Louisiana's Invitation

A Hand-Book of Louisiana

Giving General and Agricultural Features, together with Crops that can be Grown

Description of each Parish, Climate, Health, Education, Industries, Railroads, Water-Courses, Forestry, Etc.

Issued by the Louisiana State Board of Agriculture and Immigration.

J. G. LEE, Commissioner, Baton Rouge, La.

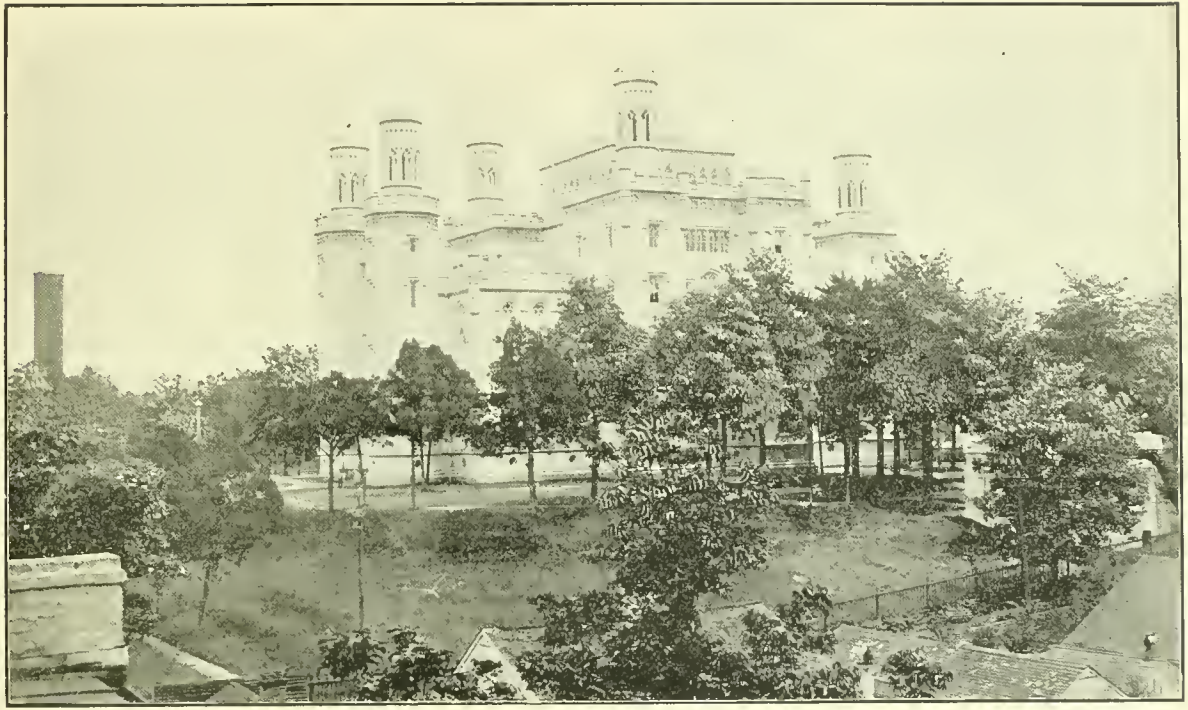
PREFACE

IN PREPARING a book for the purpose of setting forth with accuracy and clearness the varied and immense resources of a State which is yet only in the infancy of its development, I have found it necessary to cull from reliable literature which has hitherto been published. I have freely used matter from our last hand-book, which itself was largely taken from the hand-book written by Dr. W. C. Stubbs, Director of the Louisiana State Experiment Stations. For new matter in this hand-book I am also indebted to Dr. W. C. Stubbs; Col. Arsene Perrilliat, Board of State Engineers; Mr H. M. Mayo, Secretary New Orleans Progressive Union; Mr. G. D. Harris, Geologist of Louisiana Geological Survey; Mr. J. H. Whyte, Secretary of Shreveport Progressive League, and to the last Biennial Report of the Hon. John T. Michel, Secretary of State.

I take this opportunity of thanking those enterprising citizens, who have so kindly responded to our requests for photographs.

It is sincerely hoped that this general review of the State and its resources may so interest prospective homeseekers as to cause them to make their homes among us. We extend them a cordial invitation. We will welcome them with open-handed hospitality to this land of plenty, this land of sunshine and of flowers—beautiful Louisiana.

J. G. LEE, Commissioner.



STATE CAPITOL AT BATON ROUGE

FALLS OF THE COMITE RIVER.

LIVE OAK ON BAYOU TECHE

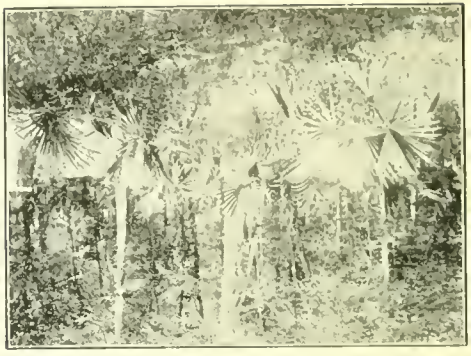
A COUNTRY HOME IN LOUISIANA

SCENE ON MERMENTAU RIVER.

A BAYOU SCENE.

PALMETTOS IN A FOREST

ON A BAYOU



LAND IN PROCESS OF RECLAMATION
NOW A FLOURISHING COTTON FIELD

FISHING IN COMITE RIVER

Louisiana's Invitation.

THE HOSPITALITY of Louisiana is proverbial, and she now stands with open arms at her borders, to welcome the stranger. Nature is exceedingly bountiful within her gates; agriculturist, manufacturer or artisan will find here, what all men should seek, "a festival of well requited labor," with a genial climate, an honest, sunny-tempered people, and all the advantages of Twentieth Century civilization. Those who have come to her in recent years stand ready to testify in her behalf. Her marvelous development of the past ten years is but the forerunner of a more marvelous development in the future. She invites you to come and be a part of this development. The last United States Census Report shows that capital invested in farms, yielded, in Louisiana, an income of 27.3 per cent. annually on the investment, and this, gentle stranger, is 70 per cent. higher than the general average for the whole United States. Corn, cotton, sugar-cane, rice, fruits and berries, truck, forage crops, and almost everything grown under the sun, can be raised on her rich and responsive soil. Her advance as a manufacturing State has been by leaps and bounds. In 1890 she was the sixth ranking manufacturing State in the South, and in 1900 she had jumped to second place. Large and valuable deposits of coal in the northwestern, and an unlimited supply of fuel oil in the southwestern part of the State, are the additions to her mineral wealth, discovered during the past year. Situated in the heart of the raw material district, with the richest soil on earth, with cheap fuel, both oil and coal, with nearly four thousand miles of navigable streams and three thousand miles of railways, with the Isthmian Canal now an assured fact, can you have one lingering doubt of her future greatness and Imperial splendor? If this material side appeals not to you, examine her aesthetic beauty. She has her throne builded beneath the sunniest sky that lights the globe, and her shores are laved by the waters of the great Gulf. She lives perfumed by the choicest flowers, when bleak winter's chill has enclasped her more northern sisters. Boreas, when most furious, stops in his maddened career, to pet and woo her. She is rich in all and holds out a generous and charitable hand to the children of her poorer sisters.

An Historical Sketch.

LOUISIANA was named in honor of Louis XIV, King or France, by Robert Cavalier de la Salle, in 1682. The Louisiana of the seventeenth century extended from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Rio Grande and the Gulf to the dim regions which now constitute British America. It was first visited by Europeans in 1541. De Soto, the Spanish adventurer, with his followers, explored the coast west of Florida to the Mississippi River and beyond, and he visited the country on both sides of the river, where now stands the City of New Orleans. In 1542 he was taken sick and died. In order to conceal his body from the Indians, his followers buried him in the Mississippi River, at the point where it is now met by the Red River.

Father Marquette.

In 1673, Father Marquette and his Canadians, starting from Canada, descended the great river from Illinois to the mouth of the Arkansas. The river was again descended by La Salle, in 1682, who took possession of the country in the name of Louis XIV, and for him named the land Louisiana. He explored the river to its mouth, and, returning to France, organized plans for establishing a colony. The ship failed to reach the mouth of the Mississippi, and the colony landed in Texas. It is doubtful whether any colony was established in Louisiana before 1699, when Iberville, with a company, attempted a settlement at Biloxi. This was the chief town until 1702, when Bienville moved the headquarters to the west bank of the Mobile River. The soil of Biloxi is very sterile, and the settlers seem to have depended mainly on supplies from France or San Domingo.

The Western Company.

On the 26th of September, 1712, the entire commerce of Louisiana, with a considerable control in its government, was granted to Anthony Crozat, an eminent French merchant. The grant to Crozat, so magnificent on paper, proved to be but of little use to him, and of no benefit to the colony, and in 1718 he surrendered the privilege. In the same year, on the 6th of September, the charter of the Western, or Mississippi, Company, was registered in the Parliament of Paris. The exclusive commerce of Louisiana was granted to it for 25 years, and a monopoly of the beaver trade of Canada, together with other extraordinary privileges, and it entered at once on its new domains. Bienville was appointed Governor of the colony for the second time. He had become satisfied that the chief city of the colony should be situated on the Mississippi River, and, therefore, in 1718, New Orleans was founded.

First Plan to Build Jetties.

It was about this time that the engineer, Panger, reported a plan for removing the bar at the mouth of one of the passes by a system very much the same as that so successfully executed in recent years by Captain

James B. Eads. It was a mooted question, however, for some time, whether New Orleans, Manchac or Natchez, should be the colonial capital; but Bienville had his own way, and removed the seat of government to New Orleans in 1722.

Under Spanish Rule.

The Western Company possessed and controlled Louisiana some fourteen years, when, finding the principality of little value, it surrendered it in January, 1732. In 1763 occurred an event which left a deep impression on the history of Louisiana. On the 3d of November of that year, France, by a secret treaty, ceded to Spain all that portion of Louisiana which lay west of the Mississippi, together with the city of New Orleans and the island on which it stands. The war between England and France was terminated by the treaty of Paris, in February, 1764. By the terms of this treaty the boundary between the French and English possessions in North America was fixed by a line drawn along the middle of the Mississippi from its source to the river Iberville, and from there by a line in the middle of that stream, and Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the sea. The French inhabitants were astonished when they found themselves transferred to Spanish domination. Some of them were so rash as to organize in resistance to the cession, and finally, in 1766, ordered away the Spanish Governor, Antonio di Viola. In 1769, Alexander O'Reilly, the commandant of a large Spanish force, arrived and reduced the province to actual possessions. The colony grew slowly from this time until the administration of Baron de Carondelet, but under his management, from 1792 to 1797, marked improvements were made.

In 1794, the first newspaper was established, "The Moniteur."

The Purchase of Louisiana.

The beginning of Jefferson's first term found the United States threatened by the dangers and complications of an international struggle across the water. Napoleon was engaged with plans hostile to England. France had obtained from Spain a secret cession to what was known as the Louisiana territory. The British Government was covetous of American territory and was interested in limiting the expansion of the United States to the westward. The United States Government had become seriously concerned over the question of the commercial outlet to the Gulf. Spanish officials at New Orleans were imposing restrictions which materially hampered the commerce of the Valley and which were the occasion of bad feeling.

Marbois was Napoleon's Minister of the Public Treasury. Napoleon needed money for his war budget. But of stronger influence with him was a policy which might cripple England. Under such conditions, President Jefferson opened, through Mr. Livingston, the American Minister to France, negotiations for the purchase of so much territory as would control the mouth of the Mississippi. The inspiration for this diplomacy was the increasing clamor of the people in the great Valley against the interference with American commerce on the river. To aid Mr. Livingston, Mr. Monroe, afterwards President, was sent as a special Ambassador.

Napoleon met the negotiations with a counter proposition. According to Marbois, who became the historian of the transaction, Napoleon said, in a conversation on

the 10th of April, 1803, speaking of the proposed cession, with special reference to the desire of the British: "They shall not have the Mississippi, which they covet."

Twenty days later the treaty had been consummated, and the great territory of Louisiana ceded to the United States for $12,000,000, and the assumption of certain claims amounting to $3,750,000 more.

It was in commenting upon the accomplishment of the purchase that Napoleon remarked: "This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States."

The secret treaty of St. Ildefonso, by which the territory passed to France from Spain, was made in 1800. It was known to the Government of the United States, but the actual transfer from Spanish to French authority had not taken place. The trouble from which American commerce suffered was with the Spanish officials at New Orleans. President Jefferson, however, knew that the solution of the difficulty must come through negotiations with France.

It is an interesting fact that in 1802 there sailed out of the Mississippi 158 American vessels, of 21,383 tonnage. This was the American commerce endangered. It was the arbitrary order issued on the 16th of October, 1802, by the Intendant Morales, "suspending the right of deposit" at the port of New Orleans, which created the outburst of indignation along the Mississippi, which prompted President Jefferson to enter upon the negotiations for the purchase of the territory.

According to Marbois, Napoleon realized in some degree the magnificent territory which he was transferring to the United States. He realized, however, that it was impossible for him to hold territory without sending a fleet and a strong force. He understood, also, that this transfer of Louisiana Territory to the United States would be the strongest blow he could deal to England.

Napoleon met the offer of the United States to purchase the mouth of the river with this answer to his Minister, Marbois:

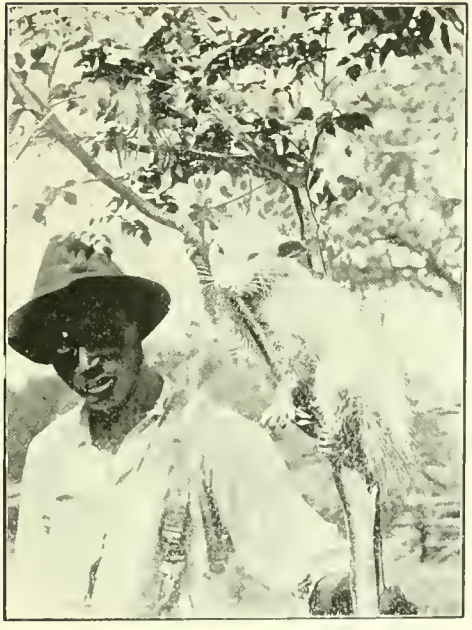
"Irresolution and deliberation are no longer in season. I renounce Louisiana. It is not New Orleans only I will cede; it is the whole colony, without any reservation. I know the price of what I abandon. I renounce it with the greatest regret. To attempt to retain it would be folly."

The treaty of the purchase was signed on April 30, 1803. The transfer at New Orleans took place on December 20, of the same year.

In 1804, the Territory of Orleans was established by order of Congress. The rest of the immense purchase was at first erected into the district of Louisiana; then, in 1805, into the Territory of Louisiana, and in 1812, into the Territory of Missouri. At the time of the American possession, in 1803, Laussat, the French colonial perfect, declared that justice was then administered "worse than in Turkey." With the American domination came new ideas. In 1808 a civil code of laws was, for the first time, adopted by Legislature in Louisiana. It was based, to a large extent, on a draft of the Code Napoleon. By act of Congress, in November, 1811, the inhabitants of the Territory were authorized to form a Constitution with a view to the establishment of a State Government. The debates in the National House of Representatives on this bill were long and interesting. The bill having been passed, however, the Constitution of 1812 was framed and adopted, and on April 30, 1812, Congress passed an act for the admission of Louisiana into the Union. Three months after this,

TROUT STREAM

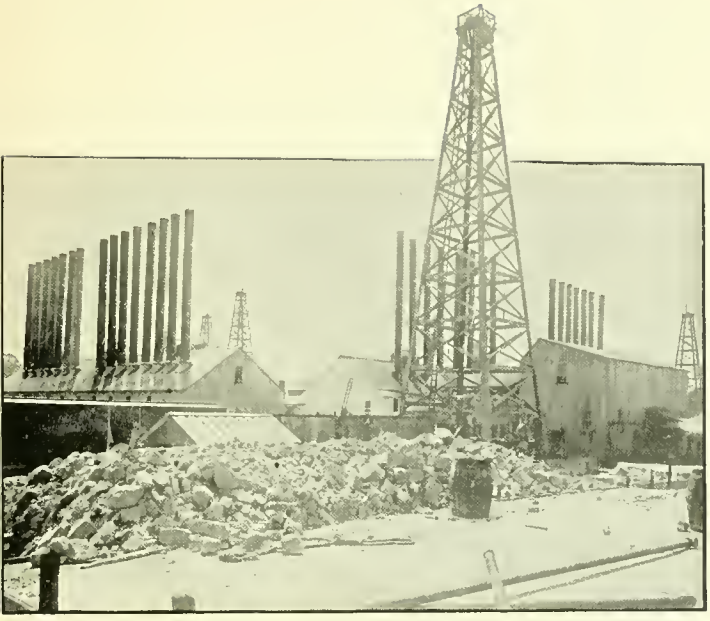
A SCENE FROM A COUNTRY RESIDENCE



"POSSUM FAT AND TATERS"

THE END OF TWO CENTURIES.

RESIDENCE OF GOV. N. C. BLANCHARD SHREVEPORT, LA



THE SULPHUR MINES

LIQUID SULPHUR

COAL BARGES FROM PITTSBURG ON MISSISSIPPI

war was declared against England by the United States. The contest continued until the treaty of Ghent, December 24, 1814. But before the news of peace could cross the ocean, a force of 12,000 English soldiers, under Sir Edward Pakenham, landed in Louisiana, and made an attack on New Orleans, which was successfully resisted by General Jackson, with only 5,000 men, most of whom were militia from Tennessee and Kentucky. The progress of the State from this time and until the outbreak of the Civil War was very rapid. Louisiana had a large interest in slavery. On account of the extensive cultivation of cotton, rice, and sugar-cane, and the consequent demand for labor, her slave population almost equaled her white. At the outbreak of the war, Louisiana promptly took a position in favor of secession.

Her ordinance of secession from the Union was passed December 23, 1860, by a vote of 113 to 17. On March 21, 1861, the same convention adopted the Confederate Constitution, without submitting it to the people, and, in order to conform it to their State Constitution, passed amendments for that purpose. From this time until the close of the war, the State Government was nominally in the hands of the Confederates, though for the last two years of civil strife, its territory, for the most part, was in the hands of the Federals. Some of the earliest, as well as the latest, scenes of the war were enacted in this State. In April, 1862, Farragut's command entered the Mississippi River. He succeeded in passing, and in silencing, Forts Jackson and St. Philip, which defended the approaches to New Orleans, and captured the city on the 25 of April, 1862. By July, 1863, all the Confederate strongholds on the Mississippi were reduced, the towns captured, and the river opened to navigation. In 1863, General Banks brought the Attakapas Country into subjection to the United States, and, in 1864, other excursions into the region of the Red River were made by him with but partial success.

Constitutions of 1864 and 1868.

In April, 1864, a new Constitution was drawn up preparatory to the act of re-admission of the State into the Union. This Constitution was ratified by the people in September, 1864. Under this Constitution officers of the State were elected, but the general Government refused to recognize the Constitution. In December, 1867, another convention was called, and its Constitution was submitted to the people to be voted upon according to the provisions of that act. This Constitution was adopted March 6, 1868. Louisiana was again admitted to the Union on condition of her ratification of the fourteenth amendment. This was done on July 9, 1868, and on the 13 of the same month the Government was transferred from the military to the civil powers.

Population.

The population of Louisiana, census of 1900, was 1,381,625. This showed an increase of 23.5 per cent. in the last decade. It also showed that the white population had grown to exceed that of the black by 78,000.

Banks.

Louisiana has 166 banks, 35 national and 131 State. The are sound financial institutions, with ample funds to take care of the growing and gathering of her crops, the operating of her manufacturing industries and her

commercial industries. For the promotion of new enterprises, outside capital is largely depended upon.

Assessment.

In 1904, the total assessment of the State was $351,018,941. This was an increase of nearly $100,000,000 during the past decade.

The People.

"Of the typical population of Louisiana, also, a special mystery seems to be made, but Louisianians have much reason to be proud of their historical descent. They have a history as authentic and as valuable as the annals of the Puritans of Massachusetts, or that of Catholic Maryland. The rearing of the State's colonial structure by one nation, and its blending into colonial dependence upon another, contains no special mystery. They are hospitable, brave, and generous people, whether tracing their history back to French Bienville or Laussat; to Spanish O'Reilly or Salcedo, or to American Claiborne.

"That is the native State autonomy, which, blended with English, Irish and Scotch emigration, and the descendants of the Cavalier and Huguenot settlers from Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, and the Carolinas, make up the population of Louisiana. A people exhibiting all those finer traits which betoken the cultivation of noble traditions and refined associations, evidenced in the generous hospitality, the chivalric spirit, the punctilious courtesy, the knightly hand, the Christian knee, the clean firesides, and the holy altars cherished in the hearts and homes of as proud and pure an aristocracy as the world has ever known."

Area, Production, Climate and Population.

Louisiana has nearly 45,000 square miles of territory, containing some 28,000,000 acres. Of this amount about 13,000,000 acres is of alluvial origin, and the rest good upland. With proper drainage and levee protection there is very little of the alluvial region that cannot be cultivated. Thousands of acres of so-called marsh and swamp are being reclaimed and put into cultivation every year. Capital and brain have converted barren wastes into rich, productive fields. The uplands are almost all susceptible of cultivation. Of her 28,000,000 acres, only about 5,000,000 are in cultivation. On these acres there were raised, in 1903, $113,645,495 worth of produce, distributed as follows:

Cotton and Cotton Seed	$48,057,038
Sugar and Molasses	28,689,925
Corn	12,469,262
Rice	9,655,537
Hay and Forage Crops	1,353,118
Live Stock	3,002,306
Poultry, Eggs, Honey and Wool	2,820,861
Dairy Products	4,168,015
Vegetables, Orchard Products, and Berries	3,318,944
Tobacco and Miscellaneous Crops	110,488

These figures are taken from the last report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, on the staple crops, and the other figures are from the last United States Census Report. The acreage production, about $22.70 per acre, is greater in Louisiana than any other agricultural State in the Union.

Climate.

Its proximity to the Gulf of Mexico secures a prevalence of southern winds, cool and moisture-ladened, which mitigates the extremes of weather experienced by the States of the North. Though our summers are prolonged, the heat is never oppressive, the thermometer rarely reaching 95 degrees. In carefully kept records of the three Experiment Stations for eight years, 98 degrees has been the highest recorded temperature at New Orleans, 99 degrees at Baton Rouge, and 100 degrees at Calhoun. These maxima amounts have been rarely reached, not oftener than one or two days in a summer.

The winters are usually mild, with an average temperature of about 53 degrees in the southern, and about 45 degrees in the northern part of the State.

Above all other requirements for a good climate, the differences between summer heat and winter cold should not be too great. Louisiana stands, in this respect, almost at the head of the States. She is blessed with a uniform temperature.

Ice appears here but very seldom, and the climate of the entire State, from October to May, is an ideal one, attractive alike to the invalid and tourist, and thousands of visitors from the North are yearly seeking this State in quest of health or enjoyment. The hotels of New Orleans furnish attractive homes for the opulent and fashionable, while men of moderate means can find cheap and excellent homes in the smaller hostelries and private boarding-houses of the city, in the towns and villages scattered over this State, and along the Gulf Coast of Mississippi.

The comparative temperature of New Orleans, and of Jacksonville, and San Francisco, is seen below, for the winter months of November, December, January and February, as compiled from the Weather Bureau records, at New Orleans, La.:

TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

	NEW ORLEANS, LA.					JACKSONVILLE, FLA.					SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.				
	Mean	Average highest	Average lowest	Highest on record	Lowest on record	Mean	Average highest	Average lowest	Highest on record	Lowest on record	Mean	Average highest	Average lowest	Highest on record	Lowest on record
November	61	68	54	85	30	63	72	52	86	26	56	64	50	78	41
December	56	64	49	81	20	57	68	47	81	19	52	57	47	72	34
January	54	62	47	82	15	55	64	44	81	15	50	56	44	69	29
February	58	65	51	82	16	60	70	50	84	14	52	58	45	76	35
Season	57	65	50	85	15	59	68	48	86	14	52	59	46	78	29

Regarding the heat of summer in Louisiana, there prevails in many parts a totally erroneous opinion. It is believed that it must be warmer here than in other States because Louisiana is located farther South. Such reasoning is utterly false; living in close proximity to the Mexican Gulf, and having during the months of March, April, May, June, July and August, almost constantly south winds, we always have a cooling sea breeze.

Another widespread error is the impression that a white man cannot work in this climate during the summer, and that only the negro can stand the heat. As far as the heat is concerned, the truth has been stated above; in regard to labor, it should be said that there are certain people who can never work, because they do not want to—during the summer it is too hot, and during the winter too cold for them, and they are willing to believe that only the negro can stand the heat.

Our German gardeners and farmers, as well as thousands of other nationalities, have performed labor in garden and field for many years. They need no negroes, and feel so comfortable that they prefer the summer to the winter. On extremely hot days they work in the field only during the morning and afternoon hours, "laying off" during the midday heat, as they do in other sections under similar conditions.

Cases of sunstroke are reported from Northern and Western cities by the half hundred; they occur here but seldom.

Rainfall.

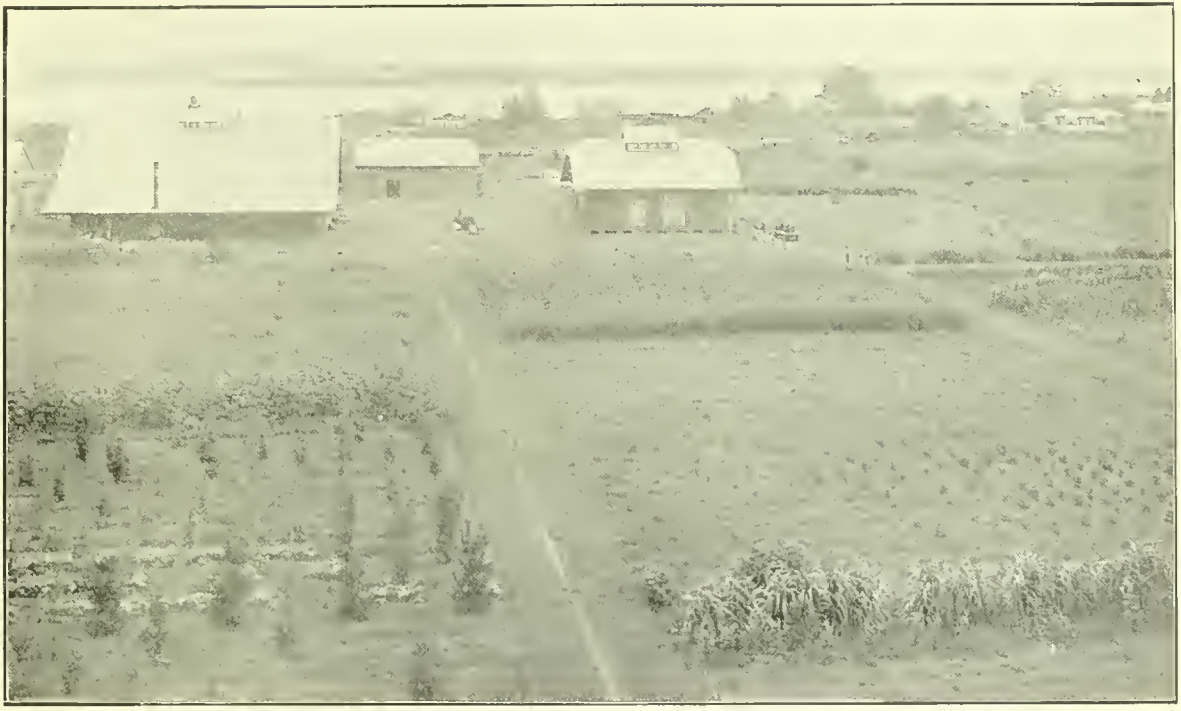
The average yearly rainfall at New Orleans is about 70 inches, decreasing in quantity as one goes northward, with 45 inches as an average in the extreme northern portion. The heaviest showers fall in summer during the growing season. Winter comes next in its quantity of rainfall, while our springs and autumns are our dry seasons, with only occasional showers. Such seasons are conducive to the welfare of our staple crops, cotton, sugar-cane and rice; dry springs permitting a successful planting and cultivation of these crops, and dry autumns, so essential to the rapid and economical harvesting of them. Our regular rains are from the southwest, yet in summer they sometimes come from the northwest, and when they do they are usually accompanied by thunder and lightning.

STEAMBOAT MAKING A LANDING

A BEND IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

ON LAKE MAUREPAS

LEVEE CAMP ON MISSISSIPPI RIVER



A1VIEW OF SUGAR EXPERIMENT STATION SHOWING ORANGE GROVE IN FOREGROUND

LABORATORIES AND RESIDENCE OF DIRECTOR AT SUGAR EXPERIMENT STATION, AUDUBON PARK, NEW ORLEANS

Geology of Louisiana.

GEOLOGICALLY speaking, Louisiana is a young State. It had no existence at the end of the Palcozoic Age. Only a few closisg chapters of the world's history are here recorded, and these have been written by water, which is now, as ever, the great factor in landmaking in this State.

The following condensed table will give the geological ages and formations found in Louisiana, and the material and fossil of each:

Formation Names.	Materials.	Fossils.
Quarternary System		Living organism.
Recent beds.....	Soil.	
Alluvium.....	Soil.	
Second bottom...	Bluff.	
Port Hudson.....	Bluff, loam, clay, sand.	
Lafayette.....	Sand, gravel (drift).	
Tertiary System ..	Extinct forms, mainly marine.	
Neocene.....	Sand, clay, limestone.	
Oligocene.		
Grand Gulf.....	Clay, sandstone.	
Vicksburg.....	Clay, marl.	
Eocene.		
Jackson.....	Clay, sand.	
Claiborne.....	Clay, sand, marl.	
Sabine.....	Clay, sand.	
Midway.....	Calcerous clay.	
Cretaceous System.....		Extinct sea shells.
Ripley.....	Limestone and marly clay.	

Only three of the principal geological systems are here represented, and one of these by its uppermost series, with an occasional outcrop.

While all these groups are represented in Louisiana, very few of them occupy extensive surface development, and, therefore, take but little part in the formation of soils.

Extent of These Formations.

Beginning in the southern part of the State, one finds the coast marshes, consisting of the blue clay of recent date, upon which the mud and clay, brought by modern floods and tides, have been deposited. They are now in the process of formation, and are overflowed daily by the tides. Near the bayous and rivers the alluvium brought down by the floods have been piled upon this clay, elevating the adjacent surfaces above the level of the marshes and making arable land. By leveeing against high waters, these lands have become the permanent abode of a prosperous population engaged in cultivating the soil. Throughout this territory (sea marshes) liveoak ridges are found, which were reserved until recently from sale or pre-emption. The timber from these ridges was formerly used by the Government in building its ships. In modern times iron ships have supplanted wooden ones, and accordingly these ridges are now subject to the same laws as apply to other public lands. Much of these coast marshes that are now covered with reeds and grasses are susceptible of reclama-

tion. Dikes similar to those constructed in Holland for the reclamation of the land from the Zuyder Zee could be built here and thousands of acres of extremely fertile lands could be placed under cultivation. This, to a limited extent, has already been accomplished in Southwest Louisiana. Recent contracts, involving the modest sum of $35,000,000, have been made for further land reclamation in Holland. Similar sums spent here would reclaim much larger and more fertile areas.

Bluff Lands.

Above this similar, but somewhat older clay occur the carcereous silts and brown loams, brought down by streams which antedate those which exist at the present time. After the deposition of this clay in a sluggish, shallow sea, running well up to Cairo, Ill., a gradual elevation took place, and this bottom became the outlet for the great volume of water falling between the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains. This ancient, enormous river extended from the present bayou Macon on the west to Vicksburg on the east. It had, like our present Mississippi, its high waters and overflows. The current was, however, not so great, and hence, its deposits were of a silty or loaming character. These deposits continued until both sides of this great stream were walled in by high bluffs ten to fifteen miles wide. From Vicksburg, Miss., to Baton Rouge, La., on the eastern banks, these bluffs are continuous. At the latter place they swerve to the left and are soon lost against the older formations. On the western side these bluffs have been partially destroyed, but enough remains to trace the exact position in former times. Upon the western banks of Bayou Macon may now be plainly discerned the bluff formation constituting what are known as Bayou Macon Hills. These bluffs follow this stream through West Carroll, Richland, and Franklin. From Harrisonburg, in Catahoula parish, they may be traced by occasional outcrops through Rapides, Avoyelles, St. Landry, Lafayette, Iberia, and St. Mary parishes. The five islands jutting out of the sea marshes are of this formation. The hills of Opelousas, Grand Coteau, Carenero and Cote Gelee, are remains of these bluffs. The western banks of this ancient stream have been almost destroyed by water. Between the Ouachita and Bayou Macon they have been spread out over nearly the entire country, forming some of the best lands of the State. Jefferson and Mer Rouge prairies of Morehouse, Holloway, of Rapides, and Marksville, of Avoyelles, have all originated from disintegrated materials of this ancient ridge. But the largest results from this disintegration are to be found in the parishes of west Louisiana. They extend from Franklin, St. Mary parish, on the east, to the Texas line on the west, and from the coast marshes of the south to near the extreme northern limit of St. Landry parish. This entire prairie has been reclaimed from the salt marshes by the deposition of the material derived from the western bluffs of this ancient stream. The area of this bluff formation is, therefore, quite large in this State.

Stratified Drift.

North of the pine flats, and participating in the general southward dip of the formations of the State, occur, at or near the surface, beds of sand or gravel of the stratified drift. This formation is found on the tops of the hills of the State as well as below the blue clay of the Mississippi River. It is the presence of these sands or gravels which cause so much trouble with caving

banks along this stream. The channel of the river has cut its way through the blue clay into these sands or gravels. At high water the velocity of this stream is considerably augmented, and, therefore, the increased erosive force of its waters wear away these underlying sands and gravels, and leave the superimposed clay stratum undermined, which, when the flood recedes, unsupported by the buoyancy of the water, yields to the force of gravity and falls into the river, giving, in many instances, disastrous caves. The gravel of this formation is found overlying the salt beds of Avery Island, and underlying the bluff strata. This is its most southern exposure. Rising as one proceeds northward, it becomes more or less abundant throughout all of the uplands of the State.

Tertiary System.

The formations of this system are well represented in Louisiana, though they are very generally concealed by more recent deposits.

The Neocene beds are met only in the deep oil wells sunk in the southern parishes of the State to a depth of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet. The drill proves their presence between the depths referred to in many cases.

The Oligocene beds are divisible into the fresh or brackish water Grand Gulf and Vicksburg marine marls. The former serve to give the principal topography to the central portion of the State. They consist of light and colored soft sandstone as exposed at Harrisonburg, Alexandria, and along the Texas and Pacific Railroad, above the last mentioned town. Intercalated with these are gray and light green clays. The comparative hardness of the layers has produced a series of hills extending in a southwesterly direction from Sicily Island and Harrisonburg, through Hornbeck to the Sabine river. The Vicksburg beds are exposed only in Catahoula in the vicinity of Rosefield.

Beneath the Oligocene beds just described occur the selenitic and lignitic clays and marls of the Jackson stage. They occur on Sandy creek near the Sabine; on the Kansas City Railroad north of Hornbeek; at Montgomery on the Red river; throughout the calcareous prairie region to the east, and at Tullos; again in extensive bluffs on the Ouachita, north of Enterprise P. O. They are usually recognized by the large number of Zengloden cetoides bones they contain. This animal was, as the name suggests, whale-like in character and was most characteristic of the Jackson stage. Most of the "red-lands" of the State belong to the Claiborne stage. Along the Sabine, where the southern dip is considerable, this stage has but a very limited areal development, though it can be seen fairly well near Florien and in the red-lands of the Negreet. Above Proveneal and Natchitoches it is better displayed, and from St. Maurice it deploys north and east and occupies the greatest portion of the State between the Red and Ouachita rivers north of the Jackson areas described above. Its dip is here very slight, southward or eastward.

That portion of the State west of Red river and north of the Claiborne beds is mainly of the Sabine or Lignitic stage. About Many and Mansfield the sands and clays of this stage are well shown. They contain huge, gray calcareous concretions, and also at least three extensive beds of lignite. In general, the surface features produced by the erosion of these deposits can scarcely be distinguished from those of the Claiborne.

The Midway stage is hardly exposed at the surface in Louisiana. A few fossils from Sabine and Winn parishes have been referred to this stage.

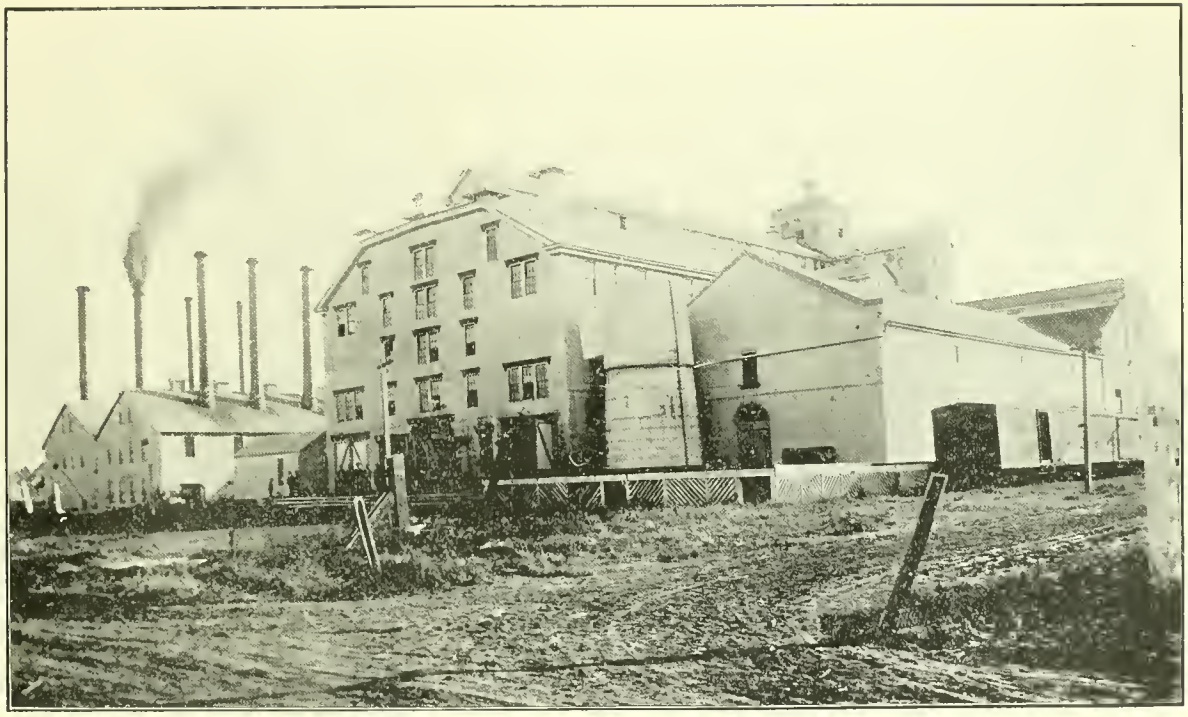
Cretaceous System.

Rocks of this system peep out from under the overspreading Quaternary and Tertiary clays and sands in several places. The salt licks of North Louisiana, the Winnfield "marble" quarry, the St. Landry limestone deposits are of this system. So far as square miles are concerned, their outcroppings are insignificant, but their good quality of lime-making and building material, as well as their oil and salt-bearing properties in the extreme southern part of the State renders them of the highest economic value to the State.

Rivers and Water Courses.

NO STATE in the Union has so much alluvial lands or so many miles of navigable waters. The widest part of the flood plain, as well as the delta of the Mississippi River lies within its border. The alluvial and marsh lands derivable from this river are over 13,000 square miles. The bottoms of the Red, and its tributaries before it enters this valley, about 1,700, the marsh lands west of the delta about 4,000, other alluvial and swamp lands about 600 square miles, making in the aggregate a little over 19,000 square miles of alluvial land, or nearly one-half of the State.

The Mississippi and the Red are the chief drainage channels of the State, and almost all of the larger streams of these basins diverge from them, and hence, are called bayous. Before the days of levees they formed so many channels, or outlets for the escape of water in floods. Such a network of connection has thus been formed that it is now difficult sometimes to trace the course of an individual stream. As a rule, some large bayou flows along the edge of the bottom plain. Bayou Macon is on the west of the Mississippi flood plain, Ouachita River on the extreme west of the central plain, Bayous Boeuf, Cocodrie and Teche, on the west of the flood plain of the Red River. In North Louisiana the rivers follow the trend of the subterranean rocks. In the east they flow southeasterly in the Ouachita, and southward into the Red. In the extreme south those west of the Mississippi flow southward into the Gulf; those east, southeast, into the lakes.



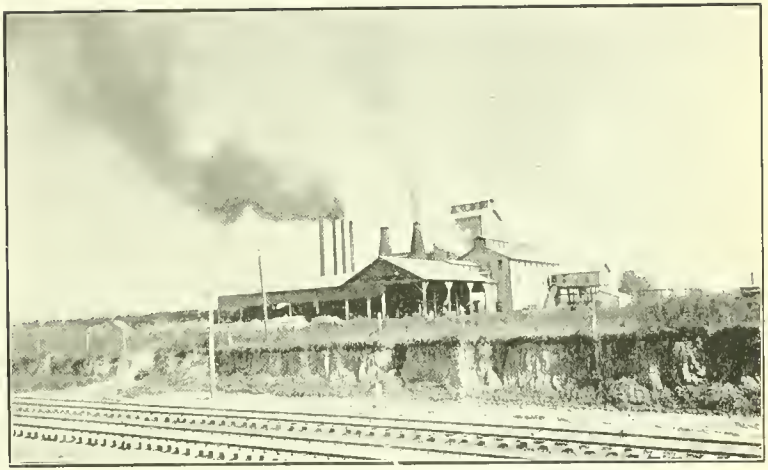
BURNSIDE SUGAR FACTORY

A SUGAR PLANTATION

A RELIC OF THE PAST··AN OLD OPEN KETTLE SUGAR HOUSE

PREPARING LAND FOR CANE

LOUISIANA SUGAR PLANTER'S HOME



BATON ROUGE SUGAR FACTORY DIFFUSION PROCESS

RESIDENCE OF JNO T MOORE OF TERREBONNE PARISH

Navigable Streams.

The following is a list of the navigable waters in the State:

STREAMS	MILES OF NAVIGATION	HEAD OF NAVIGATION
Amite River	61	Port Vincent
Atchafalaya River	218	Red River
Barataria Bayou	78	Harvey's Canal
*Bartholemew Bayou	40	Baxter, Ark.
Bisteneau Lake	30	Minden.
Black River	164	Mouth of Ouachita
Bodeau Lake	10	Bellevue
Boeuf River	55	Rayville
Boeuf Bayou	11	
Calcasieu River	132	
Cane River	60	Grand Ecore
*Cross Lake	25	Jefferson, Texas
Courtableu Bayou	36	Washington
D'Arbonne Bayou	50	Farmerville
DeGlaise Bayou	29	Evergreen
Delarge Bayou	20	
Dorchite Bayou	6	Minden
Forks of Calcasieu	32	
Grand Caillou Bayou	13	
Lafourche Bayou	318	Donaldsonville
Lacombe Bayou	15	Bayou Lacombe
Little River	12	Trinity
Louis Bayou	15	Bayou Castor
Macon Bayou	138	Floyd
Manchac Bayou	18	Hope Villa
Mermentau River	81	Lake Arthur
*Mississippi River	585	St. Paul, Minn.
Natalbany River	12	Springfield
*Ouachita River	217	Camden, Ark.
*Pearl River	103	Carthage, Miss.
Petite Anse Bayou	8	Salt Mine
*Red River	510	Shreveport, State
Rouge Bayou	15	Shoals, Texas
Sabine Bayou	387	
Teche Bayou	91	St. Martinsville
Tensas River	112	Lake Providence
Tickfaw River	16	
Terrebonne Bayou	27	
Tangipahoa River	15	
Tchefuncta Bayou	20	Old Landing
Vermilion Bayou	49	Pin Hook Bridge
Other streams	155	
Total	3,771	

*Portion of navigable stream lying in other States.

Miles of Navigation in Each State of Mississippi Valley.

	MILES.
Louisiana	3,771
Arkansas	2,100
Mississippi	1,380
Montana	1,310
Dakota	1,280
Illinois	1,270
Tennessee	1,260
Kentucky	1,027
Indiana	1,230
Iowa	840
Indian Territory	830
Minnesota	720
Wisconsin	660
Ohio	560
Texas	550
Nebraska	440
West Virginia	500
Pennsylvania	380
Kansas	240
Alabama	200
New York	70

Levees of the State.

A LARGE portion of the State of Louisiana, amounting to 23,000 square miles, which is about one-half of the total area of the State, is of alluvial formation. By alluvial formation is meant that territory which was deposited in geological ages by the Mississippi River. It was slowly formed by the mighty river dropping the sediment which it carries to the sea and this sediment thus deposited rising higher and higher and filling up the estuary which extended as far up as Cairo, became in the course of ages the richest agricultural ground in the United States. It has been often said that territory thus formed was the "cream of the soil of the United States."

This alluvial part of Louisiana through which the Mississippi, Red and the Atchafalaya rivers flow in their onward course to the sea, is thickly settled and highly cultivated; but at the time of flood in these rivers the extreme high water which they carry to the sea would overflow this alluvial territory were it not for the artificial embankments, or levees, as they are called, which line the side of these streams. The earliest settlers in the State of Louisiana first occupied the highest spots in these valleys, spots which are rarely overflowed and only by extreme high waters. Even then, at times, they found it necessary to surround their properties by artificial embankments or levees, in order to protect themselves from overflows at times of extreme flood period. Little by little, as the country became more settled, additional alluvial territory was occupied by civilization, and these levees had to be extended along the banks of the streams.

At first the levees were built by the riparian inhabitants themselves and at their own expense. In the course of time, however, the State appropiated money for the construction of levees, and later on, the alluvial territory was divided, by legislative enactments into levee dietricts, which taxed themselves varying amounts in order to maintain these levees. Finally, the United States Goverment, recognizing that the levee system was necessary to improve and maintain the navigabillity of the Mississippi River, devoted a certain amount of money annually to the construction of levees.

At present the levee line by which the State of Louisiana is protected from overflow is about 1,430 miles long. Of this, 815 miles is situated on the Mississippi River, 395 miles on the Red River and tributaries, 70 miles on the Atchafalaya River, and 150 miles on Bayou Lafourche.

The State of Louisiana levies, for levee puposes, a one-mill tax on all assessed property within its boundaries, whether it be situated on alluvial land subject to overflow, or hill lands above overflow. This yields approximately $315,000 a year. In addition, the alluvial territory has been subdivided into 15 levee districts, which, by local taxation, raise a revenue of approximately $1,000,000 a year for levee building. This revenue is raised, first, by an ad valorem tax on the assessed value of the property, which is generally ten mills on the

dollar; second, by a land tax, which is generally $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per acre; third, by a produce tax levied on cotton, sugar, sugar-cane, molasses, potatoes, onions, rice, and even oysters; fourth, by a tax on every railroad, varying from $20 to $100 per mile. In addition to this the various levee districts have the right to issue bonds, the proceeds of which are devoted to levee building, and the total authorized issue of which amounts to $4,999,000. The United States Government, through the Mississippi River Commission, has been disbursing about $700,000 per year for the last three or four years in levee building on the Mississippi River.

These taxes, high as they may seem, are easily and cheerfully met by the residents of the alluvial portion of the State of Louisiana. The planters find their levee tax is cheap insurance against the floods which formerly used to inundate their crops; and moreover, the productiveness of the alluvial lands of the State of Louisiana is so great, and the returns yielded by agricultural products raised on these fertile lands so far exceed in value those obtained from the less productive hill lands, that this tax, or insurance, is considered cheap and easily met.

The levee system, although not yet complete, either in extent, or in size, has substantially and practically protected the State of Louisiana from overflows since 1893, and the day is not far distant when its completion will insure full protection to the inhabitants of that most fertile section of the State.

Agricultural Divisions of the State.

THE STATE may be divided agriculturally into five parts: First, alluvial region; second, bluff soils; third, good uplands; fourth, long leaf pine region; fifth, central prairie region.

First, Alluvial Region.

This region may be conveniently subdivided into three parts: First, alluvial of Mississippi River and its outlying bayous; second, alluvial of Red River and its outlying bayous; third, the marshes of the coast and lakes.

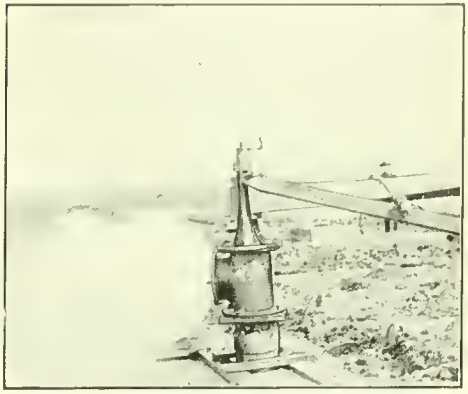
As before remarked, this region occupies about 19,000 square miles, and its vast possibilities in the near future for supporting millions of beings are simply inconceivable. The lands of this section are now leveed against the annual encroaching floods of the rivers which traverse them. Several millions of dollars are annually spent in enlarging and strengthening these protecting earth walls. When these streams, as they will be in a few years, shall be safely controlled in their annual rises, and the confidence of the people established in the ability of levees to thoroughly protect, then will a full appreciation of the intrinsic merits of these lands be realized, and high values be established.

Dr. Hilgard speaks of this region as "the most fertile agricultural lands of the State, equaled by few and surpassed by none in the world in productive capacity."

Alluvial Region of the Mississippi River and Its Outlying Bayous.

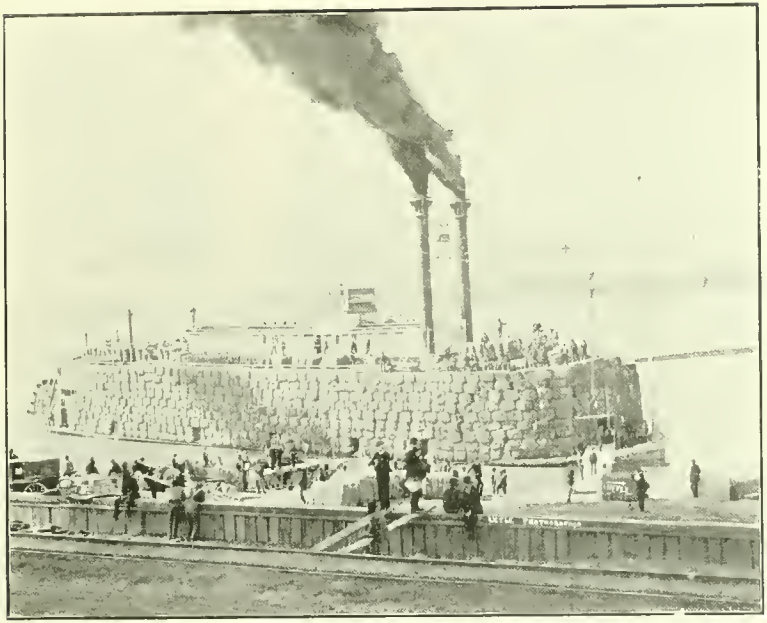
The parishes of this region north of the mouth of Red River are East Carroll, Madison, Tensas and Con-

INTERIOR OF RICE WAREHOUSE



DEEP WELL FOR RICE IRRIGATION, AT GUEYDAN

PICKING COTTON



STEAMBOAT LOADED WITH COTTON

A FIELD OF TOBACCO AT STATE EXPERIMENT STATION, BATON ROUGE

TOBACCO BARN AT STATE EXPERIMENT STATION

FERMENTING TOBACCO AT STATE EXPERIMENT STATION

cordia, entirely, and parts of Morehouse, Ouachita, Union, West Carroll, Richland, Franklin, Caldwell, and Catahoula. South of the mouth of Red River the whole of the following parishes are included in this region: Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension, Assumption, St. James, St. John, St. Charles, Jefferson, Orleans, St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Lafourche and Terrebonne. Parts of Avoyelles, West Feliciana and East Baton Rouge are also alluvial. In treating of the soils of this region it would be best, perhaps, to adopt the local custom and call all of that portion north of the mouth of Red River north Louisiana, and all south of it south Louisiana. This should be done, also, from an agricultural standpoint, since the soils of the northern section are of a lighter, sandier character than those of the southern section. Cotton is the chief crop in the former, while sugar-cane dominates among crops in the latter.

Alluvial Lands of Mississippi River in North Louisiana.

Crossing the State from the Mississippi River westward along the Arkansas line, one encounters alluvial bottoms separated by spurs of hill land running down from Arkansas, until the hills west of the Ouachita are encountered. Bayous Macon and Tiger are encountered after a journey over alluvial bottoms of eight miles from the river. Westward of these bayous begin the Bayou Macon Hills (bluff formation), which are here about eight miles wide. They extend in a widening belt to the southward eightyfive miles, terminating in Sicily Island. Their widest extent occurs just north of Winnsboro, in Franklin parish, and is here nearly twenty-five miles.

Descending from these hills, going westward along the Arkansas line, the valley of the Boeuf River is entered. This extremely fertile valley is here also about eight miles wide and extends southward, with about the same width until it merges into the valley of the Ouachita River, eighty miles distant.

Westward of the Boeuf River "alluvials," we encounter a true ridge of the tertiary formation stretching out from Arkansas well down into Louisiana, and cut off at some remote day from the main hills by the Ouachita River and its tributaries.

This ridge has been intersected by Bayou Bartholomew (which empties into the Ouachita), leaving a narrow tongue between it and its confluent. This ridge varies in width from four to thirty-five miles, and is known locally as Bastrop Hills, the town of Bastrop, the parish-seat of Morehouse parish, being situated thereon.

The Ouachita River forms the western boundary of the flood plain of the Mississippi Valley, and borders the hill country (good uplands), of Union, Ouachita, Caldwell and Catahoula parishes. Along this river and its tributaries, Bayous d'Arbonne, De Siard and Bartholomew, some of the finest cotton plantations of the State are situated. These alluvial lands are in many respects most desirable, since their easy culture, profuse fertility and absence of levees (the upper Ouachita being above the highest overflow), all conspire to give profitable returns under good culture and management. The tertiary ridges mentioned above are similar to the good uplands described elsewhere. There are some "prairies" scattered through these ridges, with soils varying from pure sands to whitish clays. In Ashley County, Ark., similar prairies, with the latter soils, have, by drainage and tillage, been made highly profitable.

Seymour's and Dubull's, in northern Morehouse, and Prairie du Bois, in southern Ouachita, are of sufficient

size to merit a distinct coloring on the agricultural map of the State. Prairies Mer Rouge and Jefferson lie at the eastern foot of the ridge in Moorehouse parish. They are extremely fertile tracts of a few thousand acres each, and properly belong to the "bluff formation." The name of the former, Mer Rouge (Red Sea), is derived from the prevalence of a sumac (Rhus copalina), whose berries in autumn are brilliantly red. This shrub, and a few hawthorns, are the only tree growth on these prairies.

Descending the western banks of the Mississippi River from the Arkansas line to the Gulf, no uplands are found, and the entire country adjacent is wholly alluvial. Levees constructed and maintained at public expense extend this entire distance, and protect the lands from overflow in high water. Examination will show that the highest lands of this alluvial region are immediately on the banks of the river. This is true of every stream that overflows its banks in high water. It is accompanied throughout its course by a ridge, the resultant of the debris deposited by it in each successive overflow. From this ridge the lands slope gently to a low-lying cypress swamp, which is usually the drainage basin between the two streams.

The bank of the Mississippi River in Louisiana, opposite Vicksburg, Miss., is eight feet above the banks of the Tensas, twenty above the Lafourche, and ten above Monroe, on the banks of the Ouachita. Before the days of levees, every overflow carried the waters to these lower levels and frequently filled the entire alluvial district, even up to the banks on both streams. These floods restricted settlement on these lands in the past, but now, with our system of levees perfected, it is expected that they will be rapidly occupied.

The soil next to the river is not only the highest in elevation, but is, as a rule, the lightest, or sandiest—the amount of sand depending largely upon the size and velocity of the stream depositing it. Hence, on the Mississippi River, soils too sandy for profitable cultivation are sometimes found. These sandy or loamy front lands can easily be distinguished from the stiff back lands by the tree growth. In north Louisiana the tree growth of the front land is cottonwood, which is supplanted by the willow on similar lands in south Louisiana. As explained elsewhere, the front lands are formed of the deposits from the present river, while the back lands are the deposits from an ancient stream which antedated our present river, and one which possessed little or no current. They closely resemble the clay soils now being formed in our swamps. They are universally known in north Louisiana as "buckshot" lands, on account of the excellent quality which they possess of crumbling into small roundish fragments on drying—a property which gives them the highest agricultural value, since they combine the high fertility of clay soils with the easy tilth of light, loamy ones. The dark buckshot soils are esteemed, for permanent productiveness, the finest soils in the world.

Analyses made of similar soils from Mississippi by Dr. Hilgard, show them to contain the largest amount of plant food, and "justify the reputation of being the most productive and durable soil of the Mississippi bottoms." Unlike most other clay soils, they may be tilled at almost any time when the plow can be propelled through them, because, on drying, they crumble spontaneously into a loose mass of better tilth than many an elaborately tilled upland soil. It is of such a depth that the deepest tillage, even by the steam plow, would not reach beyond the true soil material; and its high absorptive power secures crops against injury from drought. At the same time (owing, doubtless, to its being traversed

by innumerable fine cracks and underlaid by gravel or sand), it drains quite readily. The front lands are also highly esteemed, and but for the proximity of the "buckshot lands," with which they are compared, they would be held of the highest value. Drainage and proper tillage will always evoke from these soils the highest yields.

South of Red River.

Here the scene changes. Both the crops and the landscape vary from those described. Sugar-cane now becomes the chief crop, while the cultivable soil adjacent to the banks decreases in width as we descend the river. Above the Red River all of the so-called bayous become ultimately tributaries of the Mississippi. Below Red River there is a perfect net-work of bayous, leaving the river outlets to the Gulf for the enormous volumes of water pouring through the Mississippi in times of flood. Along these bayous lie extensive areas of arable land, cultivated in sugar-cane, corn, rice, etc. Here, as well as on the banks of the Mississippi, extensive and highly improved sugar plantations, with palatial homes, large and splendidly equipped sugarhouses, and well arranged laborers' quarters, are everywhere to be found. Between the bayous and back from the main river occur extensive swamps of cypress and swamp cane, the latter less abundant near the coast. The land cultivated on the river varies in breadth from one to three miles, while on the bayous it is from a few hundred yards to one or two miles. Back of the cultivated lands are the wooded swamps, into which the drainage of the plantation is sent.

Sometimes detached portions of high land, having no present reference to any of the existing streams, are found four to ten miles from the present water courses. They are usually covered with timber, and in clearing, the latter is burnt, hence, such clearings are usually known as "Brulees." Again, small islands jut up out of the marsh and abound in swamp cane, which furnishes excellent grazing for stock in the winter.

To these lands, cattle were formerly sent in large numbers, and hence, were called "Vacheries."

As we descend the Mississippi, the soils are less varied in character. As a rule they are less sandy, and true buckshot soils are rare. The latter are probably too deep to take part in soil formation. Usually the soils of this region are divided into three classes—"sandy," "mixed," and "stiff." They vary only in the proportion of clay they contain—those with the least are called sandy, and those with the largest amount stiff. The mixed soils are intermediate in character. As a rule, the sandy soils are the most esteemed, being easier tilled and drained. Their relation to heat is such that they are the last to start vegetation in the spring and the last in the fall to be affected by frosts. The converse of this is true in regard to the stiff soils. Being dark in color, they absorb heat rapidly in the spring, and thus force an early vegetation. In the fall, on account of rapid radiation of heat, they are the first to be hurt by the frost. They are difficult to drain and cultivate, and hence, are not in high request. On the other hand, they usually give a sweeter cane, but a lower tonnage per acre than other soils. Mixed soils possess properties intermediate between those described, and are very valuable. It is probable that for all purposes they are the most valuable of the three. It frequently happens that all three of these soils may occur in a small field. In fact, so frequent in the immediate past have been crevasses and overflows that the entire alluvial soil

of south Louisiana may be ascribed to them. The original deposits made by the river when its banks were being formed, and before the days of the levees, are rarely within the reach of the plow. Hence, the diversification of soils within a small area.

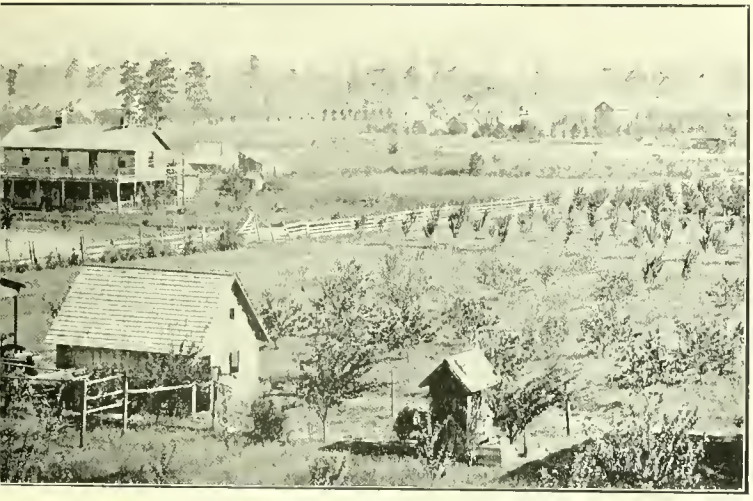
Numerous analyses of soils taken throughout south Louisiana have been made, covering every variety from the sandiest to the stiffest clay, and they all show them to be rich in the essential elements of plant food, and, as a rule, require only physical amelioration (chiefly drainage and good culture), to produce excellent crops. Since all these lands slope away from the river to the swamps, they can, as a rule, be easily drained by open ditches. Tiles have also been used successfully and extensively. Their great cost have prevented their general use.

The total area of the State is 45,440 square miles of land, with several thousand acres of fresh and salt water. The land is distributed as follows:

Alluvial lands	13,255
Bluff and bluff prairies	5,739
Oak and hickory uplands	8,103
Long-leaf pine hills	7,582
Long-leaf pine flats	2,556
Central prairie region	785
Coast marshes	7,420

Such are the geological and agricultural features of this State. A State of marvelous fertility of soil, with the largest length of water courses, with splendid railroad connections, with superb climatic conditions. A State connected inland by the great Father of Waters, with an immense territory stretching from the Appalachian to the Rocky Mountains, and outward, through its mouth, with every port of the globe. A distinguished son of another State has truly said: "The northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico is the natural center of trade for the Western Hemisphere. The configuration of the continent, the direction of the great rivers, the sweep of the ocean currents, and the prevailing winds, all point to the mouth of the Mississippi as the natural center. There is land enough adapted to the growth of sugar contiguous to New Orleans to supply the wants of the continent, and to furnish vast quantities for exportation. It only needs the proper application of machinery and labor to effect this great result. New Orleans is to be the grandest emporium of trade for the continent. When ship communication is made across the isthmus, New Orleans must become the great center of trade for North America, and nothing can divert it but an imperial despotism holding huge investments of capital elsewhere."

This prophecy is being fulfilled, and the millions of acres of land adjoining this river, and tributary to this already great emporium, must, at an early day, become peopled with busy millions of souls striving in this balmy climate for the mastery of the agricultural world. To prepare for this great contest the first question to ask is, What Louisiana's lands will grow?

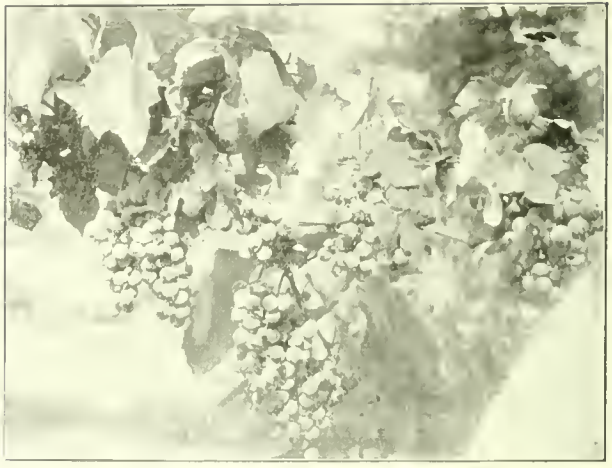


ORCHARDS AND TRUCK FARMS AT HAMMOND

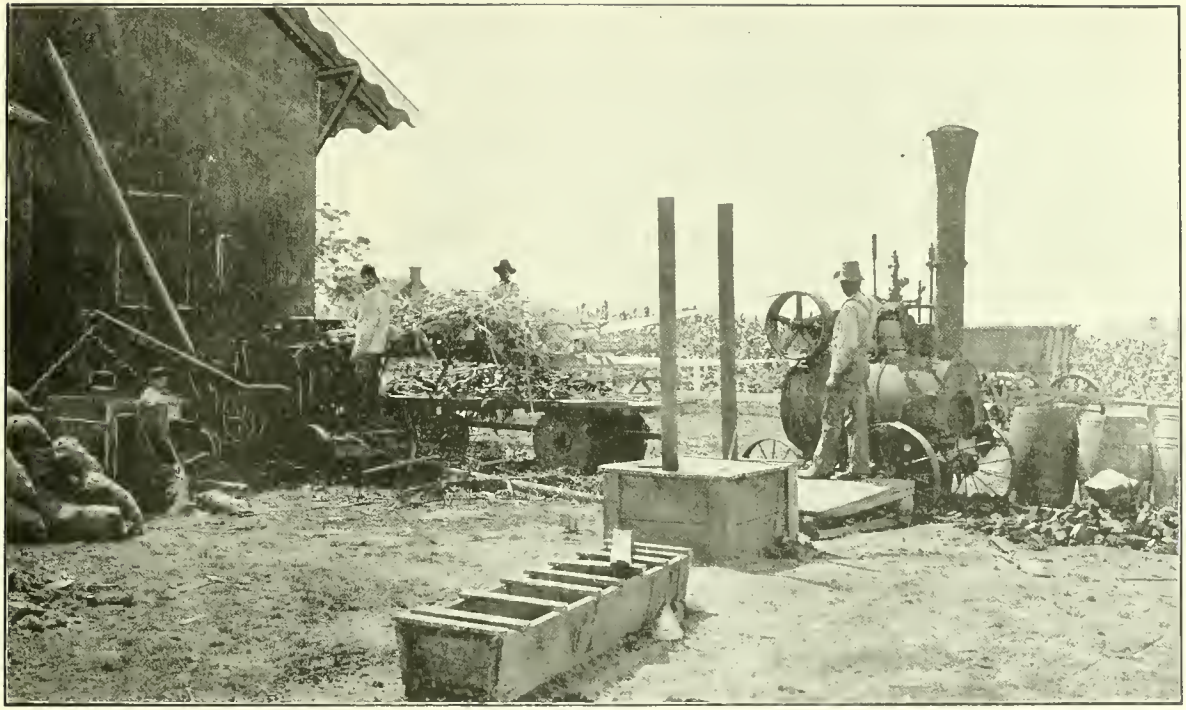
FIG ORCHARD AND HOME OF S L CARY, JENNINGS, LA

BANANA PLANTS AT AUDUBON

JAPANESE PERSIMMON TREE IN FRUIT



GRAPES IN NORTH LOUISIANA



SHREDDING CORN AT STATE EXPERIMENT STATION, BATON ROUGE

A RICE FIELD AFTER HARVEST

CORN SHOCKED IN THE FIELD

CALHOUN FAIR, 1903

A JERSEY FARM--W. S. MAY, RUSTON, LA.

What Louisiana's Lands Will Grow.

The general impression prevails that the South can only grow cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and rice; that other crops cannot be grown successfully, and that hay-making and stock raising are impossibilities in this sunny land.

This erroneous impression has been produced by the persistency of our planters and farmers in growing the above crops, a persistency largely inherited and acquired, with our large plantations filled with ignorant, unskilled laborers, who have been disciplined since youth in planting methods. But the climax has been reached. Planting on a large scale is no longer popular. Unreliable labor, low prices, soil exhaustion and high money rates have shorn this business of all its pleasures and most of its profits. Disintegration and division is now the order of the day, and the large plantation of yesterday will be to-morrow the abode of many happy and prosperous farmers.

The question may be asked, What else can be grown in Louisiana? The reply is a sweeping one; nearly everything capable of growth in a temperate or sub-tropical country. Wheat has been, and can be, grown in the northern part of the State. Oats sown in the early fall, and using the rust proof varieties for seed, will make as finely here as anywhere on earth. Over 100 bushels per acre have been grown on the alluvial and bluff lands of the State, while the hill lands of north Louisiana have frequently given over sixty bushels per acre. Spring oats are sometimes successful, but are not generally to be recommended. Rye and barley, if home-grown seed be used, will thrive all over the State, and are frequently sown for winter pastures. The stock are turned on during the winter, and at the beginning of spring they are removed and the grain permitted to mature, frequently with large results. Two successive crops of buckwheat have been grown in this State on the same soil in one year.

Corn can be grown easily all over the State, and if the same attention and methods of cultivation were given it here as in the corn-growing States of the West, the average yield per acre would be but little under that produced there. But corn is a side issue with the cotton and cane planter, and is cultivated as little as possible. Under this "touch-and-go" method, the yield of this State during the present year is but little below 25,000,000 bushels. By proper rotation, fertilization and cultivation, this yield could easily be doubled. Upon the alluvial lands of south Louisiana the sugar experiment station has for several years averaged over 100 bushels per acre upon a field of eight or ten acres. Sixty to ninety bushels have been obtained at the State experiment station at Baton Rouge upon the bluff lands, and thirty to sixty bushels are the average yields upon the rotation fields of the north Louisiana experiment station, situated at Calhoun, upon the yellow sandy loams of the oak and short-leaf pine hills.

One caution is needed in planting grains of all kinds here, that is, for a general crop use home-grown, acclimated seed, e. g., corn grown here is planted in early March, and harvested in August and September, while seed from the extreme North planted at the same time will probably mature in May, and that, too, with only a partial crop. Wheat and oats, per contra, planted in the fall from seed raised in the extreme North, will not ripen before June or July, if at all (the rust frequently destroying it before ripening), while home-raised seed, sown at the same time, will be ready for harvest in May. If, therefore, we desire an early crop of corn, we obtain seed from the North, and if an early crop of oats, wheat, barley or rye be desired, we send South for the seed. The reasons are obvious, when we remember that each comes to us inheriting the habits of the country from which it came. In the North the summers are short, and the time of the growth of the corn is, therefore, limited. In the South, the winters are short, and, therefore, the period of repose is materially shortened, and early maturity follows. This involves the whole question of acclimation. In Louisiana, under good culture, the corn crop will always be from twenty to 100 bushels per acre.

German and cat-tail millets, the sorghums, both saccharine and non saccharine, clovers, grasses and root crops, cow peas, teosite and other forage crops can be grown over the entire State in larger quantities per acre than elsewhere, since the tendency of our climate and the extreme fertility of our soils are to make "weed."

Vegetables of all kinds can be, and are, grown in large quantities. Besides those grown in the North and West are many others, peculiar to the South, such as okra, globe artichoke, lima beans, etc., beets, cabbage, lettuce, radishes, turnips. Mustard, cauliflower, English peas, etc., are grown through the winter in open ground. In fact, every home, however humble, has its garden, in which most of the vegetables are grown. Besides these home gardens there are thousands of acres devoted to truck growing and market gardening. From the latter our own cities and towns are supplied, while the former utilize many thousands of cars in transporting their products to the Western markets.

Of fruits a great variety of superior excellence can be grown here. The apple is grown in the northern part of the State. The pear, particularly the Chinese type, all over the State. The peach will grow everywhere, but it fruits best in the hill lands. The native and Japanese varieties of plums do well everywhere. The apricot, nectarine and cherry are not successful anywhere in this State. Grapes can be grown in every parish, but succeed best in the uplands. Blackberries, dewberries and mulberries grow wild in every parish; so do the wild plums in the hill lands. Strawberries are perfectly at home everywhere, and in some sections are largely grown for the markets. Raspberries, currants and gooseberries do not thrive so far South.

Pecans grow and bear abundantly all over the State. Some of the larger varieties, especially the paper shell, command fancy prices on the market. English walnuts are grown in some of the southern parishes.

Oranges, kumquats and pomelos are grown throughout south Louisiana, while lemons, guavas, bananas and pineapples are grown on the extreme Gulf Coast. The kumquat and pomegranate are found in nearly every yard of south Louisiana. Figs are cultivated in every parish, while in south Louisiana they are largely grown for the canneries.

No mention is made of our staple crops -cotton, sugar-cane and rice—since they are inseparably connected in every man's mind with Louisiana and New Orleans.

This bare recital will show the wonderful capabilities of our soil and climate from an agricultural standpoint. Turning to the forests, we find a wealth of Nature's products ready for the harvest, to be turned by man's skill and ingenuity into the various forms and shapes suitable for man's varied wants. Timber and lumber trees, stave timber, box timber, hub timber, spoke timber, tray timber, hoop timber, ship timber, bucket timber, etc., crown our hills, decorate our valleys and fill our swamps. Shade trees of the densest foliage and of most beautiful shape everywhere abound. The evergreens and deciduous trees grow side by side in every forest. The magnolia and the liveoak intertwine their boughs with the beech and the ash, while the holly and the dogwood bask in their shadows. Willows abound in our swamps, ready for conversion into charcoal or to be twisted into baskets.

Louisiana does not appeal alone to the utilitarian. Her aesthetic products are perhaps more wonderful than her useful ones. Flowers of brilliant tints and attractive forms fill her fields, her woods and her swamps. Her climate favors the growth of native flowers as well as the delicate and highly-prized exotics. Roses bloom in great profusion throughout the winter in open air, while japonicas, hibiscus and poinsettias of beautiful shades and brilliant tints are found in many yards. Tea olives and magnolias (fuscata), and cape jasmines perfume the air with their delicious fragrance, while chrysanthemums, geraniums and plumbagos give brilliancy to every garden.

Palms of endless varieties furnish the center pieces of many private yards, and ornament our parks and public squares.

Such, in brief, are the products of our soil. For the guidance of those seeking a home in our midst the following details of crops from here are given:

Sugar Cane.

WAS first introduced in Louisiana by the Jesuit Fathers in 1751; but it was not until 1794 or 1795 that Etienne DeBore made the first commercial crop of sugar therefrom. A large number of planters soon followed Mr. DeBore's example and began the erection of sugar-houses all over the southern part of the State. With each succeeding year names were added to the list of sugar planters, and all of them rapidly accumulated wealth. The first cane cultivated was the Creole variety, which in turn was followed by the Tahiti variety. Neither of these were very satisfactory, and an additional impulse was therefore given to the industry in 1820 by the introduction of our striped and purple varieties by Mr. John J. Coiron. These varie-

PAMPAS GRASS IN BLOOM

CUTTING HAY ON M. W. ATKINS' FARM

A FIELD OF ALFALFA

A GOOD HAY CROP

LESPEDEZA HAY GOING TO MARKET AT BATON ROUGE

HARVESTING ALFALFA AT STATE EXPERIMENT STATION, BATON ROUGE

	POUNDS
Jefferson	7,484,437
Lafayette	19,861,895
Lafourche	72,356,638
Orleans	4,691,456
Plaquemines	30,589,962
Pointe Coupee	3,066,680
Rapides	6,681,169
St. Bernard	3,850,000
St. Charles	20,900,020
St. Martin	61,258,480
St. John	34,147,557
St. Landy	2,144,436
St. James	13,144,887
St. Mary	121,013,131
Terrebonne	59,833,028
Vermillion	4,365,721
West Baton Rouge	32,271,899
Other Parishes	2,259,997

The above gives a total crop of 720,554,948 pounds of sugar, and was accompanied by a crop of molasses of 23,727,735 gallons. There are now in operation 225 sugar-houses using vacuum pans, which give an output of 95 per cent. of the sugar of the State, with an average of 160 pounds of sugar per ton of cane ground, and over 3,000 pounds of sugar per acre. The rest of the crop is harvested by "Open Kettle" sugar-houses, with a yield of not far from 2,000 pounds of sugar per acre. The area devoted to sugar-cane in Louisiana is about 300,000 acres. This can be almost indefinitely increased. Even in those parishes where sugar-cane growing is the chief industry, there are still large areas which may be profitably devoted to the cultivation of this plant, and will be in the near future, when central factories become more numerous, or those already erected shall increase their capacities.

Some of our parishes are growing cane only in very limited areas, while every acre in them can be profitably used in the cane culture. In the sugar parishes there are over fifteen thousand square miles, or about 10,000,000 acres of land. There in cultivation at the present time about 1,000,000 acres, or one-tenth of the area, of which only about 300,000 are in cane, producing annually over 300,000 tons of sugar, or about one-seventh of the total amount consumed in the United States. If the entire area now in cultivation in these parishes could be devoted exclusively to cane, this section would produce one-half of the sugar consumed in our entire country. Furthermore, vast areas of these parishes are susceptible, with but little expense, of being brought under cultivation, and many companies have recently been formed with the view of developing this area. If they succeed, which doubtless they will, in their efforts, the total area available for sugar-cane culture in these parishes would be amply sufficient to grow all the sugar demanded by the people of this entire country. It is not, therefore, impossible for the southern portion of the State of Louisiana to grow all the sugar consumed in the United States. There are other parishes adjoining the sugar belt proper which are beginning to grow cane. The parishes of Acadia, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge and the two Felicianas, with an aggregate area of nearly 6,000 square miles, and with little or no unavailable lands in their borders, could easily devote the larger part of their lands to sugar, and thus greatly increase the sugar output of the State. This will ultimately be done when the stability of the sugar industry will command the capital to erect the necessary central factories.

Central Factories.

The cost of a central factory capable of working daily from 400 to 2,000 tons of cane, with all modern machinery suitable for the manufacture of the best sugars, will be from $100,000 to $400,000. The profits of such factories, if well located, will be sufficiently to justify capitalists in erecting them. At the same time, thousands of small farmers and planters stand ready to grow the cane whenever the factories are assured.

Formerly every cane culturist was also a manufacturer, and upon every plantation of sugar-cane was to be found a sugar-house of sufficient capacity to work up the crop grown. To-day the scene is changing, changing rapidly. Central factories exist (some that do not cultivate cane at all, but purchase every stalk crushed; others that grow only a part, large or small, of the amount consumed). The presence of central factories presupposes the existence of cane farmers in close proximity. Central factories are greatly increasing. The fierce conflict between low prices and profitable returns has forced out of existence many a small and incomplete sugar-house, and will ultimately drive out the remaining ones. Ponderous machines with extensive capacities must hereafter manufacture the crystalline product of the sugar-cane. It requires a large area of cane to supply the daily demands of a large central factory; 1,000 to 2,000 tons per day is now a moderate allowance for the largest. Under these new conditions the growing of sugar-cane for sale to these factories is quite extensively practiced. Small farmers with ten acres of sugar-cane can find as ready a market for it as the large planter with one hundred times this crop. The crops of both are in demand. Growing cane by the ton for sale to central factories is quite a profitable business, and many have embarked therein, and there is no industry in this State offering to the prospective settler a greater inducement than the growing of sugar-cane for sale in this manner. Sugar-cane is usually bought upon a basis of values for a certain grade of sugar, and hence, when the latter is ruling high, the former conforms to it in price.

Lands in any quantity may be purchased or rented well adapted to the growth of cane. The capital required will depend largely upon the magnitude of the enterprise. One's own labor, if intelligently directed, will accomplish a great deal towards the cultivation of twenty to thirty acres of cane. Additional help will be required in planting and harvesting the crop. Good land will make from 20 to 40 tons of cane per acre, and at present the factories are paying from 80 cents to $1 per ton for each cent per pound that prime yellow clarified sugar brings in the market of New Orleans.

There is a large field in Louisiana for the investment of capital in central factories, and for intelligent labor to grow the cane.

Syrup Making in Louisiana.

In addition to the regular sugar crop an enormous quantity of syrup is manufactured upon a small scale by the farmers of Louisiana. Nearly every farmer, large or small, grows sugar-cane for manufacture into syrup, both for his own use and for sale. This industry has assumed enormous proportions throughout the South, and to-day it is estimated that over half a million barrels of syrup are annually produced outside of the sugar belt proper. Patches of sugar-cane, varying in size from a fraction of an acre to 10, 15, 20 acres, are not uncommon throughout the State. This cane is harvested

and manufactured on a small scale with an inexpensive outfit, consisting of a horse-mill and evaporator, with boxes and barrels used as juice tanks, sulphur machine, etc. With these little horse-mills, extracting not over 50 to 60 per cent. of the juice of the cane, and with these evaporators, losing a large amount of the skimmings, a syrup is produced which sold at prices varying from 20 to 50 cents per gallon, insuring to the producer an excellent article for home use, and frequently giving an increased quantity, which is sold in the local markets at good profits. This syrup industry is capable of both improvement and extension. The world is hunting for pure sugar-cane syrup, and with this increased demand is coming increased intelligence and efficiency in the manufacture of the syrup, and our planters are ready to meet the demands of the market. This syrup is now sold in enormous quantities for adulteration with glucose by the manufacturing houses all over the country. This practice, however, is greatly to be condemned, since it destroys largely the value of pure syrup, and the large amount of adulterated goods now on the market branded as pure prevents the use and consumption of the pure article. Those houses which have established a reputation for purity and excellence of their products are selling them at highly remunerative prices, and yearly there is an increase in the number engaged in this business. Syrup making bids fair to be one of the most profitable industries that can engage the attention of the farmer and planter of Louisiana.

Rice.

FORMERLY, all the rice grown in this State was cultivated on the banks of the Mississippi River and its outlying bayous, and watered by these stream. Pumps and syphons were used to elevate the water over the levees. Upon these Alluvial lands growing rice was an expensive business, involving the outlay of a large sum of money, and the expenditure of a great deal of labor. A few years since, Southwest Louisiana began the cultivation of rice upon its own prairie in a most primitive way. Rain water was collected by levees and used when needed upon the fields of growing rice. So successful were these primitive methods, that thousands were attracted to this section for the avowed purpose of embarking in rice culture. Rice grown only by the aid of rain water is styled "Providence rice," and and was found, in the long run, to be devoid of the large profits which were possible under abundant irrigation. Hence, capital soon combined, and dug irrigation canals, connecting with some bayou or river, from which the water was lifted by large steam pumps, for the purpose of irrigating rice. So great has been the development along these lines, that in Acadia parish alone there are now over 500 miles of canals and laterals. Millions of dollars

have been spent in irrigation, thousands of acres of waste land have become rich and productive rice fields, and every running stream or bayou is called upon to deliver its full quota of water for irrigating rice fields. The panters willingly pay large water rents, for the water used upon their fields, and both the capitalists owning the canals, and the planter using the water, are satisfied with the profits upon their investments. Under such powerful stimulants, rice culture has grown in this section of the State by "leaps and bounds," and to-day Louisiana grows four-fifths of all the rice produced in the United States, her crop, annually, approximating two millions of sacks of the weight of one hundred and sixty-two pounds each.

This remarkable development in the field has been paralleled in the factory—for almost every town or village in this rice section has one or more rice mills, which buy their rough rice directly from the planter and ship their finished products to the markets of the world. There is ample room for the expansion of this industry, which is growing yearly at a rapid rate. Gradually "Providence rice" has been superseded by the more certain irrigation rice—as the canals afford the necessary water. There are still abundant opportunities for the construction of more canals, and thousands of acres awaiting, but the revivifying touch of irrigation waters, to be transformed into productive rice fields. Thousands of Western farmers have transferred their wheat implements and machinery from the West to this section, and are now successfully using them in the growing of rice, whose cultivation is similar in many respects to that given wheat.

The following is the usual method pursued.

Lands are well broken with riding plows and pulverized with large harrows, and the rice seeded with broad cast seeders or drills. After germination, the fields are flooded and the water kept on them until the rice is nearly ready for the harvest, when it is drawn off and fields permitted to dry. When dry, the rice is quickly harvested with self-binding reapers. Steam threshers convert the rice into a marketable form (rough rice), which is sold to some of the numerous mills of the State where the finished rice of commerce is prepared with the accompanying by-products, "rice polish," "rice bran," and hulls. The last are used under the boilers to furnish steam, while the others are most valuable for stock feed, equaling in nutrition the middlings and bran from the wheat. The straw is either left on the field or fed to the stock, additioned by cotton seed meal or rice bran or polish.

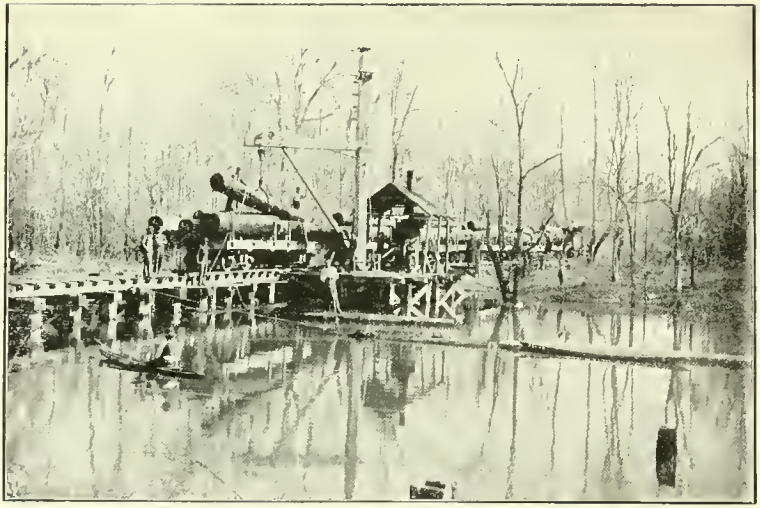
So cheaply and successfully has rice been grown on the prairies, that they are now but little more than continuous rice fields, while the planters on the alluvial lands have nearly all disappeared.

Good lands produce from ten to twenty sacks of rough rice per acre, which sell at prices varying from $2.50 to $5.00 per sack. At present extremely good prices are realized by the prudent rice planter, and there is room for many thousands more in this section, before the industry will be overdone. Rice belongs to the cereal family of grasses, and any one familiar with wheat culture can easily grow rice.

A FIELD OF SORGHUM YIELDING THREE CUTTINGS A YEAR

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON LIVE OAK IN AUDUBON PARK, NEW ORLEANS--OVER TWO HUNDRED YEARS OLD

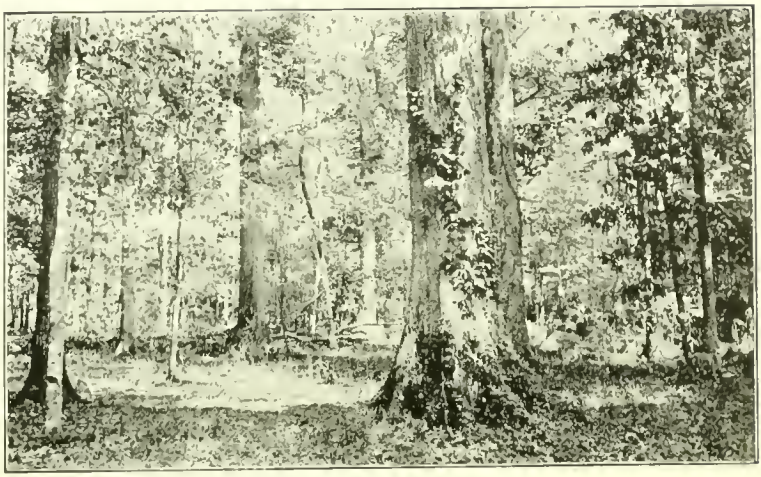
A TYPICAL ANTE-BELLUM HOME



CYPRESS LOGGING

LONG LEAF PINE FOREST

BLACK GUM OR SATIN WALNUT



WHITE OAK WOODS

Cotton and Cotton Factories.

THE cotton industry in Louisiana is one of tremendous import and significance. The powerful influence it exerts on trade, its absorption of capital, both as product and manufacture, places it high in the scale of commercial economics. There is no section of the world more fortunately situated for the production of cotton than Louisiana. In the past it has been of such potent significance that it has been called "King." Its future depends on the establishment of factories in the South. Cotton producing offers an inviting field for speculative investors, because the lands which grow it can be purchased cheaply; it can be produced at a nominal cost. The first thing to be done is for the raisers of cotton to send less cotton to the East, and manufacture more of it at home.

Of all the industries which Louisiana has which offer inducements, that of cotton manufacturing offers supreme attractions. The advantages of location of a cotton factory anywhere in the State, on the scene of the production of raw material, is now a trite topic. Fifteen or twenty years ago New England contended that it was preposterous for the South to think of manufacturing any grade of goods from cotton. In a few years the South has practically driven the East out of all lines of coarser manufacture, and now is demonstrating that this promise was not over-estimated. This subject is receiving a great deal of attention in Louisiana. It has been successfully tried in the Carolinas, and in Louisiana stock companies have already been organized for the erection of cotton factories. The inducements in this field are tremendous. There are many things which place Louisiana at the head of cotton producing States, and specially as a field for the erection of factories. First, the cheapness of fuel, oil and coal; second, the cost and quality of labor; third, the abundance of raw material; fourth, the facilities for transportation, both rail and water, and the opportunities for export trade, furnished by the great port of New Orleans.

Free sites can be obtained in many of the smaller towns for the erection of factories; cheap brick and lumber are always plentiful for the erection of the factory; cheap labor is abundant, and is always obtainable in Louisiana. Shreveport, Monroe and Clinton have cotton factories, and other cities and towns are moving actively. New Orleans has had a number of successful mills, all turning out a good grade of goods, which have never failed to find a quick and ready market, and pay good dividends.

The hill lands of the State, producing the greatest diversity of crops, will yield one-half bale of cotton per acre, while the alluvial lands yield from one to one and a half bales.

No lands can grow cotton cheaper than these.

The cotton seed oil business has grown to be one of the most important industries of the State. Nearly every town has one or more mills, and there are now fifty-one of these mills located in the State.

Tobacco.

THE oak and short-leaf pine hills and the long leaf pine country are eminently adapted to the growth of the type of yellow leaf tobacco, which is now in such large demand for plug wrappers and smoking tobacco.

Experiments all over north Louisiana have demonstrated these facts. Experiments at Hammond, in eastern Louisiana, made under the direction of the State Experiment Stations, have confirmed the opinion previously entertained of the adaptability of these pine lands to its growth.

In growing tobacco, care must be taken to grow the best. The process of curing is an important factor. In the experiments in this State the "New Barn," the invention of Captain W. H. Snow, of North Carolina, has been adopted. Curing is accomplished in these "barns" in about three days. On the lighter soils of the hills and long leaf pine sections, and on the bluff lands of this State, a most excellent type of cigar leaf has been profitably and successfully grown. Cigars in large quantities have been made wholly from tobacco grown on the Experiment Stations, and after trial, have been pronounced of a most excellent type by expert smokers. Mr. L. O. Coursault, of Convent, St. James parish, makes several brands of excellent cigars from home raised tobacco, and finds for them a ready sale.

Upon the alluvial lands of this State, especially in St. James parish, is grown the far-famed Perique tobacco, which is preferred by many to any tobacco grown. This tobacco owes its excellence to the peculiar manner in which it is cured and prepared for the market, being practically cured in its own juice. This crop, limited in quantity, finds its way into all of the markets of the world at highly remunerative prices. It is one of the ingredients in the famous "mixtures" prepared by many manufacturers. Unfortunately in this, as well as in many other instances of manufacture, adulteration has largely superseded the pure goods, and to-day it is believed that nine-tenths of the so-called Perique mixtures contain really not an ounce of pure Perique tobacco. Those wishing to obtain the pure article had better buy it from first hands in New Orleans than risk their purchase through manufacturers in other parts of the country.

In north Louisiana as much as 1,600 pounds per acre of Yellow-Leaf have been produced. In south Louisiana, with cigar types of tobacco, the yield has reached over 2,000 pounds. Two crops a year can be obtained from the same planting. This is accomplished by leaving a sucker in the axil of the crown leaf in topping the plant. When the leaves of the first crop are gathered the old stalk is removed and the young sucker soon takes its place, and with a favorable season makes nearly as large and fine a crop as the first one.

Tobacco growing could be made one of the chief industries of the State, and with it would come factories for its manufacture, and thus the State of Louisiana could supply the States west of it with smoking and chewing tobacco. In 1897 the North Louisiana Experiment Station sold its crop to Lorillard & Co., of New Jersey, for 45 cents per pound, and at this price gave a very profitable return. The State Experiment Station at Baton Rouge sold its entire crop of 1897 in bulk at 15 cents per pound at the Station barn.

The following are the opinions of the leading tobacconists of this country upon the merits of our Yellow-Leaf:

Carr & Richardson, manufacturers, of Richmond, Va., write:

"We pronounce it as fine in quality and texture as the best average of the best section, and among the best and most skilled planters in North Carolina. In short, we think its quality could hardly be excelled. * * You have as clear color for ripeness and quality as we have ever seen. We have seen cutters and light press wrappers of a fractional better color than this, but the white yellow was at the expense of its chewing and smoking qualities. The samples you sent are what we pronounce the ideal cigarette stock, excepting the heavier bundles, which is a light press wrapper. * * * Our advice to you, if you continue to make tobacco, is to make the very best, like the sample sent, getting as much off an acre as possible and then securing the second crop if possible."

These gentlemen write further that it is their opinion that no other country could successfully compete with Louisiana in raising tobacco, owing to our long summer, which insures a ripe crop, which is not always the case in Virginia and North Carolina.

From P. Lorillard & Co., New Jersey, the following was received:

"We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 14th ult., also type samples referred to therein, which we have carefully examined, and note with pleasure the success attained in the growing and curing of bright tobacco. As indicated by these types, the soil is evidently well adapted to the growth of bright tobacco, and with the proper knowledge of curing and handling the same, we believe the farmers of your State will find tobacco raising a profitable industry."

Pemberton & Penn, of Henderson, N. C., write:

"It cannot fail to bring a good price."

G. W. Smith & Co., Manufacturers, Lynchburg, Va., write:

"We were quite interested in examining your samples, and surprised to see such tobacco from Louisiana. It is a valuable crop, and if exhibited in any market in Virginia and North Carolina, in proper condition, would command prices that would probably be very satisfactory to you."

Messrs. J. P. Taylor & Co., Danville, Va., write:

"We are sure it will bring you a good price."

Mr. E. J. Parrish, of Durham, N. C., says:

"Samples received. They show to be very good stalk and worth from fifteen to thirty cents per pound."

The Addison Tinsley Tobacco Company, of Louisiana, Mo., write:

"We find on examination your samples to be a very good quality of wrappers. We cannot make an intelligent bid without knowing proportion of long and short wrappers, but, lumping the lot, we make you an offer of twenty dollars per 100 pounds, for the entire lot."

Fruit.

ALTHOUGH subject to some disadvantages in the way of unseasonable cold spells, Louisiana nevertheless produces a number of delicious fruits. The various soils of the State govern these to a great extent, but there are some which grow in all sections. Among these we have the blackberries, dewberries, figs and pears. The berries grow luxuriantly in all sections, but there are cultivated varieties which are very desirable, namely, the Austin and Manatee dewberries. Figs grow in great abundance all over Louisiana, and seldom ever fail to produce a full crop. The ordinary blue fig, known as the Celeste, easily leads in popularity. It is the hardiest, and is very sweet and prolific. Other desirable varieties are the Brunswick, White Ischio, Angelique, Mission, Lemon and Reine Blanche. Besides furnishing a full amount of material for daily home use, and home preserving, an abundance is produced for a commercial canning product. The great need is for factories in Louisiana to take care of them. They are perishable, hence, refrigerator service is demanded for shipment, and then it is doubtful if much profit could be realized, as decay sets in as soon as the figs are exposed, and, besides this, few people out of the fig district appreciate the exquisite lusciousness of a ripe fig.

The only pears grown with profit are the varieties of the Oriental or sand pears. Of these we have the Le Conte, Garber, Golden Russet, Smith and Kieffer. The prevalence of blight prevents the culture of any of the European pears, hence, little is done with them, but the sand pears offer by far the greatest resistance to this troublesome disease, and, although often fatal to them, with proper care little damage will result. Many of the European plums do well, also many varieties of the Japanese sorts, but the European varieties, such as the Gages, are not able to stand the long moist warm season. Of the Japanese sorts the leading ones are the Burbank, Abundance, Satsuma, Kelsey and Charbot.

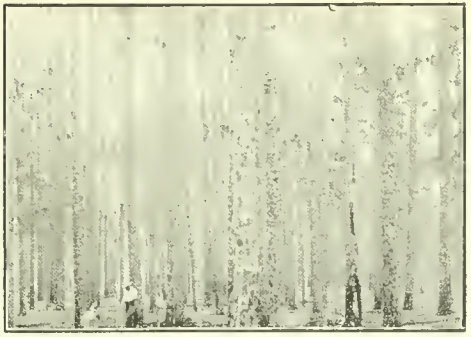
Another Japanese fruit of great promise is the Japanese persimmon. The fruits are large, showy, and will stand transportation well. The few sent North sell for seventy-five cents and upwards per dozen. Some of the finest varieties are the Hyakume, Kuro Kume, Nero Zami, Hachiya, Tsurn and Among.

In the sandier portions of the State, that is, in the Eastern and Northern parts, very good peaches are grown. Among the peaches we find the Elberta, Rivers, Sneed, Chinese Cling, General Lee, General Taylor and the Peentoe. They bear abundantly, but are not as long lived as the trees further north. In the southwestern part of the State, nearing the Texas line, very good grapes are grown, among them being the Concord, Champion, Niagara, Eaton, Moore's Early, Herbemont, and the Scuppernong.

Among the apples we have the Red June, Shannon, Black Twig, Horn, Astrachan, Yates and Transcendent.

Below New Orleans is found the orange section, which is a most profitable fruit in Louisiana, and is treated of fully in the article which follows.

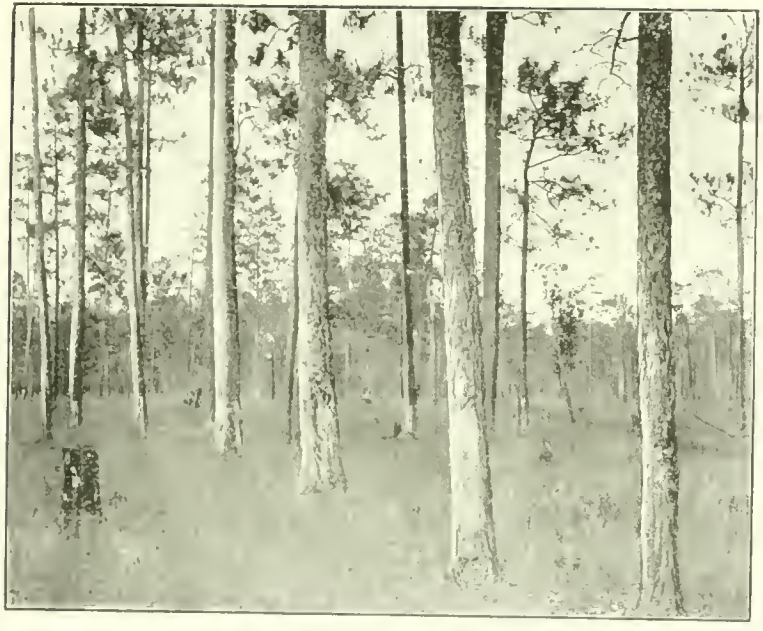
POPLAR TIMBER FOR EXPORT



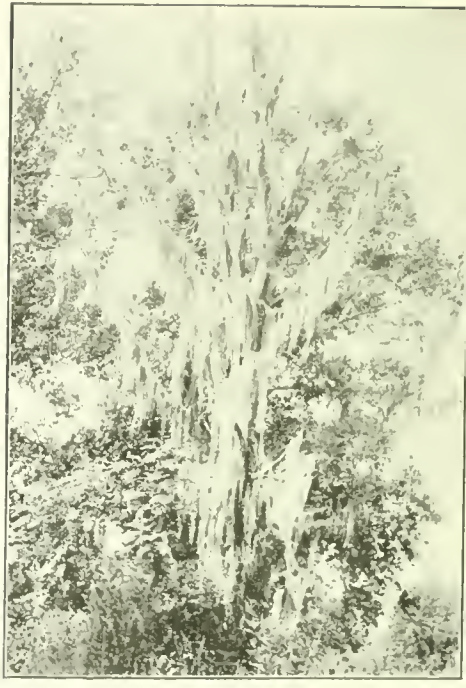
SECOND GROWTH PINE

A LOGGING TRAM

CHARCOAL BURNING



TURPENTINE ORCHARD IN ST. TAMMANY PARISH, LA.



SPANISH MOSS

FISHING BOATS, BAYOU TECHE

A TARPON

AN OYSTER SCHOONER

OYSTER CANNING FACTORY

Orange Growing in Louisiana.

UP TO 1880, sweet oranges were grown chiefly from seed planted in some corner of the yard, garden or lot, and when germinated, permitted to grow, unaided by cultivation, pruning or fertilization. In the course of time the straggling, neglected trees bore fruit—delicious fruit—for home uses. Thus, a home knowledge was obtained of the character of Louisiana fruit, but so little found its way to the outside world that that the latter knew absolutely nothing of its merits. The neglected, enfeebled trees were frequently killed by cold or insects or by diseases. The rapidity with which orange trees under such adverse conditions were destroyed, soon engendered a popular sentiment that oranges could not be profitably grown in Louisiana. This opinion, however, has now almost entirely been dissipated. Profitable orange groves are found all along the gulf coast and on both banks of the Mississippi River, below the City of New Orleans, and these groves now receive careful cultivation, pruning and an annual destruction of insects. It is true that such winters as '99 destroy completely the ordinary sweet oranges, but such winters are like angels' visits, "few and far between." Besides, remedial efforts against such influences of cold have been successfully tested and are now almost universally practiced. Oranges are now usually propagated by budding. The different varieties of sweet oranges are propagated upon either the sour or sweet orange stock or the citrus trifoliata. The citrus trifoliata is a very hardy plant, standing the climate of even Philadelphia. It is dwarfish in its habits, and therefore, is to the orange what the quince is to the pear. By budding on this stock, small trees are obtained, which may be planted closer together in the orchard. Like the dwarf pears, they bear earlier than the standards. New varieties of oranges have been introduced from all over the world; some of these, notably the Japanese contributions, are very hardy. The Satsuma (known in Japan as Oonshiu) budded on trifoliata will grow and bear fruit up to the City of New Orleans. It will stand the greatest cold of any citrus fruit. This combination is now largely used for growing in half-barrels, in northern conservatories. Frequently, trees of this combination will in three years bear over 100 oranges. With provision against these occasional freezes, it may be asserted that the successful culture of this fruit can be carried on in southern Louisiana, provided proper attention be paid to the following:

First—Selection of the hardier varieties upon the hardiest stocks.

Second—To cultivate carefully and keep the orchard clean of insects and diseases.

Third—To fertilize properly when needed and to select early maturing varieties that can reach the market before the Florida and California crops are ready.

Below the City of New Orleans there is a large area devoted to orange growing, affording a livelihood to a large number of inhabitants. Recently, attempts have been made and which are now full of promise, to produce a cross between the hardy trifoliata and some

of our best varieties of sweet oranges and thus obtain a hybrid which will withstand the occasional cold of our winters and at the same time give us a marketable fruit. Experiments by the Agricultural Department at Washington and the various State Experiment Stations, have demonstrated the possibility of obtaining this result, and it is highly probable that in the next few years, orange growing may be largely extended in a northern direction, by the use of the products of these scientific efforts.

Truck Industry in Louisiana.

FEW people are aware of the extent of the truck industry in Louisiana, nor do they appreciate its importance. The leading varieties of all our garden vegetables are grown in all portions of the State, and while the home garden furnishes an abundant supply during all seasons of the year, under proper management a large number may be grown for commercial purposes.

The commercial truck sections are found in various portions of the State. Along the Illinois Central Railroad, which leads from New Orleans, north through the sandy pine lands, a direct line to Chicago, the most extensive truck farms are to be seen. The vegetables grown are, radishes, beans, cucumbers, cantaloupes and tomatoes. One town alone, Roseland, shipped 65,000 bushels of radishes in the earlier part of 1903. Hundreds of carloads of these vegetables are sent to Chicago, Cleveland and St. Louis markets, during March, April and May. This section also furnishes enormous quantities of early strawberries, as thousands of cases are harvested each year, and shipments sent by carload lots at nearly every small place in Tangipahoa parish on the Illinois Central line. The plants are set in August and September of each year, and, as a rule, are kept but one year. Abundance of pine straw is used for mulch, and, when a Spring frost threatens, this is also used to cover the blooms as well, oftentimes protecting them so that the first fruit will ripen, thus saving the most profitable berries borne. The strawberries grown are Cloud, Michel's Early, Miller, Bubach, Ganby, Seltzer, and Creole Beauty. The Japanese plums are also grown in this section quite extensively, the most desirable varieties being the Abundance and the Burbank.

Another great truck section is found in the immediate vicinity of New Orleans, and along the River towards the Gulf of Mexico, on the New Orleans, Fort Jackson and Grand Island Railroad. New Orleans is supplied mainly from this source, and at the same time enormous amounts are sent North. The vegetables grown for the latter purpose are, cabbages, onions, tomatoes, beans, peas, eggplants, and cantaloupes. Cucumbers are also grown, both in hot beds, and in the open fields, oft-times bringing high returns when sent North, the winter prices ranging from thirty cents to $2.50 per dozen. In the Northern part of the State, leading

out from Alexandria, along the Iron Mountain Railroad, is found a section in which the truck industry is just gaining a foothold. So far, tomatoes, potatoes, watermelons and cantaloupes only have been grown; but the facilities for transportation are so good, and the soil and drainage so well suited for successful effort, that a rapid development of trucking along this line is soon to be expected.

From Vicksburg, west to Shreveport, along the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad, is found another section where profitable truck growing has been increasing from year to year. Irish potatoes are grown mainly, and, when properly handled, bring in good returns, producing from 100 to 300 bushels per acre. Frequently, the second crop is grown from which seed is saved for the spring crop, and which also bring good returns from the market. The spring crop is planted in January and February, and harvested in May and June. The seed for the second crop is prepared for planting by special treatment, consisting of gradually exposing the tubers to the light and moisture, which matures them and excites the eyes into active growth. As soon as this is accomplished they are ready for planting, which is usually in August. Potatoes planted then will mature in November.

Along the Mississippi Valley Railroad north of Baton Rouge, through East Feliciana parish, and in the southern and western parts of the State, along the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, especially around Shreveport, are now being annually made extensive truck shipments. Other north and south lines of railway now building in the State open up vast territory in the light lands of north Louisiana hitherto inaccessible. These lighter sandy lands, so cheap, will soon be the truck gardens of the State. The varieties of vegetables grown for the Northern trade are as follows:

The Acme and Beauty tomatoes, Chartier radish, New Orleans Market eggplant, Peerless and Triumph Irish potatoes, New Orleans Market and Imperial White Pine cucumbers; New Orleans Market cantaloupe, Drumhead, Flat Dutch, Succession, All seasons, and Nonesuch cabbages; the Italian and Bermuda type of onions; First and Best, and Alaska peas; and the Early Mohawk and Valentine bean. Sweet potatoes are sometimes grown also for truck purposes; but the home demand almost always prevents shipment. It is estimated that the annual crop approximates four million bushels. The sweet potato is at home anywhere in Louisiana, yielding from 150 to 350 bushels per acre. It is an important hog and stock food. The varieties most popularly grown are Pumpkin, Red and Yellow, Nansemonds, Hayman, Providence, Vineless, Jersey, Bermuda, California and Southern Queen. A close study of their condition, and a compilation of shipping statistics obtained from all the railroads of the State, show that the entire weight of all kinds of truck sent out of the State for the year ending in June, 1898, was very close to one hundred thousand tons. Although this seems like a very large amount, there is every reason to believe that the time will come soon when that amount will be doubled again and again. When the fertile lands so well adapted to truck growing are taken up, and new lines of railroad spread out to afford the transportation required.

Canning factories, furnishing a local demand, have been established and are in operation at Alexandria, Haynesville, Lecompte, Cottonport, Cheneyville, Donaldsonville and Thibodaux.

Grasses, Clovers and Forage Crops.

THROUGHOUT the entire South, two well-known grasses furnish pastures and hay of the best quality, and in practically large abundance. These are Bermuda (Cynodon dactyon), the finest pasture grass in the world, and crab grass (Panicum sanguinale), which springs up in every cultivated field in early spring, and if not disturbed will furnish a large cutting of excellent hay in summer. These grasses grow all over the South, and, in the past, have been considered our worst enemies.

In south and middle Louisiana, upon the alluvial plains, bluff and pine lands, occur many varieties of paspalums, several of which are highly esteemed, both for hay and pasturage, viz: P. distichium and P. platycaule. These are known by the Creoles as Gazon, and by the Americans as Carpet grass.

A fox-tail grass (Setaria glauca) also grows luxuriantly all over south Louisiana, and furnishes a fairly good hay and pasturage.

In north and middle Louisiana, and even upon the pine hills and flats of east Louisiana, Lespedeza striata (Japan clover), covers every available space of unoccupied ground, even in the forest, affording excellent grazing throughout the summer for stock. When cultivated, particularly upon the bluff lands of the State, it makes large crops of a very palatable hay. Many thousands of acres are now annually grown, and a number of colts and calves are raised exclusively upon it. It is especially luxuriant upon the bluff lands, and is there worthy of cultivation. In the alluvial lands it has not been given extensive trials.

The varieties of grasses cultivated successfully in the North should here be tried only on a small scale, since experiments so far conducted have proven them to be, in many cases, unprofitable. The first essential for successful growth of grasses and clovers is to sow them in the early fall, upon well prepared seed beds. They spring up at once and get sufficiently rooted by spring to resist the encroachments of the native grasses, and withstand our long summers, the chief obstacles to successful grass culture all over the South. The best cultivated grasses are the following:

Tall meadow oat grass (Arrhenathirum avenaceum), planted in early fall upon good, well-pulverized soil, will secure a good start by spring and make one or two cuttings of hay during the summer. It will last for several years, and affords an excellent pasturage. It has succeeded on the alluvial, bluff and oak uplands. One bushel (fourteen pounds) of seed required for an acre.

Italian rye grass (Lolium Italicum) sown early in the fall upon rich, moist land (not wet), will afford two large cuttings of excellent hay. The first cutting must be made before it flowers, since this grass is an annual, and after seeding, dies; forty-five pounds of seed required for an acre. Succeeds everywhere on good, moist soil.

A ROUND-UP OF HEREFORDS, OWNED BY R. E. THOMPSON, EAST FELICIANA PARISH

POLLED ANGUS CATTLE

A YOUNG POLLED ANGUS BULL

A MOTHER AND HER OFFSPRING. RAISED IN NORTH LOUISIAN

A GROUP OF HOLSTEINS AT NORTH LOUISIANA EXPERIMENT STATION--CALHOUN

RED POLLED CATTLE ON FARM OF COL. J. BURRUSS M'GEHEE, OF LAUREL HILL

A CARLOAD OF POLLED ANGUS CATTLE FATTENED BY STATE EXPERIMENT STATION, BATON ROUGE, AND WHICH TOPPED THE CHICAGO MARKET ON JANUARY 8, 1904

Rescue grass (Bromus Shraderi) sown in the first cool days of the fall, upon well-prepared, fertile soils, will give excellent results. Cut before it goes to seed, it will give two crops of hay. The last cut (after the seed are matured) will drop enough seed to re-seed the ground next fall. A good annual for this climate, and, if properly managed, will make a perpetual winter grass.

The following have been partial successes: Red top (Agrostis vulgaris), on damp, low soils; orchard (Dactylis glomerata), on good soil; English blue grass (Festuca pratensis), especially in shady, damp places; velvet grass (Holcus lanatus), Kentucky blue grass (Poa pratensis), on good soils containing lime, and crested dogtail (Cynosaurus crystatus).

The following new and imported grasses have been very successful, but the seed are difficult to obtain:

Hairy oat (Avena sterilis), growth like common oat (Avena sativa), and is an annual; Japanese rye (Agropyrum Japonicum), a perennial of great merit, growing through the fall, winter and spring, and eaten greedily by stock.

Bromus pinnatus, a course, rank grass, growing mainly in winter; Phalaris coerulescens, a summer grass of great merit, and Panicum palmeri, a summer grass of wonderful growth and strong reproductive power, with large, wide blades and full seed heads.

Bromus Inermis has succeeded upon dry, rich soils. Texas blue grass, propagated best from roots, is strongly recommended for high lands as a winter pasture.

It must be remembered that no cultivated grasses will succeed upon poor, badly prepared soils; therefore, in going into grass culture, prepare lands thoroughly by growing first crops of clovers, cowpeas, vetches or alfalfa, which prepare the soil for all kinds of gramnacae. Of the clovers: White clover grows in great luxuriance, naturally, all over the bluff and alluvial lands of south Louisiana. It furnishes an abundant pasturage in winter and early spring.

Red clover can be grown anywhere in the State, provided the soil be first enriched and sown in early fall. It is, however, not so certain a crop as crimson clover, which, when sown in the fall upon fairly good soil, will nearly always give a remunerative return of hay. It is an annual, and the seed must be carefully harvested each year for reseeding, since those dropped by the plant germinate at once and are killed by the heat of the summer. This clover is particularly to be recommended upon the light lands of the State, as the clover best adapted to them, but it would be better even here to grow and turn under a good crop of cowpeas before seeding the land in it.

Alfalfa (Medicago sativa) is wonderfully adapted to the alluvial lands of Louisiana. It can also be grown upon the best uplands. It should always be sown in September or October, at the rate of fifteen pounds per acre, upon well drained, deeply plowed, and thoroughly pulverized soil. If a good stand be obtained, it will afford the first cutting early in March, followed by six or seven more cuttings during the year. In fact, six to eight cuttings may be realized each year for several years. It produces a most excellent hay, rich in albuminoids (14 per cent.), and relished by all kinds of stock. It is now finding a ready market in New Orleans at $18.00 per ton. Several thousand acres have been planted in this crop in the last year or two in this State, and the acreage is annually increasing. It is easily

cured. It is the only forage crop known that will afford a cutting of green matter every day in the year. It grows continually in winter and summer.

Lathyrus—Of the three varieties, sativus, sylvestris and hirsutus, which have been tested, only the last is to be recommended. It springs up in the late fall, grows through the winter, fruits in the spring and dies. From the seed dropped, it springs up again the next year.

Vetches—Vicia villosa, sown in the fall, have given fairly good results. The other species have not proven successful.

Soja beans (Glycine hispida) have done well upon the light hill lands of north and east Louisiana. Elsewhere in the State they have produced good vines, but little fruit.

California, or burr clover (Medicago maculata), grows well all over the State, but it makes an inferior hay, not generally relished by stock.

Beggar lice, or ticks (Desmodium molle and Tortuosum), grows luxuriantly most anywhere in the State, and when cut young gives a hay which is greatly relished by stock.

Velvet bean (Mucuna utilis), is a most wonderful success all over the South. Planted in five-foot rows, and seed dropped in hills two feet apart, it will give the largest amount of vines of any plant known. It affords an enormous amount of food for stock, which is highly relished, or when turned under, a vast quantity of vegetable matter for the production of humus in the soil is furnished. It is an excellent soil restorer, the tubercles on its roots being larger than any found on any other plant. The pods, enclosing large speckled beans, grow in racemes on the end of stems scattered throughout the mass of vines. It is a valuable addition to our leguminous plants, and will be found very useful in reclaiming wornout soils.

Spanish Peanuts—This plant is now grown largely for forage. The vines, with their adherent pods, are cured into hays and fed to all kinds of stock. They also are great soil improvers.

German and Golden Wonder Millet have been grown successfully all over the State. For hay purposes it should be cut before it forms seed.

Cowpeas (vigna sinensis) is the "boss" crop of the Southern States. It can be used as a soil restorer, a hay crop, and a grain crop. There are many varieties—some bunch and some runners. When the berries are desired for food the former is best used; when hay or soil improvement is desired the latter subserves our purposes. The clay, red, black and unknown are running varieties. The last is perhaps the best pea known, making a large quantity of vines, and, late in the season, a full crop of berries.

There is not a well drained acre in the State that cannot, by the application of mineral manures, in conjunction with the growing of cowpeas, be made very rich. All rational farming involves a system of rotation of crops, and any rotation of crops in the South that omits the cowpea is an egregious blunder.

Soiling and Forage Crops.

The saccharine sorghums are perhaps to be preferred to all others. Planted in early spring, two or more crops can be cut during the year. All stock relish them and at least six to ten tons of dry fodder may be had at

a cutting. Next to these come teosinte (Reana luxuriaus), which on rich land gives an immense crop. Of the non-saccharine sorghums the yellow milo maize is probably to be preferred, if forage is desired, followed by white milo maize, large African millet, Kaffir corn, Jerusalem corn, Egyptian corn and wheat. If seed be desired, the large African millet and Kaffir corn will give the best results.

Pearl millet (Penicellaria specala), is used largely for soiling in the spring and fall.

Fibre Crops.

RAMIE (Boehmeria Nivea) which furnishes a fibre nearly equal in value to silk, can be easily grown all over the State, and nothing is needed to make it a leading crop in Louisiana but a successful machine to decorticate it.

The recent trials of machines for decorticating this plant, at the sugar experiment station, Audubon Park, New Orleans, gave promise of an early solution of this vexatious problem. When the farmer can obtain a machine to work up the product of his soil, he will not be slow in cultivating this plant, since the demand for this fibre is practically unlimited.

So, too, with jutes (Corchorus Capsularis and Olitorius), the fibre from which is used to make grain sacks and cotton bagging. These plants can be grown to great perfection, and will be largely cultivated when the fibre can be successfully detached by machinery.

Kentucky hemp (Cannabis sativa) can also be grown successfully upon the alluvial lands of the State.

Forestry and Lumber.

THE following are a partial list of the more important trees and shrubs of the State:

Oaks—Quercus alba, white oak; quercus aquatica, water oak; quercus catesbaei, turkey oak; quercus cinirea, sand jack oak; quercus falcata, Spanish oak; quercus lyrata, overcup oak; quercus michauxii, cow oak; quercus nigra, black jack oak; quercus obtusiloba, post oak; quercus palustris, pin oak; quercus phellos, willow oak; quercus punus, swamp chestnut oak; quercus tinctoria, black chestnut oak; quercus virens, live oak.

Hickories—Carya alba, scaly-bark hickory; carya amara, swamp hickory; carya aquatica, water hickory; carya porcina, pignut hickory; carya tomentosa, black hickory; carya olivaeformis, pecan.

Ash—Fraxinus Americana, white ash; fraxinus platycarpa, water ash; fraxinus veredis, green ash.

Elms—Ulmus alata, wahoo or winged elm; ulmus fulva, slippery elm; ulmus Americana, white elm.

Gums—Nyssa sylvatica, black gum; nyssa aquatica, tupelo gum; liquidambar styraciflua, sweet gum.

Magnolia—Glauca, sweet bay; grandiflora, magnolia macrophylla, cucumber tree.

Pines—Echinata, short-leaf pine; palustris, long-leaf pine; taeda, loblolly, or old field pine.

Maples—Acer bactatum, hard maple; acer rubium, red maple; acer saccharinum, sugar maple.

Prunus—Americana, American plum; augustifolia, Chickasaw plum; serotina, wild cherry.

Buckeye—Aesculus indet, buckeye; aesculus pavia, red buckeye.

Marshmallow—Hibiscus incanus, marshmallow; hibiscus moschentos, marshmallow.

Sumach—Rhus glabia, sumach; rhus copallina, sumach.

Haw—Viburnum, medium haw; viburnum prunifolium, black haw; viburnum scabrellum, haw.

Other Trees—Ostnja Virginica, ironwood; cornus floida, dogwood; sassafras officinale, sassafras; diospyrs Virginiana, persimmon; asimiara parviflora, Papaw; gleditschia triacanthos, honey locust; gleditschia monosperma, water locust; hamamelis Virginica, witch hazel; oxydendrum arboreum, sour wood; myrica cerifera, wax myrtle; alnus serrulata, alder; castanea pumila, chinquepin; junipirus Virginiana, red cedar; fagus Americana, beech; tilia Americana, linden tree; carpinus Americana, hornbeam; ilex opaca, holly; enonymus Americanus, burning bush; liriodendron tulipifera, tulip or poplar; crataegus apiifolia, hawthorn; sambucus Canadensis, alder; chronanthus Virginica, fringe tree; morus rubia, mulberry; maclura aurantiaca, Osage orange; betula rubra, red birch; populus monilifera, cottonwood; Salix —, willow (many species; catalpa bignoides, catalpa; platarius occidentalis, sycamore; negundo aceroides, box alder; celtis occidentalis, hackberry; taxodium distichum, cypress; juglans nigra, black walnut; xanthoxylum clava, prickly ash.

When the areas devoted to the above trees are known, some idea of the quantity of timber existing in Louisiana will be formed. Of the entire forest wealth of the United States over 60 per cent. is situated in the South, and of this amount Louisiana possesses the lion's share. In fact, it may be said that 75 per cent. of this wonderful forest wealth is lying along the tributaries of the Mississippi River or Gulf of Mexico, and is readily accessible to the wharves of New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Millions of dollars have been recently invested in these timber resources, and the sawmills and planing machines of the North, like the cotton factories, are gradually moving South for large profits. The greatest timber wealth of this State is in its immense areas of long and short-leaf pine, and its unparalleled forests of cypress. While other Southern States share with us the claims for superiority, in both quality and quantity of the former, of the latter we stand without a rival, in both the immense quantity available and the excellent quality of the lumber made therefrom. Only a few years ago and our cypress lumber was but little known and appreciated; to-day it ranks with other varieties of timber in quantity, and surpasses all other in quality. The Cypress Lumber Manufacturing Association, which meets monthly in New Orleans, represents an output of over 300,000,000 feet of finished lumber per year.

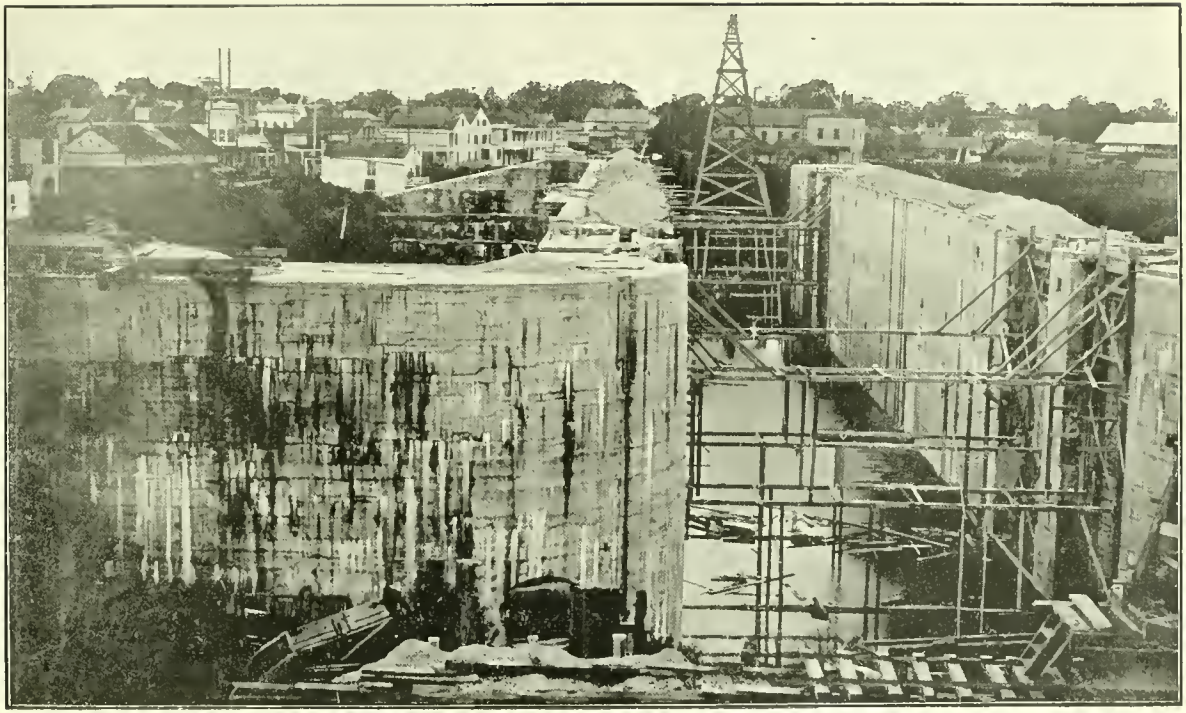
DAIRY AND BARN AT NORTH LOUISIANA EXPERIMENT STATION, CALHOUN, LA.

A SCENE ON NORTH LOUISIANA EXPERIMENT STATION, CALHOUN, LA.

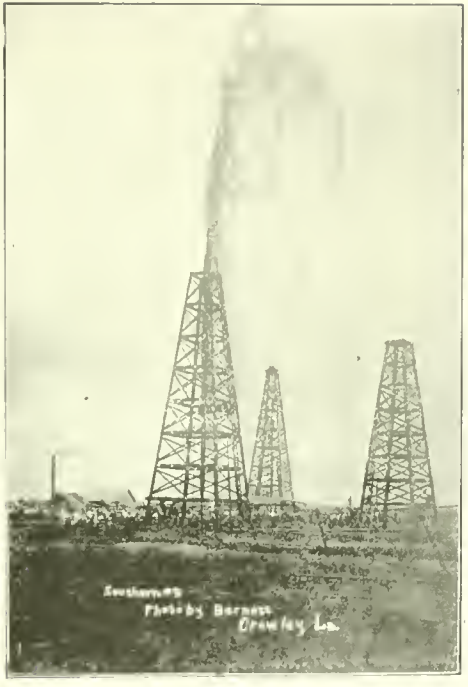
GROUP OF HEREFORDS AT THE STATE EXPERIMENT STATION, BATON ROUGE, LA

TAKING THINGS EASY

A SCENE AT NORTH LOUISIANA EXPERIMENT STATION DURING THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR



PLAQUEMINE LOCKS



OIL GUSHER NEAR JENNINGS LA

SEAM OF COAL IN THE DOLET HILLS $7\frac{1}{2}$ FEET THICK

The adaptability of the cypress to the many uses in building—doors, blinds, windows, floors, inside finish, outside work, bevels and drop siding, etc., and its wonderful powers of duration, even when exposed to the vicissitudes of sunshine and rain, heat and cold, dry and wet climates, have made it a favorite wherever known since the times of the Pharaohs of Egypt. So highly has it been appreciated of late, that its current market prices have scarcely depreciated at all during the recent trying financial depression. It will receive paint easily, or can be hard-finished with the most beautiful effect.

Other Woods—Next to cypress stands in importance, both as regards the quantity and excellent quality, our long-leaf pine. This tree furnishes also a large industry in each of the States of Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, and is well-known all over the Americas, if not over the civilized globe. The area covered by the long-leaf pine in this State is enormous.

The short-leaf pine forests abound in the region of oak uplands, and furnish a large number of square miles of available timber.

Ash, oaks, magnolia, beech, walnut, gums, cottonwood, maples, etc., are found in large quantities upon the bluff lands and inland streams of the State, and nowhere on earth is there presented finer opportunities for all manufactories of wood than here in Louisiana. Factories for wagons and carriages, hollowware, barrels, staves, hoops, ax and hoe handles, etc., could all be carried on here successfully with the materials gathered cheaply from our forests. Our cottonwood and tulip (poplar) trees could be converted into boxes and paper, right on the banks of our streams, with cheap, deep water transportation to almost everywhere. Next to the wealth of our existing soils, comes the wealth already drawn from these soils in the shape of forest growth.

The long-leaf pine is found more or less over the hill country of the State, yet it may be said to have two important centers, the eastern and western. The former embraces the parishes of north St. Tammany, Washington, north Tangipahoa, most of St. Helena and East Feliciana. There is a considerable area of pine flats in north St. Tammany, south and west Tangipahoa and east Livingston parishes, and a narrow rim in southeast St. Helena parish, and in Calcasieu. The western center of the pine is situated in northwest Catahoula, west Caldwell, southeast Jackson, all of Winn, nearly all of Grant, except the narrow rim in the Red River Valley in the southwest portion of the parish, northwest and all west Rapides, a small area in northeast St. Landry, all north Calcasieu, south and west Natchitoches, and southwest Sabine. Alexandria is near the geographical center of the State, and within a radius of seventy-five miles of this important railroad center is situated the bulk of the great pine area of the State.

The bulk of red cypress is situated south of the Red River and west of the Mississippi to the Sabine. The white cypress is a more generally diffused wood, and is even found as far north as Delaware. In Louisiana it is to be found in all localities adapted to its growth. The sweet gum has no particular locality. It is a considerable feature in most forests; is rather plentiful in the Mississippi bottom and the river parishes.

The tupelo gum is abundant in many wet bottoms of the State. The holly is everywhere as a scattering tree; the magnolia is found in great quantity on all the

bluff lands of the State. Both these woods have a great future value. The ash, hickory and various oaks are common to the State. The live oak is found on the Southern, or Gulf Coast, on the Chenieres and buck ridges and bayous along the banks of the streams in many, if not all, the alluvial regions of the State.

No mention has been made of the ash which is scattered throughout many of the upper parishes of the State, also the maple, and in a few localities the black walnut. The pecan is quite common in small bodies throughout the State, and is commonly preserved for the greatly increasing value of the "thin-shelled Louisiana pecan nut." Great numbers are being planted, and the young trees grafted with the most perfect samples form a profitable industry. Poplar and cottonwood are also quite generally distributed in the upper parishes near the river, the hackberry, dogwood and sycamore likewise. In localities the sassafras grows so abundantly as to deserve mention.

As to facilities for transporting and marketing the lumber, the primitive methods of river rafting are being rapidly supplanted by the railroads, and every modern appliance. There is very little timber in the State now that is not accessible to some means of transportation. With 3,000 miles of railroads, 322 miles of logging tram roads and nearly 4,000 miles of navigable streams, the transportation question is not a difficult one.

Thus, in extent, in variety, in favor, as to locations and facilities of transportation, the lumber interests of Louisiana merit the attention of the wealthy capitalist, the competent, energetic manufacturer, and above all, the man of family who seeks to make a home where opportunity to "grow up with the country" makes a small investment in the present sure capital for the future.

There are hundreds of sawmills of large cut located on the several lines of railways and water courses, and enormous shipments are annually made to the North, East and West, and even to foreign countries, of both cypress and pine, unequaled in finish anywhere.

Fish.

APROPOS of lakes, rivers and streams may be mentioned the varied and abundant fish supply found in them all over the State, affording unending sport to the lovers of the piscatorial art. Every stream and lake has its own peculiar fish, fancied by the dweller on its banks to be unexcelled in gastronomic qualities. Besides the inland streams, Lakes Pontchartrain, Maurepas and others along the Gulf Coast, furnish an abundance of fish, and are often resorted to by amateur sportsmen from New Orleans. But, beyond these, on the Gulf Coast, lies a mine of wealth but partially developed. The fish and oyster industry, which, if prosecuted to the same extent as is done on the north Atlantic Coast, or on the Chesapeake Bay, would render Louisiana more famous in this line than she is now for her profusely fertile soils. The red fish, the pompano, the mullet, the trout, the red snapper and the perch, and many other fish of large size and excellent quality

are to be found all along the Gulf Coast from the Pearl to the Sabine River. So, too, with oysters, that delicious bivalve, which here rivals in flavor the far-famed Cherrystone and Horn harbor products of the Chesapeake Bay. If the cultivation of oysters was practiced upon our bays, inlets and bayous to the same extent and with the same intelligence as is followed upon the Chesapeake Bay, New Orleans would soon become a center of oyster packing houses, and share with Baltimore in the enormous profits now incident to such industry. The West should be supplied exclusively with Gulf oysters, and nowhere can they be more cheaply or profitably grown than along the Gulf Coast bordering Louisiana.

Oysters.

THE great resources of Louisiana in its large production of sugar-cane, cotton, rice, lumber and fruits have hitherto kept in comparative obscurity what are generally deemed the minor—and wrongly considered the less remunerative—fields for the employment of capital and intelligent labor. Prominent, if not the principal, among these neglected industries are the vast fishery interests of the State, which, under energetic labor and scientific cultivation, will in a few years equal, if they do not surpass in the way of pecuniary profit, the aggregate value of the entire State. The extent of the oyster territory is so vast, the supply so abundant and cheap, and so little labor and capital are required for its development, that its wonderful advantages and enormous profits once known, capital and labor will inevitably seek employment in what must eventually become a leading industry, far surpassing that of any State in the Union.

On the eastern boundary, starting from the Rigolets, the small gut or strait connecting Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain, and following the shore line southward and westward around the mouths of the Mississippi River to the Texas line, there is a coast of about 600 miles in length, if measured on straight lines from point to point. Making an allowance for the curvatures of the coast, the shores of salt water bays, inlets, lakes and islands, which fret this part of the State like net work, the littoral line will not fall short of fifteen hundred or two thousand miles. Taking into consideration the shelving, shallow beach adjacent to it, experts well acquainted with its geographical features estimate that the area suitable to planting and growing oysters is over 7,000 square miles or greater than the amount of acreage available in all the other States of the Union combined. The coast abounds in suitable places to which the mollusk can be transplanted from the seed bed, and under proper care developed into an oyster, which, for delicacy of its flavor, cannot be excelled the world over. East of the Mississippi River these natural beds are still numerous, and transplanting is

carried on at an increasing rate yearly. Not only do these beds supply the wants of the people of the Lower Coast, but quantities are shipped to New Orleans and Western markets, and hundreds of poachers or "pirates"—so called—from Mississippi carry away annually hundreds of schooner loads of the shell fish.

The flavor of these bivalves here taken, although of excellent quality compared with those of the Atlantic States, yet is by no means equal to those taken from the choice planting grounds across the Mississippi, going west from the great river. Bayou Cook, Grand Bayou, Bayou Lachute, Grand Lake, Bayou Lafourche, Timballier Bay, Last Island, Barrataria Bay, Vine Island Lake, Vermilion Bay, and the Calcasieu grounds furnish the best, those of Bayou Cook having, par excellence, the highest reputation in the markets of Louisiana and the neighboring States, and bringing a correspondingly higher price.

The difficulties, dangers and delays of transportation are now overcome by railways and canals, some already built and others projected, penetrating the best oyster regions; and capital is encouraged and protected in its investment, by recent State legislation, and the day is not far distant when the production will be immeasurably increased, the price for home consumption greatly reduced, and an export trade established which will supply the whole of the western territory of the United States, from the Mississippi to the Pacific Coast, at reduced prices. Not only to the capitalist is the field open, but to the skilled oyster culturist of Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, Long Island Sound, and the shores of Connecticut, the State offers cheap oyster lands for sale or to rent, and a free supply of seed. To all such, with a minimum of capital and skilled industry and energy, she opens her arms to welcome them to a home on the verge of her "summer sea," beneath skies where is hardly known what winter is, and to cheer them on to fortune and her own industrial development. This is no fair-seeming false promise, but one tendered in all sincerity, and based on facts which the writer has been careful to understate rather than overestimate.

Gulf Biologic Station.

LOUISIANA'S extensive coast line of 1,950 miles has always been known to be rich in food fishes, oysters, crabs, shrimp, etc. Realizing the importance of studying and protecting these coast products, the Legislature of 1898 created a "Biologic Station." The Board of Trustees established this station on the Gulf in Cameron parish, and have had erected the necessary buildings and equipments. Laboratory, seines, trawls, tow nets, surface nets and yawls have been provided.. This station now proffers excellent facilities for biologic work. The laboratory was formally opened to students of biologic science two years ago.

The United States Weather Bureau has a splendidly equipped station also, on the grounds.

CAPITAL CITY OIL MILL CO., BATON ROUGE, LA.

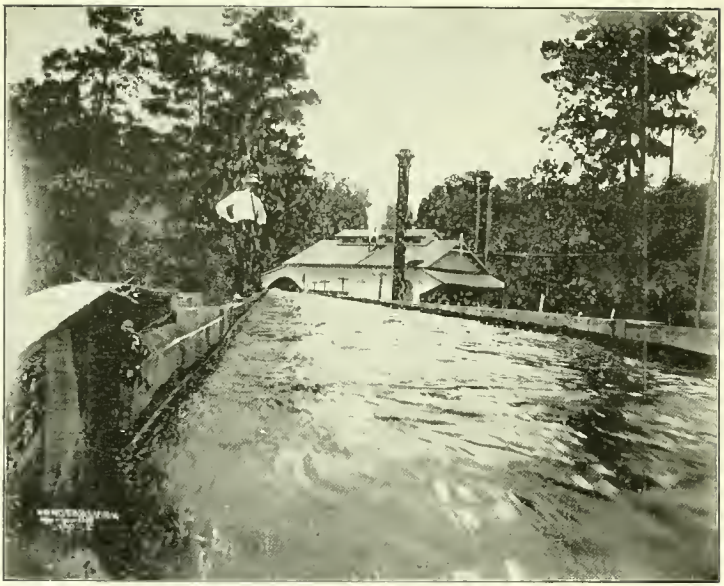
FOUNTAIN PRODUCED BY NATURAL PRESSURE FROM 3" WELL AT REISER'S MACHINE SHOP, LAKE CHARLES.

ELEVATOR, SALT MINES, AVERY'S ISLAND.

ARTESIAN WELLS OF THE LAKE CHARLES ICE, LIGHT AND WATERWORKS COMPANY.

OIL WELLS ON FIRE, NEAR JENNINGS, LA

SHOWING OF COAL ON TAYLOR PROPERTY IN DOLET HILLS. SEAM 7½ FEET THICK



MAIN PLANT AND FLUME OF THE FERRE CANAL COMPANY, LTD., ON BAYOU QUEUE DE TORTUE.

A RICE MILL, CROWLEY, LA

WHEELESS & WHITED, STEAM LOG LOADER, ALDENS BRIDGE, LA

PINE LOGS FOR SAW MILL

Stock Raising and Dairying.

NO PORTION of the globe is better adapted to stock raising than the State of Louisiana. Our soils unaided, will supply native grasses sufficient to maintain cattle and horses through at least nine months in the year. The great variety of grasses, clovers and forage crops which can be grown so successfully upon all of our soils; our short winters, requiring shelter and extra feed for only a few months in the year; our numerons water courses, with their infinite number of tributaries, furnishing an abundant supply of water at all seasons, all conspire to make Louisiana a most desirable location for stock raising. The question may be asked: If these natural advantages exist, why is it that more have not engaged in this industry? The ready reply is found in the fact that heretofore our entire agricultural world has been absorbed in the growing of our leading staples, sugar-cane, rice and cotton. Another potent reason may be found in the absence of packing factories, where a ready market for cattle, sheep and hogs might be found the year round. Both of these reasons are now gradually melting away. Sugar-cane and cotton no longer afford the handsome profits of the past to the planter, and the latter, particularly the cotton planter, is now diversifying his crops, and paying more attention to the raising of stock. A large majority of the horses of the State have been raised at home. Mules have been raised in sufficient quantities to demonstrate that, with proper care and attention, the finest and largest can be grown here, but only in a few instances has mule raising been pursued as a profession or special occupation. But many farmers are now raising both mules and horses for home demand, and some to sell. This home raised stock shows greater superiority for work than those raised elsewhere. The same natural conditions and advantages apply as to cattle.

In addition to ample pasturage and luxurions forage for cattle raising, fattening cattle for market has superior advantages in Louisiana, as is shown in many articles further on.

Cotton seed meal and hulls from the many cotton seed oil mills, the rice bran, polish and shorts from our rice mills, and cheap molasses from our sugar factories, provide superior economic feeding rations for cattle feeders. Annually thousands of head of cattle from this and other States are fattened at our mills, and shipped to the Northern and Western markets. Improved breeds of the dairy type, Jersey and Guernsey, and the beef type, Herefords, Durhams, Polled Angus and Devons, are being rapidly adopted, and the State is making great strides now in this direction.

Hogs, likewise, are easily raised, and great interest is now being manifested in that line of farming. The "razor back" is fast disappearing, and in his place comes the Poland China, the Berkshire, Red Jersey and Essex. There are now several breeders in the State with herds as good as any.

Hog raising, by the adoption of a proper rotation of crops, making the hog gather each crop, can be made exceptionally profitable, provided one can find a ready home market when they are fit for the shambles. With

packing house convenient, hog raising would soon become a leading industry of this State, and a most profitable one. By planting an acre or two in February or early March, of a variety of early ripening sugar corn, in rows three feet apart and six to twelve inches in drill, it will be ready for the hogs in May. Succeed this with a similar patch of early sorghum, which will be ripe in June. Follow with Spanish peanuts, ripe in July, or early cowpeas, ripe at same time. Add to these Chufas and artichokes a late corn field with cowpeas, and a good lot of sweet potatoes, and you have the material to grow and fatten many hogs. These lots should be aranged so that the hogs could gather them all, and simultaneously have access to a field of grass or clover, with an abundance of fresh, pure water. This is possible on nearly every farm. By adopting such a plan as the above, some of our best farmers have raised hogs for half a cent per pound.

An Experiment With Beef Cattle.

THE carload of grade Angus steers that were shipped from the Experiment Station at Baton Rouge, and topped the market early in January, 1904, at Chicago, demonstrated beyond a doubt the possibilities of beef production of the highest order in Louisiana from feeding the by-products of our sugarhouses, rice mills and cotton seed oil mills, provided the right kind of animals are utilized for consuming these products. They further demonstrated that the immunization fever does not permanently impair the development of a steer into a first-class beef type. There has been such universal interest in the results of these experiments, that a brief statement regarding the history of the steers and the manner of feeding will be of value to all who contemplate investigating the possibilities of beef production in Louisiana, or adjacent States. Dr. W. C. Stubbs, Director of the Experiment Stations, planned the experiment and committed the execution of the plan to W. R. Dodson, Assistant Director of the station at Baton Rouge. The cattle were purchased at Clinton, Ill., through Jacob Ziegler and W. H. Wheeler, who were very much interested in the enterprise. The calves secured were from four to eight months old, and arrived in Baton Rouge in good condition. In November, 1901, a few days after arrival, they were each inoculated with a small quantity of defibrinated blood from a native animal, which produced a mild form of immunization or Texas fever. Until they recovered from this artificially produced fever they were kept free of ticks. They were fed on rice bran, cotton seed meal and sugarhouse molasses, with Bermuda and Lespedeza hay, which had been grown on the Station. As soon as the grass began to grow in the spring of 1902 they were placed on pasture, but a partial ration or concentrated feed continued. The amount varied somewhat according to the condition of the pasture. Each steer was weighed at frequent intervals and a record kept of these weights. The gain was very satisfactory until the ticks began to be very numerous and the animals very heavily infested. As the season was unusually dry, and the pasture crowded

(fifty-five head of stock were pastured on less than twenty acres) the cattle became grossly infested with ticks. Consequently a very severe test was made of the efficiency of the immunization. All the steers developed more or less fever, and during the month of August a number of them lost in weight. However, they began to recover soon after the application of an insecticide to kill the ticks on them. The middle of November the cattle were placed in a lot where there were very few ticks, and every animal sprayed to destroy the ticks adhering to him, and each animal was fed in a stall a full ration twice daily. For ninety days the gain was a little over two pounds per day. However, they were not as fat as desired, a considerable portion of the gain having been utilized in growth. The feed was reduced to maintenance ration till the pasture was again good, and they were put on pasture the same as the previous season, for the purpose of making observations of the effects of a second summer. It was discovered late in the first season that the ticks that had developed several successive generations on these partially susceptible animals had developed a greater degree of virulence, and when they infested a native born animal produced a degree of fever almost equal to that developed in these recently immunized steers. These steers, therefore, suffered more from the ticks than they would have, had they been associated with a large number of native animals, or had it been possible to have changed the pasture once or twice during the season. During the second season they were not allowed to be continuously infested with as many ticks as had been on them the previous season, and the results were much more satisfactory. Early in the fall they were put on full feed, and made a gain of a very small fraction under two pounds per day. It was our purpose to market them during the early winter, but the market was not favorable and they were held till the first of January. They were sold in Chicago for $5.65 per hundred. A few days later, a good native, fairly fat, was sold in Baton Rouge from the station for $2.75, the highest price offered. Since it cost as much to put a pound of flesh on the native as it did on the high-grade Angus, it does not take a mathematician to figure that there was considerable difference in the profits from the feeding.

Dairying.

WHILE in its infancy, has many advantages in Louisiana. The natural conditions of climate, cheap feed, and native pastures, pure water, and plenty of cool shade, are all provided liberally by Nature in Louisiana. The selection of the proper dairy cow, improved dairy machinery and appliances, the necessary knowledge to operate the dairy and to make good butter, becomes the only consideration. Dairies are now operated in all the cities and towns of the State, while farm dairying is rapidly gaining ground in the rural districts where limited quantities of good butter are made in the family, and much of it is supplied to the home markets. There is great need for creameries in Louisiana, and the growth of this industry will ultimately give rise to their

introduction. The Jersey, Guernsey, and Devon are used, while the Holstein occupies the milk dairy. Some magnificent herds are to be found in the country districts in Louisiana. For the enthusiastic expert dairyman, Louisiana is a most inviting field.

The following, by Hon. F. L. Maxwell, of Mound, Louisiana, formerly of Indiana, will further emphasize the preceding facts: "I have fed a few head of cattle nearly every year for the past ten years. I have used corn meal, cotton seed, pea hay, turnips, pumpkins, cabbage leaves and sweet potatoes, all with success. All of the above can be raised very cheaply on our Southern farms, and all can be used in feeding cattle, hogs and sheep with success. In connection with the above, I would recommend to farmers who have facilities for shipping at cheap rates, to sell their cotton seed, and buy hulls and cotton seed meal instead.

"I made the following test this year on cotton seed hulls and meal alone: I purchased twenty-six tons of cotton seed hulls and five tons of cotton seed meal, the former at a cost of $3.90, and the latter at $22 per ton delivered. The above was all fed to twenty-three head of steers in forty-three days; the gain per head, per day, was three and one-half pounds. I was offered two cents per pound gross for the cattle the day they were put in the lot; at the end of forty-three days I shipped them to market and sold them at four cents per pound gross. I know of other gentlemen that have had more experience in feeding than myself, and they have not only made plenty of money, but, on land that they could not raise more than fifteen to twenty bushels of corn, they are now raising eighty bushels of first-class corn, and good crops of peas on the same land.

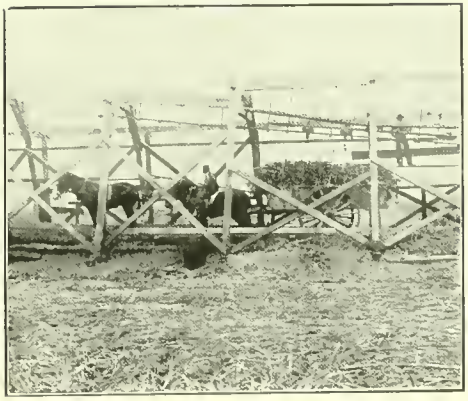
"The farmers of Louisiana ought to raise their own horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs, and can do so with greater profit than in the Northwest. They have advantages in climate and soil, and can raise so many things in abundance, and so cheaply, that our Northern brothers cannot raise. I would recommend Louisiana farmers to try a few head of good steers or cows, and prepare plenty of food crops, and then feed hulls and cotton seed meal with it; they will be surprised to see how quickly they can fatten the cattle, and what profit there is in it, besides the rich fertilizers they make clear, if they will only save it. After experimenting with these things, I am thoroughly convinced there is money in it. I am preparing large pastures, and am now buying all the cattle I can, with a view of feeding on a larger scale. I know of a gentleman in Illinois who has just invested in a large tract of land in the Tensas River swamp, is fencing it, and will put 600 head of cattle in it at once.

"In regard to feeding horses and mules while at hard work, I have had splendid success with cut oats, ground corn and peas mixed, two parts of corn to one of peas. I would advise all farmers to raise plenty of oats and feed less corn. I cut my oats with a large ensilage cutter, and use a three-horse tread power. In regard to raising mules, I think I can safely say it is a success. I have them from sucking colts to five years old, and am pleased with the experiment. I have nineteen colts this year."

UNLOADING CANE

SAMPLING COTTON

PICKING COTTON--AT END OF ROW



STORING CANE ON A TROLLEY

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SHREVEPORT WITH PARISH COURT HOUSE IN FOREGROUND

POST OFFICE IN SHREVEPORT

LOUISIANA BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Sheep.

THE long-leaf pine belts, the prairie section, and the dry hills of North Louisiana are specially well adapted to sheep raising. Formerly great flocks were raised in these sections on the ranch system, without feed or shelter. But the occupation of many of these lands has broken up the flocks. More recently there is a growing interest in sheep raising on the farm. Small flocks, headed by thoroughbred bucks of the Merino, Southdown or Shropshire breeds, are kept by many farmers. These provide good mutton for the farmer's table, and early lambs for the market, as well as fair wool clips. The sheep business promises to grow to large proportions by this plan very soon. It costs practically nothing to raise sheep in Louisiana, the climate, water, and grazing conditions are so favorable, and when fattening for market, the cost of feeding being so cheap, and native feeds being so abundant, the expense is reduced to a minimum. It is recognized that no line of stock raising pays better for the amount of capital invested. A flock pays for itself every year.

Poultry Raising.

WHILE it is usually regarded as a side issue on the farms, poultry raising is an important industry. Thousands of dollars worth of eggs and chickens, in the aggregate, find their way to all the local markets, and furnish many thrifty housewives with pocket money. There are many poultry breeders in the State, and thoroughbred or high-bred poultry are found on nearly every farm. The most popular farm breeds are the Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Langshan, Indian Game, and Wyandotte, the Bronze Turkey, and the Pekin Duck. No better opportunity is anywhere offered than in Louisiana for poultry raising.

Mines and Minerals.

SALT was made by the "Natchitoches" Indians and used by them as an article of barter with the neighboring nations before the white man invaded Louisiana. What is now known as the Drake "Salt Works," about thirty miles from the present city of Natchitoches, is believed to be the place in which these Indians obtained their supply. These salt pits were worked for salt until the close of the Civil War, when the more economic methods of making salt elsewhere caused all operations to cease.

Rayburn's Salt Works, eight miles from Bienville, more distant from the earlier settlements, were not opened until 1840. They became extremely popular during the Civil War and were worked very extensively. After the war work was discontinued, but evidences of former activities are everywhere visible.

King's Salt Works, on Cotton Bayou, have a similar history to Rayburn's—a contemporaneous birth, development and death.

Prices' Salt Works, Bistineau Salt Works, on Lake Bisteneau; Sabine works, on Sabine River, in Sabine Parish; salt wells on Catahoula Lake and saline springs near Negreet Bayou, have all been utilized in the past for the manufacture of salt.

But the most important salt deposits of the State are to be found in the five islands on the coast.

As early as 1791, salt was made from brine springs on Petite Anse (Avery's) Island. In 1862 large deposits of very pure rock salt were discovered, and since that time this island has furnished hundreds of thousands of tons of salt. Over five hundred tons of salt are daily mined at the present time on this island, and the most improved machinery used for preparing it for market.

In 1895 salt was discovered on Cote Carline (Jefferson's Island), the auger going 1,800 feet through pure salt. Though this wonderful development was made by boring, no attempt has as yet been made to utilize it.

In December, 1896, salt was discovered on Belle Isle. A large company was organized for working it and are now diligently sinking the necessary shafts, and will soon be putting salt on the market.

In the summer of 1897 salt was discovered on Grand Cote (Week's) Island. Myles & Co. have succeeded in sinking the necessary shafts, erecting suitable machinery and are now placing several hundred tons of salt on the market.

Up to the present time, no salt has been revealed on Cote Blanche Island, though there is every reason to believe that it exists there in abundant quantities.

In thickness and purity these salt deposits outrank any yet known in this country, and rank third, if not second, in the great salt deposits of the world.

Recently, in boring for oil near Anse la Butte, immense beds of pure salt have been penetrated, at depths of 200 feet or more from the surface. In fact, it may be positively stated that there is already in sight salt enough in Southwestern Louisiana to supply the markets of this country for an indefinite period. Add to the great extent of these salt deposits, the known purity of the salt and ease with which it can be mined, and the great value to the State can easily be estimated. Some day, after the numerous railroads now penetrating Louisiana from the north to the south shall have been completed and well equipped, the numerous salt outcrops of North Louisiana, already mentioned, will again be worked with profit.

The richest mine of sulphur in the world occurs in Southwest Louisiana, at Sulphur City, in Calcasieu Parish. It is now shipping over 500 tons of sulphur daily, and will, it is said, increase this output in the near future to 1,500 tons.

From borings made by the company now working this mine, at least forty millions of tons of sulphur underlie their lands. A novel process for working this sulphur prevails. Superheated water is forced through a pipe into the sulphur. This water melts the sulphur, which, being heavier than water, falls to the bottom and is pumped up in a liquid condition through a smaller

pipe, enclosed in the larger one, through which superheated water was forced. The melted sulphur is drawn into tanks, where it solidifies. After solidification, it is broken up and shipped. No more attractive sight could be desired than to see several acres of solid sulphur, five to eight feet thick, adjoining the works of the Union Sulphur Company. The presence of this vast bed of sulphur justifies further exploitation in this section of the State for this valuable mineral, and hopes are strongly entertained that some of the many borings for oil in this section will reveal valuable beds of sulphur.

Limestones and Marbles outcrop at Winnfield, Coochie Brake, Bayou Chicot and other places in the State. All of these outcrops can be easily used for the manufacture of lime, since analyses show them to be nearly pure carbonate of lime. Much of this limestone can be used for building purposes.

Below the surface this limestone passes into blue and white banded marble, susceptible of an excellent polish. It is believed that when these beds are thoroughly exploited, marble of excellent quality can be obtained. Samples are to be found in the Louisiana Exhibit in New Orleans.

The existence of oil in Southern Louisiana has been known for nearly forty years, but no special attention was given the subject by scientists, oil men and capitalists until after the discovery of the famous Beaumont (Tex.) field in 1901.

Promoters and "experts" claiming to be geologists, and worthless companies, have been instrumental in wasting large sums of money in prospecting for oil in Louisiana and other Gulf border States. But, though much has been lost in "wild-catting," there are, nevertheless, regions of local extent in South Louisiana worthy of the serious attention of drillers and capitalists.

To distinguish between the true and false prospects for oil, one must look into the geology of the area concerned.

To one passing over the remarkably level plains of the southern part of the State, their geology seems remarkably simple, i. e., coastwise, sloping formation, of wide distribution and presumably of even vertical thickness. In fact, many ill-informed writers have expatiated on the perfect simplicity of structure in this coastal plain region. One's first impressions of perfect simplicity are somewhat jarred at the appearance of the strangely elevated Five Islands, rising up boldly from the surrounding sea marshes, near Vermilion and Cote Blanche Bays. He finds, too, at Anse la Butte a mound of several acres in extent rising considerably above the level of the surrounding country, and in juxtaposition with a marsh similarly depressed below the same datum plain. At Mamou prairie similar conditions obtain. In St. Landry parish a thick-bedded limestone juts out from the soil in the sombre pine woods, dipping at an angle of 35 degrees with the horizon and producing a ridge by its uplift. Again, well records show that the cap-rock of the Beaumont oil bearing stratum is curved abruptly upwards in a huge dome, though this is some 1,000 feet below the present surface of the land, and its presence a matter of mere speculation, except for the well records. The limestone is porous and cracked, similar indeed to that of St. Landry and Winn parishes, but no decided fault is proven, and to this fact is doubtless due the accumulation of the large amount of oil found there. The well striking most rock at Anse la Butte brought out a core, proving that the bedding planes of the rocks in the well are now situated at 45 degrees with the plane of the horizon.

These statements will, perhaps, suffice to indicate that in trying to work out the geology of Southern Louisiana, two classes of rocks must be kept sharply separated, viz., the one, older, greatly upturned and folded and faulted class, and the newer, unconsolidated clays and sands that submerge, as it were, or cover up, the great irregularities of the older rocks below.

It is in connection, or in proximity with, these older rocks that the valuable substances, sulphur, salt, gas and oil occur in Southern Louisiana. Naturally, they may not now be found in these older rocks, for by percolation, gas pressure, salt water pressure, solution, they may be removed to adjacent newer beds. When oil has so leached into porous strata and has been held from further motion by impervious layers of salt water, it may accumulate in considerable quantities, and when pierced by the drill will produce an oil well. The porous layer, if of sand, is called generally "oil sand," whether it is of one material or another, whether coarse or fine. Care may well be taken not to suppose this expression has any other significance than any sand that is impregnated with oil.

Geologically, we believe the oil obtained in Louisiana is being taken from quaternary sands. It has been found oozing out at the surface at Sulphur and Anse la Butte. It occurs in sand beds varying from 28 to 500 feet below the surface, near Vinton. It occurs in a fine sand in the Welsh field. In a fine and in a coarse sand in the Mamou area, and in various sands at Anse la Butte.

The Welsh field is located in Calcasieu parish, about three miles west of Welsh. But little hard rock is encountered in sinking the wells, sand, clay and gravel predominating, to a depth of about 1,000 feet, where the oil is found in a fine sand. Of the five or six wells now producing, one flows, the remaining are pumped; all yield perhaps 400 barrels daily of pure oil, though three or four-fold that quantity of salt water. The Southern Pacific No. 1 is pumping fully as much as a year ago and of a somewhat better quality.

The oil of this field sells to local rice planters, mills, and is shipped occasionally by rail. It is of a superior quality to the Jennings and Beaumont oil and retails for $1.00 per barrel. The Southern Pacific already has a pipe line connection with its main railway, one mile distant.

One hundred acres would cover the present producing area.

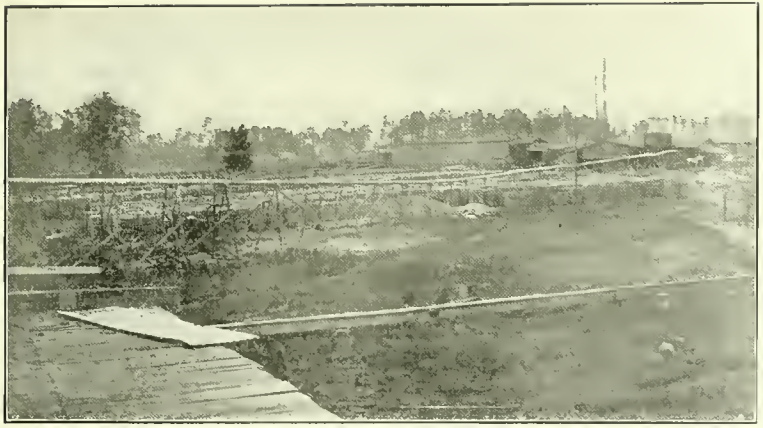
The Jennings (Mamou) field is about six miles northeast of Jennings, in the Mamou prairie. The well encounter but comparatively insignificant beds of hard rock as a rule, and there is said to be generally no cap rock. They are from 1,700 to 1,875 feet in depth and obtain their oil, sometimes pure, sometimes with a large percentage of salt water, from sands varying in coarseness. Of the 35 or 40 wells now flowing or being pumped the product is from 50 to 1,200 barrels each daily. Oil is shipped by pipe-line to the Southern Pacific Railroad. The Jennings-Heywood four-inch line going to Jennings; the Southern's eight-inch, to Mermentau, and the Crowley two-inch, to Crowley. Thirty cents per barrel is the present shipping price.

Owing to the uncertainty of titles to these lands, considerable areas of promising oil territory remain still untouched. An acre in the proven field sold a short time ago for $1,200. The well put down has flowed 49 days consecutively, and yielded 70,000 barrels of oil. It is now pumping 1,000 barrels daily. Available, perhaps, 300 acres.

AN OLD PECAN TREE GRAFTED

FREAK OF NATURE--DOUBLE CYPRESS TREE

LEVEE CONSTRUCTION.



STAVE FACTORY AT JONESBORO, LA.

A SAW MILL, WITH LOG POND, JONESBORO, LA

RECLAIMED ALLUVIAL LANDS ON THE ATCHAFALAYA RIVER

LOADING CARS FROM CARTS

CUTTING SUGAR CANE N S DOUGHERTY'S PLACE

COTTON COMPRESS—CAPACITY 1,000 EALES PER OAY

The Anse-la-Butte region is still little understood. Two wells capable of producing 20 barrels daily are in existence, but the area is doubtless quite limited, for the underlying rocks are tilted up at a high angle, the area around has been tested and proven without oil, and the central part of the elevated or interesting area is underlaid by a salt dome. A ring around the salt dome of 50 or 75 acres will furnish a fairly paying quantity of oil.

At Sulphur oil is known to exist, but its exploitation is necessarily limited to the company owning all the adjacent lands. At the Vincent place, three miles southwest of Vinton, oil is known to exist near the surface, but its provenance has not been ascertained, neither have deeper wells thus far proved successful.

Lignite of very fine quality and in large quantity has recently been uncovered in the Dolet Hills. Analyses recently made show the following average composition: Water, 32 per cent; volatile matter, 34 per cent; fixed carbon, 31 per cent; ash, 3 per cent. Thermal value with 15.2 per cent moisture is 9883 B. T. U.

The water evaporates on exposure with but little slacking in the coal. This deposit, varying in thickness from six to eight feet, covers an area of over 40,000 acres, situated between two main lines of railroad running north and south. The coal can easily be mined above the interseeting branches. Wood in great quantities everywhere abounds and markets for the coal can easily be obtained in northern Louisiana and Texas.

Geological investigations show that this formation underlies a large part of Northwestern Louisiana, with numerous outcrops from the Ouachita to the Sabine. On the latter stream, near Sabine town, is a bed of lignite over five feet thick. Other prominent outcrops are near Mansfield, Many and Shreveport.

Good brick clays are abundant in the alluvial and bluff formations, and brick kilns are in evidence in every village. On the Illinois Central and Northeastern Railroads brick of excellent quality are manufactured in great quantities. Fine pressed brick, highly ornamental, is also made on the latter road. Elsewhere on the Eocene formations good brick are manufactured, also common articles of earthenware. In the Grand Gulf Hills white clays are found, which will doubtless make excellent pottery.

Sandstone occurs in this State in two forms, ferruginous, from the Eocene and Lafayette hills, and the silicious sandstones of the Grand Gulf.

The first has a local importance, while the second is already extensively used for rip-rap and jetty work and railroad ballast. It may possibly be used for building stones. Quarries have been opened at Bayou Toro, Boyee and Harrisonburg.

Gravel is now extensively used in our towns and cities for street improvement, and also railroad ballast. Gravel beds occur in various portions of the State, mainly in the Lafayette formations. Extensive beds have been opened in Ouachita parish, from which the city of Monroe and the V. S. & P. Railroad have taken liberal supplies.

Iron Ores occur in form of nodular concretions, or thin plates, in nearly all of the old tertiary beds, and occasionally in the Lafayette sands. They are badly scattered, and as yet have had no economic value, though selected specimens give good results upon analysis, a few showing over 50 per cent of metallic iron.

Marls, rich in carbonate of lime, consisting mainly of shells and clay, are found in the Claiborne formation of North Louisiana. They are only of local interest, having only traces of phosphoric acid and potash.

Beneath the sulphur deposits already described occur immense beds of gypsum, which have never been worked. Elsewhere in the State gypsum is associated with limestone. Selenite crystals are abundant in the Jackson age, along the Ouachita River.

The Parishes of Louisiana.

THE State of Louisiana is divided into fifty-nine parishes, or counties, the word "parishes" being strictly a localism, and has exactly the same meaning as county. Of these fifty-nine parishes, fifty-five are reached by navigable streams, which are open nearly all of the year, and furnish means of transportation by this cheapest of all methods. They also create great competition among the railroad lines, and thus it is that Louisiana enjoys unusually low freight rates. These parishes are naturally divided into certain classes, which classification is based on the character of soil found in different sections of the State. Starting with the north Louisiana parishes, we find the first great agricultural division known as the Good Uplands. These lands are from 300 to 500 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is gray or yellow sandy loam, and very fertile. It washes easily, however, unless cultivated by horizontal plowing or embankments. The sub-soil is a deep, sandy clay, and retains fertilizers well. Under this classification we find the parishes of Caddo, DeSoto, Sabine, Bossier, Webster, Red River, Claiborne, Bienville, Union, Jackson, Ouachita, Morehouse, and parts of Caldwell and East and West Feliciana.

The red lands are on high ridges, but are very tenacious, and are not easily washed. They are very fine cotton and corn lands, but are especially adapted to small grain. The natural forest growth of these lands are oaks of different varieties, dogwood, beech, sassafras, gum, ash, maple and shortleaf pine. Most of the parishes placed under this head have alluvial land bordering on the streams which intersect them.

The alluvial region comprises the most fertile agricultural lands of the State. They are those parishes which border on the Mississippi River, the Red River, the Ouachita and their tributaries, the Gulf Coast and lakes. This region occupies about 19,000 square miles, and its vast possibilities are inconceivable. The lands of this section are now leveed against the annual encroaching floods of the rivers which traverse them. These levees are maintained by the United States Government and the State Government, and several millions of dollars are spent every year in enlarging and strengthening them. The lands in this region are higher priced on account of their great producing value; but can be bought at rates that are reasonable when the value of the land is considered. The parishes which consist of or contain portions of alluvial lands are East Carroll, Madison, Tensas, Concordia, Morehouse, Ouachita, Union, West Carroll, Richland, Franklin, Caldwell, Catahoula, Point Coupee, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension,

Assumption, St. James, St. John, St. Charles, Jefferson, Orleans, St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Lafourche, Terrebonne, parts of Avoyelles, West Feliciana and East Baton Rouge.

The bluff lands are those which are so called on account of the existence of a ridge or bluff which runs along the eastern side of the Mississippi River, from about Baton Rouge until the intersection with the Mississippi is reached. These bluffs are the first undulations of the great Appalachian system of mountains. The lands on the bluffs are composed of clays, but are fertile and productive. They are among the oldest lands in the State; having been cultivated for long years. On the western side of the Mississippi River only scattering bluff lands are found. These run through West Carroll, Richland, Franklin, and then in scattered patches on to the Gulf Coast.

ACADIA PARISH.

Acadia Parish is situated in the southwestern part of the State, and contains 394,240 acres of land, and has a population of 23,483.

The formation is prairie; soil fertile and productive. It is drained by Bayou Nezpique to the west, and Queue de Tortue on the south, and through its central portions by Bayous Cannes and Plaquemines Brulee.

Water is plentiful and good throughout the parish.

Oil has been discovered in paying quantities. The Mamou field has furnished several gushers of considerable magnitude.

The Southern Pacific Railroad and braueches pass through the parish; Crowley, situated on this line, is the parish seat; population 4,214, and one of the most prosperous cities in the State.

Rice and sugar are the principal crop productions; the largest rice producing parish in the State; corn, cotton, hay, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, and cowpeas, are also produced.

The fruits and nuts are the orange, grape, pear, prune, peach, fig, pomegranate and pecan. Timber is found along the bayous and coulees, suitable for building and fencing, embracing the varieties of oak, cypress, cottonwood, elm, gum, ash, sugarwood, sycamore, persimmon and willow. The raising of live stock is a profitable industry, and sheep, cattle, horses and hogs thrive and increase remarkably well here; many of the farmers being largely interested in wool growing.

Game is found, such as rice birds, partridges, plovers, becasine and jack snipe, and papabot and doves.

Very little public land remains in the parish. Land is worth from $5.00 to $50.00 per acre.

ASCENSION PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State, and is divided by the Mississippi River, which flows through its southwestern portion.

It contains 238,720 acres of land, the formation of which is about equally divided between alluvial land and wooded swamp; the soil being exceedingly rich and highly productive; population 24,142.

It is drained by the Mississippi and Amite Rivers, and Bayous Manchac and Les Acadien and their branches.

The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad traverses the parish along the east bank of the Mississippi River, and the Texas and Pacific Railway, along the west bank. The Texas and Pacific also has a branch line running along the east bank of Bayou Lafourche.

Donaldsonville, population 4,105; situated on the

west bank of the Mississippi River, and on the line of the Texas and Pacific Railway, is the parish seat, and a thriving, progressive little city, with saw mills, rice mill, canning factory, and other industries. Cistern water is generally used.

Sugar is the main crop of the parish; rice, corn, cotton, hay, oats, peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, tobacco and garden truck are produced.

Fruits and nuts are, the orange, fig, pomegranite, plum, pear, peach, grape, prune, and pecan. Cattle and hogs are raised to some extent, and some few sheep and horses. Game is found, such as bear, deer, coons, possums, squirrels, mink, becasine, snipe, partridges, wild ducks and wild geese. Fish are plentiful in the streams and lakes; black bass, trout, and the common varieties of perch. There are large areas of splendid cypress timber, ash, oak, willow, cottonwood, persimmon and magnolia.

The parish contains several thousands acres of United States Government land. Land is worth from $5.00 to $75.00 per acre.

ASSUMPTION PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southern part of the State, and contains 227,200 acres of land. The formation is composed of alluvial land and wooded swamp; soil rich and highly productive.

It is drained by Bayous Lafourche, Grant and Vincent, and Grand River and Grand Lake.

The Southern Pacific (main line) runs through its extreme southern sections, and has a branch line, running from Napoleonville, south, connecting with the main line at Schriever Junction. The Texas and Pacific Railway also has a branch line, traversing the parish north and south, along the east bank of Bayou Lafourche, connecting with the main line at Donaldsonville.

Napoleonville, situated on Bayou Lafourche, is the parish seat.

Sugar is the chief crop, and rice, corn, hay, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, tobacco, and the garden varieties are produced. The fruits and nuts are, the orange, fig, pear, plum, peach, persimmon, pomegranate and grape, pecans and English walnuts.

The timber is chiefly cypress, oak, gum and persimmon, with some cottonwood, willow and sycamore. Some live stock is raised, mostly cattle and hogs. There is such game as partridges, rice birds, plovers, snipe and becasine, coons, opossums, mink and squirrels; also, in season, wild ducks, wild geese and woodcock.

The bayous and lakes furnish varieties of fish, among them trout and black bass, and white perch.

There is very little United States Government land in the parish.

Land in Assumption parish is worth from $1.50 to $60.00 per acre.

AVOYELLES PARISH.

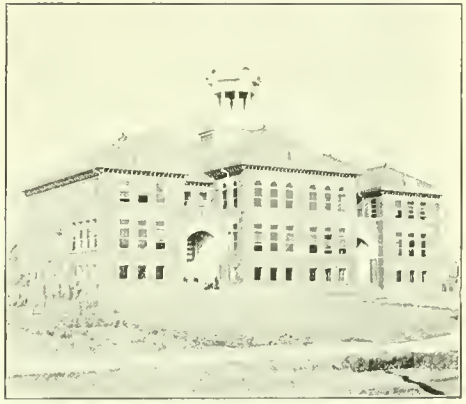
Avoyelles parish is situated near the central part of the State, and contains 539,520 acres of land; population, 29,701.

The formation is of several varieties; alluvial land, prairie, bluff land and wooded swamp, the latter predominating. The soil is fertile and productive. It is drained by the Red, Saline and Atchafalaya Rivers, and Bayous Long, Natchitoches, Avoyelles, DeGlaise and Rouge.

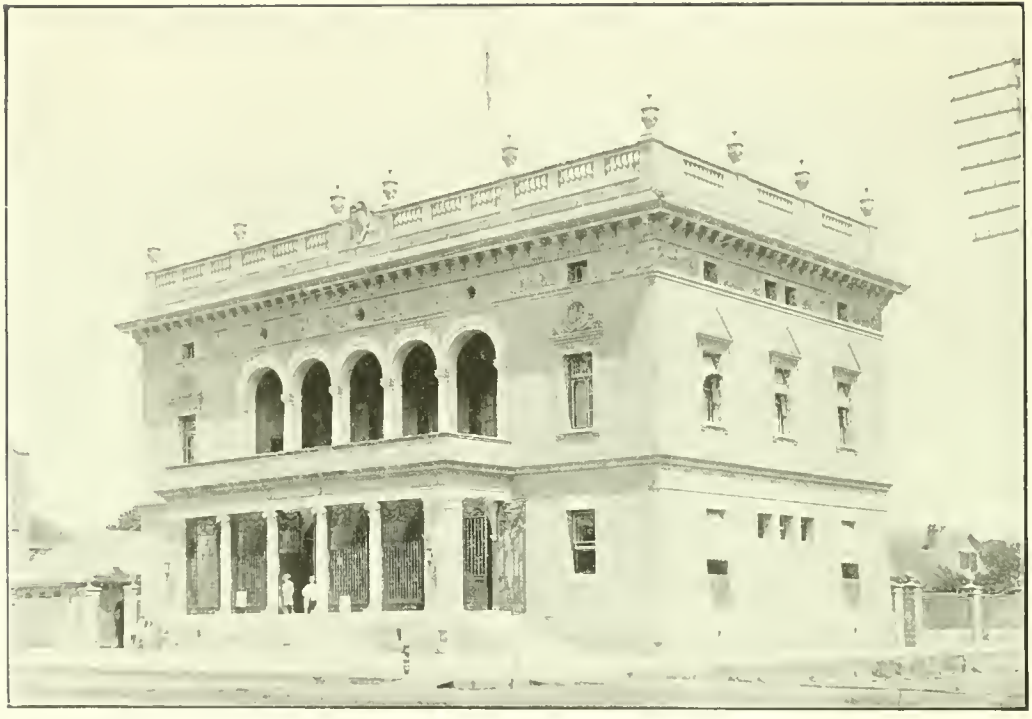
Water is plentiful and of good quality.

The main line of the Texas and Pacific Railroad

ISTROUMA HOTEL, BATON ROUGE

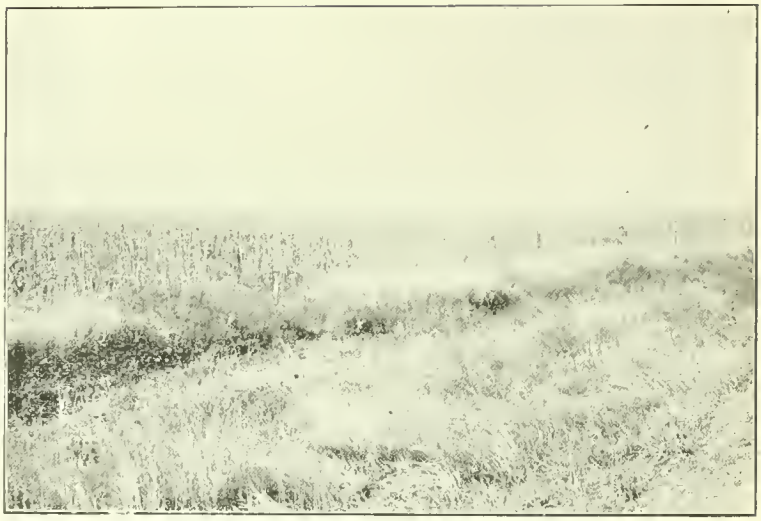


HIGH SCHOOL, BATON ROUGE



POST OFFICE IN BATON ROUGE, LA.

BREAKING GROUND ON COTTON FARM--A PORTION OF BATTLEFIELD



CORN FIELD ON RECLAIMED LAND IN SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA

COUNTRY HOME IN CLAIBORNE PARISH

LOUISIANA CYPRESS TREE

TEXAS & PACIFIC R. R. BRIDGE OVER ATCHAFALAYA RIVER

passes through its southwestern section, and has two branch lines traversing the parish east and west and a portion of the northern central part of the parish. Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company's line crosses the parish from northeast to southwest. Marksville, population 837, is the parish seat,

The products are chiefly cotton and corn; sugar-cane, alfalfa, oats, hay, peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum and garden varieties are also produced.

The fruits and nuts succeed well here, such as peaches, pears, pecans, apples, figs, plums, quinces, grapes, pomegranates, persimmons and the smaller kinds.

The live stock industry is profitable, and cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and mules are raised in abundance.

Game is plentiful, such as bear, deer, foxes, coons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits and wild turkeys, partridges, rice birds, robbins, snipe, woodcock, wild duck, wild geese, pheasants and polvers. Fish of excellent quality and large quantities abound in the lakes and streams. The timber of this parish is very extensive, comprising oak, ash, cypress, gum, elm, cottonwood, poplar, pine, locust beech, maple, hickory, holly, magnolia, walnut, hackberry, sycamore, persimmon and willow.

There is a small quantity of United States Government land in the parish.

Land is worth from $2.50 to $25.00 per acre.

BIENVILLE PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northwestern part of the State; population 17,588, and contains 547,840 acres of land. Its formation is good upland, red, sandy clays; the soil being fertile and productive.

It is drained by Lake Bistenau on the west, and by Bayous Blacklake, Saline, and the headquarters of Dugdemona River in other sections.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad passes through the northern portion of the parish. The Louisiana and Northwestern Railroad runs north and south, from Gibsland, on the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad, connecting on the north with the Cotton Belt, and on the south with the Texas and Pacific and the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company.

Water is abundant and good. Many springs, creeks and branches.

Arcadia, situated on the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad, population 924, is the parish seat, and has a cotton compress, cotton oil mill, ice factory, electric light plant and other industries.

The timber is oak, pine, ash, cypress, persimmon, gum, beech, elm, holly, hickory, sycamore, poplar and cottonwood.

Cotton is the chief crop product; corn hay, oats, peas, sugar-cane, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, and the garden varieties, all do well. A diversified farming section.

The fruits and nuts are, apples, pears, peaches, pecans, plums, quinces, grapes and figs.

Cattle, hogs, sheep and horses are raised and thrive well.

Game is found, such as deer, coons, opossums, foxes, squirrels, rabbits, mink, wild turkeys, wild ducks and geese, partridges, snipe and woodcock. Fish of good quality are found in the lakes and streams, among them bar fish, trout, bass and perch. There are deposits of salt, fireclay, potters' clay, marl and green sand.

There are several thousand acres of United States Government land in the parish.

Lands are worth from $2.00 to $15.00 per acre.

BOSSIER PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northwestern part of the State, and contains 494,720 acres of land; population, 24,153.

The land is good upland, alluvial in formation, and is very fertile and productive. It is drained by Bodeau Bayou, Bodcau Lake, Red River and numerous small streams. The water is plentiful and of good quality. The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad traverses the south central part of the parish, the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad its northwestern, and the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company its southwestern section. Benton, population 463, on the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad, is the parish seat.

The timber is, oak, pine, ash, cypress, persimmon, gum, beech, elm, holly, hickory, sycamore, poplar and cottonwood. Cotton is the chief crop product; corn, hay, alfalfa, oats, peas, sugar-cane, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, and the garden varieties all do well. The fruits and nuts are, apples, pears, peaches, pecans, plums, quinces, grapes and figs.

Cattle, hogs, sheep and horses are raised and thrive well.

Game is found, such as deer, coons, opossums, foxes, squirrels, rabbits, mink, wild turkeys, wild ducks and geese, partridges, snipe and woodcock. Fish of good quality are found in the lakes and streams, among them bar fish, trout, bass and perch.

There are deposits of salt, fire clay, potters' clay, marl and green sand. There are several thousand acres of United States Government land in the parish.

Land in Bossier parish is worth from $2.00 to $25.00 per acre.

CADDO PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northwestern corner of the State, population 44,499, and contains 545,280 acres of land. It is of good upland and alluvial formation, with soil fertile and productive.

Red River drains the eastern borders, and Black, Clear, Caddo, Sodus and Cross Lakes, and a number of small streams drain the other sections.

The Texas and Pacific, the Shreveport and Houston, the Louisiana Railway and Navigation, the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific, the Kansas City Southern, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the St. Louis Southwestern Railroads come into the parish.

Shreveport, population 16,013, situated on the western bank of the Red River, is the parish seat. It is the second largest city in the State. Water is plentiful and good.

The timber is oak, gum, cypress, elm, beech, hickory, cottonwood, willow, poplar, sycamore and locust. The fruits and nuts are, peaches, pears, apples, pecans, plums, persimmons, quinces, grapes, pomegranates and figs, while the smaller varieties do well. The crop productions are diversified, with cotton in the lead; corn, alfalfa, oats, hay, peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, tobacco, sorghum, sugar-cane and the garden varieties produce excellent crops.

Live stock thrive, and cattle, sheep, hogs and horses are raised. There are some fine grades of stock to be found here. Game is abundant, and fishing very good in the lakes and streams.

There are several thousand acres of United States Government land in the parish.

Lands in Caddo parish are worth from $2.00 to $50.00 per acre.

CALCASIEU PARISH.

This parish has the largest in area in the State, and contains 2,091,520 acres of land, with a population of 30,428.

Its formation embraces prairie, pine hill, pine flat, coast marsh, and a little alluvial and wooded swamp land.

It is drained by Bayous Nezpique and the Sabine, Mermentau, and the Calcasieu River, with its many tributary streams. Water is plentiful and of good quality.

The Southern Pacific, the St. Louis, Watkins and Gulf, and the Kansas City Southern Railroads traverse the parish. Lake Charles, situated on Lake Charles, is the parish seat; population, 6,680.

The crop productions are principally rice and sugar; corn, cotton, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, hay, oats and garden crops are also raised.

The fruits and nuts are, the orange, grape, peach, pear, plum, pecan, guava, pomegranate, prune and fig.

The timber is, pine, oak, gum, elm, sugarwood, cottonwood, willow, locust and persimmon. The lumber interests, long-leaf yellow pine, are extensive, and millions are here invested. Live stock raising is a profitable industry, and sheep, cattle, hogs and horses are extensively raised. Game is found, such as deer, foxes, coons, rabbits, squirrels, snipe, becasine, partridges, rice birds, plovers, robins, wild ducks and geese, woodcock, pheasants and papabot. Fishing is good in the streams and lakes; bass, trout and carp are found.

Inexhaustive deposits of sulphur are found, and gypsum exists in great quantities. Petroleum oil of a high grade has been bored for and found in paying quantities. Good pumping wells have been produced, but so far no gusher.

There are several thousand acres of United States Government land in the parish.

Lands are worth from $1.00 to $50.00 per acre.

CALDWELL PARISH.

This parish is situated in the north central part of the State, contains 348,800 acres of land, and has a population of 6,917. Its formation is alluvial, pine hills and good uplands. Its physical outlines or topographic features are very rugged and broken in the upland portions of the parish, but the soil is fertile and productive.

It is drained by the Ouachita and Boeuf Rivers, and Bayous Castor, Lafourche and Marengo.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway runs through the parish, north and south. Columbia, situated on the Ouachita River, is the parish seat. Water is plentiful and of good quality. The timber consists of pine, oak, ash, beech, hickory, cottonwood, gum, elm, poplar, magnolia, locust, holly, maple, walnut, persimmon and willow. The principal crop is cotton; corn, oats, hay, peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, sugarcane, tobacco and garden products are raised.

Live stock are raised, consisting of cattle, hogs and sheep, in large quantity. Game abounds, such as deer, foxes, coons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, partridges, wild ducks, geese and woodcocks. Fish are plentiful in the streams and bayous, where bass, bar fish and trout are found.

There are deposits of chalk, kaolin, fire clay, potters' clay, iron and marl in the parish. There is some United States Government lands in the parish.

Private land sells from $1.00 to $10.00 per acre.

CAMERON PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southwestern corner

of the State. It has a population of 3,952, and contains 998,400 acres of land. The formation is largely coast marsh, with some prairie and alluvial land, the soil being extremely rich and highly productive. It is drained in part by the Mermentau, Calcasieu and Sabine Rivers. Lakes Sabine, Grand and Calcasieu lie within its confines.

The Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Railroad passes through the parish. Cameron, situated at the mouth of Calcasieu Pass, is the parish seat. The Gulf Biologic Station is located at Cameron.

Cistern water is chiefly used. The timber is cypress, oak and willow. The fruits are, the orange, lemon, olive, fig, grape, banana, guava, prunes, plums and mandarins.

The crop productions are rice and sugar, while garden truck succeeds well.

Game, such as wild ducks and geese, becasine, jack snipe, papabot and rice birds are abundant. Fishing is extensive and excellent; sheepshead, red fish, pompano, salt water trout, Spanish mackerel, carp, shrimp and crabs abound, and the oyster and diamond back terrapin exist in extensive quantities.

Lands are worth from $1.00 to $25.00 per acre.

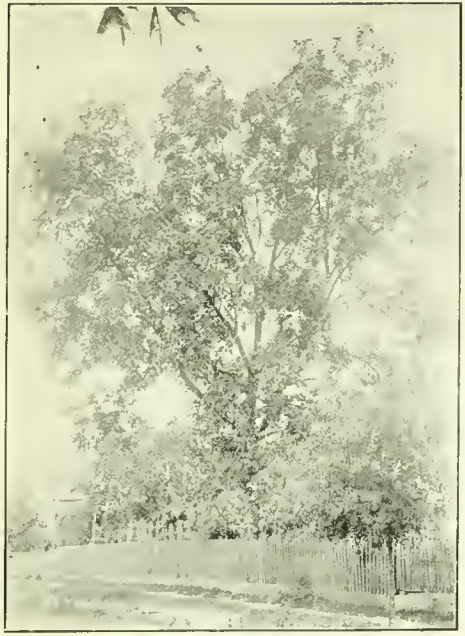
CATAHOULA PARISH.

This parish is situated near the central part of the State, and contains 864,000 acres of land, and has a population of 16,351. The formation is pine hills, wooded swamp, alluvial land, good upland and bluff land; the alluvial lands being very rich and productive, and the good uplands and bluff lands being of a superior quality and very fertile. The parish is drained by the Ouachita, Tensas, Black and Little Rivers, Bayous Louis, Saline and Castor and Gastons, Fords, Brushley, Hemp Hill and Funny Louis Creeks. The New Orleans and Northwestern Railroad passes through the eastern portion of the parish, and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad through its northwestern corner. Harrisonburg, situated on the Ouachita River, is the parish seat. The water supply throughout the parish is abundant, and generally of good quality. There are valuable mineral waters at the White Sulphur Springs, the Castor Springs, Gaston's Creek, Harrisonburg and other points, of very superior qualities. There are deposits of kaolin, bauxite, limestone, grindstone, Ouachita honestone, flintstone, potters' clay, lignite, marl, green sand and iron.

The timber is very extensive and various, with pine in the lead; the other varieties being oak, cypress, ash, cottonwood, willow, gum, elm, hickory, locust, mulberry, sassafras, maple, walnut, poplar, sycamore, holly, beech, magnolia and persimmon.

The fruits and nuts are, peaches, pears, pecans, apples, plums, grapes, figs and quinces. The wild mayhaw grows abundantly throughout the western portions of the parish, and this fruit has no superior, and, in fact, no equal, for jellying purposes, having a peculiar and delicate flavor possessed by no other fruit. A factory for preserving this fruit (which is allowed to waste and rot), in the forms of jellies, would be a very paying investment. The bluff lands of Sicily Island are of a superior quality. The chief crop product is cotton, while corn, oats, hay, sweet and Irish potatoes, tobacco, sorghum and sugar-cane yield abundantly. The live stock are hogs, sheep and horses; a large industry being developed in raising hogs for shipment.

Game is found, such as deer, bear, foxes, coons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, wild ducks and geese, partridges, robins, rice birds and woodcocks. Fish are plentiful in the creeks, bayous and lakes; among them are found trout, bass, bar fish and white perch.

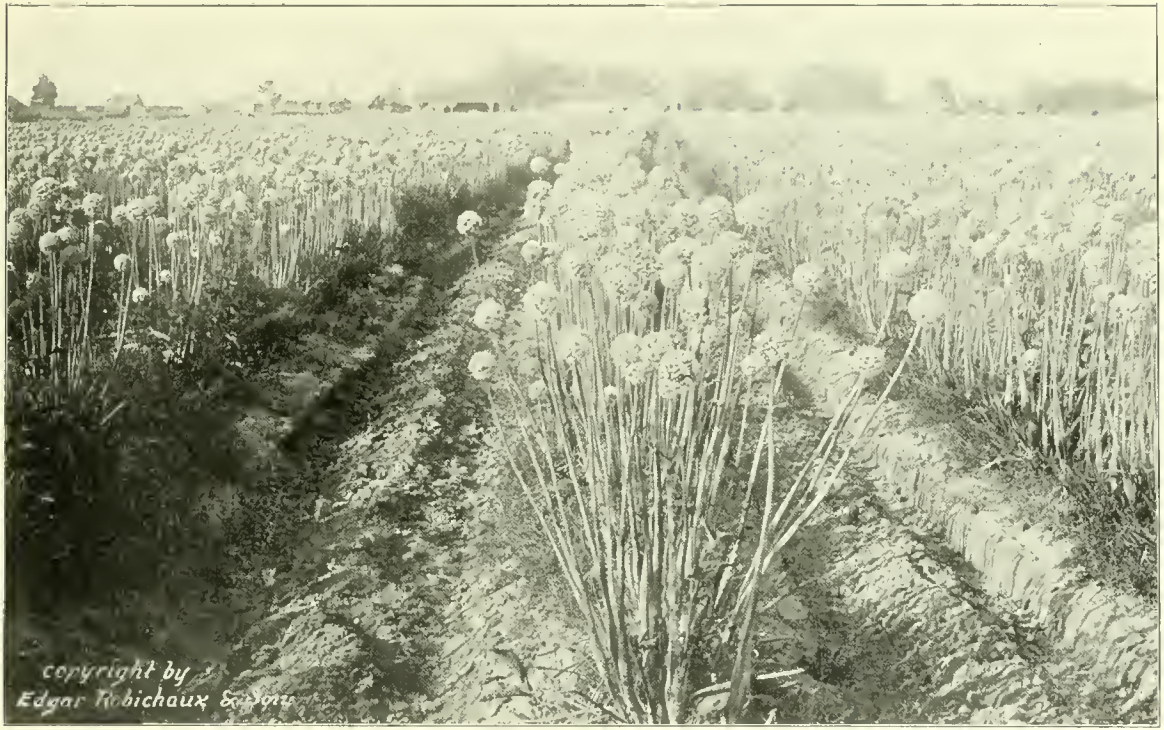


A NOBLE PECAN TREE

GIN AT BUNKIE--DAILY CAPACITY 100 BALES COTTON

AWAITIN' "TURN" AT THE GIN

RESIDENCE OF HON JAS. A. WARE, ON HIS SUGAR PLANTATION, BELLE GROVE, IN IBERVILLE PARISH



ONION FIELD, LAFOURCHE PARISH

COTTON COMPRESS, LAFAYATTE, LA.

There are several thousand acres of United States Government lands in the parish.

Lands are worth from $1.00 to $20.00 per acre.

CLAIBORNE PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northwestern part of the State, and contains 497,920 acres of land, and has a population of 23,029. The formation is good uplands, red sandy clays, the soil being fertile and productive. It is drained by the headwaters of Bayou D'Arbonne and numerous small streams.

Homer, situated near the center, is the parish seat, population, 1,157, and is on the line of the Louisiana and Northwestern Railroad. This railroad runs through the parish north and south, and has direct connections with the Cotton Belt, the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific, the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company, and the Texas and Pacific Railroads. Water is plentiful and of excellent quality.

Cotton is the chief product; corn, oats, hay, peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, tobacco, hemp, wheat, buckwheat, sugar-cane and sorghum all yield good crops.

The fruits and nuts are, peaches, apples, pears, plums, pecans, quinces, pomegranates and grapes. The soil and climate of this parish have been found especially adapted to peach growing, the fruit being very highly esteemed on the market for both its size and flavor.

The timber is oak, pine, poplar, hickory, beech, holly, elm, walnut, maple and locust. Live stock raised here are cattle, sheep, hogs and horses. Game is found, such as deer, coons, opossums, foxes, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, partridges, woodcock and robins.

The streams are mostly small, but fine varieties of fish are found in their waters, among them trout, bar fish, perch, and blue and spotted cat. Deposits of marl, green sand, potters' clay, fire clay, iron and lignite are found. There are a few thousand acres of United States Government land in the parish. Lands are worth from $1.00 to $15.00 per acre.

CONCORDIA PARISH.

This parish is situated in the east central part of the State, contains 425,000 acres of land, and has a population of 13,559. Its formation is alluvial land and wooded swamp; soil highly fertile and productive. It is drained by the Mississippi, Tensas, Black and Red Rivers.

Vidalia, population 1,022, on the Mississippi River, the new Gould line, and the New Orleans and Northwestern Railroad, is the parish seat.

The New Orleans and Northwestern Railroad runs through the northeastern part of the parish, and there is also a line extending from Concordia Station to Trinity, on the Tensas River.

The new Gould line traverses the parish north and south, and is now partially in operation. When completed this road will furnish direct communication with New Orleans and St. Louis.

The timber is oak, cypress, ash, gum, elm, cottonwood, hackberry, persimmon and willow. The chief crop product is cotton; corn, hay, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, sorghum, sugar-cane and tobacco are raised. Live stock raised are chiefly cattle and hogs.

The fruits and nuts are pears, peaches, pecans, grapes, figs, apples and plums. Game abounds, such as deer, bear, coons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, wild ducks and geese, partridges and woodcock; also, rice birds. Fish are plentiful in the lakes and rivers, among which are bass, blue cat, white perch and pike.

Lands are worth from $2.00 to $30.00 per acre.

DE SOTO PARISH.

The parish of DeSoto, population 25,063, is situated in the northwestern part of the State, and contains 547,840 acres of land. The formation is chiefly good uplands, with a little alluvial land along the Sabine River and Bayou Pierre. It is drained by these two streams and their numerous small affluents. The soil is of good quality, fertile and productive.

The Texas Pacific Railroad and the Shreveport and Houston, Kansas City Southern Railroads extend through the parish. Mansfield, situated near the center, is the parish seat, and has a population of 847. It is on the Kansas City Southern Railroad and has a short tap line connecting it with the Texas and Pacific Railroad. Water is abundant, and of good quality.

The chief crop product is cotton; corn, hay, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, sorghum, tobacco and sugar-cane, all thrive well. The fruits are peaches, pears, apples, plums, figs, pomegranates, quinces and grapes.

The timber is chiefly pine, oak, poplar, beech, holly, gum, magnolia, elm, maple, locust, mulberry, hickory, and some walnut is found.

Game, such as deer, coons, opossums, foxes, rabbits, squirrels, wild turkeys, partridges, wild ducks, wild geese, woodcock and rice birds are found. Fish of various kinds abound in the streams and lakes. Live stock raised are cattle, hogs, sheep, and some horses. Deposits of potters' clay, fire clay, kaolin, iron, marl and green sand are found; also extensive beds of lignite, producing a high grade coal. The commercial value of these beds has only been recently demonstrated, and in the opinion of experts, the quality and extent of the deposits promise to make this industry quite an important factor in the development of North Louisiana. There are several thousand acres of United States Government land in the parish. Land are worth from $1.00 to $15.00 per acre.

EAST BATON ROUGE.

The parish of East Baton Rouge, population 31,153, fronts the Mississippi River, one hundred and thirty miles above New Orleans.

The city of Baton Rouge is the parish seat and the Capitol of the State; it has a population of 11,269, and is built on the extreme southern point of bluff land that touches the Mississippi River.

The lands along the Mississippi River are alluvial, of which about one-third are in cultivation, the remainder being pasturage and woodland. The timber found here is principally cypress, gum, oak, and many small varieties of trees. The other portion of the parish is called the highlands or bluff, not subject to inundation by the Mississippi River. The forest growth is of great variety, comprising all kinds of oak, gum, magnolia, poplar and beech, interspersed with much undergrowth. The soil is as various as the forest growth, ranging from poor to very fertile; but under the energetic manipulation of the progressive farmer, will yield a rich reward to the husbandman.

Upon these lands all the staple crops are cultivated successfully, viz.: cotton, cane, corn, potatoes, etc. The city ofBaton Rouge affords a very limited market for the products of the parish, the principal market being New Orleans and the Western cities.

There are many small streams passing through and bordering on the parish, which afford sufficient drainage to all its lands. They are the Amite, Comite, Manchac, Bayou Fountain, Ward's Creek, Montesano, White's Bayou, Redwood, Blackwater, Sandy Creek, and many

other minor water courses. In these streams are to be found many kinds of fish and water fowl.

The health of the parish has always been regarded good. The military post, formerly located at Baton Rouge, showed the best health record of any post in the Southwest. The thermometer rarely rises above 90 degrees, or falls below 20 degrees F., and when either extreme is reached, it lasts but a few days. The leading nationalities of the world are represented in the population, the English, French and German languages being spoken principally. Educational facilities are very good. The State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College is located at Baton Rouge. There is also a Catholic convent for girls, a Catholic college for boys, and several other private schools. Public schools are in a progressive condition. In addition to this, there are two State institutions that deserve notice, viz.: the Institute for the Blind and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The State penitentiary is also located there. The facilities for reaching market with manufactured and agricultural products are unsurpassed. The parish lies for nearly forty miles upon the Mississippi River, affording daily communication with New Orleans and the Western cities. The Texas and Pacific Railroad affords communication with the Pacific States, the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad runs direct to Memphis and New Orleans, and the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company's line gives direct communication with Shreveport, and will eventually be built to New Orleans, furnishing another line to that city, and opening up a new territory.

Stock raising is successful and profitable. Lands are worth from $5.00 to $100.00 per acre.

EAST CARROLL PARISH.

East Carroll parish, population 11,373, is situated in the upper northeastern corner of the State, and contains 236,000 acres of land.

Its formation is alluvial land with some wooded swamp lands. Soil very fertile and productive.

It is drained by the Mississippi River along the eastern, and Bayou Macon on its western borders, while the Tensas River and its branches drain the central portions. Lake Providence, situated on the Mississippi River, is the parish seat, a thriving, prosperous town of 1,256 inhabitants, and now has railroad communication with the rest of the world, it being on the new Gould Line, which traverses the parish north and south, giving direct communication to New Orleans and St. Louis.

The timber is oak, cypress, gum, elm, hackberry, willow, cottonwood, hickory, locust and persimmon.

Cotton is the chief crop product, while corn, hay, oats, peas, sugar-cane, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum and garden varieties are raised. Rice has also been most successfully raised during the past season.

The fruits and nuts are peaches, pears, pecans, apples, figs, grapes and pomegranates.

Game abounds, such as deer, bear, squirrel, rabbits, coons, opossums, otter, mink, wild turkeys, partridges, rice birds, robins, wild ducks, geese and woodcock.

Fishing in the streams is good, and white perch, trout and bass are found. The live stock industry engaged in embraces cattle and hogs. Land is worth from $3.00 to $25.00 per acre.

EAST FELICIANA PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State, has a population of 20,443, and contains 298,240

acres of land. The formation is good upland, bluff land and pine hills; the soil being very fertile and productive. It is drained by the Comite and Amite Rivers, Pretty Creek, Redwood, Thompson's, Beaver, Sandy and Black Creeks. The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad extends through the parish, having branch lines from Slaughter Station to Woodville, Miss., from Ethel Station to Clinton, the parish seat, and from McManus to Jackson, a pretty town of 2,012 inhabitants, where the State Insane Asylum, Centenary College, and other institutions of learning are located. Water throughout the parish is abundant, and of excellent quality. The chief crop product is cotton, while corn, oats, hay, peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, sugar-cane, tobacco, and the garden varieties thrive exceedingly well. The fruits and nuts are apples, pears, peaches, pecans, figs, plums, quinces, pomegranates, grapes and the smaller varieties.

Game is plentiful, such as coons, opossums, foxes, rabbits, squirrels, beavers, mink, wild turkeys, wild ducks, woodcocks, partridges, jack snipe, robins and rice birds. Fish of good quality abound in the streams; trout, bass, bar fish, perch, and blue and speckled cat are found. The live stock industry is successfully conducted, and numbers of fine blooded cattle and horses are bred, while sheep and hogs thrive remarkably well.

The timber is oak, beech, pine, gum, elm, poplar, hickory, magnolia, holly, cottonwood, willow, cypress, walnut and sycamore.

There is a small quantity of United States Government land in the parish. Land is worth from $2.00 to $20.00 per acre.

FRANKLIN PARISH.

Franklin parish is situated in the northeastern part of the State, has a population of 8,890, and contains 392,960 acres of land.

The formation is chiefly bluff land, with some alluvial land, wooded swamp, and a little of prairie. The soil is very fertile and productive. It is drained by Boeuf River, Bayou Macon, Turkey and Deer Creeks, and Turkey Lake.

The New Orleans and Northwestern Railroad passes through the parish.

Winnsborough, situated on Turkey Creek, is the parish seat. Water is plentiful and fairly good. Cotton is the chief crop for export; corn, oats, hay, sugar-cane, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas and sorghum are produced. The fruits and nuts are peaches, pears, pecans, apples, plums, quinces, grapes, figs and pomegranates. The timber is oak, pine, gum, elm, beech, holly, magnolia, hickory, poplar, cottonwood, willow, mulberry, maple, ash and walnut.

The live stock are cattle, hogs, sheep and horses, of which large numbers are raised.

Game abounds, such as deer, bear, foxes, coons, opossums, beavers, mink, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, wild ducks and geese, partridges, snipe, woodcock and rice birds.

Varieties of fish abound in the streams and lakes, among which are trout, bass, white perch and pike.

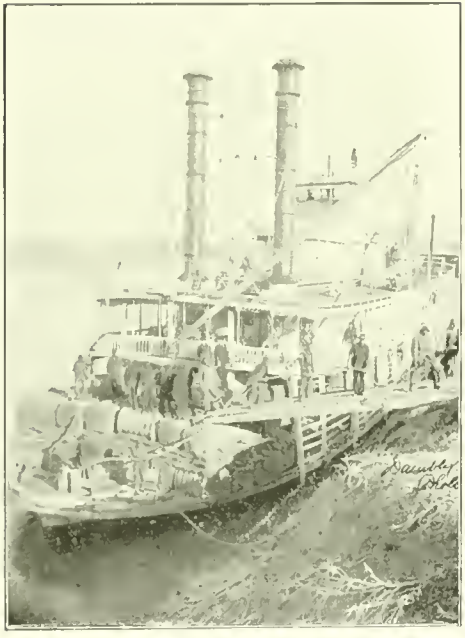
There are several thousand acres of United States Government land. Lands are worth from $2.00 to $10.00 per acre.

GRANT PARISH.

This parish is situated near the center of the State, has a population of 12,902, and contains 407,040 acres of land. The formation is pine hills, with some alluvial land

CUTTING CANE

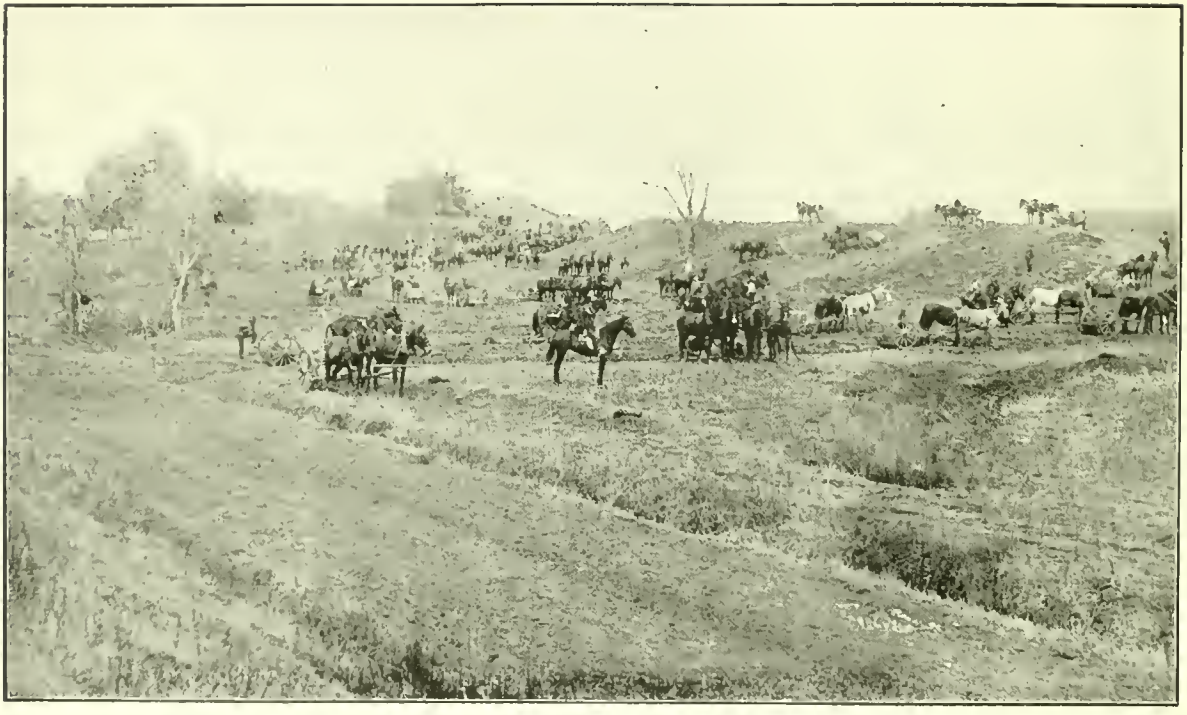
PLANTING CANE



STEAMBOAT LOADING AT SHREVEPORT FOR NEW ORLEANS

PALM AT THE WHITNEY RESIDENCE, NEW ORLEANS

A FIELD OF SUGAR CANE, EAST BATON ROUGE, LA.



BUILDING LEVEE ON MISSISSIPPI RIVER

bordering Red River. It is drained by Red and Little Rivers, Bayou Jatt, the Rigolet du Bon Dieu, and smaller streams.

Colfax on the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company's line, is the parish seat.

The chief product is cotton, while corn, oats, hay, sugar-cane, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, tobacco, and peas are raised. The fruits and nuts are peaches, plums, apples, pears, pecans, grapes, figs, pomegranates and quinces. The timber is long-leaf pine, oak, gum, cottonwood, willow, elm, hickory, and sycamore, with some magnolia and poplar. Live stock are raised, such as cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses.

Game is found, consisting of deer, foxes, coons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, mink, wild turkeys, wild ducks, and geese, woodcock, partridges and rice birds. Fish are found in the streams and lakes, the choice varieties of which are trout, bass, pike and white perch.

Deposits of marble, limestone, kaolin, marl, lignite, fire clay, potters' clay, iron, and gypsum exist. There are several thousand acres of United States Government land in the parish. Lands are worth from $1.00 to $20.00 per acre.

IBERIA PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southern part of the State, has a population of 29,015, and contains 426,880 acres. The formation is prairie, coast marsh, alluvial land, wooded swamp and bluff land; the soil being very rich and highly productive. It is drained by Bayons Teche, Petit Anse and Coulee du Portage.

The Southern Pacific Railroad, with branch lines, extends through the parish. New Iberia, situated on Bayou Teche, is the parish seat. Water is good, cistern water being chiefly used.

The general crop production is sugar; rice, corn, oats, hay, peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, and garden varieties are all grown extensively, and are very profitable.

The fruits and nuts are the orange, lemon, mandarin, fig, pomegranate, guava, olive, plum, pear, pecan, grape, banana, peach and prune. The timber is composed of cypress, oak, gum, elm, cottonwood, willow, sugarwood and sycamore.

Live stock raised are horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Game exists, such as deer, coons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, wild ducks, wild geese, woodcock, papabots, becasine, partridges, rice birds, snipe and pheasants. Fish abounds in the streams, lakes and inlets, among which are red fish, pompano, salt water trout, crabs, trout, bass and saealait; oysters and terrapin are found in the brackish waters of the coast marsh.

There are several thousand acres of United States Government land in the parish. Lands are worth from $3.00 to $50.00 per acre.

IBERVILLE PARISH.

This parish is situated in the south central part of the State, has a population of 27,006, and contains 413,440 acres of land. The formation is wooded swamp and alluvial land, the soil of which is extremely rich and productive. It is drained by the Mississippi River—which passes through the eastern portion of the parish—and by Grand River, Bayou Goula, Plaquemine, Maringouin, Grosse Tete, Manchac, and numerous other streams.

The Texas and Pacific Railroad passes through the parish on the western bank of the Mississippi River, and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad through the eastern portion. Plaquemine, situated on the western

bank of the Mississippi, on the main line of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, is the parish seat. It has a population of 3,590 and is a thrifty, progressive little city, of many industries. The famous Plaquemine Locks, at the mouth of Bayou Plaquemine, are located here; they were built by the United States Government, and it is one of the largest pieces of masonry ever constructed in this country.

Water is plentiful and good, cistern water being chiefly used. Sugar is the chief crop production, and corn, hay, oats, rice, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes, and the garden varieties are extensively raised. The fruits and nuts are pears, peaches, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, mandarins, plums, prunes, pecans and grapes. Live stock are, cattle, sheep, hogs and horses. The game found are deer, bear, coons, opossums, mink, squirrels, rabbits, wild ducks and geese, snipe, becasine, partridges and rice birds. Fish are found in the streams, such as bass, pike, white perch and common varieties. Lands are worth from $3.00 to $50.00 per acre.

JACKSON PARISH.

This parish is situated in the north-central part of the State, has a population of 9,119, and contains 369,280 acres of land. The formation is good upland and pine hills, red sandy clays; soil generally good and fertile. It is drained by the tributaries of Dugdemona River and Bayou Castor. Water is abundant and good.

The Arkansas Southern Railroad runs through the parish from north to south.

Vernon, situated in the northern part of the parish, is the parish seat, with many springs, branches and creeks.

Cotton is the chief crop produced for export; corn, hay, oats, sorghum, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, sugarcane, wheat, rye and barley are also raised. The fruits are peaches, apples, pears, quinces, plums, pomegranates, and grapes. Cattle, hogs, sheep, and horses are raised in great numbers.

Game is found, such as deer, coons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, foxes, wild turkeys, partridges, and woodcock. Fish of good quality, of the smaller varieties, are found in streams.

The timber consists of pine, oak, beech, hickory, walnut, elm, and maple. Extensive areas of long leaf pine are in this parish. There are several thousand acres of United States Government land in the parish. Land is worth from $1.00 to $5.00 per acre.

JEFFERSON PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State, and is divided by the Mississippi River, which passes its northern portion. It has a population of 15,321 and contains 385,920 acres, the formation being composed largely of coast marsh, while it has a large area of alluvial land and some wooded swamp. The soil is exceedingly rich and productive. It is drained by the Mississippi River, Lake Pontchartrain and Bayous Barataria, Rigolet, Des Familles or Dauphine, St. Dennis, Dupont and Grand Bayou.

The Texas Pacific, Southern Pacific, Gulf and Grand Isle, Illinois Central, and Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroads pass through the parish.

Gretna, situated on the Mississippi River is the parish seat. Water is good, cistern water being chiefly used.

Sugar is the principal crop produced, although rice, jute, corn, Irish potatoes, onions and garden truck of

all kinds are extensively grown, and shipped to northern markets.

The fruits and nuts are oranges, lemons, mandarins, figs, pomegranates, plums, prunes, pecans, guavas, olives, bananas and grapes. Some cattle and hogs are raised.

Game is found, consisting of snipe, becasine, papabots, wild ducks and geese, and rice birds and coons, rabbits and opossums.

The timber is limited to cypress, oak, elm and willow.

Fish abound, and the oyster industry of this parish is the most extensive, and superior along the Gulf Coast. Terrapin, oysters, crabs, and the varieties of Gulf fish are taken in large numbers in the inlets, bayous and lakes. There is some United States Government land in the parish. Lands are worth from $1.00 to $50.00 per acre.

LAFAYETTE PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southern part of the State, population 22,825, and contains 152,960 acres of land, in area it being the third smallest parish in the State. Its formation is chiefly prairie, with considerable alluvial and bluff land. The soil is very fertile and productive. It is drained by bayous Carenero and Tortue and Vermillion Rivers.

The Southern Pacific Railroad extends through the parish, having a connecting line from Lafayette to Cheneyville, in Rapides parish. Lafayette, situated on the Southern Pacific Railroad, is the parish seat, has a population of 3,314, and is the home of the Southwestern Industrial Institute. It is only a few miles from the Anse La Butte Oil field, which lies almost on the line of Lafayette and St. Martin parishes.

Water is abundant, and of good quality. Rice and sugar are the chief productions, and corn, cotton, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas and hay, are extensively raised.

The fruits and nuts are the orange, pear, grape, plum, peach and pecan. Cattle, sheep, hogs and horses are raised extensively. Game, such as snipe, becasine, plovers, wild ducks, partridges, pheasants and rice birds are found. Some fish are taken from the streams of the parish. The timber is oak, willow, cottonwood, elm, some cypress, sugarwood, gum and sycamore. Lands are worth from $5.00 to $30.00 per acre.

LAFOURCHE PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southern part of the State, and contains 655,260 acres of land, and has a population of 28,822. The formation is alluvial land, wooded swamp and coast marsh. Soil exceedingly rich and productive. It is drained by bayous Lafourche, Des Allemands and Grand Bayou.

The Southern Pacific Railroad passes through the northern portion of the parish, and the Texas & Pacific runs from Thibodaux north. Thibodaux, situated on bayou Lafourche, is the parish seat, with a population of 3,253, and is a thrifty, progressive little city, with electric lights, waterworks, foundries, canning factory and many other industries. Water is good, cistern water being generally used. Sugar is the chief product, and rice, corn, hay, oats, peas, jute and garden truck are grown and shipped.

The fruits and nuts are oranges, lemons, mandarins, plums, guavas, olives, figs, pears, grapes, peaches, pecans and bananas. The live stock raised here are mostly cattle and hogs. Game is found, such as snipe, becasine, wild ducks and geese, deer, rice birds, papabots, squir-

rels, opossums, coons and rabbits. Fishing is very good, and oysters, crabs, terrapin and the Gulf fish are found in waters of the coast marsh. The timber is cypress, oak, cottonwood, gum, elm and willow. Land is worth from $5.00 to $30.00 per acre.

LINCOLN PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northern part of the State, and contains 368,,000 acres of land, and has a population of 15,898. The formation is good upland, red sandy clay, the soil being fertile and productive. It is drained by Bayou D'Arbonne, and smaller streams. Many chalybeate springs, creeks and branches abound.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad passes through the parish, and a north and south line is now building through the parish. Ruston, situated on this line, is the parish seat. It is a thriving, progressive little city with a population of 1324. Here is situated the State Industrial Institute for both sexes. Over 600 pupils now in attendance. Tuition free. Here is also located the Louisiana Chautauqua. Ruston has a cotton compress, cotton oil mill, ice factory, fertilizer factory and electric light plant. This is one of the best hill or upland parishes in the State. Water is sufficient, and of good quality, from cool springs and wells.

The chief product is cotton; corn, oats, hay, sorghum, grasses, wheat, sugar-cane, tobacco, sweet and Irish potatoes, and peas, being also extensively raised. The fruits and nuts are peaches, pears, plums, pecans, apples, quinces, grapes, and all do well. Cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules are raised on farms.

Game is found, consisting of deer, coons, foxes, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, wild ducks, woodcock, partridges and robins. Deposits of marl, potters' clay, fire clay and lignite are found. The timber is pine, oak, poplar, hickory, beech, maple, gum, elm, walnut and persimmon.

There are several thousand acres of United States Government land in the parish. Lands are worth from $2.00 to $20.00 per acre.

LIVINGSTON PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State, and contains 379,520 acres of land, and has a population of 8,100. The formation is bluff land, pine flats, alluvial land and wooded swamps; the soil being generally fertile and productive, some of which is exceedingly rich. It is drained by the Amite and Tickfaw Rivers and Colyell Creek, and their branches. Water is abundant and of good quality. Springfield, on the Tickfaw River, is the parish seat.

Cotton is the chief crop product; corn, hay, oats, sorghum, sugar-cane, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, tobacco and rice are raised. The fruits and nuts are, peaches, plums, pears, pecans, apples, grapes, figs, pomegranates and quinces. Cattle, sheep, hogs and horses are raised.

The timber is pine, oak, beech, magnolia, ash, holly, gum, hickory, poplar, persimmon and cypress.

Game is abundant, such as deer, coons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, wild ducks, partridges, woodcock and robins. Fish are found in the rivers and streams, such as trout, bass, channel catfish and perch.

Lands are worth from $1.50 to $15.00 per acre.

MADISON PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northeastern part of the State, population 12,332, and contains 437,760 acres

COTTON IN BLOOM

LOADING WITH COTTON, NEW ORLEANS

PLANTATION HOME, PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA, LA.

AN AVENUE OF LIVE OAKS IN AUDUBON PARK, NEW ORLEANS

COURT HOUSE AND ANNEX, MONROE, LA

FREE TRAFFIC BRIDGE OVER THE OUACHITA, MONROE, LA.

U. S. POST OFFICE, MONROE, LA

PARISH HIGH SCHOOL, MONROE, LA

of land. The formation is alluvial land and wooded swamp; the soil is very fertile and productive. It is drained by the Mississippi and Tensas Rivers, Bayous Macon, Vidal, Roundaway and Walnut. The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad passes through the parish, east and west, and the new Gould line north and south. Tallulah, situated on these lines, is the parish seat.

Water is good, cistern water being in general use. Cotton is the chief crop product; corn, hay, oats, sugar-cane, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, and sorghum, are successfully raised. The fruits and nuts are, peaches, pecans, pears, apples, plums, pomegranates, figs, and grapes. The timber is oak, gum, cypress, cottonwood, willow, hackberry, mulberry, locust, elm, and persimmon.

The live stock raised are cattle, hogs, sheep and horses. Game abounds, such as deer, bear, coons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, wild ducks and geese, robins, rice birds, woodcock and partridges. There is good fishing in the streams and lakes. Bass, trout and white perch are found in these waters.

Land is worth from $5.00 to $30.00 per acre.

MOREHOUSE PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northeastern part of the State, and contains 486,400 acres of land, and has a population of 16,634.

The formation is alluvial land, good upland and wooded swamp; soil rich and productive. It is drained by the Ouachita and Boeuf Rivers, and Bayous Bonne Idee, Bartholomew and Gallion. Water is abundant and of good quality. The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad passes through the extreme southern point; the Iron Mountain Railroad passes through the parish, north and south, while the New Orleans and Northwestern Railroad passes through from southeast to northwest.

Bastrop is the parish seat, located on the uplands. Cottou is the principal crop production for export; corn, oats, hay, tobacco, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, sorghum and sugar-cane are also raised. The fruits and nuts are, peaches, pears, pecans, apples, plums, quinees and grapes. The timber is oak, pine, cottonwood, gum, elm, cypress, poplar, hickory, holly, beech, magnolia, willow and persimmon. Live stock, such as cattle, hogs, sheep and some horses are raised.

Game is found, consisting of deer, coons, foxes, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, wild ducks, woodcock, snipe, robins, partridges and rice birds. Fish of good quality are found in the streams.

There are several thousand acres of United States Government land in the parish. Lands are worth from $2.00 to $20.00 per acre.

NATCHITOCHES PARISH.

Natchitoches parish is situated in the west-central part of the State, has a population of 33,216, and contains 825,600 acres of land. The formation is alluvial land, good upland and pine flats; soil generally good, and very productive. It is drained by Red and Cane Rivers, and Bayous Saline, Pierre and Natchez and the Rigolet Du Bon Dieu. Water is abundant, and of good quality.

The main line of the Texas and Pacific Railroad runs through the parish, with branch line to the Red River through the town of Natchitoches; this town is also the terminus of the Louisiana and Northwestern Railroad, and has a branch line of the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company. It is the parish seat,

and a thrifty, progressive town of 2,388 inhabitants. Here is located the State Normal School, with over 700 students.

Cotton is the chief crop raised for export, while corn, oats, tobacco, hay, peas, sorghum, sugar-cane and sweet and Irish potatoes are produced. The Natchitoches tobacco enjoys world-wide reputation.

The fruits are peaches, pears, apples, plums, quinces, pomegranates, figs and grapes. The timber is pine, oak, gum, cottonwood, elm, willow, cypress, holly, magnolia, hickory, walnut, poplar, maple and persimmon. Cattle, sheep, hogs and horses are raised.

Game, such as deer, coons, foxes, opossums, rabbits, squirrels, wild turkeys and ducks, woodcock, partridges and rice birds, is found. Fish of good quality are found in the streams. Deposits of lignite, marl, marble, limestone, kaolin, iron, fire clay and potters' clay exist. Truffles are also found in this parish.

There are several thousand acres of United States Government lands in the parish. Land is worth from $2.00 to $25.00 per acre.

ORLEANS PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State, has a population of 287,104, and contains 127,360 acres; it being the smallest parish in area in the State. The formation is alluvial land, coast marshes and wooded swamp. It is drained by the Mississippi River, Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne, and Bayous St. John and Gentilly. Most of the railroads of the State converge here in the City of New Orleans, which is the parish seat.

The chief crops grown are garden truck, an immense industry; and corn, sugar-cane, rice, jute, sweet and Irish potatoes are raised. The fruits are the orange, lemon, mandarin, olive, prune, grape, fig, pomegranate, pear, peach, and the smaller varieties. The timber is cypress, oak, gum, elm, hackberry, cottonwood and willow. Some cattle, hogs and horses are raised here. Very little game is found, though fishing is very good in the lakes and brackish waters, where oysters, crabs, terrapin, and the varieties of Gulf fish are taken.

The City of New Orleans and the Parish of Orleans are practically one and the same thing, as the city now embraces within its limits all of the parish.

OUACHITA PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northern portion of the State, has a population of 20,947, and contains 409,600 acres of land. The formation is good upland, alluvial land and wooded swamp; soil good and productive. It is drained by the Ouachita River, and Bayous Boeuf and Lafourche. Many small creeks and branches exist. Water is abundant and good, from springs and wells in upland sections.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific, and the Iron Mountain Railroads run through the parish, east and west, and north and south. The Little Rock and Monroe runs through the parish, north and south, north of Monroe.

Monroe, situated on the Ouachita River is the parish seat, and has a population of 5,428. It is a thriving, progressive city, and has a cotton factory, railroad shops, electric light and waterworks.

Cotton is the chief crop product for export; corn, oats, hay, sugar-cane, sorghum, tobacco, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas and garden truck are extensively raised, and now shipped to Northern markets. The fruits and

nuts are peaches, pears, pecans, plums apples, figs, pomegranates, grapes, quinces, and the smaller varieties.

The timber is oak, gum, cottonwood, willow, cypress, beech, holly, magnolia, poplar, persimmon and hickory.

Live stock raising embraces cattle, sheep, hogs and horses, and is extensively practiced. Game consists of deer, wild turkeys, partridges, wild ducks and geese, robins, woodcock, coons, opossums, rabbits and squirrels. Fishing is good in the streams and lakes; bass, trout and other fish are taken.

There are several thousand acres of United States Government land in the parish. Land is worth from $2.00 to $50.00 per acre.

PLAQUEMINES PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State, has a population of 13,039, and is divided by the Mississippi River, which passes through it. The formation is alluvial land and coast marsh; the soil being exceedingly rich and productive.

It is drained by the Mississippi River and Bayous Cheniere, Wilkinson, Long, Terre au Boeuf, Vacherie, Dupont and Grand Bayou. The Grand Isle and Gulf Railroad passes down the western coast of the Mississippi, and the Mississippi, Terre au Boeuf and Lake Road down the eastern coast.

Pointe-a-la-Hache, situated on the Mississippi River, is the parish seat. Cistern water is mostly used. The chief crop productions are sugar and rice; corn, jute and truck varieties are grown and shipped extensively.

Fruits are oranges, lemons, mandarins, olives, bananas, figs, guavas, grapes and prunes. The finest orange groves and lands in the State are here.

Timber is cypress, willow, elm, oak and cottonwood. Some cattle are raised, and a few hogs. Game is becasine, snipe, rice birds, wild ducks, geese and swan, papabots, coon and opossums.

Fishing is excellent, and crab, sheepshead, pompano, red fish, flounder, salt water trout, Spanish mackerel, oysters, terrapin and shrimp abound. The oyster industry is quite extensive in this parish.

There are several thousand acres of United States Government land in the parish.

Land is worth from $1.00 to $100.00 per acre.

POINTE COUPEE PARISH.

This parish is situated in the east-central part of the State, has a population of 25,777, and contains 368,000 acres of land. The formation is alluvial land and wooded swamp; one of the richest in the State. It is drained by the Mississippi, Atchafalaya and False Rivers, and Bayous Letsworth, Latenache, Fordoche, Portage and Poydras. Water is abundant throughout the parish. New Roads is the parish seat, and is a thrifty, progressive town of 700 inhabitants. The Texas and Pacific has a branch line running through the parish, north and south. This branch line, as soon as a bridge across Red River is completed, will become a part of the new Gould line from New Orleans to St. Louis.

Sugar and cotton are the chief crop products, and corn, oats, peas, hay, sweet and Irish potatoes, rice, tobacco and garden truck are raised. The fruits and nuts are pears, peaches, plums, pecans, apples, figs, pomegranates and grapes. The timber is cypress, oak, ash, elm, hackberry, willow, cottonwood, magnolia and persimmon.

Live stock are cattle, hogs and horses. Game is found, consisting of deer, bear, coons, opossums, rabbits,

squirrels, wild turkeys, ducks and geese, partridges, becasine, rice birds and woodcock. Fishing is very good in the lakes and streams; bass, trout, white perch and pike are taken. Lands are worth from $3.00 to $40.00 per acre.

RAPIDES PARISH.

Rapides is the central parish of the State, has a population of 39,578, and contains 975,440 acres of land. The formation is pine flats and alluvial land, with some bluff land and prairie. In the alluvial, bluff and prairie sections the soil is very fertile and productive, the chocolate formation being very rich. It is drained by Red and Calcasieu Rivers, and Bayous Saline, Rapides, Boeuf, Flacon and Cocodrie.

The Texas and Pacific, the Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf, the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company, the Iron Mountain and the Southern Pacific Railroads pass through the parish, all centering at Alexandria, which is the parish seat, and has a population of 5,648.

Cotton and sugar are the chief crop productions for export; corn, oats, hay, peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, rice, tobacco and garden truck are produced. The fruits and nuts are, peaches, pears, plums, pecans, figs, pomegranates, grapes, apples, and the smaller varieties. The wild May-haw grows abundantly throughout the parish; this fruit has no superior for jellying purposes. The timber is pine, oak, cypress, cottonwood, hickory, willow, locust, sycamore and gum; large areas of long-leaf pine.

Cattle, sheep, hogs and horses are raised. Game is found, consisting of squirrels, rabbits, coons, opossums, foxes, deer, wild turkeys, wild ducks, snipe, woodcock, partridges and rice birds. Fishing is good in the streams.

There are several thousand acres of United States Government lands in the parish. Land is worth from $3.00 to $50.00 per acre.

RED RIVER PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northwestern part of the State, has a population of 11,548, and contains 256,000 acres of land. The formation is good upland and alluvial land, the soil being rich and productive. It is drained by Red River and Grand and Blacklake Bayous. Water is plentiful and generally good.

The Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company's line traverses the parish along the east bank of Red River. Coushatta, situated on the Red River, with a population of 600, is the parish seat.

Cotton is the chief product; sugar-cane and alfalfa, corn, oats, hay, peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, and the garden varieties all yield good returns. The fruits and nuts are, peaches, pears, pecans, plums, apples, pomegranates, grapes, quinces and figs. The timber is oak, pine, cypress, gum, elm, beech, maple, holly, cottonwood, sycamore, poplar, hickory, willow and persimmon.

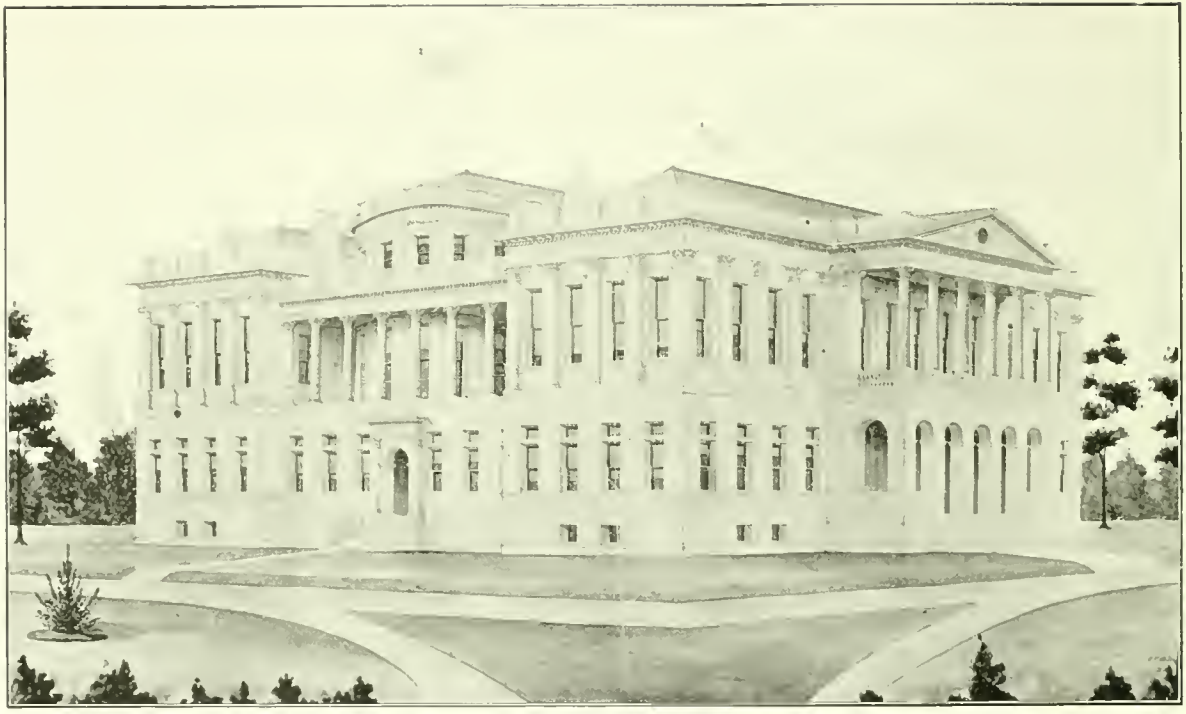
The live stock raised are cattle, hogs and sheep. Game is abundant, such as squirrels, coons, opossums, rabbits, deer, wild turkeys, partridges, robins, wild ducks and woodcock. Fish are found in the streams, among which are the trout, bass, pike and bar fish.

There are several thousand acres of United States Government land in the parish. Lands are worth from $2.00 to $40.00 per acre.

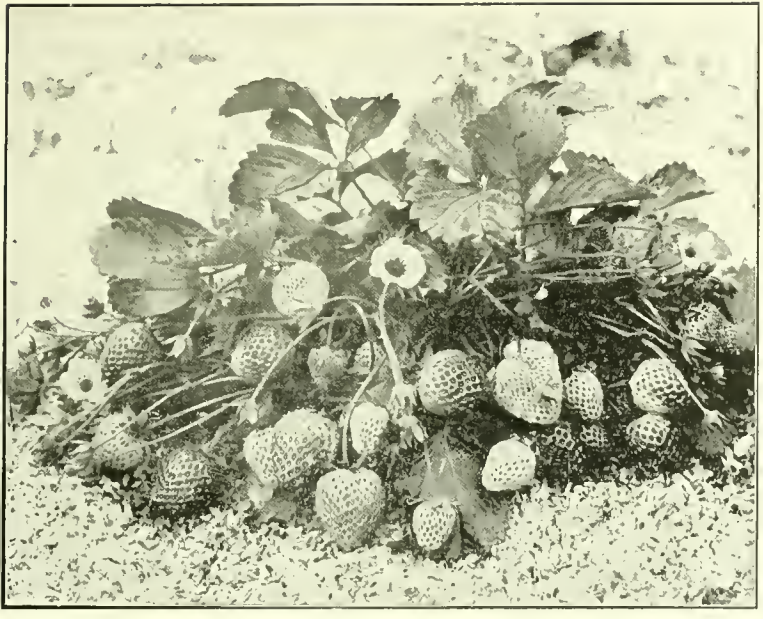
RICHLAND PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northeastern part of the State, has a population of 11,116, and contains 369,920

CITY HIGH SCHOOL, MONROE, LA.



RAPIDES COURT HOUSE, ALEXANDRIA, LA



A SAMPLE OF STRAWBERRIES

CONVENT, COVINGTON, LA

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL, TANGIPAHOA PARISH

FIRST STREET, AMITE CITY, LA., IN OCTOBER

ABITA SPRINGS HOTEL

acres of land. The formation is bluff land, alluvial land, and a little wooded swamp; soil fertile and productive. It is drained by Boeuf River and Bayous Macon, Lafourche and Big Creek. Water is abundant and generally good.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific, and the New Orleans and Northwestern Railroads pass through the parish. Rayville, situated on these lines of railroad, is the parish seat.

Cotton is the chief crop produced for export; corn, oats, hay, sorghum, peas, sweet and Irish potatoes and garden varieties are grown. The fruits and nuts are, peaches, apples, pears, pecans, plums, grapes, figs, pomegranates and quinces.

Live stock raised are mostly cattle and hogs. Game is found, consisting of deer, bear, coons, opossums, rabbits, squirrels, wild turkeys, wild ducks, partridges, rice birds, woodcock and snipe. Fish of good quality are abundant in the streams and lakes.

The timber is, oak, gum, cypress, cottonwood, willow, hickory, poplar and persimmon.

Lands are worth from $2.00 to $25.00 per acre.

SABINE PARISH.

This parish is situated in the western part of the State, has a populaton of 15,421, and contains 645,120 acres of land. The formation is good upland, pine flats, and a small area of allvuial land extending along the Sabine River; soil is generally good and productive. It is drained by the Sabine River and Bayous St. Patrice, San Miguel, Lonnan, Negreet and Toreau.

The Texas and Pacific Railroad passes through its northeastern corner, and the Kansas City Southern and Gulf passes through, north and south. Many, situated on Hampton Bayou and the latter railway, is the parish seat. Water is plentiful and of good quality.

Cotton is the principal crop product for export; corn, hay, oats, sorghum, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes, and the garden and truck varieties are raised. The fruits are, peaches, apples, pears, plums, quinces, figs, pomegranates and grapes.

Live stock raised are cattle, sheep, hogs and horses; an important business in the parish.

Game is plentiful, consisting of deer, coons, foxes, opossums, beaver, rabbits, wild turkeys, snipe, partridges, robins, rice birds, woodcock and wild ducks.

The timber is, pine (chiefly long-leaf and short), with oak, gum, elm, maple, walnut, poplar, sycamore and hickory. Deposits of lignite, marble, limestone, potters' clay, Fullers earth, fire clay, gypsum and marl exist.

There are several thousand acres of United States Government lands in the parish. Lands are worth from $2.00 to $15.00 per acre.

ST. BERNARD PARISH.

This parish is situated in the extreme southeastern part of the State, has a population of 5,031, and contains 435,205 acres. The formation is coast marsh and alluvial land. It is drained by the Mississippi River, Lake Borgne, and Bayous Terre au Boeuf, Loutre and Biloxi.

The Mississippi, Terre au Boeuf and Lake Railroad, having a line extending to Shell Beach, on Lake Borgne, passes through the parish. St. Bernard, situated on the Mississippi River, is the parish seat. The parish adjoins Orleans.

Sugar is the chief crop product; but rice, jute and the garden and truck varieties are extensively raised and shipped. The fruts and nuts are, oranges, lemons,

mandarins, figs, pecans, bananas, grapes, guavas, olives and prunes. Some few cattle and hogs are raised here. Game consists of becasine, snipe, rice birds, papabots, wild ducks, coons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits and deer. Fish of fine quality are plentiful; oysters, crabs and terrapin are also found. The timber is oak, cypress, willow, elm, pine and gum.

There is a small quantity of United States Government land in the parish, and a very large area of Levee Board lands. Lands are worth from $1.00 to $60.00 per acre.

ST. CHARLES PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State, has a population of 9,072, and is divided by the Mississippi River, which passes through its northern portion. It contains 251,520 acres, the formation being coast marsh and alluvial land, with a little wooded swamp. The soil is very fertile and productive. It is drained by the Mississippi River, Bayou Des Allemands, and Lakes Pontchartrain and Washa, or Quasha, Barataria.

The Illinois Central, the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, the Texas and Pacific, and the Southern Pacific Railroads pass through the parish. Hahnville, situated on the west coast of the Mississippi River, is the parish site. Drinking water is good, consisting chiefly of cistern water.

Sugar is the chief crop product; rice, corn, Irish and sweet potatoes, jute, peas and garden truck are extensively grown and shipped. The fruits are, the orange, fig, grape, lemon, mandarin, prune, guava, plum, olive and pomegranate.

Cattle and hogs are raised on a limited scale. Game consists of becasine, snipe, rice birds, wild ducks, swan, squirrels, coons, opossums, rabbits and deer. Fishing is good in the lakes and bayous.

The timber is, oak, cypress, cottonwood, gum, pecan and willow. There is little, if any public land within the parish. Land is worth from $10.00 to $50.00 per acre.

ST. HELENA PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State, has a population of 8,479, and contains 264,320 acres of land. The formation is pine hills, flats, and bluff land; soil fertile and productive. It is drained by the Amite and Tickfaw Rivers and their branches. Water is abundant and of good quality.

A logging steam tramroad connects Greensburg, the parish seat, with the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Cotton is the chief crop production; corn, oats, hay, peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, tobacco and sugar-cane are raised. The fruits and nuts are, pears, grapes, plums, pecans, apples, peaches, quinces and the smaller varieties. Live stock are, cattle, sheep, hogs and horses.

The timber is, pine, oak, beech, magnolia, holly, gum, hickory, poplar and persimmon. Long-leaf pine is extensive. Game is found, such as deer, coons, opossums, foxes, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, wild ducks, partridges, woodcock and robins. Fish are found in the rivers and other streams, the Tickfaw being noted for its fine quality and quantity of trout.

There are several thousand acres of United States Government land in the parish. Lands are worth from $1.50 to $15.00 per acre.

ST. JAMES PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State, has a population of 20,197, and is divided by the Mississippi River. It contains 219,520 acres of land, the soil being very fertile and productive. The formation is alluvial land, wooded swamp, and a little coast marsh. It is drained by the Mississippi River, Bayon Des Acadiens, and several small bayous. Water is plentiful and good.

The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley and the Texas and Pacific Railroads pass through the parish. Convent, situated on the east bank of the Mississippi River, is the parish seat. Sugar is the chief crop product; rice, corn, tobacco, hay, oats, beans and sweet and Irish potatoes are raised. The famous Perique tobacco is almost exclusively raised in this parish. Figs, oranges, lemons, mandarins, guavas, plums, peaches, pears, pecans, grapes and pomegranates are grown.

Game consists of becasine, snipe, rice birds, squirrels, coons, opossums, rabbits, and some few deer and bear. Fish are found in the bayous and lagoons, of good quality, among them bass and pike.

The timber is, cypress, oak, gum, elm, willow and cottonwood. Lands are worth from $10.00 to $40.00 per acre.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State, has a population of 12,330, and is divided by the Mississippi River. It contains 147,200 acres, and the formation is alluvial land, wooded swamp and coast marsh. The soil is rich and productive. It is drained by the Mississippi River and Lakes Pontchartrain, Maurepas and Des Allemands. Water is abundant and fairly good.

The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, the Illinois Central, and the Texas and Pacific Railroads extend through the parish. Edgard, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River, is the parish seat.

Sugar is the chief product; rice, oats, corn, hay, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas and jute are also produced. Oranges, figs, grapes, plums, pecans, guavas and pomegranates are grown. Some few cattle and hogs are raised.

Game consists of squirrels, coons, opossums, rabbits, wild ducks, becasine, snipe and rice birds; some few deer and bear are found. Fish, of good quality, abound in the lakes and bayous.

The timber is cypress, oak, gum, elm, cottonwood and willow. Land is worth from $10.00 to $40.00 per acre.

ST. LANDRY PARISH.

St. Landry is situated in the south-central part of the State, has a population of 52,906 and contains 1,077,120 acres of land. The formation is prairie, alluvial land, pine flats, wooded swamp, and bluff land. The soil is very fertile and productive. It is drained by the Atchafalaya River, and Bayous Rouge, Courtableu, Teche, Boeuf, Cocodrie and Nezpique. Water is plentiful and of good quality.

The Texas and Pacific Railroad passes through the northeastern portion, and the branch road of the Southern Pacific, extending from Lafayette to Cheneyville, runs through the parish. Opelousas, situated on Bellevue Bayou, is the parish seat, and has a population of 2,951.

Cotton, rice and sugar are the chief crops produced for export: and corn, oats, hay, sweet and Irish potatoes, beans, sorghum and the garden varieties and truck are

extensively raised. The fruits are, peaches, pears, plums, apples, grapes, quinces, figs, pomegranates, persimmons and the smaller varieties.

Live stock is extensively raised; sheep, cattle, horses, and hogs, all do remarkably well here and are a very profitable investment. Game is found, consisting of squirrels, opossums, rabbits, beavers, deer, wild turkeys, wild ducks and geese, woodcock, becasine, partridges, pheasants, snipe and rice birds. Fish abound in the streams, such as bass, trout and pike. The timber embraces pine, oak, beech, magnolia, holly, gum, elm, persimmon, hickory, pecan, walnut, willow and sycamore. There are several thousand acres of United States Government land in the parish. Lands are worth from $2.50 to $30.00 per acre.

ST. MARTIN PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southern part of the State, has a population of 18,910, and contains 395,520 acres. The formation is wooded swamp, prairie, alluvial land, and a small area of bluff land; soil fertile and productive. It is drained by the Atchafalaya River, Bayous Teche, Tortue, La Rose, L'Embarras and Catahoula Coulee.

St. Martinsville, situated on the Teche, is the parish seat, and is connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Cade Station. Sugar is the chief crop production; rice, corn, oats, hay, sweet and Irish potatoes, tobacco, cotton, and the garden varieties are also grown.

The fruits are, oranges, lemons, mandarins, guavas, grapes, plums, prunes, pomegranates, peaches, pears, figs, apples, persimmons and quinces.

Cattle, sheep, hogs and horses are raised. Game, such as partridges, rice birds, pheasants, wild turkeys, squirrels, rabbits, coons, opossums, deer and bear are found. Fish are plentiful in the bayous, lakes and lagoons.

The Anse la Butte oil field lies just within the borders of this parish. Good results have already been obtained in this field, and much greater ones are expected when it is fully developed.

The timber embraces cypress, oak, gum, elm, willow, cottonwood, sugarwood and sycamore. Land is worth from $5.00 to $50.00 per acre.

ST. MARY PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southern part of the State, has a population of 34,145, and contains 414,720 acres. Its formation is coast marsh, alluvial land, prairie, wooded swamp, and a small amount of bluff land. The soil is exceedingly rich and productive. It is drained by the Atchafalaya River, Grand Lake, and Bayous Teche, Sale and Cypremort. The Southern Pacific Railroad extends through the parish. Franklin, situated on the Teche, is the parish seat. Water is plentiful and good.

Sugar is the chief crop product; rice, corn, oats, hay, peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, and garden varieties are extensively raised. This is one of the best sugar parishes in the State. The fruits and nuts are, the orange, lemon, mandarin, fig, grape, persimmon, pomegranate, guava, plum, peach, pear, pecan, olive, banana and prune.

Cattle, hogs and some horses are raised. Game consists of snipe, becasine, pheasants, rice birds, partridges, squirrels, rabbits, coons, opossums and deer. Fish are plentiful in the bayous, lakes, lagoons and inlets, and oysters, crabs and terrapin are taken in the brackish waters. The timber is, cypress, oak, cottonwood, gum, elm and willow. Lands are worth from $10.00 to $50.00 per acre.

STATE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM, BATON ROUGE

MOUNT CARMEL CONVENT

U. S. S ATLANTA ASCENDING THE MISSISSIPPI

SUGAR REFINERY AT NEW ORLEANS

TULANE UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THE MOUNT LEBANON UNIVERSITY, ESTABLISHED OVER FIFTY YEARS AGO

HIGH SCHOOL AT MINDEN

SILLIMAN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, CLINTON, LA.

THE OLD AND THE NEW IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF LAFAYETTE PARISH

HIGH SCHOOL, CROWLEY, LA

H SOPHIE NEWCOMB MEMORIAL COLLEGE OF TULANE UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS

ST. TAMMANY PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State, has a population of 13,335, and contains 590,720 acres of land. The formation is pine hills, pine flats, alluvial land and wooded swamp; soil fertile and productive. It is drained by Pearl River, West Pearl, Chefuncta (or Tchefuncta) River, and Bogue Chitto, Bogue Falia and other streams. The New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad, belonging to the Queen and Crescent system, passes through the parish.

Covington, population 1,205, situated on the Bogue Falia, is the parish seat. It is connected with the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad at West Pearl Station. Sugar, rice, cotton, corn, hay, oats, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes and truck garden varieties are extensively raised.

So famous has this parish become as a health resort, that it is known everywhere now as the "Ozone Belt." Thousands of cases of lung complaints have been successfully cured by this salubrious climate. Beautiful springs, whose waters are recognized as of great medicinal value, abound through the parish. The most famous of these is the Abita Spring, which has a capacity of 40,000 gallons daily.

The fruits and nuts are, peaches, plums, pears, pecans, apples, figs, prunes, grapes, pomegranates, quinces and persimmons.

Cattle, hogs, sheep and a few horses are raised. Game consists of squirrels, rabbits, coons, opossums, deer, wild turkeys, wild ducks, papabots, becasine, snipe, partridges and rice birds. Fish are plentiful in the streams and lakes; fine trout, bass and pike are taken. The timber is, pine, oak, cypress, gum, elm and hickory.

There are several thousand acres of United States Government land in the parish. Lands are worth from $1.50 to $25.00 per acre.

TANGIPAHOA PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State, has a population of 17,625, and contains 505,600 acres of land. The formation is pine hills, pine flats, wooded swamps, and a small amount of alluvial land. The soil is fertile and productive. It is drained by the Tangipahoa, Chefuncta, Natalbany and Ponchatoula Rivers, Chappapeela Creek and numerous smaller streams. Water is abundant and of good quality.

The Illinois Central Railroad extends through the parish, north and south. Amite City, situated on this line of road and near the Tangipahoa River, is the parish seat, and, in 1900, had a population of 1,547. Hammond, population 1,511, has become very popular as a winter resort.

Cotton is the chief crop product, and corn, oats, hay, sugar, rice, tobacco, sorghum, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, and truck and garden varieties are grown. Along the line of the Illinois Central, truck and strawberries are extensively grown and shipped. Fruits are, peaches, pears, apples, plums, grapes, quinces, figs, pomegranates, persimmons, and a variety of smaller kinds. Cattle, hogs, sheep and horses are raised. The timber is, pine, oak, ash, gum, elm, hickory, poplar, cucumber, cottonwood, willow, beech and sycamore.

Game is found, such as squirrels, coons, opossums, foxes, rabbits, deer, wild turkeys, wild ducks, woodcock, snipe, becasine, rice birds, partridges and robins. Fish of excellent quality are taken from the streams; trout, bass, pike and blue cat are found.

There are several thousand acres of United States

Government land in the parish. Land is worth from $1.00 to $25.00 per acre.

TENSAS PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northeastern part of the State, has a population of 19,070, and contains 410,240 acres of land. The formation is alluvial lands and wooded swamp; soil very rich and productive. It is drained by the Mississippi and Tensas Rivers, and Bayous Vidal, Durossett, Choctaw and Clark's. Water is plentiful and good. St Joseph, situated on the Mississippi River, is the parish seat.

The new Gould line traverses the parish from north to south, furnishing direct communication with New Orleans and St. Louis.

Cotton is the chief crop product for export; corn, hay, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas and garden varieties are grown. This is one of the chief cotton parishes. The fruits are, peaches, plums, pears, and apples. Cattle, hogs, and some sheep and horses are raised.

The timber is oak, gum, cypress, cottonwood, pecan, persimmon, magnolia, elm, sycamore and willow.

Game is found, such as squirrels, rabbits, deer, bear, wild turkeys, wild ducks and geese, woodcock, snipe, partridges, plover, rice birds and robins.

Fish, in quantity, are taken from the lakes and bayous; bass, trout, white perch and pike are found. Land is worth from $1.00 to $30.00 per acre.

TERREBONNE PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southern part of the State, has a population of 24,464, and contains 1,265,280 acres. The formation is largely composed of coast marsh with a considerable area of alluvial lands and wooded swamp. The soil is exceedingly rich and productive. It is drained partially by Black, De Large, Grand and Petit Caillou Bayous, and Blue and Blue Hammock Bayous.

Houma, situated on Bayou Terrebonne, is the parish seat, and in 1900 had a population of 3212. It is connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Schriever Station. Sugar and rice are the chief crop productions; jute, peas, hay and Irish potatoes are grown. The fruits are, oranges, lemons, mandarins, olives, bananas, prunes, figs, pomegranates, guavas and plums. The timber is, oak, cypress, gum, elm and willow.

Some cattle and hogs are raised. Game is found, such as wild ducks and geese, papabots, jack snipe, becasine, pheasants, rice birds, squirrels, deer and bear. Fish of fine quality are found; sheepshead, pompano, salt water trout, Spanish mackerel, pike and crabs. Oyster and shrimp canning is quite an important industry.

There are several thousand acres of United States Government land. Land is worth from $5.00 to $50.00 per acre.

UNION PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northern part of the State, has a population of 18,520, and contains 582,700 acres of land. The formation is good upland, red, sandy clay, and some alluvial lands. The soil is very fertile and productive. It is drained by the Ouachita River, bayou D'Arbonne, and affluents of these streams.

The Arkansas Southern and the Little Rock and Monroe Railroads run through the parish, north and south.

The Farmerville and Southern Railroad runs from main line of the Little Rock and Monroe to Farmerville, which is the parish seat.

Water is abundant and of good quality, good springs and wells, and numerous branches and creeks.

Cotton is the chief crop product, and corn, oats, hay, wheat, buckwheat, sorghum, peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, tobacco and sugar-cane are raised. Diversified farming is practiced.

The fruits are, peaches, apples, pears, plums, grapes, pomegranates, figs and quinces. Excellent fruit is raised.

The timber is, pine, oak, beech, hickory, maple, walnut, holly, gum, elm and poplar.

Live stock, raised on the farms, comprise cattle, sheep, hogs and horses. Game consists of squirrels, rabbits, coons, opossums, foxes, deer, wild turkeys, wild ducks, woodcock and partridges. Trout, bar fish and speckled and blue cat are found among the fish in the streams.

There are several thousand acres of United States Government land in the parish. Land is worth from $1.00 to $10.00 per acre.

VERMILION PARISH.

Vermilion parish is situated in the southwestern part of the State, has a population of 20,705, and contains 800,000 acres of land. The formation is coast marsh, prairie, alluvial and bluff lands; soil rich and productive. It is drained by the Vermilion River, and bayou Queue de Tortue and Fresh Water. Abbeville, situated on the Vermilion River, is the parish seat.

A branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad runs through the parish.

Rice is the chief crop product; sugar, corn, oats, hay, peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, and truck varieties are raised. The fruits and nuts are, oranges, lemons, mandarins, plums, pecans, guavas, figs, peaches, prunes, pomegranates and grapes. The timber varieties are, oak, gum, elm, cypress, cottonwood and willow.

Live stock raised are, cattle, hogs, sheep and horses. Game consists of rice birds, pheasants, becasine, snipe, partridges, papabots and wild ducks and deer. Fish are taken from the streams and inlets, and crabs, oysters, diamond-back terrapins and salt water varieties of fish are found.

Lands are worth from $2.00 to $30.00 per acre.

VERNON PARISH.

This parish is situated in the western part of the State, has a population of 10,327, and contains 986,600 acres of land. The formation is chiefly pine hills, with a little prairie and alluvial lands. The Kansas City Southern Railroad runs from north to south through this parish. It is drained by the Sabine and Calcasieu Rivers, and bayous Comrade, Castor, Anacoco, and numerous small streams. Water is abundant and of good quality. The soil is fairly productive.

Leesville, on the Kansas City Southern Railroad, is the parish seat. Cotton is the chief crop product, and corn, hay, oats, peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, and sorghum, are grown.

The fruits and nuts are, peaches, pears, pecans, apples, figs, pomegranates, plums and grapes. Live stock comprises cattle, sheep, hogs and horses. Game consists of deer, squirrels, coons, opossums, rabbits, beaver, wild turkeys, wild ducks, partridges, woodcock, pheasant, becasine, snipe, plover and rice birds. There are fine varieties of fish found in the streams, among them trout, pike, bar fish and bass.

The timber is, pine, oak, elm, gum, willow, hickory, and cottonwood. Extensive areas of long-leaf pine exist.

There are several thousand acres of United States Government land in the parish. Lands are worth from $2.00 to $20.00 per acre.

WASHINGTON PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northeast corner of the southeast portion of the State, has a population of 9,628, and contains 427,520 acres of land. The formation is pine hills and flats, with a little alluvial land along its eastern border. The soil is fairly good. It is drained by Pearl River, Bogue Chitto and Chefuncta Creek. Water is abundant and good.

The Kentwood and Eastern Railway runs through northern part of the parish.

Franklinton, situated on the Bogue Chitto, is the parish seat. Cotton is the chief crop product; hay, oats, corn, sweet and Irish potatoes, tobacco, sorghum, peas and the truck varieties are grown. The fruits are, peaches, pears, plums, apples, figs, quinces, pomegranates and grapes.

Live stock are, cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. Game is found, such as deer, foxes, coons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, beaver, wild turkeys, wild ducks, partridges, woodcock and rice birds. Fish abound in the creeks, and among the varieties are, trout, bar fish, bass and pike.

The timber is, pine, long leaf, beech, holly, poplar, gum, elm, magnolia, oak and maple. There are several thousand acres of United States Government land. Lands are worth from $1.00 to $10.00 per acre.

WEBSTER PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northwestern part of the State, has a population of 15,125, and contains 393,600 acres of land. The formation is good uplands and some alluvial lands. The soil is very good and fertile. It is drained by Dorchite, Crows and Black Lake Bayous and lake Bisteneau. Minden is the parish seat, and has a population of 1,561. The water is plentiful and good; springs, wells and small streams abound.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad extends east and west, and the Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad north and south through the parish. Cotton is is the chief crop product, and corn, hay, oats, peas, sorghum, sugar-cane, sweet and Irish potatoes and tobacco are grown.

The fruits are, peaches, pears, apples, plums, figs, grapes, pomegranates and quinces. Salt deposits exist, and beds of potters' clay, fire clay, lignite and marl are found. Timber is, pine, oak, gum, hickory, beech, holly, elm, poplar, walnut and maple.

Live stock raised are, cattle, sheep, hogs and a few horses. Game consists of squirrels, deer, foxes, rabbits, coons, opossums, wild turkeys, wild ducks, woodcock, robins and partridges. Fish of good quality are found in the streams.

WEST BATON ROUGE.

This parish is situated in the south central part of the State, and lies west of the Mississippi River. It has a population of 10,285, and in area is the smallest parish, except Orleans, in the State, and contains 134,400 acres of land. The formation is alluvial land, and wooded swamp, very fertile and productive. The Mississippi River drains the eastern borders, and bayous Grosse Tete, Poydras and Stumpy the other sections. Drinking water is good.

The Texas and Pacific Railroad passes through the southern part of the parish, and has a branch road leading from Baton Rouge Junction to the Red River. This

branch line will form part of the main line of the new Gould line, St. Louis to New Orleans.

Port Allen, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River, is the parish seat. The timber consists of oak, cypress, pecan, persimmon, gum, poplar, cottonwood, hackberry and willow. The general crop of the parish is sugar; rice, corn, hay, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, cotton and the garden varieties are produced. Fruits are, pears, peaches, plums, apples, figs and grapes.

Some live stock are raised, such as cattle, hogs, sheep and horses. Game and fish abound; deer, bear, squirrels, coons, opossums, wild turkeys, wild geese and ducks, becasine, jack snipe, partridges, rice birds and robins are found.

Lands are worth from $2.50 to $30.00 per acre.

WEST CARROLL PARISH.

This parish is situated in the northeastern part of the State, has a population of 3,865, and contains 243,200 acres of land. It is of bluff formation chiefly, with some wooded swamp and alluvial land, the soil of which is rich and productive. It is drained by bayou Macon on the eastern and Boeuf River on its western borders. Floyd, situated on bayou Macon, is the parish seat. Water is abundant and of good quality.

Cotton is the chief crop product, and corn, hay, oats, sugar-cane, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, peas, and the garden varieties are raised. The timber varieties are, oak, cypress, ash, beech, elm, gum, cottonwood, pecan, locust, hickory, magnolia, holly, mulberry and persimmon.

Live stock, such as cattle, sheep, hogs and horses are raised.

Game abounds, among which are deer, bear, squirrels, rabbits, coons, opossums, foxes, wild turkeys, wild ducks and geese, robins and woodcock. Fishing is good in the streams, and bass, bar fish, white perch and trout are found.

There is some United States Government land in the parish.

Private lands are worth from $2.00 to $10.00 per acre.

WEST FELICIANA PARISH.

This parish is situated in the southeastern part of the State, has a population of 15,994, and contains 246,400 acres of land. The formation is bluff and alluvial land, with some wooded swamp. It is drained by the Mississippi River, bayous Tunica and Sara, and Thompson's Creek. A branch line of the Mississippi Valley Railroad, from Slaughter Station to Woodville, Miss., extends through the parish. The new line of the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company traverses the parish.

St. Francisville, situated on the Mississippi River, is the parish seat, and has a population of 1,059. The water throughout the parish is abundant and of good quality. The chief crop product is cotton; corn, hay, oats, peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, sugar-cane and tobacco are raised. The timber is cypress, cottonwood, willow, oak, pine, beech, gum, elm, magnolia, holly hackberry, hickory, poplar, sycamore, walnut and persimmon. The fruits and nuts are, peaches, pears, pecans, apples, prunes, pomegranates, figs, quinces and grapes. Live stock thrives remarkably well, and this parish has long been noted for its superior breeds of blooded cattle. Hogs, sheep and horses do well here. Game abounds, such as deer, coons, opossums, foxes, rabbits, squirrels, beavers, wild turkeys, wild ducks and geese, partridges, snipe, rice birds and woodcock. Excellent varieties of

fish are taken from the lakes, bayous and creeks, among which are trout, bass, white perch and bar fish.

The Tunica hills are most suitable for grape culture and horticulture, the soil being a rich marl loam. Land is worth from $2.00 to $25.00 per acre.

WINN PARISH.

Winn parish is situated near the central part of the State, has a population of 9,648, and contains 610,560 acres of land. The formation is pine hills, with a small amount of good uplands. The soil is fair, and in the creek bottoms very good. It is drained by the Dugdemona River, Saline Bayou, Flat Creek, bayou Jatt and other streams. The water is abundant and good.

The Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company and the Arkansas Southern railroads run through the parish.

Winnfield, situated near the center, is the parish seat. Cotton is the chief product; corn, hay, oats, peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, sugar-cane and tobacco are grown. The fruits and nuts are, peaches, pears, plums, apples, figs, pecans, English walnuts, quinces, grapes and pomegranates. The timber comprises pine, oak, elm, hickory and gum. There are extensive areas of long-leaf pine. Live stock are, cattle, sheep and hogs. Game consists of deer, coons, opossums, foxes, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, robins, woodcock and partridges. Fish of good varieties are found in the streams. There are deposits of salt, marble, lignite, kaolin, gypsum, limestone, iron, fire clay, and potters' clay. There are several thousand acres of United States Government land in the parish. Lands are worth from $1.00 to $10.00 per acre.

Forces at Work in Behalf of the Farmer.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION.

To this Department is entrusted the direction of the Experiment Stations. The Department endeavors to get as close to the farmers as possible. Periodically, crop reports, setting forth the prospects, conditions and variety of crops in Louisiana, accompanied always with one or more papers relating to some particular question of importance in agriculture by some distinguished agriculturist, are distributed free to the farmers of the State. As a Bureau of Information, the Department invites, receives and answers thousands of letters annually, seeking agricultural information. It issues, from time to time, other agricultural literature for distribution. It annually distributes to the farmers of Louisiana reliable vegetable and field seed in small quantities.

THE LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE,

Is doing a grand work in the education of young men of the State in Agriculture and its underlying sciences. Special courses are provided in Agriculture, the Mechanics, Chemistry, and the culture of sugar-cane, Veter-

inary Science, Entomology, Horticulture, Geology and Biology, which fully equip many young men to engage in agricultural pursuits, where they become teachers and leaders in their respective communities throughout the State. The foundation is here being laid for an advanced and modern system of agriculture, which a great agricultural State like Louisiana stands in need of.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The Agricultural Experiment Stations of the Louisiana State University, created by an Act of Congress, known as the "Hatch Bill," passed in 1887, appropriates $15,000 annually for the establishment of Experiment Stations in connection with the State Agricultural Colleges. The Legislature of Louisana appropriates annually a like amount for the maintenance of these Stations. The Board of Supervisors of the State University divided these funds equally between three Stations. One is located on the College grounds at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, known as the "State Experiment Station," and deals with general agriculture upon the bluff lands of the State. One is located at Audubon Park, New Orleans, Louisiana, known as "The Sugar Experiment Station," and deals especially with sugar-cane and its manufacture, and incidentally with oranges and semi-tropical crops. It is located upon alluvial lands. One located in North Louisiana, at Calhoun, Louisiana, known as "The North Louisiana Experiment Station," in the Parish of Ouachita, on the line of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad, deals with general diversified agriculture, dairying, live stock and poultry. It is situated on the oak, hickory, and short-leaf pine lands of the State, geologically known as "good uplands." Thus, it is seen, Louisiana has three Experiment Stations, located upon the different types of soils, each studying and solving the problems that concern education of the farmers of the State. An Agricultural Society is conducted in connection with each Station, and holds monthly meetings. At these meetings the farmers gather and discuss questions in agriculture, and inspect the manifold experiments conducted by the Stations. The Experiment Stations have already accomplished a great work for the farmers of Louisiana, and no educational force holds out more promise for advanced agriculture than do our Experiment Stations. Bulletin reports on crops, fertilizers, horticulture, dairying, etc., are issued and distributed free, to farmers.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The Department of Agriculture has inaugurated and conducts a system of Farmers' Institutes in Louisiana which are of inestimable value. At these Institutes, specialists in agriculture come in personal contact with the farmers, delivering lectures, asking questions, and having them answered, interchanging ideas, all of which brings out the most practical and needful agricultural information. These Institutes are well attended. At the end of the Institute season, the very best of the papers read, and lectures delivered, and the discussions following, are published as a Farmers' Institute Bulletin for free distribution. Permanent Farmers' Institute Clubs and Agricultural Societies are rapidly being organized, holding monthly meetings, which bring the local farmers together.

PARISH AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Are being organized and conducted in a great many of the parishes of Louisiana, the Department of Agriculture taking a leading part in this work, contributing liberally

to the premium fund of each fair. Quite a number of these fairs have already been organized, and a great many more are planned for organization during the fall of 1905.

The Farmers' Institutes, Agricultural Clubs and Parish Fairs, form a trinity of educational forces at work in the several parishes of the State that cannot be equaled.

FERTILIZER LAW.

The Department of Agriculture has the enforcement and control of the Fertilizer Feed Stuff and Paris Green Laws, which secure to the farmer unadulterated fertilizers,cotton seed meal feed stuff and Paris green, and protects him against fraud in their purchase. This is a most important work in behalf of agriculture.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The State Agricultural Society, whose membership is extensive, is of long existence, and has accomplished a valuable educational work for Louisiana agriculture. It holds its meetings annually in different parts of the State. Its proceedings are secured, published and distributed, free of cost to the farmers of the State by this department. This Society, with the other agricultural societies of the State, performs an important work. These forces have but recently been at work; but already fruitful results are being realized. The old one-crop system—cotton—is rapidly giving way to a diversified system. Farmers are rapidly learning the capacity of their soils, and are growing a great variety of crops. They are learning the value of raising upon the farm all that is consumed upon the farm. Many farms are already self-sustaining, and others are rapidly falling into line. Improved methods in agriculture, improved implements, intelligent fertilization, and proper selection of seeds and varieties, the introduction of improved live stock, and intelligence in their care and management, are bringing about an improved state of agriculture that nowhere else exists, and the day is not far distant when Louisiana, pursuing this course, will show to the world that nowhere outside of her borders is a living so easy to obtain, nor money so easily made.

Education.

THE facilities for public education, provided by the State of Louisiana, may best be made known by presenting an outline of the organization and government of her public school system.

The officials in charge of the school system comprise the State Superintendent of Public Education, the State Board of Education, and the parish school boards, appointed by the State Board, with the parish superintendents, who, in turn, are elected by the school boards. The State Superintendent has general supervisory powers limited by some details that are necessarily subject to local control. He is ex-officio a member of the State Board of Education and the several boards of administrators of the institutions of higher learning maintained by the State; decides and rules upon questions of school law, and in controversies that arise between school offi-

cers and others as to interpretation of law; apportions the current school fund; issues commissions for appointments by the State Board; prepares and issues mailing matter and blanks for the instruction and use of the parochial authorities; secures statistics and information for the guidance of the Legislature in educational affairs; is the local agent of the Peabody fund; and maintains a large correspondence within and without the State on matters educational.

The State Board of Education decides upon questions of law referred by the State Superintendent, or upon appeals from his decision; makes certain general resolutions for the guidance of school boards, in matters where the law is not plain; elects members of parish school boards, and selects a list of uniform school text books to be used in the schools for a term of four years, and appoints the depositaries in charge of the wholesale of the books.

The local management of the schools devolves upon the parish school boards. The parish Board of Directors select from their number a president. They elect or appoint a parish superintendent, who is ex-officio secretary of the board. They are authorized, in their discretion, to appoint auxiliary visiting trustees for each ward or school district, or school, in the parish; such trustees make quarterly reports to the parish boards of the actual condition of, and make needful suggestions in all matters relating to the schools they have in charge as trustees. The parish Board of Directors report to the State Board of Education all deficiences in the schools, or neglect of duty on the part of teachers, superintendent or other officer. They visit and examine the schools in the several school districts of the parish from time to time, and they meet and advise with the trustees when occasion requires (if auxiliary trustees be appointed by the board of the parish). They apportion the school fund to the several districts in the parish in proportion to the number of persons in the district between the ages of six and eighteen years, and determine the number of schools to be opened, the location of the schoolhouses, the number of teachers to be employed, and their salary. They make such rules and by-laws for their own government as they deem proper. The regular meeting of each parish board is held on the first Saturday of January, April, July and October, and it may hold such special and adjourned meetings as the board may determine, or as occasion may require. Each member receives payment for his attendance at school board meetings, but the amount must not be fixed at more than $2 per diem. But the whole amount expended annually does not exceed $100. The school board must exercise proper vigilance in securing for the schools of the parish all funds destined for the support of the schools, including the State fund apportioned thereto, the poll-tax collectible, and all other funds. All contracts for improvements are let to the lowest responsible bidder. They have power to recover for any damages that may be done the property in their charge, and may, by a two-thirds vote of the whole board, after due notice change the location of a schoolhouse, sell or dispose of the old site and use the proceeds toward procuring a new one.

The law requires the school boards to limit their expenses to the amount of their annual income, as a restriction on contracts and debts. The district attorney is ex-officio the attorney of the school board.

The parish superintendent, or secretary of the board, is the executive officer of the board, and carries into

effect its ordinances. He is required to visit the schools, to receive and require reports from the teachers, and in turn to report annually to the State Superintendent. He is one of the committee of three to appoint teachers, and superintends the examination of applicants for positions. All teachers who apply for schools must undergo an examination, the test questions for which are supplied to the parish authorities by the State Superintendent.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The annual State tax is limited to six mills on the assessed valuation of property subject thereto, and that of the parish to ten mills on the dollar, with the proviso, however, that parishes, municipal corporations, wards and school districts, may levy special taxes in excess of said limitation, whenever the rate and purposes of the tax shall have been submitted to a vote of the property taxpayers, and a majority, in number and in value, shall have voted therefor, for the purpose of erecting schoolhouses or maintaining schools, and for other improvements. The rate of the State tax is fixed at not less than one and a quarter mill of the amount received, and this is apportioned by the State Superintendent to the parishes in proportion to the number of educable youth; and at the last session of the Legislature (1904), one and five-eighths mills were apportioned to this fund.

The school funds of the State are expressly declared by the present Constitution to be:

1. Not less than one and a quarter mill of the six mills tax levied and collected by the State.

2. The proceeds of taxation for school purposes as provided by the Constitution.

3. The interest on the proceeds of all public lands, heretofore granted or to be granted by the United States for the support of the public schools, and the revenue derived from such lands as may remain unsold.

4. Of all lands or other property heretofore and hereafter bequeathed, granted or donated, to the State for school purposes.

5. All funds and property other than unimproved lands, bequeathed or granted to the State, not designated for any other purpose.

6. The proceeds of vacant estates falling under the law, to the State of Louisiana.

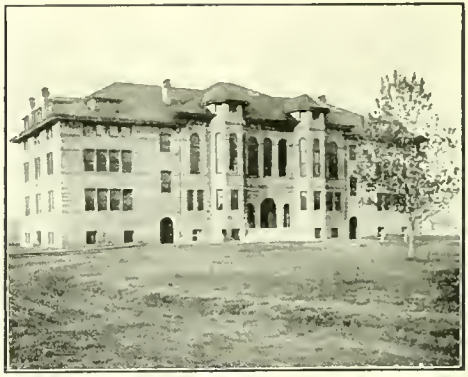
7. The Legislature may appropriate to the same fund the proceeds of public lands not designated or set apart for any other purpose, and shall provide that every parish may levy a tax for the public schools therein, which shall not exceed the entire State tax; provided that with such tax the whole amount of taxes shall not exceed the limits of parish taxation fixed by the Constitution. The City of New Orleans shall make such appropriations for the support, maintenance and repair of the schools of the city as it may deem proper, but not less than eight-tenths of a mill any one year.

The Legislature of 1902 has also provided that the "proceeds of all fines imposed by the District Courts throughout the State, and amounts of forfeited bonds, collected in criminal cases, less cost and commission. This latter fund, and that derived from the capitation tax are collected by the several sheriffs, who are ex-officio tax collectors, and are paid over to the parish treasurers of their respective parishes, for the use and benefit of the local schools, and are not paid into the State Treasury and apportioned by the State Superintendent. The same observation applies to the parish school tax, as will hereafter be noticed. The revenue obtained from these several sources is to be applied strictly and solely

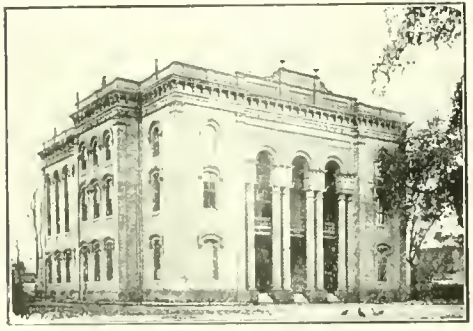
HILL MEMORIAL LIBRARY, LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE AND CADET BARRACKS OF LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, BATON ROUGE

MAIN BUILDING, LOUISIANA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, RUSTON, LA.



MAIN BUILDING, SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, LAFAYETTE, LA



MAIN BUILDING, SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY AND A. & M. COLLEGE (COLORED) NEW ORLEANS

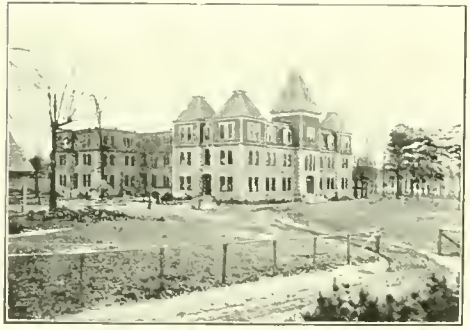
DORMITORY FOR GIRLS, SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, LAFAYETTE, LA

PARK VIEW HIGH SCHOOL, SHREVEPORT, LA.

SHREVEPORT HIGH SCHOOL

CARNEGIE LIBRARY AT LAKE CHARLES, LA

FOSTER HALL, LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY



YOUNG LADIES' DORMITORY LOUISIANA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE RUSTON LA.

HIGH SCHOOL, ALEXANDRIA, LA

to the establishment and support of free public schools, and there is a special constitutional inhibition against appropriating any part of it to the support of sectarian schools.''

Briefly our educational systems are:

I.—SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

(1) A State system of public schools supported partly by State taxation, partly by police jury, and other local appropriations, and supervised by a State superintendent of public instruction, a State board of education, and parish school boards.

(2) The City school systems separate in organization and supervision from the State system, but partially supported by the prorated school revenues of the State.

II.—HIGHER EDUCATION.

(1) High schools officially recognized by the State Board of Education as pursuing an approved curriculum.

(2) The State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College.

(3) Tulane University of Louisiana, which although exacting tuition fees, may be considered a semi-public institution, owing to its scholarship system, and the fact that the State contributes indirectly largely to its support by exempting its investments from taxation.

III.—PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL TRAINING.

(1) The State Normal School at Natchitoches.

(2) The New Orleans Normal School. Both of these institutions are preparing for the public school service of the State a corps of fully equipped and professionally trained teachers.

(3) State Teachers' Institutes and Summer Normal Schools. These give the opportunity of one month's training and professional study to teachers who are unable to take the more extended courses of the State Normal School, and are supported largely by annual appropriations from the Peabody fund.

(4) Parish Teachers' Institutes of one week's duration required by law to be held under the auspices of parish superintendents of education.

(5) Educational Associations, such as the annual convention of parish superintendents of education; the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association; the monthly meetings of parish and city teachers' associations, all of which exert a powerful influence in the direction of professionalizing the business of education.

IV.—INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

(1) The State Industrial Institute at Ruston, giving, free of charge, admirable instruction in English, science, mechanics, trades, occupations and industries to both sexes.

(2) The Southwestern Industrial Institute, at Lafayette, is an institution doing work along the same lines.

(3) State Farmers' Institutes. A series of admirable agricultural gatherings inaugurated by the present commissioner, J. G. Lee, in which trained specialists bring with them knowledge to the rank and file of our farmers the fruits of latest scientific researches, bearing vitally upon the prosperity of our agricultural industries.

V.—GENERAL CULTURE.

(1) The Louisiana State Chautauqua, embodying the best features of the modern Chautauqua movement, and bringing together annually for mutual inspiration hundreds of our most cultivated and talented people.

(2) Lyceums and Lecture Courses established at various points in our State.

VI.—PRIVATE AND SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

There are many of these for both sexes distributed through the State.

VII.—EDUCATION OF THE COLORED.

(1) Public schools in every town, city and parish.

(2) Southern University for the higher and industrial training of negro youth. Much of what the State might do for negro education is rendered unnecessary owing to the large number of prosperous special institutions in our midst that are supported by endowment.

Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College.

THE Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College had its origin in the administration of President Jefferson. Then a township of land, north of Red River, was voted to the Territory of Orleans to found a seminary of learning; afterwards, in the administration of President Madison, another township of land, south of Red River, was voted for the same purpose.

The State of Louisiana, formed from the Territory of Orleans, fell heir to these townships of land; but the "Seminary of Learning" was not established, organized and opened near Alexandria for the reception of students until January 2, 1860.

A faculty of five professors was appointed, and the organization and discipline of the school was military. It was a military academy.

The institution was becoming quite prosperous; it had about 125 cadets present when the Civil War closed its doors in 1861.

An effort was made in 1862 to reopen it; and, considering the troublous times, it was quite successful; but the Federal invasion of the Red River Valley in 1862 closed its doors again, not to be reopened until October 2, 1865.

The school was progressing finely; it had nearly 200 cadets present, when, October 15, 1869, the College building was destroyed by fire. Given shelter by the State in the commodious Deaf and Dumb Asylum Building at Baton Rouge, the exercises were resumed there November 1st, 1869, and the name of the Institute was soon changed to "The Louisiana State University." Its course of study accordingly became broader.

The life of the school ran smoothly—the number of professors and facilities for instruction greatly increasing—until 1873, when, as a logical result of the "Political Reconstruction" of the South, there were two conflicting State Governments of Louisiana, and for four years no appropriations were made for the school; that is, the annual interest on its National Endowment was not paid. Professors had to leave—for bread for themselves and families—and the number of students was reduced to a mere handful. Still life was kept in the organization; it was not permitted to die.

In 1877, the State's political and financial affairs having become somewhat settled, the appropriations for the support of the school were resumed. Then, too, it was that the Agricultural and Mechanical College was united with the State University; and the joint institution took on new life, with soon a largely increased faculty and number of students.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College is also a gift of the National Government—in the administration of President Lincoln. To found the College, 30,000 acres of land were voted for each representative and senator in Congress from Louisiana.

In common with the other State Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, the University receives annually (since 1887) from the United States Treasury $15,000 for the maintenance of one or more "Experiment Stations." It has three such stations: No. 1, "Sugar Station," at Audubon Park, New Orleans; No. 2, "State Station," at Baton Rouge; No. 3, "The North Louisiana Experiment Station," at Calhoun, in North Louisiana.

The University also receives annually (since 1890) from the United States Treasury its pro-rata (with the Southern University in New Orleans) of $15,000 with an annual increase of $1,000 for ten years—thereafter to be a fixed annual sum of $25,000—"to be applied only to instruction in Agriculture, the Mechanical Arts, the English Language, and the various branches of Mathematical, Physical, and Economic Science."

Under the State Constitution of 1898, the University receives $15,000 per annum from the Legislature for support, and special appropriations are made for repairs, insurance, etc. The annual income from all sources for the support of the University is about $58,000, with special State appropriations from time to time for new buildings and other improvements. This constitution was amended by a vote of the people at the recent general election, and there is now no limitation as to the amount that can be appropriated by the Legislature for support.

Tuition is free to all residents of Louisiana, and board and other expenses are reduced to a minimum.

In 1886 the National Government remembered the University in a most princely manner by giving it the use of the extensive grounds and buildings of the Military Garrison and Arsenal at Baton Rouge. By Act of Congress, approved April 28th, 1902, the "full and complete title" to this property was transferred to the University. And here, on this romantic and historic spot, where the Great Nations battle so often and so long for the Great River—here the school is to-day. Here, too, was the home of Zachary Taylor, President of the United States.

Since its founding, the Unversity has had eminent men in its faculty—men distinguished in war, literature and science: General William T. Sherman and Admiral Raphael Semmes, leaders in he Civil War; Col. David F. Boyd, one of the most learned, eminent and indefatigable educators that Louisiana has ever had, successor to General Sherman as Superintendent (Col. Boyd had served with distinction under "Stonewall" Jackson, and on the return of peace he reorganized the school. To his indomitable courage and unflagging zeal, under the most discouraging circumstances, was due its preservation during a most eventful period of transition); Doctors Anthony Vallas and James W. Nicholson, mathematicians of great fame; Colonels Samuel H. Lockett and Richard S. McCulloch, noted scientists and engineers; Doctors Mark W. Harrington, late Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and William C. Stubbs, so widely known in Agriculture; Richard M. Venable, Baltimore's great lawyer and professor of law at Johns Hopkins, and Doctor John R. Page, professor of agriculture in the University of Virginia; Doctors James M. Garnett and C. Alphonso Smith, among the ablest English scholars and writers of this day; and Colonels William Preston Johnston

President of Tulane University, and Thomas D. Boyd, ex-President of the State Normal School, and now President of the University. And many of the alumni are holding high positions of honor and trust in civil and military life. Prominent among them is the present Governor of the State—Hon. Newton C. Blanchard.

The University is proud of its past, but it looks to a future full of rapidly expanding usefulness and prosperity. During the past two years many improvements have been added; an electric plant has been installed which gives light to the buildings and grounds and power to the laboratories and workshops; and three handsome buildings have been erected, making thirty-four in all. The new buildings are the Hill Memorial Library, donated by Mr. John Hill, of West Baton Rouge, in memory of his son, John Hill, Jr., who graduated at the University in 1873, and served as one of its supervisors until his death in 1893; the Heard Hall, a laboratory for Physics, Electricity and Civil Engineering; and the Robertson Hall, a large and well equipped mechanical workshop. Moreover, there is now in course of construction the Alumni Memorial Hall, which will be the handsomest building on the campus. This is an offering of love from the alumni of the University.

The University campus contains 52 acres, and is acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful spots in the South. It is on a bluff, high above the Mississippi River, and is well drained. The health record of its students is excellent.

The University has a strong faculty of 30 professors, and an attendance of 460 students from ten States and six foreign countries. It is not co-educational, and has no professional departments of medicine or law.

There are nine regular courses of study, leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, as follows: the Literary Course, the Latin-Science Course, the Agricultural Course, the Mechanical Course, the Civil Engineering Course, the Electrical Eugineering Course, the General Science Course, the Sugar Course, and the Commercial Course.

Graduate courses are offered, which lead to the degrees of Master of Arts and Master of Science; and special courses are arranged for students who have not the time or the inclination to pursue a full four years' course.

It is believed that the Sugar Course, in which exceptional opportunities for practical instruction are afforded at the Sugar Experiment Station, offers better training for experts in that important industry than can be found anywhere else in the world. Mr. Norman Lamont, in an article in the Empire Review, London, August, 1902, concerning the sugar industry in the West Indies, says: "The proprietor may officer his plantation with trained American men; and the parent may send his son to receive that **superlative technical education** freely offered to all comers of whatsoever nationality by the State University of Louisiana, to whose gifted professor of agriculture I am very deeply indebted, not only for valuable information placed at my disposal, but for the facilities given me for studying, on the spot, the working of that **admirable sugar school**, over which he presides."

The Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans.

THE Tulane University of Louisiana, as now constituted, is the result of a contract entered into in 1884 by the State of Louisiana and the Board of Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund. This contract placed the existing University of Louisiana under the perpetual care of the Tulane Administrators, with all its property, powers, privileges, immunities, and franchises, and with such other powers as might be necessary to enable them to "foster, maintain and develop a great University in the City of New Orleans." By the Act, No. 43, of the Session of 1884, making this contract, the name of the institution was changed to "The Tulane University of Louisiana.

In 1882, Mr. Paul Tulane, for many years a resident of New Orleans, made to the Administrators appointed by him his first donation "for the higher education of white youth of Louisiana." This gift was only the beginning of his generous endowment of the University.

In 1886, Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb, whose husband, Warren Newcomb, formerly a resident of New Orleans, donated to the Tulane Educational Fund "the sum of $100,000, to be used in establishing the H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College, in the Tulane University of Louisiana, for the higher education of white girls and young women." In thus perpetuating the memory of an only child, Mrs. Newcomb enabled the Tulane Administrators to round out the ideal of a University by the creation of an institution that would give to women all the educational advantages which had before been offered only to men. Mrs. Newcomb added largely to her original endowment, and enabled it to build the handsome group of buildings in which it is now domiciled. The Newcomb College is one of the best endowed institutions for women in the United States.

The University in all its departments is located in the City of New Orleans, the metropolitan city of the South, a city long noted for its refined and cultivated social life, and destined to become one of the great commercial centres of the country. The Colleges of Arts and Sciences and Technology, and the Graduate Department are on St. Charles avenue, opposite Audubon Park, in the handsomest and most rapidly growing suburban residential district. The H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College is located in Washington avenue, in one of the most attractive parts of the city. The Law and Medical Departments are in Canal street, in close proximity to the great Charity Hospital, the unrivaled facilities of which are freely used in the instruction of the students of the Medical Department.

The University comprises the following departments: Graduate Department, College of Arts and Sciences, College of Technology, H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College for Young Women, Law Department, and Medical Department.

The College of Arts and sciences offers two courses, Classical and Literary, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and a Scientific Course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. These courses furnish a broad, secure foundation of liberal education.

The College of Technology offers four courses, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Engineering. The courses are denominated, according to the special branch,

Mechanical (including Electrical) Engineering, Civil Engineering, Chemical Engineering, and Sugar Engineering. This College is devoted to the higher education of young men in engineering. While emphasizing the purely technical side, due consideration is given also to culture studies. The training of this college aims to produce men of broad scholarship, capable of leadership in other than technical lines as well as in engineering.

The H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College for Young Women offers a course of study extending over four years, and leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The facilities for work in art are exceptionally fine, and there is a course in Normal Art, extending over four years, for which a diploma of graduation is awarded.

While the civil law is taught in the Law Department as the basis of the civil code and of the whole legal superstructure of the State, the course of instruction is sufficiently comprehensive to prepare students for admission to the bar, not only of Louisiana, but also in any of the Common Law States of the Union.

The course of instruction in the Medical Department is thorough, and with the new, well-equipped laboratories, added to the unrivalled practical advantages of the Charity Hospital, this department offers unsurpassed facilities for medical education. Medical students are given access to the Charity Hospital, without extra charge, and far better opportunities for the study of diseases therein than are usually enjoyed in the hospitals of other cities.

The University has exceptional facilities for laboratory work in the natural sciences and for experimental training in the engineering courses. Few institutions are so well equipped in this respect. A separate building is provided for the subject of Chemistry, with handsome laboratories and all necessary apparatus and facilities, where all branches of the subject, including sugar and industrial chemistry, can be studied under most favorable conditions. A similar building is devoted to Physics and Biology, with complete equipment of the modern apparatus for advanced work in these branches. Extensive laboratories and shops have been erected for the engineering work of the College of Technology, furnishing unsurpassed facilities for the training of mechanical, electrical, and civil engineers, and industrial chemists. The University libraries contain about forty thousand well-selected volumes, including unbound sets of pamphlets, and the reading rooms are supplied with complete files of the leading reviews and magazines and standard works of reference.

During the session of 1903-1904, the total teaching force numbered ninety-nine professors and instructors, and the total number of students who have received instruction, in all departments, 1,385, the largest student enrollment of any institution in the Southern States.

In all its departments the University occupies twenty distinct buildings, nearly all of which have been constructed within the past ten years, and are in every respect modern in their design and appointments.

Louisiana State Normal School.

THE most important agency for the special training of teachers maintained by the State is the State Normal School at Natchitoches. In the latest session, 1904-05, the faculty numbered twenty-one, and the students enrolled over 500, the students representing forty-six parishes of the State, and some coming from Arkansas, Texas and Mississippi.

The normal buildings stand upon a hill overlooking the valley of Cane River, one of the channels of Red River, which is three miles away. This valley is one of the richest and most beautiful in the world. Elevated pine forests border the valley, and the school is located on the eminence, or plateau, where the pine hills verge upon the alluvial lands. The grounds include over one hundred acres under fence, about fifty acres of lawns, studded with live oaks, pines, elms, cedars and China trees, with fine avenues of pines and Chinas, and fifty acres of unbroken forest pines, cleared of underbrush and set in grass, with drives and good paths for bicycles. The front lawn borders on Chaplin Lake, a sheet of clear water about a mile and a half long.

The buildings are situated near the middle of the grounds, and are about a half mile distant from the central portion of the town of Natchitoches. There are four buildings, besides the president's cottage. The matron's building is a large two-and-a-half story residence, in Virginia style of architecture, erected for a plantation mansion about 1840. It has a fine gallery in front supported by lofty columns. The rooms are very large, well lighted and conveniently arranged. This building contains the matron's room, reception room, the infirmary, two halls and five large bed rooms.

Adjoining this is the convent building, a large two-story brick building, with attic, in the mission style of architecture, erected in 1857 for the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at a cost, it is said, of $75,000. During the current year this building has been thoroughly reconstructed for the purpose of adapting it for use as the ladies' dormitory. It is now in better condition than when it was erected, is finished in natural wood, painted and papered throughout, and contains as comfortable and attractive bed rooms as are to be found in any school in the country. In this building are the president's office, the library and reading room, two large halls for the literary societies, the supply room and thirty-five bedrooms. About twenty feet from the convent building is the new normal building, a handsome structure of modern design, erected in the summer of 1895, at a cost of $20,000. This contains the assembly room, an audience room with a seating capacity of 800, ten large class rooms, two smaller recitation rooms, the chemical and physical laboratory, two dressing rooms, two cloak rooms, three practice school rooms and three janitor's closets. The new building is connected with the other buildings by a covered walk-way. The fourth building is known as the dining room building. It has been recently reconstructed, being more than double in size, and connected with the others by double galleries. This contains a dining hall 58x38 feet, to accommodate 200 persons, a large kitchen, serving room, two store rooms, and on the second floor eight bed rooms and nine bath rooms. The president's cottage, a neat residence for the use of the president of the Normal School, occupies a position near the buildings.

The school comprises two departments—the Normal department, which has for its object to furnish scholastic and pedagogical training for the teacher's profession; and the practice school, in which methods of teaching are exemplified, and in which the Normal students of the senior class do one year of actual teaching, under the direction and guidance of the training teachers. The Normal course covers a period of four years, each session being divided into two terms of four months each. New Normal classes are organized at the beginning of each term, October 1st and February 1st, so that students who cannot attend school continuously until graduation, may attend either term of several successive sessions, until they complete the course of study.

Louisiana Industrial Institute.

THE Louisiana Industrial Institute was created by the Legislature of 1894, Act No. 68 of that body, providing for the organization and support of an institution for the industrial education of both sexes. It is recognized in the Constitution of 1898 as a part of the educational system of the State. It opened its doors in September, 1895, with a faculty of five members, and enrolled during the first session, 202 students. It has now twenty-nine teachers in the faculty with an enrollment of more than 850. Its growth in all the elements contributing to its usefulness and efficiency has been steady and rapid. Since the first session the quarters for academic and industrial work have been more than doubled, and the equipments for practical and scientific instruction have been increased more than ten-fold.

There are three large brick buildings. The main hall is a three-story building, containing auditorium, laboratories, shops, offices, class rooms, library, and other rooms. The Girls' Dormitory, likewise a three-story brick building, is capable of accommodating over 250 young ladies. The Mechanics Hall, now in course of erection, will, when completed, have cost about $25,000. The Boys' Hall, a two-story frame building, will accommodate about 120 people. Besides these a laundry building and some three or more cottages are on the grounds.

The school is organized into the following departments: Language and Literature; Pure and Applied Mathematics, History and Civics, Biology, Physics and Chemistry, Mechanics, Business, Domestic Science, Printing and Music. The work in each is intensive and practical; in the higher classes it becomes technical. In the Department of Domestic Science, sewing, cooking, domestic dairying and gardening are taught.

The following equipments have been provided for the work of these departments:

For English and History: 1200 volumes of standard works; wall maps, relief maps, and current magazines.

For Mathematics: Mathematical models, surveying instruments.

For Biology: Twenty four Reichert's microscopes, one extra bacteriological microscope, one microtome, camera lucida, dissecting microscopes, reagents for microscopic work, rearing cages, aquarium, collection of marine invertebrates, collection of marine fishes, etc.

For Physics and Chemistry: Thirty sets of apparatus for individual use, chemicals for course, analytical

balance, spectroscope, barometer (Bunsen), thermometers, induction coil, Edison Lalande battery, platinum crucibles, dishes and cones, graduated cylinders, flasks and pipettes, burettes, water baths, distilling apparatus, blast lamps, reagent bottles, etc., etc.

For Drawing: Twenty drawing tables, twenty sets drawing instruments.

For Mechanics: Woodshop, twelve double workbenches, twenty-four complete sets of tools, one power rip and cross-cut saw combined, twelve wood turning lathes, one band saw, complete assortment of special tools.

Forge Shop: Twelve blast forges, twelve anvils, complete set of sledges, hammers, tongs, etc.

Machine Shop: Six engine lathes, one planer, one shaper, one drill press, two speed lathes, eight vises, sets of wrenches, taps, dies, hammers, chisels, etc., for constructing all kinds of machine work.

Steam Plant: One 60-horse power Corliss engine, one 60-horse power water tube boiler, one steam pump, one Hancock inspirator, one Crosby engine indicator, calorimeters, thermometers, etc., for testing engines and boilers.

For Business: Six Remington typewriters, eight complete tables for bookkeeping, office outfit.

For Domestic Science: Five Cabinet sewing machines, cutting and fitting outfit, food charts, one steel range, one coal oil stove, one Aladdin oven, kitchen utensils, dining room outfit.

For Printing: One Prouty news press, one Chandler & Price job press, one paper cutter, one stapler, complete assortment of type.

For Telegraphy: Batteries, instruments and wire connections for twelve students.

All class rooms are furnished with single desks and slate black-boards.

The Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute.

THIS institution of learning was established by Act 162 of the General Assembly of Louisiana, July 14, 1898, for the education of the white children of Louisiana in the arts and sciences. This Act prepared and introduced by Hon. Robert Martin, of St. Martinville, then representing the Thirteenth Senatorial District, provided that the school should be located in that one of the three parishes of this District (Iberia, Lafayette and St. Martin), which should offer the best inducements therefor to the Board of Trustees. At once a great and wholesome rivalry arose among the educational interests of these three parishes. In Iberia Parish the two important towns of Jeanerette and New Iberia made most earnest endeavors to secure the location of the new State institution, but found themselves opposed in Lafayette, not by a single town but by the whole parish. And, although the city of New Iberia voted a five-mill tax upon their city property for ten years and offered with this fifty acres of land on the Teche, aggregating a value of near $80,000, the Lafayette offer of a two-mill tax for ten years upon the property of the entire parish, supplemented by liberal cash appropriations, $3,000 from the Police Jury, $5,000 from the City Council, and by the gift of twenty-five acres of land from

Mr. Crow Girard and his mother, Mrs. M. A. Girard, proved to be the better offer and was accepted by the Board of Trustees at their meeting held in New Iberia, January 5, 1900.

The General Assembly of 1900 appropriated $32,000 for buildings and equipment, and $13,000 for maintenance, and enacted authority for the Board of Trustees to issue bonds upon the security of the ten-year tax voted by the town and parish, and thus anticipate this revenue for building and equipment. This was accordingly done, and the proceeds amounted to something more than $43,000.

With these resources the Board was enabled to erect and equip a complete group of buildings adequate to the needs of the most thoroughly organized secondary institution of learning of the present day, both for academic instruction and for manual and technical training. The Main Building is a handsome brick structure of two and one half stories, 163 feet front by 65 in depth, with an eight-foot basement. It contains twelve large class rooms, offices, library, laboratories for physics, chemistry, photography and cooking; gymnasium for girls, 43x58 feet, auditorium 62x72, and lecture room 43x65. The Dormitory for Girls is also a two-story brick building, 140x58 feet, and of sufficient capacity to accommodate eighty girls. It has every modern appointment for health, comfort and school work. The Mechanical Workshop is a single-story frame building with sheathing of galvanized iron, and is equipped with work benches, lathes, circular and scroll saws, planer, drill press, forges, and all accessories for thorough manual training work. Its power is a 15-horse power engine, supplied by a 60-horse power boiler, which also heats the buildings. And, besides these buildings, there is a neat and substantial two-story frame residence for the President.

The attendance for the first session numbered 145 students; for the second, 180; and was over 250 for the third, which ended the last week in May, 1905.

The town of Lafayette, in which the Institute is situated, is the parish seat of Lafayette Parish. It is centrally located on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railway and at the terminus of the Alexandria branch of this system. It is thus easily accessible from all points.

Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College.

THEConstitutional Convention of the State of Louisiana, in 1879, in its wisdom, established in the City of New Orleans an institution to be devoted to the higher education of persons of color, to be entitled the "Southern University." The support of this institution was secured by constitutional provision, entitling it to an annual appropriation for its current expenses, by the State Legislature, of not more than ten thousand dollars, nor less than five thousand dollars.

At the session of the General Assembly of Louisiana, in April 1880, an act was passed, "To establish in the City of New Orleans, a university for the education of persons of color; and to provide for its proper government." Although this charter was gotten out in March, 1881, we find that the school was in existence half a year or more previous to that date. For, on October 10th,

1880, the Board of Trustees held a meeting and passed laws designating the proper officers of the Faculty of the school. And another meeting was held December 1st, 1880.

The school started in a very slow way at first, and continued at that pace for some years.

When the act was passed by the Legislature establishing the school, through some oversight the idea seemed not to occur to any one that a building would be necessary in which this school should hold its daily session. A building was essential. The Board of Trustees did about the only thing it could do under the circumstances. Money, annually appropriated to pay teachers' salaries, was applied to secure the first essential—a school building—although a number of teachers had to be dispensed with.

A building was purchased on Calliope street, New Orleans, and as much money as could be spared was paid towards the same, while a mortgage was given on the house for the rest.

There were no graduates of the school before 1887. Since, and including 1902, the total from all departments is 213 graduations. The highest number for one year, 32, was in 1902.

The University now has an Agricultural Department on a farm of 100 acres, a Mechanical Department, a Tinsmith Shop, a Printing Department, Dairy, and Girls' Industrial Department, supported jointly by the United States and State Government. It has also the usual Academic Course. The attendance now is over 500.

Private and Sectarian Schools.

Besides the above, the different denominations of the State have splendid schools and colleges. The Methodist have a male college, "Centenary," at Jackson, and a female college at Mansfield. The Baptists have a male college at Mt. Lebanon and a female college at Keatchie. The Catholics have an university and several colleges in New Orleans, Jefferson College at Convent and St. Charles College at Grand Coteau. They have numerous convents in New Orleans and convents in other cities and towns of the State. The Silliman Female College at Clinton has long been a famous girls' school. Private schools are successfully conducted in New Orleans, Shreveport, Baton Rouge and other cities and towns of the State.

State Institutions.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

THIS Institution is situated at Baton Rouge. The grounds and buildings are in excellent condition. Its financial showing, and everything pertaining to its management are all that could be desired. Its class departments, oral teaching and industrial instructions are conducted on both scientific and practical methods, and it has already sent out a number of expert and highly intelligent instructors and teachers from among its pupils. Its chief aim is to prepare its pupils for the affairs of life, and make them industrious and self-supporting citizens. Several industrial trades, such as furnituremaking and wood-working, shoemaking and printing and typesetting, are taught with marked success, and it is hoped to further enlarge and extend these departments.

INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

Situated at Baton Rouge, this institution does a great work in educating and fitting for various walks in life the unfortunate ones whose sight is gone.

Like the other institution referred to above, one of the chief aims of the Institute for the blind is, and should be, not only to educate, but to fit its pupils for the ordinary affairs of life, and make them self-sustaining. When there is any aptitude whatever, music is taught, and many of the pupils have attained great proficiency upon several musical instruments. Wicker and canework are taught, also sewing, embroidery, etc., and the manufacture of brooms has become quite a factor in the industrial department.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

This institution is situated in New Orleans, and provides a home for the disabled veterans of the Civil War who fought on the Confederate side, and whose homes were in Louisiana. A commodious two-story building has been erected, which has added much to the comfort of the inmates.

As time moves on, the lines of those who followed Lee and Jackson are growing thinner, and from the active walks of life the number of those disabled and infirm, and without the means of support, is gradually increasing. These veterans of the Lost Cause appeal not only to our charity, love and benevolence, but also to our sense of justice, and the State should always liberally provide for them, as care and want overtake them in their declining years.

Article 302 of the present Constitution recognizes this Home as a State institution, and provides that it shall be maintained by the State by an annual appropriation, which is to be based upon the number of inmates in the Home on the first day of April of the year in which the appropriation is made, of $130 per capita, for the maintenance and clothing of such inmates.

INSANE ASYLUM.

This institution, located at Jackson, La., stands preeminently as a monument to the true charity and benevolence and exalted humanity of our people. Its fourteen hundred inmates are provided with a home, furnished with every modern convenience, presided over and directed by a superintendent and corps of assistants and attendants, who exercise kindly and even paternal super-

vision over them. They are supplied with abundant pure water for all purposes, ample baths, electric lights, artificial heat, ice manufactured by the asylum, wholesome and abundant food, and healthful grounds and surroundings. Each individual inmate is made the object of investigation and study by the resident physician and his assistants, and as a result of skillful and painstaking treatment and attention, a very large percentage of the inmates, are, from time to time, discharged as completely restored. If our people throughout the State could become more intimately acquainted with the details and management of this institution, the usual prejudice against it as a gloomy madhouse would be dispelled, and it would be seen to be what it is, a sanitarium and home for those suffering from disordered and diseased minds. It would be a revelation to those who have never visited it, to observe the extent of ts grounds, and the style and number of its handsome buildings, the completeness of its equipment, its scrupulous cleanliness, and its picturesque and beautiful situatiou and surroundings.

The Legislature, at its session in 1902, passed an act providing for the building and establishing of another Insane Asylum, near Alexandria, funds were appropriated and the work begun at once. At the extra session of the Legislature in 1903, another appropriation was made to complete the buildings. This institution will be used exclusively for colored patients, and will be ready for occupancy about September 1st, 1905.

CHARITY HOSPITAL, New Orleans.

This hospital is situated in the City of New Orleans, and was established in 1832, being among the first free hospitals ever established in the United States.

How well its obligation to humanity is performed is attested by the records of this institution. During the year 1904, there were 8,816 patients treated in the hospital, 19,302 in the outdoor clinics, 73,071 free consultations given, and the ambulance service responded to 1,596 calls. The hospital grounds embrace two squares, with ambulance house situated in a third square. The Richard Milliken Memorial Annex for Children has been recently built, and is thorough and modern in every appointment. The Pasteur Department, which is also free, was added in 1903.

Year by year, through the State's bounty, and with the assistance of donations from her philanthropic citizens, moderu new buildings and equipments have been added, until our hospitals stands among those at the head of the list of such institutions upon this continent.

Its able board of administrators and officers, and skilled and experienced surgeons and physicians have, for the two years past, maintained its well-established reputation, and more deeply rooted this institution in the hearts of all our people.

SHREVEPORT CHARITY HOSPITAL.

Situated at Shreveport, Louisiana, is another hospital, whose charitable and benevolent work has spread wide all over Louisiana. A very modern four-room brick aseptic operating building has been erected and furnished with the latest and most improved paraphernalia and appurtenances. This has grown to be one of the fixed State institutions of North Louisiana, and its successful conduct, and the humane, skillful and scientific treatment of the indigent sick, and those requiring surgical attention, have grounded it deep in the affections of our people. It also affords the opportunity of splendid training and practical experience to young men pursuing the study of medicine and surgery.

STATE PENITENTIARY AND CONVICT FARMS.

The Legislature, at its session of 1890, passed an act carrying into effect the provision of the new Constitution, which prohibited any form of leasing State prisoners and directed that they be employed under absolute State control. It was determined to continue the work of State building only in so far as it could be furnished for such work, first-class men, graded physically, and employ the rest in agriculture. For this latter purpose, Angola plantation, embracing 8,000 acres of splendid alluvial land, on the Mississippi River, in West Feliciana parish, and Hope plantation, a sugar estate of some 2,800 acres, on Bayou Teche, Iberia parish, were purchased. These farms have now been in operation over two years, and the results are most gratifying. Cotton is the money crop raised on Angola and sugar on Hope.. Another farm has been recently purchased in Iberville parish, and is now being equipped as a penal farm.

The crops sold and proceeds of levee work for the two calendar years 1902-03 brought in the revenue of $471,179.39 besides the agricultural products such as corn, potatoes, onions, etc., on hand January 1st, 1904, and preserved for prison use in 1904, which aggregate a large value. The system now pays its own expenses of operation, and affords a surplus to complete payments on property purchased.

The small factory at the Baton Rouge Penitentiary supplies the force with shoes and clothing.

There have been constructed on these farms permanent quarters on the most approved sanitary lines. The prisoners are compelled to work, according to their strength, but they are provided with the best quality of food, all they can eat, including an abundance of vegetables, and are well clothed and humanely treated.

The late lamented Hon. S. M. Jones, at that time Mayor of Toledo, Ohio, known over the United States as "Golden Rule" Jones, after a recent visit to Hope convict farm, wrote an article for one of the leading journals of the East, and among other things said:

"I have felt, because a great mass of the convicts of the South have been worked at outdoor employment that if they were badly treated they were not in the long run as badly off as our convicts in the North, who are contracted out to work in dingy, ill-ventilated and disease-breeding shops, where they are doomed to breathe poisoned air and almost entirely shut out from ever seeing a ray or sunshine. I was, however, quite unprepared to find that the State of Louisiana has taken a step in the matter of dealing with convicted humanbeings that easily places her a century ahead of the methods in common practice in the ordinary prisons North and South."

New Orleans--The Metropolis of the South.

THE NEW ORLEANS of to-day is not the New Orleans of yesterday. The stirring times which marked the history of the metropolis from its very inception up to and including the year 1874 have passed into history, and only their echoes occasionally revive the spirit of sentiment and cause the ripples to spread out upon a sea of retrospection and then quiet down to a more material realization of the

city, the position it occupies in the world of commerce, and the wonderful future which makes the horizon glow with all the radiance of a summer sunrise.

First in the exportation of cotton and grain, and of rice shipments, and second among the great ports of the United States, New Orleans evidences her manifest destiny and makes positive the assertion of its people that her future commercially is "beyond the stars."

From a health standpoint, the figures recently quoted by Dr. Quitman Kohnke, Health Officer of the City of New Orleans, shows that since the year 1880 there has been a slow but gradual recession in the mortality tables, for, including the population and mortality of the Charity Hospital, the death rate per annum was 22.96, while in 1902 these figures had decreased to 17.01; excluding the Charity Hospital deaths and the ratio in 1880 was 19.86, while in 1902 the mortaliny had dropped to 13.20. This is in the face of the unenviable repntation earned by New Orleans as a breeding place for yellow fever. The last outbreaks of this pest appearing in the years 1897-8 made the total mortality only 19.05 and 18.86 respectively, and this in the face of the fact that there was practically no exodus on the part of its population. The obliteration of yellow fever from the port of Havana which has, from time immemorial, been a hot bed of "vomito," means that modern sanitation and proper hygienic methods have, or will, obliterate the scourge from the face of the globe, and the success in Havana makes it beyond peradventure that New Orleans may lay claim to an absolute freedom from future visitations of the fever.

Climatic conditions dnring the winter and summer are conducive to health, and it will be found upon even a cursory examination of the health statistics that New Orleans to-day may claim to be one of the healthiest cities in the New World.

The postoffice cash receipts for the year 1903 apxproximated $636,974.51, an increase of 45 per cent in the past five years, while the receipts of all mail matter show an increase of 60 per cent in the same period.

With 215 miles of paved streets and a constant extension of the system brought about by modern conditions and demands; the institution of what is possibly one of the finest electrical street car systems in the world, and the establishment of several first-class hotels, has placed New Orleans in the first rank among its competitors of the country generally and considerably in advance of the other cities of the South, all of which, however, are rapidly progressing to a splendid destiny. Modern steel-framed buildings have marked the passage of the last several years, and others now in progress indicate the strength of the confidence which is reposed in the city by outside capital, while the recent large additions made to several of the local banks by New York capitalists may be taken as additional testimony of this fact.

Among the institutions now working energetically for the public good may be mentioned the New Orleans Progressive Union, which, with its 1,600 members, is undoubtedly the largest popular commercial body in the United States. Supported as it is by all classes of citizens and backed up by the best business blood and energy of New Orleans, this organization has been a power in local development, and has assumed a condition in the public mind and estimation that will continue its mission of good for years to come. By reason of its peculiar province it can, and does, with propriety, participate in all movements for the benefit of New Orleans which would be impracticable to the purely trade

associations, with which the city is very liberally supplied. The business exchanges, in the material upbuilding of New Orleans, represent a potent factor in the progression.

New Orleans leads all ports of the United States in its exports of grain and cotton. In 1903 she exceeded New York nearly 5,000,000 bushels of grain, and has outstripped all other ports, including Galveston, in the quantity of cotton handled, New Orleans forwarding 2,380,431 bales. This report fully exemplifies the contention which the people of New Orleans and of the West generally have made regarding the superior facilities of the Louisiana metropolis in the matter of all shipping. The superb natural harbor, well removed from the storms, and the conditions frequently put into being thereby; possessing a water front of fully thirty miles and some eight miles of magnificent wharves; permanent deep water and a freedom from the ordinary inconveniences which affect the other ports of the United States, New Orleans is justly entitled to the distinction it claims for itself and which actual conditions have manifested.

Prior to the war, the port of New Orleans was easily the first port in the United States from all points of view. The fact that the commodities of the Mississippi Valley were handled by sailing vessels, made the individual carrier a prominent factor in the commercial development of the city, and thousands of this character of craft frequented the harbor at all seasons of the year, conveying practically the entire cotton crop of the South and the sugar of Louisiana, to distant markets, and bringing in return articles of import destined for consumption or use by the entire population along the Mississippi River, its tributary streams and contiguous territory.

The vicissitudes of the war, the practical obliteration of the merchant marine, and the transfer of the American shipping to foreign control, naturally operated to the vast detriment of the Mississippi River port. The revival of the shipping industry, the rapid increase of trade which followed the close of the war, and the development of the rail arteries of commerce, gradually caused New Orleans to assume its old position, although the rapid development of the Atlantic coast ports naturally precluded the supremacy which the Louisiana city once enjoyed in the direction indicated. New Orleans is possibly better located, as a port of entry and place of export, than any of its competitors of the Gulf Coast, or any of the ports of the Atlantic Seaboard.

This is due to the fact that railroads centering in New Orleans, ramifying with their direct lines, their affiliating lines and their connections, every important section south of the Ohio River; the entire Mississippi Valley as far north as Minnesota, and the great grain and cotton region of the infinite West. Sixteen thousand miles of navigable waterways and a rail mileage of nearly thirty thousand miles, coupled with the cheap rates this combination places in effect, is responsible for the rapid growth of the city's commerce and the enviable position it occupies in the shipping world.

During the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1903, there entered and cleared in the port of New Orleans, coastwise and foreign, 2,677 ships, with a total tonnage of 4,569,273. These totals, while a trifle less than the preceding year, were due to a decrease in the production of grain and cotton, which decrease was shared in, to a much greater extent, by the other ports of the United States.

The total business of New Orleans of all kinds covering the same period, was as follows:

Received.	Value.
Receipts from the interior by river and rail.	$191,523,312
Imports, coastwise	68,480,026
Imports, foreign	28,914,,556
Total receipts	$288,917,994
Shipped.	Value.
Shipped to interior by river and rail	$ 85,417,665
Exports, coastwise	55,212,346
Exports, foreign	145,893,764
Total of shipments	$286,523,777
Grand Total of trade	$575,441,669

During the period referred to above, New Orleans increased its total trade over 1899-1900 in the sum of $26,568,324.

The total railroad tonnage handled by the Southern Pacific, Texas Pacific, Illinois Central, Yazoo & Mississippi Valley, Louisville & Nashville, New Orleans & Northeastern and minor roads, aggregated 7,800,000 tons, same representing the quantities received and forwarded.

The total domestic exports for the twelve months ending July 31st, 1903, represent $148,609,629, which does not include $2,145,133, covering exports through New Orleans to the ports of Porto Rico.

During the same period, cotton in the sum of 992,905,855 pounds, with a valuation of $82,000,000, was exported to the countries of Europe, Mexico, Japan, and the British East Indies.

In this connection it must be borne in mind that the regular lines of communication between New Orleans and the ports of the world are represented by thirty steamship lines, many of them using vessels capable of carrying 30,000 bales of cotton, and having a net tonnage of 7,500 tons.

Regular lines of communication have been established between the ports of the United States and the ports of Porto Rico, while regular sailings to Cuban ports or Central American ports have been a feature of the business of New Orleans for a great many years.

Owing to its proximity to the great coffee producing area of the tropics, New Orleans last year handled 150,000,000 pounds of coffee, reshipping a large percentage of this to the consuming centers of the Mississippi Valley, the Trans-Mississippi country and other portions of the South. The city also handled 321,000,000 pounds of sugar which was imported chiefly from the Islands of Cuba and one or two of the coast cities of the Republic of Mexico.

The imports generally show a very gratifying increase, and the possibilities are that these figures will be materially enlarged when the figures for the next fiscal year are made public.

As an indication of the value of its imports, it may be stated that for the year ending July 31st, 1903, the customs receipts of this port were $7,630,941, and articles free of duty were imported in the sum of $14,011,988.

During the same period, 11,000,000 pounds of lemons; 284,000 square yards of matting; 18,000,000 pounds of salt, and nearly 300,000 pounds of leaf tobacco were imported; 7,000,000 bunches of bananas and 7,000,000 cocoanuts were imported from the tropical ports and reshipped to all portions of the West and the great Mississippi Valley.

It is also through the port of New Orleans that the great bulk of the mahogany imported into this country

is handled. This beautiful wood is converted by the manufacturers of the West and North into handsome furniture, and reshipped into all portions of the South in its finished condition, it commanding high prices owing to its superiority over all other woods. The Spanish cedar, logwood, a variety of dye woods, and an immense amount of raw rubber is handled through New Orleans intended for distribution to other portions of the United States.

In connection with the rice industry and the possibilities contained therein as a matter of export, it may be of interest to know that the rice fields of southwest Louisiana and southern Texas have revolutionized the industry, so far as the United States is concerned. New Orleans, during the twelve months ending July 31st, 1903, handled nearly 2,500,000 barrels of rough rice, weighing from 162 to 181 pounds per barrel, reducing to pockets of one hundred pounds of first-class clean rice.

The total production of Louisiana and Texas last year was in the neighborhood of 4,500,000 bags or barrels. Owing to the stringency in the rice supplies of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, large quantities of Louisiana rice were shipped for consumption in these two countries last year.

An indication of the rapid increase in the port facilities and the general business of New Orleans may be found in the bank clearings of the city. For the year 1903 the bank clearings approximated $827,710,850, an increase over the previous year of $155,350,273, the post-office cash receipts showed an increase of 47 per cent since 1897, while the receipts of all mail showed an increase of 60 per cent covering the same period.

The city contains 1,700 manufacturing enterprises with a capital of $60,000,000, employing 25,000 persons and producing 175 different articles with a total value of nearly $70,000,000 per annum. The value of the cotton seed oil products is $5,000,000 annually.

Last year $100,000 was spent by the United States Government for harbor improvements, and the same amount will be expended by the end of the present year.

The city is erecting a system of steel sheds to care for the commodities handled both for export and import, these sheds being under the direction of the Dock Commission.

The recent improvement of terminals by several of the great railway trunk lines has secured a comparatively free dockage for vessels which make use of these terminals and this will prove a material factor in shaping the ultimate destiny of the port of New Orleans.

A very gratifying feature of the improvement of the harbor of New Orleans may be found in the appropriation of nearly $3,000,000. This money is to be applied to the harbor direct and to the mouth of the river. The entrance through the jetties at present commands a depth of nearly 29 feet, and it is the intention of the United States engineers to extend this depth so as to permit vessels drawing 35 feet of water, if needs be, to enter the river and ascend to the city of New Orleans.

The improvement also contemplates the deepening of Southwest Pass, which will be done through a system of deep dredging. This mouth of the river has, it is considered, remarkable advantages and it is believed will scour itself to a sufficient depth within a few years to admit vessels of any possible draft.

By the sale of bonds, $12,000,000 has been realized and an additional sum of $5,836,000 will accrue to the bond issue by revenues received from other sources. This grand aggregate will be expended in furnishing the

city of New Orleans with a complete system of water, sewerage and drainage, and contracts were made but a few days since covering the immediate expenditure of $1,500,000.

The entire matter will not be finally concluded before 1908, but when the same shall have been finished, New Orleans will have an absolute perfect hygienic and sanitary system of sewerage and drainage, and one which will command the admiration and attention of the entire country.

The social life of New Orleans, while differing but little in regard to its general aspects from the other large cities of the United States, has a number of distinctive and characteristic features which go far towards making its social institutions and functions peculiarly delightful.

Naturally the great social feature of New Orleans is the "Mardi Gras," and in this distinction New Orleans has achieved a fame which has not been, and is not, limited by boundary or country.

This Mardi Gras is conceded by all who have witnessed it to be the most unique festival of the new world, and to-day its brilliant proportions exceed even the similar celebrations which have made the cities of Florence, Rome and Venice by-words in the mouth of Europe. Nowhere else could the Mardi Gras prosper. Nowhere else can the spirit of the occasion find its being and animate the hearts of a half million persons, as it does in the Crescent City during the festival week. In this spirit does the many colored celebrations live and grow. It is no cold, calculating entertainment, but it is the outcome of a century's effort in which the warm hearts of a semi-tropical population play a most important part.

Containing many first-class social organizations; provided with handsome hotels; possessing a half dozen modern, up-to-date theatres, including the celebrated old French Opera House, and, in addition to the constantly changing attractions, a brilliant season of French Opera, it follows that New Orleans must, during three-fourths of the year, contain an element of attraction for almost any individual alive.

Its climatic conditions, making it a city of the "out of doors," even when the remainder of the country is winter bound, combine to make it a favorite resort for persons living north and east who find the winters of their own particular section arduous and unbearable.

As a winter resort, New Orleans is easily the most delightful city in the entire country; as, in addition to natural features which make it possible for the visitor to enjoy the climate under clear blue skies it possesses every element of modern existence which the man or woman of wealth or culture enjoys.

Society in New Orleans is naturally hospitable, as that being a feature of its individual life could not fail to become a part of its social existence. The entire winter is characterized by a brilliant round of social functions in which the various social organizations play a distinct part.

Another feature of New Orleans, which has proved the means of attracting a large winter attendance, is found in the one hundred days of winter racing. The New Orleans Meeting, under the auspices of the New Orleans Jockey Club, has for years been attaining a degree of excellence, until to-day the winter season of New Orleans is proviug an attraction too potent to be disregarded by the lovers of this character of amusement.

Possessing two magnificent parks, and unexcelled methods of rapid transit, with a score of smaller breathing spots; two splendid resorts on Lake Pontchartrain, and but a short distance from the best salt water fishing and hunting grounds in the South, it follows that the visitor, either summer or winter, may find much to amuse or entertain.

NEW ORLEANS AND THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The definite establishment of the Panama Canal route has naturally attracted considerable attention on the part of the United States to New Orleans, because of that port's proximity to the proposed water way and its magnificent rail and water connections with the Mississippi Valley and the States of the entire Trans-Mississippi country.

New Orleans, the second port of the country, will undoubtedly leap into a wonderful prominence and prosperity by reason of the construction of the Isthmian Canal, and this fact is recognized by the railroad lines leading into that city, having north and south connections and penetrating that vast territory west of a line drawn through Chicago, Indianapolis, Frankfort, Ky., and Charleston, this tremendous area being nearer New Orleans than to New York, and in a position to do business through the great southern port to all portions of the world, and particularly with the Central American and Pacific States and Countries.

A comparison of the following table of distances will exhibit at once the advantage of New Orleans over its competitors in relation to business routed through the canal and indicates the possibilities of trade through that port.

From	To Colon.
Boston	2,165 miles.
New York	1,981 "
Philadelphia	1,960 "
Norfolk	1,779 "
Charleston	1,580 "
Savannah	1,586 "
Galveston	1,481 "
Port Arthur	1,465 "
New Orleans	1,380 "

According to these figures New Orleans is 601 miles nearer Colon than is New York; and 101 miles nearer than Galveston, the two great competitors of the Louisiana seaport.

Dr. Emory R. Johnson, in the report of the Isthmiam Canal Commission, in a discussion of the subject, among other things, says that, "while distance is not the only factor in determining the direction in which traffic will move, passing through the canal, it will be one factor, and undoubtedly the proximity of the industrial centers of the Central States to the Gulf cities, will greatly assist those ports and the railways leading to them in securing a large share of the South American and Pacific trade. The Gulf ports have the advantage of being able to bring railway cars and steamers, side by side at capacious terminals, at which freight can be handled very economically, and this advantage will probably assist the commercial progress of New Orleans and other cities in their efforts to command Pacific Ocean traffic."

The position of New Orleans, in direct touch with the great cotton producing and lumber areas of the South, and being the southern terminal of several of the great rail lines penetrating the grain fields of the West, will naturally redound to its advantage. The industrial

centers of the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri Valleys, being nearer to New Orleans than to any of the ports of the East and North Atlantic, it may be considered as among the probabilities, that the factory products of these sections will, in addition to the agricultural products, find their way for export through New Orleans.

The determination of the Southern Railway, Frisco and Rock Isand systems to combiue in the purchase of the great terminal property, owned originally by the Port Chalmette Company, and the work, now going on, of bringing the Frisco-Rock Island into New Orleans, is undoubtedly due to a recognition of the position occupied by New Orleans in relation to the Panama Canal. These terminals, with subsequent purchases, represent several million dollars, but they give to the combine a complete control of over three miles of river front within the commercial area of New Orleans and places it in a commanding position to control trade when the business begins to move. Good judgment and a recognition of what the next decade will bring forth, undoubtedly dominated the action of the combine, but this action will assist in making New Orleans one of the finest shipping points in the United States, as well as adding to its commerce the traffic of three of the most extensive railway systems in the South and West.

In a consideration of the situation as regards New Orleans and the Isthmian Canal, it must be remembered that the port in question is in a position to command a large portion of the cotton export business, fully fifty-four per cent of the staple being grown in fields almost contiguous to the city. The bulk of the cotton goods exported chiefly to China and Japan goes via New York, although much of it is manufactured by Southern mills, reaching its destination through the Suez canal. With the construction of the canal, the commodities will more naturally find their way to destination via the new route.

Direct lumber shipments from New Orleans and near-by ports will also make up considerable of the exports to the Pacific Coast of South and Central America, while Southern fertilizer will find nearer markets in Hawaii and on the Pacific, the raw materials from Chili being placed in our own markets at a much cheaper rate. So, too, will the exportation of packing house products materially increase through New Orleans for points in the Orient and on the Pacific as well as to South America.

The value of the canal will be incalculable to New Orleans, and to the South generally. It will ally the vast central areas of this country with New Orleans, making it the half-way house for both exports and imports, and the new conditions will undoubtedly place the Southern ports in a better position to control their legitimate share of the imports, which now enter this country through New York and San Francisco.

Work has commenced on the canal and the rail lines will be the first influences to contribute to the supremacy of New Orleans, for with an eye always open to trade possibilities, they will be compelled to maintain every possible convenience in order to secure a share of the tremendous traffic which will be handled through the greatest port in the South.

Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, the metropolis of North Louisiana, is situated on the Red River, in Caddo Parish, the northwest corner parish of the State, adjoining Texas and Arkansas. The city has a population of about 30,000, and no other in the State has grown so rapidly within the past five years. In the spring of 1902, because of glaring errors made in the enumeration taken by the United States census takers, its citizens made an enumeration of their own, which was duly attested in an affidavit signed by the then mayor, Benjamin Holzman, in which the city was given a population of 24,364. So rapidly has it grown within the past two years that there are known to be fully 30,000 inhabitants there to-day. Seven railroad systems bring eleven different lines of railroad into Shreveport, and the Red River, being navigable the year round, affords the city over 1,000 miles of tributary coast line, making it one of the most important distributing points in the entire South.

Shreveport has the best gas and electric lighting systems of any city of its size, perhaps, in the South. Natural gas abounds and is being used for illumination. Its electric railway system of eleven miles cannot well be surpassed. There are 6.7 miles of paved streets and a new, first-class sewer system of over nine miles. There are two telephone systems, more large office buildings, more and better hotels than in any city of its size anywhere in the South. The waterworks system is most adequate, and the chemical examination shows that the water is purer than any furnished to other cities in the Gulf States. The public school system is most excellent, culminating in a splendid new High School. All the different religious denominations are represented with one or more churches.

The rate of mortality for white and negro population is 15.76 per thousand, less than that of the city of Chicago, which is 16.3, which is lower than the rate of any other large city in the Union. The white mortality rate of Shreveport is only 9. The money to build a large garbage crematory has been provided by the City Council, and the contract for construction already let. While Shreveport has many factories, among which are three breweries, many cotton compresses and cotton oil mills and a large number of manufacturing concerns that use cotton and wood, there is still room for many more, and the citizens of Shreveport have banded together in an organization called the Shreveport Progressive League for the purpose of securing them, inducing immigration into this community and obtaining additional commercial and industrial enterprises of all sorts.

Through the concerted efforts of its citizens it has been proven that both cigar filler and cigar wrapper tobacco, as good as that grown in the Vuelta Abajo district of Cuba, can be grown here, while a concern, the Edler Cigar Company, has been organized and is manufacturing cigars from this tobacco in Shreveport.

Baton Rouge.

Baton Rouge, population U. S. census 1900, 11,260; city directory 1904, 19,890, situated on the first bluffs of the Mississippi River, is the third city in size in the State. It is the capitol of the State, and here, besides the handsome State capitol building, are located the State Penitentiary, the Deaf and Dumb Institute, and the State School for the Blind. It is one of the finest located cities in the world; on a bluff from sixty to seventy feet high, overlooking the river, and with a natural drainage basin. It has three railroads completed and several projected. It has three banks and one local insurance company, all doing a profitable business.

It has two large brickyards, two immense lumber mills, one hoop factory, one barrel factory, two steam laundries, one large central sugar factory, one oar factory, one spoke factory, one box factory, one refrigerating plant and one ice plant, besides one cotton seed oil mill and one fertilizer factory. It is one of the best locations for manufactures in the State. Being on the Mississippi River, it enjoys the benefits of low freights, both for the raw material and the manufactured products.

It is situated in one of the richest sections of the State, and does a thriving mercantile trade.

The State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College is situated here, and is largely attended.

The State Experiment Station is also located here, and its investigations are published in bulletins, which are distributed free to any applicant.

The health is excellent; the people refined and cultivated.

It is surrounded by a country splendidly adapted to truck growing, market gardening, and stock raising.

New Iberia.

New Iberia, situated on the banks of the beautiful Bayou Teche, is a thriving little city of 6,815 inhabitants. It is the center of a rich agricultural section, sugar being the principal crop. It has three banks, three large lumber mills, brick factory, cotton-seed oil mill, rice mill, several foundries, excellent schools, electric lights, waterworks, and a progressive and intelligent citizenship. The Southern Pacific Railroad and Bayou Teche furnish adequate transportation facilities for the commerce of the city. In addition to its main line, the Southern Pacific has a branch from New Iberia to the salt mines.

Lake Charles.

Lake Charles has 6,680 inhabitants. It is the center of the largest lumber manufacturing interests in the Southern States. The mills are modern, automatic, and of large capacity. Has the largest rice mill in the United States. Has steam mill for sash, doors and woodworking. There is one fence factory, two foundries, one diffusion sugar factory, one brickyard, two steam laundries, and car shops. There are three public school buildings and one college, twelve churches, of all denominations, two daily and five weekly newspapers, three banks, twelve miles of street railway. Has an extensive electric system; electric lights, waterworks, and ice plant. There are three trunk lines connecting the town with all the great markets of the West and South, North and East: The Southern Pacific Railway, Kansas City Southern and Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf. On the east and south of the town are fertile prairies, while on the north are splendid pine timber lands. The Calcasieu River passes by the city, and is about 600 feet broad and 60 feet deep. At the outlet the United States Government is now constructing jetties, which will make Calcasieu Harbor one of the finest on the Mexican Gulf.

Alexandria.

Alexandria, on the Red River, is the geographical center of the State, and the principal city of Middle Louisiana. It has a population of 5,648 and is the third largest railroad center in the State, having six railroad systems. It is surrounded by one of the richest agricultural sections in the world, the Valley of the Red River, which has gained for itself the sobriquet of "the Valley of the Red Nile." It has four banks, a cotton compress, two cotton-seed oil mills, two bottling works, two steam laundries, five planing mills, a large sawmill, iron foundry, coffee roasting, brick factory, ice factory, feed mill and canning factory. Within a radius of fifty miles of Alexandria there are forty-five sawmills, with a daily output of over two million feet of lumber. The city owns and controls its own electric light plant and its waterworks. It has a fifty-thousand-dollar High School building, hundred-thousand-dollar Courthouse, nine miles of sewerage, seventy thousand square yards of asphalt paving, seven blocks of vitrified brick and twenty-three blocks of graveled streets.

Monroe.

This City (population U. S. Census 1900, 5,428; City Directory 1904, 16,208) situated in the northern part of the State has three banks; two building and loan associations; two compresses two bottling works; two machine shops; two oil mills; four lumber mills; three shingle mills; three sash and door factories; one fifty

ton ice plant; one molasses factory; one cotton mill; one brick plant; eleven wholesale establishments to look after jobbing interests; V., S. & P. railroad shops; St. L., I .M. & S. Ry. shops and division terminals; twelve miles sanitary sewer; paved and graveled streets; electric street car line; fire-proof city market; large and handsome church buildings of all denominations. Monroe and Little Rock Railroad, and Monroe and Southwestern Railroad, both have their headquarters at Monroe. The city and parish high school buildings as fine as any in the State; tuition absolutely free. Stock raising and truck farming in this parish are proving profitable and a great success. Fruit of all kinds can be grown in abundance. Water practically pure. Health will compare with any city its size, North or West, and we invite the closest scrutiny of health conditions.

For any information write the Monroe Progressive League, and you will receive prompt reply.

Louisiana's Railroads.

THERE are in Louisiana over 7,000 miles of operated mileage of railroads, reaching all portions of the State, and affording quick transportation. Many of these roads are the great trunk lines of the North, and run direct trains to the great cities of the North and West. Probably no influence in Louisiana has been more far reaching than the generous and liberal attitude of the railroads in encouraging immigrants to come into Louisiana. We find the country along these lines building up rapidly with thriving towns and prosperous people. Fast daily trains connect the truck growing sections of the State with Northern markets, and this industry has grown to enormous proportions along the lines of the Illinois Central, the Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf, and is being developed along all the north and south railroads running through Louisiana.

The Illinois Central System.

This system has two trunk lines extending from the City of New Orleans. The eastern line enters the State of Mississippi near Osyka.

It passes through five parishes of this State, the stations being New Orleans; Sauve and Kenner, Jefferson Parish; Frenier and Manchac, St. John's Parish; and Ponchatoula, Hammond, Tickfaw, Independence, Amite City, Arcola, Tangipahoa and Kentwood, in Tangipahoa Parish.

This route penetrates the States of Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin and South Dakota, and touches the borders of Arkansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Minnesota. The western line of this system, or the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad, extends along or near the Mississippi River from New Orleans to Memphis, Tenn., having two tap lines in Louisiana, and a number of branch roads in Mississippi.

It passes through ten parishes in this State, the following being the most important stations along the line:

New Orleans, in Orleans parish; Kenner, Jefferson parish; Sarpy, St. Charles parish; St. Peters and Bonnet Carre, St. John parish; Angelina and Convent, St. James parish; Burnside, New River and Lane Postoffice, Ascension parish; Iberville and St. Gabriel, Iberville parish; Gardere, Baton Rouge, Baker and Zachary, East Baton Rouge parish; Slaughter, Lindsay, Ethel, Clinton, Wilson and Norwood, East Feliciana parish, and Bayou Sara and Laurel Hill in West Feliciana parish.

The Queen and Crescent System.

The Queen and Crescent System embraces the New Orleans and Northeastern, and the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific lines, which extend through the State.

The New Orleans and Northeastern passes through two parishes. The important stations are, New Orleans, Slidell and West Pearl River stations, in St. Tammany parish. It enters the State of Mississippi at East Pearl River.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific line extends from Vicksburg, Miss., to Shreveport, and passes through eight parishes, having connections from Gibbs' Station to Homer; from Gibbs' Station to Bienville, and from Sibley or Minden Junction to Minden.

The most important are Delta, Tallulah, Barnes, Dallas and Waverly, in Madison parish; Delhi, Rayville and Girard, in Richland parish; Gordon, Monroe, Cheniere and Calhoun, in Ouachita parish; Choudrant, Ruston, Allen, Greene and Simsboro, in Lincoln parish; New Arcadia, Gibbs, Taylors and Bienville, in Bienville parish; Homer, in Claiborne parish; Dubberly, Sibley, Doyle and Minden, in Webster parish; Houghton and Bodcaw, in Bossier parish; and Shreveport, in Caddo parish.

The East Louisiana Railroad extends from West Pearl River Station, on the New Oleans and Northeastern line of the Queen and Crescent route, to Covington, and lies within St. Tammany parish. Its principal stations are West Pearl River, Abita and Covington, and it passes through the heart of the famous "ozone" belt.

The Louisville and Nashville Route.

This great trunk line penetrates the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky and Illinois. It passes through two parishes and enters the State of Mississippi at the month of Pearl River.

The statons along this line are New Orleans, Lee, Gentilly, Chef Menteur, Lake Catherine and Rigolets, in Orleans parish, and Lookout, in St. Tammany parish.

The Texas and Pacific Route.

The Texas and Pacific Railway extends from New Orleans in a northwestern direction, and enters the State of Texas near Waskom Station. It has five branch roads in the State: Cypress to Lake End, Mansfield Junction to Mansfield, Bunkie to Marksville and Simmsport, Baton Rouge Junction to Farriday Junction, and Donaldsonville to Thibodaux. The branch from Baton Rouge Junction to Farriday Junction, will, as soon as a connecting link is made, be a part of the main line of the new Gould line (Memphis, Helena and New Orleans Railroad), St. Louis to New Orleans.

This route passes through nineteen parishes; the principal stations are, New Orleans, in Orleans parish; Gouldsboro and Gretna, in Jefferson parish; Davis, St. Charles and Dugan, St. Charles parish; St. John and Johnson, St. John parish; Vacherie, Delogney, St. James and Winchester, St. James parish; Thibodaux, Lafourche parish; Napoleonville, Assumption parish; Donaldsonville and McCalls, Ascension parish; White Castle, Bayou Goula, Indian Village, Plaquemine and Gross Tete, Iber-

ville parish; Baton Rouge Junction, Brusly Landing, Port Allen and Lobdell, West Baton Rouge parish; Maringouin, Fordoche, New Roads and Torras, Pointe Coupee parish; Blackhawk and Farriday Junction, Concordia parish; Melville, Rosa and Morrows, St. Landry parish; Bunkie, Cottonport, Mansura, Marksville and Simmesport, Avoyelles parish; Cheneyville, Lecompte, Moreland, Alexandria and Boyce, Rapides parish; Cypress, Provencal, Robeline and Natchitoches parish; Lake End, Red River parish; Sodus, Sabine parish; Oxford, Mansfield, Grand Cane, Gloster and Stonewall, De Soto parish; and Keithville, Reisor, Shreveport, Jewella, Becks and Greenwood, in Caddo parish.

The Southern Pacific Route.

This line extends from New Orleans in a westerly direction, and has the following branches leading from the main line: From Schriever to Thibodaux and Napoleonville, from Schriever to Houma, from Baldwin Station to Weeks Island, from New Iberia to Petit Anse Island (or Avery's Salt Mines), another to Abbeville, and another from Cade's Station to St. Martinville and Breaux Bridge,, and an extensive line from Lafayette to Cheneyville, connecting there with the Texas and Pacific Route, and from Crowley to Eunice, in St. Landry parish, and to Gueydan and Lake Arthur in Vermillion. The Southern Pacific passes through thirteen parishes, and the main line enters the State of Texas at Echo Station, on the Sabine River.

The most important stations in this State are, New Orleans; Gretna, Powell, Murragh and Jefferson, in Jefferson parish; Boutte and des Allemands, St. Charles parish; Raceland, Ewings, Bousseau, Schriever and Thibdaux, Lafourche parish; Napoleonville, Assumption parish; Houma, Chacahoula and Tigerville, Terrebonne parish; Gibson and Boeuf, Assumption parish; Ramos, Morgan City, Berwick, Patterson, Ricohoe, Bayou Sale, Franklin, Baldwin, Glencoe, Cypremort and Sorrell, St. Mary parish; Jeanerette, Olivier, New Iberia, Petit Anse, Segura and Burkes, Iberia parish; Cades, St. Martinsville and Breaux's Bridge, St. Martin parish; Duchamp, Broussard, Lafayette, Scott, and Carencro, Lafayette parish; Duson, Rayne, Crowley, Estherwood and Mermentau, Acadia parish; Jennings, Evangeline, Welch, Lacassine, Iowa, Chloe, Lake Charles, West Lake, Lock Moore, Sulphur Mine, Edgerly, Vinton, Sabine, Jacksonville and Echo, Calcasieu parish; Grand Coteau, Bellevue, Opelousas, Washington, Beggs, Garland, Whiteville and Barbreck, St. Landry parish; Milburn, Avoyelles parish, and Eola, Haasville and Cheneyville, in Rapides parish.

A branch line from Lafayette to Baton Rouge is now in course of construction.

St. Louis, Watkins and Gulf Railroad.

This line extends from Alexandria to Watkins, situated on the Gulf of Mexico, at the Calcasieu Pass. It has branch roads leading from Bon Air to Lake Charles and Grand Lake. It passes through three parishes, and its most important stations are, Alexandria, Anandale, Vilderouge, Forest Hill and Glenmora, in Rapides parish; Oakdale, Oberlin, Kinder, Fenton, Iowa, Bon Air and Lake Charles, in Calcasieu parish; and Grand Lake and Watkins, in Cameron parish.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

This road extends from Alexandria, in a northeastern direction, and enters the State of Arkansas in the northeastern portion of Morehouse. It passes through six parishes, and its most important stations are: Alexandria, in Rapides parish; Pollock and Dugdemona, Grant parish;

Tullos and Olla, Catahoula parish; Kelly, Grayson, Bridges, Columbia, Riverton and Eureka, Caldwell parish; Boser, Caplin, Monroe and Sicard, Ouachita parish,and Collins, Doss, Mer Rouge, Galion, Bonita and Jones, in Morehouse parish.

Houston and Shreveport Railroad.

This line of railway extends in a southwestern direction from Shreveport, and enters the State of Texas at Logansport, on the Sabine River. It passes through two parishes, and the principal stations are, Shreveport, Larosen and Keithville, in Caddo parish; and Preston, Keatchie, Longstreet and Logansport, in De Soto parish.

The St. Louis and Southwestern, or St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railroad, extends northward from Shreveport, and enters the State of Arkansas at Rudge Station, Bossier parish. The important stations are, Shady Grove, Benton, Alder, Gernsheim and Rudge, all in Bossier parish.

Memphis, Helena and New Orleans Railroad.

This road is generally known as the new Gould line, St. Louis to New Orleans. When completed it will run from the Iron Mountain main line to Farriday Junction, where a junction is made with the Texas and Pacific Railroad. This road will then furnish a through line, St. Louis to New Orleans. It will be operated under the Missouri Pacific system. The principal stations on the line are: Lake Providence, in East Carroll parish; Tallulah, Madison parish; St. Joseph, Tensas parish; and Farriday Junction, in Concordia parish.

Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company.

This company has a line from Shreveport to the Atchafalaya River, and from Bayou Ford to Baton Rouge. About August 1, 1905, this company will operate through service, Shreveport to Baton Rouge, and in about twelve months will inaugurate through service, Shreveport to New Orleans, construction having already been begun on route from Baton Rouge to New Orleans. This company also has three branch lines, one connecting Natchitoches with main line, one from Campti to Chestnut, and one from Colfax Junction to Winnfield.

The principal stations along the completed line are: Baton Rouge, Irene and Port Hudson, in East Baton Rouge parish; Bayou Sara and Angola, West Feliciana parish; Kleinwood, Bordelonville and Mansura, Avoyelles parish; Poland, Richland, Alexandria and Pineville, Rapides parish; Colfax, Grant parish; Atlanta and Winnfield, Winn parish; Chestnut, Campti and Natchitoches, Natchitoches parish; Coushatta, Red River parish; Atkins, Bossier parish; and Shreveport, Caddo parish.

Kansas City Southern Railroad.

This line extends from Lake Charles to Kansas City. It has two branches. The principal stations are: Lake Charles, Westlake, Starks, Bon Ami and De Quincey, in Calcasieu parish; Leesville and Orange, in Vernon parish; Fisher and Zwolle, Sabine parish; Mansfield and Frierson, De Soto parish; and Shreveport and Blanchard, Caddo parish.

The New Orleans and Northwestern Railroad.

This line extends from Natchez to Collins' Station, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, and passes through five parishes. The most important are Vidalia, Concordia, Frogmore and Tensas, in Concordia parish; Greenville, Wildwood, Florence and Pecks, in Catahoula parish; Bryan, Gilbert and Winnsboro, in Franklin parish; Archibald and Rayville, in Richland parish, and Collins, in Morehouse.

The Natchez, Red River and Texas Narrow Gauge Railroad.

This line extends from Vidalia to Trinity, through Concordia parish. Principal stations, Vidalia, Sycamore and Trinity, in Concordia parish.

The Mississippi, Terre-aux-Boeufs and Lake Railroad.

This line extends down along the eastern coast of the Mississippi River to Bohemia. It has a branch line from St. Bernard Station to Shell Beach, on Lake Borgne, and passes through three parishes. The stations are, New Orleans and Jacksonborough, in Orleans parish; Versailles, Arabi, Poydras, St. Bernard, Toca, Kenilworth, Reggio, Florisant and Shell Beach, in St. Bernard parish; and English Turn, St. Clair, Stella, Mary, Belair, Greenwood, Mouncella, Sordelot, Nero, Pointe-a-la-Hache, and Bohemia, in Plaquemines parish.

The New Orleans, Fort Jackson and Grand Isle Railroad.

This line extends down the western coast of the Mississippi River through two parishes. The principal stations being Algiers, in Orleans parish, and Fort Leon, Concession, Magnolia, Myrtle Grove and Wood Park.

The City and Lake Railroad extends to West End, and the **Pontchartrain Railroad** to Milneburg. These are pleasure resorts on Lake Pontchartrain.

The Louisiana and Northwest Railroad.

This line extends from McNeil, Arkansas, to Natchitoches, and runs through three parishes. The principal stations are, Homer and Athens, in Claiborne parish; Gibsland, Bienville and Saline, Bienville parish; Natchitoches, Natchitoches parish.

Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad.

This line extends from the Cotton Belt line, in Arkansas, to Winnfield, and runs through four parishes. The principal stations are: Minden and Sibley, in Webster parish; Castor, Bienville parish; Chestnut, Natchitoches parish; and Winnfield, Winn parish.

This line is now being extended from Winnfield to Alexandria.

St. Louis Southwestern Railroad.

This line is better known as the Cotton Belt. Shreveport is its Louisiana terminus, and it only touches two parishes. The principal stations are: Plain Dealing and Benton, in Bossier parish, and Shreveport, Caddo parish.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

Shreveport is the Louisiana terminus of this line. It only passes through one parish, Caddo, and has but two stations of importance in Louisiana, namely, Greenwood and Shreveport.

Arkansas Southern Railroad.

This line extends from El Dorado, Arkansas, to Colfax. It passes through five parishes. The principal stations are, Bernice, in Union parish; Ruston, Lincoln parish; Allendale and Jonesboro, Jackson parish; Winnfield, Winn parish; and Colfax, Grant parish.

Kentwood and Eastern Railroad.

This line runs from Kentwood through the northern part of Washington parish. It was originally built as a logging road.

Miscellaneous.

Besides the railroads enumerated above, there are several short private roads, logging roads and sugar-cane roads, amounting in all to a mileage of 322 miles.

The Frisco and the Southern systems both come into New Orleans through leased rights. It is generally believed that it is only a question of time when both of these great systems will have their own tracks through the State.

No State in the South offers greater inducements for railroad building than Louisiana, on account of her agricultural and lumber interests, and the future of the State is very bright and promising.

At the last general election, the people ratified a constitutional amendment exempting new railroads constructed prior to January 1, 1908.

State Railroad Commission.

The Constitutional Convention of 1898 created a State Board of Railroad Commissioners. The scope of this Commission is more extended than that of any railroad commission in the United States. It has absolute power over, and control of, not only all railroad lines, but water lines, express companies, telephone and telegraph companies, and sleeping car companies. Through this body all discrimination in rates, between Louisiana points, may be readily adjusted, and complaints of overcharge receive prompt investigation.

As Others See Us.

PROFESSOR HILGARD, in his preliminary report of a Geological Survey of Western Louisiana, remarks: "Few sections of the United States, indeed, can offer such inducements to settlers as the prairie region between the Mississippi Bottoms, the Nez Pique and Mermentau. Healthier by far than the prairies of the Northwest, fanned by the sea breeze, well watered—the scarcity of wood rendered of less moment by the blandness of the climate, and the extraodrinary rapidity with which natural hedges can be grown for fences, while the exuberantly fertile soil produces both sugar-cane and cotton in profusion, continuing to do so in many cases after seventy years' exhaustive cultivation. Well may the Teche country be styled, by its enthusiastic inhabitants, the 'Garden of Louisiana.'"

One of the largest and most intelligent farmers in Central Illinois, after a careful examination of the Teche and Attakapas country, said:

"I have heretofore thought that Central Illinois was the finest farming country in the world. I own a large farm there, with improvements equal to any in the country. I cultivate about two thousand acres in small grain, besides other crops; but since I have seen the Teche and Attakapas country, I do not see how any man who has seen this country can be satisfied to live in Illinois.

"I find that I can raise everything in Louisiana that can be raised in Illinois, and that I can raise a hundred things there which cannot be raised in Illinois. I find the lands easier worked in Louisiana, infinitely richer and yielding far more, and with the fairest climate on earth, and no trouble to get to market. I shall return to Illinois, sell out, and persuade my neighbors to do the same, and return to Louisiana to spend the remainder of my days."

The editor of the **Chicago Tribune**, after visiting the Teche country, said to his 50,000 subscribers: "If, by some supreme effort of Nature, Western Louisiana, with its soil, climate and production, could be taken up and transported north to the latitude of Illinois and Indiana, and be there set down in the pathway of Eastern travel,

it would create a commotion that would throw the discovery of gold in California in the shade at the time of the greatest excitement. The people would rush to it in countless thousands. Every man would be intent on securing a few acres of these wonderfully productive and profitable sugar plains. These Teche lands, if in Illinois, would bring from three to five hundred dollars per acre."

Robert Ridgeway, formerly of Indiana, now of Louisiana, says: "Too much cannot be said in praise of Louisiana. I find, at least, from personal observation, that Louisiana possesses to a most wonderful degree, great opportunities for making money, and a young man with any get up about him, with only a little money, or even nothing but his energy, can, in a few years, make a fortune as an agriculturist alone. There is no country on earth that has any greater advantages than Louisiana.

"We have twelve months working season, and products for the year round. In the North and West we can labor only part of the year, and during the other three months they have to consume or eat up what they have laid by—not so here—Louisiana offers most wonderful advantages for the enterprising man to come and take hold of. There has been much said of Louisiana, of her benefits and advantages, by tongues more flowery than mine, but I will say that the whole has not been told."

J. H. Keyser, of Bellevue, Bossier parish, La., formerly of Pennsylvania, says: "I traveled, years ago, portions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Michigan, and spent my early life in Pennsylvania, and have been living since 1870 in Bossier parish, La., and taking everything into consideration, I believe a man can live with as much comfort and enjoyment in Louisiana as in any other State of the Union. The people are kind, generous and hospitable, and rarely intermeddle with the political or religious opinions of any one. The great need of the State is immigrants to fill up her waste places, that only need proper culture to produce in abundance.

"And the State and its capabilities only need to be made known generally to attract immigration, and the time is not far distant when Louisiana will be recognized as among the first States of the Union."

J. M. Howell, of Lafourche, La., formerly of Missouri, says: "During my residence in Louisiana of twenty-five years, from personal observation, I find that the laws are as fairly and impartially administered here, as in any other State in the Union. My observations lead me to believe that without regard to race, sex or former conditions, that nowhere in the United States are the laws more impartially administered than here in this State."

W. J. Ornett, formerly of Michigan, says: "I left Michigan on March 19, 1888, for the South, and landed in the city of Natchitoches one week later. When I left Michigan there was plenty of snow and ice, and when I arrived in Natchitoches I found things altogether different. There was plenty of grass for stock, the fruit trees had bloomed, and garden vegetables of all kinds were growing, and flowers all ready to bloom, and, if I remember right, some had bloomed.

"Ladies, why stay at the North and burn fifty dollars' worth of wood to keep a few flowers from freezing, when you can come South and have them bloom nine month in the year, and have them outdoors, and then you can have your early vegetables all through April. Just think of it. And, let me tell you, I ate some as fine dewberries as I ever ate in my life the last week in April, and you people that were in the North were shivering around the fire. I think fruit of most any kind will

grow here in abundance. There is soil to be found adapted to most everything, and excellent soil, too; and the climate, so far as I have experienced it, is very nice. It did not affect me disagreeably so far. I think, if anything, it has benefitted me, as I have gained several pounds in weight; and in regard to the reception I received from the people, I must say that it was better than I expected. I find them pleasant and hospitable in every way. There is a variety of openings, plenty for all classes; plenty of fine farming lands, both improved and unimproved, to be had cheap, and plenty of timber of all kinds; fine chance for stock raising, as you need to feed for so short a time during the year, that the expense is small compared to where you feed six months in the year. There is opening for a cotton factory, oil mill, furniture factory, grist mill, banks, hotels, photographers, and others too numerous to mention."

Professor S. A. Knapp, says: "It would be necessary to take the prairies of Iowa, the rugged timber lands of Maine, and the entire delta of the Nile, twist them all together, and thrust through them the Amazon to produce another Louisiana."

The South.

THE South has the grandest destiny the world ever saw. No people have such a future. Her soil, her climate, her products, her mineral resources, her manufacturing resources, her manufacturing facilities, present a combination of advantages such as are found in no other land. The high moral tone of her people, the strength of her Christian faith, the culture of her highest classes, place the South where no other people stand.

"The small buddings on the great oak prove that it has survived the winter, and spring is at hand. The survival of the misfortunes of the past is one of the grandest evidences of the strength of our civilization, and betokens the coming of a better day. Indeed, that day has already dawned. Go where you may, over the South, you will see evidences of improvement in every department of industry. The fact that Northern capital is taking possession of the railroads of the South shows that the North has faith in the future of the South. Never before were there so many great railroads being constructed in our region.

"The northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico is the natural center of trade for the Western Hemisphere. The configuration of the continent; the direction of the great rivers, the sweep of the ocean currents, and the prevailing winds all point to the mouth of the Mississippi as the natural center. There is land enough adapted to the growth of sugar, contiguous to New Orleans to supply the wants of the continent, and to furnish vast amounts for exportation. It only needs the proper application of machinery and labor to effect this great result. As to cotton, the lowlands along the Mississippi River can produce ten million bales annually. New Orleans is to be the grandest emporium of trade for the continent. When

ship communication is made across the Isthmus, New Orleans must become the great center of trade for North America; and nothing can divert it but an imperial despotism holding huge investments of capital elsewhere.

"Take it all in all, the smiling sun never looked upon a better country, or a grander people, than we have here in the South."

A Few State Government Facts.

THE revenues of Louisiana are derived by levying an ad valorem tax of six mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of the property within the State, and a license tax upon persons and corporations pursuing certain trades, professions or occupations.

The revenue obtained from the levy of the six mills tax is divided into four different funds as follows: One and one-half mills to the General Fund; one and five-eights mills to the Current School Fund; one and seven-eights mills to the Interest Tax Fund; one mill to the General Engineer Fund.

The amount received annually by each fund in round numbers is:

General Fund	$526,000
Current School Fund	570,000
Interest Tax Fund	658,000
General Engineer Fund	351,000

The entire amount derived from the levy of the license tax, which is about $680,000 annually, is placed to the credit of the General Fund, and it, with that part of the advalorem tax mentioned above as belonging to the General Fund, is used in defraying the ordinary expenses of the State government, in paying pensions to Confederate veterans, and in maintaining the public and charitable institutions of the State.

The Current School Fund is used to maintain a public school system throughout the State, being apportioned to the various parishes according to the number of children in each between the ages of six and eighteen years.

The Interest Tax Fund is devoted to the payment of the interest on the bonded debt of the State, while the General Engineer Fund is used for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a system of levees.

It is gratifying to note that this revenue, for some years past, has been amply sufficient to meet all just demands against the State, every warrant being cashed as soon as issued.

In addition to the taxes and licenses levied by the State for State purposes, the various parishes and municipalities have the right to levy taxes and licenses for parochial and municipal support.

The rate of taxation for these purposes may be as high as ten mills on the dollar, but the assessed value of the property cannot be greater than it is for State purposes.

Levee boards also have the right to impose, for

levee purposes, an ad valorem tax, not to exceed ten mills on the dollar, on property wthin the limits of a levee district, taking the State's assessment as a basis. They can also impose a tax upon the produce raised and an acreage tax.

In this connection it would be well to note that there are quite a number of exemptions from the payment of license and property taxation.

No license can be exacted of clerks, laborers, clergymen and school teachers; those engaged in mechanical, agricultural, horticultural and mining pursuits, and manufacturers, other than those of distilled, alcoholic or malt liquors, tobacco, cigars and cotton seed oil.

No tax is levied on public property, places of religious worship or burial, charitable institutions, buildings used exclusively for colleges and other school purposes, etc., nor on household property to the value of $500.

No tax will be levied for parochial and municipal purposes for ten years, from January 1, 1900, on the capital, machinery and other property employed in mining operations, and in the manufacture of textile fabrics, yarns, rope, cordage, leather, shoes, harness, saddlery, hats, clothing, flour, machinery, articles of tin, copper and sheet iron, agricultural implements, and furniture and other articles of wood, marble or stone, soap, stationery, ink and paper, boat building, fertilizers and chemicals; provided not less than five hands are employed in any one factory.

No tax is levied on railroads, completed before January 1st, 1908, for the period of ten years.

Some Provisions of the Constitution of 1898.

THE chief demand of the people from their delegates, was the elevation of the suffrage to a higher plane; and the purification of the elections It is believed these aims have been fairly attained. Besides age, residence and registration, it is provided that the voter must be able to read and write. He shall show this by his affidavit; and by writing, dating and signing unaided by memorandum or otherwise, his application for registration. Having purged the electorate of as many negroes with the disfranchisement of as few whites as possible, a poll-tax prerequisite to voting was provided. This requires the tax to have been paid "on or before the 31st day of December of each year, for two years preceding the year in which the voter offers to vote." The receipt must be produced when the offer is made to vote. To antedate a receipt is forgery; to pay the tax for another to influence his vote, is bribery. It is thus desired to further eliminate the shiftless negro, as well as the undersirable white voter.

The next step was towards purifying the elections. The Australian ballot is perpetuated in a simplified form; the closing of the registration thirty days anterior to the election is ordered; and within that time, any voter denied registration, may obtain relief, which is provided for speedily; as well as any citizen cause the rolls to be purged from fraudulent registrations.

The General Assembly is ordered to enact laws to

secure fairness in party primary elections and conventions; and, in these, none but registered voters can participate. If he cannot read and write, he must own property assessed at not less than three hundred dollars; and if the property be movable, the taxes must first have been paid.

Finally, it may be said, that upon questions submitted to taxpayers, women, without registration, and personally or by proxy, may vote.

Material improvements have been made in the judiciary.

The Supreme Court, with an extension of the work, remains as presently constituted.

The Court of Appeals is to be composed, for each parish, of two district judges, who, twice each year, will be sent by the Supreme Court to sit therein as judges of the Court of Appeals. The Court is thus maintained, without expense to the State.

District Courts must be continuously in session during ten months of each year. The authors of the proposition intended, and the convention, after discussing it thoroughly, and adopting it also, intended to do away with the delays which arise in litigation, both civil and criminal, by the existence of the antiquated system of Court terms.

Judges have been hampered by Court terms; and they, in common with litigants and taxpayers, will hail an opportunity of more speedily and satisfactorily discharging their trusts.

The system will be better appreciated, when the taxpayer learns that the Court, being continuously in session, the jail may be kept clear.

The trial of misdemeanors will be by the Judge, without a jury.

The trial of offenses which may be punished by hard labor, shall be by a jury of five; and that of crimes necessarily punishable by hard labor, by a jury of twelve, nine of whom shall convict.

Twelve, concurring, shall be necessary to convict in cases that are capital. Twelve shall compose a grand jury, and nine will suffice to find an indictment.

Public education has received attention in the material increase of its revenues, without any increase of the burden on the taxpayers. This purpose of aiding education includes a provision authorizing the legislature to impose a tax on inheritances, when the property, exceeding ten thousand dollars, has succeeded in evading taxation.

Upon the subject of revenues and taxation, attention need only be called specially to the creation of a State Board of Appraisers, composed of the Auditor and one representative from each Congressional District, to assess property belonging to railway, telegraph, telephone, sleeping car, and express companies. Several exemptions from parochial and municipal taxation are made in behalf of manufactories, to encourage their establishment. The State tax, hitherto uncollected on these, will now be collected to its material advantage.

New railroads are likewise exempted for ten years, with proper restrictions as to those receiving the bounty of a special tax.

Heretofore, the reservation of the homestead came from the owner, who, recording it, announced to the trading world that he placed so much of his property beyond the reach of creditors whose claims arose subsequent to his act. The organic law now declares a homestead without recordation, and throws upon the owner, with the consent of his wife, the burden of waiving this

homestead, either generally or specially, either in whole or in part, as each may deem advisable.

For the advantage of public roads, care was taken; and among other provisions, the State Board of Engineers are required to render such services in their establishment as will be needed; the Courts are allowed to sentence the condemned to labor on them; and the police juries may levy besides the ordinary taxes, licenses on vehicles kept and used for locomotion on these highways.

The public health is safeguarded by a State Board of Health, to be such in fact, as well as in name,

A commission to have control of and supervision over the railroads, express, telephone, telegraph, steamboat and sleeping car companies, has been created, its officers to be elected by the people; the giving of railroad passes or franking privileges to public officials has been condemned; parishes, towns and drainage districts, with the consent of the taxpayers, may issue bonds to the extent of ten per cent of the assessed valuation of the property, with or without special taxation, for matters of internal improvement belonging to them.

The Governor and State Treasurer have been made ineligible to succeed themselves in office; the confession of judgment note has been suppressed because of its abuse against the ignorant and feeble; and a variety of other useful provisions are embodied in the Constitution.

Why You Should Settle in Louisiana.

Because it is the best country known to the man of moderate means.

Because you will find a country of rich soil awaiting the settler.

Because there are uplands, prairie lands, and alluvial river bottoms.

Because you can be certain of profitable returns from whatever you put into the soil.

Because the winter does not consume what the summer produces.

Because there are more and better opportunities for diversified farming than elsewhere.

Because the seasons are regular, and no fear of crop failure.

Because the country is never scourged by cyclones and devastating storms or blizzards.

Because no better fruit country is known, oranges, plums, pears, peaches, apples, grapes, strawberries, figs, pecans and others fully maturing.

Because everything grown elsewhere can be produced here more abundantly.

Because truck farming is a success; products, being early on the market, obtain high prices.

Because there are more chances for profitable investment of capital than elsewhere in this country.

Because you have no long winter months to encounter, with no excessive dry heat in summer.

Because the climate is more uniform than elsewhere, no extremes of heat and cold.

Because you will find the most open-hearted people on the globe.

Because education is paramount; public schools and churches of every denomination are to be found in all communities,

Index.

Index to Illustrations.


COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP
OF THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
22 Miles to 1 Inch.
ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
TEXAS
GULF OF MEXICO
BOSSIER
CLAIBORNE
MOREHOUSE
WEST CARROLL
CARROLL
WEBSTER
LINCOLN
OUACHITA
RICHLAND
MADISON
CADDO
DESOTO
RED RIVER
BIENVILLE
JACKSON
FRANKLIN
CALDWELL
TENSAS
CATAHOULA
CONCORDIA
SHELBY
SABINE
NATCHITOCHES
VERNON
RAPIDES
AVOYELLES
WASHINGTON
NEWTON
JASPER
ST. LANDRY
POINTE COUPEE
WEST FELICIANA
EAST FELICIANA
ST. HELENA
TANGIPAHOA
ST. TAMMANY
LIVINGSTON
EAST BATON ROUGE
WEST BATON ROUGE
ASCENSION
ST. JAMES
ST. JOHN BAPTIST
ST. CHARLES
ST. MARTIN
ST. MARTINSVILLE
LAFAYETTE
ACADIA
CALCASIEU
CAMERON
VERMILLION
IBERIA
ST. MARY
ASSUMPTION
LAFOURCHE
TERREBONNE
JEFFERSON
ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS
SAN BERNARD
LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN
LAKE MAUREPAS
Shreveport
Natchitoches
Alexandria
Marksville
Opelousas
Lake Charles
Abbeville
New Iberia
Franklin
Morgan City
Houma
Thibodeaux
Donaldsonville
Plaquemine
Baton Rouge
Port Hudson
Clinton
Jackson
Vicksburg
Natchez
Harrisonburg
Harrisburg
Winnfield
Minden
Homer
Mansfield
Many
Leesville
Hemphill
Jasper
Woodville
Centreville
Greensburg
Amite City
Franklinton
Covington
Mandeville
Madisonville
Slidell
Pearlington
Bogalusa
Poplarville
Carthage
Tatum's
Jonesville
Harrisonburg
Tensas R.
Mississippi R.
Red R.
Ouachita R.
Black R.
Yazoo R.
Pearl R.
Amite R.
Tickfaw R.
Lake Pontchartrain
Lake Maurepas
Grand Lake
Sabine Lake
Calcasieu Lake
Vermilion Bay
Atchafalaya Bay
Terrebonne Bay
Timbalier Bay
Caminada Bay
Barataria Bay
Chandeleur Sound
Breton Sound
Mississippi Sound
Isle Dernière
Timbalier I.
Marsh I.
Pecan I.
Cheniere au Tigre
Grand Cheniere
Raccoon Pt.
Pt. au Fer
Pt. Chevreuil
Bayou Teche
Bayou Lafourche
Bayou Plaquemine
Bayou Sara
Bayou Boeuf
Bayou Black
Bayou Vidal
Bayou Cocodrie
Bayou Courtableau
Bayou Chicot
Bayou Des Glaises
Bayou Rapides
Bayou Robert
Bayou Castine
Bayou Manchac
Bayou Lacombe
Bayou Liberty
Bayou Bonfouca
Bayou Terre aux Boeufs
Bayou Petit Caillou
Bayou Grand Caillou
Bayou Dularge
Bayou Blue
Bayou Gauche
Bayou Des Allemands
Bayou Barataria
Bayou Lafourche
Bayou Teche
Bayou Vermilion
Bayou Carlin
Bayou Nezpique
Bayou Mermentau
Bayou Queue de Tortue
Bayou Des Cannes
Bayou Des Glaises
Bayou Rapides
Bayou Robert
Bayou Castine
Bayou Manchac
Bayou Lacombe
Bayou Liberty
Bayou Bonfouca
Bayou Terre aux Boeufs
Bayou Petit Caillou
Bayou Grand Caillou
Bayou Dularge
Bayou Blue
Bayou Gauche
Bayou Des Allemands
Bayou Barataria
Bayou Lafourche
Bayou Teche
Bayou Vermilion
Bayou Carlin
Bayou Nezpique
Bayou Mermentau
Bayou Queue de Tortue
Bayou Des Cannes