Proposal to
The Locating Board
Texas Technological College

Post Texas

The Gateway to the Plains

Hon. W. R. Nabours

Rose Terrace The Driveway
to the Plain

12 3/4" x 9 3/4

3670

"Garza"
Sheeting

Postex
Cotton Mills

Post

Garza County, Texas

Is

—Conveniently accessible

—At the meeting *of* the Upper and Lower Plains

—Close to the Geographical and Population Centers

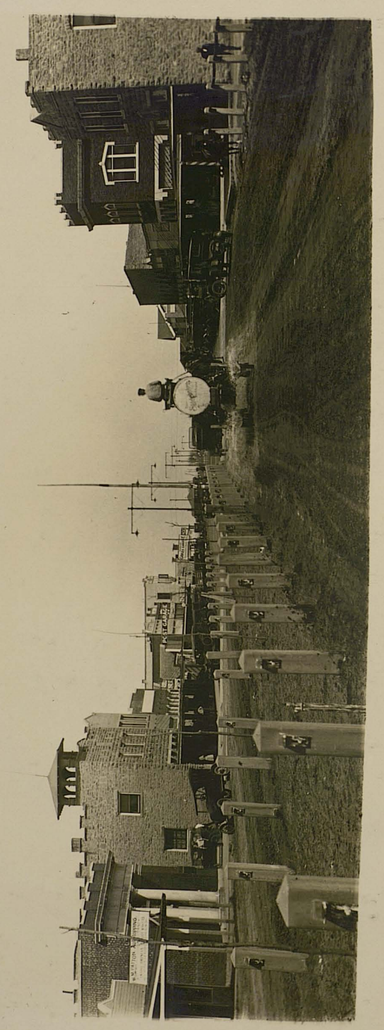
—*and* the Center *of* Greatest Population Growth in the District to be served

Has

—The greatest variety of natural resources

—The only site including Upper and Lower Plains and Cap Rock conditions

—The only complete Cotton Mills and Textile Factory in the District



Post, Garza County, Texas.
April 12,1923.

Messrs.
S. B. Cowell,
S. M. N. Marrs,
R. E. Vinson,
F. M. Bralley,
W. B. Bizzell,
Locating Board, Texas Technological College,
Austin, Texas.

Gentlemen:

Two empires with divergent problems, though with a common interest exist in West Texas. Each looks eagerly and hopefully to the coming of the new Technological College for aid in the solution of its problems. Each posesses vast resources which offer untold wealth and progress for the state and nation in return for development through the aid of scientific education such as the new College is designed to supply.

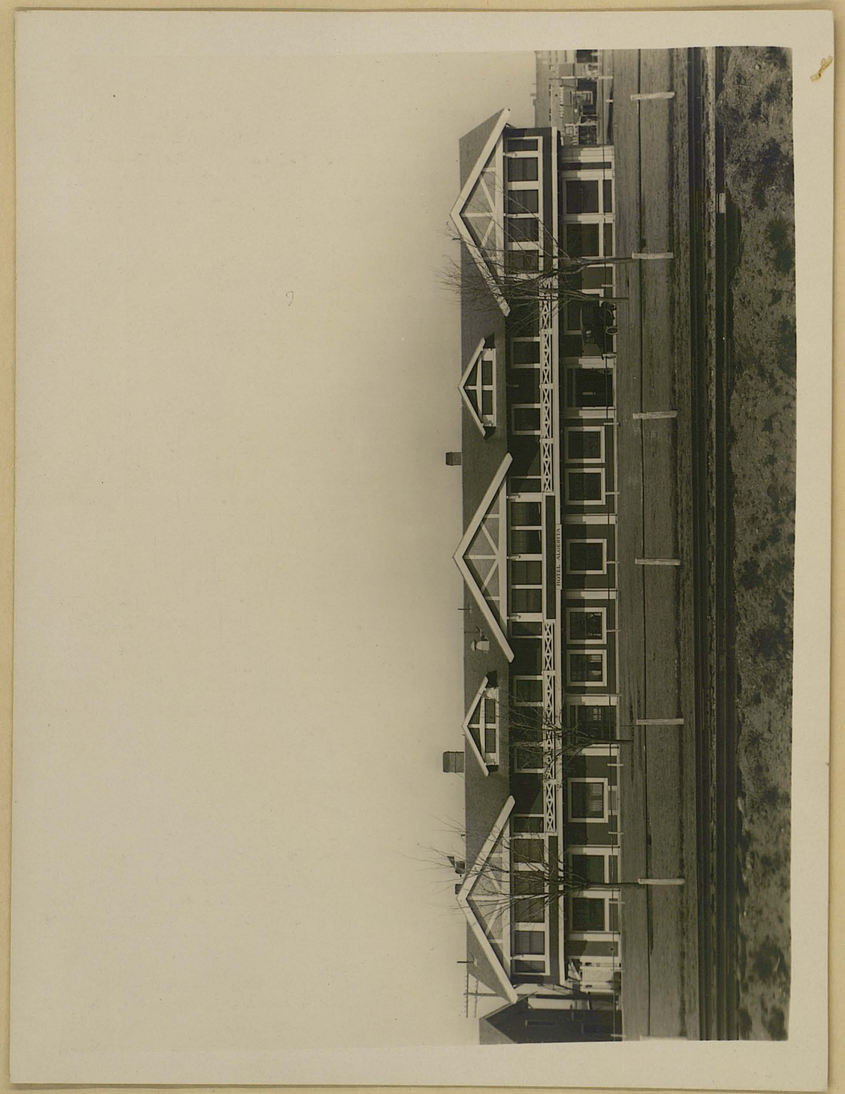
The Upper and Lower Plains, each typical in soils, methods, climate -- and necessities.

The city of Post, representing both of these empires, offers for your consideration a proposal for the location of the new College, through which the needs and possibilities of both can equally be served.

Situated at the edge of the Cap Rock, Post proffers a site which embraces both the upper and lower levels and a location wherein the differing conditions and elements are typically represented.

Post has many advantages as a site for the Technological College. In the particular of this joining of the conditions of the distinct areas of West Texas, and thus affording a solution of the fundamental problem confronting the plan and program for such a school, this proposal is unique.

The school will be necessarily designed to lend its aid to the scientific study of the cotton crop and its development, within the state, into finished product. Post is the location of the only complete cotton mill and textile plant in the territory -- an institution around which has grown a large development in cotton growing, and whose finished product, the "Garza" brand, finds a ready, country-wide market.



THE PROPOSED LOCATION

Post is an all-American community of about 2,000 population, located slightly East of the Geographical center of the territory specified for the location of the new College; not far from present population center, and very near the center of the greatest percentage of increase of population in West Texas.

Considering West Texas alone, Post is conveniently accessible from all extremes. Considering West Texas together with those portions of New Mexico and Oklahoma from which much interest in the new College development may be expected, Post is near the geographical center.

It is located on the Gulf-to-Coast main line of the Santa Fe Railroad, with through service to Galveston on the South and East; to Kansas City on the North and East; a nd to New Mexico and California on the West. Lines connecting with the Santa Fe to the North and South bring Post into direct connection with all parts of the state. Four main national automobile highways pass through Post.

Our two soils, as represented by the Upper and Lower Plains, are so greatly differing, each typical of a vast area of West Texas; our methods suiting themselves to the conditions of either section; our lands of both the Upper and Lower Plains adapted to and profitably growing all the crops known to their respective sections, place us in a most exceptional position to be of service, through education and experiment, to the whole region in whose behalf this College is to be founded and maintained.

INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES

Here at the Cap Rock, too, the differing industrial possibilities meet. With the ever-increasing acreage in feed-crops, wheat, corn and other grains keeping pace with an increased and stabilized cotton acreage, and with cattle, sheep and hogs fed and finished for the market, we have the basic raw materials supplying both textile and food products manufacture.

Here also, along the edge of the Cap Rock, abound the lime rocks and a wide variety of clays and other mineral products for whose development in industry there is untold possibility. A recent geological survey made by Prof. E.M. Brigham of Michigan, in the surroundings of Post reports the presence of kaolin of unusually high fusing properties, together with exceptionally fine deposits of chalk for blending

with the clay, suggesting the possibilities of pottery manufacture of the highest grade. Four deposits of clay of superior quality for manufacture into structural materials are found in abundance. A brick plant for both common and face brick of high quality is now at Post.

The natural product used in the manufacture of Portland Cement, which is found not far distant, is one of the greatest possibilities for West Texas.

With the undeveloped mineral wealth in Southwest Texas; the coal measures and mineral sections of New Mexico easily accessible to the West; the great mid-continental oil fields being extended westward and now almost at our very doors, place us in a most admirable position for fuel supply and to lend material aid to the industries represented.

As a final statement in the matter of industrial possibilities, we submit that it would seem quite impossible to select a location where a greater variety of raw materials can be found immediately available for research work or a more central location for the upbuilding of West Texas, or of the State of Texas, industrially.

THE HEALTHFUL LOCATION

The city lies at the foot of the Cap Rock at the edge of the Great Plains. The altitude of the city proper is 2590 feet, and at the top of the plains 2900 feet. The average mean temperature ranges from 77 degrees for the warmer months, down to 37 degrees for the coldest. Cool nights prevail throughout the summer months. The elevation and drainage of Post are conducive to health.

An ample supply of pure, clear water is supplied to the city from a thoroughly sanitary system. The source of the supply is in the deep sands of the Upper Plains, high above the city both in altitude and stratigraphically, and removed from any possibility of contamination. This supply is available to the proposed College site, and the site itself admits of a similar supply of its own.

The present city water system includes under-ground sanitary reservoirs of two million gallons' storage, providing a gravity pressure to the city mains of 100# per square inch, thus affording exceptional fire protection.

The sanitary condition of the City is being largely cared for by a sewer system now covering the greater portion of the city and being extended as demand justifies.

This is a deep system and not of the ordinary type so common to rapid growing c ities and the mains provided will care for any increase of population that could possibly come with a long period of time.

The Post Power Company's plant has a reserve sufficient to take care of the requirements of the proposed College for electricity, many times over, if it should be desired to procure electrical service from this source. The electric lighting system covers the entire city.

The Post sanitarium, with complete modern equipment including pathological and X-ray laboratories, supplies exceptional hospital facilities for the city and its surrounding territory.

Two-Draw Lake, an attractive summer resort where boating and bathing facilities may be enjoyed, is a short distance from the city.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

Post has a modern affiliated high school, with a building equipped with a large auditorium, a chemical laboratory, domestic science laboratory, manual training department and gymnasium, all of which are fully equipped and modern in every respect, and in which the highest degree of scholarship is maintained. Excellent grade schools are maintained in the city and in the rural districts surrounding.

The leading Protestant denominations are represented among the churches, five well-built and commodious church buildings, the Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Christian and Union--the latter non-denominational. The social and moral atmosphere is above the average; the churches are alive and progressive under the leadership of educated and able ministers.

Post is without the many temptations and immoral influences common to many places, and our court record is an enviable one.

Post and vicinity have probably as large a percentage of home owners as any community in Texas, assuring a high absorption of student body. In addition to home-boarding and housing facilities, we have no hesitancy in saying that ample capital will be available for supplying such private dormitory capacity as may be required, within reasonable limit, even to the donation of ample sites now reserved within the city limits and available if necessary.

Post was founded in 1906 and 1907, at which dates probably not over 250 population in Garza County. The liberal plans for successful development of surrounding country have frequently been said "to have fashioned the entire plains development".

About 600 fully equipped farms have been purchased by substantial, home loving farmers whose uniform success will be clearly indicated by a view of this wonderful country.

THE SITE

The site offered for your consideration is a well-formed and connected body, clearly typifying the two characters of soil of both the Upper and Lower Plains as well as including the topographical soil, clay and mineral possibilities of the Brakes.

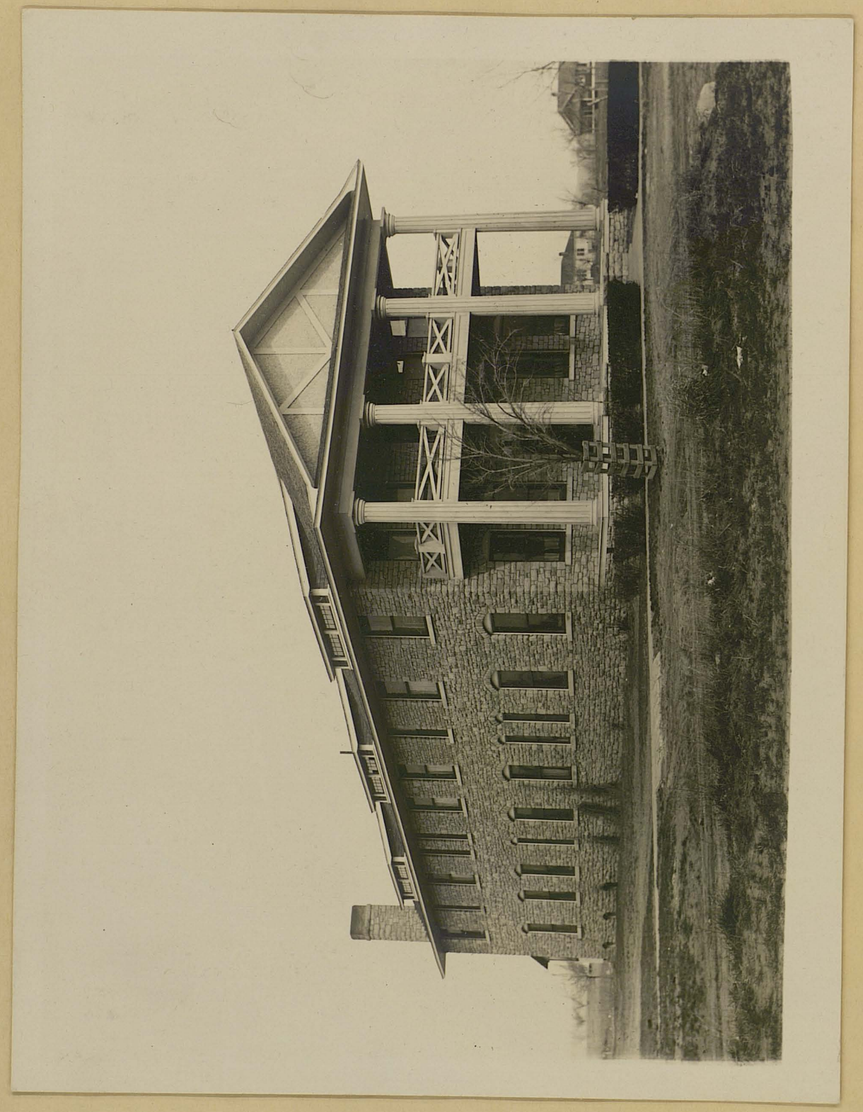
Beginning at the city limit on the North of Post and adjacent to its residential district the tract extends to and over the Cap Rock and on to the Great Plains, with all of the distinctive features in nature and quality of soils of the two sections of West Texas now under consideration. The Upper Plains portion of the tract on the extreme West includes five improved farms now under cultivation, totalling about 840 acres of as fine farming land as is to be found upon the Upper Plains.

The Lower Plains Portion includes about 600 acres of typical rolling lands now under cultivation, about 400 acres of tillable land yet unbroken, and about 700 acres of broken and grazing land in the Brakes at the edge of Cap Rock.

The tract is bounded on the Northeast by the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad; on the East side by a county highway; on the Southeast by the city of Post and on the Southwest by the highway designated by several of the National Highway Associations including Southern National Highway, Colorado-to-Gulf Highway, Roger Q. Mills Highway and Dixie Highw ay; on the West by a community road; and on the North by a public road across which are improved and unimproved lands.

The tract presents a number of desirable building sites, - beginning immediately at the North side of the city of Post and extending Northwesterly to the Cap Rock. The topogra phy is such that any building sites will possess excellent drainage, overlook the city, present an imposing view from the railroad and for miles from the surrounding country, give plenty of opportunity for the development of landscaping, and building sites likely to be selected will be within easy


POSTER
COTTON MILLS
OFFICE



walking distance of the residential section of Post.

The administration buildings, wherev er located on the tract, will be readily accessible by reasonable extensions to city water and electric current.

The residential section, stores, railroad station, Postex Cotton Mills, power Plant, sanitarium and stock yards are all easily accessible from the site.

Also within easy distance from the site is the local pleasure resort, Two-Draw Lake, with boating, bathing, fishing and kindred sports.

In addition to the Special advantages offered students in agriculture and textile engineering, there will be found some unusual features offered on the site itself not only to students in engineering, but to those interesting themselves in clays and minerals, the canyons, cliffs, and Cap Rock with their several classes of deposits and laminations will give ample opprotunity for the exemplification of problems in civil engineering, quarrying, mining, road engineering, and unusually interesting problems in geology, mineralogy, chemistry, etc.

As an alternate to a like acreage of any part of the tract described or in addition thereto, there is offered a tract of about 440 acres (ALT-A) which lies adjacent, except for the highway on the Southwest, which tract has farming improvements and except for about 140 acres, is under cultivation, and provides in addition an excellent site for a Dam with ample drainage for the impounding of a large lake. This feature would provide exceptional opportunity for the amplification of irrigation in a large way.

This alternate tract likewise is immediately adjacent to the large water supply main entering the city from the waterworks and to the power line going to the waterworks. As a splendid building site might be thereon selected, it is possible that this tender would be preferable or acceptable additionally.

Accompanying pages of this proposal present information calculated to give an accurate picture of Post and its surroundings; of the facilities available for the new College; together with a detailed description of the proposed site and the terms of the offer. In the concluding pages, under proper headings, are grouped the explanatory data concerning the agricultural and industrial resources, climatic conditions, and such other information as may be found useful in arriving at a full understanding of the proposal.

The Post Chamber of Commerce now holds executed options on all lands herein generally described except 7-3/10 acres which may be considered essential and on which doubtless an option will be secured in sufficient time, totalling 2290.49 acres; the option price being $99,654.95. The total acreage of the alternative being 438.37 acres; the total option price of such alternative being $21,911.80, and are empowered and agree to relinquish to the Locating Board of the Texas Technological College all of said options when said Board shall have selected same as the site upon which to locate the College.

Five blocks within Northwest corner of city limits and adjoining the tract tendered except for a street, are held available for Administration buildings if preferred rather than that they shall be used for dormitory sites.

Options include all lands and improvements, except such buildings and improvements as are owned by the Garza County Fair Association, which buildings are to be removed by that Association.

It may be understood that the City of Post, through the Chamber of Commerce, couples its offer, as here outlined, with the assurance of its readiness to render every co-operation and location of the school at Post; but to aid in its continuing operation with the highest degree of success and satisfaction to its staff, its student body, and to the people of the state, and stands ready to duplicate any reasonable inducement necessary to put our proffer on a parity with that of other deserving contestants. Considerations in regard to students' aid fund, dormitories and special concessions will be given due weight, at proper time and as permissible.

We sincerely believe that a Technological College located upon and only operating within either the Upper or the Lower Plains, cannot adequately serve the needs of the other great part of the domain of West Texas.

We offer the site which uniquely combines the two, with all their typical conditions.

POST CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Technological College Committee,

By _____
Chairman.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

The A. T. & S. F. R. R. from Clovis to the Gulf is crossed by all the important East and West lines in the State:-

Panhandle & Santa Fe at Canyon City to Clovis and West
" " " " " Plainview to to Floydada
" " " " " Lubbock to Crosbyton
" " " " " " to Clovis and West
South Plains " " " " to Brownfield & Seagrave
Panhandle & Santa Fe " Slaton to Tahoka & Lamesa
Roscoe, Snyder & Pacific at Snyder
Texas & Pacific at Sweetwater
K. C. M & O. " "
Becomes G. C. & S. F. at Sweetwater.
Abilene and Southern at Tuscola, connecting with Wichita Valley Ft. Worth & Rio Grande at Brownwood.

The advantage of entry into Post will be seen from all directions, and without the annoyances or problems of a railroad center immediately in the town.

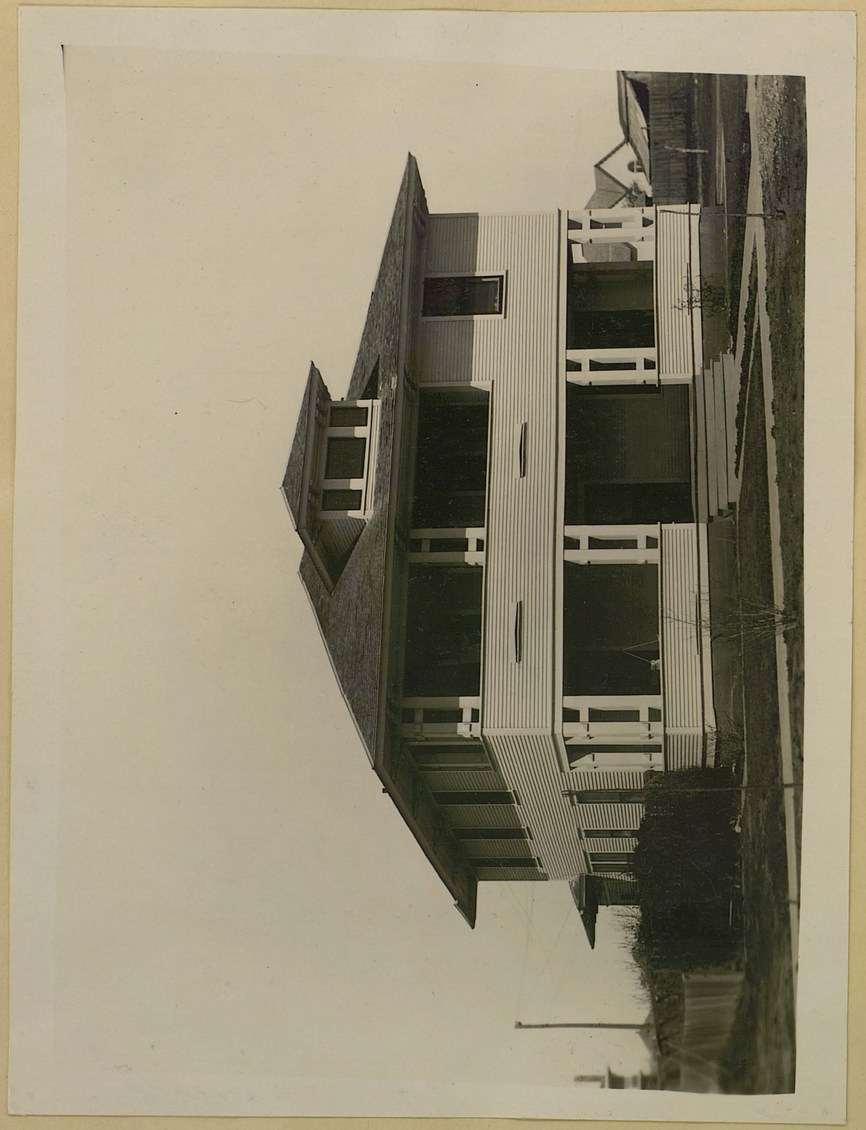
Post also is the logical connection for any road west from Ft. Worth to the plains, where such a road going onto the plains would find the same satisfactory approach thereto. (The A. T. & S. F. find this the most desirable grade to the plains, about one-half of 1%.)

The Auto Trails Passing Through the City of Post are:

Southern National Highway
Colorado-to-Gulf "
Roger Q. Mills "
Dixie "

THE POPULATION OF WEST PLAINS GROWS RAPIDLY.
Population of Counties 45 Miles Radius, Post City

County	1900	1910	1920	1910-20 % Inc.		Pop. Sq. Mi.
Garza	185	1,995	4,255	113.2		4.9
Kent	899	2,655	3,335	25.6		3.8
Dickens	1,151	3,092	5,876	90.0		6.7
Crosby	788	1,765	6,084	244.7		7.0
Lubbock	293	3,624	11,096	206.2		12.8
Lynn	17	1,713	4,751	177.3		5.5
Dawson	37	2,320	4,309	85.7		4.8
Borden	776	1,386	965		-30.4	1.1
Scurry	4,158	10,924	9,003		-17.6	10.1
	8,304	29,474	49,672			
Average Inc.		255%	70%			6.8



POPULATION OF COUNTIES 75 MILES RADIUS.
POST CITY.

County	1900	1910	1920	1910-20	% Inc.	Pop.sq.mi.
Cottle	1,002	4,396	6,901	57.0		6.8
Motley	1,257	2,396	4,107	71.4		4.0
Floyd	2,020	4,638	9,758	110.4		9.7
Hale	1,680	7,566	10,104	33.5		9.8
Hockley	44	137	137	-		.2
Terry	48	1,474	2,236	51.7		2.6
Gains	55	1,255	1,018		-18.9	.7
Martin	332	1,594	1,146		-26.0	1.3
Howard	2,528	8,881	6,962		-21.6	7.8
Mitchell	2,855	8,956	7,527		-16.0	8.5
Nolan	2,611	11,999	10,868		- 9.4	12.4
Fisher	3,708	12,596	11,009		-12.6	12.4
Jones	7,053	24,299	22,323		- 8.1	24.2
Stonewall	2,183	5,320	4,086		-23.2	4.8
King	490	810	655		-19.1	.8
Garza	185	1,995	4,253	113.2		4.9
Kent	899	2,655	3,335	25.6		3.8
Dickens	1,151	3,092	5,876	90.0		6.7
Crosby	788	1,765	6,084	244.7		7.0
Lubbock	293	3,624	11,096	206.2		12.8
Lynn	17	1,713	4,751	177.3		5.5
Dawson	37	2,320	4,309	85.7		4.8
Borden	776	1,386	965		-30.4	
Scurry	4,158	10,924	9,003		-17.6	10.1
	36,170	125,746	148,509			
Average Inc.		250%	18%			7.0

ASSESSED VALUATION GARZA COUNTY

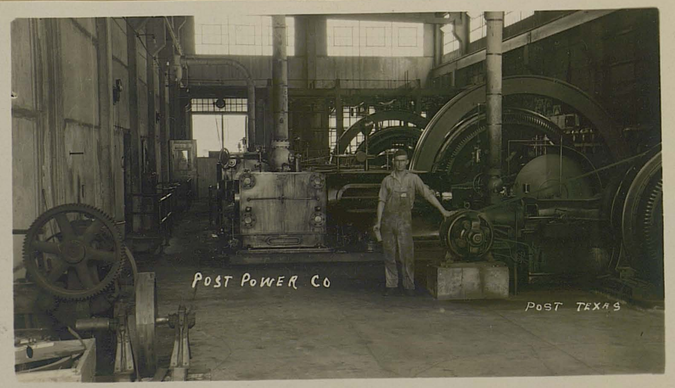
1922 $4,197,224.70

THE POST VICINITY IS FREE FROM:-

Malaria,
Tuberculosis,
Johnson Grass,
Boll Weevil.

Authorities say that the Boll Weevil is very unlikely to reach the plains and will not reside there.

The elevation and drainage of Post furnishes conditions well nigh impossible for propagation of mosquitoes; thereby reducing malaria to a negligible minimum. Due to the scientific manner in which the water supply is handled, typhoid fever is limited to only a few isolated, imported cases. The elevation, water supply and high percentage of sunshiny days furnish the necessary requisites for as healthful environments as can be found.



WATER.

There is apparently unlimited supply on the Upper Plains at from 60 to 150 feet. On the Lower Plains it is less abundant and more limited in supply.

The city is furnished from wells on the upper plains, raised by electric pumps, and windmills, delivered to reservoirs and gravitates to the city.

If the College desired use from the city system, mains, of course, are available to the site, and cost of water would run from 15¢ to 20¢ per 1000 gallons.

The College might desire to have a like system of its own, which is available on the tract offered, the cost of which would, of course, be governed by the size and capacity of equipment.

Fort Worth, Texas 2/16/23

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Sample of Water Received from Double U Company, Post City, Texas.

Marked Date Received 2/14/23

Bacteria per cc	Presumptive test	
Nutrient Agar	B-Coli	
37 Deg.	5 - 10 cc tubes	
24 hours	24 hrs.	48 hrs.
75	0	0

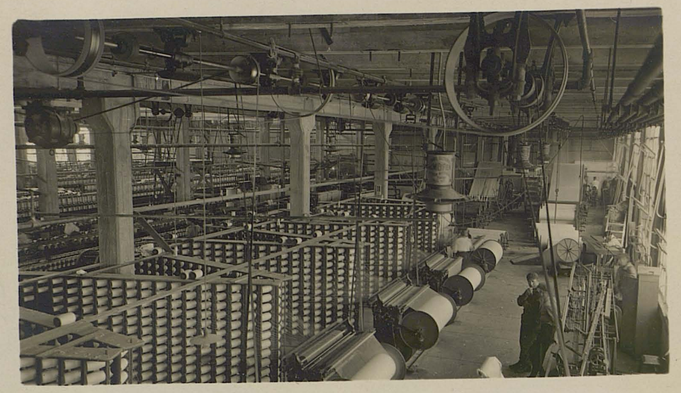
Above tests made according to Treasury Department Standards. This water passes these standards.

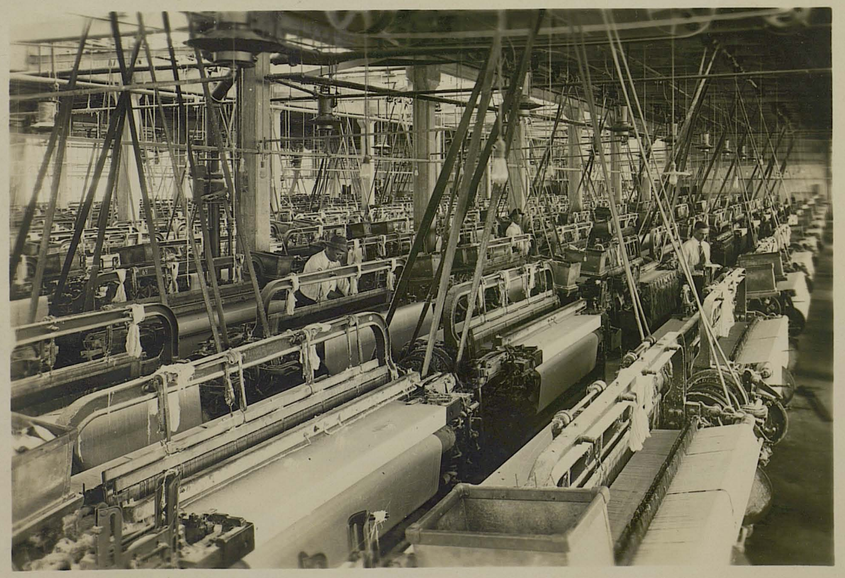
Laboratory No. 94808

Respectfully submitted,

THE FORT WORTH LABORATORIES,

Per R. H. Fast.





Galveston, Texas.
August 6, 1915.

Double U Company,
Post City, Texas.

Analysis of water received from Double U Company, Post City, Texas, on July 21st, 1915:

Sanitary Analysis

Odor----------None
Turbidity----------None
Sediment----------None

Residue on Evaporation
Parts per Million

Total----------256.00
Loss upon ignition----------112.00
Fixed residue----------414.00
Change during ignition, none except loss of weight.

Nitrogen:

In free Ammonia----------0.010
In albuminoid ammonia----------0.029
In nitrates----------None
Oxygen consumed----------0.39
Chlorine----------41.66

Hardness:

Temporary----------114.43
Permanent---------- 77.77
Total----------192.20

Technical Analysis

Ingredients	Grains per U.S. Gal.
Silica	2.98
Ferric oxide and alumina	0.14
Ammonium	Trace
Potassium	0.43
Sodium	4.05
Magnesium	2.27
Calcium	2.79
Chlorine	2.41
Sulphuric Acid radical	4.35
Nitric acid radical	0.23

Hypothetical Combinations:	Grains per U.S. Gal.
Ammonium Chloride	Trace
Potassium Chloride	0.81
Sodium Nitrate	9.31
Sodium Chloride	6.39
Sodium bicarbonate	2.36
Magnesium bicarbonate	13.66
Calcium bicarbonate	9.27
Total	36.14

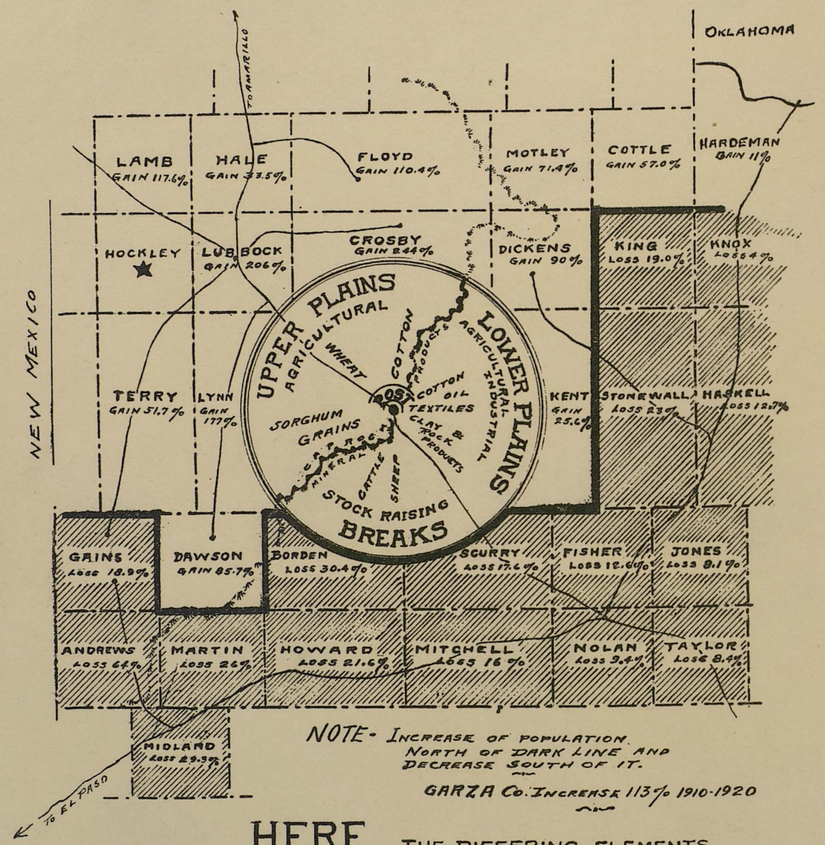
The results of the chemical analysis are practically the same as those obtained in the analysis of last January. There are some variations but these are slight and do not affect the water as to its fitness for drinking purposes in any way whatsoever. The sanitary analysis again shows the water to be of great purity and I will repeat that in my opinion it is a water admirably adapted for municipal use.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. T. Garbade.

Copy.

Population Trend Toward
Post



HERE THE DIFFERING ELEMENTS
AND CONDITIONS OF WEST TEXAS
ARE ALL BROUGHT TOGETHER.

SOILS

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF SOILS.

Bulletin Entitled "Reconnoissance Soil Survey of Northwest Texas"
By William T. Carter Jr., and others.

Classify Garza County soils on Plains as:

1. Amarillo Clay Loam
2. Amarillo Loam

Below the Plains as:

1. Miller Sandy Loam
2. Vernon Clay Loam
3. Vernon Clay
4. Vernon Fine Sandy Loam
5. Miles Fine Sandy Loam
6. Derby Fine Sand.

(Eight Soils in all in Garza County)

TYPICAL CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF AMARILLO SERIES OF PLAINS SOILS

	Amarillo Loam		Amarillo Clay Loam	
	Surface 2471	Subsoil 2472	Surface 2477	Subsoil 2478
Percent:-				
Phosphoric Acid.....	0.07	0.04	0.11	0.09
Nitrogen.....	.15	0.07	.14	.08
Potash.....	.70	.80	1.00	.94
Lime.....	.47	1.36	4.54	4.15
Magnesia.....	.49	.24	3.43	1.09
Alumina and Oxide of Iron.....	10.73	12.40	11.75	12.60
Insoluble & Soluble Sil	78.81	75.33	66.58	63.90
Loss on Ignition.....	5.87	5.33	9.40	9.42
Moisture.....	2.35	3.38	4.66	4.00
Parts per Million				
Active Phosphoric Acid	51.7		388.8	
Active Potash.....	453.0		641.2	
Acidity.....	0	0	0	
Percent:-				
Sulphur Trioxide.....		.03	.04	.04

RAINFALL:

	Ja.	Fe.	Ma.	Apr.	May	Jun	Jul.	Au.	Spt.	Oc.	Nr.	Dec.	Tot.
1918	.50	.97	.14	1.09	1.87	2.81	1.06	1.38	.60	2.40	3.25	3.57	19.64
1919	.32	x	3.85	3.78	3.18	2.95	2.84	1.25	3.02	7.93	1.19	x	30.31
1920	.77	1.90	.15	1.31	3.86	1.46	2.09	12.21	2.87	1.64	2.52	x	30.78
1921	.60	.88	.67	.13	.89	7.57	1.38	4.60	6.10	x	x	x	22.82
1922	.42	.15	x	6.59	4.18	2.15	4.20	.25	1.10	1.40	2.29	x	22.73

Average Annual rainfall equals 25.25 inches, 78% of which falls between March and October, which is the crop growing season.

KILLING FROSTS

According to Experimental station Bulletins 1909 - 1914, average killing frosts on the Plains, are spring, April 8th; fall, November 1st, giving a growing season of 206 days.

On the Lower Plains March 18th and October 25th, giving a growing season of 220 days.

At Post temperature ranges to 18 degrees warmer than just on top of the Plains in winter.

CROPS

Bales of Cotton marketed, 1921, 11,050 -1922, 13023
Cars Cattle marketed 1921, 221 -1922 275

Cotton is the money crop of this section. Normally one-half bale per acre is the average yield, with exceptional crops up to a bale per acre.

Grain Sorghums,- probably the most valuable crop to the Plains Farmer. Acreage devoted annually almost equal to all other crops combined. Average Yields:

Feterita	32.10 bu.
Kaffir	32.07 "
Milo	30.60 "
Average	31.92 bu.

Corn, while yielding well and should be planted each year is not nearly so sure a crop. Average yield for several years was 20.94 bushel, favored season up to 30 bushel per acre.

Sudan Grass is rapidly becoming a most important crop. It is an exceptional and excellent hay adapted to many parts of Texas, lacking in this respect. Several cuttings can be made each season. Two cuttings yielded 4.58 tons per acre.

Millet yield 1.5 tons per acre.

Sorgo has been successfully grown and is proving an excellent forage crop.

Cowpeas are very successfully grown, yielding from 10 to 16 bu. of seed per acre and 1¾ tons forage.

Peanuts are usually successful. A particularly profitable crop where sufficient hogs are kept to harvest them. From 23.3 up to 73.27 bu. have been raised.

Alfalfa and Sweet Clover have been experimented with and it is said by those best informed that it will be a valuable crop when proper methods are adapted to the climatic conditions.

Beans have been successfully and profitably grown, yielding up to 27.69 bu. per acre.

Broom Corn has not been a popular crop, but very good crops have been raised.

Wheat is rapidly becoming a crop looked on with favor one year to another and becomes a more dependable one as a greater portion of the plains is put into cultivation. Every farmer should plant some wheat each year,-yield - 15 to 35 bu. per acre.

Oats, Barley and Rye. Along with wheat, these crops on a smaller scale are becoming more popular each year,-yield 25 to 50 bu. (exceptional years 80 to 90 bu.) per acre.

Garden Crops:

Sweet Potatoes do exceptionally well.

Irish Potatoes on selected soils do likewise.

Tomatoes are one of the best vegetables adapted to this region.

Sweet Corn, some special varieties do well; likewise several varieties of Onions.

Cabbage when properly cared for and protected do well.

Turnips, both late and early varieties do fine.

Carrots, Parsnips and Beets are uniformly successful.

Cucumbers are very prolific.

Beans produce abundantly.

Water Melons, fifteen varieties have been very success-

fully and profitably grown with the finest quality and flavor.

Flowers and Vines. A wide variety of flowers have been demonstrated to be adapted to this section, there being hardly a variety that cannot be grown when proper care and protection are given. Several of the decorative Vines are adapted.

Shade and Ornamental Trees of a number of varieties do well and no home need want for shade and landscape beauty.

Orchards and Vineyards. Peaches and Plums are the most productive fruits; likewise grapes. A few varieties of apples are found to be best adapted.

CATTLE FEEDING

As is well known, the fattening and finishing of beef stock for the market is a new undertaking in Texas, more especially, West Texas.

With recent interest created in this line, by the State Agricultural Department, through its demonstrations, it was but natural that the greatest of interest should center around Post, for it is here that the breeding and pasture lands of the Lower country come into the closest relationship with Feed Producing sections of the Great Plains.

Here again it has been proven that the Grain Sorghums of the plains have equally as high a feed value as that of corn. Likewise that the farmer can often more profitably market his grain and fodder crops on foot via the live stock route.

In 1922 we find Post and vicinity at the Southwestern Fat Stock Show at Ft. Worth with the fat stock carrying off first prizes and likewise with shipments of fat stock topping the market.

All the products used in fattening for the market are those that are raised on any and every farm in this section, ie: Maize and Kaffir, threshed grain and stalks and cotton seed, all in proper proportions.

The now well founded business of stock feeding as carried out by J. W. Jackson and other farmers of this section, merit the closest attention and investigation.

TYPICAL FEEDING OPERATION FOR ONE FARMER.(J. W. Jackson)

Number and kind.	20 head pick-up Calves.
Time Feeding.	112 Days (Jan.15-21 to May 7-21)
Feed per day per animal	
Ground thrashed maize	17 lbs.
" " cotton seed	2 "
" maize stalks (all would eat)	

(Weight at beginning not taken)
Weight finished at(Ft. Worth) 816 Pounds.
Price sold for May 7,1921 (Ft. Worth) $9.15

Financial Statement:

20 head Calves	@	$27.50	$550.00
2# Cotton seed per head 112 days- ($2\frac{1}{4}$ T)	@	22.50	50.60
17# Thrashed Maize 112 days- 38080#	@	.80	324.64
20 head Calves (cost for shipping and sale)			100.00
			$1493.20
Received for shipment			467.96
Net Profit to Bal.			$1493.20

Net Profit per head $23.40

So little time was taken from the regular farm work, no labor charge was made against the operation. All the feed was grown on the farm.

COPY OF KILLING SHEET OF:
two cars of cattle from Post, sold to Armour and Company February 17,1922 by Daggett-Keen Commission Company.

No.Head	Kind	Gross Wt.	Net Wt.	Per Dressed
23	2 year olds	973	580	59.5%
14	2 " "	992	601	60.5%
12	2 " "	965	568	58.9%

The following prizes were won from this section at the Southwestern Fat Stock Show, 1922, Ft. Worth, Texas:

Double U Company	1st Prize	Aged Class.
Jackson Brothers	3rd "	Yearling Class
Double U Company	Silver Cup	Best Car Aberdeen Angus.

POSTEX COTTON MILLS.

Cost: $650,000.00

Weaving Equipment:

36 Cards,
10,080 Spindles
224 Looms-Wide,
72 " -Narrow.

Output:

Weekly - 41,000 Yards in Grey, or 23,500 Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Yearly - 2,132,000 Yards in Grey or 1,222,000 Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Pay Roll:

Jan. Feb. Mar. 1923	Weekly	$3,500.00
	Yearly	182,000.00

Payrolls and cotton consumption for the five years beginning January 1st, 1918 and ending December 31st, 1922.

Year	Payroll	Cotton Consumed.
1918	$193,158.74	3,073 bales
1919	191,436.59	2,552 "
1920	203,093.55	1,840 "
1921	154,384.75	2,040 "
1922	155,573.55	2,240 "
Total	$897,647.18	11,645 Bales (Average 520# (per bale.

In addition to the above, the Post Power Company, has an annual payroll of about $9,000.00

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

From a recent geological survey, July 17th to August 24th, 1922 by Prof. Edward M. Brigham of Michigan.

"1. The discovery of a considerable bed of very high grade Kaolin, possessing an extraordinary degree of refractoriness. It does not fuse at a temperature of 3290 degrees F, although the best Kaolin in America hitherto reported is from North Carolina and fuses at 3146 Deg. F. It not only resists heat at a very high degree, but it does not warp.

2. Immediately in proximity to the Kaolin is a large deposit of diatomaceous earth, which is considered very fortunate, as powdered pure silica is an essential accessory to Kaolin in the production of fine wares, and it is said that this material is both pure and fine. Both of these materials are in practically inexhaustible quantities extensively exposed with little or no overburden.

3. Other clays adaptable for a wide range of wares grading from the higher refined classes of porcelains down to a diversity of Terra Cotta wares.

4. A light colored clay having positive merits as raw material for crockery ware.

5. A clay which it is said would serve a very important purpose as "Ball" clay to mix with Kaolin on account of its lower fusing point. The material unmixed makes a good light colored brick.

6. Extensive exposures of common brick clay.

7. A clay that definitely vitrifies for paving purposes.

8. Some deposits of practically pure carbonate of lime in the forms of common chalk.

In conclusion, Prof. Brigham says:

"In the endless variety of clay products in which it is necessary, of course, to vary the combinations of materials, it is believed that these bodies of earths may take on special importance as a diversified clay products industry develops."

Inasmuch as special quantities of silica in some form are a part of the composition of all the finer wares and especially the porcelains, it is believed that the presence of this silica in actual conjunction with the Kaolin is a coincidence as fortunate as it is rare.

Owing to the impalpable fineness of this silicious earth there would be no need of an expensive process to reduce it to proper condition for use. Nature has already done that."

Most of these clays are practically with no overburden, some with vertical exposure of ten feet in the face of the cliff. Much of the material is so friable that it might be shoveled onto truck by hand, and the pure silica last above mentioned has a pale grey color, but fuses to perfectly transparent glass.

He further states: "One of the most startling discoveries was that of certain activities during some recent geological period of decadent vulcanism.

When fully understood, this would likely have an important bearing upon the matter of presence or absence of oil in any considerable deposits and if present of its distribution.

The evidence of this ancient "Yellowstone Park" - its phenomena must have been similar to those of the upper Yellowstone Valley is hot springs, geysers, etc. - is found in an immense formation of open and chalcedonic material. These are products of heated vapors and excessively heated waters."

"Underlying the Upper Plain, as I understand from Mr. Robinson, your C. E., the rocks are in a syncline position and hence form a water trough.

But to know the possible seasonal and mean actual capacity of this upper plain trough, whose "sweetwater" edge is so near the city, to tabulate its fluctuations in volume of water, variations in solutions and in density, in its greater depths, from tests from farm and ranch wells, and by special wells driven for the purpose of such observations, would give an intelligent grasp of the conditions that could not fail to inure to the welfare of this singularly interesting section of West Texas. It would have direct and definite bearing upon the wise distribution of farms and ranches and also would conceivably be a valuable index to factories - in which Post City promises to lead - using quantities of water supply of the city in general.

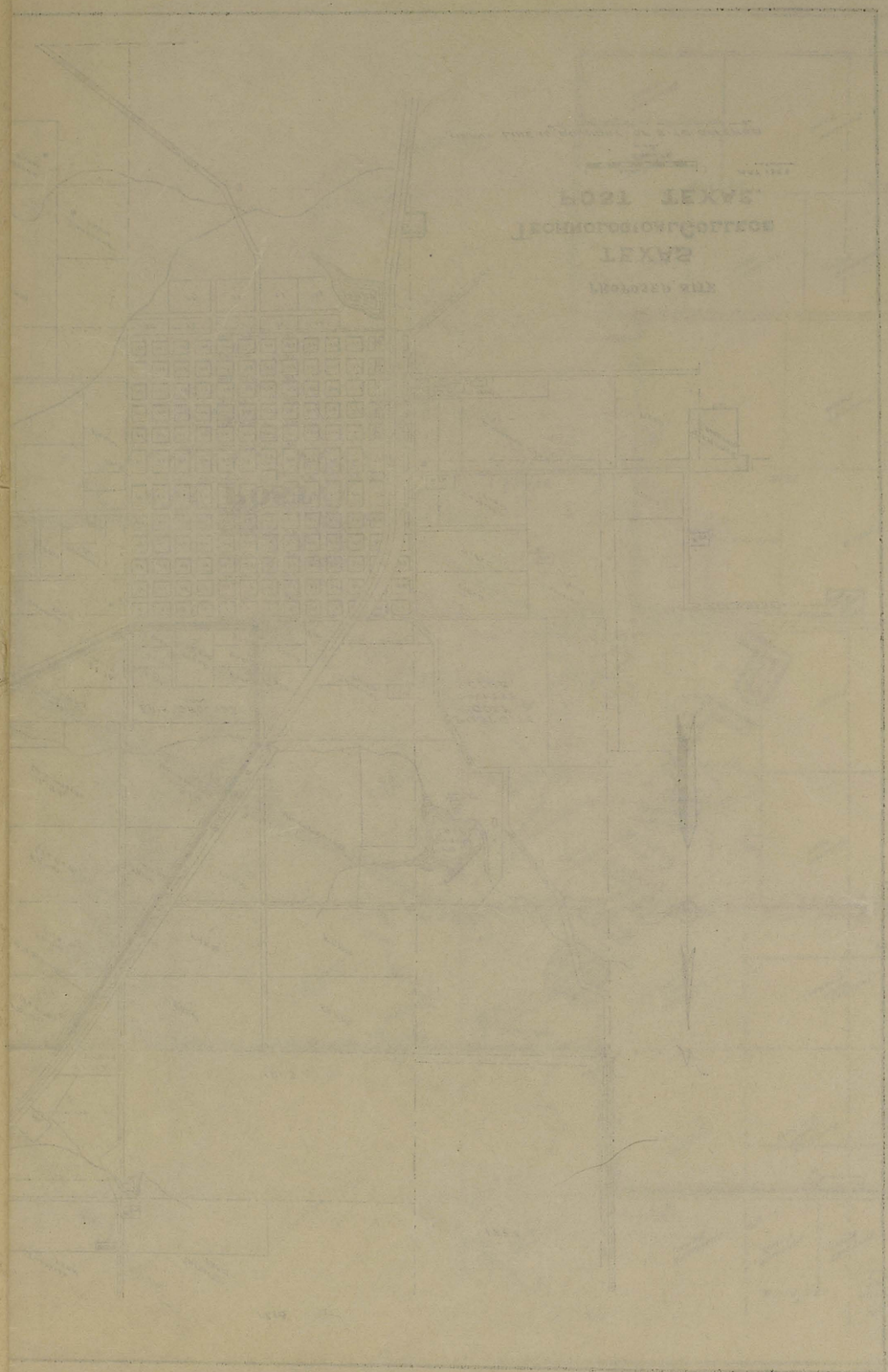
When one reflects that this whole wonderful district depends for its complete reclamation upon a refined adjustment of means to ends and that the vital "means" in this case means water, the matter of hydrographical science really becomes first and foremost.

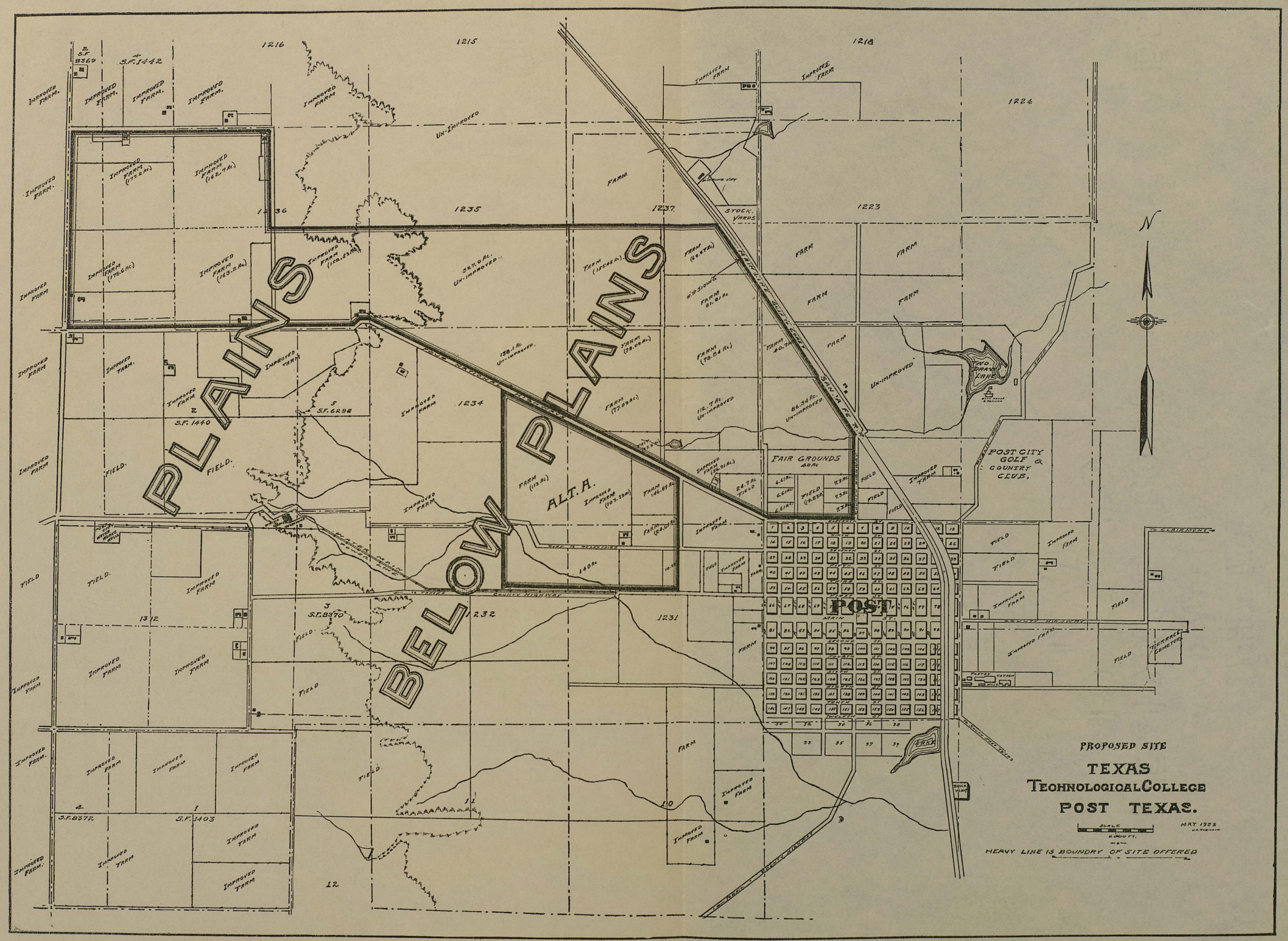
Intimately involved in the geological phases of the vicinity of Post City must be found the striking feature I have mentioned as due to decadent vulcanism.

The origin of the calcium phosphate found in the vicinity of Post City, crystals of which were shown me by Mr. Robinson, is possibly associated with these activities."

FREIGHT TONNAGE
POST, 1922

	OUT	IN
Jan.	740,900#	2,037,400#
Feb.	1,528,500#	2,438,400#
Mar.	1,467,200#	2,898,200#
Apr.	1,309,500#	1,508,700#
May	7,190,400#	1,685,100#
June	1,130,500#	3,564,600#
July	1,151,300#	2,913,200#
Aug.	1,373,600#	2,732,100#
Sept.	1,643,900#	3,129,900#
Oct.	4,459,900#	3,466,900#
Nov.	2,705,100#	5,522,900#
Dec.	2,097,900#	3,118,400#
	26,788,700#	35,015,800#


TEXAS
TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.


BELOW PLAINS
PLAINS
POST
ALT. A.
FAIR GROUNDS
POST CITY GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB.
STOCK YARDS
UN-IMPROVED
IMPROVED FARM
FIELD
FARM
PROPOSED SITE
TEXAS
TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE
POST TEXAS.
SCALE
MAY 1928
HEAVY LINE IS BOUNDRY OF SITE OFFERED
N

CUMBERLAND
CUMBERLAND
PATTA
TEXAS