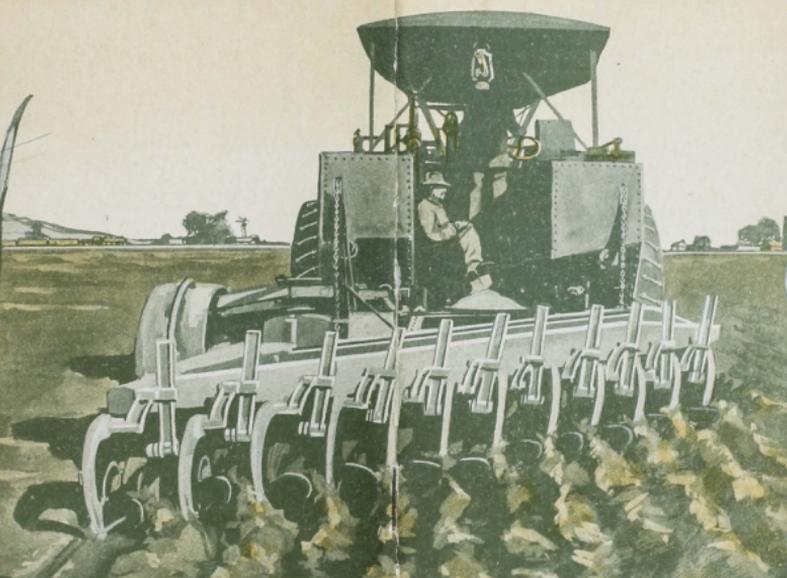


Panhandle and South Plains TEXAS

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Panhandle and South Plains of Texas

Rapid increase of population in the United States, coupled with a corresponding decrease of area per capita, is creating, as never before, interest in the acquirement of land upon which to establish homes. The Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas, with its total area of approximately 31,360,000 acres of rich, fertile, and productive land, is now coming in for a large share of attention from those concerned in the vital question of the possession of a farm. Nor is the vast expansiveness of the 49,000 square miles of territory within the Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas, its chief charm, for there is a combination of characteristics and conditions existing, well calculated to present strong appeal to the prospective settler, who may be interested in expanding his holdings under changed and more inviting surroundings. This is not a land of experiments, but one of demonstrated facts—facts replete with successes of the most gratifying order.

SOIL AND TOPOGRAPHY

It is generally conceded by authorities after fullest investigation, that no similarly sized area within the United States presents such uniform formation, nor so high a percentage of tillable land to a given acreage. It is considered entirely true to say that fully 95 per cent of the total 31,360,000 acre area is tillable, with profitable results. The soil within this territory is rich and readily productive, varying in character from a clay loam, chocolate loam to a sandy loam, and ranging from three to five feet in depth. It is a generally admitted and often remarked fact, that the soil is possessed of the characteristic of catching and holding the moisture for a remarkably long time, thus assuring liberal crop production with a much less rainfall than is required in many other sections of the country. The "lay" of the land, or the topography, is of the most ideal nature, with just sufficient slope to carry off superfluous water during heavy rains, but not enough to subject it to "washing," as witnessed in many more "broken" sections. This land possesses a great advantage not shown by many other countries, in that it is "ready for the plow" without any "clearing" or other preliminary work. There is no growth of trees or shrubs on the major portion of this land, and hence its readiness in adaptability to crops, without delay. It has not infrequently occurred, on account of this very nature of the land, that crops of sufficient abundance have been produced upon the sod the first year, to pay the purchase price of the land. Watersheds are shown in the canyons and creeks traversing the territory from the northwest

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towards the southeast in a general direction. Principal among these are the Red River with its numerous "forks" branches or tributaries, including the Canadian River and the various canyons and creeks. The lands immediately adjoining these waterways is what is termed "broken," admirably suited to the needs of the livestock farmer and ranch man, and may be used as pasture or range, with which to supplement the farming lands, being available at attractively low prices. Along these waterways there are timber growths, still further adding to their desirability as pasture-ranges for cattle and other livestock.

WATER, RAINFALL, AND CLIMATE

Underlying all of this territory at depths varying from six feet to 300 feet in depth, according to location, there is an inexhaustible supply of chemically pure water. This water is not only pure, but pleasant to the taste and like the land overlying it, is uniform in quality, there being practically no difference in it by comparative tests from various points throughout the territory. This is rendered available from either of the depths indicated for livestock and domestic purposes, as well as for irrigated garden spots, through the windmill installed at conservative cost and maintained at practically no expense and trouble. Through the medium of the windmill and attendant elevated tanks, many of the Panhandle and Plains Country farmhouses have their systems of running water, including baths, sinks and other conveniences, and that, too, at moderate expense. Rainfall, coming during the "growing" months of May, June, July, and August for the most part, as shown by the United States weather bureau reports, covering thirty-five years, approximates an average of twenty-two inches annually. The moisture being supplied mostly in the months during which crops put on their greatest growth, leaves the harvest season comparatively dry, rendering it an ideal condition for haying and all character of crop gathering and housing, or stacking and ricking. The moisture holding qualities of the soil in the Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas here comes in for its share in the production scheme, as it does a great deal more good here than a similar fall would do in other sections of the country. Climatic conditions in the Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas are almost ideal, the average summer temperature being 76°, while that of the winter is 38°. The uniform mildness of the winters, showing an almost total absence of damp, disagreeable weather, makes outdoor life thoroughly enjoyable. This uniform medium temperature is also another of the strong features in favor of the livestock farmer, for his animals may be carried through the winters in good flesh until late in the season, without shelter or feed, other than the natural grasses, with which all of this country abounds.

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENTS

There is a constantly increasing population within the Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas. Progressives from every section of the United States are being drawn to this expansive, fertile and productive territory. They are the hardy, daring ones, who brave the consequences of "breaking away" from the former associations to make for themselves a home in a newer country. They are coming and appropriating such areas as are suited to their needs and making for themselves and their children after them, a place among a most desirable people. As may readily be understood, this country has a citizenship that is cosmopolitan in character, its members being gathered from the "four-corners" of the earth. While this is true there is an utter lack of racial admixture, such as is often seen in other localities. By leaps and bounds, so to speak, the population is being increased, and the lands are being transformed from ranches and ranges of enormous sizes, into fertile and productive fields, with only "ranch-and-range" attachments for convenience and profit of the prosperous, though new citizens, in all this specially favored country. Schools, churches, fraternal, and social organizations, mail service, telephones, elegant highways, have taken their places as adjuncts to homes, dotting the numerous farms within all this territory. Under the spell of thrift and energy the development has been little less than startling, for out of the stretching, grass-covered prairies have grown substantial dwellings, set amid young and vigorous trees and surrounded by beautifully attractive door yards, and broader areas of farm lands. These houses are coupled up with the urban centers by means of the daily mails and the telephone, while the people find an outlet for their social and religious natures through the clubs, lodges, and churches. The schools of the state rank with the best in the country, the high school course leading to a direct affiliation with the universities of highest rank within the United States. Thus, the people coming here find a free and unhampered condition, so far as areas of cheap, fertile land are concerned, coupled not with "pioneering" or "frontier" condition, but with one embodying the things most desirable in highly civilized and congested communities. Beautiful villages, towns, and thriving little cities are to be found in various sections of the territory under consideration, so that no facility for culture, enjoyment, or profit is lacking in any way in this new country of the Southwest.

TRANSPORTATION AND MARKETS

Traversed by the Santa Fe Railway lines, all of this Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas, has unsurpassed transportation facilities, both for freight and passenger traffic. Entering the territory covered by this booklet at its extreme northeastern boundary, near Higgins, Texas, the Chicago-Kansas City-to-

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Coast mainline, crosses the entire width of the area, on a northeast to southwest course, quitting Texas at Texico, New Mexico. The Gulf-to-Coast mainline of Santa Fe, entering this territory on the southeastern extremity, extends northwesterly to the border, also leaving the Lone Star State at Texico, New Mexico. These two mainlines aside from their convergence at the point already mentioned, are connected from north to south by the Plainview Branch of the Santa Fe, which extends from Canyon on the north to Lubbock on the south. There are two other branch lines of the Santa Fe Railway through which facilities are offered to the people within the sections under consideration: The Lamesa Branch extending out of Slaton, a division point on the Gulf-to-Coast mainline, south through Lynn County and to Lamesa, the county seat of Dawson County; and the Floydada Branch extending from Plainview to Floydada, the county seat of Floyd County. On each of the mainlines and branches there is maintained adequate schedule, covering both freight and passenger business, with double daily service. Through this service, the Panhandle and Plains Country is brought into direct and intimate contact with the leading markets of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Denver, and other points where marketing conditions may be promising. Livestock from all of this territory finds outlet selling at attractive prices, in the various markets mentioned, as through fast daily freight service delivery of animals in fine shape is possible. Grain and hay grown in all this section in greatest abundance, also finds its way into other districts through the excellent transportation medium furnished by the Santa Fe mainlines and branches. Crops of all this country, known as the Panhandle and Plains, are now being sought by discriminating feeders in various sections of Texas and in other states, making desirable a more extensive shipping movement of the immense volumes grown here. The ever increasing demand for the "kafirs" as a food product, both domestically and on the foreign markets, is another source of income to the people of the Panhandle and Plains Country. The export of these "kafir" grains into European countries, as well as the demand within the United States, is growing steadily, so that there need be no fear of over-production and a stagnation of prices, even though the yields are enormous from these cheap lands. While there is a great demand for the hay, forage, and grain crops of the country to be sold for cash and removed from the farm, the more scientific and successful farmers have learned that greater profits are derived from feeding the yields to livestock, and selling them in the form of beef, pork, mutton, dairy products, poultry meats, and eggs. The space required for shipping is then greatly reduced and the highly concentrated, finished product is better in price and richer in returns, besides the residue in the form of waste, is returned to the land.

ADAPTED CROPS

Kafir, milo-maize, feterita, and sweet sorghum are easily the leaders in the farm scheme, where operations of the farmer depend entirely upon the natural rainfall. While this is true wheat, that king of cereals is grown to good effect in practically every part of the country, but especially in the northern and central portions of the territory here being considered. Sudan grass, a comparatively new hay and forage plant, is creating for itself an enviable reputation, and experts declare that it is a crop of vast importance in all this section. Oats, rye, barley, millet, emmer, speltz, Indian corn, alfalfa, cotton, peanuts, sweet potatoes, watermelons, cantaloupes, pumpkins, peas, beans, turnips, beets, and practically every other known kindred crop finds inclusion in the adapted list. Orchard trees, while scarcely developed to that extent to warrant their consideration commercially, do exceptionally well in every part of the Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas. Grapes and berries are equally favored here, and have shown surprisingly good yields from even young stock.

KAFIR, MILO, FETERITA, AND SUDAN

Kafir, without question, takes its place as one of the more important crops on the Panhandle and Plains Country farm, where the grower depends on the natural rainfall for moisture. This crop matures quickly, producing a rich, nutritious fodder and a fine yield of grain, the latter having a feeding value equal to Indian corn, and the former being just as good as the stalks and fodder of the latter for silage. This crop has been known to yield as much as \$31 per acre when sold in the bundle, direct from the field, as shown by T. J. Abel, of Slaton, in 1914. With proper care exercised in the selection of this crop as to earliness of strain and vitality of seed plants, it will seldom, if ever, even under the most trying seasons, fail to produce grain. Milo-maize is perhaps second in the cropping group, considered more important in this section, producing a fodder and stalk somewhat less desirable than the kafir, but a more abundant grain yield, a showing of eighty bushels per acre of dry, clean seed per acre being made by J. L. Coleman of Slaton, in 1914. Feterita, while rated third in the list here given, is a great producer, as is shown by the crop of M. M. Anthony of Tahoka, who harvested sixty bushels of clean, dry grain per acre in 1914. The fodder and stalks rate along with milo-maize in feeding value, and make fair silage. This is an early maturing crop, and has been known to be used with good results as a follow-up for wheat and other small grain, maturing before frost. The hardiness of all this list or group of crops, their ability to withstand an unfavorable lack of moisture, and to meet and overcome other extreme conditions, make them favorites in the cropping scheme of this section. Sudan grass, while, as has

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been indicated, is a newer and therefore less generally known crop than the others, has sustained every well balanced claim made for it. It is a great producer of good quality hay, and is becoming more general in its inclusion each year, in cropping systems throughout the country. On account of the prevailing great demand for seed, comparatively little attention has been given the hay-producing qualities of Sudan grass, but it is known that all classes of livestock eat it readily and with good results, and that it makes a dependable silage.

WHEAT AND OATS

Wheat is a very important item in the scheme of the Panhandle and Plains Country farmer, and shows yields of dependability and richness throughout all of this territory. During the year 1914, Grimes Brothers at White Deer harvested a yield of $41\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of wheat per acre, the same testing sixty-two pounds per bushel, from land that had been "summer-tilled." Under the "every-year-cropping" plan, wheat yields well, as shown by O. P. Russ, of Panhandle, who harvested twenty-four bushels per acre during the season of 1914. This wheat was grown on land that cost less than \$20 per acre. Oats, while perhaps not entitled to classification as one of the strongest or most desirable crops of the country, show a variable production of from twenty-six to forty-six bushels per acre, depending on preparation of land, time of seeding, and moisture conditions.

COTTON AND INDIAN CORN

Cotton, formerly believed to lack in adaptability in this section of the country, is proving itself one of the true "staples," yielding abundantly, especially in the southern portions of the territory under consideration. J. L. Coleman, of Slaton, gathered twenty-five bales of cotton from twenty acres of land in 1914, and it is believed that even higher yields have been recorded within the section. It is declared by textile experts that the cotton grown in the Panhandle and South Plains Country has a superior and stronger fiber, as compared with that produced in other sections of the cotton-growing division of the United States. Another attractive feature in connection with cotton production in this section is that within the boundaries under consideration, at Post, is located the most perfectly equipped cotton mills in the world. The Postex Mills, already famed for its "from farm to finished sheets and pillow cases" operations, a portion of the estate of the late C. W. Post, was built at a total cost of approximately \$1,000,000. Its demands against the supply of raw material are becoming yearly more extensive and insistent. The presence of this extensive milling plant, coupled with the rare adaptability of the land to the crop, insures cotton a permanent place in

this section of the country. Indian corn, while not grown on all farms within the Panhandle and Plains Country, wherein the production of its equal in feeding value and superior quantity of grain is assured through the kafirs, with less uncertainty, often produces exceedingly well, as is shown by Clem Kitten of Slaton, who gathered sixty-eight bushels per acre in 1914.

ALFALFA AND MILLET

Alfalfa may be grown in the Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas, where dependence is entirely upon the natural rainfall, if the location be well selected, and due care is exercised in the seeding and subsequent handling of the crop. Instances of most excellent success have been recorded in connection with pasturing hogs on this so-called "dry-land" alfalfa. Millet is another of the crops whose production under proper conditions is sure and it is grown with good results throughout all this section.

PEANUTS AND COWPEAS

Spanish peanuts as a feed for hogs, allowing the animals to harvest the crop, is one of distinct value, and has been used with a remarkable degree of success. The yields are abundant and the planting and cultivation are not more tedious or exacting than with other crops. Practically all of the lands are well adapted to this crop, and especially those soils that are slightly sandy in their composition. Cowpeas do exceptionally well when handled either as a seed, hay and seed, hog pasture, or green manuring crop. They grow vigorously, and are not infrequently planted between rows of other crops, as by reason of their "feeding" qualities, they make but limited demands upon the land producing them. By a judicious selection of strain, there is little probability of a crop failure from cowpeas, and their production is becoming more general each year.

PRODUCTION OF BEEF

Beef production is one of the natural functions of the Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas, a fact long since realized by the hardy pioneers of the Southwest. While the beef production of the present and incoming years partakes of a somewhat different class, it all has the same underlying basic foundation: Free production of livestock feeds, abundant grasses, mild weather conditions, and freedom from animal diseases. While the vast stretches of territory were formerly open ranges, and are now cut into lesser pastures and farms, the production of beef remains an important, and to all intents and purposes, an unimpaired industry in connection with the diversified agricultural systems prevailing within the territory. Formerly "long-horn" range cattle possessed the area, and claimed the grasses, but now there are thoroughbred

and high grade animals taking their places, depending in greater measure upon the thrift of the farmer-stockman. While the more improved animals demand more attention, they are likewise more liberal in their cash returns, and therefore more desirable. On account of the especially gracious weather conditions prevailing winter and summer, in the country under consideration, a most trifling percentage of the feed consumed by the animals goes to the creation of "body heat" to offset the cold, as is so generally recognized in many of the other beef producing sections. On the contrary, the value of the feed goes into the formation of profit-bearing flesh. When this fact is viewed in connection with the immense tonnages of forage and grain from the "kafirs," when farming is under "dry-land" conditions, and alfalfa, where irrigating waters are applied, it is readily seen how that the growing of beef of high quality, and cheaply, must needs attract attention of every diversified farmer within all of this territory. Transportation facilities, furnished through the Santa Fe Railway's close touch with all of this section, obviates "marketing problems," so often encountered by producers in other portions of the country. Fort Worth, Houston, and Galveston, Texas, markets, together with those of Oklahoma City, Kansas City, Denver, and other points are brought decidedly near the producer through the fast, daily trains of the Santa Fe. This service places the animals upon the market chosen, within the shortest possible time, and in the best of condition. Coupled with the forage and grain, silage and cottonseed products all grown in this section, the finishing of beef is not only a natural, but highly profitable, business, in which to engage, along with other farm enterprises.

DAIRY FARMING

Based upon the same natural conditions as stated in connection with the producing of beef, dairy farming is one of the best paying of the various enterprises in connection with the diversified farming of the Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas. Silage, alfalfa, and forage in great quantities, coupled with cottonseed products, all grown here, make the appeal of the dairy cow irresistible to the man who is seeking maximum profits, from minimum outlay of cash. The state of Texas has never given sufficient attention to dairying to insure the production of butter with which to supply the demands of her own citizens, and is under the constant necessity of importing an immense tonnage from other states. Small, though successful, creamery plants are now in operation at Amarillo and Plainview, Texas, and in the nearby points of Clovis, Roswell, and Albuquerque, New Mexico. Negotiations are under way looking to the installation of creamery plants at other points within the Panhandle and Plains Country. The possibilities of cream production on the individual farm have been frequently demonstrated as in the case

of J. A. Pierce, Wilson, Texas, whose wife sells the products of six Jersey cows, receiving \$1.25 per week from each cow, and that without supplementing the native grasses with any cultivated feed. Allowing but nine months in the year to milk each cow, and sometimes the period is longer, she secures a cash income of \$47.75 per individual cow, to say nothing of the production of a calf, the value of the latter from the Jersey breed, depending, of course, largely on sex, and the supply of skim milk for hogs. This is but one of many available records of the worth of a few dairy cows, along with the general diversification plan, in this highly favored section.

PORK PRODUCTION

The production of pork, like the finishing of beef and embarking in the dairying enterprise, gives another source of income in the Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas. Every condition that conspires to the help of men engaged in the other phases of livestock enterprises, comes to the aid of the man who would seek revenue through the growing of pork. Mild, dry, and altogether favorable weather conditions, making for ample and permanent pastures, the liberal feed production, and freedom from diseases to which the hog is subject, tend to make more secure the income through this source. H. M. Murphy, of Hermleigh, offers an example which will in a small way, illustrate the success of the porker in this section. Starting in the year 1913 with only a pair of pigs, by the fall of 1914 he had sold \$110 worth of pork, besides a sufficient supply of meat and lard for his home use, and he is now stocked for future operations in production, with a pair of registered hogs and nineteen pigs, to be developed into porkers within the next few months. Another illustration of success in the hog-producing business is that of H. E. Cannaday of Floydada, who began three years ago by investing \$250 in "stockers," and up to the fall of 1914 had sold \$1,800 worth of hogs. In addition to these sales, he has ninety head of fine hogs now being finished for the market, and ninety younger pigs, for finishing early next fall. From this it will be readily seen that his hogs will net him several thousands of dollars, in connection with his general farm operations.

POULTRY

Poultry, including chickens, turkeys, geese, and ducks, is proving a valuable feature in connection with farming in the Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas. Chas. Lichey of Wilson states that from a bunch of 250 chickens of different ages and sexes, he sells on an average of \$2.50 worth of eggs, weekly, in addition to poultry meats marketed and used at home. Numerous instances are offered in which the expenses of the family are borne by an active bunch of hens. No

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country could be more fully and thoroughly adapted to the needs of the hen than is the Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas. The "kafir" grain is one of the best known feeds for poultry, and its abundance here, assures an amplitude of cheap though rich food at all times for the industrious hen and her offspring. Perhaps no other section of the country shows less fluctuation with the seasons, in the prices of eggs and poultry meats than this territory. The local markets are always good, and every advantage offered for shipping other products is open to the poultry industry. The fine climate, the absence of superfluous moisture and dampness are other conditions highly in favor of the growing of poultry here with profit. The almost utter absence of disease of fowls is a source through which profit in greater measure is assured. Turkeys grow, as it were, naturally, and are proving with the passing of the years their dependability as revenue bearers, especially when finished in time for Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons. They have a steady demand throughout the year at good prices. Their growth is rapid and the spring hatch is frequently brought to twenty or more pounds early in the fall. Geese and ducks, while not grown so generally, find a ready market and at fancy prices, and do exceptionally well in all of this territory. Certain strains of ducks are kept as egg producers, as well as for the production of meats, the demand for young, fat stock never being satisfied. For the sum of money required to enter the poultry enterprise, it is doubtless a leader as a money-maker.

MUTTON FINISHING

Mutton finishing through use of the immense tonnage of irrigated alfalfa grown within the Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas, together with the "kafir" grain and forage, including silage from these latter, has never disappointed those engaged in it. It is stated by those who have looked intimately into the matter, that greater profit is derived from the finishing of mutton in this section than in the far-famed regions, where finishing is carried on extensively. This is due to a number of conditions, the most prominent of which is perhaps the fact that no intermediate railway haul is required to bring the sheep into contact with the feeds. Sheep for finishing is available from the range sections of Texas and New Mexico, within easy driving distance of the farms, where fattening may be done with great profit. In other districts wherein the finishing of mutton is declared profitable, it is necessary to ship the sheep by rail, and also the grain portion of the ration for the animals, and this of course must be charged against the investment before reaching the net returns from the venture. Both of these items of expense are completely overcome in connection with the enterprise in this portion of the country, the net profits are therefore greater. The climatic and

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atmospheric conditions also lend assistance in the great scheme of rapid and profitable finishing of mutton.

FEEDING OF SILAGE

As an aid to general livestock production, there is perhaps no greater single adjunct than silage, in the Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas. Hundreds of silos of the different makes have been installed throughout this section, all filled to the overflowing with the great crops of rich, succulent, and nutritious feed crops of the country. Ample demonstrations have proven that the "kafir" family, with its fine yields of grain, makes a silage, in all points equal to Indian corn, although the latter is frequently used here. Combined with the great tonnages of fodder produced with comparatively little attention, and less work than any other portion of the country perhaps, silage assures handsome returns from all classes of livestock raising. It is stated by those who have applied the most critical tests to silage feeding, that its use has in many instances practically doubled their net gains, when fed to beef and dairy animals.

SANTA FE'S AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Headed by H. M. Bainer, as demonstrator, the Santa Fe Agricultural Department, with headquarters at Amarillo, has rendered, and is continuing to give great assistance to farmers all over the Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas. Urged by a desire to help the farmers, Mr. Bainer has studied existing conditions, and needs of the country, and while so doing has given his services free of all cost to the people. An authority on matters pertaining to agriculture, from the standpoint of practical knowledge and technical training, Mr. Bainer has been satisfied to place his stamp of approval on nothing that would fail under the most crucial tests. He has learned what crops were adapted to the country, and has culled from these the strains through which most satisfactory results could be obtained. He has not been willing to take the unsubstantiated statements of others as to the virtue of crops, but has gone in person, on to the farm, assisting with the planting, the cultivating, and the harvesting, in order that he might know at first hand the characteristics of the crops and their possibilities under the right class of handling. Mr. Bainer uses the same guarded care in his endorsement of the numerous livestock ventures mentioned in this publication: He is unwilling to advance any theory that has not test-proven facts to substantiate its claims and appeals to the farmer in the Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas. Every question arising to vex the farmer may be referred to him with the absolute assurance that he will give them his personal attention, and that the answers will be based upon tried and proven principles, as applied to the territory from which the

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THRIVING YOUNG ORCHARD IN PANHANDLE AND SOUTH PLAINS COUNTRY

inquiries come. It matters not as to the character of question, or whether it is asked by an "old timer" or a "new comer," the consideration is the same. In this way Mr. Bainer, with his Agricultural Department assistants, has become a factor of great worth. He gives lectures, writes letters, circulars, and bulletins, visits the men personally on their farms, and at all times lends himself to ways and means for the development of the agricultural interests of the country, in all its varied phases. The presence of the Santa Fe's Agricultural Department assures to every man, whether he be an experienced farmer or not, dependable assistance to help him over the rough places, if he happens to encounter them, in connection with farming under conditions differing from those to which he has been accustomed in the "old home" community.

COUNTIES INCLUDED

Forty-nine counties are included within the Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas, ranging in greatest length from north to south. While this is true, the formations of soils, the presence of watersheds and drains and the "lay" of the land are so uniform, that to write of each and every county individually would be but to repeat practically every descriptive fact, over and over, in connection with the various subdivisions of the territory. In view of this fact, it is deemed better suited to the needs of the inquirer to rely upon the general descriptions, every phase of which is based upon absolute fact, without any desire to unduly color in favor of the strong points of the country, or to "gloss over" or "cover up" the weak points. Good church buildings, occupied by able

leaders, schools unsurpassed in other states, housed for comfort, elegant court and municipal buildings, telephones, daily mail, rural and city free delivery, telegraph and other facilities for the benefit of the people are easily accessible. Thriving villages, towns, and hustling young cities are in each and all of the counties, so that a location in one of them carries with it a major portion of the advantages accruing in connection with having settled in another. The choice of location may be determined largely through a preference for crops: If wheat be the favorite crop of the prospective settler, he might find his preference in the northern or more nearly central portion of the territory; while the man who wants to give a great deal of attention to cotton, will find his lure to the southern section; but the man who comes here with a desire to make a living and money besides, through the medium of diversified and conscientious farming, may settle without regard to any particular or special crop, with assurances of success anywhere within the country, here under consideration. Population considered, it is simply truth to state that the facilities offered here, are unequalled in any other section of the United States. In all of the counties, social conditions are of the best: People gathering from every point of the compass, as it were, removed from former associations and conditions, have been drawn together here through sympathetic concern, in manner unknown where the civilization is "older" and more "clannish" and "classified." Fraternities have grown apace, and each and every phase of social life, known elsewhere, has been transplanted to this newer soil, leaving perhaps those phases "tried and found wanting," in the older communities "back home." Whether the

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PANHANDLE AND SOUTH PLAINS CROPS ARE MADE MORE PROFITABLE THROUGH THE BEEF STEER

taste leads to meetings for the discussion of agricultural development, social center promotion, or the more highly concentrated forms of entertainment, found in the villages, towns, and cities, it may be gratified quite as freely here, as elsewhere, and that, too, without many of the penalties of inconvenience attaching in other and more thickly populated districts. The various aids and helps, religious, educational, social, fraternal, and commercial, are all present in liberal degree, so that from this score there is nothing to be dreaded in this newer, broader, and finally more inviting atmosphere for which appeal is herein made.

LAND VALUES

Soil qualities of the land throughout the Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas, being uniform to large degree, variations of prices depend largely upon proximity to villages, towns, and cities, with their incident railroad, marketing and other desirable facilities. Generally speaking, improved farming lands may be purchased from \$15 to \$35 per acre, depending upon improvements included and proximity to facilities already mentioned. Unimproved lands, subject to the same treatment and capable of such production as mentioned in this booklet, may be bought in any of the forty-nine counties, to which reference is made, as included in the Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas, at from \$12 to \$20 per acre, depending upon location. In some localities, improved farming property might be bought for a somewhat lower price than that mentioned in the foregoing, and also there may

be found tracts for which a rather higher price would be demanded, and the same would possibly hold good with the unimproved areas, but the rule or average and not the exception or greatest range is sought to be presented herein. In this connection it may be well to state that tracts of any desired size are available from several thousand acres, down to a quarter section of 160 acres, or an even lesser subdivision, if such should be deemed sufficient to meet the demands of the purchaser. Terms of an attractive order may also be arranged, making these lands available to the purchaser who finds that his supply of ready cash is not sufficient to completely "pay out" his purchase. This condition applies to both the improved and the unimproved tracts, and often enables an earnest and energetic man to complete his payments from the proceeds of crops produced on the land he has bought. Such instances as this are far too numerous to mention individually. Not a few instances are on record, wherein the original crop production paid the purchase price of the land in the Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

This booklet, in its fullness, deals with the Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas, as a "dry-farming" section, and all the statements contained herein, barring the ones in this immediate paragraph, are based on dependence entirely upon the natural rainfall, for the yields given and those declared possible. For this reason, it is considered well to make just brief reference to the "Shallow Water Country of Northwest Texas,"

PANHANDLE AND SOUTH PLAINS OF TEXAS



FETERITA SHOWING A YIELD OF 55 BUSHELS PER ACRE (AMARILLO)

comprising somewhat more than 2,000,000 acres within the test-proven area, wherein irrigating water is found in measureless quantities, and sufficiently near the surface to render irrigation by pumping, profitable. All of this shallow water country lies within the Panhandle and Plains territory, as considered in this publication, and it is for this reason that reference thereto is made at this time. Alfalfa, as a hay and pasture crop, easily dominates the farm scheme under irrigation, and it is joined according to relative values, under irrigation by the various forage-grain crops, small grain, vegetables, fruits and truck, along with livestock breeding, growing, and finishing, as well as dairying and poultry producing. This shallow water country, for convenience, is divided into districts, known as the Hereford District, the Plainview District, the Black Water Valley District, the Tulia District, the Littlefield District, and the Lubbock District. These districts, with the single exception of the Black Water Valley, take their names from the principal city or town within their boundaries, and each offers much the same attractions, with just sufficient variations to assist the discriminating purchaser in making a selection between them. As in the case of the "dry-farming" sections, the range in texture of soil and "lay" of land is so uniform that but little variety is found. The greatest range of soil from a clay loam, or chocolate loam, to sandy loam, is found within each of the districts, perhaps to a somewhat greater or lesser extent in some than others, but with a difference too slight to warrant comparisons. Crops adapted to one district are also adapted to the

others. Prices of land within these districts are dependent upon the same determining influences as mentioned in connection with the "dry-farming" sections, and improved irrigation tracts with well and pumping machinery installed, may be bought at from \$50 to \$100 per acre, while the unimproved tracts, subject to development just as cheaply and farming as profitably, may be bought at from \$25 to \$60 per acre. Attention in this connection is called to "The Shallow Water Country of Northwest Texas" folder, an attractive and dependable little publication recently issued by the Santa Fe Railway, in which more accurate and detailed description of irrigation matters, in which there may be an interest, is given. This shallow water folder will gladly be furnished upon request, free of charge, by the Santa Fe Passenger Department, Amarillo, Texas, or by the Colonization Department, Chicago, Ill.

SELLING AGENCIES

There are numerous agencies interested in the sale of the fertile and productive lands of the Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas, located at the principal towns and cities within the territory. While the Santa Fe Railway has none of this land for sale, its Traffic and Colonization Departments will use every endeavor to assist those interested in the country under consideration, to a fuller knowledge of the worth of the territory, and also in bringing the holder of property and the prospective buyer together, without any



TURKEY RAISING IS A PROFITABLE CROP IN THIS SECTION OF TEXAS

additional cost. Correspondence with reference to any particular section of this country is solicited, and all questions will be answered fully and without delay.

TESTIMONIALS

The following testimonial letters from farmers in the Panhandle and South Plains Country of Texas show results of 1914 crops. These letters were addressed to H. M. Bainer, agricultural demonstrator for the Santa Fe System, Amarillo, Texas.

ONE YEAR'S CROP PAYS FOR LAND

ALBERT CARLSON, ABERNATHY, TEXAS.

I came here five years ago and bought 320 acres of land, paying \$15 per acre, half cash and the other on payments. This land is now fully paid for and is now worth \$30 per acre. This year's crop would more than pay for the land. On eight acres of land this year I averaged a bale of cotton per acre. My eighty-five acres of feed crops averaged 1½ tons of heads per acre, and for a livestock country this cannot be beaten.

I have thirty head of hogs, and practically all of my feed crops will be fed to livestock. I have never bought any meat, since coming here, and we also have a good supply of chickens and turkeys.

\$10,800 FROM 450 ACRES WHEAT

HENRY JAHNELL, CANADIAN, TEXAS.

I paid \$2 per acre for the lease of 450 acres of land, from which I grew 10,800 bushels of wheat, and the grain was sold at \$1 per bushel.

From this it may readily be seen that the Panhandle of

Texas is far from a disappointment for the man who would pin his faith to its productive powers, even from the viewpoint of a renter.

68 BUSHELS INDIAN CORN PER ACRE

CLEM KITTEN, SLATON, TEXAS.

By reason of the great ease with which land can be handled in this country, I cultivated my 230 acres myself this year. This is a great country, and all of my crops did well. Three acres sown to alfalfa during May of this year, 1914, was cut twice, the first cutting giving one ton per acre and the second one-half ton. This alfalfa is on dry-farming land and not irrigated.

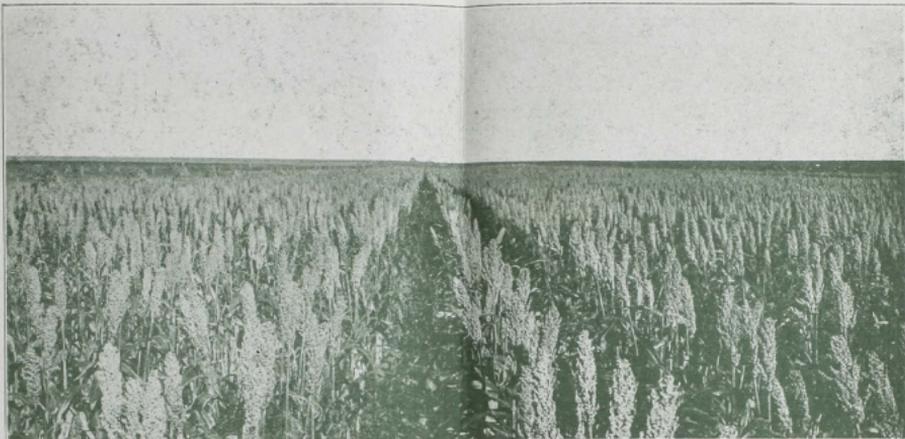
Eight acres planted to Indian corn showed a yield of 68 bushels per acre; 18½ acres of maize averaged 2½ tons of heads per acre; seven acres of kafir made three tons of heads per acre; seven acres of feterita made 2½ tons of heads per acre. The Sudan grass, covering an area of 2½ acres, made good returns. Thirteen acres of millet gave two heavy and profitable cuttings of hay. I am letting my thirty-three head of hogs harvest two acres of peanuts, with a fine showing of profit. Everything grown in the garden gave extra good results. This is my third year on my Slaton farm and I am well pleased.

PLAINS COUNTRY HOG RAISER

H. E. CANNADAY, FLOYDADA, TEXAS.

I bought eighty acres of land in this county and paid for it, and after hearing the Santa Fe agricultural demonstrator talk on diversified farming, including hog raising, I determined that I would turn my attention largely to production of pork. This I did, after much discouragement at the hands of "old timers."

Beginning with an investment of not more than \$250 for sows, I went to work and have sold within two years more than \$1,800 worth of hogs. In addition to these sales, I have ninety head of fine hogs to go on the market in April, to say nothing of the ninety pigs now ready to wean and for finishing by early fall.



KAFIR, YIELDING 50 BUSHELS PER ACRE IN PANHANDLE AND SOUTH PLAINS

For hogs there is no country on earth that will give better returns, and I am what you might call a real "hog booster," for I am beginning to see the rich profits in this class of farming.

FINDS WEALTH IN WHEAT AND HOGS

VICTOR SMITH, CANADIAN, TEXAS.

Nine thousand and two hundred dollars represents the gross returns received from my 418 acres of wheat this year, and I have the same area sown to the crop again.

Hogs are also assisting me in making my investment in the Panhandle farm pay. Early this spring I spent \$1,100 for lean "feeder hogs," paying at the rate of \$5 per hundred weight. On the last Monday in August, eighty-six of these hogs were put on the Wichita, Kansas, market averaging 266 pounds, and I received for them \$9.25 per hundred. This sale put me in the clear above the purchase price and expenses of the herd, with a balance of approximately \$200, and I have 225 of the hogs left, as clear profit, or practically so.

Wheat and hogs, with feed crops for the latter, will assure to any man who will work success in the Panhandle country.

LAND PAYS FOR ITSELF IN THREE YEARS

C. N. BAGGERMAN, PAMPA, TEXAS.

I own 560 acres of land, having come to this country eight years ago. The most of this land was bought for \$14.50 per acre, but some of it cost \$30 per acre. This last mentioned tract of land paid for itself in three years, with products grown on it. The other land is equally productive.

But small payment was made on this land, when I bought it, but we have kept working and producing, and to-day it is ours and free from debt. In addition to the land we have fine hogs, cattle, gardens, orchards, and truck patches. We produced 7,600 bushels of wheat this season from 400 acres of land, and this was sold at prices ranging from 6 cents to \$1.10 per bushel.

It may readily be seen that this is not a bad showing especially from land that is so cheap in price. While my land, or the most of it, cost me only \$14.50 per acre, I consider it worth more than

twice that sum at present, but is not for sale at any price. We like this country and came here to make our home. We have succeeded and expect to stay here. For this reason I am not quoting a price on this land. I am going to irrigate my garden and truck patches from my windmill, thus adding to the worth and attractiveness of the place.

We grow our living on the farm, as may be seen from these potatoes, turnips, melons, cabbages, and other vegetables, these porkers, these cattle, and this 500 or 600 pure bred barred Plymouth Rock chickens, from which latter alone we pay our store account.

PRaises SANTA FE AGRICULTURISTS

A. W. HOWELL, SNYDER, TEXAS.

My feterita made from forty to fifty bushels per acre this year, while my cotton is yielding from three-quarters of a bale to one bale per acre, with all of my other crops equally good. I have been farming in Scurry County, Texas, during the past eighteen years. I find the instructions given by the Agricultural Department of the Santa Fe to be highly beneficial, and I have profited by following them as closely as possible.

In keeping with your advice, I am turning to diversification in farming; I am changing my cotton to Jersey cows, and will enter the dairy business. I also have registered Duroc Jersey hogs.

I thank the Santa Fe Agricultural Department people for the advice they have given me this year, as I am sure it benefited me, as it will others if they will only follow your instructions.

SUPERIOR TO INDIANA LAND

FRED D. WEYL, PLAINVIEW, TEXAS.

I moved to Hale County about six years ago from Indiana and bought 320 acres of land eight miles south of Plainview, paying part in cash and assuming \$4,200 worth of notes against the tract. All this indebtedness has been paid and I have \$2,300 worth of grain for sale from this year's crop.



SUDAN GRASS IS PROVING A GREAT CROP

I am convinced that I can make more money farming here than I can on the high-priced land of Indiana. Land is a great deal easier cultivated here and one man can handle so much more of it.

A man with a reasonable sum of money and a supply of energy need not be afraid to invest here.

FORMER KANSAN GREATLY PLEASED

L. J. COOMBS, TULIA, TEXAS.

I came here six years ago from Kansas and bought and paid for the 160 acres upon which we live, and there has not been a year since our arrival that we have made less than \$1,000 on the farm.

Failures shown here have not been attributable to the "land" but to the "man": Many have tried to cultivate from one to two times more than they should have attempted. Less area and that better farmed will not fail of satisfactory results.

My farm is equipped with modern conveniences, which, together with our automobile, have been paid for from the products of the land. I am greatly pleased with this Panhandle Country.

MAKES MONEY OFF FARM EVERY YEAR

P. FRIEMEL, UMBARGER, TEXAS.

I came here thirteen years ago and bought three sections of land, paying for the 1,920 acres \$7,500 cash. I put \$2,000 into improvements and had \$1,000 for my expenses and buying livestock. I have cleared about \$1,000 annually from my farm, since coming here.

We have always raised all the meat needed by the family, along with plenty of chickens, eggs, milk, and butter. Ten years ago I bought another 320 acres of land, and still another equal tract six years ago, and all of it has been paid for. When the boys married, I gave them 320 acres each, and this year they have bought for themselves another 320 acres each.

This showing is a good one, and there is no reason why any farmer should fail who will farm right and have livestock to eat his feed stuff.

The orchard is another source of income, and I seldom go to town without taking something off the farm to sell.

FORMER RENTER BUYS A FARM

HERMAN KUHLMAN, CANYON, TEXAS.

I came to this country in 1908, and was in debt about \$800, at that time. I rented land for five years, and in 1913 bought the farm of 160 acres that I had been renting, and am having no trouble in meeting the deferred payments.

In addition to paying the debt I owed when I came here, and the credit bill for farm machinery, supplies, etc., for the first year, I have accumulated about \$3,000 worth of livestock and farm machinery and equipment, all free from debt.

STARTED "FLAT"—NOW OWNS HOME

J. T. HINKSON, LOCKNEY, TEXAS.

I came here seven years ago, buying 160 acres of land, but had nothing to pay on the purchase at the time. I rented another farm, and from my share of the crops paid for my land. Two years ago, I traded that 160 acres for 320 acres, and have practically paid the difference between the two places already. I have put some improvements on the place, and will move on it to make of it a "home," this winter.

Four brood mares, eight head of cattle and some good brood sows comprise the livestock bought and paid for since coming here.

CORN YIELDS TEN TONS OF SILAGE

M. C. MCCRUMMEN, LUBBOCK, TEXAS.

I planted Indian corn to fill my two silos, and the yield averaged ten tons per acre, and that, too, of a very fine quality. The milo-maize and kafir made a yield approximating two tons of heads per acre. My feterita was fine and I am now harvesting the second crop which is fully mature. Sudan grass did well, the yield from sixty acres being 1,000 pounds of seed per acre.



ALL WHEAT AS FAR AS THE EYE CAN SEE

Cotton is producing from one-half to three-quarters of a bale per acre.

Diversification characterizes my farming, as is seen from the following: Indian corn, milo-maize, kafir, feterita, sweet sorghum, peas, Sudan grass and cotton. I am well pleased with the Santa Fe kafir, furnished me by the agricultural demonstrators of the Santa Fe, and believe it to be a better drouth resistor and a quicker maturing variety than others grown in this section. I consider Sudan grass a wonder, and it will grow from three to five crops of hay, depending on seasons and the time of planting, with from one to two tons per cutting, per acre. When grown for seed, this grass will produce from 600 to 1,500 pounds of seed per acre, depending on the land and the seasons, together with cultural methods applied.

The Agricultural Department of the Santa Fe is doing a great service for all of this section of the country.

HENS SUPPLY FAMILY'S GROCERIES

H. S. HATCHETT, TABORA, TEXAS.

Eggs sold from 100 hens have about supplied our family of six with groceries this year. We feed our hogs and fatten them on milo-maize for our own use, having a few sides of bacon to sell. We consider that milo is equal to Indian corn for fattening hogs. Our garden does well, supplying us with an abundance of vegetables, while the yield of apples from our orchard has been quite good.

For thirty-one years we lived in the rich black-waxy lands of Texas, and know their powers of production thoroughly. We came here nine years ago, buying our 480 acres of Plains land at \$3 per acre. I believe that this Plains Country farm is to-day worth as much as any other land in Texas, and I consider that it is worth approximately \$15,000.

We have a number of good brood mares and a bunch of cows, both of which prove excellent items in the general farm diversity scheme.

During even the most unfavorable years we have made an abundance of feed stuffs and plenty upon which to live, but this year, it seems that each man has grown more from his farm than four men will be able to gather: Cotton is making a bale per

acre, milo-maize two tons of heads per acre, while feterita and sorghum are about equally good.

STORY OF PANHANDLE FARM SUCCESS

E. E. ADAMS, AMARILLO, TEXAS.

We bought our farm and moved on to it, in 1900. At that time we had four work mares, a cow and calf, and \$2,000 indebtedness. I took some cows to "keep on the shares," and wife and I went to work—she with her poultry and butter, and I to raising kafir and sorghum. Wife clothed herself and our daughter, paid the grocery bill, and had money to go to see her folks every year or two, and sometimes took me with her.

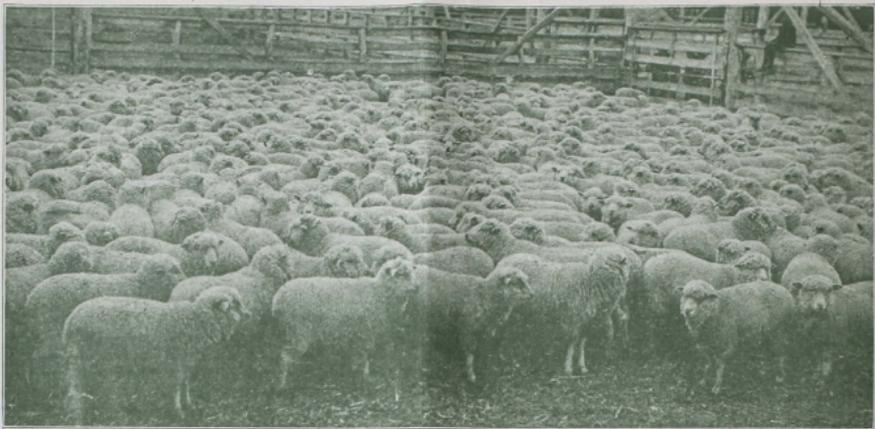
We toiled steadily on and comparatively little time passed until we had a small herd of cattle all our own. A few years ago we sold this mixed breed herd and bought twenty-five head of registered Hereford heifers. In 1911 we sold the calves from these heifers for \$800, and one year later we received \$1,080 for the bulls of our herd. In 1913 we sold \$2,002.50 worth of cattle from the herd, and have thirty-eight head left.

We raise a few hogs and colts each year along with the cattle. For several years I cultivated only 110 acres of land, doing all of the work myself. I now have 250 acres and keep an assistant most all of the time, putting the most of it in kafir and sorghum, usually growing all of the fodder and grain needed with from \$500 to \$1,500 worth to sell each year. I have 100 acres of kafir this year that will average fifty bushels per acre.

We have our farm well improved, a new well furnished house, an automobile, our daughter has a college and musical education, and we usually have a trip away somewhere each year, besides the week spent at the Panhandle State Fair, Amarillo, from which we usually secure some of the blue ribbons and first premiums offered for best farm products.

All of this has been made on the farm, and I think any good farmer can come to this country and do as well as we have done. I consider my farm worth \$50 per acre.

My wife is taking a well earned rest from her chicken and butter business as a commercial enterprise, but we still have a few dozen eggs and a little butter to take to town each week. It seems that we can't get out of the habit, especially as it's profitable.



MUTTON FINISHED IN THE SOUTH PLAINS COUNTRY OF TEXAS

ELEVEN YEARS OF SUCCESS RECORDED

J. S. McCORMICK, NAZARETH, TEXAS.

I have been married eleven years, and owned at the time of our marriage \$10 in cash and a pony. We bought 320 acres of land at \$7 per acre, of course going in debt for same.

We now have 640 acres paid for, together with 30 head of cattle, 25 head of horse stock, and 25 pigs. I have raised sorghum, maize, kafir, wheat, buckwheat, together with my live-stock, and find all profitable.

My wife raises chickens and turkeys and finds them a paying proposition. To illustrate: I sold one load of turkeys at Julia (county seat of the adjoining county), at 12 cents per pound, netted her \$80. We have no debt on any of our property, so it may readily be seen what our success has been in Castro County.

The Santa Fe through its Agricultural Department is doing great things for the farmers in the Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas.

ENORMOUS YIELDS FROM PLAINS FARM

B. S. DAVIDSON, LAMESA, TEXAS.

During this year (1914) with my own labor, and not very great exertion either, and an expenditure of \$250 for help, including that engaged for the preparation of the land, planting, cultivating, etc., I made 75 bales of cotton, 60 tons of maize heads, 6,000 pounds of peas, 300 bushels of peanuts, besides plenty of kafir and sorghum to feed the teams another year, and to winter twenty head of young stock. I raised eleven head of hogs, without any extra expense.

While at this time, with the uncertain state of the markets, I am unable to say just what prices my products will bring, it is sure that the returns for the outlay of labor and money will be abundant. This is but an example of what can be accomplished on the Plains lands of Northwest Texas.

WHEAT GROWERS MAKING IMPROVEMENTS

GRIMES BROTHERS, WHITE DEER, TEXAS.

We have had good success all along the line of farm production this year, even though we sold our wheat at 70 cents per bushel

in July, before the European war situation ushered in a better price. Our 175 acres of "every-year-crop" wheat averaged 23 1/4 bushels per acre, from which we realized a net profit of \$8.74 per acre, after having deducted \$7.53 per acre for all expenses in connection with the crop. Our twenty-five acres of "summer-tilled wheat averaged 41 1/4 bushels per acre, on which the net profit was \$18 per acre, after allowing \$11.22 per acre for all expenses connected with the crop.

Our row forage-grain crops are being fed to livestock, and we are unable to state in exact figures what the net profit from these per acre is, but are sure that it will all make a good showing.

October 1st we sold our calf crop for \$27.50 per head, and from the entire crop of calves we lost only one during the year. Hogs are doing extra well and we will soon have them ready for market.

As to our impressions of the country, they can best be given in the fact that we are at present making substantial improvements on our farm with money made from it. We are expanding our wheat acreage and our livestock operations, both of which have shown a steady and gratifying profit.

SUCCEEDS THROUGH CORRECT METHODS

J. N. MESSENGER, FRIONA, TEXAS.

Can a man make a success farming in the Panhandle of Texas? Yes, if he starts right and goes straight ahead!

We started wrong and made a total failure. So we just stopped, and then started over again under the able advice of H. M. Bainer, agricultural demonstrator for the Santa Fe. Under this advice we planted a variety of crops at different times during the season. By thorough preparation of the seedbed, careful selection of pure seed and by approved cultural methods, we have been able to raise an abundance of feed during the last three years. This year our different crops show the following yields: Feterita, 40 bushels per acre; milo-maize, 30 bushels per acre; kafir, 25 bushels per acre; sorghum (seed), 15 bushels per acre. In addition to the seed yield as indicated in the foregoing, these crops gave an average of 1 1/2 tons of good roughage per acre after the grain was taken out. The millet

PANHANDLE AND SOUTH PLAINS OF TEXAS



SECTION OF 500-ACRE WHEAT FIELD NORTHWEST OF PAMPA, TEXAS, 1914

made 1¼ tons per acre of very fine hay. With normal prices, for the grain that we have to spare, we will realize \$1,500, besides all that is necessary for our livestock, including horses, hogs, cows, chickens and sheep.

Our products this year, over and above that which was needed for home consumption, are as follows:

Grain.....	\$1,500
Increase from 800 ewes.....	1,500
Two Percheron mare colts.....	150
Five calves.....	140
Seven hogs.....	40
Eggs sold.....	55
Chickens sold.....	55

Total products sold and for sale..... \$3,440

Success is assured through diversification, including pure bred livestock, coupled with approved methods of cultivating adapted crops.

THANKFUL FOR BOUNTIFUL HARVEST

O. P. RUSS, PANHANDLE, TEXAS

I am pleased to say that we are truly thankful for our bountiful crops and good health in this splendid country. This has been a very prosperous year with us: Our boys and myself having grown 11,000 bushels of grain. Our wheat made 24 bushels per acre, oats made 34 bushels per acre, maize made 53 3-5 bushels per acre, Indian corn 30 bushels per acre. Potatoes and peanuts were fine, the garden was excellent—in fact, everything we planted yielded abundantly.

We took advice of the Santa Fe agricultural experts and did not plant so thickly as usual, and I am convinced that there are two other things more detrimental in this country than the limited rainfall: Attempting to farm too much land and planting too much seed to the acre.

We made more money this year on our Panhandle land than we ever did in northwest Missouri, where land sells for from \$75 to \$125 per acre.

LIVESTOCK, GRAIN AND HAYING

J. J. GLISAN, LIPSOMB, TEXAS.

Following is a record of produce grown on my farm during the year 1914:

Acres	Crop	Yield	Cash Value
42	Wheat	1,000 bu. @ \$1 bu.	\$1,000.00
20	Oats	460 bu. @ 40 cents bu.	184.00
22	S. F. Kafir	440 bu. @ 50 cents bu.	220.00
12	Peterita	180 bu. @ 50 cents bu.	90.00
33	Milo-maize	485 bu. @ 50 cents bu.	242.50
7½	Millet	3¼ acres @ \$21	21.00

Total price of grains and hay for 1914.....	\$1,757.50
Three suckling mule colts @ \$60 each.....	180.00
Nine calves @ \$28 each.....	252.00

Total grains, hay, and livestock for 1914..... \$2,189.50

These crops were produced on 199¼ acres, and the young animals had the benefit of pasture lands adjoining.

All of the work in producing this crop was done by myself, without hired help, except during the harvesting of the wheat. I have no children large enough to help me with the crops, from which it may be seen that one man can handle a goodly acreage without extra help.

WHEAT AND LIVESTOCK FARMING

W. COFFEY, MIAMI, TEXAS.

My eldest son rented my farm for the years of 1913 and 1914, and began to plow before the 1914 crop of wheat was removed from the land, breaking the soil to a depth of six or eight inches, having finished plowing and harrowing by August 15th. About September 20th he began planting, sowing 37½ pounds of select seed wheat per acre. This wheat threshed 23¼ bushels per acre. In addition to the wheat as here indicated, we saved the straw in a bright, appetizing condition, and this will be fed in connection with cottonseed cake to cattle, this winter.



COTTON BORDERED BY CORN

Our wheat straw and cottonseed cake will be supplemented in feeding to cattle, with crops grown on ninety acres of land, including Indian corn, white milo, feterita, and kafir.

Since coming here, I have been a livestock farmer. To illustrate the possibilities of this class of farming, will say that four years ago, we bought a bunch of thirty-six registered Durham cows, paying for them \$40 each, or \$1,440. We did not start originally to sell bulls from this herd, but simply to have a good bunch of breeding cattle, but we have paid for the herd from sales, and have seventy head of the purebred animals left.

We have usually raised our own meat, but one year when the bacon supply was slim, Mrs. Coffee stepped into the breach by raising about 300 purebred rose-comb Rhode Island reds, and it may readily be seen that we were far from suffering.

I believe that any other farmer who tries may have all of the success that has been ours, and perhaps more, according to his desire and application.

CROP PAYS FOR LAND GROWING IT

R. F. ORMSBY, KRESS, TEXAS.

Will make enough feterita this season to pay for the land upon which it grew. I believe crops will do this every year, at the present price of land, if handled according to the methods advocated and demonstrated by the Santa Fe's Agricultural Department experts. I am well pleased with the Santa Fe experts' plan of farming and the seeds they put out.

LAND VALUE GREATLY INCREASED

A. J. BLACKWELL, MICKY, TEXAS.

I paid \$3.25 an acre for my land in Floyd County ten years ago, and it is now worth \$35 an acre.

My farming is of the diversified character, including the various forage and grain crops. These crops have shown a good yield this year, and will be fed to livestock, for the most part. While all of my seven Durham cows have not been in milk, during this season, I have already sold \$80 worth of cream. Two calves have been sold for \$50, and from our 100 hens we have

sold \$25 worth of eggs. In addition to this showing for our cows and chickens, we will have fifty fat hogs for market this season, aside from those necessary for our own meat.

MAXIMUM RESULTS FROM TWO HOGS

H. M. MURPHY, HERMLEIGH, TEXAS.

Last year, from a pair of hogs, I received \$110.50, besides plenty of meat and lard for home use. This year, I have a pair of Duroc Jerseys, registered and from them nineteen pigs. I have twenty head of horses and cattle. From the first of January to the first of May we sold \$42.65 worth of butter and eggs from four cows and forty hens. My crops are all exceptionally fine.

FARMER'S WIFE SELLS PRODUCE

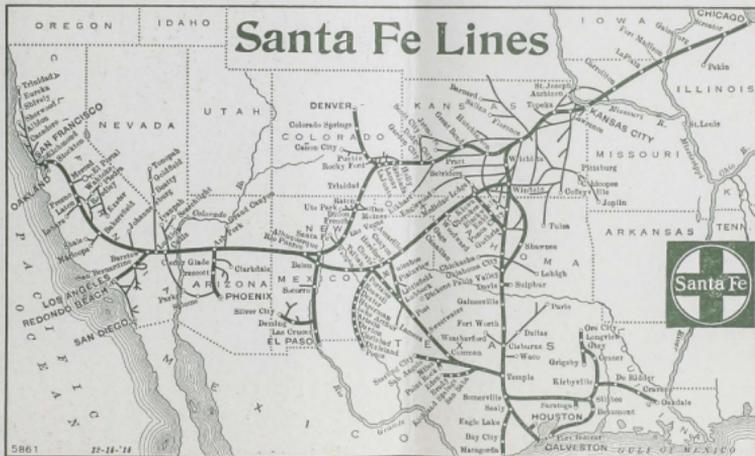
J. A. PIERCE, WILSON, TEXAS.

My wife milks six Jersey cows and sells \$1.25 worth of butterfat from each cow, weekly, and we are not feeding these cows. She also keeps 200 hens, and her sales of eggs during the summer have averaged \$17 per month.

I have just dug fifty sweet potatoes and one potato weighed seven pounds, while an individual hill weighed thirty-two pounds. All of the truck crops were fine. I have been in this South Plains Country of Texas two years, having formerly lived in the southern portion of the state where lands range in price from \$75 to \$150 per acre. I paid \$22.50 per acre for this land, and I believe that I can make a great deal more farming here than I could where I formerly lived. One man can cultivate sixty acres here more easily than he could cultivate twenty-five acres in other sections of the country.

My crops this year consist in the following: 33 acres of milo-maize, producing about two tons of heads per acre; 13½ acres of cotton, from which I will secure 12 bales; 7½ acres in corn, 50 bushels per acre; 5 acres of kafir, yielding 2½ tons of heads per acre; 2 acres of sorghum from which I have been feeding 25 head of hogs, 5 horses, and 6 calves, since June 20, and am still feeding (October 22d). I am now feeding the second crop which is ripe, and have cut 1,000 bundles from this plat, and the third crop is knee-high and looking fine.

PANHANDLE AND SOUTH PLAINS OF TEXAS



SOUTHWEST COLLECTION
Texas Tech University
LUBBOCK, TEXAS 79409

There are opportunities
for thousands of ambitious
men in the

Panhandle

and

South Plains Country

of

Texas

Young men and middle age men, with real ambition, energy and determination to succeed, will find here the chance they are seeking.

The country wants them—and the land will respond abundantly, paying large returns for the labor and care expended.

Are you looking for such an opening ?

Do you want to get the most out of life ?

Do you want to make for yourself, and those you love, a place in the world ?

Are you willing to put forth an intelligent effort to succeed ?

Then come to the South Plains country of Texas.

You can make a trip of investigation for very little money by taking advantage of the homeseekers' excursion ticket which the Santa Fe sells on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

You can get the exact fare from your local ticket agent, or, if you prefer, ask me and I will supply the information.

C. L. Seagraves
General Colonization Agent
A. T. & S. F. Ry.
1115 Railway Exchange, Chicago