

THE HEART OF TEXAS WANTS TEXAS "TECH"

Marrs

Brady, Texas

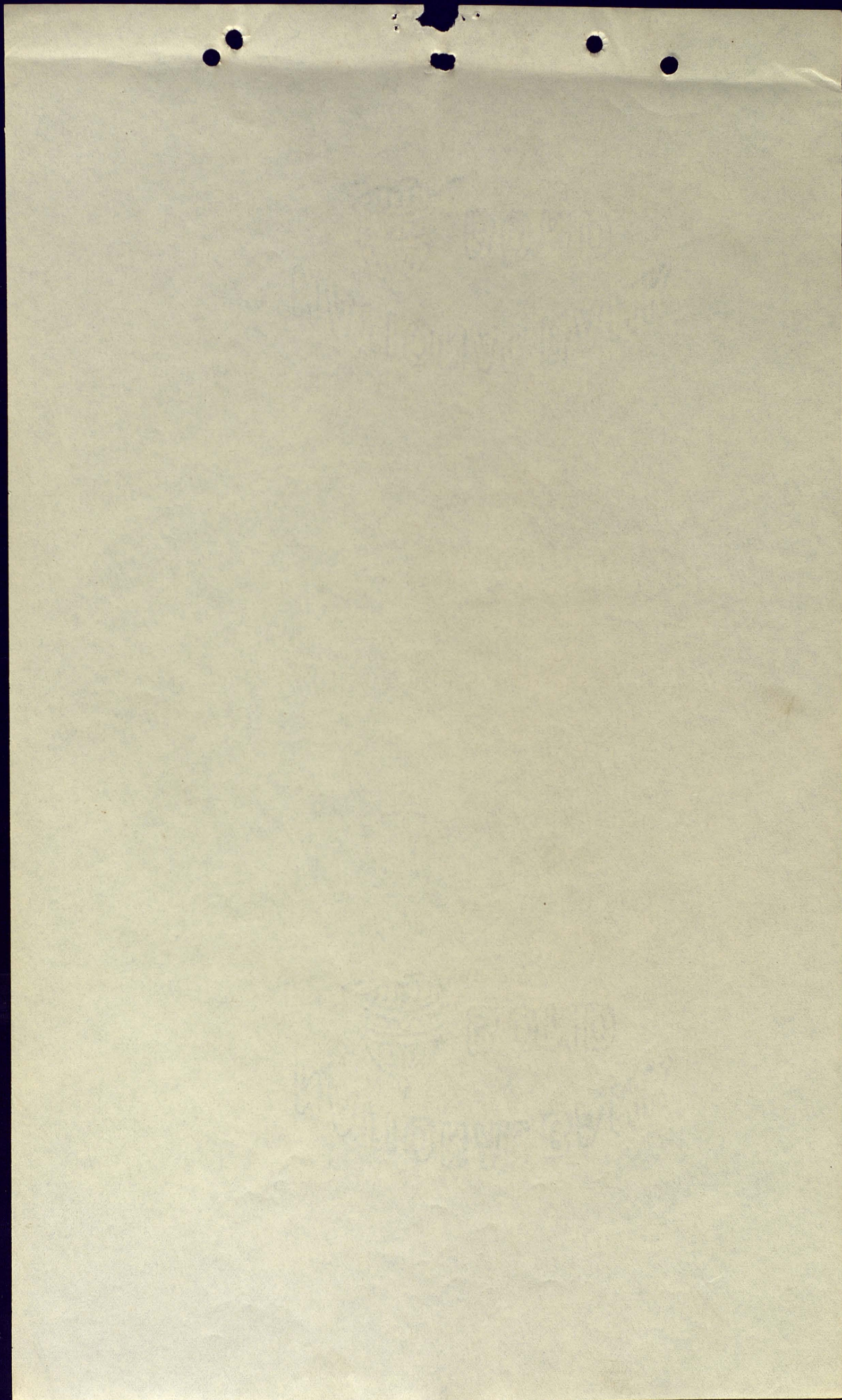
*Dedicated to the Interests of
Texas
School of Technology*

Brady, Texas

Devoted to the interests of

Texas

School of Technology



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Brady, Texas

*Dedicated to the Interests of
Texas
School of Technology*

ADDRESSED TO

S. B. COWELL,
Chairman State Board of Control,
Austin, Texas,

S. M. N. MARRS,
State Superintendent Public Instruction,
Austin, Texas,

R. E. VINSON,
President University of Texas,
Austin, Texas,

F. M. BRALLEY,
President College Industrial Arts,
Denton, Texas,

W. B. BIZZELL,
President A. & M. College,
College Station, Texas,

W. R. NABOURS,
Secretary,
Austin, Texas,

TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE LOCATING
BOARD

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FORMAL APPLICATION.

STATE OF TEXAS,
County of McCulloch.

To the Honorable Locating Board of the Texas Technological College:

Whereas, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1923, a mass meeting of the citizens of McCulloch county was held at Brady, in said county and state, for the purpose of discussing the Texas Technological College, and

Whereas, it was the belief and sentiment of said body of citizens that the best interests of the entire State could be best subserved by the location of said college at a point as near the center of the State as possible, other advantages being equal, and

Whereas, the geographical center of the State is in McCulloch County, and the City of Brady is favorably located within the territory as prescribed by the Legislature for the location of said college, and is well located relative to the population of the prescribed district, as well as the State of Texas;

It was therefore ordered by said citizens in mass assembled that application be made to your Honorable Board for the location of said college, and the following organization was perfected for the purpose of assisting your Honorable body when you came to consider Brady as a prospective point for the location of the Technological College: Dr. J. B. Granville, Chairman; W. D. Cargill, Secretary, with committees as follows: Site Committee—Duke Mann, W. D. Crothers, Lee Jones; Application Committee—Evans J. Adkins, T. J. Beasley, W. D. Jordan; Data Committee—Geo. Ehlinger, H. F. Schwenker, Henry Zweig; Arrangement Committee—B. A. Jones, B. A. Hallum, G. C. Kirk and Dr. J. S. Anderson; General Committee—Dr. J. B. Granville, F. W. Lazalier and Lee Jones.

We, the above mentioned duly elected officers and committeemen, submit for your consideration the following brief and earnestly solicit your careful consideration of the same and respectfully invite you to visit us and see for yourselves the advantages and inducements which we have to offer.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. Granville
.....
Chairman of Brady Technological
College Committee.

J. B. Granville
.....
F. W. Lazalier
.....
Lee Jones
.....
General
Committee.

Attest:

Wm. D. Cargill
.....
Secretary of Brady Technological
College Committee.

Brady, Texas, *April*.....1923.

Evans J. Adkins
.....
T. J. Beasley
.....
W. D. Jordan
.....
Application
Committee.

Duke Mann
.....
W. D. Crothers
.....
Lee Jones
.....
Site
Committee.

Geo. E. Ehlinger
.....
H. F. Schwenker
.....
Henry Zweig
.....
Data
Committee.

B. A. Jones
.....
B. A. Hallum
.....
G. C. Kirk
.....
J. S. Anderson
.....
Arrangement
Committee.

BRADY.

Just below the Colorado river, which forms the Northern boundary line of McCulloch county, is situated the County Seat town of Brady. Brady is the entrance to that wonderfully picturesque portion of Southwest Texas so rich in possibilities and undeveloped resources, yet practically untouched. This is the basic cause of Brady's present growth and stability, and what makes possible its unquestioned future as one of the coming cities in all Texas. It is known as the Heart of Texas, not only geographically, but through the hospitality of its people and through the fact that so many of the good things that are wanted in this life are to be found here.

Brady is an incorporated town with population of 3500 and is supported by agriculture, stock-raising and poultry. Due to its high altitude, 1750 ft. above sea level, and its mild climate, this can become the most diversified county in the State, and it is rapidly becoming one of the largest shippers of Poultry and Hogs. The crops are Cotton, Oats, Barley, Rye, and all the Grain Sorghums. With the last-mentioned to work on, stock-farming is claiming the serious attention of some of our best farmers. Brady is surrounded by some of the finest farming land in the State. There is both valley and rolling land, and the percentage that is tillable runs from 60% to 100%. Practically all of the grass is curly mesquite, and the timber is mesquite and live-oak with pecans up and down the creeks and rivers. The soil is, in the main, a black sandy loam with a clay subsoil, and soft water can be found at reasonable depth almost anywhere in the county.

Brady is an exceptional market for all farm products. It has four Wholesale Produce Houses, and is noted for paying top prices for produce. These, with two Cold Storage Plants, furnish an excellent market for BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, WOOL, MOHAIR, FURS AND PECANS. This past year one produce house alone shipped 16 CARLOADS of DRESSED TURKEYS, 45 CARLOADS of POULTRY, and 12 CARLOADS of EGGS. The Chamber of Commerce has given to farmers some 600 pieces of literature and 300 charts on livestock and poultry. The \$750,000.00 which is annually brought to farmers in this vicinity by reason of poultry and its products, is to be increased to \$5,000,000.00 annually through the efforts of the Brady Chamber of Commerce. Among Brady's other industries are 3 Gins, 2 Oil Mills, a new and modern Compress, 4 Wholesale Grocery Houses, and an up-to-date Sanitarium.

Brady has the finest water in the State. This well has a known capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute, 650 feet of water sand and is 2112 feet deep. The course of this water is known and it would be a simple matter to increase the water supply through the drilling of additional wells when needed. The well belongs to the municipally-owned Water and Light Works, which has just installed a three-unit Fairbanks-Morse light and power plant of 100 horse-power to the unit. This, with Brady's motorized Fire Department consisting of a chemical wagon and fire truck; fine schools with a new \$50,000.00 High school just being completed; splendid churches, representing different denominations, and with splendid church edifices; a new three-story fire-proof Hotel now being erected at a cost of \$100,000.00; a fine public square with a park surrounded by cement sidewalks, and with a comfortable concrete ladies Rest Room; Electric Street Lighting with ornamental light posts both on the square and the streets; a Tourist Park consisting of 9 acres along Brady Creek with a screened-in camp house, free water and lights over the entire grounds; a fine swimming pool with dressing rooms, showers and an attendant; a Building and Loan Association which has new homes under construction at all times; a 40-piece Municipal Band with a Junior Band of 35 pieces; a beautiful Cemetery kept up by the City—all contribute to make Brady an ideal place of residence and surrounds its citizenship with the highest moral influences.

Brady is located in the Heart of Texas on both the Frisco and Santa Fe Railroads, and is the junction of four great Highways, two of which are officially designated as major highways and are included in the

7% highway system of the State. These highways give direct connection with the market centers of the United States and as well as points on the Pacific and Gulf Coasts and the Mexican border. Auto Bus lines connect with San Angelo, Ballinger, Coleman, Brownwood, Mason, Fredericksburg and San Antonio. By automobile Fort Worth is eight hours, San Antonio six hours and San Angelo four hours distant.

Brady is the gateway to all fine fishing and hunting country so sought after by the tourists. Special attention is given to the tourist. With the tourist park, five modern, large garages, and half a dozen other filling stations, the tourist has first-class conveniences.

Brady's growth is due primarily to its live Chamber of Commerce, which has had the active support of the citizenship of not only the city but the entire country, along with Brady's other organizations such as the Parent-Teachers Association, Civic League, United Charities, Red Cross, American Legion, Retail Merchants Association, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Luncheon Club, Municipal Band, and all its magnificent Church organizations. The Chamber of Commerce recently has taken upon itself the selling of 60,000 acres of virgin land to bona fide settlers.

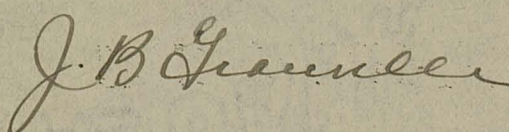
Brady has received a great deal of publicity because it is working and doing things. It is growing and has brilliant prospects ahead of it.

In the presentation of this brief to the Locating Board of Texas Technological College, Brady, as the logical location for Texas Technological College, will stand the acid test of critical inspection. Her peculiar position as the geographical center of Texas, arrests the attention of the entire State, and inasmuch as Brady lies 140 miles West of Killeen, Texas' center of population at the time of the 1920 census, it is a logical conclusion that each succeeding year will bring the center of population nearer the geographical center, thereby making Brady the Heart of Texas, from the standpoint of population, as well as geographically. The fact that within a radius of 100 miles of Brady there is no arid land, that this section is well watered, and that this entire section offers the greatest of opportunities to settlers, makes Brady stand out in relief in the great live-oak section of Texas. The counties touched by and lying within this circle, with a radius of 100 miles, and with Brady as its pivotal point, has a total population of 820,000, or approximately one-fifth of the entire population of the State of Texas (1920 census figures). Yet, within this great circle are located no great State schools or institutions, a situation unparalleled in any other portion of the great State of Texas.

Resting its case solely upon its merits, the Brady Technological College Committee, with the endorsement and active support of the Brady Chamber of Commerce, the Brady Luncheon Club, and all other civic organizations and institutions, and with the whole-hearted approval of the citizenship of McCulloch County, herewith respectfully submits its brief.

Brady, Texas, Technological College Committee,

Per:



President.

ACCESSIBILITY AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

(Vide Accompanying Map)

Brady is served by both the Frisco and the Santa Fe railways, with union passenger station and depot grounds located just four blocks from the center of the business section. Both station and grounds are considered as among the most beautiful and attractive in Texas.

Automobile bus lines also serve to connect Brady with all neighboring points, using Brady as a hub for their operations. These lines give double daily service to San Antonio, and all intermediate points and daily service to Brownwood, Ballinger, Coleman, and San Angelo, and all intermediate points.

The highways over which these bus lines operate, include two major highways—No. 9, the Puget-Sound-to-Gulf, and No. 10, the Fort Worth-Brady-Fort Stockton; also two minor highways.

The Frisco gives through and direct connection with Fort Worth, also connects with the Santa Fe main line East and West at Brownwood. The Santa Fe connects with the Santa Fe main line East and West at Lometa.

The Frisco Merger Bill, passed by the last Legislature and recently signed by Governor Pat M. Neff, gives rise to growing conviction that the Frisco will extend its line from its present terminus at Menard, 40 miles West of Brady, to Del Rio, traversing the great Southwestern section of the State, and giving direct connection with Old Mexico. There is also great probability that the Frisco will extend South from Brady to San Antonio, giving a through line from Northern points to the Gulf Coast, and incidentally providing a short line between Fort Worth and points on the coast. These possible extensions have loomed large in the public eye since the passage of the Merger Bill.

The Santa Fe also will unquestionably extend its line from its present terminus at Eden, 35 miles West of Brady, to San Angelo, or some Western connection.

LEGEND	
●	LOCATION OF ONE OR MORE STATE INSTITUTIONS
—	RAILROADS
- - -	PROPOSED RAILROADS
—	STATE HIGHWAYS
○	THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER

TEXAS.

SHOWING
BRADY'S CENTRAL LOCATION
AND
ACCESSIBILITY

SCALE 1 INCH TO 37 MILES

EXBUBROW C. SURV. BRADY TEX.

APPROVED BY *Ed. Legler*

Mar 21 - 23

NO 47

DETAILED RAIL SERVICE.

Frisco train No. 6 leaves Brady at 9:45 p. m. arriving at Fort Worth at 6:50 a. m., carrying sleeping accommodations and making connections at Fort Worth with the H. & T. C. South, Rock Island North, F. W. & D. C. West, I. & G. N. South, M. K. & T. and Santa Fe North and South, and T. & P. East and West, as well as their lines North and East to points in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri. The same connections are made at Dallas in addition to the Cotton Belt. This train also makes direct connection at Dublin with the F. W. D. & C. to Ranger, Breckenridge, and Wichita Falls; also at Dublin with the M. K. & T. for points East and West.

Frisco South-bound train No. 5 leaves Fort Worth at 11:30 p. m., arriving at Brady at 8:35 a. m., and making Menard at 10:00 a. m., same connections, as in above paragraph, at Fort Worth, Dublin and Brownwood, and also carries sleeping accommodations.

In addition the Frisco maintains local service to Brownwood, leaving Brady at 1:20 p. m., arriving at Brownwood at 4:55 p. m., connecting with the Santa Fe East and West. Their trains carry sleeping accommodations for points West including Coleman, Sweetwater and all points on the Plains; also local West train to Ballinger, San Angelo and Sterling City. East-bound train No. 92 carries sleepers for points Brownwood to Temple, and North and South from Temple to all points reached by their lines.

Santa Fe train No. 54 leaves Brady at 11:05 a. m., connecting at Lometa with the West-bound train carrying sleeping accommodations to all points West including Brownwood, Coleman, Ballinger, San Angelo, Sweetwater and all points in the Plains country, making connections at Sweetwater with the T. & P. to all points West and East; Amarillo with the F. W. & D. C.; San Angelo with the Orient; Buffalo Gap with Automobile line to Abilene; also connects at Lometa with main line train No. 92, which carries sleeping accommodations to Temple and all points North and South on main line, making direct connection with the M. K. & T. North and South and I. & G. N. South at Milano, to Austin, San Antonio, Laredo and intermediate points. Connects with various lines at Houston, including the Gulf Coast lines covering the Brownsville and intermediate points; also carries sleepers operating over these lines through Beaumont to New Orleans. North-bound sleeper out of Lometa through Temple connects at McGregor with the Cotton Belt and various lines out of Fort Worth and Dallas to all points East, North and West; carries through sleeper from Temple to Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis and intermediate points.

DETAILED BUS SERVICE.

San Angelo-San Antonio Line, leaves San Angelo at 7:00 a. m., arrives at Brady 11:00 a. m.; leaves Brady for San Antonio 9:00 a. m. and 12:00 m.; arrives at San Antonio 4:00 p. m. and 7:00 p. m., making the following stops: Paint Rock, Mason, Fredericksburg, Waring and Boerne.

Returning leaves San Antonio at 7:00 a. m. and 9:00 a. m., arriving at Brady at 2:00 p. m. and 6:00 p. m.; leaves Brady for San Angelo at 2:30 p. m., arriving 7:30 p. m.

Brady-Brownwood Line leaves Brady at 3:00 p. m., arrives Brownwood 4:45 p. m. Returning leaves Brownwood at 7:00 a. m., arrives Brady at 8:45 a. m.; makes connections at Brownwood with the Santa Fe trains East and West, with the same connections and accommodations as shown on Santa Fe schedule referred to under this heading.

Brady-Ballinger Line leaves Brady at 3:00 p. m., takes passengers from San Antonio line, arriving at Ballinger at 6:30 p. m.; returning leaves Ballinger at 6:30 a. m., arriving at Brady at 10:00 a. m., delivering passengers to San Antonio lines; also to Santa Fe East and West trains and Frisco North and South.

Brady-Coleman Line leaves Brady at 2:30 p. m., arrives at Coleman 6:30 p. m.; returning leaves Coleman at 8:00 a. m.; arrives at Brady at 12:00 m.

THE CLIMATE AND SOIL OF McCULLOCH COUNTY.

In compiling data and discussing the climate and soil of any given area we must realize that, as regards agriculture, the two are very closely allied and it is also necessary to go into some detail in order to make clear the meanings of our discussion.

McCulloch County is located in the geographical center of Texas and is, therefore, one of sixty-one counties generally spoken of as Central West Texas. Within this group, it lies in what is known as the Central Basin region and its elevation averages 1759 feet. The Brady Mountains traverse the central part of the county from East to West with an elevation of approximately 2,000 feet. The Northern half of the county has an elevation of some eighteen hundred feet, its surface is smooth to gently rolling and the drainage is to the North emptying into the Colorado River. The Southern half of the county is more broken with an average elevation of some 1650 feet. The drainage here is generally in a Southerly direction and into the Brady Creek and San Saba River. The water supply of the county is obtained from the streams, surface reservoirs and wells. In some portions of the county it is a bit difficult to find suitable water in wells, but good water is struck in most parts of the county at from twenty to fifteen hundred feet. A large portion of the county is underlain by a fine body of artesian water, which is being developed of late years. The City of Brady has a well capable of producing, by actual test, one thousand gallons of the purest of water per minute. In the Camp San Saba and Voca districts artesian water is obtained at from 250 to 350 feet. Irrigation is practiced to some extent in these sections and is being rapidly developed. Artesian flow of good water has also been obtained in the Northeastern and Northwestern portions of the county.

The prevailing direction of the wind is from the south from March to November, inclusive, and from the North during December, January and February. The North winds are usually dry and account in a large measure for the scanty winter precipitation. The wind movement is largest in March and April, and least in August and September. The hourly velocity for the year averages about nine and one-half miles.

The county is subject to occasional sudden and great changes of temperature, which occur mostly during the colder season in connection with storms and cold waves that sweep at irregular intervals over the State. These disturbances are usually preceded by abnormally warm weather, so that the monthly extremes of temperature may occur within a few days of each other. While the summers are long and warm the clear skies at night promote active radiation, and in consequence the oppressive noonday heat is followed by cool and restful night. In a record of ten years we have a summer average of eighty degrees and a winter average of fifty degrees. July has the highest and January the lowest mean temperature. The first killing frost in Autumn usually occurs in November, although it has been recorded as early as the middle of October. The last killing frost in the spring usually occurs in March but has been delayed as late as the last of April.

For the last five years the average annual precipitation amounted to twenty-six inches. So far as agricultural needs are concerned, however, the precipitation is very favorably distributed. About 63 percent of the annual amount occurs during the six months from April to September inclusive, which is the principal crop-growing season and 37 percent occurs during the other six months. This will give during the crop-growing season an average of about two and one-half inches per month. The month of May is usually the wettest month and January the driest, May having about three times as much rain as January.

The number of days with rain averages about thirty-three for the period April to September, inclusive, and about 23 for the remaining six months. The month of May has the largest average number of days with rain and the month of December the least. There are two days of rain in May to one in December.

The snowfall of the county is light and that which falls does not stay on the ground for any great

length of time. The average annual snowfall amounts to about three inches. Snow has never been recorded before November nor after March, except as flurries in April.

Owing to its topography and geographical location, McCulloch County affords a wide range of agricultural diversification. At the present time the production of Cotton, Live Stock, Dairy and Poultry products are given first consideration, although Grain Sorghums, Corn, Cereal, Grains and Forage Crops are grown extensively. Fruits and Vegetables are grown principally for home consumption, although in the Southern section of the county there are wonderful trucking possibilities with suitable soil and artesian water.

As stated in the beginning, the climate and soil of any given area are closely allied, and it is evident that climate is factor in all geochemical relationships of soils. Not only does climate determine the kind of weathering to which the soil is subjected, but in many ways it influences very largely the characteristics of the soils of different provinces and sections. In areas of light rainfall the physical agents are dominant and disintegration goes on very largely without decomposition. Under humid conditions, however, the chemical forces are the determining factors as to the character of the soils. Arid soils are coarser and their color is more likely to be lighter than humus soils. By the process of weathering, rock masses are continually being broken down and gradually devolved into soils. The forces of weathering are easily grouped under two heads: first mechanical changes or disintegration brought about by erosion and denudation, by water, wind, ice, frost, heat and cold; and second, chemical changes or decomposition brought about by oxidation, carbonation, deoxidation, hydration, and solution.

In the utilization of soils for agricultural purposes, climate, particularly as regards rainfall and temperature, plays an important part. Crop adaptation is really more of an adaptation to climate than to soil, although the latter must be given careful consideration.

Geologists have classed all soils as sedentary, or those which have not moved far from their place of origin; and transported, those moved by gravity, water, ice and wind. Under the sedentary soils we have the residual group formed from the decay of rocks and the cumulose made from the accumulation of principally organic matter with the mineral constituents of minor importance. Shallow ponds, lakes and basins, which have been partly filled by stream action or glaciation are fertile sources of this soil. Under transported soils we have the Colluvial soils, transported by gravity. They are found in hilly and precipitous countries and are made of coarse loose earth and rocks which have slid off hills as avalanches, etc. Due to their nature these soils are of very little agricultural value. The soils transported by water are known as Alluvial, Marine and Lacustrine. Alluvial soils are found along our water courses and are very fertile. Marine soils form most of our coastal plains and are also very fertile. Lacustrine soils were formed during the glacial age and were carried away and deposited in basins, etc., by streams which were formed beneath and about the glaciers due to the melting of the ice. The soils transported by ice were those carried by the glaciers as they slid over the country thousands of years ago. When the ice melted the soil was deposited and formed some of the principal and most fertile soil of our Northern states. Soil formed and transported by the wind is known as the Aeolian type.

Having considered the soils under the above heading we can now, from its geographical location and its topography, determine the classes of soils most likely to be found in McCulloch County. Its location is too far South to have had its soil formed from glacial deposits, and too far North to be included in the marine deposits. Therefore we must by deduction conclude that our soils are principally residual, cumulose, colluvial, alluvial and Aeolian.

Under the above classifications there are many sub-classes of soils as are dealt with in field analysis of agricultural soils, but since no such analysis has ever been made of McCulloch County, we will have to

draw our conclusions from observations and the analysis made of neighboring counties. The soils of Taylor County just to the North of us have been analyzed and this gives us a fairly accurate criterion to go by in classifying the soils of McCulloch County. We also can check the classification from the analysis of the soils of Bell County to the East of us. We have in the county, hills and knolls covered with stony thin layers of soil of varying character from black to sand. Then we have the soil around the base of these elevations, also containing rocks in varying proportions and sizes. This land also varies from black to sandy, is generally deeper and more fertile than the higher land. Between the hills we have large valleys, more or less level and rolling and covered with rich black loam land. This class of lands form our most important agricultural lands and are found principally in the Northwestern, Western and Eastern portions of the county. The Alluvial soils of the county lie along the water courses and the sandy land belt is principally in the Southern third of the county.

HEALTH AND HOSPITALIZATION.

Health considerations applying to the location of an institution of this character must, of necessity, have an important bearing. In common with all Texas localities having a similar altitude of 1750 feet, we are free from Malaria, Amoebic Dysentery and similar affections, excepting such instances where a patient has contracted the affection in a lower altitude and in seeking health, develops the infection while sojourning here.

The scourge of typhoid fever, so prevalent in many localities, even though they enjoy higher altitude has been practically limited to five or six cases per annum in very recent years. This we have attributed to our unlimited supply of pure artesian water. Prior to the acquisition of this water supply, we depended on shallow wells and impounded water for drinking purposes; and although this impounded water was properly treated by the alum process of sedimentation and properly filtered it was still unsatisfactory from a health survey which still showed typhoid fever too prevalent, and at the same time did not supply a potable water from a standpoint of taste.

A survey of typhoid conditions beginning in 1908, in which we recorded 65 cases of typhoid fever, to 1922, when we recorded 6 cases, is convincing evidence of the value of pure artesian water over any other source of supply.

Two splendid reservoirs of eight months' drouth-tested supplies of impounded water together with a complete filtration system are mute tributes to the efforts of a progressive citizenship alive to health considerations. These have been discarded from actual use and are considered a reserve supply should the occasion ever demand; and contribute in no small measure to the attractive pleasure features of the community.

Ranking with altitude and water as health considerations are climate, humidity, winds and dust. Lobar pneumonia, so prevalent in cold, damp climates is almost unknown here, which we attribute in a great measure to the lack of great humidity in the winter months and very mild winters. Our most humid atmosphere prevails in late spring and early fall, the summer months being relatively lacking in humidity, which causes a shade temperature of 90 to 100 degrees to be readily borne by even laborers, and renders the nights cool and restful, requiring light cover.

A vast area covered with live-oak timber and brush, mesquite grass, and other vegetation and traversed by such notable streams as the Colorado and its tributaries, the San Saba River and its tributaries, the Llano and its tributaries, and Guadalupe and its tributaries, no doubt, contributes much to our delightful, healthful climate, where hot winds are a rare occurrence.

Tuberculosis has at all times pointed to the locality where health conditions are considered ideal. Altitude, humidity, temperature, wind and sand storms are primary considerations. At Kerrville, Texas, 100 miles South of Brady, has recently been established the great American Legion Sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis, and at Carlsbad, Texas, 105 miles West of Brady, the State Sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis has been located. In passing, it is not improper to state that Kerrville is the more ideal location because of the lack of wind storms and sand storms. In the immediate vicinity of these institutions, tubercular patients have gravitated in a large measure from other states. Fortunately Brady and intermediate territory has escaped colonization by this unfortunate class of citizens by reason of the fact that the older and larger cities in the proximity of these institutions have been advertised far and near as ideal localities for the recuperation from the dreaded malady. It can be truthfully stated that Brady,

Texas is as free from tuberculosis as any city of like size in the State of Texas, although ideal health conditions prevail.

Brady sanitation and hygienic standards are like those of cities similarly situated as compared to population, wealth, etc. Ideal natural advantages, already enumerated, have stood Brady in good stead. Yet substantial efforts towards sewage disposal, etc., have been made.

Alert county and city health authorities have been equal to every emergency, including the various state-wide epidemics of flu, smallpox, etc., at all times and co-ordinate with the State Health Department in its varied functions.

Brady's local Sanitarium has a capacity of 22 beds with Nurses home in connection. The hospital is supplied with modern equipment, including operating room, X-Ray department, and Pathologic department. The plant is privately-owned, but open to ethical physicians, who have patients to enter. A wide range of major operations in surgery are performed, a Maternity Ward maintained, and Medical cases amply provided for. Hospital patronage is drawn from Brady and McCulloch county, also surrounding counties.

A Training School for nurses, incorporated under the laws of Texas and providing a three-year course of training and instruction in the various branches of nursing, is maintained in connection with the Sanitarium. All graduate nurses have successfully passed the State Board examinations, and are not only supplying local requirements, but are nursing at present in our larger cities.

Ideally located in all particulars so far as health requirements and hospital facilities are concerned, Brady offers to the School of Technology an atmosphere which will promote health to students and faculty and promote the sense of well-being essentially necessary to a proper pursuit of studies.

BRADY'S WONDERFUL WATER WELL.

The first thought of every right-thinking citizen in the location of a town or big institution should be the question of an adequate supply of good, pure water.

The first effort on part of citizens of Brady to secure a permanent and adequate water supply was in 1912 when a reservoir of more than 30,000,000-gallon capacity was placed in Brady Creek, just West of city limits, and necessary machinery installed with which to supply water to the city, including a modern filtration plant. This supply was used for a time, and is still available as a reserve water supply, should the city's needs ever demand.

Several deep wells having been drilled in the county within a radius of a few miles of town, developed the fact that this part of the county was underlaid with an abundant supply of good, pure artesian water which could be secured at a depth of about 1600 to 2000 feet. It was therefore decided to put down a well at the water works plant for the City. Drillers were secured and well spudded in on April 29, 1921. It was completed on September 5th of same year, and from test was found to contain the purest of artesian water and in an abundant quantity. The test showed a volume of at least 1000 gallons per minute, or 1,440,000 gallons per day. It was not lowered with that test, and we do not know how much more it would furnish, but know it would furnish that much. Mr. J. D. White of Temple, Texas, water service foreman for the Santa Fe, who was present and assisted in making part of the tests on this well, stated that the well was one of the best of its kind he had yet seen, the water being soft and pure and absolutely free from any mineral taint found more often than not in deep wells. The test made by Mr. White was prior to completion of the well and at time he made test estimated the flow at 800 gallons per minute, or more, and advised that by drilling deeper the quantity might be increased. This was done and well drilled to its present depth of 2112 feet, with above-mention results as to quantity.

This is much more water than is needed for Brady's present supply.

Machinery was added that will now furnish 600,000 gallons per day. This amount is not necessary, as our present consumption is not more than 200,000 gallons per day but, as stated, this supply can, by additional machinery, be increased to more than 1,000,000 gallons per day.

The water, as proven by tests made by the railroads, and also local factories, is harmless to steam boilers.

The cost of this well, including casing and all machinery, was approximately Twenty-Six Thousand (\$26,000.00) Dollars.

LOG OF BRADY WATER WELL.

We submit herewith a Log of this well as furnished by Messrs. Bodner & Conaway, contractors:

Brady, Texas, September 10, 1921.

Formations.	Depth	Feet
Soil	0 to	22 22
Gravel	22 to	25 3
Red Gumbo	25 to	35 10
White Lime	35 to	50 15
Blue Shale	50 to	72 22
Gray Lime	72 to	95 25
Blue Shale	95 to	162 67
Red Rock	162 to	174 12
Blue Shale	174 to	187 13
White Lime, hard with P. Iron..	187 to	418 231
Soap Stone, hard with P Iron..	418 to	420 2
White Lime	420 to	435 15
Soap Stone with P. Iron.....	435 to	450 15
White Lime	450 to	560 110
Water Sand, two baler per Hr...	560 to	585 25
White Lime	585 to	620 35
Water Sand, 10 balers per Hr...	620 to	638 18
White Lime	638 to	660 22
Water Sand, hole full	660 to	670 10
White Lime	670 to	810 40
Brown Lime	810 to	840 30
Gray Sand	840 to	847 7
White Lime	847 to	877 30
Brown Lime	877 to	907 30
Green Shale	907 to	908 1
Gray Lime	908 to	1130 222
Green Shale	1130 to	1133 3
Broken Lime	1133 to	1138 5
Brown Shale	1138 to	1140 2
Blue Shale	1140 to	1145 5
Gray Lime	1145 to	1265 120
Broken Lime, Shale and Sand..	1265 to	1467 202
Water Sand, hole full, tested		
85 gallons per min.	1467 to	1503 36
Blue Shale	1503 to	1506 3
Broken Sand and Lime.....	1506 to	1630 174
Red Water Sand	1680 to	1807 127
Blue Shale	1807 to	1810 3
Gray Water Sand varying from		
very fine to coarse.....	1810 to	2112 302
Blue Shale	2112 to	2114 2

15½-in. casing set to 35 feet. 12½-in. casing set to 648 feet. 10-in. casing set to 1250 feet.

HOUSING FACILITIES.

Brady has seven Hotels and Boarding Houses and eight Restaurants. Its present facilities offer lodging accommodations for 1,000. While Brady citizens feel capable of housing all students, as an additional guarantee, the leading Brady citizens pledge themselves to provide accommodations and care for any and all students who may come here for attendance upon the Texas Technological college. List of Guarantors hereto attached, represents an aggregate individual responsibility of over \$4,000,000.00. This is a small estimate, indicative of the interest that Brady citizens place upon Brady as a logical location for Texas Technological college.

TO THE LOCATING BOARD OF TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE:

We, the undersigned, business men residing in and doing business in the City of Brady, McCulloch county, Texas, do hereby personally guarantee, in case the Texas Technological College, as provided in Senate Bill No. 103, passed by Act of the Last Regular Session of the Texas Legislature, is located by your Honorable Body near to or adjoining the City of Brady in McCulloch county, Texas, to arrange to house by, construction or otherwise, a minimum of 1500 students for said College, which accommodations are to be furnished beginning with the first year needed by said College. This Guarantee shall not only apply to your Honorable Body, but shall apply to your successors and assigns, and the college itself.

Names	Business	Names	Business
S. W. Hughes	Attorney	W. J. Jones	Drutist
G. R. White	Stockman	J. R. Wrenschy	mer
H. T. Jordan	Real Estate	J. W. Townsend	variety store
H. H. Session	" "	W. M. Lober	Dr. Ayl
W. D. Cothran	Bank Cashier	Ed. Ingg	Jugs
L. L. Kirk	Misc.	B. L. Malone	Jeweler
J. S. Anderson m.d.		J. W. Raydale	optician
Central Drug Co.	By J. S. Coall	Ed. T. Mann	Merchant
Simpson & Co.	Auto Dealer	J. W. McShan	"
H. C. Samuel	Merchant	Will Myers	Merchant
A. H. Cook	Protractor	J. E. Myers	Merc
Q. A. Maskey	Produce	Brooks m. Co.	Hardware
B. A. Hallen	Body Auto	C. H. Simpson	Mech & Merchant
H. F. Schwaner	The Brady Standard	J. H. Honey	Merchant
E. R. Truff	Auto Dealer	W. S. Myers	Merchant
C. E. Campbell	Stockman	H. P. Evers	Merchant
E. L. Ogden	Ranchman	W. J. Evers	"
J. B. Lockhart	Doctor	W. J. Evers	Merchant
A. B. Penner	Insurance	H. R. Stodges	Inf. Assoc.
J. C. Hall	Softs man	J. M. Radford	Wholesale
P. A. Campbell	Merchant	J. A. Knox	
C. E. Norman	Auto Dealer	J. M. Pate	
Rodde Bros	meat market	A. J. Ricks	
J. A. Jones	Merchant	J. S. Smith	Soft School
J. R. Jones	Barber	J. H. White	
O. S. May	Green J.	J. S. Hall	Barberman
W. H. White	Custom Merchant	J. W. White	"
Paul Klatt	Brady Cotton Oil Co.	J. E. McLeod	Physician
M. D. Jordan	Mayhew Produce Co.	J. M. Miller	Physician
		J. B. Grannell	Physician

HOTEL BRADY.

This modern new hotel is being erected in Brady by the Brady Hotel Company, a private corporation, financed entirely by local capital, and will cost approximately \$100,000.00.

The building will have a front of 75 feet by a depth of 90 feet and along the West side will have a latticed outdoor addition to the dining room of 15 ft. by 90 ft. The construction consists of a reinforced steel and concrete frame with the same type of floors and roof. The outside walls are of fine face brick on all four sides, with hollow tile backing. The interior walls and partitions are of gyp block, which will assure a fireproof buiding.

The first floor has the lobby which will have a tiled floor and flat tone walls and will have some 2000 square feet of space. West of the main entrance, which faces South, is the coffee shop which opens at the rear into the main dining room. The dining room, in turn, opens up into the lobby. Between the coffee shop and main entrance will be a mercantile store room.

East of the main entrance and on the Southeast corner, occupying the space between the main entrance and the side entrance on the East side, there will be a nice drug store opening on both streets as well as into the lobby. Across the lobby from this store will be a barber shop with baths.

The rear of the building will consist of the kitchen which connects with the dining room and coffee shop, as well as the banquet and ball room. The ball room will open into the lobby with two sets of double doors.

The two upper floors have an open court with a slate floor and will serve as a promenade. This will make all the rooms outside rooms. Each of these two floors will have 27 guest rooms, making a total of 54 rooms, 38 of which will be connected with bath rooms.

There is a basement for a heating plant. All the foundations and frame work have been planned to take care of two extra stories, so that when the complete plans are worked out Brady will have a very modern five-story hotel.

The building will be located on the square and will be a Southeast corner thus taking advantage of all breezes. The Brady Hotel Company has purchased three-fourths of the block on which the hotel is being built. The entire cost to the company will be a little better than \$100,000.00 when furnished. The hotel has been leased for a period of twenty years to Mr. C. C. McBurnett, who is the proprietor of both the St. Angelus and Landon hotels in San Angelo. The hotel will be ready for occupancy about August 1st of this year.

BRADY'S BANKING FACILITIES.

Brady is particularly fortunate in the way of banking facilities, by having two of the strongest National banks in this section, these being the Commercial National Bank and the Brady National Bank.

The Commercial National Bank has a capital stock of \$130,000.00 with a \$100,000.00 surplus. The capital stock of the Brady National Bank is \$100,000.00 with a surplus of \$20,000.00. According to the latest published statements of these two banks there are now on deposit in the way of individual accounts about \$800,000.00, but as a rule during the Fall season the deposits run to something like one and one-half million dollars.

These two banks are the only banks in the city and are sufficiently strong to take care of all legitimate business which comes their way. The personnel of the officers and directors of these institutions is made up of the most responsible business and stock men of this county, whose personal responsibility runs well into the millions.

Each of the banks are housed in modern and attractive brick structures of two-stories each and are a credit to the city.

Other banks in McCulloch county, all of which are adjacent to Brady, are:

First State Bank, Melvin
Rochelle State Bank, Rochelle
Bank of Rochelle, Rochelle
Bank of Mercury, Mercury
Lohn State Bank, Lohn

All banks in the county are in a thriving and growing condition and recent statements show them to be prospering and adequately caring for the communities they serve.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

Among Brady's manufacturing enterprises, none are more important than are the two Cotton Oil mills, which serve not only all of McCulloch county, but which make Brady the concentration point for cotton seed from an immense territory, extending East as far as 90 miles, North 35 miles, West 50 miles and South 75 miles. The Brady Cotton Oil Company plant contains 4 presses and 12 linters, and the McCulloch County Cotton Oil Co. plant contains 3 presses and 8 linters. Of the products of these mills, the cotton seed oil and linters are sold in the usual manner, while the hulls, cake and meal are mostly sold locally by reason of the extensive cattle interests in this section.

The Brady Compress Company has one of the newest and most complete plants in West Texas, with press capacity of 1200 bales daily. Warehouse storage capacity of 6,000 bales, and the plant presses annually on the average of 40,000 bales.

Mann Bros. Ice Factory, have a plant with a twenty-ton daily capacity, and with cold storage vaults in connection. The plant is built upon a unit system enabling its enlargement at any time should the city's needs demand. The plant is well located on the railroad tracks, and supplies not only the town but the entire surrounding territory with pure, distilled-water ice.

Other manufacturing enterprises include one Mattress Factory, one Grist and Flour Mill, one Bottling works, two Planing Mills and four Sheet Iron and Metal Works, one Ice Cream Factory, and one Broom Factory.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN BRADY.

Industrial enterprises in Brady not heretofore enumerated, include:

Three Cotton Gins—The Planters Gin, with five 80-saw gin stands; N. B. Embry Gin, with five 80-saw gin stands, and the J. H. Purdy Gin, with eight 70-saw gin stands. In addition there are 13 gins located in various portions of the county.

Two Cotton Warehouses—Farmers Union Warehouse with a capacity of 3,500 bales and the Brady Bonded Warehouse with a capacity of 2,000 bales.

Two Printing and Publishing Plants—Brady is particularly fortunate in possessing two modern and completely-equipped printing plants, The Brady Standard and The Brady Sentinel. Both plants have late-model linotypes, up-to-date presses, folders, electric motors and all other machinery, together with first-class equipment, enabling them to handle any and all manner of printing and publication work. Each of the plants issues a newspaper, The Standard a semi-weekly, and The Sentinel, a weekly publication, both of which are most creditable and able representatives of the town and entire country.

A list of local enterprises includes:

3 Cold Storage Plants	2 Saddle and Harness Shops
2 Bakeries	2 Boot Shops
3 Meat Markets	3 Lumber Firms
21 Grocery Stores	2 Photographers
13 Dry Goods Stores	2 Machine Shops
2 Men's Furnishing Stores	1 Sewing Machine Shop
4 Millinery Stores	1 Welding Shop
7 Confectionery Stores	9 Cotton Brokers
2 Hardware Stores	5 Wholesale Oil Firms
2 Furniture Stores	4 Wholesale Groceries
8 Restaurants	2 Radio Shops
7 Hotels	3 Plumbing Shops
4 Tailor Shops	3 Electrical Shops
4 Jewelry Stores	2 Banks
4 Drug Stores	2 Real Estate Firms
1 Music House	2 Railroads
4 Barber Shops	8 Garages
2 Abstract Firms	4 Filling Stations
2 Undertaking Parlors	3 Doctors
3 Battery Stations	3 Dentists
2 Dray Lines	6 Lawyers
1 Transfer Line	4 Produce Houses
4 Bus Lines	2 Fire Insurance Companies
4 Feed Stores	1 Mutual Life Association
2 Newspapers	1 Building & Loan Association
2 Printing Shops	1 Dairy
1 Stationery Store	1 Telephone Exchange
1 Bottling Works	1 Telegraph Office
1 Laundry	1 Municipal Water & Light Plant

STREAMS AS RELATED TO FUTURE WATER POWER.

Brady is located in singularly fortunate manner as regards streams and water courses. The Colorado river forms the Northern boundary of the county, while the San Saba river traverses the Southern portion of the county. In addition, Brady is located directly upon Brady creek, and there are numerous large creeks in proximity to Brady. These streams and water courses, as potential sources of power, form an invaluable asset to Brady, inasmuch the harnessing of these streams, would not only develop power at a low cost, but which, by means of high tension lines could be made available at Brady or any other point.

There is a considerable Mexican population, both in Brady and in various portions of the county, together with a large influx of Mexicans during planting and harvesting seasons, or whenever ordinary manual labor is required, and which furnishes a cheap, but most satisfactory, solution of the labor problem.

Cheap power, therefore, coupled with available cheap labor, offer two great aids in the future development of McCulloch county and her varied resources.

THE MINERALS OF McCULLOCH COUNTY.

McCulloch County is conceded to be rich in mineral resources owing to its geographical location, its topography and the various kinds of earth and rock formations, and the out-croppings of minerals found in various sections of the county. Sandstone and limestone are found in abundance scattered over a great area of the county. Granite is found in quantities in the Southern portion of the county and is of fine quality. A large deposit of white marble has also been found South towards the San Saba River and is of highest quality, taking a very fine polish. Gravel stones and gypsum are also found in large quantities in the county.

Clays are found in various parts of the county in large quantities and range from common brick to the finest kinds of Kaolin and pottery clay. Deposits of clay suitable for the manufacture of paints have also been discovered in paying quantities. Marls suitable for the manufacture of cement and silica are also found.

Metals found in the county consist of iron, copper, lead, mica, silver, gold and zinc. These metals have never been developed commercially, but traces of same are found in various rock formations.

Other minerals and precious stones found in the county consist of oil, salt, potash, radio-active earths, shales, pearls, amethysts, quartz and jet. Many fine pearls have been found in the streams of the county and pearl-hunting received quite an impetus here a few years ago. Oil has been found in the county in paying quantities, although a thorough development of the county has not been made. Natural gas is found in quantities and is being utilized for fuel and light in places.

The possibilities of building materials are unlimited in the county and many buildings have been erected with same. Raw materials for the manufacture of building materials are also found in abundant quantities. Latent fuel and water power are here and can be developed for the manufacture of these products. Good road-building materials are found in various parts of the county and greatly facilitate the building of permanent highways.

LIVE STOCK OF McCULLOCH COUNTY.

Due to its geographical location, topography, climate and soil, McCulloch County is pre-eminently adapted to the economical production of various kinds of live-stock. The lime-stone hill lands afford a wonderful growth of mesquite grass, and cattle on the range do fine unless too many are placed in small enclosures. The average mesquite grass pasture will furnish sufficient feed for one cow per each ten acres the year around. In fact, if this proportion of cattle to acreage is maintained, the cattle will stay fat without any additional feed, and will be in good shape for the market even in the middle of winter. Between the hills, the broad fertile valleys grow an abundance of cheap feed which can find a ready market through the feeding of cattle and other livestock. The Herefords are the principal breed of cattle in the county and there are a number of fine herds of these cattle on the ranches. Pure-bred Herefords are rapidly supplanting the grades and there are a number of fine registered herds in various parts of the county. Aberdeen Angus and Short-horns are close contenders for second place in favor in the county and there are some three or four registered herds of each of these breeds.

Naturally the county is also well adapted to the production of dairy cattle and dairy products and the farmers are realizing a nice cash income each year from the sale of these products. Jerseys are the predominant breed, while there are a number of Holstein and milking Shorthorn herds in the county. These are being increased in number and quality each year by the importation of new animals and especially by the introduction of better dairy sires.

The Delaine sheep and Angora goat are very prominent in nearly all hill pastures. Abundant grass and weeds during spring, summer and fall, and weeds during the winter months make sheep production a very profitable undertaking. Live-oak and various other brushes make the range ideal for Angora goats and each year some six cars of wool and mohair are shipped from the county to market. Sheep and goat men who were hard hit some few years ago due to the drop in prices, are again in good circumstances, financially.

While there are some eight or nine thousand work animals on our farms the county has not been a heavy producer of horses and mules for the past few years. However, there are still a number of fine breeding horses and Jacks in the county and some colts are raised each year, but these are mostly produced by mares on the farms and not on large ranches as heretofore.

The poultry business is carried on, on a large scale in the county, as the climate and topography are ideal for their production. Chickens and turkeys are the principal species grown. The Bronze is the most popular breed of turkeys, although nearly all the breeds are represented in large numbers. The White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks are the leading breeds of poultry but the other breeds are also well represented. There are some fifteen or sixteen carloads of turkeys marketed each year and the combined total of poultry products amounts to several hundred thousand dollars each year. A number of large poultry farms are being established in the county at the present time. According to various poultry experts, McCulloch County lies in the center or perhaps the best poultry producing section of the United States.

THE LIVESTOCK OF McCULLOCH COUNTY.

In discussing the livestock of McCulloch County, perhaps the 1920 census will give us a fairly accurate guide in the drawing of our conclusions. In the census report for 1920 on the agriculture of Texas and the various counties, we have found the following figures relative to the livestock and the production of livestock products of McCulloch County, and same have been placed in the accompanying tables.

Livestock on Farms and Ranches and Livestock Products.

	Number	Value
Horses	4,602	\$ 443,056
Mules	2,129	313,876
Cattle	25,710	1,456,609
Beef Cattle	20,735	1,179,874
Dairy Cattle	4,975	276,735
Sheep	17,447	210,292
Goats	12,072	62,356
Swine	6,155	93,276
Total value all domestic animals		\$2,582,566

No. Farms in County:

1920	1,207
1910	1,545
1900	531
Decrease 1910-1920	16.5%

Farms Operated by Owners:

1920	576
1910	708
1900	342
Percent of Farms 1920	47.7

Comparative Value Livestock on Farms:

1920	\$2,643,606
1910	1,578,202
1900	1,108,980

In studying the above tables there is an important consideration which must be borne in mind, and that is the fact that the statistics of farms and livestock relate to January 1, 1920; those of livestock products are for the calendar year 1919. We, therefore, who are conversant with the conditions of this section at that time, appreciate the fact that the census, as given, was taken immediately after one of the most severe and continued drouths ever recorded in the county perhaps since it has taken its place as one of the leading agricultural counties of the state. Therefore, livestock conditions were very abnormal and the production of livestock products was necessarily far below normal.

At this time our farms and ranches were depleted of horses and mules and breeding mares due to lack of water, pasture and feed stuff. Many of our stockmen shipped their cattle to other ranges, cut their breeding herds down to a minimum and many even discontinued the business for a while. Owing to these conditions, dairy cattle were also disposed of and have been brought back into the county since conditions

have again become normal. The same is true of the sheep and goat and poultry industry of the county. The census report also shows a dropping off of some 275 farms, in the county in 1920, as compared with the census report of 1910, but it is an evident fact that this condition is not true today, and a census of the county would show an increase in the number of farms, at the present time, over the number shown by the 1910 census. This is substantiated by the fact that much new land has been put in cultivation during the past three years and there are very few, if any, vacant farms in the county now.

The census report shows a total of 6126 mares, geldings and mules, 2 years and over in the county as of Jan. 1, 1920. The average number of work animals, at this time, on our farms is five animals, three years and over. Therefore with some sixteen hundred farms in the county at this time the number of animals, three years and over would total about 8,000, or an increase, not counting the two year old animals, as given by the census, of about 40%.

As regards dairy animals we will find a larger percentage increase, for there are more pounds of butter fat sold during some weeks than is reported for the calendar year 1919. While there is perhaps not quite as much butter manufactured on the farms, at present, as reported in the census, still the decrease in this product is far over-balanced by the increase in the amount of butter fat sold per year. The county at present has a number of good dairy herds and many others are being built up by the introduction of good cows and heifers and registered dairy bulls. Jerseys constitute the bulk of dairy animals while there are a number of good Holsteins throughout the county.

The breeders of beef cattle are also making great progress in developing good herds of both pure-bred and high grade beef animals. Herds which were depleted during the drouth, have been repleted and many of them increased in number and quality, while many new herds have been established. The Hereford ranks first in number and adapts itself readily to climatic and grazing conditions. Some of the blue ribbon winners at our leading shows have, of late, been added to the herds of the county. These winnings were not made at local shows, but at the Chicago International, Kansas City Royal, Southwestern Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth and the Dallas Fair. They carry the very best blood of the Hereford breed and their actions in the show ring speak for them as individuals. The Aberdeen Angus breed has also established itself in the county, and there are a number of fine herds of these animals contending with the Herefords. The Shorthorns are close rivals to the Angus in point of number and quality, and are adding to the prestige of McCulloch County as the home and haven of pure-bred beef cattle. The topography and geographical location of the county naturally makes it an ideal livestock and farming county. The winters are mild, water is plentiful, under average conditions, grass grows luxuriantly and is of the best quality, and feed stuffs can be produced in abundance. The limestone hills produce a wonderful growth of grass and the valleys between are very fertile and adapted to the growth of grain sorghums, cereal grains, corn and forage crops.

The same condition relative to the sheep and goat industry holds true as with horses and cattle. They were depleted during the drouth and have since been not only replenished, but materially increased in numbers. The present increased production of wool and mohair is substantiated by the shipments of wool and mohair made during recent years.

The poultry industry likewise had a material setback, but at this time it has an unprecedented impetus. Poultry experts agree that McCulloch County is located in the center of the most ideal poultry section of the United States. The climate is semi-arid, the topography rolling, there is plenty of sand in the soil, drainage is good and suitable feed stuffs are produced abundantly. Also the poultry market of the county is considered one of the best in this section of the state. There is a poultry-packing and refrigerator plant located at Brady, and more than seven hundred thousand dollars worth of poultry and poultry products are

shipped annually. This amount will be materially increased in the near future, as many large poultry farms are being put in and the farmers in general are giving more attention to the feed and care of more and better poultry.

From the livestock standpoint, McCulloch County is a fruitful source for development and with its natural advantages must some day stand out as the leading live-stock producing center of the state.

While, at the present time, McCulloch County does not rank high as a center of pork production, it has the climate, the soil and the latent possibilities of a good pork producing region. Natural range conditions are not had, perhaps, as enjoyed by some localities, but the hog which makes the most rapid and economical pork production of the present day is not the range hog, but the one which is furnished the best of care and feed under more restriction. There are a number of good pure-bred hogs in the county but no outstanding big herds as are found in some localities. With proper equipment, as fences, etc., and the proper cropping system, there is no reason why hogs should not be economically produced in the county. There has been no hog cholera in the county for the past four years and this is evidence that the conditions are rather favorable for pork production.

BRADY AS A SHIPPING POINT FOR POULTRY, EGGS AND OTHER PRODUCTS.

Poultry and Eggs.

Brady last year shipped 16 carloads of Dressed Turkeys to Northern and Eastern markets, also 45 carloads of Poultry and 12 carloads of Eggs.

Wool and Mohair.

From 5 to 6 carloads of Wool and Mohair are shipped from Brady each season.

Furs.

During the season for trapping in the winter of 1919-1920, more than 10,000 Skunks alone were shipped from Brady in three weeks' time. Brady ranked first in the state of Texas as a primary Fur market.

Grain.

McCulloch county is regarded as one of the best producers of grain, including wheat and oats, of any of the middle West Texas counties. More than 200 cars of Wheat and Oats were shipped from Brady in 1919.

Live Stock.

As indicating the immense proportions of the live stock industry in McCulloch, one Brady cattle firm alone last year shipped 300 carloads of cattle to market. Another individual shipped 16 carloads of hogs.

Poultry Feeding Station.

Brady has a modern Poultry Feeding Station, with the latest equipment in the way of Feeding Batteries, Portable Feed Tanks, Cooling Racks, etc., equal to the best plants to be found in the North and Middle West.

Cold Storage.

Two Cold Storage plants are located here, the one a modern ten-ton plant equipped with 6-inch and 8-inch pure cork insulation, and the other likewise a model plant with 7,000 cubic feet of space with 4-inch cork insulation, also a third plant is now being installed. The cold storage facilities are ample to take care of a town of 10,000 inhabitants.

Pecans.

Brady is located in the heart of a splendid and well-advertised Pecan growing section. Nuts of rare size and flavor are grown near here, and a number of carloads are shipped yearly from this point.

BRADY AND HER CHURCHES.

When we consider the tangible asset of a church in our city, we have no trouble in reducing it to mere dollars and cents, but the greatest value of a church to a community is in an intangible way. It cannot be reckoned in things material. If an immortal soul was put up on one side of a scale and all the wealth of the universe on the other side, the soul would outweigh the material wealth. So if a church through its ministry in town saves one lost soul, it has rendered a service more valuable than can be rendered by any other institution in the community. And when the combined influence of several churches in a city are considered, the ratio of their value and usefulness is increased accordingly. But in this report we can only give the tangible facts at hand.

The Methodist church in Brady has a membership of approximately 400. A Sunday school with an enrollment of 160. The total church property of this denomination amounts to something like \$50,000.00.

The Baptist church has a membership of 300, a Sunday School of 140, and the church property is valued at about \$8000.00. This church has accepted plans for a new \$30,000.00 church edifice, and work will begin in a short time upon this proposed structure.

The Christian church has a membership of approximately 100, with a Sunday School enrollment of 80, and church property valued at something like \$8000.00.

Another branch of the same church has a membership of 60, and a Sunday School enrollment of 50, with church property valued at \$4000.00.

The Presbyterian church has a membership of about 120, a Sunday School enrollment of 65 and church property valued at about \$12,000.00.

The Episcopalians have a membership of 40, a Sunday School enrollment of 35 and church property valued at \$4000.00.

The Catholics have a membership of about 100, and church property valued at something like \$5000.00.

The totals show a membership of nearly 1200, a Sunday School enrollment of over 500 and church property valued at more than \$90,000.00. At least one-third of the population is enrolled as church members, with about one-seventh attending Sunday Schools.

BRADY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our school system, with its four schools and more than 750 pupils, is being enlarged by the erection of a commodious new high school building at a cost of approximately \$50,000.00. This building, which is nearing completion, is thoroughly modern and contains among other things, a spacious auditorium, two well-equipped science rooms, two large well-lighted rooms for home economics, a study hall, five large recitation rooms, besides the superintendent's office, book room and other smaller rooms.

The school has 21½ credits and is also on the list of Southern Accredited Schools. Next year a commercial department will, in all probability, be installed and four or five additional credits will doubtless be secured. The enrollment for the entire school has increased more than 25% during the past three years, while the high school has increased nearly 50% during the past year with indications of even a greater increase for next year.

The people are justly proud of their schools, which they rightly consider one of their greatest assets.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Brady points with pride to her Lodge and Fraternal organizations whose growing thrift and active conditions deserve special mention and notice. All are composed of our very best citizens, whose honor, zeal and integrity are matters of common pride; and whose members live and practice in every day life the precepts and principles of fraternal helpfulness taught by their respective orders. The Brady Masonic Temple is one of our most substantial buildings. It is a brick and concrete structure, valued at \$35,000 and contains one of the most beautiful and most magnificently furnished lodge rooms in the State of Texas. Among the several active fraternal organizations in Brady we take pride in mentioning the following:

Masons.

Brady Lodge No. 628 A. F. & A. M. (Blue Lodge)	180 Members.
Brady Chapter No. 264 R. A. M. (Royal Arch)	190 Members
Brady Commandery No. 68, K. T. (Knight Templars)	110 Members
Brady Chapter No. 167 O. E. S. (Eastern Star)	100 Members

Odd Fellows.

Brady Lodge No. 257, I. O. O. F.	105 Members
Brady Encampment No. 161, I. O. O. F.	62 Members

Praetorians.

Brady Council No. 340	114 Members
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American Legion.

Elijah F. Allin Post No. 327	56 Members
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Modern Woodmen.

Brady Camp No. 12507	65 Members
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Woodmen of the World

Valley Camp No. 452	78 Members
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In addition to the chartered organizations mentioned above, Brady has numerous other social, commercial and club organizations whose activities are constant and uplifting in purpose, beneficial to their members and wholesome to our town and citizenship.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS IN BRADY.

Brady has a number of well-organized civic organizations, all of which are working to make Brady a more attractive city and a better place in which to live. Especially is this true of the Brady Civic League and the Parent-Teachers Club. The Civic League is largely responsible for the beautiful courthouse park and everything of a civic nature has their attention. The League every spring offers handsome prizes for the most attractive yard in the city and in this way interest in beautiful and attractive homes is greatly stimulated.

The Parent-Teachers Club is doing a great work for the betterment of the schools and each season sponsor Chautauqua and Lyceum courses of the highest type, bringing to Brady a class of wholesome entertainment that is a credit to the city.

The Brady Luncheon Club is also worthy of mention. This is a club composed of the business men of the city who meet each Thursday at 12:30 for lunch and where the problems affecting the city are discussed in an informal way. The Club works hand in hand with the Chamber of Commerce in promoting the welfare of Brady. It is also especially beneficial in promoting a friendly and neighborly spirit among the business men and is a great destroyer of business jealousy.

Following is the list of civic organizations in the city:

BRADY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
BRADY CIVIC LEAGUE
BRADY CHORAL CLUB (Federated)
LADIES TUESDAY CLUB (Federated)
PARENT-TEACHERS CLUB
BRADY LUNCHEON CLUB
UNITED CHARITIES
RED CROSS SOCIETY

THE BRADY BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Brady Building and Loan Association was organized July, 1922, and received charter and began operations in September. It was organized under the laws of Texas and is controlled by the State Bank Examiner, the same as a State Bank. The organization has a capital stock of \$5,000,000.00.

The organization is quite different from all other Building and Loan associations in the State in that a very low rate of interest is had, and it operates more like a savings bank depository; only members can borrow and they must live in McCulloch County. Anyone may invest their money, whether they live in or out of the county.

Since its organization the local association has loaned \$14,300.00 and has applications for \$25,000 now on file. The organization is growing and furnishing homes for young men on the monthly payment plan, whereas, under ordinary conditions, they would be unable to pay out a home. Interest at 6% for loans is charged, (i. e. 6% annually) payable monthly, thereby permitting the interest to compound monthly and paying the stock-holders more than ten per cent interest on their stock.

Any stockholder is permitted to withdraw any time on thirty days' notice, getting all his money back and the accumulated interest.

The importance of this organization is really in teaching thrift, more than in getting new homes for the members; however, it is a well-known fact that a home-owner is the best citizen and is worth most to the country.

The Brady Building and Loan Association is growing daily, and will eventually be a financial power in this country.

McCULLOCH COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE EXHIBIT.

The McCulloch County Co-Operative Exhibit, as the name implies, is a co-operative effort on the part of the entire citizenship of the county to give an annual Fair which shall serve the double purpose of showing the wide range, diversity and excellence of McCulloch County products, and incidentally to instill into the citizenship a spirit of friendly rivalry which shall promote the best interests of the agricultural, live-stock and industrial development of the county.

Unique in conception, in that cash prizes are awarded to school districts for collective exhibits, while ribbon awards are made for individual exhibits, the two fairs held so far, the first in 1920, and the second last year, have proven the plan a most meritorious one, each of the fairs ranking as among the greatest and most successful ever held in this section.

The plan is to work through the school districts of the County, using one central committee, with a similar committee in each district, with school districts competing for prizes as a district, and all prizes going to the school. This has proven a splendid method to engage the co-operation and assistance of all the people, and our exhibits have proven an interesting feature, and have been splendid. The competition of the school districts and the cementing together of influences and interest, which connects these separate districts, has been wonderful, as well as that of uniting the whole country into one great effort. Only two exhibits have been held on this plan and they have been very successful. All entertainment is free, and no entertainment of any kind of questionable character is permitted, and people feel they can bring all their family with perfect safety.

Last year about twenty school districts contended for prizes, and this year every school in the county is expected to enter. This year prizes will begin at \$250.00 to the school getting the most points in the judging, and no premium less than \$25.00 will be offered any school competing. It is planned to give premiums in recognition of blue ribbon and grand champion winning, for the encouragement of individuals; however, the emphasis is to be put on working for the schools, and making that the incentive, rather than any personal gain. This has stimulated the co-operative spirit immensely. It is expected to feature in the way of entertainment more and more the effort of the schools themselves, although other high-class entertainment, especially featuring the co-operative and economic spirit, as well as being educational and instructive, will be had.

This Fair has done much to emphasize the real intent and purpose of both the town and rural districts; in other words, it has promoted an honest understanding which promotes honest competition.

LAND PRICES.

Ranch lands will average over McCulloch County at about \$15.00 per acre, and will vary more or less in the following manner:

12 miles to 20 miles from Brady	\$15.00
12 miles and under	\$20.00 to \$25.00
Very close in	\$25.00 to \$40.00

The Farm lands will vary according to the class of land and the prices are not based on the proximity to Brady, except where they are very close in. However, the accessibility to gins and railroads tends to make for higher prices. Improved farm lands will run from \$25.00 to \$100.00 per acre, and unimproved farm lands from \$25.00 to \$60.00, with some choice places adjoining, or almost adjoining Brady, running as high as \$100.00 per acre.

For an example, the Brady Chamber of Commerce will soon place on the market a tract of 60,000 acres, which tract begins about 8 miles West of Brady and continues West along the railroad past the town of Whiteland, which is raw virgin land and on which the prices are set at from \$25.00 to \$60.00 per acre, depending on the class of land and the percentage of tillable land in the different pieces.

This county is being settled up so fast by farmers that ranch lands are fast turning into farm lands. There is a steady demand for farm lands and for that reason grass lands are fast disappearing.

BRADY OFFERS FOUR SITES.

(Vide Accompanying Map)

The Brady Texas Technological College Committee holds options for the Locating Board on four desirable sites, all of which adjoin the town of Brady. Each of these sites is readily accessible and each possesses qualities which make it peculiarly suitable for the needs of a great State educational institution, such as Texas Technological College is destined to be.

The Committee on Sites has secured options in due form, conveying these locations to the Locating Board of the State Technological School. These options are now in the possession of the Site Committee, and available at any time to the Locating Board.

SITE No. 1.

The Marsden-Wood-Jordan site lies immediately West of and adjoining the town of Brady. It comprises 2101.63 acres and is offered by the locating committee at \$125,000.00.

(For detailed information, refer to Page 35 of the accompanying brief on Sites; Also refer to H. P. Jordan et al tract as outlined on accompanying map.)

SITE No. 2.

The Bell-Sessions site lies Southeast of and adjoins the town of Brady. It comprises 1827 acres and is offered by the locating committee at \$79,000.00.

(For detailed information, refer to Page 36 of the accompanying brief on Sites; Also refer to Sessions-Bell tract as outlined on accompanying map.)

SITE No. 3.

The Crothers-Graham site lies North of and adjoins the town of Brady. It comprises 2010 acres and is offered by the locating committee at \$100,000.00.)

(For detailed information, refer to Page 37 of the accompanying brief on Sites; Also refer to Crothers et al tract as outlined on accompanying map.)

SITE No. 4.

The Glenn Estate site lies immediately South of and adjoining the town of Brady. It comprises a tract of approximately 3400 acres, with privilege of selecting any 2000 acres. The price of the 2000 acres to be \$130,000.00.

(For detailed information refer to Page 38 of the accompanying brief on Sites; Also refer to Glenn Estate tract as outlined on accompanying map.)

LEGEND	
	LOCATION BOUNDARIES
	STATE HIGHWAYS
	RAILROADS
	BRADY CREEK and TRIBUTARIES
	LOCATION of COURT HOUSE

BRADY

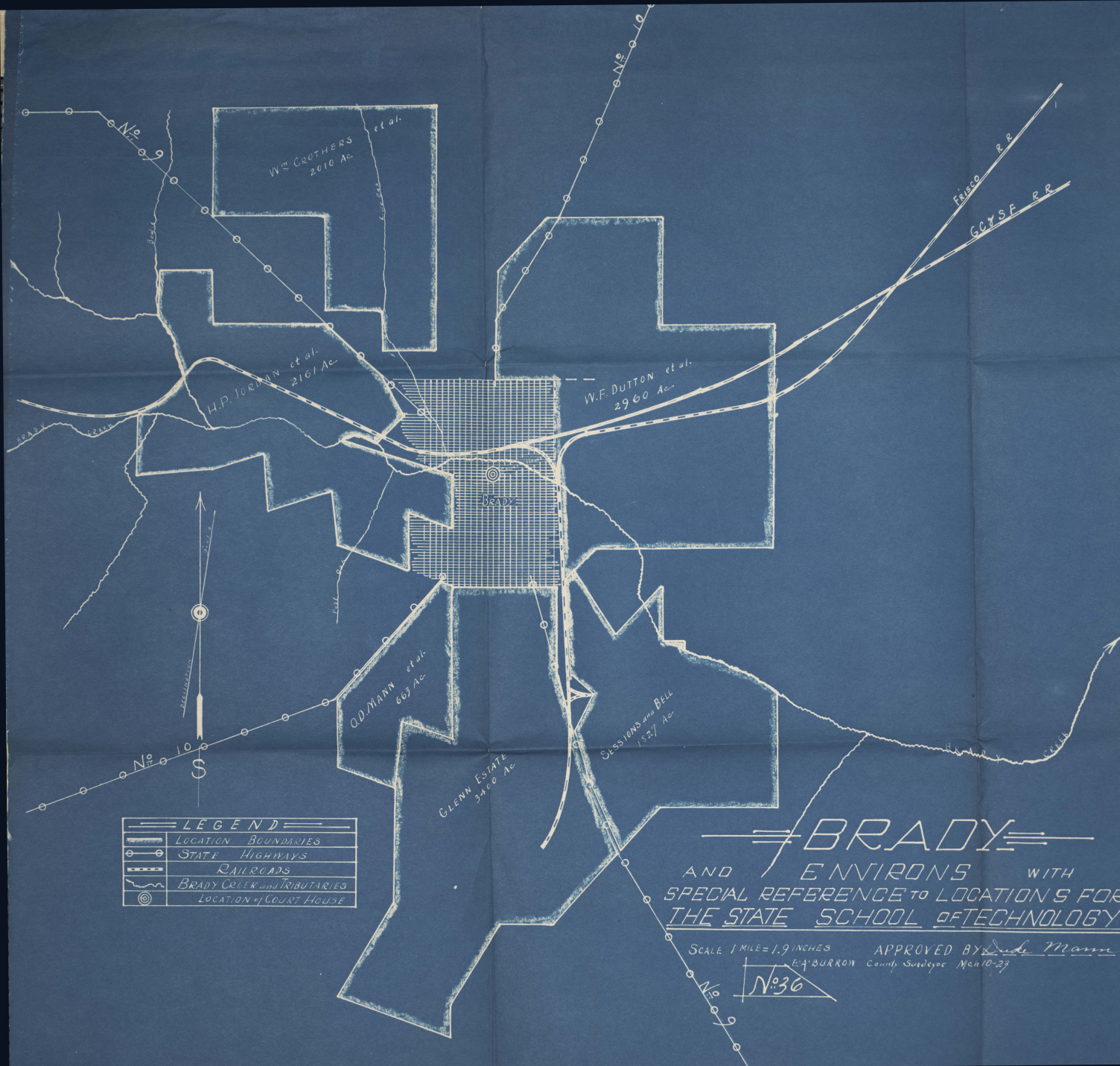
AND ENVIRONS WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LOCATIONS FOR
THE STATE SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY

SCALE 1 MILE = 1.9 INCHES

APPROVED BY *John Mann*

E. J. BURTON County Surveyor March 10-27

No. 36



SITE 1

MARSDEN-WOOD-JORDAN SITE offered for location of the Texas Technological College, at Brady, McCulloch County, Texas:

This tract, containing a total of 2101.63 acres located just west of and adjoining the town of Brady, has the natural advantage of being located on Brady Creek above the town. It has an elevation of 1750 feet and a wonderful climate, free from the sand storms so prevalent further West and Northwest. Brady Creek runs through practically the center of the tract and on this creek is a reservoir of 30,000,000 gallon capacity, extending a distance of two and one-half miles through this land, making an abundant water supply for all livestock and agricultural purposes; in fact, this reservoir furnished the water supply for Brady prior to the drilling of Brady's wonderful water well. This well, with the present equipment, has a capacity of 600,000 gallons per day of pure artesian water, is located within 400 feet of the East line of this land, making it possible for another well to be drilled, if necessary, on this land and get same water as in present well which, with additional machinery, could be made to furnish many times the present supply. Other wells having been drilled in the county within a radius of a few miles of this well, show that this inexhaustible supply of pure artesian water can be had at about 1600 to 2000 feet.

Along the creek on this tract is to be found one of the finest pecan orchards, second to none in this part of the State.

The joint track of the Santa Fe and Frisco railroads running Westward from Brady runs through this land near its center, making it possible for switch or spur to be put in and all freight, etc., to be unloaded right at the college grounds. Also the Puget Sound-to-Gulf State Highway No. 9 runs along East side of tract.

500 acres of this land is fine bottom land, suitable for cultivation, and not subject to overflow, with about 250 acres already in fine state of cultivation. Balance of land is first-class grazing land, with live-oak and mesquite timber, making an ilead range for livestock.

Beginning almost at the City limits this land gradually slopes upward for about one-half mile to an eminence overlooking the entire town, making for it a most beutiful site for the administration buildings.

This location situated on an elevation above the town, its magnificent water supply, fine pecan orchard, 500 acres bottom land, balance first-class grazing land, its close proximity to town of Brady and residence portion, and its exceptional railroad facilities, is presented for consideration.

SITE 2

BELL-SESSIONS SITE offered for location of the Texas Technological College at Brady, McCulloch County, Texas:

This tract, containing 1820.92 acres located just Southeast of and adjoining the town of Brady is exceptionally well situated for the site of the college. Beginning at the City limits and extending back for about one mile is a tract of smooth, level land, making ideal site for the administration buildings. Two deep wells having been drilled, one on this land and one within 500 feet of same, show that the same artesian water found in Brady's wonderful water well is to be found under this tract at a depth of about 1600 feet or less. Brady Creek, with an abundance of water for all livestock and agricultural purposes, runs thru this land.

The joint track of Santa Fe and Frisco railroad runs along West side of the tract, giving special advantage of switch or spur for unloading of freight, etc., on college grounds. The Puget Sound-to-Gulf Highway No. 9 runs along West side of this tract.

650 acres of this tract is fine tillable land, with 320 acres in cultivation; balance extra quality of grazing land, covered with liveoak and mesquite timber, making excellent range for livestock.

Along the creek is to be found a fine pecan orchard.

SITE 3

THE CROTHERS-GRAHAM SITE.

This tract of land comprising about 1915.5 acres of land is situated on the North side of Brady, McCulloch County, Texas, about one-half mile from the corporate limits of the city. The elevation is a little over 1700 feet above sea level. Some of it broken and wooded, with liveoak and mesquite and other kinds of timber.

It is watered by Live Oak creek, which traverses the full length of the tract near the center; some water can be obtained by boring wells at a depth of 40 to 50 feet and a plentiful supply of good, pure water may be had at a depth of 230 feet.

The Brady and Santa Anna road is on the East side of this tract and the Puget Sound-to-Gulf Highway No. 9 on the West side, with rural free mail delivery and many beautiful building sites.

There are eight houses with barns and other improvements, the land being cut into small tracts; over 1000 acres in cultivation and the rest is good pasture land, with a large portion capable of cultivation.

SITE 4

GLENN ESTATE SITE, City of Brady, for Texas Technological College.

The above site contains a total of 3771 acres, with agreement to select therefrom 2000 acres or more, located South and adjoining the City of Brady. It has an elevation of 1750 feet. This site on the North is supplied with city water, coming from the regular City water system, which is the purest artesian water that can be had. The remainder of the block of land is now supplied with earthen tanks and shallow wells. Water likely can be secured, the same as furnished by the city from its artesian well, at about the same depth on any portion of this site.

This site is located above the elevation of the city of Brady, and is generally rolling, with level valleys of very rich dark soil which is very productive. About 900 acres are now in a good state of cultivation in numerous tracts over the entire block. Of the entire block about 60% is tillable land, the remainder being timbered with liveoak and mesquite timber, and a good coat of Mesquite grass.

This site is bounded on the East by the Puget Sound-to-Gulf Highway No. 9, and on the West by State Highway No. 10, on the North by the Crothers & White Addition to the City of Brady, the Spiller Addition to the City of Brady, and by the Rutherford-Trigg Addition to City of Brady. The Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway right-of-way extends into this block from the East, giving a location for a station for convenience of College.

An excellent location for administration and other buildings of the college would be on a high elevation near the North side of the block and near the city limits of Brady, and close to one of the fine residential sections of the city.

Options covering the whole of the block have been executed by respective owners, conditioned that any portion thereof may be selected by board as a site for said college.

