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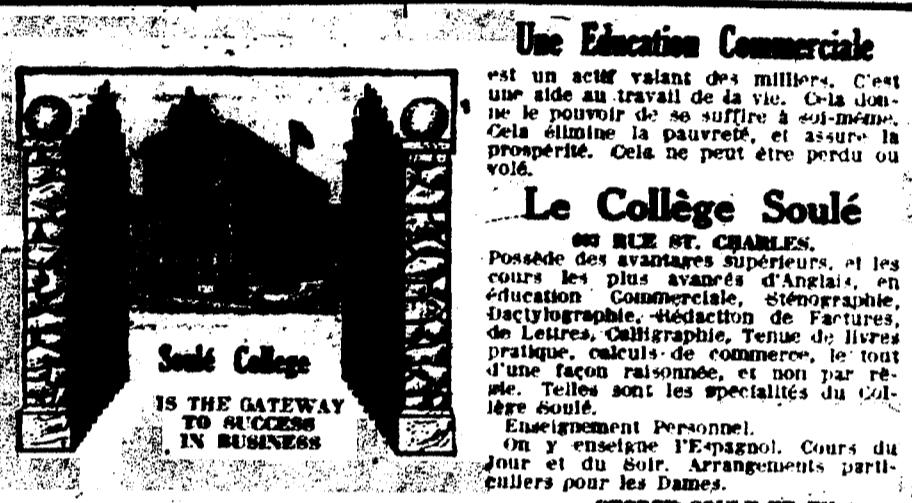
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LOCALITÉS

La seule ligne reliant directement les quatre villes les plus importantes en Louisiane — Shreveport, Alexandria, Bâton Rouge, la Nouvelle-Orléans.

J. R. MURDY, Agent Commercial,
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Nouvelle-Orléans, Louisiane.

NEW ORLEANS

The Metropolis of the South—Its Remarkable Progress and its Unrivaled Facilities to Take Charge of the Inexhaustible Products of the Mississippi Valley

A Comprehensive Account of the Crescent City's Public Utilities, Its Commercial Greatness, and Steady March to Higher Attainments

New Orleans has grown more in the last fifteen years than it did in the previous half century and the steady, substantial growth is now at its height. The completion of the Panama Canal and the development of the Latin-American trade have largely contributed to the prosperity of the city. The European was also greatly benefitted New Orleans.

Nearly all of the city's modern buildings have been built since the completion of the large building except at prohibitive cost. With the perfection of the drainage system, before that time it was difficult to obtain foundations for heavy cost. With the perfection of the drainage the skyscraper has come. There are probably 25 buildings ten or more stories in height.

New Orleans has recently extended its residential suburbs. Lake View, Gentilly Terrace, and other suburbs are sites of most costly and comfortable dwellings.

The New Orleans drainage system is the most comprehensive of any city in the country, consisting of about fifty miles of main low level canals from which the water is pumped, and of about twenty miles of high outfall canals into which the water is pumped. The city has spent more than \$26,000,000 on its sewerage and water system and in 1917 will have spent \$1,000,000 more.

All of the city's thirty lines of street cars are operated by the New Orleans Railway and Light Company. There are more than 200 miles of single track and more than 600 motor cars.

The wharves and docks are under control of the Board of Port Commissioners, appointed by the governor. One of the city's great utilities is the Public Belt Railroad which handles more than 15,000 freight cars over its lines every month. The belt serves as a kind of clearing house for all the railroads and enables shippers to obtain the quickest service both in receiving and sending out freight.

THE COMMERCE OF NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans is the second port in the United States, being outranked only by New York. The combined value of exports and imports for last year, totalled more than \$300,000,000.

Practically every State in the Mississippi Valley sends some of its products through the port of New Orleans. Corn, wheat and other grains come from the Central States. The Southern States, especially Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas send cotton, cotton seed products, oil cake and meal.

As a lumber port, New Orleans ranks first among American cities.

The principal articles of import are coffee, sugar, sisal grass, burlaps, bananas, nitrate of soda, mineral oil, creosote oil, mahogany logs, drugs and chemicals, fertilizers, molasses, ferromanganese, sugar beet seed, fruits and nuts, manufactures of fiber and manufactures of iron and steel.

The value of coffee imported at New Orleans exceeds that of any other one article, being nearly forty million dollars.

New Orleans is the cotton center of the country. A gigantic cotton warehouse has recently been built in which is stored the staple by planter who wish to borrow money on it when the market is low and then redeem it when the value of the staple has gone up. The annual capacity of the warehouse, which is under State control, is 2,000,000 bales; and it will be 4,000,000 in a few months.

The situation of the city, its railroad facilities intersecting all of the vast area tributary to it, bringing to its unrivaled system of wharves, warehouses and other terminals the inexhaustible products of this boundless region, supplemented by many navigable streams, feeding both the domestic and the foreign markets; its proximity to the supplies required for the manufacture of every variety of product; its nearness to the Panama Canal, which shortens trade routes

between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans,—all combine to insure to New Orleans a conspicuous place among the great cities of the world.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

The following data will give an idea of the importance and magnitude of the trade of the port of New Orleans:

INDUSTRIAL.

Number of industrial plants...	733
Persons engaged in manufacturing	20,811
Capital invested	\$53,989,000
Pay roll of these industries	12,330,000
Materials used in manufacturing	40,561,000
Value of products	60,631,000

Note—All of above figures are for the year 1911, the last census report, and include only those plants within the corporate limits of New Orleans.

THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS

Total value imports year ended June 30, 1916 \$89,261,318

Value three chief articles:

(1) Coffee, 308,313,290 lbs...	28,830,925
(2) Sisal, 122,231 tons.....	14,700,574
(3) Sugar, 581,086,156 lbs...	23,182,410

Total value of exports year ended June 30, 1916 \$208,000,678

Value of three chief articles:

(1) Wheat, 10,492,521 bushels...	\$23,500,603
(2) Wheat flour, 1,929,960 bushels	812,300,878
(3) Cotton, 1,124,525 bales.....	69,203,286

Publicly owned wharves, 6 1/2 miles.

Publicly owned steel sheds, 3 1/8 miles.

Total tonnage of ships entering the port during the calendar year 1915, 6,423,648.

PUBLIC COTTON WAREHOUSE

Annual capacity, 2,000,000 bales.

Cost, \$3,500,000.

Handled first year 250,000 bales cotton, although yet uncompleted.

PUBLIC GRAIN ELEVATOR

Storage capacity Bushels

Storage capacity	1,023,100
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Handling capacity 3,500,000

Cost \$1,250,000

PUBLIC BELT RAILROAD

Fifty miles of track in operation.

Ten miles additional authorized.

Handled during year ended June 30, 1916, 242,119 cars in and out.

Two navigation canals bring the Lake and Sound water traffic into the heart of New Orleans.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

During the year 1915, building permits to the value of \$2,826,670 were issued.

BANKING.

Total bank deposits calendar year 1915, \$102,316,097.

Total bank clearings for calendar year 1915, \$972,165,576.

POSTOFFICE.

Postoffice receipts for the calendar year 1915, \$1,282,241.

Lucas E. Moore Stave Co.

Nouvelle-Orléans, La.

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Installez l'électricité dans votre demeure. — Economisez les frais de villégiature. — Vous ne souffrez pas de "vagues chaudes," et vous n'aurez pas à rechercher les brises de la mer. — Nous vous démontrons cela avec le plus grand plaisir.

Eventails Électriques

Appareils à éviter tout travail manuel

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Dormez en paix si votre manufacture, votre magasin, ou votre demeure sont assurés chez nous. Toutes pertes sont promptement soldées — telle est notre règle de conduite.

R. M. WALMSLEY, JR.

AGENT GÉNÉRAL

Travelers' Insurance Company

Division du Casuel

EDIFICE DE LA HIBERNIA BANK

NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

LA TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, de Hartford, Conn.

A une existence de plus de cinquante ans, possède un actif excédant cent millions de dollars. Cette compagnie vient d'établir à la Nouvelle-Orléans une succursale de sa section justement célèbre et populaire D'ASSURANCES À PRIX MINIMUS. Une assurance sur la vie est une garantie pour ceux qui dépendent de vous. Cette compagnie offre la plus grande mesure de protection pour le prix, net, le plus bas. Pas de dividendes—début économique — coût minimum.

VOIR F. W. SINCLAIR, GERANT,
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