Co., Ltd., New Orleans—Blended coffee and canned goods.

G. W. Dunbar & Sons, New Orleans—Canned shrimp, figs and okra.

Abita Springs Water Co., New Orleans—Abita spring water.

L. C. Army, New Orleans—Carbonated beverages.

L. E. Jung, New Orleans—Peychaud bitters, Peychaud cocktails, Columbo bitters.

Papoose Root Beer and Extract Mfg. Co., New Orleans—Papoose root beer extract, Papoose root beer syrup.

Vermont Chemical Co., New Orleans—Baking powder, starch, bicarbonate soda, horse tonic powders, pharmaceuticals and extracts.

Monroe Progressive League, Monroe, La.—Photos.

A. R. Blakely & Co.—St. Charles Hotel picture.

Newcomb Pottery, New Orleans—Samples of pottery and show case.

C. F. Laitner, New Orleans—Wire and fiber crushes.

T. W. Castleman, New Orleans—Royal plaiters and frames.



Interior view of tower of mineral water, etc.

Rugers Vinegar Works, New Orleans—Molasses vinegar, 80 grain.

Sugar Experiment Station, New Orleans—Cane, bagasse, home striped and purple cane, D74, D95, D124, D82, alfalfa, corn varieties.

Wallace, Jaasted & Drewson—Bagasse paper.

COTTON.

J. E. Adger, Shreveport—Cotton.

Caddo Fertilizer and Oil Co., Shreveport—Delinted cotton seed.

J. M. Frankenbush & Sons, New Orleans—Long staple cotton.

Union Oil Co., New Orleans and Gretna—Cotton seed products, prime summer yellow cotton oil, Union butter oil, Lily White oil, Extra C soap, Band C linters, cotton seed meal and cotton seed cake, and cotton seed hulls.

Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans—Cotton cloth, drillings, sheetings and shirtings, for export.

J. B. Castagnes, Whitecastle, La.—Silk cocoons.

Robert Glenk, New Orleans—Okra fiber and jute fiber, cleaned.

G. W. Schlichten—Ramie fiber, Ramie floss, Ramie texture.

Capt. J. M. White, Cedarton, La.—Raw wool, Mosby's prolific corn.

Beauvais Perique Mfg. Co., New Orleans and Convent—Perique tobacco.

J. C. Camp—Mosby's prolific corn.

W. Coudron, New Iberia, La.—Mammoth white peanuts.

Eugene Falgout, Jeanerette—Bearded fulcaster wheat.

E. L. Gladney, Bastrop, La.—Mahogany leaf tobacco.

P. Irion, Cheneyville, La.—Weevil proof corn.

S. H. James, Mound, La.—Pecans, Moneymaker, James, Rome, Schaiffer.

Louisiana State University Experiment Station, Baton Rouge—Corn varieties, broom corn.

Geo. E. Mann, Dalecour, La.—Broom straw.

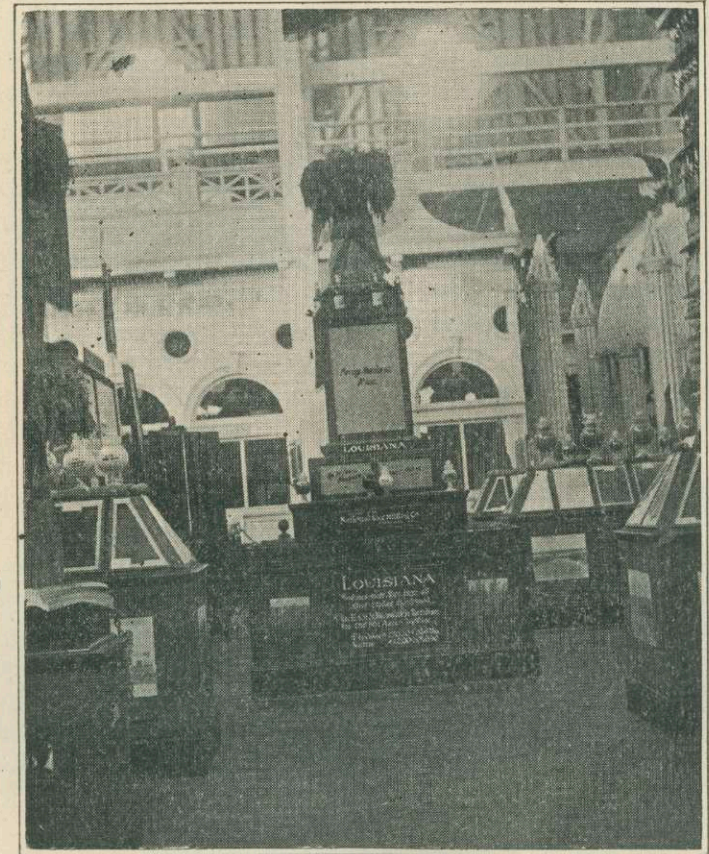
North Louisiana Experiment Station, Calhoun—Bright leaf tobacco, winter wheat, barley, Georgia rye cotton bolls.

SEED DISTRIBUTION.

The department has deemed it advisable to discontinue the distribution of garden seed, and is now considering the possibility of distributing improved varieties of field seed, such as have been tested and recommended and grown by the Director of the State Experiment Stations.

FAIRS.

The District and Parish Fairs are in a flourishing condition, and are held annually, with a recurrence of more and better exhibits of the products of the garden, farm and field, as well as an excellent display of live stock. Several new associations were organized during the early part of the year 1905, and gave promise of excellent results, which were abandoned on account of the prevalence of yellow fever. It would be hardly necessary to call your attention to the growing interest manifested in these fairs throughout the State, and to the importance of these organizations as a great educational factor, for it is well known to you that properly conducted agricultural and live stock fairs broaden the minds and quicken the perceptions and increase, by object lessons, the useful knowledge of the farmer and visitors. Those who attend these fairs gather knowledge and diffuse it; they are a means of advertising, and they attract to the possibilities and resources of the State. They stimulate a spirit of friendly rivalry, and bring about improvements in agricultural methods, and in the raising of live stock, encouraging home industries, and a greater diversification of the crops on the garden and farm and field. States and communities that are in the lead, appreciate the principle of education underlying the organization of fair associations for the purpose of promoting the industrial development of the districts in which they are held, and the time is opportune to assist and encourage them by more liberal appropriations, in order to pave the way to a State fair which would meet the hearty approval of your Excellency and the General Assembly. The fair movement has taken hold of our people and, in my opinion, they would gladly approve a liberal appropriation for this purpose, as they have always done when they considered it of sufficient importance to make exhibits of the State's resources at foreign and interstate expositions.



View through the center of exhibit, showing the rice case in center, containing rice and rice products.

GULF BIOLOGIC STATION.

The operations of the Gulf Biologic Station for the last two years have been successfully carried along the usual lines of research work. Able scientists have been employed and have contributed valuable reports upon the oysters, clams and scallops of the Louisiana waters. Extensive experiments, having in view the furtherency of oyster culture, have been undertaken away from the station. Mr. T. R. Carey, of the Johns Hopkins University, has been employed as special field oyster expert, to study the oyster. He has presented two reports. One on Conditions for Oyster Culture in Vermilion Bay, and another a Preliminary Survey of the Chandeleur Regions. The former report has been published as Bulletin No. 4 of the Gulf Biologic Station. Mr. M. H. Spaulding spent two months in the Eastern waters of the State and contributes a report on the clams and scallops. Experiments have been undertaken at the Station Laboratory in the cultivation of oysters in the open gulf of Mexico. These will form a part of future reports of the stations.

Last summer the stations, in co-operation with the Louisiana Crop Pest Commission, engaged Prof. Jas. T. Huie, of the University of Ohio, to study the horseflies of Louisiana. The horseflies have always been a source of annoyance to the farmers of the coast parishes. Mr. Huie's report contains valuable information regarding remedies and natural enemies of these pests.

Besides these reports others containing lists of our animals and plants on the coast are included in Bulletin No. 6.

A summer school of biology has been inaugurated last year. A number of teachers of the State availed themselves of the opportunity for the study of marine plants and animals.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The State Experiment Stations, by virtue of the law, are under the control of the Commissioner and Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, and I am pleased to say that under the efficient management of the past Director, Dr. W. C. Stubbs, and the present Director, Prof. W. R. Dodson, the work has progressed in a systematic and painstaking manner, resulting in much good to the agricultural advancement and welfare of the farmers and planters throughout the State.

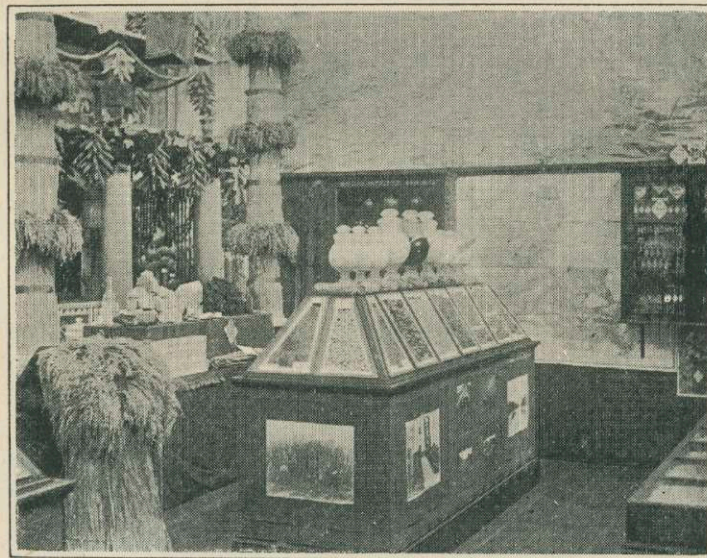
The Director of the Station is the State Chemist, and is brought into close touch with the department by the analyses of feedstuffs, fertilizers and Paris green samples. The volume of work is steadily increasing by the close inspection that is made of all feedstuffs, fertilizer and Paris green that are sold in the State, and the working force is necessarily largely augmented.

GOOD ROADS.

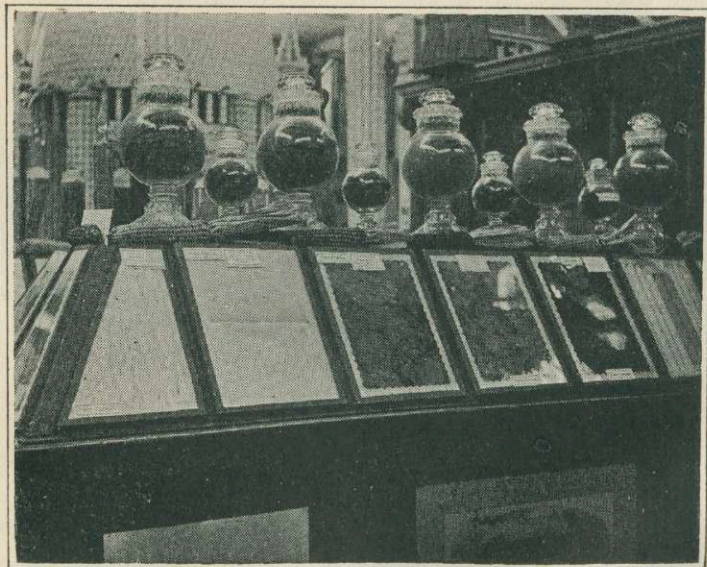
On this subject, I desire to say that the department has made this one of the principal features of its work for the past two years, and through much correspondence and untiring effort, succeeded, with the hearty co-operation of Hon. Martin Dodge, then Director of the office of Public Road Inquiry, and the Hon. W. H. Moore, President of the National Good Roads Association, both of whom responded willingly and actively in securing a Good Roads Convention at Baton Rouge, which brought together a large assemblage of representative men from all parts of the State. Nothing should appeal stronger to the citizens, to the towns and cities, to the farmers, to the professional and commercial men of our State than the request that has gone out for unanimous and hearty co-operation in the determination to adopt modern methods and practical plans for the improvement of the public highroads of the State, and your Excellency's able address before the National Good Roads Convention held at Chattanooga, and your active endorsement and support of the measures to carry out the plan of national aid, adds much to the belief your Commissioner entertains that the question of improving public roads will take a greatly advanced place among our splendid developments during the remaining period of your administration. The time and money which the department will spend upon this branch of its work depends upon the appropriation made by the Legislature, and if sufficient, will result in incomparable benefit to the people of the State.

OFFICE WORK.

As has been the case each year since the organization of this department, the work has increased steadily during the year and grown so much in volume and importance as to necessitate the employment of an increased force and sub-dividing the work in such a manner as to place it in charge of several



An interior view of the exhibit, showing case containing seeds, pictures and grades of sugar—also showing map of Louisiana.



Case containing cotton, wool and other fibers—also cotton seed products and pecans.

bureaus, at the heads of which are competent and reliable men, whose compensation is not in keeping with the volume or character of the work they perform. The correspondence and book-keeping necessitates great competence and responsibility outside of the usual physical labor attendant upon the performance of such duties. I would suggest that some provision in the law be made by which the Commissioner may have the latitude to fix the compensation and number of employees necessary to carry on the work of the department efficiently, and to this end, additional appropriations should be made in order to make the work of the office increasingly effective.

In concluding my biennial report, I desire to give public expression to my deep gratitude for your hearty support of the work of the department, and your uniform courtesies and kindnesses to me personally during my incumbency. The hearty interest you have taken in the department's work and efforts has been a source of much encouragement, and has added force and power to its vast undertakings.

Very respectfully yours,

J. G. LEE,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

The foregoing is a full and complete report of the work of my predecessor, Hon. J. G. Lee, and it affords me pleasure to give my unqualified endorsement to the successful work he has accomplished during the administration of the Agricultural and Immigration Department. I shall try to labor as faithfully to the same end, having succeeded him at a later date, I can only take up a part where he has left off to complete his work, and beg leave to submit the following recommendations, which, in my opinion, would assist very materially and go very far toward the rapid development of the agricultural resources of the State, and increase the tide of immigration that is so badly needed to assist in settling and developing the large areas of land remaining uncultivated.

I trust to merit the same cordial and hearty support as has been given to my predecessor.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Under the Constitution and recent Acts of the Legislature the scope of the work of the Louisiana State Board of Agriculture and Immigration, as an integral part of the State's Government, has been largely increased. Such was the intention of Article 305 of the Constitution of 1898, and it is evident that with the enlargement and development of this continually increasing and expanding department larger appropriations should be made to facilitate the economic development of all the work within the scope of the Board, and which it desires expeditiously to carry on.

Accordingly, I respectfully submit, that the recommendations for appropriations following are moderate and absolutely necessary for the proper conduct of the affairs of this department, and your Excellency is earnestly requested to give them prominence in your message to the Legislature, and urge the passage of acts necessary to give them effect:

For printing and distributing agricultural literature and for advertising, postage, stationery, freight and express, and for miscellaneous expenses of the office for the year ending June 30, 1907.....	\$ 5,000 00
For the year ending June 30, 1908.....	5,000 00
For Farmers' Institutes, including all expenses of Institute men coming from other States, for the year ending June 30, 1907.....	5,000 00
For the year ending June 30, 1908.....	5,000 00
For continuation of publication of literature advertising Louisiana, translations into foreign languages, and their distribution, for the year ending June 30, 1907, and establishing agencies in foreign countries.....	2,500 00
For the year ending June 30, 1908.....	2,500 00
For purchase of surplus 8,000 copies Louisiana Hand Book from Baton Rouge Times.....	500 00
For new issue of hand maps of the State, 1907.....	500 00
For new issue of hand maps of the State, 1908.....	500 00
For premiums for Parish and District Agricultural Fairs, for the year ending June 30, 1907.....	5,000 00
For the year ending June 30, 1908.....	5,000 00
For immigration work, for the year ending June 30, 1907.....	10,000 00
For the year ending June 30, 1908.....	10,000 00
For clerical services in General Office, for the year ending June 30, 1907.....	1,250 00

For the year ending June 30, 1908.....	1,250 00
For defraying traveling expenses of members of the State Board of Agriculture and Immigration, for the year ending June 30, 1907.....	250 00
For the year ending June 30, 1908.....	250 00

CONCLUSION.

I specially recommend that the Secretary to the Commissioner, who is also the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and Immigration, and Secretary to the executive committee of the State Board and Experiment Stations, receive additional compensation. To his other duties are added the responsible duties of receiving moneys, auditing accounts and issuing warrants, and I earnestly recommend that his compensation be increased, and for the purpose mentioned above, I ask that the Commissioner be authorized to use such funds as may be deemed necessary, to be paid out of the fertilizer and feed-stuff funds, not to exceed six hundred dollars per annum. And I further recommend that the secretary be made a bonded officer, since the volume of business has so largely increased, and considerable sums of money are handled.

In concluding, I beg to concur in the expressions of appreciation by my predecessor of your hearty support and deep interest in the work of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration.

Very respectfully,

CHAS SCHULER,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Office of Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration,
Baton Rouge, La., April 22, 1906.

Showing receipts and expenditures out of appropriations for printing, postage, stationery, express, Farmers' Institutes, Parish Fairs, Immigration, etc., from April 22, 1904, to April 22, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

April 22, 1906, by balance on hand last statement.....	\$ 4,207 17	
July 16, 1904, by warrant for printing, etc.....	\$ 1,250 00	
Jan. 30, 1905, by warrant for printing, etc.....	1,250 00	
July 6, 1905, by warrant for printing, etc.....	1,250 00	
Jan. 17, 1906, by warrant for printing, etc.....	1,250 00	5,000 00
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July 16, 1904, by warrant for Farmers' Institutes	1,000 00	
Jan. 30, 1905, by warrant for Farmers' Institutes	1,000 00	
July 6, 1905, by warrant for Farmers' Institutes	1,000 00	
Jan. 17, 1906, by warrant for Farmers' Institutes	1,000 00	4,000 00
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July 16, 1904, by warrant for parish fairs.....	1,000 00	
Jan. 30, 1905, by warrant for parish fairs.....	1,000 00	
July 6, 1905, by warrant for parish fairs.....	1,000 00	
Jan. 17, 1906, by warrant for parish fairs.....	1,000 00	4,000 00
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July 16, 1904, by warrant for immigration.....	1,250 00	
Jan. 30, 1905, by warrant for immigration.....	1,250 00	
July 6, 1905, by warrant for immigration.....	1,250 00	
Jan. 17, 1906, by warrant for immigration.....	1,250 00	5,000 00
<hr/>		
By warrant for Hank Book.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
By warrant for Office Repairs.....	700 00	700 00
By dividends Buffalo National Bank.....	28 65	28 65
<hr/>		
Total receipts	\$24,935 82	

EXPENDITURES.

April 22, 1904, to April 22, 1906, printing, etc....	\$ 7,306 44	
April 22, 1904, to April 22, 1906, Farmers' Insts..	3,479 58	
April 22, 1904, to April 22, 1906, parish fairs.....	1,686 45	
April 22, 1904, to April 22, 1906, immigration....	4,413 26	
Hand Books	2,000 00	
Office repairs	723 88	
<hr/>		
Total expenditures	\$19,609 61	
<hr/>		
Balance on hand this date.....	\$ 4,326 21	

FERTILIZER FUND.

Statement showing amount on hand at date of last statement, April 22nd, 1904, amount received since that date, amount expended to April 22nd, 1906, and the balance on hand this date.

RECEIPTS.

By balance as per last statement.....	\$ 9,490 12	
By receipts balance season 1903 and 1904.....	\$ 435 34	
By receipts season 1904 and 1905.....	23,372 17	
By receipts season 1905 and 1906 to date.....	19,968 67	43,776 18
<hr/>		
Total receipts	\$53,266 30	

EXPENDITURES.

To salaries and expenses inspectors, two years..	\$19,811 39	
To cost of fertilizer tags, two years.....	1,693 00	
To printing, express, drayage, etc.....	5,155 87	
To W. C. Stubbs and W. R. Dodson, for Experiment Stations 1, 2 and 3.....	19,000 00	45,660 26
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Balance on hand this date.....	\$ 7,606 04	

COMMERCIAL FEEDSTUFFS FUND.

Statement Showing Amount Received Since September 23rd, 1904, and Amount Expended to April 22nd, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

To receipts season 1904-1905.....	\$10,492 12	
To receipts season 1905-1906, to date.....	10,757 33	
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Total receipts	\$21,249 45	

DISBURSEMENTS.

To salaries and expenses inspectors, two years..	\$ 8,058 08	
To cost of tags, two years.....	1,181 17	
To printing, postage, drayage, etc., two years....	5,429 08	
To W. R. Dodson, Experiment Stations 1, 2 and 3	2,000 00	
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Total expenditures	\$16,668 33	
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Balance on hand this date.....	\$ 4,580 92	

PARIS GREEN FUND.

RECEIPTS.

By balance on hand as per last statement.....	\$ 197 69	
By total receipts since to April 22, 1906.....	\$ 4,317 35	
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Total receipts	\$ 4,515 04	

EXPENDITURES.

To printing, etc.....	\$ 514 12	
To paid inspectors.....	136 15	
To Dr. W. C. Stubbs and W. R. Dodson for Experiment Stations 1, 2 and 3.....	2,500 00	
		<hr/>
Total disbursements	\$ 3,150 27	
		<hr/>
Balance on hand this date.....	\$ 1,364 77	

LEWIS AND CLARKE EXPOSITION.

RECEIPTS.

By cash from fertilizer fund.....	\$ 208 40	
By cash returned by Robt. Glenk.....	10 00	
By Wells, Fargo & Co., Express, refund of express charges	14 00	
By M. L. & T. R. R. & S. S. Co., refund of freight charges on exhibit.....	140 00	
By cash from Immigration Fund.....	500 00	
By cash from Fertilizer Fund.....	991 46	\$ 1,863 86
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DISBURSEMENTS.

To amounts paid to custodian, preparing exhibit, traveling expenses, etc.....	\$ 1,863 86
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