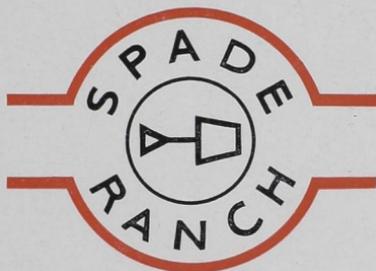


South Plains Opportunities

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Lamb, Hockley, Hale and Lubbock Counties, Texas

Vol. IV



October, 1934



ELLWOOD FARMS MAIN OFFICE, LUBBOCK, TEXAS



“FIRST”

First of the covered wagons!
Piercing the wilderness veil,
Pushing ahead, where the way was blind,
It marked the miles as they rolled behind;
There lay the record of wheels on clay
All men who follow may read, and say,
This is the Overland trail!

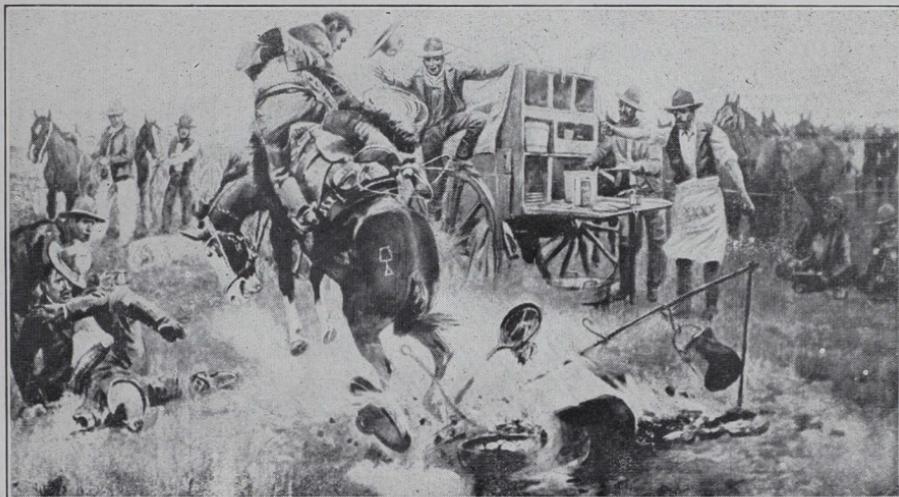
On rolled the covered wagon,
Westward were mountains to scale;
On toiled the oxen, their hooves worn sore,
Treading a way never trod before—

Writing a story of blood on clay
Millions who followed might read and say;
This is the Overland trail!

Covered-with-glory wagon!
Glory the years cannot pale!
Thousands might follow, but only one
Followed no wheels but the rolling sun
Westward, and wrote for all time to say;
“This is a road, I have blazed the way—
This is the Overland trail!”

The covered wagon pushed its way through the wooded land and over the prairie and brought its oxen and mule team to a standstill not a great distance possibly from the very ground where the Spade ranch is now located. The only livelihood of these early people was trapping wild game and killing buffalo for their hide and tallow. It was in these days that the pioneers encountered real hardships. They fought those early battles with the Indians and endured the hardships that we might enjoy the privileges that are ours.

We are now living in reality the dreams of our forefathers. We should never miss an opportunity when it comes our way to pay respect and reverence to those who blazed the way, those who suffered greater privations than we have ever known. Our forefathers were pioneers and met every issue with a determination to win and so they did succeed. We are today taking advantage of the great possibilities that our forefathers outlined for us.



THE CHUCK WAGON

The cowman with the chuck wagon broadened the way
That was made by the covered wagon in an early day,
They pitched their tents and made their dugout homes
On the rolling prairie where the buffalo roamed.

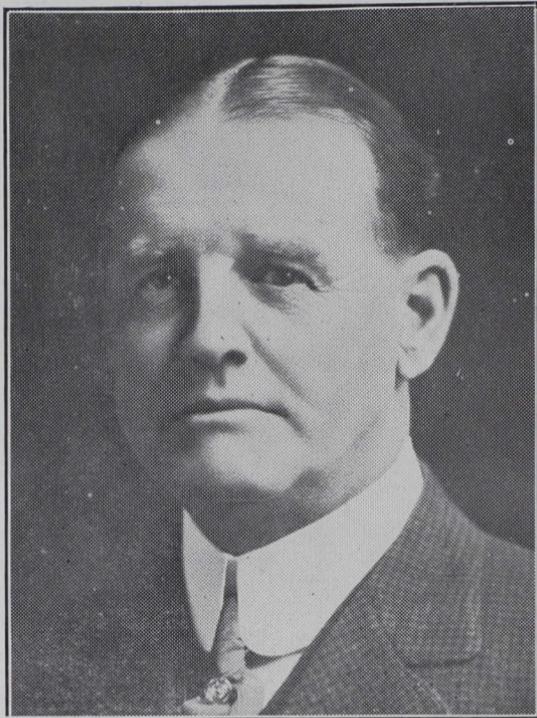
The cowboys' home we have often said
Is with the chuckwagon with his tarpaulin bed
Working with the cattle in the great open field
Where the gramma and buffalo grasses in abundance
yield.

This great open country, though a million years old,
Has a texture of beauty which each year it unfolds,
The wide open spaces so fertile seems to say
It's up to you to make it possible for others to come
this way.

A spirit of welcome can easily be traced
In every line of the cowman's face
There are still signs of the pioneer days
In some of these homes and some of these ways.

The above picture all of the early cowmen can vouch for—the rattle of the oven lid and the voice of the cook as he hollers "Come and get it or I will throw it out" still rings in their ears. The cowboy throws his "tarp" back, he can't see, he feels for his boots, pulls them on and then looks in the east and sees the morning star just peeping up. By the time he gets his coffee, the wrangler has the remuda together—the boys are going on a 30 mile drive today. One of them calls, "Catch me Straightedge," which is the meanest horse he has in his mount. When the rope goes around his neck Straightedge

whirls and comes to his master with both nostrils wide open, and when the puncher reaches up to put the bridle on, the horse hits him in the top of the head with his front foot and kicks the bridle out of his hand with his hind foot. Then three or four punchers run to his rescue and ear him down, puts the saddle on him and the rider steps up in the middle of his mount, the boys still holding to the mustang's ears. When the rider says, "Ready," they turn him loose, and sometimes they turn him loose before he says "Ready." From the looks of this one going through the camp, I don't believe that boy was quite ready.



W. L. ELLWOOD, died at Colorado, Texas, December 28, 1933.

Mr. Ellwood, a pioneer citizen of West Texas and the South Plains who, with his father, Isaac L. Ellwood, established the famous Spade Ranch on the South Plains of Texas in 1891, and the Renderbrook Ranch on the Colorado River near Colorado, Texas, in 1887.

Mr. Ellwood was a lover of the open spaces of the great Southwest. His thoughts lingering through the dead hours of the night would lead to the call of nature's wilds, the far reaching prairies, the natural lakes, the antelope in various bunches scattered from lake to lake, and the mustangs grazing yonder on the high divide.

All of these added to the fascination of the great outdoors. These prairies were finally dotted with wells and windmills, and great herds of whitefaced cattle were moved in and scattered over nature's wilds.

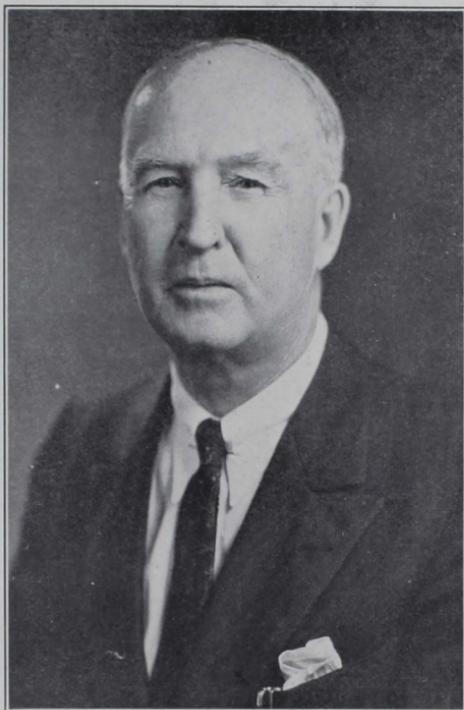
Mr. Ellwood loved another view of nature's field. He knew where the cedars grew and deep ravines with their springs, their sparkling streams made a beckoning call to him to nature's scenes.

The cities of his boyhood, crossing the Atlantic into the European country held no fascination for him compared with the South Plains of Texas, and the Renderbrook Ranch clothed in their coat of nature.

BUY A FARM OFF THE



THE CHOICE OF THE PLAINS



E. P. ELLWOOD

E. P. Ellwood, brother of W. L. Ellwood, was named Executor of the Estate of W. L. Ellwood. He is also Executor of the Estate of Isaac L. Ellwood and has been since his father's death in 1910. His magnificent home in DeKalb, Illinois, is the original home of his father. He has taken his place at the head of this great organization. Since 1902 he has been Director of the First National Bank of DeKalb and a good part of this time has been its president. He is now Chairman of the Board of Directors. He expects to give a great deal of his time in carrying on the development of this Estate. Mr. Ellwood, with very much of the same spirit as that of his brother, is carrying out the same policies in aiding the farmers to pay for their land.

When he was in the Eastern cities, he had a restless, unsettled feeling until he crossed the Canadian River back into the open spaces of the great Southwest where he could relax and have peace and contentment of mind.

No wonder the tide of emigration found

its way into so great and fertile country. It was with deep regret in his heart that the productiveness of this famous Spade Ranch made it necessary to retreat with his cattle and make room for the man with the hoe.



W. F. EISENBERG

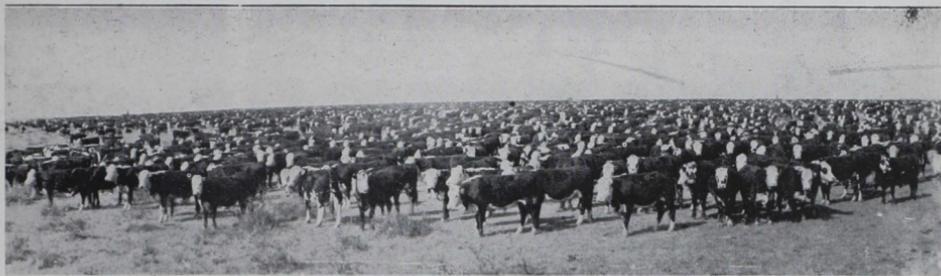
W. F. Eisenberg, who has been with the Ellwood Estate for the past twenty-four years was named one of the Executors of the Estate of W. L. Ellwood. He began work for the Ellwood Estate as a stenographer in 1910. In 1918 he was made Secretary. He is moving to Lubbock to be with us in managing the Estates.

There is another picture that he alone could see
 These cattle scattered over the vast prairie
 Knowing it will be but a short time
 Until every cow will be shipped, not one left behind.

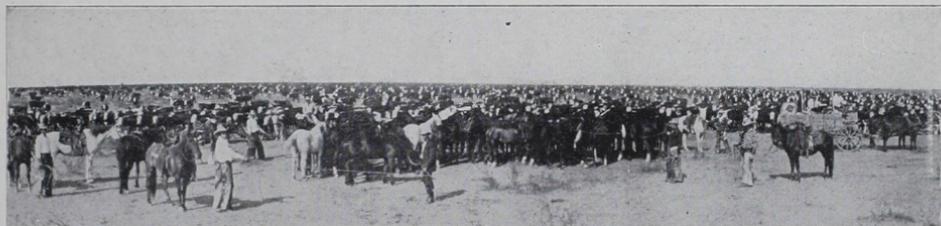
In his restful moments not mindful of the times
 This picturesque picture travels through his mind
 Of how the great herds roamed at will
 And at noon for water they gathered at the mill.

With eyes not so bright as in former years
 And a mind that has not changed to any fears
 Still thinking however it won't be long now
 Until this pasture will be painted brown with the plow.

He has made it possible to meet the demand
 To those who want a home on this virgin land,
 A more fertile spot to build and improve
 You will never find if you are ready to move.



5,800 CATTLE IN THIS LAST DRIVE



MAKING ROOM FOR THE FARMER — The Last Round Up on the North Spade.

The last round up on the North Spade was made in the spring of 1925. Note the remuda being held with a rope corral; cowboys changing horses; mules hooked to the chuck wagon are ready to move camp. This pasture consisted of 90,000 acres. Within twelve months from the time these cattle were moved off of this land eighty per cent of it was in cultivation, and owned by eighty, one hundred-sixty and three hundred twenty-acre farmers. But it was the type of men that you see in this picture that broadened the way and made it possible for this area to develop into one of the greatest farming belts in Texas.

The cattlemen who with the help of the Texas Rangers brought every outlaw out of hiding; they passed laws that made every man equal; they punished without indictment or trial.

The women who with their husbands bore their part of the hardships, sometimes would be weeks, yes, months alone in their ranch homes, their nearest neighbor being ten to twenty-five miles. The real cowman and

cowboy of those days held the highest regard for women. They would respect and protect them with their lives. They were men with noble qualities, hard as steel and perfect gentlemen.

Mr. Ellwood, with his business ability, his keen foresight, his business interest in the welfare of the people of the South Plains, could have aptly been compared to the Captain of a great ship. He steered the ship of progress around the rocks and reefs of danger and reached the Harbor of Development and Opportunity. I am sure there are none who think that the great development of this section—the establishment of this great farming belt and the building of cities and towns could have been made possible without the influence of great men.

Mr. Ellwood was one of those men who in his wisdom could say to the mass of people: "We are living in an age of opportunities. Let us each take advantage of existing conditions and make this a better and more progressive place in which to live."

Mr. Ellwood's generosity could easily be traced through the active part he would take



SOUTH SPADE HEADQUARTERS

This ranch is located on the Levelland Highway, 20 miles West of Lubbock and 2 miles West of Smyer. This headquarters was built in 1906. This house is modern, hot and cold water throughout. Mr. Tom Arnett, who has been with Mr. Ellwood for 27 years, looks after the range in this part of the division.

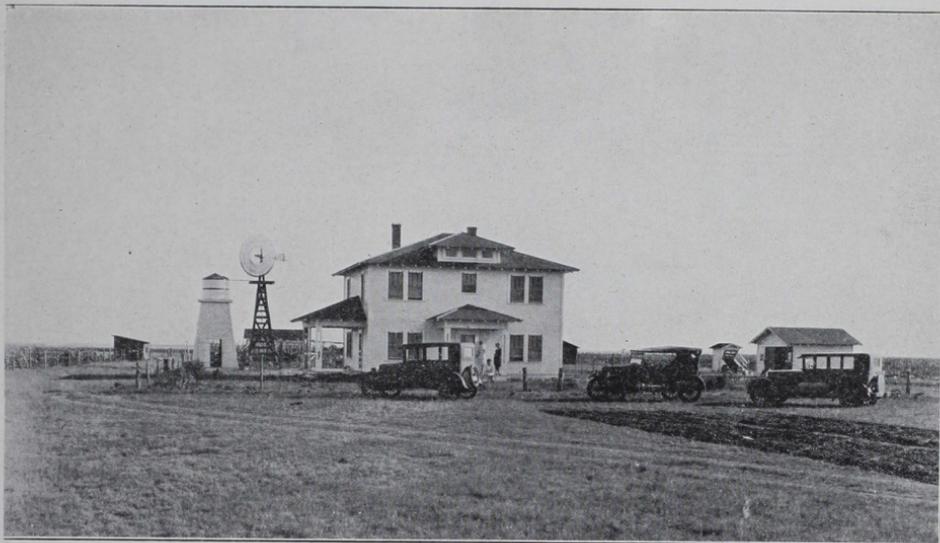
in the civic development of the South Plains. He had such connection with the financial world that he was instrumental in securing railroads and highways through the South Plains area.

Mr. Ellwood had learned to love this old ranch with its cattle. He hesitated to make so great a change. He spent much time in deep study and meditation, and it was with some regret that he planned that the farmer should supplant the cattleman, yet he possessed a great desire to see this land under agricultural development. Therefore, in October, 1924, with a show of his generous spirit, he opened this famous Spade Ranch for settlement.

Mr. Ellwood had often been told by his father that he would some day see this land solidly farmed and selling for \$40.00 to

\$50.00 per acre, which seemed impossible at the time. The nearest railroad was about 125 miles away. He took a great interest in blocking up this great ranch. It is eight to twelve miles wide and fifty-four miles long. Lamb and Hockley Counties are located on the West border and Lubbock and Hale Counties on the East. As Lubbock had established itself as the "Hub of the South Plains", and the center of a great cotton belt, Mr. Ellwood felt that it was his duty to work out a plan where the homeless could get homes regardless of his feelings, even though his preference was to see the cattle roam at will over this vast prairie.

During these nine years of colonizing, there have been one hundred and fifty thousand acres cut into eighty, one hundred-sixty and three hundred-twenty acre tracts. Mr. Ell-



HOME OF CHAS. HINSON

This farm is located on the South Spade Ranch, 24 miles from Lubbock. An ideal farm home on the South Plains. This was the first house built on a 17,000 acre tract that is now being offered for settlement.

wood watched with interest the development that took place during this period of time. During the depressing period he told his farmers not to get discouraged, but to fight the harder and that he would help them make the way in the fall of 1932, 5 to 5½ cents per pound was the market price for cotton. Mr. Ellwood paid his farmers 7c per pound, regardless of staple or grade, received at the gin. He paid an average of \$7.50 per bale above the market price for his farmers' cotton. With some farmers the bonus paid would meet the interest and principal payment for the year. In 1933 the depression was still on; cotton got down to four cents per pound. Mr. Ellwood paid the farmers 10c per pound until October 19th but the market insisted on going down, so Mr. Ellwood cut his price to 8c, basis middling, which meant \$15.00 to \$20.00 per bale above the market. This enabled a number of farmers to pay every dollar they owed on their farms. Now, folks, we could not expect him to keep up a thing

of this kind, but the same spirit of generosity, made him want to do his part in a depressing time like this.

The I. L. Ellwood and W. L. Ellwood Estate lands on the South Plains are comprised of 272,000 acres. They are located in three of the leading counties for cotton production on the South Plains, being Lamb, Hockley and Lubbock. In 1931 Lamb County was the first in lint cotton production in the State; averaging 287 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

The Santa Fe railroad and State Highway run along the north line of this tract. The name of the Santa Fe passing track at this point is Opdyke, where there is a store and gin located. During the years 1931 and 1932 there were 2780 and 3787 bales ginned respectively.

The picture of the kaffir corn field shown on the following page was taken on this same farm. The house can be seen in the background.



CUTTING KAFFIR ON FIRST YEAR LAND WHICH THRASHED 54 BUSHELS PER ACRE. THIS IS ON THE CHAS. HINSON FARM.

"THE TILLERS OF THE SOIL"

The tillers of the soil are opening the way
For thousands of people who come this way
They are building their homes in this beautiful land
There's more to do than you can understand.

Still blazing the way as our forefathers did
The natural production can never be hid
They have rolled back the veil that we may all see
The wonderful production of this vast prairie.
Unlike the Pilgrims in the early day

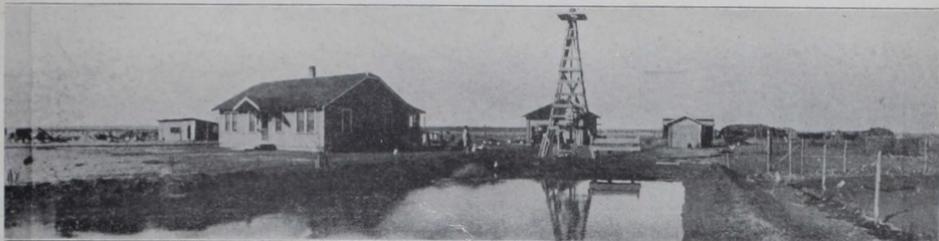
For protection they carried their guns to church and
on the byways
Our highways, our churches and schools are being
built but under no fear
The progress tidings are scattered far and near.

These tidings of production that we can now boast
Is proven by a train of cotton that left for the coast.
It was not all produced by one man
But just a small portion of what was produced on
Spade lands.

First the covered wagon made the overland trail
Then the chuck wagon, the horses, the cows that wore the Spade Brand
Help do the developing in this wonderful land
Now the farmer is here and we know he is here to stay
But we hope he will remember how others blazed the way.

Our farmers are principally from Oklahoma, Central and East Texas and they tell us the land is much easier farmed. One man can farm three times the land here that he can farm in East Texas or any other place they have ever farmed. Our lands are not

poisoned with grass or weeds. The average crop in most places will cost you more to get hoed out than your annual payments are here on a 160 acre tract. The hoe is very seldom used here, however, the crops would be better if they were used more.



Home of O. D. Brown who has 930 acres of Spade ranch land. He purchased his first land in 1925 which was something more than 500 acres. He says he would like to own all land adjoining him so he adds a few more acres each year when he has surplus cotton to sell.

At the beginning of the New Deal, it was the general opinion that when the Farm Credit Bill was made a law that it would give more aid to the distressed farmer who was trying and really wanted a home than any Bill that had ever gone through Congress. It was not only helping the farmer, but it was getting the creditor his money that had been tied up without interest for the past three years caused by low price of production.

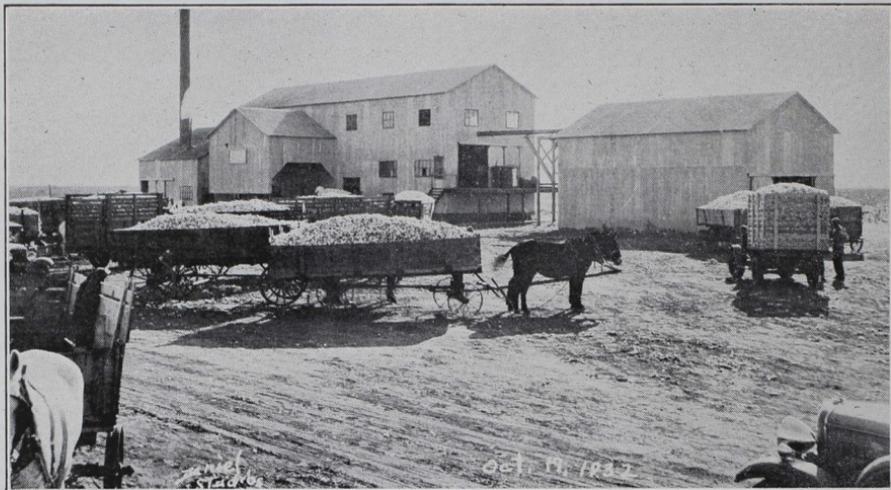
By this time, which was the fall of 1933, the farmers had learned to live at home; they had their chickens, eggs, hogs, milk and butter, and they were making plenty of feed. What more should they want? The ten year average for the price of cotton was 10c per pound, and with the average production the farmer will be able to meet his interest and principal payment each year, but man is not satisfied to let nature take its course. He wants to hurry the thing up by taking a lot of this cotton land out of production and pay the farmer for it, pay him to kill his cows, and get rid of his hogs, so the farmers have just about decided not to depend upon the natural production of the soil or the butter and milk, chickens and eggs received from the farm but rely wholly on the Government. This might be all right if the Govern-

ment could control the elements but as it cannot, this advice might be given the farmer—"Don't be a sluggard—Go to the ant, consider her ways and be wise, who having no guide, overseer or ruler, provides her meat in the summer and gathereth her food in the harvest."

The demand for homes is growing daily. It is predicted that within the next five years, this land will sell for \$50.00 to \$75.00 per acre. The productive value is here. It is a red catclaw land which is very drought resisting.



HORSES ON THE O. D. BROWN FARM



HARTS CAMP GIN

FARMERS GIN formerly managed by O. D. Brown, located on the bank of Blackwater draw. This draw being sub-irrigated makes it ideal for the growing of Alfalfa. Corn also does well in this cotton land.

In June, 1930, in the last booklet a tract of 93,000 acres was shown in the Anton District. At that time there were 375 families on the land and 69,872 acres were in cultivation in this particular tract. Today approximately 82,000 acres are in cultivation with 623 families on this particular tract. The total in cultivation on the entire Spade Ranch is 150,000 acres, and there are 120,000 acres of sod land which are practically ready for the plow. There is also a large amount of catclaw brush and scattered mesquite. The mesquite brush will have to be grubbed, and this can be done at an average cost of about \$1.00 per acre. The catclaw brush can be plowed up.

The farmer, of course, can't go out on the North end of his farm and cut enough poles to make his corral or get out in the

middle of his land and cut enough wood for his winter fuel.



HIGARI ON O. D. BROWN FARM



SLEDDING COTTON

W. V. DOUGLAS' FARM is just one-half mile from the North Spade Gin. Mr. Douglas is gathering his cotton with a sled. One man will gather two bales per day with a sled of this kind. Note the piles of cotton in the background where he unloaded his sled. A sled of this type is very successful after frost falls and your cotton is all open. Of course, this gathers all burs and leaves that are left on the stalk but the type cleaners being used in our gins makes it almost impossible to detect a sledded bale from a pulled bale. Mr. Douglas gathered 45 bales as you will note from letter on another page. Mr. Douglas has written Ellwood Farms outlining just what his farm produced since he purchased it in 1927. This book could be filled with letters of this kind but space cannot be had to print them all.

The windmill pumps the water, and he hasn't a thing to do but farm. He can hardly find an excuse to go to town. Everything that is needed is raised right there on the farm.

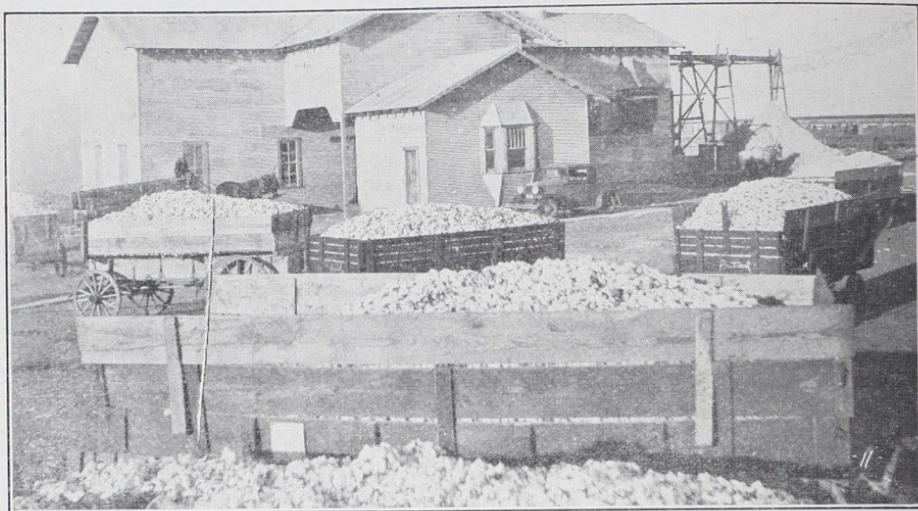
For those who might be interested in contracting land to be put into cultivation, the average price paid for grubbing, breaking, and harrowing, in fact, in getting it ready for the planter would cost about \$3.00 per acre. Well and windmill are complete at an average cost of \$250.00.

Any man who is able to come to this land and improve it so he can live and is a farmer by choice and not just hunting a place to stay, can pay it out.

There are farmers who are depending a great deal on the government to take care

of their needs. This reference is not made to the Spade farmers now but to the farmer who sells every acre he can to the Government, including wheat, cotton, and gets in on the "hog and cow plow-up", then studies the different loans the government is making and goes down and puts through every application he can. He then goes to the creditor, from whom he purchased the land, and makes the regular line of excuses of why he cannot pay anything on the land, neither can he pay his taxes, but if the creditor will allow him to make application for a Federal Land Bank loan, he will turn in all he gets out of the loan, providing the creditor will cancel the entire debt against the land.

He is very independent and gives the creditor to understand that if he doesn't want to do this he will just go the Frazier - Lemke



FARMERS GIN OPERATED BY MR. S. N. TWILLEY

route. His only talk is that this law was made to take care of his needs, being willing for the government to take care of him and give him a home for five years; not realizing that if he chose this route he would be under the supervision of the Federal Court for the time stated.

There is no law and there is no organization that will bring about substantial prosperity to the farm home like the laws of nature. If a man is a farmer by choice, the foundation of his work is laid broad and deep. His method of improving and paying for his home is systematically arranged. He has the average production of his feed land; he has the average number of hogs, dairy cows, sheep, and work stock that he can handle on the farm and consume his grain crop. He knows the average production of his cotton land; he knows just the number of bales it will take to meet his payment of interest and taxes each year.

The records at the Government Experiment Station, Lubbock, Texas, show for the period 1919 to 1929, inclusive, that the highest yielding cotton averaged 280.39 pounds

of lint per acre, the staple being 15-16ths of an inch.

From 1929 to 1933, inclusive, the statistics are as follows:

LAMB COUNTY

Year	Average lint		Acreage
	per acre	Bales	
1929	245	51,000	104,200
1930	176	35,500	100,700
1931	287	81,000	111,000
1932	184	63,000	171,000
1933	113	54,100	230,500

HOCKLEY COUNTY

Year	Average lint		Acreage
	per acre	Bales	
1929	213	32,000	75,000
1930	220	42,000	95,000
1931	280	61,000	110,000
1932	226	52,000	115,000
1933	145	18,000	62,600

Compare this yield with your own country and your own ideas. There is no country where cotton can be produced as cheaply as



Here is a pretty cotton field. You will note this picture was made October, 1932. This should get you away from the idea that our seasons are too short for cotton, practically every boll is opened. A part of this field made one bale per acre and 60 acres averaged a little over three-fourths bale per acre.

it can be here on the South Plains. The entire South Plains is a proved farming country and without a doubt will, in the next few years, produce more cotton and grain sorghums, poultry and dairy products than will any other area of similar size in the United States.

Lubbock County was second largest producing cotton county in Texas in 1932 with 94,291 bales and the fourth largest in America. In 1910 there was only one gin on the South Plains. In 1933 there were 162 gins. Lubbock County's average yield is 49-100 bales per acre. Three leading Central Texas cotton counties, McLennan, Collins and Williamson, yield 23-000 to 29-100 bales per acre.

In 1931 the Lamb County lint average was more than three-fourths of a bale per acre—111,200 acres, 83,349 bales ginned. Lubbock County 185,000 acres, ginned 74,172 bales or two-fifths bale per acre. Hockley County 91,000 acres, ginned 63,045 bales, or two-thirds bale per acre.

There are 13 gins located on the Spade

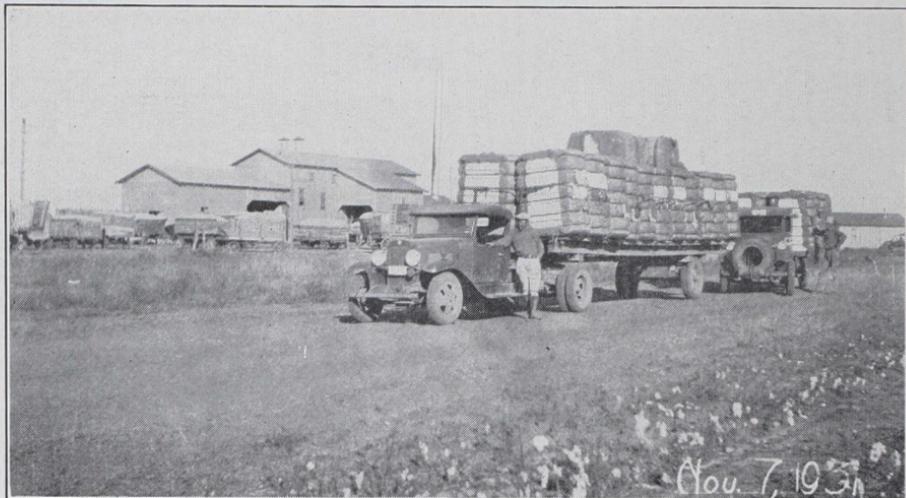
lands. The records show the ginning for the past four years as follows:

1930	1931	1932	1933*
20,574	39,394	34,974	17,379

*After a voluntary reduction of 35 to 40% in acreage, a total of 117,321 bales. Some of this cotton, of course, came from other land as some of the gins are located near the line. The gins are owned and operated by individuals, corporations and farmers.

Cotton rented to the Government in the United States in 1933 amounted to approximately \$111,000,000; \$44,366,000 to the Texas farmers. \$11,000,000 or one-fourth of Texas rentals came to the South Plains which is one-tenth of the rentals received in the United States. These rentals were life savers through the drouth stricken area.

The Mississippi Delta does not show any more cotton ginned from the same number of acres than is shown right here on the Spade Ranch. Why continue year after year fighting mosquitoes and boll weevils in that low



NORTH SPADE GIN

Note the two trucks loaded with cotton. The trucks belong to the Ellwood Estate. Since the beginning of the colonization of these lands the Ellwood Farms have allowed their farmers a bonus of from one to three cents per pound for all the cotton they could turn in for credit on their notes. This cotton would be picked up by the Ellwood Farms' trucks at any gin.

land, endangering your health, making an average of 120 to 130 pounds of lint cotton per acre and cultivating only 20 to 40 acres, when you know there is a country where the mosquito is practically unknown and the boll weevil is unknown, and one man can cultivate 120 to 160 acres of cotton and where the climate is ideal? No malaria, no sweltering nights, a quiet air of health and peace, plenty and contentment.

Lamb and Hockley Counties are sister counties to Lubbock. In 1931 Lamb was second in the State with a production of 83,349 bales, taking the lead with a production of lint cotton per acre and leading the entire South Plains counties. In 1932 Lamb County was second on the South Plains with a production of 61,776 bales. In 1931 the leading counties on the South Plains in production were as follows: Lamb first with production of 83,349 bales. Lubbock second with a production of 74,172; Hockley third with a production of 63,108. Compare your lint average on another page with your home county or any other county in the State or in the

United States. Census reports of the 1932 cotton crop to January 1st on South Plains counties was 474,724 bales; for the 1931 crop the total was 457,511 bales, a difference of 17,213 in favor of the 1932 crop. Within a radius of 100 miles of Lubbock some day will be grown as much cotton as the State of Texas now produces, says W. D. Hunter of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Just a few years ago it was considered unprofitable to produce cotton on the South Plains. Notwithstanding this pessimistic view the Plains farmers kept planting cotton and growing it successfully year after year until today it is looked upon as the leading cotton growing country in the United States. The South Plains of Texas has many advantages over other parts of Texas as well as the entire Southland, one of which is the levelness of so great a body of land. One man can work 100 acres of land in cotton here on the South Plains at the same expense as the average man will work 25 acres in East Texas or most any other part of the Southern States. Our lands are not poisoned with



LAST WEIGHING FOR THE DAY

These boys pull from 700 to 800 pounds each per day. This cotton made one-half bale per acre on the C. E. Strawn farm four miles North of Anton in 1932.

grass and weeds like the older settled country. The hoe is not as necessary, very little chopping is done. Cotton is left just as it comes up, stalks six to ten inches apart and grows from knee high to thigh high; it matures faster when it is left thick in the drill.

We do not have in this country what is termed a rainy season, therefore, the boll worm very seldom bothers and the boll weevil is unknown on the South Plains. Just why he can't make a home here seems to be unsolved but we do know he is not here and he has had every opportunity to move in with us.

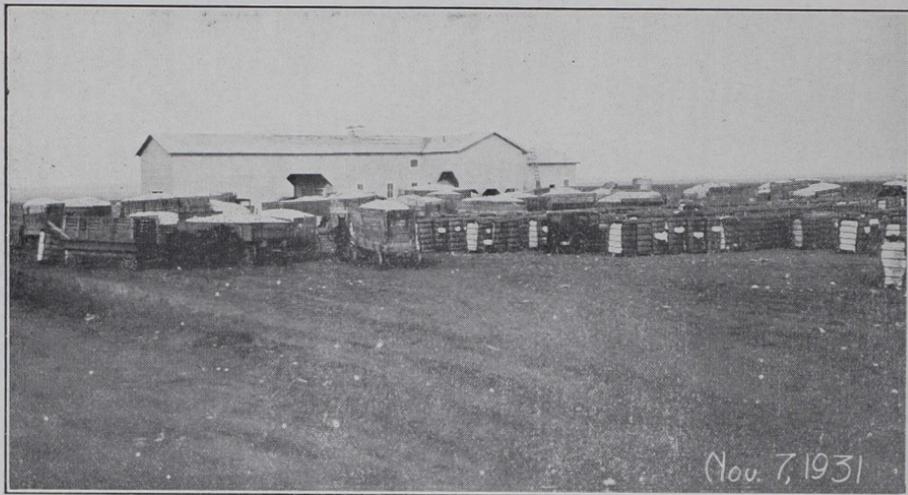
Littlefield, a town of 3500 population, located in Lamb County just six miles off the Spade land, has a compress that handles approximately 80,000 bales annually.

Levelland, the county seat of Hockley County, has a population of 2500 and has just completed its compress.

Lubbock has two compresses that handle approximately 120,000 bales annually.

No wonder the immigration has increased so rapidly. The average yield of cotton for

the past several years in Texas is 130 pounds of lint per acre. The average yield on the South Plains and on the Ellwood Farm lands has been one-half bale per acre under the crudest methods of farming. There is no effort made to raise cotton scientifically because the present method pays well enough. This great mass of people who are coming to the South Plains country have come largely from older cotton regions of Texas and Oklahoma where the mounting costs of cotton production has brought on a sort of cotton slavery. It is no trouble here to get cotton pickers. Mexicans come in by the truck loads from New Mexico and South Texas. They claim our cotton is much easier picked than the cotton of South and East Texas. As a rule the cotton of West Texas is pulled. The sledged cotton brings about the same price as the pulled cotton. \$50.00 will make a sled that one man can operate, four horses can pull it and one man can gather three bales per day. The sled can only be used successfully after frost falls and kills the leaves and matures all the bolls.



SPADE GIN—7 MILES NORTH OF ANTON, NOVEMBER 1931

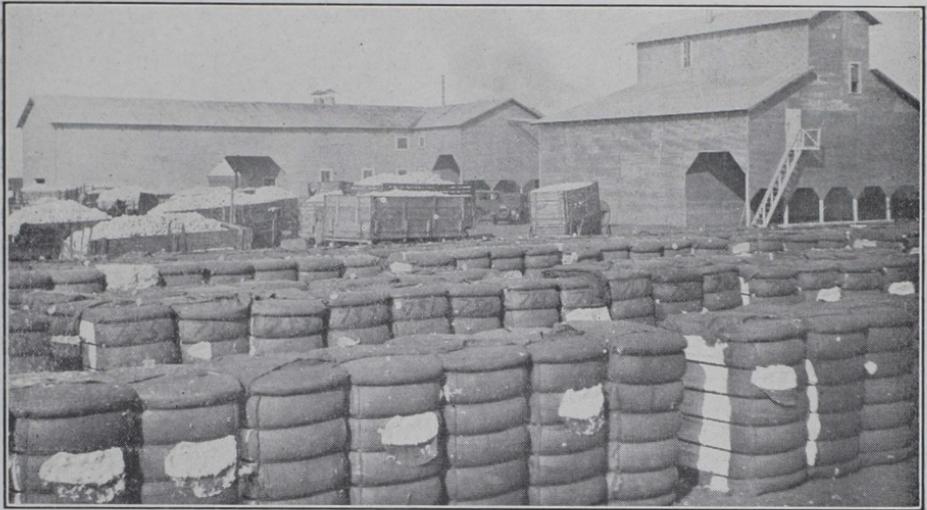
If the farmers were allowed to plant 50% of their acreage that is in cultivation in cotton, they could easily make the payments on their homes by raising cotton at 8 cents per pound.

From 1919 to 1929, inclusive the average yield over the United States was 152 pounds of lint cotton per acre. From 1880 to 1889 the average yield over the United States was 204 pounds of lint cotton per acre. From 1919 to 1929, the average yield on the South Plains was 280.39 pounds of lint per acre. Therefore, according to Government statistics the South Plains is a better cotton country than the entire South ever was. The low price of production will enable the farmer here to raise this cotton if it is his preference regardless of the price received. If the farmer wants to diversify he should study the products over, that are being raised here, to secure the best results.

Cotton experts from all lines of work have come from every corner of the Globe to visit Lubbock and see the section that is recognized as the future cotton empire. The day is fast approaching when as much cotton will be produced within a 100 mile radius

of Lubbock as will be produced in the rest of the State of Texas, is based on the Government permitting this raw land on the South Plains being put into cultivation. With as many people in the United States that are out of homes, it is not reasonable that this great fertile country would be kept out of production. It takes so little labor, so little expense to get it in a good state of production. The farms here may not interest the man who already owns a home and is satisfied, but will appeal to the fellow who really needs a home and is willing to sacrifice the things that are necessary to get this home paid for. He will be met half way on any of his problems in order to carry out his undertakings. He will not be coming to a country that is undeveloped or that is in an experimental state. He can prepare his land in the winter and have it ready for planting when planting time comes. He knows with the average rainfall that he will have an average crop which is $\frac{1}{2}$ bale of cotton per acre, one ton of maize heads per acre and 20 bushels of corn per acre.

The following table secured from the Experimental Station at Lubbock gives some in-



SPADE GIN, 1932

interesting facts regarding the increase not only in population but also in the number of farms in some of our South Plains counties.

COUNTY	Population	
	1920	1930
Hale	10,104	20,189
Hockley	137	9,298
Lamb	1,175	17,432
Lubbock	11,096	39,104

In the ten years 1920 to 1930 there was practically a 300 per cent increase both in population in these four counties and in the number of farms.

COUNTY	Ave. lint acre per farm	Ave. value per ac. land and bldgs.
Lamb	233.4	\$44.79
Lubbock	203.6	54.17
Hockley	257.7	38.29
Hale	344.2	49.44

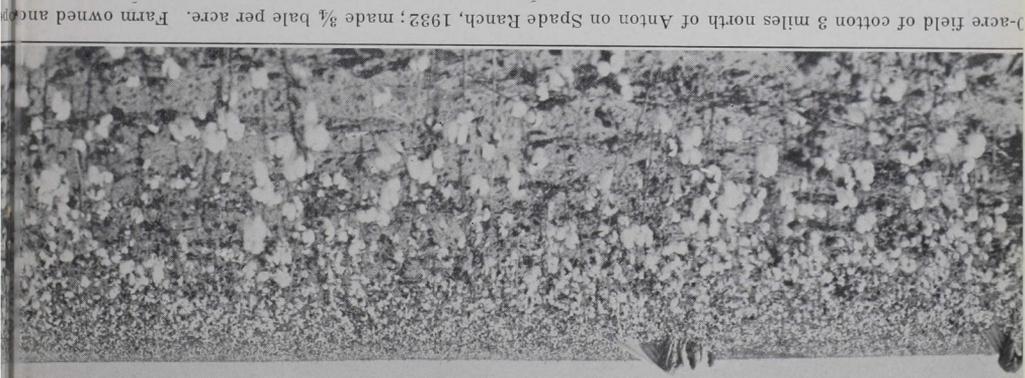
Lubbock, a thriving little city of 23,000 population with 186 industries, is within easy reach of every farm on the Spade land. The

distance varies from 12 to 30 miles. There are three railroads which cross the Spade Ranch, one of which is the main line of the

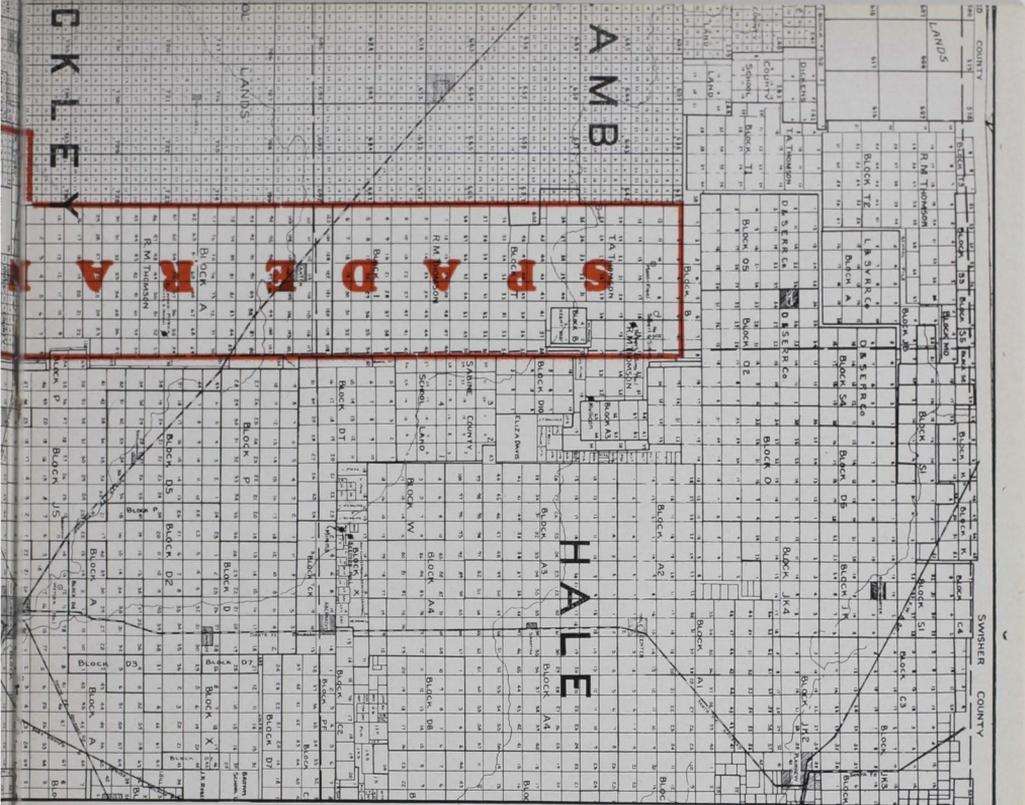
COUNTY	No. of farms			No. acres in farms 1930	Total acres counties
	1920	1925	1930		
Hale	1031	1293	1729	595,056	663,040
Hockley	18	279	1344	346,336	554,890
Lamb	172	632	2381	555,706	654,080
Lubbock	1009	2037	2495	507,888	555,520

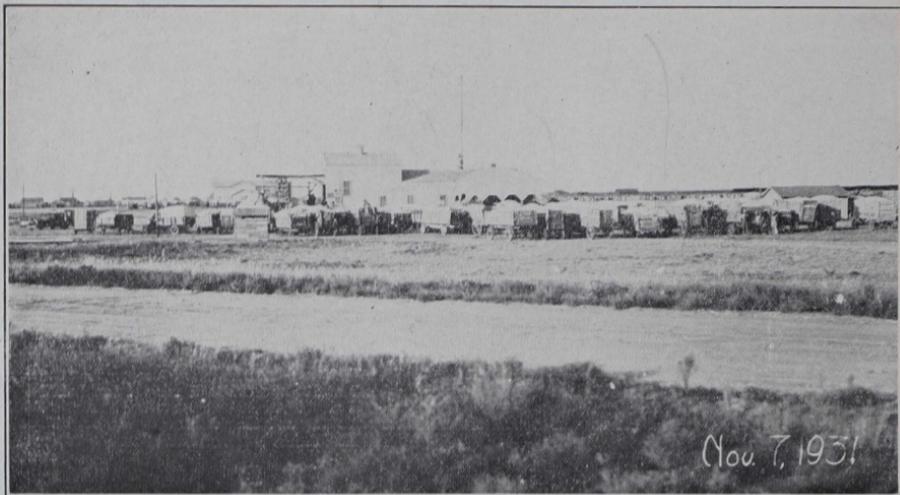
Santa Fe, which extends from Galveston, Texas, to Los Angeles, California. The Santa Fe Railway Company and the Fort Worth and Denver Railway Company serve Lubbock with eight outlets with twenty - eight daily trains out of Lubbock.

In the city there are two compresses, one costing \$150,000.00 and one costing \$200,000.00, a \$260,000.00 cotton oil mill, 8 gins, 4 feed mills, 2 grain elevators, one 1,250,000 bushel capacity, and one 35,000 bushel capacity, and several cotton exchanges. This makes Lubbock a concentration point for all South Plains cotton and grain. There are
(Continued on page 22)



3-acre field of cotton 3 miles north of Anton on Spade Ranch, 1932; made $\frac{3}{4}$ bale per acre. Farm owned and operated by...





BLANTON GIN ON SPADE RANCH, ANTON, TEXAS, 1931

(Continued from page 19)

sixteen counties in Lubbock trade territory with a population of 185,000 with only 35 per cent of tillable land under cultivation. In Lubbock there are manufacturing concerns, jobbers, and wholesalers. There are three feed mills in Lubbock with a capacity of 100 to 200 tons daily. The three hatcheries have a capacity of 213,128 eggs. Lubbock has a Municipally owned light, sewer and water system with a total value of \$967,700.00 that pays a profit on the investment even with the lowest rates in the State. The city has a Commissioner - Manager form of government.

The city of Lubbock has 13 brick school buildings and the county has 28 buildings. Lubbock High School building is a well equipped and beautiful construction on Nineteenth Street, costing \$650,000.00. The scholastic enrollment for the city of Lubbock is 5,310 and for Lubbock County 9,142.

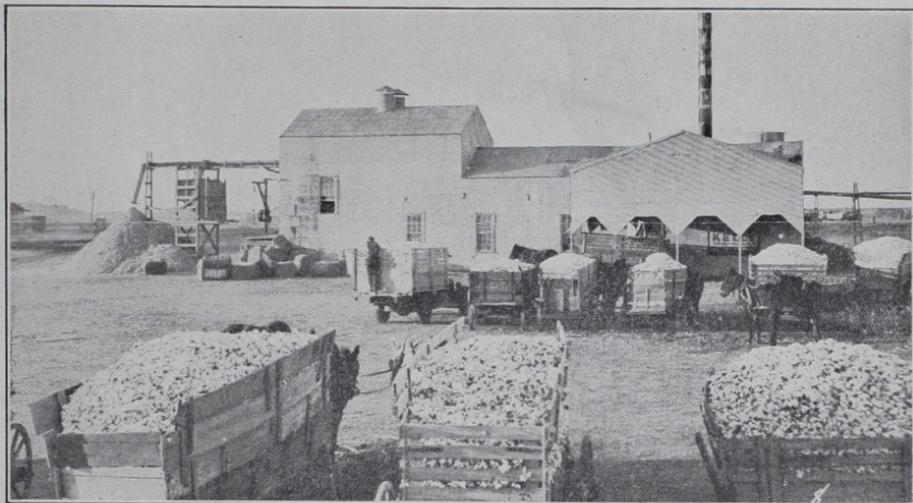
Lubbock has 15 denominations and each church has a good attendance. There are 5 non-denominational organizations which are also active. The beautiful country club and the co-operative recreational park furnish

delightful places for the passing of leisure hours. Lubbock has been ranking high in building in the Southwest for the past several years. This has been particularly so since the beginning of the year 1929. Lubbock ranks fifth in the entire State of Texas, being topped only by the cities of Houston, San Antonio, Dallas and Fort Worth. Lubbock is a town of good hospitable hotels. In addition to a number of smaller holsteries there are two large ones, the Hoted Lubbock which is 11-story building and the Hilton which is a 12-story building. Many tourist camps go to complete the ample accommodations provided in Lubbock.

RAINFALL

The rainfall of this section comes principally during the months of April, May, June, July and August. Over a period of 37 years the average rainfall has been 19.87 inches per year, 75 per cent of which falls through the growing season or from April 1st to November 1st.

The following table is taken from the published cotton variety bulletins of the Texas



BLANTON GIN, 1932

Agricultural Experiment Station and is the average over a number of years:

	Lubbock
Annual precipitation	20.12 in.
April to Oct., inc., (7 months)	17.05 in.
June to Sept., inc., (4 months)	10.26 in.
June	2.99 in.
July	1.84 in.
August	2.14 in.
September	3.29 in.

From the above table it will be seen that adequate rainfall is assured for row crops. Some years are better than others, of course, but over a 10 year period no section can show better average crops.

SOIL

The soil of this entire body of land is of an alluvial nature incomparably rich, ranging from three to six feet deep. It is what is termed a red clay loam or red sandy loam. Much of it is the the well known cat claw land and is noted for exceptional fertility and drouth resisting. Virgin soil though it is, having never been touched by the plow, it contains all its natural salts and potashes

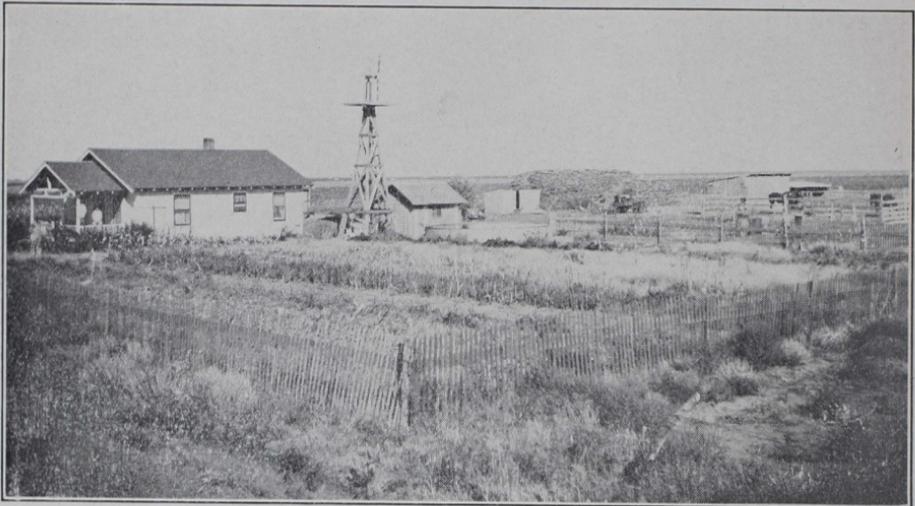
for the luxuriant growth of diversified crops and is further enriched by decades of grazing cattle, fertilizing it beyond possible explanation.

WATER

Water can be had at a depth of from 50 to 125 feet. This is sheet water and the supply is inexhaustible, and tests 98% pure. All water has to be pumped to the surface. Wells can be drilled and completed with windmill, tower and pipe at an average cost of about \$250.00.

With this inhaustible supply of water, every farmer should have a dirt resevoir for watering his stock and for irrigating an orchard and garden. This will add very little cost and the improvements can be made with only one or two days labor.

Within the last twelve months a number of small irrigating plants have been installed on some of the Ellwood farms and have operated successfully during the dry season of 1934. Producing a six inch stream of water, these plants pump about six hundred gallons per minute. The average cost of installation is \$1,000.00.



HOME OF CALVIN HUKILL

This home is near Hart's Camp. Note the feed rick up in the background. Calvin bought his farm in 1926. Came here from Oklahoma. He is highly pleased with his progress here and with the average production. He will soon have his home paid for. A letter from Mr. Hukill can be seen on another page.

CLIMATE

The climate conditions of this section are as near ideal as may be found anywhere. With an altitude of approximately 3,500 feet, the temperature runs from about 36 degrees in winter to around 76 in summer, the average for the year being about 57 degrees. Of course, there are some days when it is colder in winter and warmer in summer but the lack of humidity in the atmosphere makes the changes in temperature less noticeable. There are no sweltering nights in summer, for they are invariably cool and invigorating. Light covering is usually required for comfortable sleeping. There is no malaria here. Cyclones are unknown to the oldest settlers. It is indeed a healthful country and an ideal place for a comfortable home. On the farms in this section will be found a quiet air of health, peace and contentment.

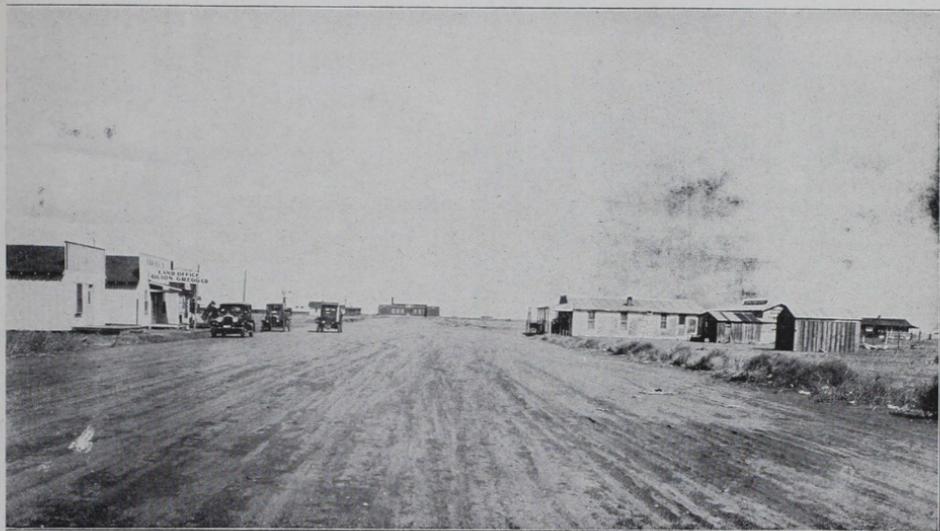
This is the home of Sudan grass which is now the leading grass for hay production. This is an annual growth which must be planted each year. There is no forage crop grown that pays better returns than Sudan.

It has also been shown that Sudan has all the fattening qualities and produces as much milk in dairy cows as will alfalfa or any other forage crop known to the agricultural world.

A pasture of Sudan grass of only twenty acres will fatten fifteen to twenty cows, and also that many hogs. It is particularly adapted to the South Plains and when put up as a hay crop will make one to two tons per acre. When thrashed for seed the yield is from five hundred to twelve hundred pounds per acre. The straw is fine winter roughness.

Wheat produces on an average of twelve to fifteen bushels per acre and often runs as high as 30 bushels per acre. It makes fine pasture through the winter for work stock, and dairy cows. We are strong believers in diversification. Every farmer should have cows for his milk and butter, plenty of hogs, to make sure of his meat for the year, and chickens that he may have eggs through the year.

We don't know just how much cotton the



THE TOWN OF SMYER

Smyer is located on the South Spade on the Santa Fe railroad and on a State Highway between Lubbock and Levelland. It has a gin, lumber yard and several filling stations in connection with what you see in the picture. Note the brick school building at the end of the street.

Bankhead Bill will allow us to plant, but we have never insisted on more than fifty per cent of land in cultivation to be planted in cotton, which is sufficient with the average production to meet the interest and principal payments each year.

Ropes and Wolfforth are on the Santa Fe railroad and on a paved highway. Ropes has a brick school building, churches, a bank and several stores and two gins, in fact, everything that goes to make up a market and trading point for the farmer. Wolfforth has two gins, several stores, churches and a brick school building.

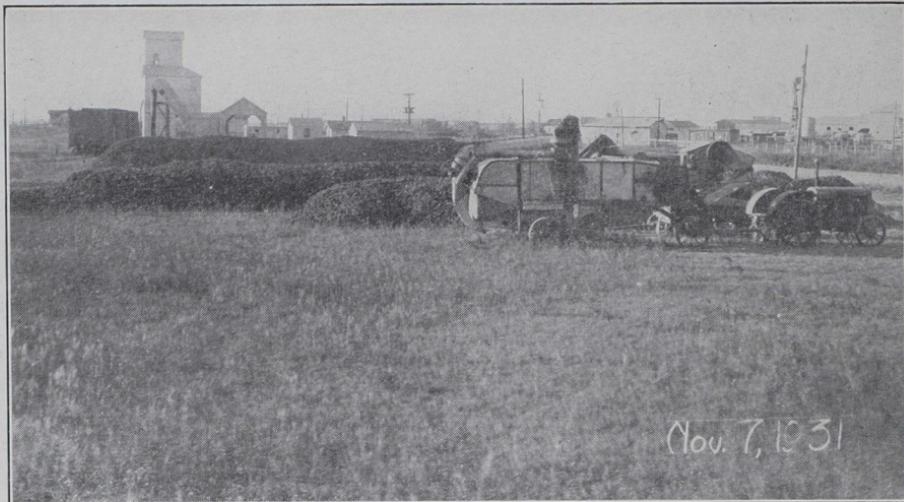
We have several thousand acres of land we are offering for sale within 2 to 5 miles of Smyer beginning 12 miles West of Lubbock. This land is located as near Lubbock as any land we have ever had on the market. It is our very best land, dark red sandy loam with a red clay foundation, very drouth resisting. There is a lot of land in cultivation on every side which will give you an idea what it will look like when it is broken out.

We have a few improved farms that will sell, while they last, on the same terms as the raw land, location and improvements will add to the price.

Ellwood Farms today is a land of opportunity for the man who wants to buy a farm. If you will do the same amount of work, sacrifice time and capital as our forefathers did, this land can easily be paid for. The man who knows how to care for cows, hogs and chickens and how to live at home, the opportunity, then, to get ahead and become a home owner was never better than it is today on the Ellwood Farms.

The young man or the old man can by hustling around a little bit find himself located on a farm of which he can become the owner in just a few years if he is willing to study his job and work hard.

Milo maize is one of the surest yielding grain crops grown on the South Plains. Ten pounds of milo has the same feeding value for horses, beef, dairy cattle, hogs and sheep as nine pounds of corn. It has the same



THRASHING HEADED MAIZE AT ANTON, TEXAS

Anton is located on the center of the Spade Ranch lands on the main line of the Santa Fe railroad, twenty-four miles Northwest of Lubbock, and has a population of 800. There are a number of brick buildings, nice homes, a bank, two lumber yards and an elevator. They have natural gas, a number of churches and a school that is excelled by none. They are on the high line which furnishes electricity, in fact, they have all the conveniences of the city.

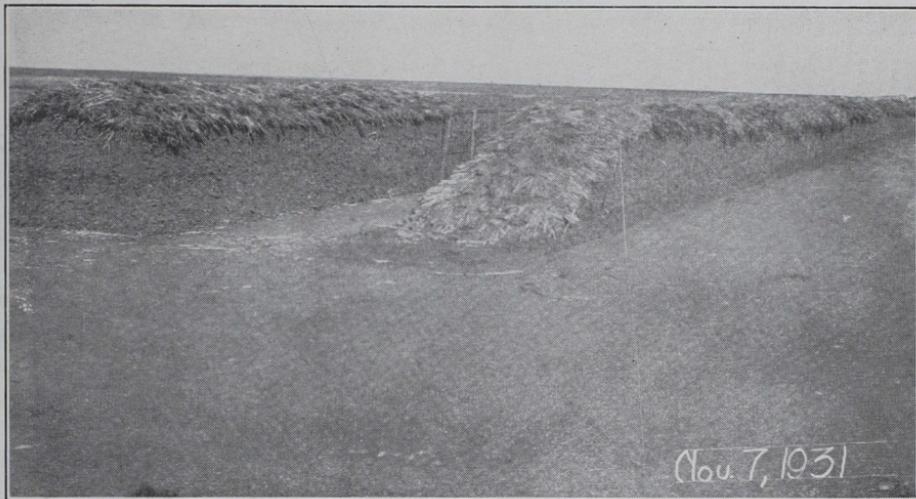
place on the South Plains that corn has in Iowa and Illinois. It has nearly the same composition as corn with like feeding qualities and may be used with profit for the fattening of every class of farm animal to which corn is fed. It yields from 30 to 60 bushels per acre.

What has been said of milo maize may also be said of kaffir corn and higari except that kaffir corn and higari are not quite so strong as maize. The stalk and fodder, however, have a much higher feed value than the maize stalk. The kaffir corn and higari stalks are of a quality about half way between sugar cane and maize stalks. The foliage is great.

Extensive tests which have been made by the Government stations and by the different feeders over the South Plains to determine the fattening qualities of these grains have demonstrated conclusively that milo maize, kaffir corn and higari are only a trifle below Indian corn in fattening qualities. When it is recalled that the yield of these grains is

very heavy, and that they may be grown with half the work necessary to raise Indian corn, the value of these two crops should be evident to even the most casual observer. Another advantage of these grain crops is that they mature very rapidly. If the season is un favorable, they may be planted late and still make large yield on a minimum rainfall.

We think if the Bankhead Bill had based its reduction on land that is in cultivation and provided for more land to go into cultivation, giving the farmer who had bought raw land the same opportunity to pay for a home as the fellow who was an old land owner, it would have been a wonderful help, and a bill of this kind would not have discriminated against our South Plains farmers. There are so many of our farmers who have never planted more than fifty per cent of their land that is in cultivation in cotton that when cotton acreage was cut forty per cent it placed the farmer in a difficult position when he had a land note coming due.



MAIZE HEADS WAITING FOR SHIPMENT ON THE SPADE RANCH LANDS AT ANTON, TEXAS

There are approximately 1000 tons in these three ricks. This maize was turned in to the Ellwood Farms Company by Ellwood farmers to be credited on their land notes, Ellwood Farms having paid \$1.00 per ton above the market.

We had a number of farmers who had sod land who were not eligible to plant any cotton under the Volunteer program, every farmer being too loyal to do anything except follow Government instructions as far as he knew how.

The terms on which we were selling land were providing homes for many families who in a short time would likely have been on the relief roll if it had not been for the contract that we were offering on this land.

We think it very essential to work out a plan whereby the homeless can pay for a home.

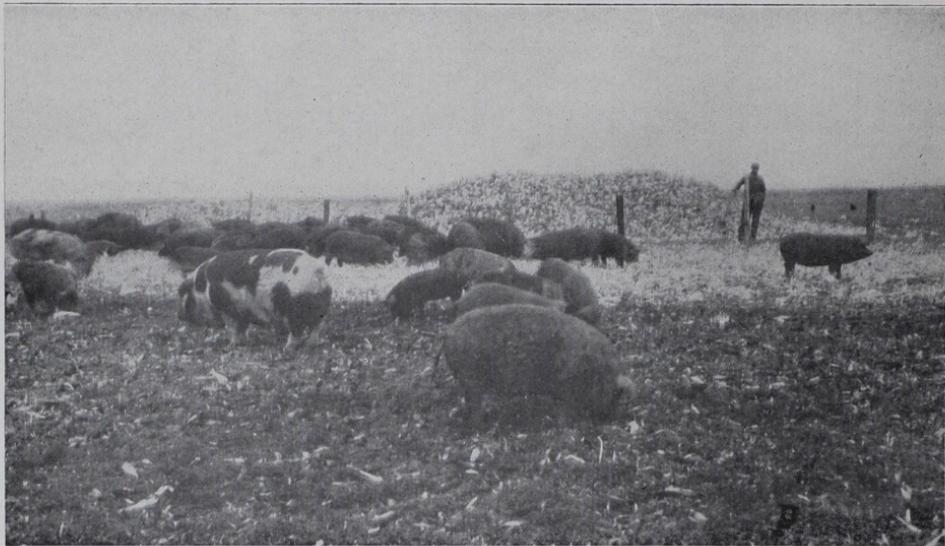
Swift & Company, Wilson & Company and a number of other produce houses are located in Lubbock.

There are elevators to store your grain. The Burrus elevator at Lubbock has a capacity of 1,200,000 bushels. There are a number of feed mills located on the South Plains, and connected with the same are thousands of cattle on feed the year round. The Payton Packing Company located at Littlefield, 6 miles off the Spade Ranch, feed out sever-

al thousand cattle each year. There are hundreds of tons of roughness as well as the grain raised on the Spade lands each year.

Mr. H. W. Stanton of Lubbock has a milling plant which he has been operating since 1925. Connected with his mill he erected a modern feeding outlay which together with his milling plant has an approximate cost of \$95,000. From 1931 to 1933, inclusive, there were 10,000 cattle and 14,000 lambs fed and handled through these pens. The feed used in the fattening of the cattle and sheep was raised in this section. Mr. Stanton states that he did not find it necessary to go outside of the South Plains area to get any of the feed products.

There are a number of feeders in the South Plains area who furnish a good market for all roughness as well as grain. Mr. W. G. Murray, in 1931, fed 7,000 sheep, in 1932 he fed 13,000 sheep and in 1933, 23,000 sheep. There are a number of other feeders, so it is not a difficult matter for them to take up all surplus feed.



ACREY BARTON IS SHOWN FEEDING HOGS ON CORN GROWN ON THE SPADE RANCH LANDS

Here is where you get your bacon, right at home. This country is especially adapted to hog raising and dairying. No hog cholera ever originates on the Plains. The only time it occurs is when infected hogs are shipped in. This region is free from diseases that attack swine. Disease germs cannot exist at this altitude.

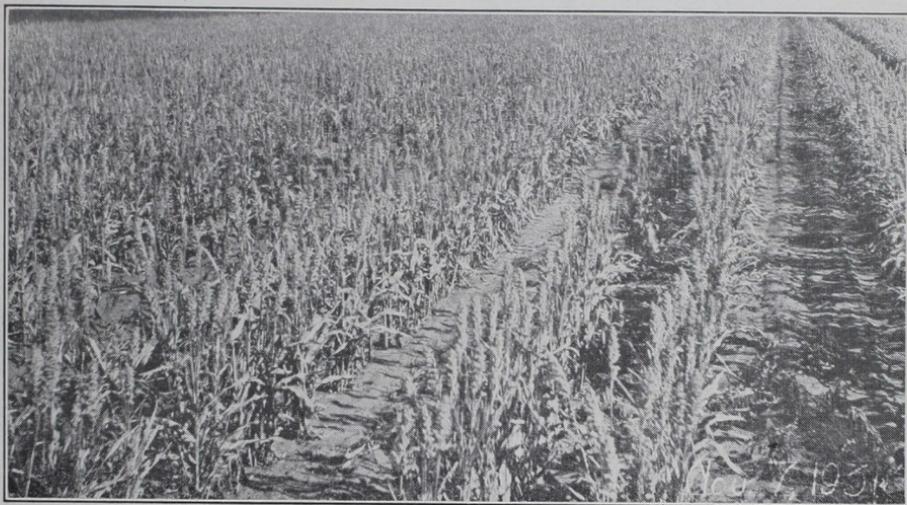
The pure water and the abundance of grain that is raised so cheaply makes it one of the greatest hog raising countries on earth. They grow fast when pastured on sudan and fed on milo maize and kaffir corn. They make top hogs with very little expense. The great amount of Indian corn, milo maize, kaffir corn and higari raised here insures plenty of feed for hog raising. There is a market right here in Lubbock for all your live stock that has been fattened.

The McDonald Packing plant gives you a market for all the surplus hogs and cattle raised on the farm.

The Sudan pasture and the cheap raising of feed makes it possible for every farmer to have a cream check. There are several creameries here. They have an approximate capacity of 125,000 pounds of butter per week. It has been estimated that 750,000 pounds of butterfat have been marketed in Lubbock each month. Thus, the farmers are furnished with a market for all milk products.

There is no country where poultry thrives and does better than here. Turkeys are a paying crop. In 1927 Mr. J. A. Jenkins, one of our Spade farmers, made his interest payment on his farm from the proceeds received from his turkeys. There is a market at almost every shipping point for your produce.

Work stock, horses and mules, will do just as much work when fed milo maize and kaffir corn and stay just as fat as they will when fed corn and oats. Read carefully what the feeders are doing with the feed that is being



A FIELD OF HIGARI ON SPADE RANCH LANDS

raised in the South Plains country.

All kinds of dairy feed, chicken feed and chick mashes are being made at our mills from products raised on the Spade ranch and the South Plains area. The feed mills and the live stock feeders will furnish you a market for all of your surplus feed. The oil mill located in Lubbock will furnish a market for your surplus cotton seed.

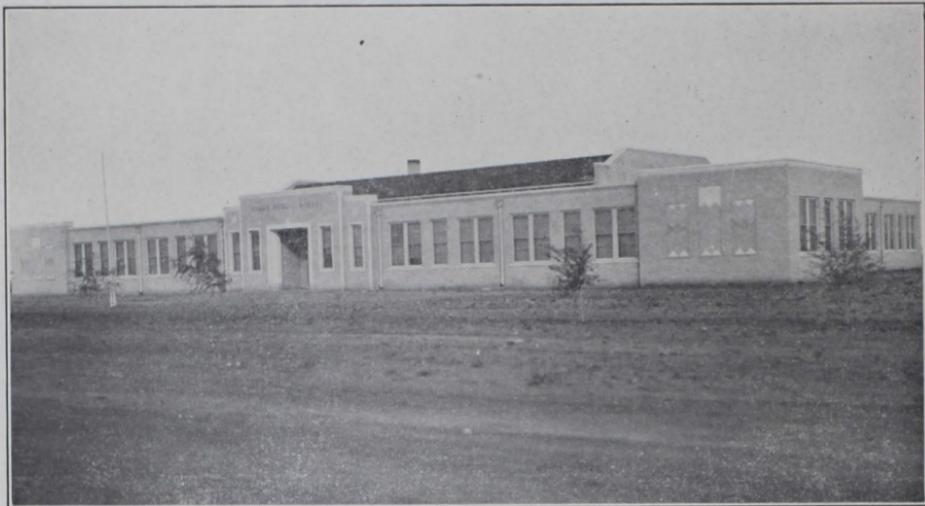
Read carefully on the following pages what we have to say about our rural school system

The Technological College is one of our greatest assets and is from twenty to forty minutes drive from any farm we are offering for sale. Where is there a land and where is a country that will compare with the Spade ranch on the South Plains of Texas? Where is there a land that is located in the center of a more productive farming belt, a country that has been thoroughly tested and proven? There is no country in the United States that can compete with so low an average price for production.

GARDENS AND ORCHARDS

Gardens and orchards should not be overlooked. Every farmer should and must have them to complete his farm home. A dirt reservoir can be made in 4 days' time that will hold enough water to irrigate an orchard and garden. There is no excuse for a farmer not to have vegetables of practically every kind through the summer and fall and have plenty canned for the winter. The following vegetables do well here; potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, onions, beets and radishes and every thing that grows on a vine such as water-melons, cantelope, pumpkins, squash, and cucumbers. The following fruits are reasonably sure plum, cherry, apple, and all kinds of berries, blackberries, strawberries and gooseberries. I have never seen grapes fail.

Don't overlook our altitude. Our summers are ideal. Some snow every winter. Our first frost in the fall makes its appearance about November first and makes its last appearance about April first.



SPADE SCHOOL

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEMS

When an individual is selecting a location for a home, he usually investigates immediately the advantages offered by the schools. At



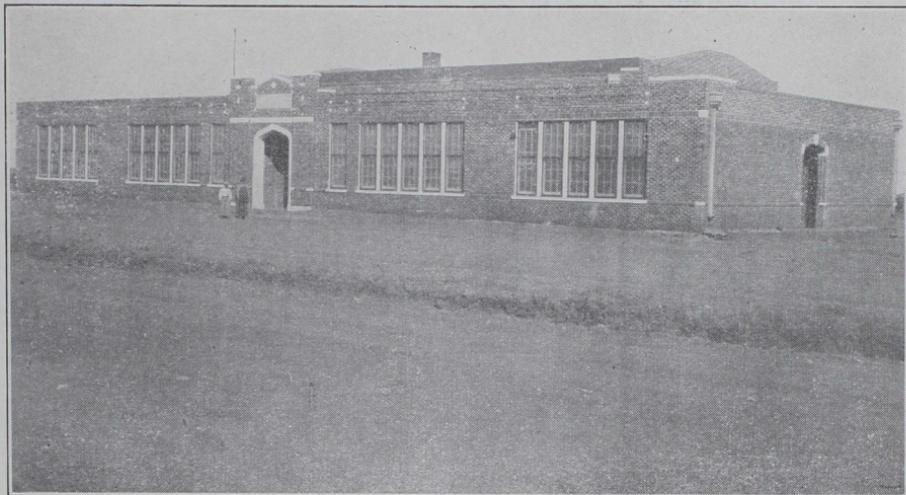
HOME OF HOMER CARTER

the present time there is not a school district in Hockley or Lamb counties where children are not transported to school in trucks. The Spade ranch lands are especially fortunate in having six well equipped brick school buildings, ranging in price from \$25,000.00 to \$100,000.00. They are located at Anton, Hart's Camp, Spade, Smyer, Ropes and Wolf-
forth.

The town of Levelland is not located on the Spade ranch land, however many of the children who live on Ellwood farms are transported by truck to that school. Therefore, in giving the enrollment of the schools, Levelland will be included in the group of schools.

The enrollment in these schools is as follows:

School	Enrollment
Levelland	1130
Anton	460
Spade	345
Ropes	275
Smyer	185
Wolf- forth	150



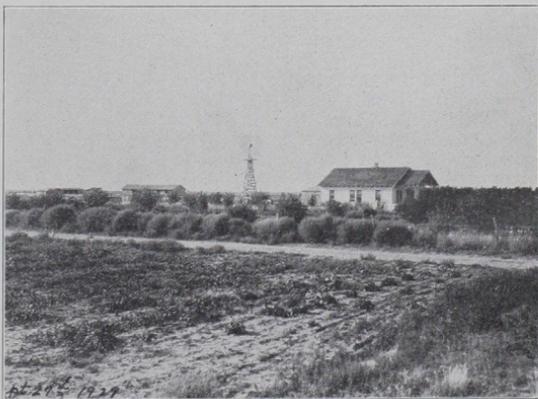
HARTS CAMP SCHOOL

The number of teachers employed by these schools range from 5 to 32, and the number of trucks operated by each one range from 3 to 12.

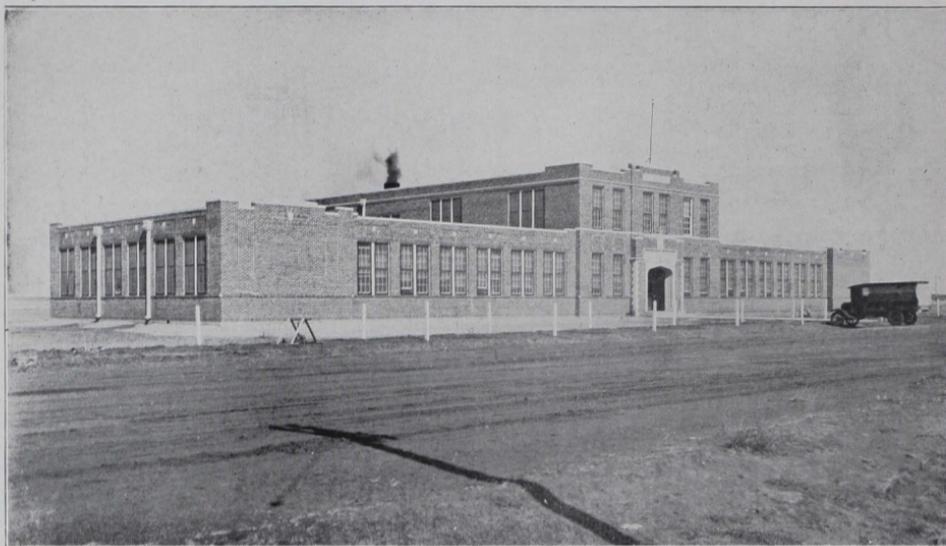
We have one of the greatest school systems in Texas right here on the Spade Ranch lands. Much has been said in the field of education about the advantage and disadvantages of the rural child. Modern educators believe that the consolidated school is a very successful means of giving every child, whether living in town or in the country equal opportunities. All the schools on the Spade lands are consolidated and transportation is furnished the children to and from school.

The child on the farm has the unusual advantage of attending the same school, he

is under the supervision of the same teachers and he passes the same course of study as does the child in the city. In doing away with the little country school houses, the new system has provided better equipped



HOME OF MRS. JANIE B. SHROPSHIRE



ANTON PUBLIC SCHOOL

school buildings, better trained teachers, and a course of study which is recognized by and affiliated with the State Department of Education. Any child living on a farm on the Spade Ranch lands has the opportunity of attending an accredited high school. When a boy or girl has completed his or her course in one of the Spade Schools, he may enter any college in Texas without having to take entrance examinations.

One of the great advantages to the college boy or girl living on a Spade farm is the proximity of the Texas Technological College at Lubbock.

Education is one of the important phases of life. Any influence which affects the future of the home is of interest to everybody. No one denies that higher education for men and women changes their attitude toward daily living. Everything being equal, the educated man or woman is more successful in any undertaking than is the unlearned man or woman. This, however, is no reflection on the many splendid home makers who have not had the advantages of a college education.

Experience is a great teacher but so often

it costs us more than our college work could possibly cost.

The Ellwood Farms are located so near the Tech. College that any boy or girl can drive the distance from home to college in twenty or forty minutes. Many girls from the farm take advantage of the college training. Not only do they learn to appreciate modern equipment but they become eager to make it a part of their own homes.

It has been said that college education for women lessens marriages; but it does seem that it improves the quality of home making.

It is better to have the quality than the quantity.

TEXAS TECH. COLLEGE

Tech. College opened its doors for instruction in 1925 with 925 students enrolled. It has passed through nine successful years of growth and development. On October 1, 1934 the enrollment reached 2400. Students have come and gone. Degrees have been issued. College spirit and scholarship run high and the people of West Texas point with pride to the institution.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING—TEXAS TECH.

The picture above shows only the first unit of the administration building. There are a number of other buildings which grace the large and beautiful campus. They are as follows: Textile Engineering building; Home Economics building; President's home; Chemistry building; Engineering building; Cafeteria; Stock judging pavilion; Dairy barn; Heating plant, Mechanical Engineering shop; Gymnasium; Boys Dormitory; Girls Dormitory, and approximately 35 small buildings for agricultural equipment.

There are 2000 acres in the college grounds and that part not used as a campus is used by the agricultural students.

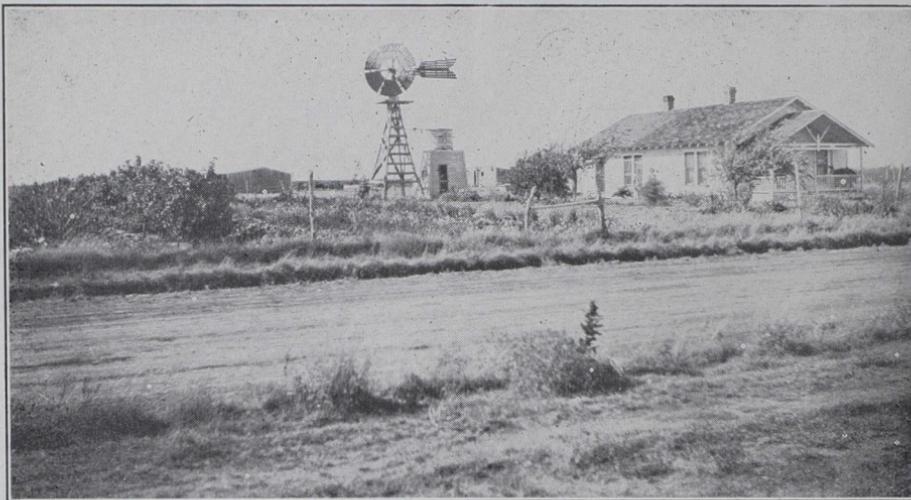
In her building and grounds the Tech possesses the physical equipment for carrying out an excellent program of recreation and physical training. The citizens of Lubbock have shown a most commendable attitude of hospitality toward the students of the Tech. In the summer it may be said that the student's life in the Texas Tech. is a busy life. It is an active life of well directed application. It is a life of friendly valuable association and of clean wholesome environment.

The college is divided into four schools: Liberal Arts, Engineering, Agriculture and Home Economics.

Students on Spade Ranch lands need not leave home to get as good instructions as can be gotten anywhere in the land. The faculty consists of 118 persons who do regular teaching and four others who do administrative work or a total of 122, who have been conferred 209 degrees from the different universities over the United States.

The School of Agriculture in Texas Technological college offers six basic collegiate courses with several opportunities for further specialization.

These basic courses are Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Dairy Products, Dairy manufacturing, Agronomy, Agricultural economics and land architecture. Further opportunities are offered the student wherein he may direct his studies in more specific channel within the majors offered. The animal husbandry student may elect to pay more specific attention to feeds and nutrition, or to the production of dairy animals and milk or to the poultry industry, etc.



HOME OF WATT CLIFTON

Mr. Clifton has explained to you in a letter on another page just what he thinks of the Spade Ranch as a farming country. He has already paid for his farm through systematic farming. He has no other occupation for he is one of these farmers who plans his work and does it.

EXPRESSIONS FROM ACTUAL FARMERS

Hale Center, Texas, June 29, 1934.
Ellwood Farms Company,
Lubbock, Texas.

Gentlemen:

I am giving you at this time a true and correct statement of my farm according to my book record.

I bought the farm from you in 1927. In the spring of 1927 I broke out 80 acres, planted 40 acres in cotton. With extreme dry weather making 7 bales.

In 1928, I planted 64 acres of cotton and made 32 bales. A very good feed crop.

In 1929, I planted 90 acres in cotton and made 45 bales, and a good feed crop.

In 1930, I had 86 acres in cotton and made 27 bales. I had the shortest feed crop I have ever had but made enough to run me.

In 1931, I had 65 acres in cotton and gathered 54 bales. 45 acres of the 65 was early cotton which made 45 bales. Maize made

two tons to an acre and corn 25 bushels per acre.

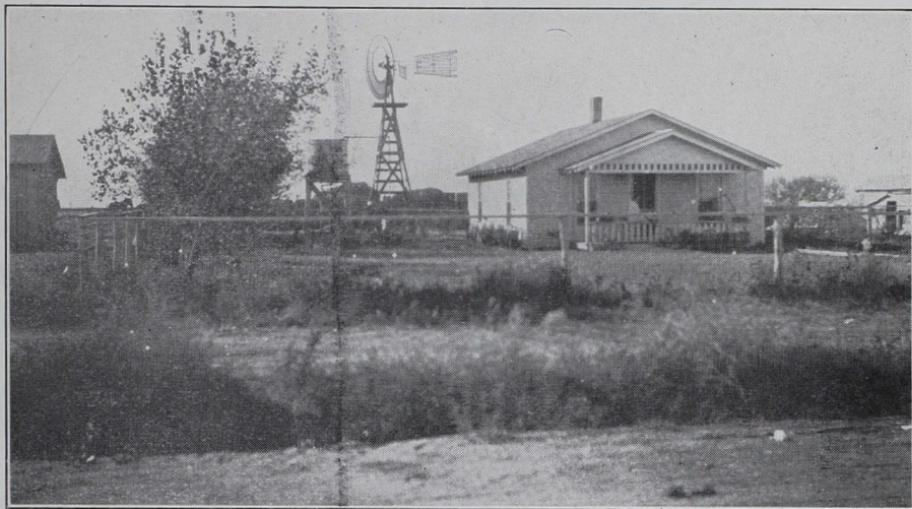
In 1932, I planted 65 acres of cotton and gathered 14 bales off of 30 acres. The other 35 acres was completely hailed out. Made a fair feed crop.

In 1933, I had a complete drouth. Gathered one bale of cotton off of 38 acres. Received \$418.00 Government plow-up check. Made a splendid late feed crop, such as high-ri and cane.

From 1928 to 1932 I have my contract average which is 247 pounds of lint cotton per acre, for a period of five years.

I am well pleased with the production of my land. The cotton that was grown on my farm in 1931 would have brought me \$4050.00 at 15c per pound.

Yours very truly,
W. V. DOUGLAS,
Star Route 2, Hale Center, Texas.



HOME OF MR. J. F. MONTGOMERY

This is the home of Mr. Montgomery recently purchased from Mr. G. T. Corry. Mr. Corry, not satisfied to leave the Spade lands, bought another half section just three miles South and one mile East of this farm. We knew Mr. Corry was a good farmer and thought he knew good land and sure enough he did. After looking over various localities on the South Plains, he made a selection of another half section on the Spade lands.

EXPRESSIONS FROM ACTUAL FARMERS

Levelland, Texas, October 7, 1934.
Ellwood Farm Lands,
Lubbock, Texas.

Gentlemen:

I thought possibly you might be interested in hearing from me in regard to how I have been getting along with my place which I purchased from you in the spring of 1927, located in Hockley County, six miles East of Levelland and near Opdyke.

Since 1927 we have passed through some trying times and two of the worst drouths in the history of the country. Although I have not made a failure yet, all except the last two years, 1933 and 1934, my average on cotton has run from one-third to three-fourths of a bale of cotton per acre. My bundle crops run from five to six hundred bundles per acre.

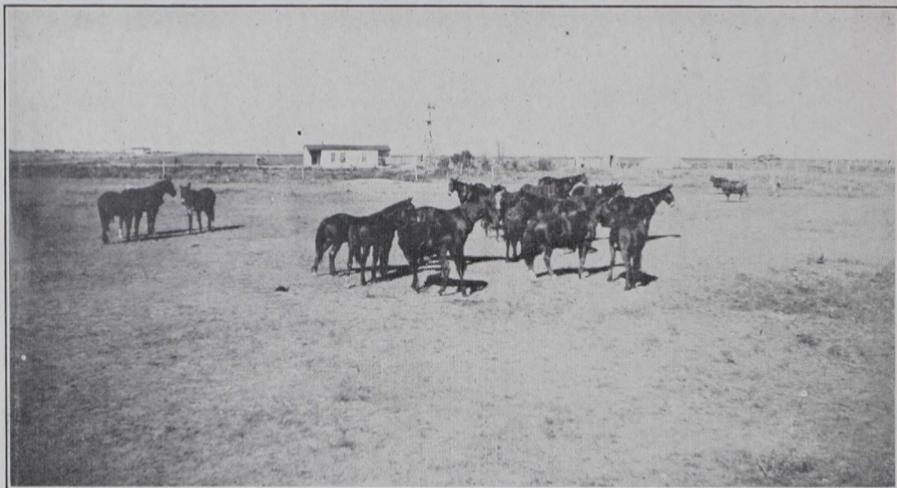
Maize a ton and better per acre depending on rainfall. I have only missed a melon crop one year and that was on account of hail. Gardens do exceptionally well here when given proper care. I have had reasonable good luck with small acreage of alfalfa. Have cut as high as five times during one season and that without irrigation. If I so mind to irrigate, all I have to do is put the well down and get the pump. The water is to be had in abundance.

I think this the finest farming section in the Lone Star State, in fact, I have a neighbor who says he has spent \$2000.00 to find a place to live just like this.

Yours very truly,

J. H. GOODPASTURE,

Route 3, Levelland, Texas



FARM SCENE ON SPADE LANDS

EXPRESSIONS FROM ACTUAL FARMERS

Littlefield, Texas, October 16, 1934.
The Ellwood Farms,
Lubbock, Texas,
Gentlemen:

I bought land of you in 1925. I have lived on my place since 1927. My cotton average yield is 253 pounds. I have always made plenty of feed and sold some.

I also milk several cows and raise plenty of poultry and hogs. I believe this is one of the healthiest countries I have ever lived in and I assure you that I am perfectly satisfied with my purchase.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) C. E. HUKILL.

Smyer, Texas, October 6, 1934
Ellwood Farms Company,
Lubbock, Texas
Gentlemen:

Just a few lines to tell you people that I am very well pleased with my 340 acre farm, purchased from the Ellwood Farms.

I farmed in five different states before I

came here and after all this moving around, have found a real farming country and a land to be proud of. I bought this place five years ago and have made a crop every year. I am well pleased with my place and think a man can make good money farming in this country with less labor and expense than any place I ever saw.

Climatic conditions are fine. Have soft water and lots of it. With good land, good climate, good schools, good towns and a good market for our products should satisfy most anybody.

I do not hesitate now, to recommend this country to any man who wants a home. On the terms this land is sold it seems to me that any man who is out of a home should make an effort to get some of this fine, rich land as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,
WM. HILDEBRAND.



EXPRESSIONS FROM ACTUAL FARMERS

June 23rd, 1934

Ellwood Farms Company,
Lubbock, Texas.

Gentlemen:

I purchased my farm from you August, 1925. I came from Jackson County, Okla.

I have farmed cotton all of my life: three years in Jackson County and several years in Central Texas. It is my opinion that the South Plains especially where my farm is located on the Spade Ranch three miles North of Anton, is the best farming belt in which I have ever lived.

I have sold some feed each year since I have been farming on the Spade and my cotton average has been a little more than one-half bale to the acre each year. I water a garden from my windmill and have all the vegetables we can use from June 1st until frost which is about November 1st. Each year we can enough vegetables to run us through the winter. Poultry does well here; my poultry has fed myself and family, as well as my hired help, since I have been living on the Spade ranch.

If it had not been for sickness my farm would have been paid out. You know, of course, that I have paid several notes in advance and every dollar has been made right here on the farm I purchased from you. I have had no income from any other source.

There has only been one year that the rents would not have made my payment, principal and interest, and that was the year I got some hail. I sold quite a bit of feed that year. I am perfectly satisfied with the production of this country.

Very truly yours,
A. J. DENSON.

Oilton, Texas, October 4th, 1934

Ellwood Farm Lands,
Lubbock, Texas.

Gentlemen:

I just learned that you are getting out ano-

ther booklet on the Spade Ranch lands and having purchased land from you in 1925, and being well pleased with my purchase, I thought you might want an expression from me in regard to my production since I have been on this land.

1926 was my first crop and up to 1934 I have averaged a little more than one half bale of cotton per acre, having planted an average of 90 acres of my 160 acre tract in cotton each year. There was one year during this period that I had to buy a little feed. As a rule, we do not plant very much feed because it is a sure crop and not having much planted caused me to have to buy some in 1930. My feed crop has averaged about one ton of heads per acre since I have been on the land.

My original average of lint cotton per acre that was taken by the Government Committee for the purpose of reducing the acreage, was 265 pounds, however, I had to take another cut which reduced it to 255 pounds. This was my five year average.

I am perfectly satisfied with my purchase. I don't know of any country where a man can make any more farming with as little labor as right here.

It is very seldom that I have to hire any help in making the crop. One year my wife and I cultivated 60 acres of cotton and one week's hoeing was all that was done and it made us 40 bales of cotton.

With the average rainfall we have here the land will produce the average crops as outlined above.

All kind of garden truck do well here when irrigated with a windmill.

I am glad to see people, who want a home, come to the Spade land as they will have no trouble with the Spade people in paying for the farm if they are really farmers.

Very truly yours,
B. C. HUKILL.



EXPRESSIONS FROM ACTUAL FARMERS

Littlefield, Texas, June 21, 1934.

Ellwood Farms Company,
Lubbock, Texas.

Gentlemen:

It is with pleasure that I outline to you the crops I have made in the last five years.

I bought 339 acres of the Spade land which I am proud of. I have 250 acres in cultivation. In 1929 I had 200 acres of cotton on which I made 162 bales. In 1930 I had 220 acres in cotton and made 59 bales. This was a very bad year. In 1931 I had 200 acres in cotton and made 125 bales. In 1932 I had 200 acres in cotton and made 69 bales. In 1933 I had 100 acres in cotton and made 57 bales. This is an average of 500 pounds per bale. I believe this figures 920 acres for the five years and has made 472 bales.

I have not kept up with my feed crops, but have raised plenty for home use with some to sell.

I think this is one of the best farming belts anywhere for cotton, feedstuff and wheat. I believe any man can pay for a home here if he is willing to try.

Yours very truly,

WATT CLIFTON,

Star Route 2, Littlefield, Texas.

Smyer, Texas, October 9th, 1934

Ellwood Farm Lands,
Lubbock, Texas.

Gentlemen:

Since I know that you are interested in the land, and having bought my quarter section from you, thought I would write and give you my experience here and elsewhere.

I came to the plains in 1925 and purchased the place where I now live. It was all new land with no improvements. I broke it out in the fall of 1925 and made my first crop in 1926. I had 80 acres in cotton and made 80 bales. I also made enough feed for my own use and had some to sell. Each year since that time I have made a fair crop and each year have had a good garden and some fruit.

Before I moved to the South Plains I farmed in Collins County and three times bought land and tried to own a home but I could not

make a go of it, but I have succeeded here and for that reason, we, my family and myself, are satisfied here.

Very truly yours,

JOE M. HOWARD.

Anton, Texas, October 3, 1934.

Ellwood Farm Lands,
Lubbock, Texas.

Gentlemen:

I have just learned you were getting out another booklet and wanted an expression from me as to how I was satisfied with the purchase I made from you people in July, 1925.

I have never farmed in a country that I felt would make any more if properly farmed than this country. In March, 1930, I gave you a letter as to my production up to that time which was approximately three-fourths bale of cotton per acre. Since that time we have had two bad years. I think this year is the worst year I have experienced any where. However, our five year average in cotton production on which the Government is paying me on the original land I purchased, will run 210 pounds lint cotton per acre.

My feed crop this year is almost a failure, but I believe since I purchased this land in July, 1925, my feed has averaged as much as one ton per acre.

This is not only a feed and cotton country, but vegetables of all kind do well here when irrigated from a windmill. This land will produce most anything if it gets the necessary water. The average rainfall gives us the average crops as outlined above.

I have been manager of the gin here for three years and, of course, am in touch with all the farmers in this community and know them all. I find practically every farmer satisfied with his purchase and doing as well or better here than in other parts of the State. These farmers, including myself, certainly appreciate the bonus you have been allowing for cotton and I am frank to say that if a man cannot pay for a farm on the terms on which you handle this land, he had better quit farming.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Very truly yours,

O. D. BROWN



R. C. HOPPING, Sales Manager.

SALE PRICE
UNIMPROVED LAND
\$30.00 Per Acre

IMPROVED LAND
\$35.00 to \$40.00 Per Acre

If you do not own a home, you should come now and make your selection while you can buy a home at these prices. A purchaser will have the option of paying for his land on one of the following plans:

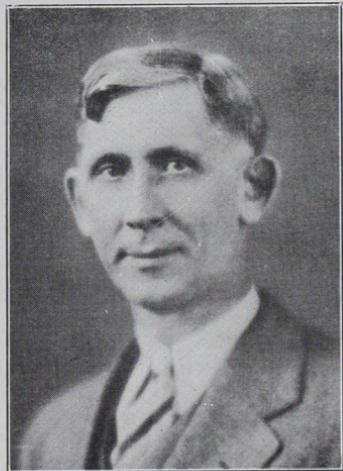
PLAN No. 1

\$5.00 per acre cash, balance in one note due in 20 years from date of purchase and payable on any interest paying date. Interest 6 per cent payable annually.

PLAN No. 2

\$5.00 per acre cash, balance over a period of 15 years as follows: \$1.00 an acre per year for 14 years, and balance of principal in 15th note due 15 years from from date of purchase. All notes payable on or before. Interest 6 per cent, payable annually.

The improvements on some of these places are worth more than the cash payment required.



T. B. ZELLNER, Secretary.

For further detailed information, write us direct or call on one of our representatives.

ELLWOOD FARMS, Lubbock, Texas

R. C. HOPPING, Sales Manager.

BUY A FARM OFF THE

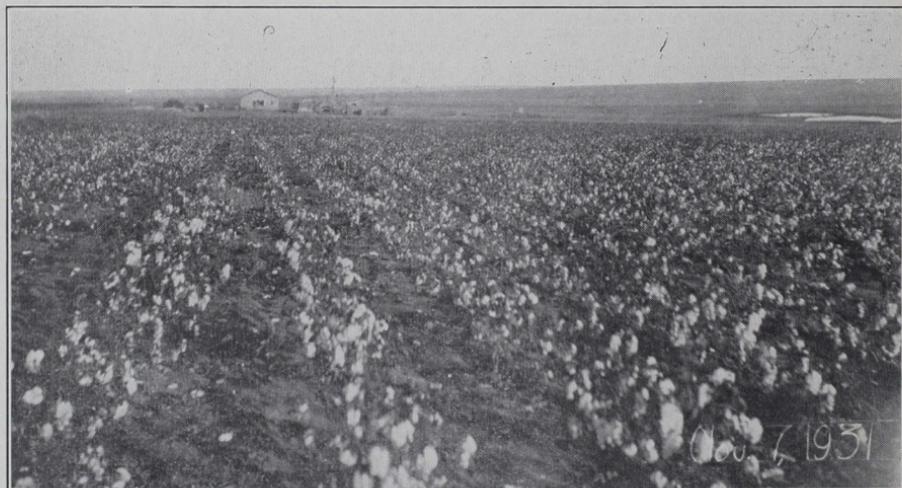


THE CHOICE OF THE PLAINS



COMBINES AT WORK ON THE MYRICK FARMS

These farms are located on the Spade Lands. Mr. Myrick purchased 10 sections of Spade land and put it all into cultivation during a period of 5 years. He had from 2000 to 4000 acres of wheat during this term of years. His best crop was 46 bushels and his lightest crop was $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. The average yeild over this period of time was 17.57 bushels per acre.



COTTON FARM OWNED BY A. STANFIELD, ANTON TEXAS