

MOBILE. The Port of Alabama; the State is building the most modern port facilities in the U. S., costing \$10,000,000. This and the bridging of Mobile Bay opens Mobile as the southern focal point of highways, waterways, railroads and ocean lanes. An unusual port, ample facilities, 29 steamship lines, six railroads, and miles of convenient frontage for expansion. Center of fertile agricultural district; early cabbage, potatoes, cucumbers, satsuma orange and pecan nut orchards. Fishing, hunting and water sports, bay and gulf resorts. Founded by the French 1711. (See page 41).

Hotels—BATTLE HOUSE, fine modern hotel. New ST. ANDREW HOTEL, moderate rates. BIENVILLE HOTEL semi-modern.

Municipal camp, free, on Mobile Bay, 3½ mi. south good. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.

GRAND INF. Satsuma orange and pecan orchards; truck raising. Country hotel. Camp space.

ALABAMA-MISSISSIPPI STATE LINE

MISSISSIPPI—93 MILES

Paved from the Alabama line to Pass Christian; then 23 mi. of well maintained gravel to the Louisiana line. Bridges will be completed across the Pascagoula River and the Bay of St. Louis during 1927, then ferries will cease in Mississippi.

The eastern part is cut-over coastal plain pine land. From Ocean Springs to Bay St. Louis is the Gulf Boulevard section where the shore is lined with fine homes, and hotels, and really-resort development of a high order. Sea-wall and boulevard are built along the coast. The gulf cities are all-year resorts.

Biloxi was the first French settlement in Old Louisiana, 1699, and the first seat of government. Then they founded Mobile in 1711 and New Orleans in 1718. Later Spain ruled the territory.

MOSS POINT. Lumber town. Wrapping paper mills. Fresh and salt water fishing. Clean country hotel. Free camp on OST.

PASCAGOULA. On the Gulf of Mexico and the Pascagoula River. POL HOTEL. Camp space near beach. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.

PASCAGOULA RIVER. Ferry, continuous, 50c. Bridge under construction.

GAUTIER. West side of river. Camp space.

OCEAN SPRINGS. On the gulf and Biloxi Bay. Resort city. Shrimp and oyster fisheries. Pecans and satsuma oranges. PINES HOTEL, Gulf Hills, fine realty and resort development. (See page 42).

BILOXI BAY.

BILOXI. Resort capital of the "Emerald Coast." First capital of Old Louisiana, settled in 1699. Fisheries harbor in Back Bay; oyster and shrimp packing houses on the gulf. BUENA VISTA HOTEL, popular gulf beach and social hotel; the AVELEZ, new, down-town; RIVIERA, on the beach, moderate; the KENNEDY, popular, down-town, fills early.

Private camp, near city, west, 50c up. Free camp in fine grove on Back Bay, northwest. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce and Buena Vista Hotel.

GULFPORT. Deep seaport. Resort and commercial city, center of the Gulf Boulevard development, growing rapidly. GREAT SOUTHERN HOTEL, spacious, comfortable, overlooking the gulf; HOTEL MARKHAM, new and modern, down-town; HOTEL RAYNER, moderate. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.

LONG BEACH. Radish and truck growing inland.

PASS CHRISTIAN. Resort city, facing the gulf and the Bay of St. Louis. Numerous realty-resort developments. MIRAMAR HOTEL, nice family hotel, faces the gulf; HOTEL NELSON, new commercial, good.

BAY OF ST. LOUIS. Ferry hourly until midnight, 75c. Bridge under construction.

BAY ST. LOUIS. A resort city on the Bay of St. Louis and the gulf, developing rapidly. Fishing, sailing, bathing. HOTEL WESTON, new, modern, overlooking the bay. Camp space. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.

MISSISSIPPI-LOUISIANA STATE LINE

East Pearl River.

LOUISIANA—341 MILES

The road across Louisiana well maintained gravel, 30 mi. are paved. No dirt sections. Ferries at the Rigolets and Chef Menteur, east of New Orleans at foot of Lake Pontchartrain. Bridges over these streams are now being built. A toll bridge 14 mi. across Lake Pontchartrain will be completed early in 1927, thus giving optional routes. Ferry at Mississippi River and at Berwick Bay, Morgan City. All ferries give constant and good service. Louisiana now has good roads serving the whole State.

Louisiana east of Morgan City is the ancient delta of the Mississippi River. The country is threaded with bayous and the colonies of negroes still ramble by the banks across them. Soils are rich delta deposits. This is the old sugar plantation district and the Old South of legend and story. Old plantation homes, negro colonies and the French speaking classes thickly dot the bayou shores. Cotton growing, fishing and fur industries are also important. Thousands of acres near the gulf are dyked—this is "Raeland's Little Holland."

From Morgan City to New Iberia the Old Spanish Trail runs along the Bayou Teche past old sugar plantations with the colonies of negroes still living in the cabins of slave days. Old live oaks, cypress and pecan shade the roads, homes and bayous. Some cotton, corn and rice thrive here. At Lafayette all products mingle, then westward rice fields spread over the country. Southwest Louisiana is one of the greatest rice areas in the U. S. Water is pumped thru its network of canals to flood the lands. Lumber, salt and sulphur mines, and oil, are other sources of wealth.

In the eastern part are French and Acadian types and the French language, religion, cooking and habits are prominent. Public improvements, schools and roads are good. In the western part people have settled from every state drawn by the rice industry. Their cities and homes are distinctively American.

There are thousands of miles of rivers, bayous, lakes, bays and inlets in South Louisiana. Roads among them are good. There are thousands of acres of wild life sanctuaries including the Sage and the Rockefeller preserves and private club preserves. Conservation has improved the sport for everyone.

The French took command of the vast territory of Old Louisiana by establishing sovereignty over the Mississippi River in 1769. This move by the French divided the Spanish territory in two and became one of the decisive events in North American history. The first settlements were at Biloxi in 1699. In 1711 the French settled Mobile. In 1762 they founded Nouvelle Orleans; the same year the Spanish settled San Antonio as an outpost to protect their western possessions. In the struggle of empires Louisiana was ceded to Spain in 1762. Spain took possession in 1769. Spain ceded Louisiana back to France in 1800. France sold to the United States in 1803. New Orleans as the frontier post on the mighty river that drains a half of the continent became the melting pot as all classes of people struggled for life, power or development on the North American continent.

Along the Bayou Teche is the Evangeline country immortalized by Longfellow's poem. The Acadians were exiled from Nova Scotia in 1755. Along this bayou today are Acadian homes, towns and cities. Under St. Martinville the story is more fully told.

WEST PEARL RIVER. New bridge. Another of the difficult flood-water crossings of the Old Spanish Trail.