

F 375
.L8733
Copy 1

Louisiana. ^{De pt.} State-board of agriculture and immigration
"

Facts About Louisiana.



F375

L8723

PRESS OF
WOODWARD & TIERNAN PRINTING CO.,
ST. LOUIS.

Historical Facts About Louisiana.

Named in honor of Louis XIV., King of France.
DeSoto first visited it in 1541, and was buried in
Mississippi River, near mouth of the Red
River.

It originally extended from Alleghenies to the
Rockies, and from the Gulf of Mexico to
British America.

Father Marquette and his Canadians descended
Mississippi River in 1673.

La Salle descended it in 1682, and in this year
named the country "Louisiana."

Iberville settled Biloxi (Miss.) in 1699, and Mobile
(Ala.) in 1702.

Bienville settled New Orleans in 1718.

New Orleans made the capital in 1822.

Louisiana transferred to Spain 1763.

First newspaper *Le Moniteur*, published in 1794.
Louisiana receded to France in 1802.

United States purchased it for \$15,000,000 in
1803.

Centennial of Louisiana Purchase will be celebrated
in St. Louis, in 1903.

The Territory of Orleans was formed in 1804.

The Territory of Louisiana was formed in 1805.

The Territory of Missouri was formed in 1812.

A civil code of laws based on "Code Napoleon" was
adopted in 1808.

Louisiana was admitted into the Union in 1812.

Treaty of peace between United States and England
was made at Ghent in 1814.

Battle of New Orleans (Chalmette) fought January
8th, 1815.

Descriptive.

Louisiana lies between 28° 56' and 33° north latitude, and 89° and 94° west longitude, and on both sides of Mississippi River.

Its total area of land is 45,440 square miles.

It has 13,255 square miles of alluvial lands.

It has 5,739 square miles of bluff and bluff prairies.

It has 8,103 square miles of oak and hickory uplands.

It has 7,582 square miles of long leaf pine hills.

It has 2,556 square miles of long leaf pine flats.

It has 785 square miles of central prairies.

It has 7,420 square miles of coast marshes.

With bluff, and bluff prairies, coast marshes and pure alluvial, all of which are of alluvial origin and contiguous, there are 26,414 square miles, the largest area of the richest lands in the world.

Products of Louisiana.

In 1900, 3,000,000 acres produced:

\$35,000,000 worth of sugar and molasses.

36,000,000 worth of cotton and cotton seed.

8,000,000 worth of rice and by-products.

\$ 1,000,000 worth of fruits and vegetables.

15,000,000 worth of corn, oats and hay.

1,000,000 worth of live-stock and other products.

A total of \$96,000,000, or \$32 per acre, the largest acre yield in the United States.

Climate.

No extremes—mild winters and cool summers. Average temperature in South Louisiana, 53° F., in North Louisiana, 45° F. Rainfall, from 50 to 60 inches annually, well distributed throughout the growing season. Autumns generally dry and cool, favorable to the harvesting of the staple crops, rice, sugar and cotton.

Geology of Louisiana.

Louisiana is very young, and from the annual deposits of Mississippi River, still growing in area. Soils are of recent geological epochs, and produced through agency of water.

Geological Horizon of Louisiana.

SERIES.	STAGE.	CHARACTERISTIC MATERIALS.	CHARACTERISTIC FOSSILS.
Cretaceous	...Ripley	.....Limestone, gypsum, salt, sulphur, oil.....	Exogyra costata and other extinct shells.
Eocene	.....Midway	.....Clays and impure limestones.....	Ostrea crenuli, marginata, and other extinct shells.
Eocene	.....Lignitic	.....Sands, clays and calcareous boulders.....	Turritella mortoni and other extinct shells.
Eocene	.....Lower Claiborne	.....Sands, clays and marls.....	Ostrea falciformis and other extinct shells.
Eocene	.....Claiborne	.....Lignitic sands and clays.	Fragmentary leaves of extinct plants.
Eocene	.....Jackson	.....Sands, clays and marls.....	Zenglodon cetoides and extinct species of shells.
Oligocene.....	Grand Gulf (Lower)	.....Sandstones and sands.....	Fossil leaves.
Neocene	.....Grand Gulf (Upper) } Lower LaFayette..... }	.....Sands and calcareous clays.....	Generally wanting in fossils.
Pleistocene	...LaFayette	.....Sands, clays and gravels.	No fossils.
Pleistocene	...Port Hudson	.....Sands and clays.	Species of living shells, plants and vegetables.
Pleistocene	...Bluff Formation	.....Loams and Loess.....	Species of living shells, plants and vegetables.
Recent	.....Alluvium, delta and shell beach formations.....	.....Soils, silts and shell beaches.	Living plants and animals.

Rivers and Water Courses.

All the parishes of the State, save four, accessible by water. Length of navigable waters in the State, 3,819 miles. Coast line bordering the Gulf, 1,256 miles.

Agricultural Divisions.

ALLUVIAL LANDS.

Are protected by splendid levees maintained by local levee boards, assisted by National and State aid. Divided into:

1. Lands of upper Mississippi River and its outlying bayous, and include the parishes of East Carroll, Madison, Tensas, Concordia, and parts of West Carroll, Morehouse, Ouachita, Franklin, Caldwell, Catahoula, and Richland. Soils extremely fertile. Chief crops, cotton and corn. Fine grass and live-stock section. Lands are cheap. Timber abundant, mainly hardwoods, with cypress brakes.

2. Lands of Red River, including parts of Bossier, Caddo, Red River, Natchitoches, Grant, Rapides and Avoyelles. Excellent corn, cotton and alfalfa lands. Hardwoods abound. Live-stock grown successfully.

3. Lands of lower Mississippi and outlying bayous (Lafourche, Teche, Terrebonne, etc.).

The parishes are Pointe Coupeé, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension, St. James, St. John, St. Charles, Jefferson, Orleans, St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Terrebonne, Lafourche and Assumption, and parts of St. Mary, Iberia, East Baton Rouge, West Feliciana and Avoyelles. These are mainly the sugar parishes of the State, in which are nearly 400 sugar houses, costing, with improvements attached, over \$100,000,000. Cotton, corn, rice, oranges and vegetables are also grown. Hard timber abounds. Also extensive cypress swamps.

BLUFF AND PRAIRIE LANDS.

Include partly or wholly the parishes of West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Livingston, East Baton Rouge, West Carroll, Richland, Morehouse, Caldwell, Franklin, Catahoula, Rapides, Avoyelles, St. Landry, St. Mary, Iberia, St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermillion, Acadia, Calcasieu, and Cameron.

Products, sugar, rice, cotton, corn, grasses, and live-stock. The chief rice section of the State, with 500 miles of irrigating canals, 400 artesian wells, and 32 large rice mills, found in the prairie parishes of this division. Fertile soils, far above overflow. Ideal location for first-class farms. Magnolia, beech, ash and gum fill the forests.

Oak and Hickory Uplands.

Include wholly or partly, the parishes of Caddo, Bossier, Webster, Claiborne, Union, Ouachita, Morehouse, Caldwell, Catahoula, Lincoln, Jackson, Bienville, Red River, De Soto, Natchitoches, Sabine, West Feliciana and East Feliciana. Small farms, self-sustaining. Products, cotton, corn, oats, vegetables, and live-stock.

Oaks, hickories and short leaf pines are the chief forest trees, and abundant.

The "Long Leaf Pine"

Region is made of parts of Calcasieu, Vernon, Rapides, Natchitoches, Sabine, Grant, Winn, Bienville, Jackson, Ouachita, Caldwell and Catahoula on the west, and St. Tammany, Washington, Tangipahoa and St. Helena on the East of Mississippi River. This is the great timber region, and sawmills are abundant, cutting millions of feet of the finest lumber in the world, and shipping it to every section of the Union, and to many foreign countries.

Products are corn, cotton, vegetables and fruits. Large quantities of vegetables grown for the Western markets.

What Can be Grown in the State.

Almost everything known to the temperate and subtropical countries. Wheat in North Louisiana, and

oranges in South Louisiana, are types of the diversified agriculture available here.

SUGAR CANE is grown largely upon the alluvial and bluff lands of South Louisiana. There are 400 sugar houses, many of them of large capacity, consuming 1,000 to 1,500 tons of cane daily. Sugar cane in small patches grown extensively in North and West Louisiana for the manufacture of syrup. The yield is from 400 to 800 gallons per acre.

RICE is grown on the alluvial and prairie lands of South Louisiana. There are about 45 rice mills in the State, which prepare the entire crop of the State for market. In the prairie section 500 miles of canals and 400 artesian wells furnish the irrigation waters. On the Mississippi and its bayous the water is obtained directly from these streams. Area in the State capable of growing rice, very large (over 1,500,000 acres), and crop can easily be doubled at present rate of consumption without endangering prices. Recent experiments in alluvial lands of North Louisiana show their ability to grow this crop.

COTTON is the chief staple in North, East and Middle Louisiana, producing annually about 700,000 bales. It is grown in alluvial, bluff, prairie, the oak and hickory hills, and the long leaf pine lands. There are about 20

cotton seed oil mills and 8 cotton mills in the State. More are projected.

TRUCK GROWING is extensively practised on the Illinois Central, Mississippi Valley, and Missouri Pacific railroads. It is also a large industry on the lower Mississippi River and Bayou Lafourche, as well as around New Orleans. Hundreds of car-loads of vegetables go annually to the Western markets.

STRAWBERRIES are extensively grown in the parish of Tangipahoa, and in early spring are shipped in large quantities to Chicago and other Western cities.

RADISHES from Roseland (Tangipahoa parish) are quoted daily in the Chicago market reports.

ORANGES AND POMELOS were once grown extensively and profitably on the lower coast. New groves, however, are rapidly replacing those killed by the unprecedented freeze of 1899.

FIGS can be grown throughout the State, but constitute an important crop in South Louisiana, where two canning factories convert them into the finest "preserves." In South Louisiana, **Loquats**, which ripen in March, and **Pomegranates**, are grown.

JAPAN PLUMS AND LE CONTE PEARS are grown for the Western markets in East and South Louisiana;

while the native plums and the Kieffer pear are grown all over the State for home consumption. Peaches and apples are found at nearly every home in North Louisiana, and in several instances the former are successfully shipped to distant markets.

TOBACCO, of three distinct types, are grown in the State. Perique (see Exhibit) upon the alluvial lands, is used for chewing, smoking and cigars. Yellow leaf upon the light sandy lands, for smoking and chewing, and cigar varieties upon the bluff and yellow sandy clays. Fine Sumatra and Havana wrappers are grown.

ALFALFA grows magnificently upon the alluvial lands of the State, five to eight cuttings per year, and lasting several years. Upon uplands, when properly improved and inoculated, it can also be successfully grown, giving three to five cuttings per year.

CRIMSON AND RED CLOVER can be grown anywhere in the State, if sown in the early fall.

RESCUE AND ITALIAN RYE GRASSES, if sown in September, will afford excellent pasturage throughout the winter and good hay in early spring; while **Bermuda**, **Crab**, and the various **Carpet** grasses, with **Lespedeza**, afford the best of pastures throughout the summer.

OATS, BARLEY AND RYE, sown in October, afford excellent grazing from December to April, when, if stock be withdrawn, excellent harvests of grain may be obtained in May. These furnish the finest and cheapest winter pastures for stock.

WHEAT can be grown successfully upon the red lands of North Louisiana, and flour mills are only needed to increase larger production.

COW PEAS AND VELVET BEANS are grown successfully in every parish, the former constituting the chief restorative crop for the sugar and cotton planters. The latter is especially valuable upon poor, thin lands.

CORN is our chief cereal, and is grown in every parish. It nowhere receives the attention and cultivation which is necessary for maximum crops. By proper rotation, preparation, fertilization and cultivation, yields could easily be doubled. Crops of 100 bushels in South Louisiana, and 70 bushels in North Louisiana, per acre, have been obtained.

FORAGE CROPS, including sorghums (saccharine and non-saccharine), teosinte, millets, cow peas, Spanish peanuts, artichokes, chufas, and velvet beans, are extensively grown.

Lespedeza striata, alfalfa, cow peas, Bermuda and crab grasses, furnish annually large quantities of hay.

Vegetables are Grown

In every garden, an attachment to every farm and village lot. Besides those usually found in Northern gardens, there is grown also okra (gumbo) and globe artichokes, favorites in the South.

Beets, cabbages, cauliflowers, lettuce, mustard, onions, peas, radishes and turnips are grown throughout the winter.

Two crops of **Irish Potatoes**, one in early spring and one in the fall, can be grown each year.

SWEET POTATOES of many varieties, and of great excellence, are grown on every farm, and the aggregate yield of the State is enormous.

FIBRE CROPS, jute, hemp and ramie, could be grown profitably anywhere in the State were there a successful decorticating machine available.

Stock Raising

Can be very successfully practised. Abundance of water, native grasses nine months, and cultivated ones three months, cheap concentrated foods, such as cotton seed, cotton seed meal, and rice bran and polish, crops of alfalfa and cow peas, easily raised and cured into hay, together with mild climate, are conditions favorable to

successful stock raising. Home-grown horses and mules of superior excellence are in evidence everywhere throughout the State.

Hog raising, universally practised in the Northern part of the State, where they are cured into bacon for home consumption. The industry could easily be quadrupled, if pork factories could be cheaply reached.

By growing a succession of crops, and permitting, with the aid of movable fences, the hogs to gather them, pork can be produced here as cheap as anywhere else in the world. The following crops are used: Oats, sugar corn, early sorghums, Spanish peanuts, corn and whip-poorwill peas, artichokes, chufas and sweet potatoes.

Cattle raising, both for the dairy and beef, is rapidly growing. Improved breeds are being rapidly introduced. Jerseys are everywhere in evidence. Guernseys, Holsteins, Devons, Shorthorns, Red Polls and Herefords are found scattered over the State, rapidly improving the native cattle and fitting them for the dairy or the shambles.

Large numbers of cattle are annually fattened at or near our oil mills on cotton seed hulls and cotton seed meal. Small farmers can find profitable winter employment by fattening ten to twenty head of beef cattle annually. Possibilities of successful beef raising, very great.

Forests

Of immense areas prevail over the State, containing every wood required in the arts. Timber and lumber trees of every description to be made into staves, hubs, spokes, trays, oars, hoops, buckets, baskets, barrels, houses, doors, mantels, windows, etc., are to be found in our forests.

Oaks, hickories, pines, cypress, ash, beech, elms, gums, magnolia, maple, cottonwood, dogwood, poplar, willow, etc., are the chief forest trees.

Area of standing long leaf pine, 6,000,000 acres.

Area of standing short leaf pine, 4,000,000 acres.

Area of standing cypress, 1,000,000 acres.

Area of standing hard woods, 6,000,000 acres.

Fish and Oysters.

There are 1,250 miles of gulf coast waters which afford an abundance of finest fish and oysters. There are over 7,000 square miles of oyster grounds, under 25 feet of water, belonging to the State of Louisiana, which, if properly utilized, would grow oysters enough to supply the entire country. Capital invested in the oyster industry of this State will be sure of remunerative returns. Canning factories of large capacities are badly needed.

The fish of the gulf are unexcelled in variety and quality.

The numerous streams and lakes of the State abound in excellent fish, which furnish sport to the amateur and food to the people. The fish and oyster industries are both capable of immense expansion and enormous profits.

Shrimp, of the largest size and finest flavor, are eaten fresh, or dried and canned in great quantities for the market.

The spoonbill catfish of our lakes and rivers, is now furnishing a valuable substitute for canned salmon.

Fish from the gulf, rivers and lakes should supply the markets of the West, and will do so at no very distant day.

Education

Is given by public schools, liberally supported, in every parish; private schools and colleges, and State institutions of learning. The latter are:

State Normal School, at Natchitoches.

State Industrial Institute, at Ruston.

State Industrial Institute, at Lafayette.

Louisiana State University and A. & M. College, at Baton Rouge.

Tulane University, at New Orleans, has colleges of arts and sciences, letters, engineering, law and medicine.

Sophie Newcomb College, for girls, is also a part of this University.

There are graded schools in the cities and towns. The Methodists have Centenary College, at Jackson. The Catholics have colleges in St. James, St. Landry and New Orleans. The Baptists have a college at Mount Lebanon and Keatchie. Female colleges or convents exist at Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Convent, Alexandria, Shreveport, Monroe, Clinton, Mansfield, Keatchie, Fort Jesup, Minden, Homer, and Arcadia.

The above are for whites.

Negroes have separate public schools, and the Southern University, supported by the State, and a half dozen or more colleges and universities supported by private or missionary contributions.

Railroads in the State.

Illinois Central, main line, Chicago to New Orleans.

Louisville & Nashville, main line, Cincinnati to New Orleans.

Queen & Crescent, main line, Cincinnati to New Orleans.

Texas & Pacific, main line, El Paso to New Orleans.
Southern Pacific, main line, San Francisco to New Orleans.

Yazoo & Miss. Valley, main line, Memphis to New Orleans.

Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific, Vicksburg to Shreveport.

East Louisiana, main line, Covington to New Orleans.
New Orleans & Fort Jackson, Fort Jackson to New Orleans.

Shell Beach Railroad, Point-a-la-Hache to New Orleans.

Watkins Railroad, main line, Alexandria to Lake Charles.

Houston Central, Arkansas & Northern, main line, Alexandria to Little Rock.

Texas, Shreveport & Houston, Houston to Shreveport.
St. Louis & South Western, Memphis to Shreveport.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, Kansas City to Lake Charles.

New Orleans & North Western, Natchez to Bastrop, La.

Natchez, Red River & Texas, Natchez to Trinity, La.
New Orleans & North Western, Stamps, Ark., to Sibley, La.

Louisiana & North Western, Magnolia to Bienville.
Louisiana Southern, Junction City, Ark., to Ruston, La.

Shreveport & Red River Valley, Shreveport to Coushatta.

Natchitoches & Red River, Natchitoches to Grand Ecore.

Branches of Y. & M. V.—Ethel to Clinton, Slaughter to Woodville, Miss.

Branches of Southern Pacific—Schriever to Houma, Schriever to Donaldsonville, New Iberia to Avery's, New Iberia to Abbeville, Baldwin to Louisa, Cade to Arnouldville, Lafayette to Alexandria, Crowley to Eunice, Crowley to Gueydan.

Branches of Texas & Pacific—Baton Rouge Junction to New Roads, Donaldsonville to Thibodeaux, Bunkie to Cottonport, Mansfield Junction to Mansfield.

There were built in 1900, 252 miles of new railroad in the State.

Cities of the State.

NEW ORLEANS.

The chief commercial metropolis of the South West. Population, 300,000; 30 miles of river front; 6 miles of wharves; next to New York in exports; imports steadily increasing; six continental and three local lines of rail-

roads; river trade enormous; ocean trade, 3,097 ships of 4,643,064 tons; total commerce, 9,000,000 tons; banks handle \$250,000,000 exchange annually.

Largest cotton port in the Union.

Largest sugar port in the Union.

Largest rice port in the Union.

Largest lumber port in the Union.

Largest stave port in the Union.

Largest foreign fruit market in the Union.

Over 2,500 manufactories; capital, \$50,000,000; paying out \$15,000,000 annually in wages, and producing \$70,000,000 in products.

160 miles of electric railways.

Six large grain elevators.

Value of commerce, \$600,000,000.

Exports, \$120,000,000.

It will have a United States navy yard this year.

It has several private dry docks.

\$14,000,000 being expended in drainage and sewerage.

Large number of building and loan associations.

Large number of churches.

Excellent public schools.

Seat of Tulane University.

Seat of Sophie Newcomb College for Girls.

Ideal site for manufacturing of all kinds.

Splendid hotels, affording luxurious homes to those seeking a delightful climate.

Average temperature lower in summer and higher in winter than in any other section.

It is the Carnival City, it is the Creole City, it is the city of attractions to the capitalist, tourist, novelist or historian. The quaint old city is combined with the new progressive city, and together offer the largest attractions to all kinds of people.

SHREVEPORT.

Population, 25,000; on Red River, with tributary coast line of 1,000 miles, and eight railroads completed, and four prospected; railroad center of North Louisiana; handsome public buildings; electric railroads, lights and fire alarm; four banks, capital, \$700,000; large cotton receipts; oil mills, fertilizer factories, railroad shops, a cotton mill, cotton compresses and other industries; graded schools, male and female academies; liberal hospitality and great business push.

BATON ROUGE.

Capital of State; population, 15,000; situated on first bluffs of Mississippi River; handsome State capitol;

State penitentiary; deaf and dumb asylum, blind asylum; location superb; four banks; one insurance company; sugar refinery; oar factory; two immense lumber mills; two brick factories; two ice plants; a hoop factory; a barrel factory; two oil mills; a fertilizer factory; electric street cars; railroad and river facilities excellent; surrounded by finest agricultural lands; seat of State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, and State Experiment Station; health excellent; people refined and progressive.

NEW IBERIA.

On the Teche; population, 10,000; several banks; oil mill; rice mill; lumber mills; cotton factory; in midst of rich sugar section; excellent schools; progressive city; refined people.

LAKE CHARLES.

On the Calcasieu; population, 9,000; large lumber mills; rice mills; three banks; sugar factory; two foundries; one fence factory; several brick yards; steam laundries; car shops; full of push; situated in Calcasieu parish, which has increased in taxable value nearly ten times in ten years; in midst of rice fields; twelve

miles of street railways; electric lights, water works and ice plant.

MONROE.

On Ouachita River; population, 8,000; three banks; two oil mills; one cotton mill; two cotton compresses; railroad shops; ice factories; large cotton receipts; splendid shipping facilities; fine schools; business center; excellent streets; refined and progressive people.

ALEXANDRIA.

On the Red River; population, 6,000; railroad center of middle Louisiana; banks, oil mills, ice factories, and other industries; on confines of sugar and cotton lands; rich agricultural surroundings; cultivated people, full of enterprise.

OTHER TOWNS.

Crowley, Natchitoches, Opelousas, Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Lafayette, Franklin, Thibodeaux, Ruston, Minden, are all towns of over 2,000 inhabitants, and are striving for higher aspirations, and larger developments; each have one or more banks, several manufactories, and are centers of trade.

Homes in Louisiana

May be obtained by addressing the following:

United States Land Office, New Orleans, La.

United States Land Office, Natchitoches La.

Hon. Jas. M. Smith, State Land Office, Baton Rouge, La.

Hon. J. G. Lee, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, Baton Rouge, La.

J. M. Lee, Jr., West Monroe, La.

A. V. Eastman, Lake Charles, La.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, Lake Charles, La.

D. L. McPherson, Abbeville, La.

W. W. Duson & Bro., Crowley, La.

S. L. Cary, Jennings, La.

F. M. Welch, Alexandria, La.

Development Club, Shreveport, La.

Young Men's Business League, Baton Rouge, La.

Wisner & Dresser, Monroe, La.

E. C. Drew Investment Co., Monroe, La.

Capt. J. F. Merry, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agt., Dubuque, Ia.

Mr. E. Hawley, Ass't Gen'l Traffic Agt., 343 Broadway, New York City.

Frank Y. Anderson, Land Commissioner, Birmingham, Ala.

E. C. Moncure, Land Agt. V. S. & P. R. R., Ruston, La.

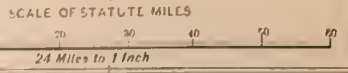
S. P. Colvin, Land Agt. V. S. & P. R. R., Ruston, La.

N. E. Calhoun, Land Agt. V. S & P. R. R., Calhoun, La.





COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP
OF THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA.



homes i

May be ol

United

United

Hon. Ja

La,

Hon. J.

migration.

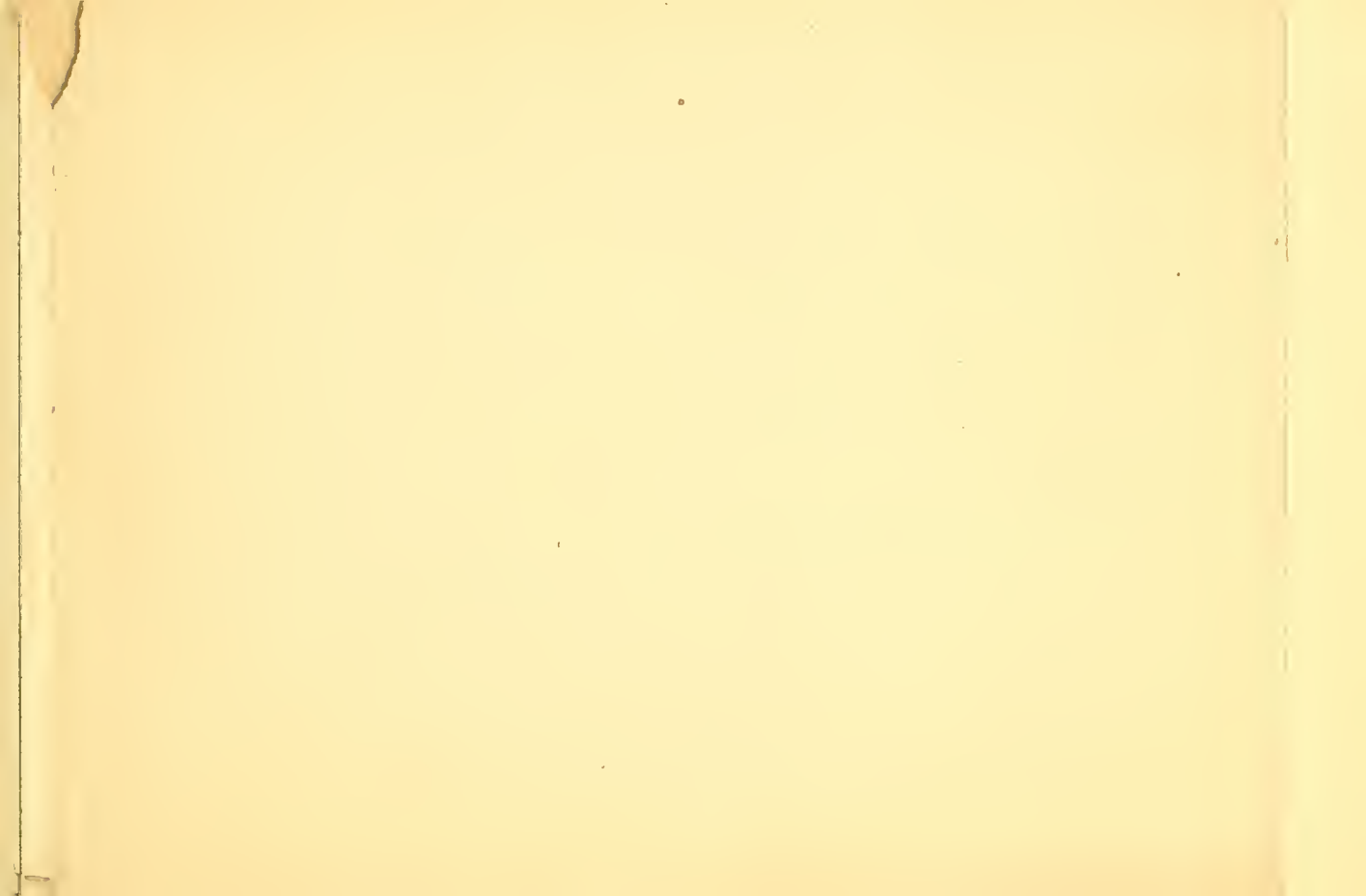
J. M. Le

A. V. F

Dr. S. A

D. L. M

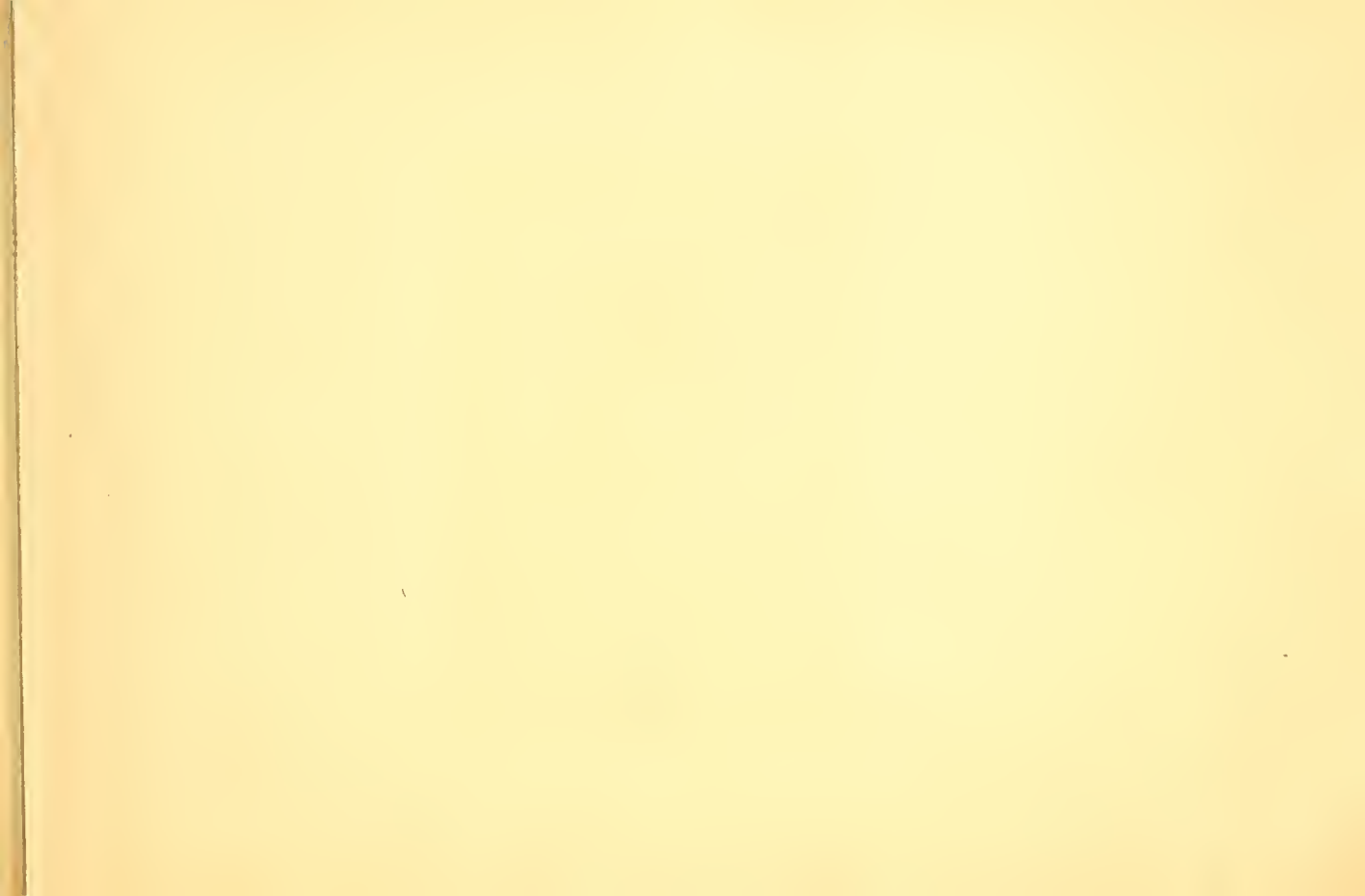
W. W. 1



1375
1823







LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 544 677 6