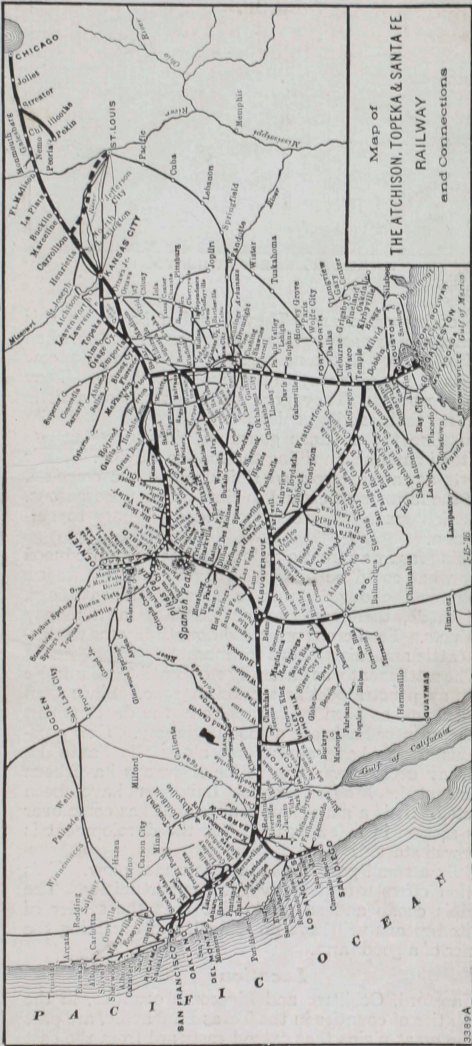




**New farming
opportunities
in
Northwest
Texas**
along the

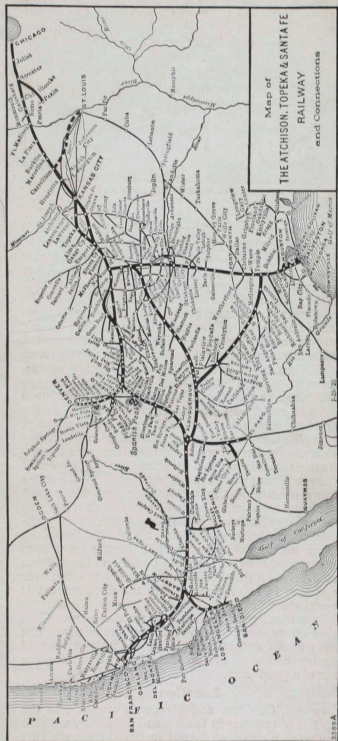




Map of
THE ATCHAFALAYA, TOPEKA & SANTA FE
RAILWAY
and Connections

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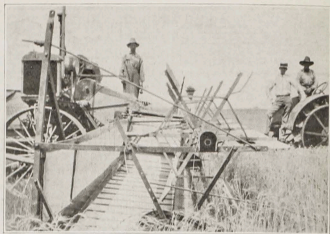


New farming opportunities in Northwest Texas

along the

Santa Fe





HARVESTING 800 ACRES OF WHEAT WITH COMBINE
NEAR FOLLETT

INTRODUCTORY

THIS folder describes a section of smooth and rolling prairie, lying north of the Canadian River in Lipscomb, Ochiltree, and Hansford counties in the Panhandle of Texas. This is yet largely a virgin district, but it is growing rapidly since the Santa Fe Railway in 1920 completed a line from Shattuck, Oklahoma, through these counties to Spearman, Texas, eighty-five miles away.

The Santa Fe Railway is developing this territory after making a long and careful investigation of its resources. Long a "cow country" and well known as a superior breeding range for live stock, it is only within recent years that tilling this rich prairie was first tried and found profitable. Since then farming has grown in importance from year to year. The plucky men and women who had the courage to locate in this section in the early days to till the soil have prospered. Many of them had little when they came. What they now have has been produced from the land. In the meantime crop possibilities have been tested by actual experience, and the pioneering is completed.

This section is well suited to general farming and milking cows, growing hogs, raising chickens, and feeding cattle and sheep for market. Much new land is still available at a low price on easy terms and conveniently located to railway stations.

The facts herein given have been compiled with great care, based on first-hand information, obtained by personal investigation in the counties of Lipscomb, Ochiltree and Hansford. Conditions in north Hutchinson County are very similar.

Historical

Great herds of buffalo and antelope roamed over the grassy plains when the first white man visited this section. But by 1880 the last buffalo had been slaughtered for his hide. The Indians had been moved to reservations in the Indian Territory. The big cattle barons were being crowded westward by the advancing



MARKETING WHEAT AT HUNTOON

line of homesteaders. They found a haven in this district of rich native grass. For years they flourished on free grass. In the nineties, however, the large cow outfits had to give way to the smaller cowman. They also prospered. They grew no crops except a little corn for their saddle ponies.

In time the advance guard of pioneering farmers drifted in and began tilling the soil for a living. Their efforts at farming seemed ridiculous to the cowman. But the farmers stuck and in time became prosperous. The rich grassy prairie responded splendidly to cultivation.

Being far away from a railroad the farmers produced only what could be freighted economically by wagon or driven the long distance to market. Wheat, hogs, and cattle, therefore, became standard farm money products. Feed crops produced bountifully for wintering cattle and raising hogs for market.

The settlement was naturally slow until the Santa Fe Railway penetrated this section in 1920. Since then settlement has been quite rapid and the development of the country has made a good beginning. New prosperous towns have sprung up along the Santa Fe Railway every few miles. Fine highways have been constructed. Modern school buildings have been erected. It is a marvelous change that has come over this section in a few years. Yet the development is just well started.

Only a small part of the land is under plow. This section offers exceptionally good opportunities. The land is cheap and so productive that the settler of limited means will have no difficulty in becoming the owner of a good farm.

Location

Hansford, Ochiltree and Lipscomb counties, in the north tier of counties in the Texas Panhandle, are part of the great plains that extend eastward from the east flank of the Rocky Mountains. The general slope is toward the east and south, and the altitude drops rapidly from the state line of Texas on the west to



UNLOADING FORTY COMBINED HARVESTERS AND THRESHERS AT SPEARMAN

3,100 feet in Hansford County, 2,800 feet in Ochiltree County, and about 2,500 feet in Lipscomb County. The latitude of 36 degrees and the altitude are important factors in giving these counties an agreeable climate and freedom from severe storms.

Topography

The surface of Ochiltree and Hansford counties is uniformly level, with rolling and broken land along stream courses. Much of Lipscomb County is rolling prairie with a stretch of smooth prairie in the western part. Wolf Creek rises in Ochiltree County and flows eastward through Lipscomb County into Oklahoma. The land along the edges of the narrow valley is rough. The Paladorea Creek flows northeasterly through Hansford County into Oklahoma. The land is broken along the margin of the valley along this stream. The rough land is well adapted for pasture.

Here and there are saucer-like depressions that vary in size from a few acres to more than one hundred, forming temporary lakes after heavy rains, while a few deeper lakes are permanent. The prairie is covered with buffalo, mesquite, grama, and other native grasses. Trees and brush are found only in the narrow valleys along the streams.

Soils

The soil in this section is quite uniform, a silty clay loam, dark in color, predominating. It is deep, varying from two to six feet. The subsoil is either a clay loam or clay of a lighter color. It contains all available plant food necessary for successful agriculture. There is no gravel or rock except in the rolling and broken land along the streams.

This soil holds moisture well and is easily worked. It is very fertile and lasts well, as fields in cultivation more than ten years produce as heavily as adjoining new farms. The land being level does not wash or erode and the loss of moisture through run-off after rains is not large.

The soil in the broken or rough land varies much and is often of light color. The texture may be sand,

sandy loam, loam, or clay. Stone and gravel are not uncommon. The "breaks" are often sharp with a well marked cap rock. Good grasses abound on the rolling land, making it valuable for pasture.

Domestic Water

This section has few streams and lakes with a permanent water supply. But it is underlain with a sheet of pure and wholesome water at a varying depth of 60 to 300 feet according to location. Wells have been sunk over this area and an abundant supply of good water has always been obtained. Windmills are in general use.

Temperature

The southern latitude of 36 degrees is tempered by the altitude of 2,500 to 3,100 feet above sea level in this district. The summer heat is therefore not excessive. The nights are cool. There are no sunstrokes. The winters are short and mild. Zero is seldom reached. Little shelter is needed for live stock. Open air work is possible throughout the year. Winter grain thrives and furnishes green pasture. The first killing frost in the fall usually occurs late in October and the last in spring early in April. The July mean temperature for a period of sixteen years is 78.2 degrees and the annual mean for the same period is 56.2 degrees.

Rainfall

The rains in this section are usually well distributed throughout the growing season, as two-thirds of the rainfall occurs between April 1st and October 1st. The winter precipitation is usually light. The snowfall is not heavy, seldom remaining on the ground more than a day or two. Moisture conditions are usually satisfactory for sowing winter wheat, and other grain in the fall and spring grain around the first of March. Records of the precipitation have been kept at Spearman six years and at Lieb in Hutchinson County, a short distance south of Spearman, eighteen years. The records at Amarillo, less than one hundred miles southwest, extend over a period of forty-four years.

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FARM HOME OF C. L. LARKEY, FOLLETT

The mean annual rainfall at these stations is as follows:

Spearman Station, 6-year period.....20.72 inches
 Lieb Station, 18-year period.....19.87 inches
 Amarillo Station, 44-year period.....22.08 inches

Healthfulness

The open nature of the country, the clear dry atmosphere, abundance of sunshine, good water, and moderate elevation combine to make conditions exceptionally healthful.

Malaria and other climatic diseases are unknown. Lung and throat troubles, contracted elsewhere, are usually relieved and often cured.

Cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry are healthy and thrifty. Hog cholera and other livestock diseases have found no foothold in this climate.

Public Schools

Texas retained its land when admitted into the Union. The revenue from the sale of these lands has been largely allotted to the schools and the state claims that it has the largest school fund in the United States.

Texas ranks second in the United States on the basis of percentage of state and local expenditures for education, and ranks first on the basis of percentage of total expenditures for elementary and secondary schools.

The counties of Hansford, Ochiltree, and Lipscomb have good rural and city schools. Modern and commodious school buildings have recently been constructed in Spearman, Perryton, Booker, Follett, Darrrouzett, and Waka. Many fine rural school buildings have also been erected in recent years. The school term in the rural districts varies from seven to nine months, while in the city schools the term is nine months. High schools that rank with the best in the state are maintained in the cities. A number of the rural schools carry on high school work and other districts send their advanced pupils to city high schools.

Telephone Lines

The pasture fences served as telephone lines in the early days. Today telephone service is maintained

over this entire section. There are exchanges at Spearman, Waka, Perryton, Booker, Darrrouzett, and Follett. Rural lines extend over the entire district. The Spearman exchange maintains 150 miles of rural lines and 85 miles of toll lines. The Perryton exchange maintains 700 miles of rural lines and toll lines connecting all the towns in this territory. The Booker exchange maintains fifteen rural lines with a mileage of over 300 miles and has 100 miles of toll lines. The Follett exchange maintains six rural lines with more than 100 rural patrons.

This section is well served and has direct connection with other exchanges in Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas.

Roads

The highways have been greatly improved in recent years. Graded well-kept roads cover the entire district. The farmers are using trucks quite generally for hauling their products to market, as the highways are good and permit hauling heavier loads than with teams.

Cities and Towns

The cities and towns along the North Texas line of the Santa Fe Railway were not included in the 1920 census. They were just starting. They have since grown into importance because of the growth of the rich agricultural district surrounding them.

Spearman in Hansford County, the terminal of the Santa Fe Railway line through the section, was started about January 1, 1920, and has already more than 1,500 people. It is incorporated and has a municipal water system, electric light and power plant, a large brick school building, local and long distance telephone service, newspaper, churches, six grain elevators, two banks, ice plant, and up-to-date business houses.

Perryton, the county seat of Ochiltree County, was started in August, 1910, and has grown rapidly, the population being estimated at about 2,000. It is incorporated and has municipal water and electric light and power plant, local and long distance telephone service, a modern brick school building, churches, newspaper, two banks, five grain elevators, flouring mill, ice plant, cold storage plant, and other conveniences and industries. It is an important shipping point for poultry products in carload lots.

Booker in Lipscomb County, on the North Texas line of the Santa Fe Railway, is a growing town with a population of more than 600. It has five grain elevators, bank, local and long distance telephone service, fine brick school building, newspaper, churches, and more than thirty important business houses. It is an important shipping point for dairy and poultry products.

Follett in Lipscomb County, recently incorporated, has more than 700 people. It is surrounded by a fertile district of fine rolling prairie. It has a municipal water system, fine school building, local and long distance telephone service, newspaper, a national bank, three grain elevators, and many brick business blocks. It is an important shipping point for dairy and poultry products.



THE COMING WHEAT SECTION OF THE SOUTHWEST

Darrouzett in Lipscomb County is a progressive town with a good school, telephone service, national bank, churches, good business houses, and two grain elevators. Population is about 500.

Huntoon, Farnsworth, and Waka in Ochiltree County, until recently mere sidings, are developing. Each has two grain elevators and general merchandise stores. One grain elevator is also located at Gaylord in Lipscomb County and at Twitchell in Ochiltree County.

Twenty-eight grain elevators are located on the North Texas line of the Santa Fe Railway from Pollett to Spearman, a distance of about sixty-seven miles.

Taxation

The assessed valuation of Ochiltree County in 1925 was \$5,049,449. The tax rate for state and county is \$1.52. The assessed valuation of Hansford County is \$2,669,608 and the county and state tax rate \$1.40. The assessed valuation of Lipscomb County is \$4,934,332 and the county and state tax rate \$1.55. These counties have no bonds outstanding.

Markets

This territory is very favorably situated for marketing its products. The Santa Fe Railway provides a direct outlet to the best markets to the East and on the Gulf and Pacific coasts. Wheat may be marketed in Kansas City, Chicago, or Minneapolis, or shipped to Gulf ports for export. The hogs may go to California or to Wichita, Fort Worth, Kansas City or other markets. The live stock growers and feeders have the choice of Missouri River, Oklahoma, and Texas markets. Dairy and poultry products go to market that suits the shipper. Fast Santa Fe Railway service and excellent connections will place cattle, hogs, sheep and live poultry from this territory on the best markets with little shrinkage and no delay.

Social Conditions

The citizens in the counties of Hansford, Ochiltree and Lipscomb have come from many states. They are

law-abiding and hospitable. Life and property are protected and individual rights respected. There is a remarkable absence of crime in any form. Education has received careful attention from the time the counties were first organized. Churches and fraternal organizations are well supported.

Productive Resources

Climate, soil, and location fit Hansford, Ochiltree, Lipscomb and adjoining counties, especially for two great industries: Farming and live stock. The soil is rich and produces generously under intelligent cultivation. The climate favors the growing of a variety of crops of high quality. Winter wheat is the standard cash crop. Oats and barley are also dependable small grain crops. Kafir, milo, feterita, sorghum, millet and sudan grass are standard grain and forage crops. Deciduous fruit, including apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, and berries do well. Root and vegetable crops, including all kinds of garden products, can be grown successfully on the farm.

This section is ideal for growing and fattening cattle, sheep, and hogs and for dairying and poultry. Abundant feed crops, grown at small cost on low priced land, combined with a mild and healthful climate, favor the production of beef, pork, mutton, and dairy and poultry products economically. In other words this district is particularly well adapted to the production of the staples of life—bread and meat.

The productiveness of the soil of this section has been long established and is evidenced by the success of the farmers already here. Only a comparatively small area has been brought under plow. Industrious settlers who wish to locate here have the opportunity to buy virgin land at very reasonable prices and terms.

Small Grains

Growing small grain has been carried on in this section with success for a score of years. The acreage in small grain has increased from year to year until the production in the territory along the North Texas line of the Santa Fe Railway exceeded 3,000,000 bushels in



IN THE SHEARING PENS ON THE DEANER RANCH
NEAR SPEARMAN

1924, according to the report of the U. S. Bureau of Census. Some farmers are exclusive wheat growers. But the larger number of farmers are combining wheat growing with feed crops, including oats, barley, and rye.

Wheat

Winter wheat is the leading grain crop in this territory. Statements obtained from farmers in Hansford, Ochiltree, and Lipscomb counties show the average yield to be fully fifteen bushels to the acre. Some of these farmers have grown wheat more than twenty years. There have been seasons when the average production was twenty-five bushels. Farmers who prepare their wheat land carefully before seeding the wheat, report better yields.

The cost of production varies much, depending on cultural methods followed. Some farmers say that the cost of producing an acre of wheat is about \$5.50 one year with another. Others say that the cost will be about \$6.05. The following statement of expense is an average, based on reports from farmers in Hansford, Ochiltree, and Lipscomb counties:

Plowing.....	\$1.50
Harrowing.....	.50
Sowing.....	.50
Seed (1/2 bushel at average price).....	.50
Harvesting with combined harvester and thresher.....	3.00
Total cost of harvesting and threshing....	\$6.00
Cost per bushel (on basis of 15 bushels per acre).....	.40

This is preeminently a hard wheat district and produces wheat of high quality. The protein contents are high and the wheat is very hard and requires much water in milling. The wheat grown here is in demand by millers for mixing with wheat of lower protein contents. The flour from this wheat has what bakers term "strength." Standard varieties of wheat grown in this section are Turkey red and Kanred, recently introduced from Kansas.

The best results in wheat production in this section are obtained by sowing the crop in September and October on land that has been well prepared during the summer. The crop is ready for harvesting the latter part of June.

There has been a great change in growing and harvesting the wheat crop. Many farmers use power machinery for plowing, harrowing, and seeding. The binder, first used for harvesting wheat, was crowded out by the "header." This in turn has been largely replaced by the combined harvester and thresher, several hundred of which are now in use in this section. The largest combines will cut and thresh fifty to sixty acres a day.

Marketing facilities have been provided by elevator companies, there being twenty-eight elevators distributed over the North Texas line of the Santa Fe Railway.

Barley

Barley is an important grain crop in Hansford, Ochiltree, and Lipscomb counties. As a grain crop it is sowed in early spring. Barley is also used extensively for hog pasture, successive plantings furnishing continuous pasture through the season.

The grade of the barley grown here is high and produces well. The average yield per acre according to farmers is over thirty bushels.

Barley is used as grain feed for horses, cattle, hogs, and poultry. It is also extensively used for finishing hogs for market. Combined with kafir, milo, and pasture, barley produces high-grade pork at a low cost per pound.

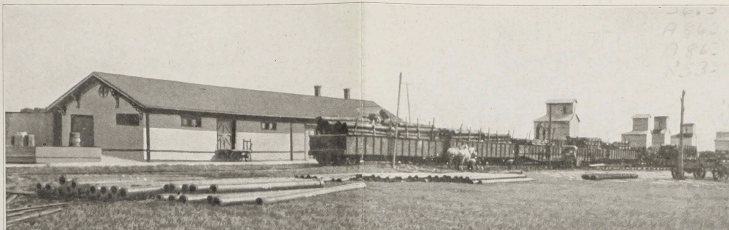
The barley crop in 1924 totaled about 400,000 bushels in these three counties, being the second largest grain crop in the district, according to the U. S. Bureau of Census.

Oats

Oats are also an important feed grain crop in this district. It produces well and will average around thirty-five bushels to the acre according to farmers. The oats are of high grade and weigh heavy. This crop



FARM HOME OF F. H. RUSSELL, NEAR FOLLETT



UNLOADING OIL WELL SUPPLIES AT SPEARMAN FOR PANHANDLE OIL FIELD

is used for feed on the farm and is very satisfactory for all purposes when combined with kafir and milo. The oat crop in 1924 totaled about 100,000 bushels in 1924, according to the U. S. Bureau of Census.

Rye

Rye is not grown extensively for grain, but is in common use for winter and early spring pasture. If sowed early in the fall rye provides good pasture for several months until spring pastures are available.

Feed Crops

This section is well adapted to produce the various sorghum grains and forage, including kafir, milo, feterita, sweet sorghum and sudan grass. The climate and the soil are very favorable for the production of every variety of the sorghums. These crops are comparatively new in the United States, but have become well established as standard crops in the Southwest and valued highly for both grain and forage.

Milo, Kafir, and Feterita

Milo, kafir, and feterita are classed as the leading grain-producing sorghums. In feeding value these grains are almost equal to Indian corn.

Milo takes the lead in yield of grain, while kafir comes second and feterita third. The yield of fodder is about the same for the three varieties, but kafir leads in the quality of fodder. Kafir forage is better than corn fodder.

Milo is very generally grown in Hansford, Ochiltree, Lipscomb and adjoining counties. A short season crop, maturing in 90 to 110 days, it is often planted as a catch crop after the wheat is harvested. Kafir is also extensively grown. Dwarf kafir matures as quickly as milo. The planting season extends from early spring to about July 1st.

These crops make very satisfactory silage. Farmers, owning silos, have become very partial to kafir and sweet sorghum silage. Only a limited acreage is needed to fill the silo as kafir and sweet sorghum produce

heavily, ten tons to the acre not being uncommon, farmers report.

The grain sorghums respond well to careful cultivation and are dependable producers of grain and forage year in and year out.

They produce an average of 20 bushels of grain to the acre and 2½ tons of cured fodder. The better the cultivation the greater the production of grain and forage, farmers report.

Sweet Sorghums

Standard varieties of sweet sorghums or cane are amber, sumac, and orange. The sumac is a heavy producer of both fodder and seed, but requires a little longer growing season than amber. Often sorghum is broadcasted when grown for hay. Many farmers prefer to grow the sorghums in drills and cultivate the crop as corn.

Sorghum is valuable for silage as well as for hay. It is also used as pasture for hogs and is very satisfactory. The cured sorghum is also fed to hogs during the winter. A grain ration is used in connection with sorghum pasture in hog growing.

Feeding Value of the Sorghums

Official figures from experiment stations indicate that kafir, milo, feterita, and sweet sorghums are valuable feeds for wintering and fattening live stock. Pound for pound these grains are nearly equal to Indian corn. At the Kansas Experiment Station, located at Hays, tests have been made of these feeds in wintering cows and steers and fattening hogs. The results were satisfactory and the ration found only slightly inferior to Indian corn.

Attention has been directed in recent years to the value of the grain sorghums in the feed lot, as the corn belt feeder has come in competition with kafir belt finished lambs, steers, and hogs at market centers. Live stock can be grown cheaply and finished economically on the sorghum feeds produced in this territory. It is also important that the grain sorghums make greater tonnage of grain and forage per acre than



CUTTING ALFALFA NEAR PERRYTON

Indian corn produced on high-priced land in the corn belt.

Indian Corn

Very good Indian corn is grown in this section. But the district is so exceptionally well adapted to growing the sorghums that they are more profitable than Indian corn. Kafir and sweet sorghum also out-yield Indian corn for silage. The quality of the silage is quite as satisfactory in the feed lot.

Broom Corn

Broom corn belongs to the sorghum family. It is a successful crop which is grown extensively in this section. The dwarf strains are usually grown, as they require a shorter season and are easily harvested. The brush produced in this section is of fine quality. The average yield is about one-fifth of a ton to the acre. Perryton has become an important broom corn market.

Hay Crops

Sudan grass, millet, sorghum and alfalfa are the main tame hay crops in Hansford, Ochiltree, Lipscomb and adjoining counties.

Sudan

This is a new hay crop that has come into favor in this section. It is an annual which belongs to the sorghum family. It is cut for hay twice a year and will yield from one ton to one ton and a half at each cutting. It is also grown for its seed. Sudan is a satisfactory pasture grass for cattle, sheep and hogs. For hay sudan is broadcasted and for seed it is usually sown in drills.

Millet

Millet does well in Hansford, Ochiltree, Lipscomb and adjoining counties. It makes a good yield and makes fine hay. It is a short season crop that is often planted late.

Alfalfa

Alfalfa has been grown successfully on the bottom lands in the valleys for many years. Experimental plants have only been made recently on the prairie.

Alfalfa makes a splendid root system here and may in time become one of the leading hay and hog pasture crops in this section. Some fields of alfalfa saved for hay have produced well, being cut the first time about June 1st. Other plots have been pastured by hogs and proved valuable.

Gardening

Gardening is successful in this territory. Practically every vegetable adapted to the temperate zone is raised here. Root crops like beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips and rutabagas produce well. The tomato, cabbage, okra, rhubarb, lettuce, radish, bean, onion, and other garden crops do well. Fine melons, cantaloupe, squash, and cucumbers are grown here. The sweet potato does well and Irish potatoes are raised successfully. So far no extensive market gardening has been attempted.

Fruit and Shade Trees

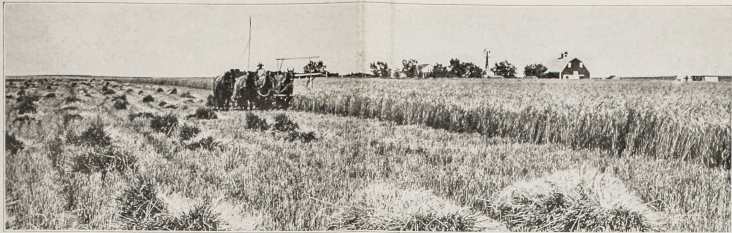
Fruit and shade trees are being more generally planted as the district develops. Many farm homes have fine shade and fruit trees, flowering vines and shrubs around them.

Ornamental and shade trees, suited to this section, include maple, ash, elm, black and honey locust, cottonwood, mulberry, poplars, catalpa, black walnut, pecan, tamarix and other varieties. The early settlers planted black locust and some cottonwood. Other varieties are now coming into general use.

The fruits best adapted to this district are apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and grapes. Wild plums and grapes grow in the valleys along the streams. Plums and cherries are reliable producers. Farmers report success with blackberries, dewberries, currants, gooseberries and strawberries.

Live Stock

Nature intended this section for live stock. It was the range of great herds of buffalo and antelope. By 1880 the buffalo had been exterminated by hunters and the cowman began moving in.



HARVESTING WHEAT NEAR PERRYTON

The cattle raisers naturally located along the streams and in the valleys. Water and protection for stock in bad weather were important considerations. No winter feed was provided and winter losses of cattle, often heavy, were taken philosophically. Aged steers were the rule.

The cattle industry has changed its methods radically since then. Well bred and early maturing Hereford, Shorthorn, Angus and other standard beef breeds have entirely replaced the scrubby lightweight "long horn" cattle of the early days.

Cattle

Favorable climatic conditions, abundant feed crops, good water, and mild winters make Hansford, Ochiltree, Lipscomb and adjoining counties a superior cattle growing and feeding district. Cattle raising continues to be an important industry. Feed crops are marketed very profitably through live stock. The cost of production is low and the high-grade cattle raised here bring top prices.

Since farm development began in this district the number of cattle has increased. This has been made possible by wintering cattle on farm grown feeds. More cattle can be carried on the farms than was possible on the same area in natural pasture throughout the entire year.

On January 1, 1925, Hansford County had 13,149 head of beef cattle as shown by the 1925 Agricultural Census of the Federal Census Bureau. On the same date Ochiltree County had 14,797 head and Lipscomb County 25,479 head. This does not include dairy cattle.

Feeding

In recent years a number of farmers have finished steers for the market successfully in this district. Home grown feeds have been used in the feed lot in connection with winter wheat pasture and silage. In former days all cattle marketed found their way into Kansas and corn belt feed lots. Steers from this section were in demand because of good quality.

This section has many advantages as a livestock feeding district. The winters as a rule are dry. Home feeds are cheap and plentiful. Cattle and sheep go direct into the feed lots from the pastures and farms without any first cost for transportation. The Santa Fe Railway furnishes speedy and dependable service and the finished cattle, sheep and hogs reach market without serious loss from shrinkage.

Hogs

The hog is a late addition to the list of meat animals in this district. Standard breeds like the Duroc-Jersey, Poland China and other breeds are well adapted to conditions here. Hog raising came as a necessity. Before the coming of the Santa Fe Railway, kafir and milo were too low in price to be hauled long distances to market. The hog was therefore introduced as a convenient package for marketing these bulky feed crops.

Today there are hogs on every farm. A number of farmers raise many hogs and cultivate much kafir, milo and barley for grain feed. Barley, wheat, sweet sorghum and sudan grass are grown for green pasture. A few farmers also have sweet clover and alfalfa pasture. Cured sorghum is often used for roughness in winter. This combination of grain and pasture produces fine pork cheaply. Four pounds of kafir and milo will make one pound of pork, farmers report.

Many farmers raise two litters of pigs a year. The plan is to mature hogs for market as quickly as an abundance of feed and good care will warrant. Hogs, weighing 160 to 180 pounds, are usually ready for shipment in four to five months to the California market, which demands lightweight hogs. Heavier hogs, intended for other markets nearer home, are also finished in record time by the liberal use of green pasture and a mixed grain ration of kafir, milo and barley.

Farmers say it is easy to make a start in the hog growing industry in this section. The business also requires less help than formerly. Self-feeders are often used. Improved farm machinery, now in common use, has also lowered the cost of feed production. Hog



PORK CAN BE PRODUCED AT LOW COST IN NORTHWEST TEXAS

cholera and other diseases have caused no trouble and tuberculosis has not found a foothold. This section is an ideal hog raising district.

Sheep

Sheep were very much out of favor in the days when the cattlemen were in control. It is only in recent years that sheep have come into this section. Even cattlemen are now acquiring sheep as they have proved very profitable on the range the last few years. Farmers in this section are finding that a small flock of sheep fits well into the farm program and turns what would otherwise be waste into money. Sheep are also a great help in keeping the farm free from weeds.

Horses and Mules

Though the number of horses and mules has decreased somewhat in recent years, as motor equipment on the farm has grown in favor, farmers are still using horses and mules extensively in farm work. Good horses and mules are still being raised in this section.

Poultry

The mild climate, abundance of sunshine, the dry atmosphere, and plenty of the right kind of home grown feed favor poultry raising in this section. Every farm has a flock of chickens and greater attention is being given this industry from year to year. Today the poultry business has become important enough to warrant large produce houses to maintain branches at a number of railway stations in this section.

Better breeding stock has been introduced and every season sees an increasing number of baby chicks shipped in. A few have gone into the poultry business on a large scale and are successful.

Perryton has become an important shipping point for poultry products, and in 1924 shipped out seventy-five full carloads of live and dressed poultry and eggs. Live poultry in crates and case lots of eggs move constantly from every railway station. In short poultry has become an important source of revenue on the farm in Hansford, Ochiltree, Lipscomb and adjoining counties.

Dairying

Milking cows was never in favor in a cattle country and this section was no exception. But a marvelous change has taken place here in the last dozen years. Every farm has milk cows. Many farmers find that the cow is an important farm revenue producer. Better milk stock has been finding its way to the farm from year to year and the district today has many cows that produce well.

Cream buying stations have been established by the larger creameries in Texas and Kansas. Every week many hundred cans of cream are shipped from the district.

The feeds grown here, the fine climate, good water, and the advantage of good markets for dairy products make this a very satisfactory dairy district.

On January 1, 1925, Hansford, Ochiltree and Lipscomb counties had 5,512 head of dairy cattle according to the 1925 agricultural census of the U. S. Bureau of Census. This compares with 4,063 head on January 1, 1920. This, however, does not take into account the great improvement in the character of the milk cattle during this period. The scrub cows have been very largely replaced by better dairy stock.

Petroleum Development

A new oil field has been located in Carson and Hutchinson counties on both sides of the Canadian River. Development began in Carson County and has gradually extended northward into south Hutchinson County and across the Canadian River. The heaviest production is south of the river and handled by pipe lines into the towns of Panhandle, Amarillo, and other points on the main line of the Santa Fe Railway.

Much drilling is in progress north of the Canadian River and a number of producing wells have been brought in. The district north of the river is getting its supplies from Spearman, the nearest railway station. The oil development north of the river is stimulating business in Spearman greatly and also in Perryton.

The limits of this oil field have not been determined and much exploratory drilling is in progress.



FAVORABLE CLIMATE MAKES NORTHWEST TEXAS AN IDEAL POULTRY RAISING SECTION



HIGH SCHOOL AT PERRYTON

Letters from farmers in Lipscomb, Ochiltree and Hansford Counties who have "made good." You can do as well or better.

The best guide for the future is the past. The best way to find out what reasonably may be expected in any new country is to note what has been done there already. Northwest Texas welcomes just that kind of a test. The letters that follow are written by reliable farmers whose statements may be verified. They tell a story of pioneer development that is very interesting. Those who go in now ought to do even better. Let the letters speak for themselves.

A BANKER'S OPINION

F. P. Rogers,
President First National Bank,
Perryton, Texas.

I located in Ochiltree County in 1907 and have farmed and raised live stock continuously up to the present time. From my experience I believe that Ochiltree County offers excellent opportunities to people who desire homes and wish to prosper along the above lines.

We have an excellent wheat country and with proper cultivation large feed crops are raised most every year. I believe this locality is especially adapted to the raising of poultry, dairy cows and hogs. Also from my experience and observation I believe there are exceptional opportunities for handling sheep in this locality for they thrive in the fields after the grain is harvested and convert into a merchantable product a large amount of material which would otherwise be wasted. I know of no one who has handled sheep here and taken reasonable care of them that is not well pleased and has not been well repaid for his efforts.

For many years the farmers were compelled to freight the products of their farms from forty to sixty miles to the nearest railroad and under these adverse conditions still made good. The Santa Fe Railway Company has constructed a line in our County and we now have nearby markets and are in a much better position to develop our country than we were before the arrival of the railroad.

OLD TIMER HAS PROSPERED

Gray Sparks,
Spearmen, Texas.

When I moved to Hansford County from Oklahoma in January, 1902, I had a team of mules and a wagon and little

else. I had to start on a small scale and only succeeded in breaking twenty acres the first season. I brought a little more land under plow from year to year. It was slow progress, but in time I got on my feet.

I now own a section of fine land and am well equipped to carry on my farming. We have some milk cows and hogs and keep about a hundred chickens.

My best paying crops have been wheat, oats, and barley. I grow from 400 to 1,000 acres of wheat, partly on rented land. My wheat has averaged about fifteen bushels to the acre. My highest yield was thirty-seven bushels. In my farm work I use both motor equipment and teams.

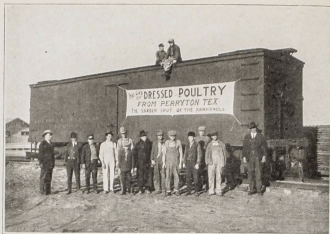
I always have a good garden. Though it requires some attention all the time I find that it is well worth while to grow a garden. I also raise Irish potatoes successfully. The early planted potatoes are ready to eat early in July. Some years we raise enough potatoes in the garden to last a family of nine until the first of the year.

I think this country has a great future. Much of it is still in sod and we need a lot more neighbors to farm this rich productive soil. I know from personal experience that this land will produce good paying crops of many kinds and conditions are very satisfactory for dairying, hog raising and poultry.

LIPSCOMB COUNTY FARMER PROSPERS

Charles L. Larkey,
Pollett, Texas.

We moved to our prairie section in the extreme northeast corner of Lipscomb County in 1912. There was a two-room house with a large unfinished room upstairs and a small barn and granary. Two or three years later we started a grove of locust, mulberries, and catalpas; also a small orchard of peaches, apples, and cherries, as well as some grape vines. We have



DRESSED POULTRY IS SHIPPED BY CARLOAD TO EASTERN MARKETS

carefully cultivated our trees and have plenty of fruit for our own use since the orchard came into bearing. Some years the fruit crop has been short, but other years have more than made up the shortage.

We have added a large shed, granaries, cement and dirt reservoirs, two large hen houses, a silo, and many more conveniences. We have remodeled the house to some extent and intend to add more to it. We now have five good rooms besides pantry, hallway, bathroom with hot and cold running water, and a wash room. The next thing will be electric lights and power.

We have had short crops and bumper crops, high prices and low for our crops and cattle. But on the whole we have made quite an addition to our small capital.

It appears to me that we have the advantage of other sections of the country in many ways. The greatest of these is the low price of land as compared with other sections. It is true that we have less rainfall, but when that fact is recognized and when farming is done accordingly, results are very satisfactory.

When with good farming methods, a man can average from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a year on a \$20,000 investment, I call it a good farming country.

A MERCHANT'S VIEW

W. W. McLarty,
Perryton, Texas.

I came to Ochiltree County in 1899 and have been in the mercantile business since 1905. When I began business in the town of Ochiltree, fifty miles away from the nearest railroad, farming was just starting.

The country was practically all open with only a settler here and there when I came. Frontier conditions prevailed. I have since seen this section of open prairie develop into great wheat fields that this year (1926) will produce 2,500,000 bushels of wheat in Perryton trade territory. The frontier conditions have long since disappeared.

No one milked cows when I was first here. Now Perryton ships approximately 8,000 ten-gallon cans of cream a year to big creameries. The poultry industry has developed from nothing to an important source of revenue. Perryton now ships eggs and poultry in car lots. We have a number of people engaged exclusively in the poultry business. Every farmer produces eggs and poultry as a profitable side line. These are merely illustrations of how great has been the development in twenty years.

The small farmer who grows a variety of crops and has milk cows, hogs, and chickens is usually successful and prosperous. I have seen any number of new settlers locate here who, starting with little or nothing, became well fixed in a few years.

Perryton has become a city of more than 2,000 people in a few years. It has kept pace with the development of the farm growth in its trade territory. The town has good stores, two

banks, newspaper, fine public schools, city water and light plants, ice factory, grain elevators, cold storage plant, telephone service, and other up-to-date conveniences. There are also a number of other towns along the railroad in Ochiltree County. It takes people to make a country and here is room for many more settlers to bring large areas of prairie under plow and bring about full development of this section. I know that this country has a great future. I look for greater development in the next few years. We have the climate, the soil, and market conveniences to make this a great farming and live stock district.

WHEAT FARMER MADE GOOD

Homer Allen,
Spearman, Texas.

All that I own today has been made on the farm. I came to northwest Texas from North Carolina in 1910. I worked for wages two years and saved \$500.00. Then I bought some new land, making a payment of \$450.00. I managed to get a team and some farming tools and went to work. It was not easy to get a start, but I stuck to it and made good.

Now I own two half-sections of land near Spearman and have up-to-date farm equipment to carry on my farming cheaply and profitably. I have 400 acres in wheat this year (1926) that will harvest a grain crop the gross proceeds of which will exceed the value of my two half-sections of land.

What is my best money crop, though I also grow feed crops to advantage. My wheat crop has averaged about fifteen bushels to the acre. My highest yield was twenty-six bushels to the acre. But to make a good wheat crop the farmer must work his land carefully. I begin preparing my wheat land right after harvest and when seeding time comes the land is in good tilth and free from weeds and volunteer wheat. Kafir, milo, and other row crops are cultivated while growing but wheat land must be thoroughly cultivated before sowing the crop. I also practice summer fallowing a part of my land and find that the extra cost of preparation brings a handsome profit in a much larger crop. I like Kanred wheat. This and Turkey red winter wheats are well adapted to this country. The combined harvester and thresher, now in common use here, is a time saver and reduces the cost of production. I also grow spring oats successfully.

This is not a one-crop country and farmers generally grow a variety of coarse grain and forage crops. I have made as high as forty bushels of kafir to the acre.

I am well satisfied with my success as a farmer in this section. People willing to work, can make a living here and lay by something besides.

FARMER HAS PROSPERED

F. H. Russell,
Pollett, Texas.

In the spring of 1906, in February, we came to look at the country and were favorably impressed. Before returning we purchased 160 acres of land without a furrow broken or a post on it. In the spring of 1907, the last of January, we loaded an immigrant car at Humboldt, Kansas, and a few days later arrived at Shattuck, Oklahoma, via Santa Fe, and from there traveled overland to our present home, seven miles northeast of Pollett.

We lived the first two years in a dugout and later built a small roomed front. This has been replaced by a modern and commodious home.

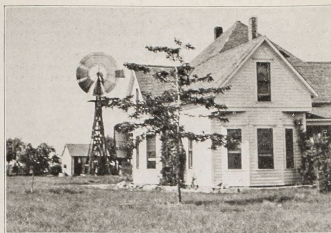
We have never regretted the day we decided to make the Texas Panhandle our home. A visit to our two farms of 320 acres each will show how we have prospered.

After several years of toil and long hauls we were made to rejoice when the Santa Fe built westward. This has helped to develop our country into one of the best wheat districts of the West.

OLD TIMER SEES GREAT FUTURE

J. B. Cartwright,
Perryton, Texas.

In the fall of 1906, just twenty years ago, I moved from one of the finest agricultural counties in Missouri to Ochiltree County, Texas. I have never regretted the step. During that time I



FARM HOME OF MRS. J. D. COTTER, NEAR SPEARMAN

have seen the sunkissed prairies of buffalo grass transformed into fields of waving wheat.

While our average rainfall is not large (22 inches according to Government Bureau), we have one of the finest, deepest, and most drouth resisting soils that I have ever seen. There is no underlying gumbo in this country. The soil drinks up the water and feeds it out to plant life as needed.

I have done some experimenting with crops and find that most anything can be grown here in a commercial way that can be grown in the east except Indian corn. This is substituted by milo, kafir, etc.

I have a beautiful grove of locust and other forest trees and apples, pears, peaches, and cherries in the orchard. I planted three varieties of cherries; early, medium, and late and have been blessed with an abundant crop each year.

Every failure or near failure recorded in this country comes from the farmer who persists in the one-crop system.

Hundreds of carloads of hogs go out here each year. Such a thing as cholera or swine plague is unknown.

With diversified farming, stock raising, and the cheapening of the tractor and the combine, I believe this is destined to become one of the greatest agricultural countries in the world.

SUCCESSFUL OLD TIMER

W. S. Sutton,

Spearman, Texas.

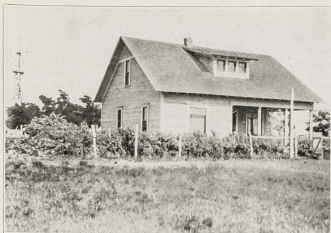
I am an old timer in northwest Texas. I moved to Hansford County in June, 1921 from Floyd County and located on a half section of land near Spearmen. I am doing well and think that this is the best country on earth. I know of no other place that offers a better chance to make a start or where intelligent work gets better results.

I am making money growing wheat and raising hogs. We milk a few cows and have chickens. In the home orchard we have bearing cherries, grapes, blackberries, strawberries, and fruit trees. I have 120 acres in wheat, some kafir and milo, and other feed crops, and five acres of sweet clover. We have a little of everything and keep the farm working the year around.

I have a herd of registered Duror Jersey hogs that is making good money. I raise two litters a year and usually raise ten or more pigs to the litter. I run my hogs on sweet clover, sudan grass, and rye pasture and use a grain ration of kafir and milo with a little tangle and cotton seed meal. It takes about four hundred pounds of grain to make one hundred pounds of pork. I try to get my hogs to market early and usually have 160 pound hogs ready to ship to the California market in four to five months.

We have had no losses from hog cholera or other hog diseases. We have no tuberculosis in hogs and this is to our advantage when our hogs reach market.

I find this section very satisfactory for hog raising and feeding. We grow plenty of feed cheaply, the climate is healthful, and good



FARM HOME OF R. F. DENNIS, NEAR SPEARMAN

markets are found on the Pacific coast, to the east and to the south.

I also think we have the advantage of a long growing season which permits raising more than one kind of crop. The section is well adapted to mixed farming and raising hogs and cattle, milking cows and keeping chickens.

WHEAT GROWING PAYS

O. J. Heil,

Pollett, Texas.

This is the best country that lies outdoors. I came here from Kansas in 1917 with limited capital. I have prospered. I own a section of good land and have a complete outfit of motor farm equipment, including tractors, plows, disks, and combined harvester and thresher. I also have good teams.

I think wheat is the best money crop. I have 800 acres in wheat, renting land in addition to what I own. But I am growing other things besides wheat and also milk cows, have hogs, and keep around three hundred chickens. I have an acre in orchard that is coming along nicely and also have a good garden.

Though I am classed as a wheat raiser, I manage to keep busy on my farm the year around. I am constantly improving my farm to increase my income. I practice careful preparation of my land and find that this increases the yield of wheat and feed crops. I am adding to my buildings as needed and conducting my farming operations as a real business.

Here is plenty of room for more good farmers. Lots of land is still in native grass that can be bought at a low price and on attractive terms.

IMPROVED HIGHWAYS HELP THE COUNTRY

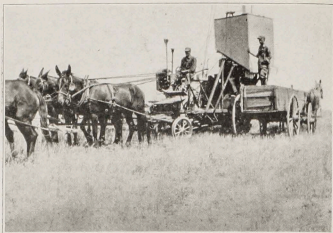
Judge J. M. Grigsby,

County Judge and Ex-Officio Superintendent of Schools, Perryton, Texas.

I have been a resident of the Texas Panhandle for more than forty years and a resident of Ochiltree County for fourteen years. I am now serving my third term as County Judge of Ochiltree County. The County Judge is also ex-officio chairman of the Board of County Commissioners or Commissioners' Court and also Superintendent of Schools.

We now have forty-six miles of State Highway No. 4 in Ochiltree County which comes from the south via Canadian and connects with the Great Plains Highway to Canada. We also have under construction a state highway, following the Santa Fe Railway from northeast to the southwest through the county, connecting Amarillo with Woodward, Oklahoma and points north. We also have a well maintained highway, connecting with the state highway to Oklahoma City. We have good local roads, connecting with the state highways.

The Methodists, Christians, and Baptists have churches in Perryton and a splendid membership with able pastors. Various other denominations have services at stated times.



HARVESTING WHEAT ON HORHAUSEN FARM, NEAR FOLLETT

Perryton is an independent school district with an enrollment of 744 and is affiliated with the State University. Excellent rural schools are maintained in the various parts of the county, holding nine months school and maintained at a high state of efficiency.

HOG GROWING PAYS

Walter Wilmeth,
Spearman, Texas.

Hansford County was "cattle country" when I came here from Oklahoma in 1900. I have seen it change wonderfully and now it is a very fine farming section.

My means were quite limited when I came here. But I have prospered, growing wheat and feed crops and raising cattle and hogs. I own 1,000 acres of land and have 600 acres in wheat this year (1926) and 200 acres in feed crops, including kafir, milo, some Indian corn, and forage crops.

My wheat has averaged about fifteen bushels to the acre and I have made as high as thirty bushels. I have modern farm machinery, including combined harvester and threshers. By harvesting with a combine I figure that it costs me about \$5.65 to grow an acre of wheat.

My herd of cattle varies from about two hundred to five hundred head. I fatten steers for market some years and have been well pleased with the results. I grow my cattle on native pasture and often use wheat pasture in winter. My grain ration is kafir, milo, and some Indian corn.

I also raise hogs and my herd varies from 100 to 500 head. I have 100 acres in my hog pasture and depend principally on wheat with some sorghum for pasture. I feed kafir and milo with some Indian corn which has done well the three years that I have raised it. I make it a point to get my hogs to market early. The lighter hogs I ship to California and the heavier hogs to Wichita, Ft. Worth and Kansas City.

I have bought better breeding stock from time to time. Today I have good hogs, cattle, horses, and mules. I find that good stock pays better. I have won prizes for fine cattle and mules at fairs in this and adjoining counties whenever I have had them on exhibit.

I know that this is a good country from my personal experience. I think here are much better opportunities now than there were when I came here in 1900. Cattle raising was the only industry at that time and very little farming. Today we have a great variety of farm crops and other farm products with railroad service to get them to market.

OLD TIMER'S VIEW

Judge Geo. M. Perry,
Perryton, Texas.

I have lived in Ochiltree County for over forty years and ranched for eighteen years of that time. I have seen this country

develop from open range to one of the best farming counties in Texas. Land prices are unusually low and in numerous instances one crop has paid for the land. The county as yet is only partially developed and our pressing need is for more farmers who want to get ahead and are not afraid to work.

The last Federal census was for the year 1924 and shows there were 410 farmers in Ochiltree County; all white; 68,960 acres were in wheat and the production was 890,136 bushels; 18,666 acres were in barley and the production 223,929 bushels; and some 20,000 acres were in various other crops.

During the year 1926 the above acreage has been largely increased. The average yield per acre of wheat in 1926 in this county is about twenty-five bushels. Barley and oats are also producing heavily.

LAW AND ORDER EXCELLENT

J. S. Talley,
Sheriff Ochiltree County.
Perryton, Texas.

The citizenship of this section is made up of the most law-abiding men found anywhere.

I was born in Texas and have lived over the greater part of the state. I have been in Ochiltree County twenty-six years.

I have been sheriff of Ochiltree County for eighteen years and am familiar with conditions throughout this section. It is a very orderly country. Though we now have a jail in this county, we have little use for it.

This is a fine country and is growing fast. More land is being turned every year and there is a wonderful increase in the production of crops raised here. Perryton has become a real town in a few years with water, electric light, telephone, fine schools, two banks, and everything that means convenience and prosperity.

A RECORD WHEAT CROP IN 1926

John R. Collard,
Spearman, Texas.

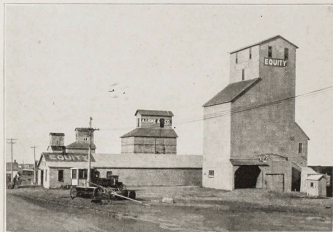
Hansford County harvested in 1926 its greatest wheat crop. The acreage is the largest in the history of the county and the production for the county was uniformly excellent.

The total wheat crop in the county will be about 2,000,000 bushels and the average production per acre is about twenty-five bushels. Yields of forty bushels and over are reported. The barley and oat crops are very satisfactory.

The kafir, milo, and other grain and forage crops promise a large production.

A large part of Hansford and adjoining counties is still in sod. New settlers are coming in, however, and a considerable acreage of prairie has already been turned this spring and early summer.

Conditions are excellent and the town of Spearman is growing rapidly as the farming section develops.



ELEVATOR ROW AT PERRYTON

Land for Sale

Approximately 40,000 acres of land in Hutchinson, Hansford and Ochiltree counties, Texas, are offered for sale to actual settlers and home builders in small tracts at low prices and very easy terms. Present prices of these lands are from \$15 to \$35 per acre, the higher priced land adjoining the towns.

Easy Terms

Terms of sale are 25 per cent per acre cash, seven equal annual payments with interest at 6 per cent. The first deferred payment is due two years from date of sale allowing the purchaser an opportunity to improve the land and harvest two crops before another payment is made.

To illustrate,—suppose you purchased 160 acres at \$15 per acre, or \$2,400. The payments will be as follows:—

	Principal	Interest	Total
Cash payment.....	\$ 600.00		\$ 600.00
1st int. payment.....		108.00	108.00
1st def. payment.....	258.00	108.00	366.00
2d def. payment.....	257.00	92.52	349.52
3d def. payment.....	257.00	77.10	334.10
4th def. payment.....	257.00	61.68	318.68
5th def. payment.....	257.00	46.26	303.26
6th def. payment.....	257.00	30.84	287.84
7th def. payment.....	257.00	15.42	272.42
Total.....	\$2,400.00	\$539.82	\$2,939.82

Deferred payments will be due in equal annual installments upon December 1st each year; first deferred payment for purchases made after June 1st and before December 1st will be due December 1st of the following year.

You, of course, will be required to pay all the taxes due after date of purchase. As stated, the tax rate at present is low.

If at any time you wish to increase your payment, you may do so and the interest will be decreased correspondingly.

These lands are owned by Nelson W. Willard, R. J. Murray, General Sales Agent, 202 Leader Building, Lubbock, Texas, will be glad to answer inquiries and give any information desired.

R. J. MURRAY

General Agent

202 Leader Building

Lubbock, Texas

Colonization Department

If you are not certain just where you wish to locate, I will be glad to offer you every facility of this department to secure information about any section of the Southwest served by the Santa Fe. This will cost you nothing.

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

Freight Department

Emigrant movables are given special attention. The term "Emigrant Movables" will apply to property of an intending settler only and will include second-hand (used) household goods or personal effects such as clothing, furniture or furnishings for residences, with not to exceed one piano; tools and other hand implements of calling; second-hand (used) agricultural implements or traction engines; second-hand (used) vehicles, other than motor vehicles; fence posts, wire fencing, lumber, shingles or one knocked down portable house; grain, seeds, shrubbery or seeds for planting; feed for live stock and poultry while in transit; poultry not exceeding 500 pounds in weight or ordinary live stock (that is, cattle, swine, sheep, goats, horses or mules, except such as are chiefly valuable for breeding, racing, show purposes or other special uses), not to exceed ten head. Rates will not permit inclusion of matches or other inflammable or explosive articles, boats, drugs, paintings, silverware or other articles of extraordinary value, nor any articles intended for sale or speculation.

One man will be passed free one way with one or more carloads of emigrant movables, provided the car contains horses, mules, cattle, calves, sheep or hogs and is covered by Live Stock Contract. No return pass will be given. The minimum carload weight is 20,000 pounds for cars not exceeding 36 feet 6 inches in length. On cars over 36 feet 6 inches in length greater minimum weights will apply, based on a graduated scale.

Prospective settlers and others can get full information as to rates, service, etc., by addressing

F. B. HOUGHTON, Freight Traffic Manager, A. T. & S. F. Ry. Sys.,
Railway Exchange, Chicago, or

R. G. MERRICK, General Freight Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry.,
Topeka, Kan., or

T. B. GALLAHER, General Freight Agent, P. & S. F. Ry.,
Amarillo, Tex.

Passenger Department

The Spearman branch leaves the main Panhandle line of the Santa Fe Railway at Shattuck in northwest Oklahoma.

There are two passenger trains daily each way on the main line, enabling passengers to easily and quickly reach this section from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Wichita, Amarillo, Albuquerque, Los Angeles, San Francisco and other cities.

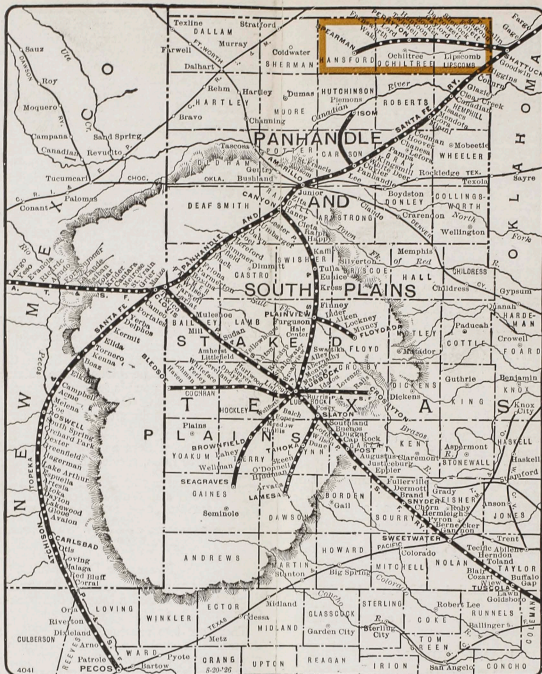
Fred Harvey meals served at station dining rooms; lunch counters also provided.

For train service and fares to this section, apply to your home ticket agent, or write,

W. J. BLACK, Pass'r Traffic Mgr., A. T. & S. F. Ry. Sys.,
Railway Exchange, Chicago, or

J. M. CONNELL, Gen. Pass'r Agt., A. T. & S. F. Ry.,
Topeka, Kan., or

T. B. GALLAHER, Gen. Pass'r Agt., Panhandle & Santa Fe Ry.,
Amarillo, Tex.



There are opportunities for thousands of ambitious men in

NORTH WEST TEXAS

Young men and middle-age men, with real ambition, energy and determination to succeed, will find here the chance they are seeking. The country wants them—and the land will respond abundantly, paying large returns for the labor and care expended.

Are you looking for such an opening?

Are you willing to put forth an intelligent effort to succeed? Then come to this North Texas country.