

# TEXAS

along  
the G.C. & S.F. Ry.

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# TEXAS AND THE SANTA FE



Santa Fe Offices, Galveston

**T**HE Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway is that part of the Santa Fe System Lines serving north, central and east Texas, including the Gulf Coastal region. It operates approximately 2,000 miles of track, all of which lies in Texas

with the exception of fifteen miles in Oklahoma and sixty-five miles in Louisiana.

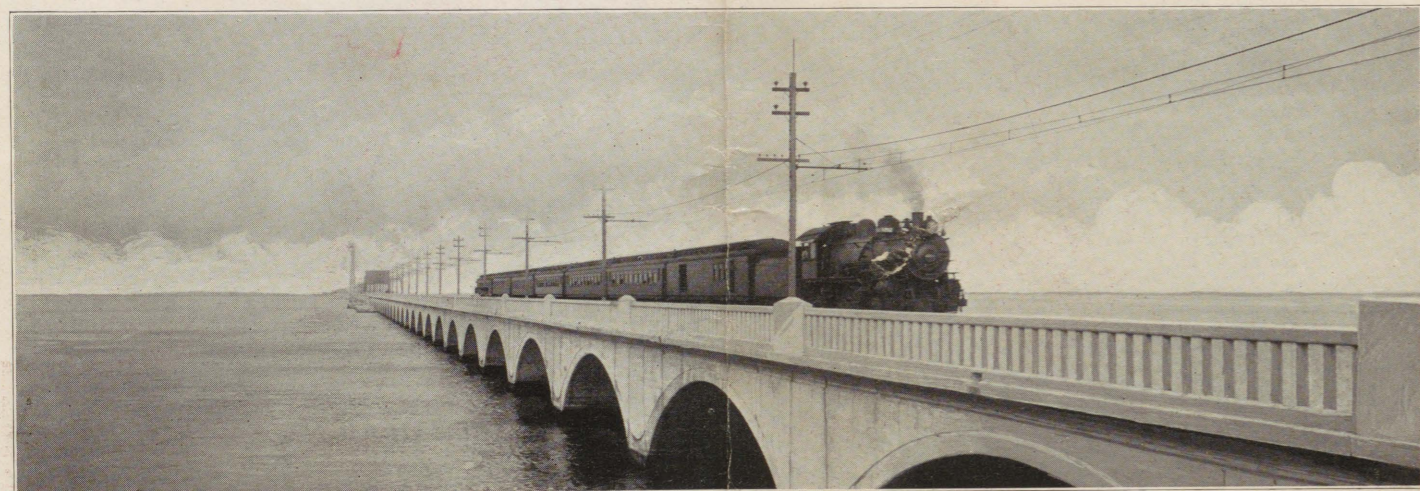
Much of this mileage was built in the early days, hence the Santa Fe is a pioneer institution in Texas, and by making numerous additions and improvements has been an important factor in its development. Connecting system lines traverse the West Plains country and the Texas Panhandle so it may be said that the Santa Fe serves

the entire state with the exception of the extreme southwest portion.

The purpose of this booklet, however, is to furnish information concerning the opportunities existing in the territory of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe proper for the benefit of home-seekers and industries interested in finding new and better fields for operation and expansion.

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe not only serves the greater part of interior Texas and its most important inland cities, but it is linked with all of the great ports, thus affording a great artery way for commerce with other states. Headquarters of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe are maintained at Galveston.

In the preparation of this booklet, due acknowledgment is made of the assistance given by the Dallas News, in permitting the use of The Texas Almanac; Farm and Ranch, of Dallas; the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, state officials, newspapers and various Chambers of Commerce.



Santa Fe Passenger Train Entering Galveston Over Causeway

## TEXAS, THE BILLION DOLLAR STATE

By FRANK A. BRIGGS, Editor  
Farm and Ranch, Dallas.

Normally Texas produces \$1,000,000,000 in crops every year. The year 1925 was not normal, but with adverse conditions and low prices, comparatively speaking, Texas produced \$799,300,000 in crops, 67½ per cent more than Iowa, the next state in rank, and 8.3 per cent of the entire agricultural wealth of the Nation.

But this is just a beginning for Texas. The Lone Star state has millions of acres unacquainted with the plow, and what is more important, farmers and business men are co-operating to the end that balanced farming shall become universal and prosperity more general throughout the length and breadth of the state. The acreage now under cultivation can be made to produce 50 per cent greater yields, and this is the objective rather than the increasing of the size and number of farms. The rapid growth in the population of Texas naturally finds some reflection in increased rural activities and while there were 75,000 fewer farms in the United States in 1925, than there were in 1920, Texas increased its number of farms by 30,000 during the same period.

The rank of Texas agriculturally with more than thirty crops of commercial importance, is firmly fixed in the minds of the people. Its rank as a livestock producing state is almost as well known, but it may be news to some to learn that Texas produces 80 per cent of the mohair of the country and holds first place in the production of wool. Somewhat backward in dairying, progress is being

made and it is believed that the balance of trade in dairy products will be shifted within the next few years. Poultry, now attracting the attention of thousands, has advanced from a production of \$11,000,000 in 1920, to more than \$70,000,000 in 1925.

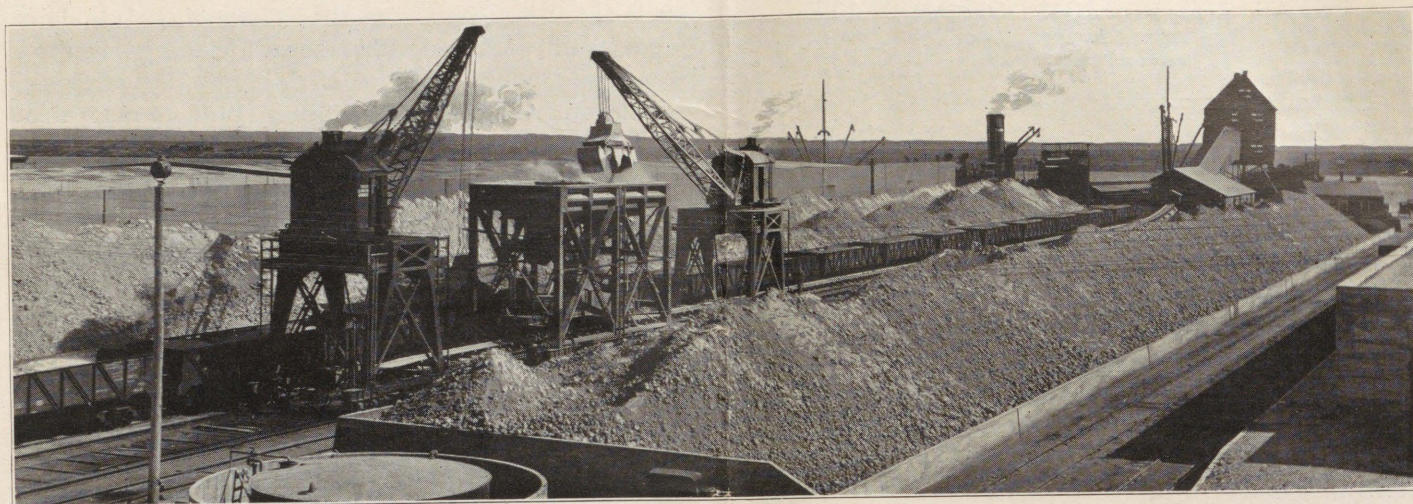
The potential development of Texas agriculturally and industrially is almost beyond comprehension. Its resources are so large and varied, and now attracting so much attention from capital that the ten million population club may not have long to wait to see its object accomplished. Texas has a greater assortment of non-metallic minerals than any other state in the Union. The most of these minerals are easy of access and of such quantities that they immediately become of great commercial importance. There are 60,000 square miles of lignite, a reserve fuel for centuries, but most valuable because of their rich content of chemicals and the ease with which all manners of coal tar products are manufactured.

The greatest salt deposits yet discovered in the world have been found in Texas, some of them being as much as 300 feet thick. Many of these salt beds contain potash, now under investigation, and it is hoped that in due time Texas will enable the United States to break away from the control of German potash interests. Texas already has wrested the control of the sulphur trade away from Italy, the Texas mines and wells producing 95 per cent of all the sulphur used on the North American continent.

Texas is rich in gypsum deposits now being utilized in the manufacture of sheet rock and other building material;



Texas Produces Annually more than One-third of the Cotton in the United States



Unloading a Trainload of Texas Sulphur at Galveston for Shipment Abroad

rich in cement rock, in granite and marble, in building stone, in clays for all kinds of pottery and porcelain; in oils and gas, Fullers' earth and graphite. In addition the iron ore deposits are of such extent, and so easily available that their development is only a matter of a short time.

Development of natural resources means increased population and larger cities. Larger cities mean more consumers of farm products, and it all leads to a greater and a more prosperous agriculture.

### WHERE OPPORTUNITIES WAIT

By T. O. WALTON, President  
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas

The opportunities for the farmer who is anxious to own a home and have charge of his own affairs are unlimited in the State of Texas.

Because of the size of the state, the varying soil and climatic conditions, there can be found almost any type of soil, as well as variety of climate within the confines of the state that one might want.

With an elevation of more than 3,000 feet in the Panhandle section to an almost sea-level elevation in the Gulf Coast regions, there are all varieties of conditions to suit one's fancy in selecting a place in which to live.

Moreover, the cheapness of the lands and the surety of their prolific production under the right kind of agricultural practice, guarantees those who will apply modern principles and methods to their operations a competency in this field.

There are hundreds of thousands of acres of agricultural lands suitable to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, potatoes, fruits and vegetables of all kinds, together with unlimited opportunities for profitable live stock production.

Throughout every section of the state, one can find farmers who have made an outstanding success, men who by the application of scientific methods to the problems of production have become independent. With the same business judgment and the application of the same methods, any man can accomplish what these outstanding men have accomplished and there is no exception to the rule.

Such men can be found in every county in every part of the Commonwealth. It furnishes a clear-cut demonstration of what can be done because it is being done.

One county or section may have advantages over another, but in the main the farmer will find advantages in every county that will appeal; therefore the question of location becomes pretty largely one of deciding the type of community in which one wants to live, the kind and character of farming to be followed, and the climatic conditions desired. All of these conditions can be met in Texas.

Texas farm lands have never reached the high valuation of rural lands in the Middle West, generally speaking, and they have never suffered in great measure from any slump compared to land in other states. Judging from the standpoint of intrinsic value and revenue producing ability, most land in Texas is underpriced.

### TEXAS, A DIVERSIFIED STATE

By CHAS. W. LANE, Assistant Manager  
Agricultural Development Department, Santa Fe System Lines

Texas produces more than a billion dollars worth of farm crops annually, and is the leading agricultural state of the entire Nation. Despite this fact, hardly more than one-third of the 100,000,000 acres suitable for farming purposes is in cultivation. Almost as much space is allotted to pasture and waste land, the state having a total area of approximately 167,000,000 acres.

The Texas cotton crop averages from 4,000,000 to 4,750,000 bales annually and is enhanced in value because of its many by-products. This represents from 35 to 42 per cent of all the cotton produced in the United States, and from 20 to 30 per cent of the world's production. As a single industry there is probably none greater in the Universe.

While cotton accounts for more than one-half of the state's agricultural wealth, Texas produces about forty other commercial crops, all of which are found in the territory served by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway, although a few are restricted to certain sections because of soil and climatic conditions.

In the Santa Fe's territory as a whole, the leading field staples are cotton, corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, including several varieties, sorghum for feed and sorghum for grain. Common vegetables are potatoes, sweet potatoes, lettuce, radishes, onions, celery, spinach, watermelons, cantaloupes, tomatoes, carrots, cucumbers, cabbage, beets, beans and peas. Such fruits as peaches, pears, plums, apples, grapes, blackberries and strawberries usually are found, in fact, weather conditions are such that orchards thrive well in any part of the state if given proper attention. Other staples are peanuts and pecans.

Special crops of great importance to restricted areas are sugar cane, rice and figs, while oranges and other citrus fruits are produced on a small scale. These crops are confined to the Gulf Coastal region



Corn in Hardin County



This Texas Peach Tree has a Forty-two Foot Spread

where the weather is always mild. In the same section much attention is given to growing vegetables for the early and city markets, and the per acre income is large. In a few localities, especially around Alvin, women make considerable money by the culture of cape jessamine, selling the flowers to a widely distributed market.

Sugar cane is an important crop in the southern part of the state and the west part of the Gulf Coast country, while ribbon cane syrup is a famous product among the farmers throughout the central and east portions of the state. Texas ranks as the second rice producing state in the Union. This is a crop that is easily grown anywhere along the Gulf Coast, and is featured in Jefferson County and along the Colorado River.

No branch of the farming industry in Texas has attracted more attention in the last few years than the commercial fig orchard, and for the labor required it is probably the best money maker of any crop grown in the state. Two varieties of figs are grown, but the Magnolia,



The Texas Climate is Favorable for Grapes

a native of Texas soil, is the favorite in the Gulf Coast country. The fig tree grows rapidly and bears the first year. Well managed orchards will produce from 6,000 to 12,000 pounds of fruit per acre, and the price received by growers usually ranges from 5 to 8 cents a pound.

Oranges of the Satsuma variety are produced successfully in a number of localities in the Gulf Coastal region. Other citrus fruits are grown in limited quantities. This is an industry which will be more fully developed in the near future as the soil and general climatic conditions have proven favorable to both oranges and grape fruit.

Live stock and dairying are closely allied with the farming industry throughout Texas. In value of live stock Texas is second in the United States, its cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules being worth approximately \$300,000,000, and as a producer of raw livestock products, Texas ranks first. This is due to the contribution from the wide range areas. Texas leads the Nation in the number of beef cattle, mules, sheep and Angora goats, and in the production of mohair and wool. It is third in number of horses, eighth in dairy cattle, and tenth in the number of hogs.

While a third of the state will always be devoted to cattle raising, the days of the big ranches are fast dimin-



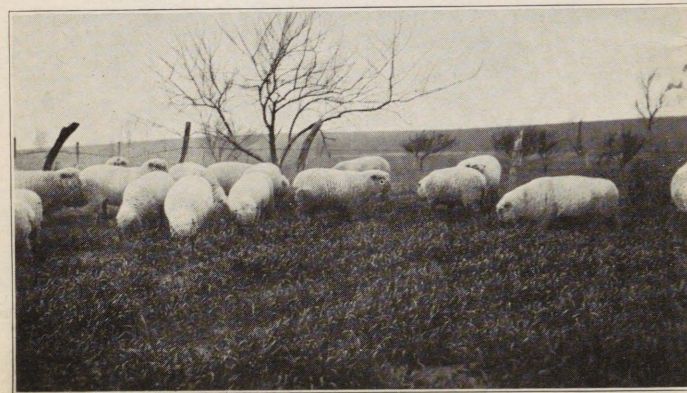
One of the Fine Dairy Herds of Bell County

ishing. The stock farm is becoming more popular, and the tendency is to displace the original Texas longhorn with blooded stock. Sheep raising is rapidly on the increase, especially in the western sections. Hog production is being improved and ability to produce corn and other feed in abundance promises to convert Texas into a great swine producing state. Dairying is another industry that is making huge gains, due largely to the fact that a chain of rapidly growing cities is creating a big demand for dairy products.

No farm side line in Texas has developed faster than the poultry industry, for which the state with its mild climate is admirably well adapted. The business is one that has reached tremendous proportions, especially near the larger centers of population. Annual production, it is estimated, will run as high as 150,000,000 birds, of which from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 are turkeys. Most of the poultry and eggs are marketed within the state, but during the fall season hundreds of carload shipments go to eastern markets. Turkey raising is of great importance in the west central portion of the state, and the industry is growing rapidly.

Although it is turning out more than a billion dollars worth of manufactured products annually, industrially Texas is operating in a very small way considering the fact that she is the greatest producer of raw materials of any state in the Union. This output could be increased many times with a reasonable attempt to utilize the state's vast undeveloped resources.

Texas is the greatest producer of cotton, raw livestock



Sheep Feeding is a Growing Industry in Texas



The Helpful Hen Helps the Texas Farmer

products and vegetables. It also produces immense quantities of grain, fruit, lumber, wool and mohair, oil, sulphur and other minerals, but in a general way utilization of these commodities to the extent of converting them into finished products, is limited to the needs of primary consumption. The lumber business is further developed than any other line, the state producing about two billion board feet of lumber annually.

Mineral production in Texas approaches a billion dollars annually. Most of this is oil, which, as a producer of wealth, ranks second to the cotton crop. About sixty counties have producing oil wells, and total annual production amounts to about 140,000,000 barrels. Other mineral wealth varies around \$100,000,000 per year, a very low figure when it is considered that there is found within the state practically every mineral known, many of them in large quantities. Great deposits of salt and potash remain practically untouched.

In oil, gas, coal and an endless amount of lignite, Texas has an ample supply of cheap fuel for manufacturing as well as domestic purposes. Labor and general living conditions are excellent.

### TEXAS, AN INVITING FIELD

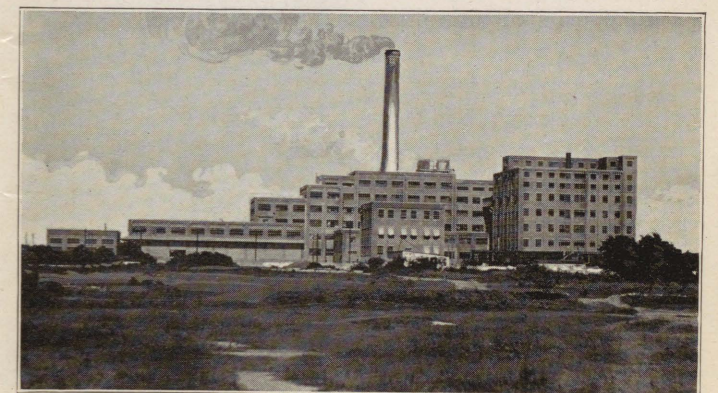
By CLARENCE E. GILMORE, Chairman  
Texas Railroad Commission

Texas is an inviting field for every human activity. The magnitude and value of its resources cannot be exaggerated. Within our 265,896 square miles of territory we have every variety of soil, capable of producing practically every known crop. From the grain and cotton and fruit of the Cap Rock and the Plains country and west and northwest Texas generally, clear across the state to the

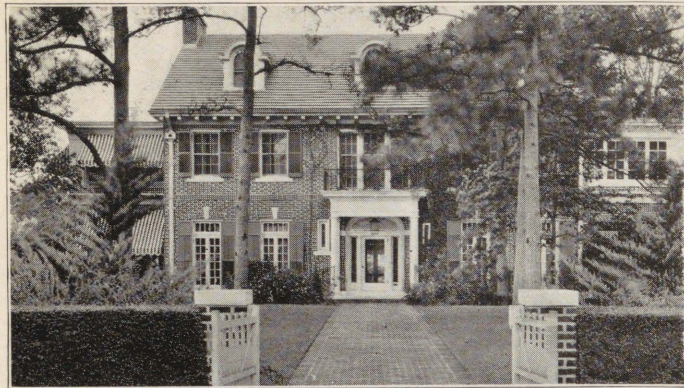
long coast line on the south and east with its citrus fruits, truck, grain and cotton, we are a powerful contributor to the welfare of the world. We are producing approximately 40 per cent of the cotton of the United States; we are likewise the greatest producer of live stock, wool, mohair, and other commodities; we are learning rapidly to diversify, and annually our production of truck is rapidly increasing.

The Rio Grande Valley of Texas has flung its challenge to the world in the production of citrus fruits, and already its grape fruit is recognized as superior to all others. Approximately five hundred cars of citrus fruits were shipped the past season, and it is fairly estimated that within five years the fifty thousand acres of irrigated citrus fruit orchards will produce twenty thousand cars in a season. Thirty different fruits and vegetables were grown and shipped in the United States the past season. Texas shipped some of every one of them, ranging from 7,258 cars of cabbage, to two cars of plums and prunes. We were first in the shipment of mixed vegetables and spinach, second in cabbage, watermelons and carrots, and third in onions.

While some of our mineral resources have received attention and have added greatly to the wealth of the state, most of them are still in an undeveloped state, and none of them have reached their peak of production or development. Crude oil is produced in Texas today from 18,506 wells, located in sixty-two counties. The Gulf Coast section has furnished prolific production and within this area lie some of the most productive oil fields in the world. We are producing in Texas each day more than 400,000 barrels of crude oil. This oil, and much more, is being transported by rail and through 10,000 miles of pipe



Sugar Refining Plant, Texas City



Amid the Southern Pine—Houston

line and being refined into gasoline and lubricating oil in Texas refineries. Among the by-products of this refining is fuel oil, making one of our valuable fuels for industrial purposes. Our crude oil, in my judgment, has reached only its primary stage.

We have what might be said to be literally an unlimited supply of natural gas for all purposes. This resource has as yet only a limited production. We have a potential daily capacity from gas wells now producing, of more than a billion and a half cubic feet of gas. Of this potential production we are taking only 154,000,000 cubic feet a day. The time is not far distant when natural gas will take its rightful place as a fuel factor in the development of Texas.

Texas is today producing 70 per cent of the sulphur of the world and I daresay that as the demand increases, the percentage may also be increased. It is a tremendous resource and one of which Texas is distinctly proud.

Our state is particularly fortunate in its fuel possibilities. Not alone do we have natural gas, but we have unlimited supplies of lignite and large deposits of bituminous coal.

Basing my statement up on a survey made by the Bureau of Economic Geology of the University of Texas, there are 946 square miles of fine workable iron ore located in nineteen counties in Texas, offering an unparalleled opportunity for great development and wealth.

Texas has a wonderful sup-



Honey Ball Melons, a Tarrant County Product

ply of salt, many of its virgin beds having never been touched. Our stone and granite and marble and clay products for all purposes are inexhaustible. We have enough granite and marble in Texas to build all the buildings of this Nation and not miss it. The city of New York, for two of its tremendous buildings, the Roosevelt Memorial and Edison Building, is using Texas granite in competition with the rest of the world.

In 1923, the last year for which reliable figures are available, we produced more than \$600,000 worth of silver. We not only have silver ore in Texas, but we have gold, copper, lead, manganese, zinc and rock asphalt; limestone, chalks, marls, etc. We are the only state in the Union producing helium gas, used by the government in its balloons and lighter-than-air craft. We also have ochre, potash, kaolin, celestite, ichthyol, graphite and many others.

Our virgin forests of stately pine have yielded billions of feet of lumber out of which have been builded the homes, the cities and towns and country places, and are still a great resource. Our great variety of hardwoods are just coming into demand and they, too, will find their way into the markets of the world. At our doors lie the materials for the manufacture of fertilizers with which to intensify our farming and extend our diversification and truck growing, an industry already adding to our happiness and prosperity.

With fuel in abundance, our cotton and other raw materials at our doors, plenty of power and unsurpassed transportation facilities we should take our place as the leading manufacturing state of the Nation.



A Santa Fe Logging Train

## HOUSTON—A GREAT INLAND PORT

By the Houston Chamber of Commerce

Houston is often referred to as a city that fooled the geographers. Situated inland 50 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, it is, today, an important world port dealing intensively in ocean shipping.

The city of Houston was named for General Sam Houston, the leader of the Texas forces in the war with Mexico. Further honors were conferred upon the village when, on December 15, 1836, the first congress of the Republic of Texas selected Houston as the first capital of the Republic.

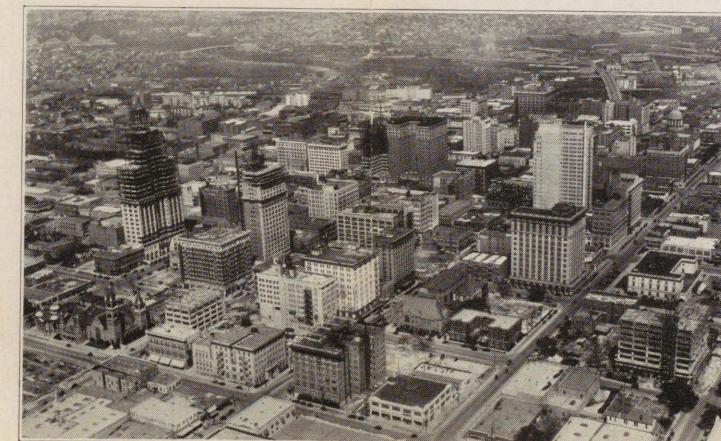
The first real attempt to navigate Buffalo Bayou direct from the Gulf was in October, 1866. By Act of Congress, July 14, 1870, Houston was made a "port of delivery."

Since that time approximately \$20,000,000 has been spent by the Federal Government and Harris County for the creation of a deep water port at Houston. Of this amount the city has expended \$3,000,000 for harbor facilities, and the Harris County Navigation Commission, which now directs the affairs of the port, is completing the construction of additional terminal facilities costing \$4,000,000.

The development of the port's business has been just as remarkable from the standpoint of results obtained, as its creation has been romantic from the viewpoint of human achievement.

In 1920, which was the first full year of exportation, the total tonnage was 1,210,204 tons. In 1925, the tonnage increased to 9,118,582 tons, a gain of more than 600 per cent. The tonnage handled in 1925 was valued at more than half a billion dollars.

In November, 1919, Houston exported her first bale of cotton and the total exportation of that commodity during the 1919-20 season was 69,839 bales. Since that time Houston has reached the rank of second cotton port of America. At the close of the 1924-25 season, more than 1,800,000 bales of the fleecy staple were shipped direct from Houston to foreign ports.



Houston's Skyline is Constantly Changing

The largest vessels visiting ports of the Gulf of Mexico have been coming to Houston since 1919. The Houston Ship Channel has a ruling depth of 30 feet from the turning basin, which is within the city limits, to Morgan's Point, and a bottom width of 150 feet. Morgan's Point marks the end of the channel before it enters the bay.

Great industrial development has taken place on the banks of the Houston Ship Channel since the inauguration of water commerce. In this area there have been constructed forty-three industries at a cost of more than \$100,000,000. These include oil refineries, chemical works, flour mills and grain elevators, cement plant, fertilizer works, molasses refinery, oil and coal bunkering plants for fueling of ships, and cotton plants handling all phases of the industry.

Houston is justly proud of its building program. The year 1925 broke all records in the city's history. The valuation of building permits for that year was \$35,041,050. The "floorage" of major business buildings was increased 60 per cent, and there were constructed 2,766 dwellings, with a valuation of \$13,354,157.

From a humble beginning in 1836, Houston has become a modern city of skyscrapers, hundreds of miles of paved streets, boulevards, parks, fine schools and churches and beautiful homes. In Rice Institute, Houston has one of the outstanding institutions of higher learning in the South. The original endowment has grown to \$14,000,000, and the beauty of the place has incited widespread comment.

Houston has recently constructed an art museum, a fine public library, an outdoor memorial theater, and remodeled and beautified its municipal auditorium at a cost exceeding \$700,000. The city has 2,500 acres of park land, and one of the most varied zoological gardens in the South.

In 1860 the population of Houston was 4,845. In 1900 it was 44,648; in 1910, 78,800; in 1920, 138,276; and in 1925, it was 230,500. Indications are that this record will be sustained for some time.

**BEAUMONT—A CITY OF OPPORTUNITY**

By the Beaumont Chamber of Commerce

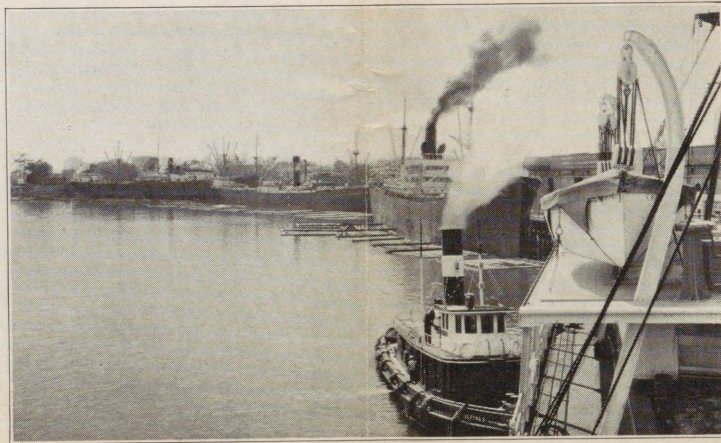
The seat of Jefferson County, with a population of approximately 60,000 and growing rapidly, Beaumont is located in one of the richest oil and refining districts of the South, if not in the United States. It is recognized as having one of the Nation's finest fresh water harbors, is the center of the yellow pine industry of Southeast Texas and Southwest Louisiana, and over its wharves and docks go a great portion of the lumber and timber for export to the outside world. Beaumont is also the center of one of the richest rice belts in the Nation, and has long been famed as a rice market.

In this district are six large oil refineries and much of the oil produced in Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana finds its way here for refining. It is estimated that 25 per cent of the oil and oil products exported from the United States have an outlet through this district.

Beaumont is the home of the Pennsylvania Shipyards, the Pennsylvania Car Company and the Petroleum Iron Works. Over a hundred manufacturing concerns in the city proper, exclusive of refineries, sustain a payroll of nearly a million dollars monthly. The Magnolia Refinery is located at the city's gate and maintains a separate wharf and dock system, augmenting the municipally-owned wharves and docks of the city.

The Channel to the Gulf is being deepened at Government expense to a 30-foot depth and materially widened. The city has completed two new docks and warehouses, bringing the total to six, adequate for an enormous growth in shipping and water transportation. The municipally owned wharf and dock system is modern in every respect and is equipped with improvements and facilities valued at a million and a half dollars. The port of Beaumont is a part of the great Sabine district known the world over for its wide diversity of export products.

There are four trunk lines of railway entering the city, giving outlet in every direction. The Santa Fe traverses the county and serves the famous fig belt in the vicinity of Hamshire and



Where Huge Quantities of Oil and Lumber leave Beaumont for the High Seas

Winnie where the Magnolia fig is grown with excellent results. This is an industry of pretentious proportions.

The soil of Jefferson County is not only adapted to rice and figs but it will produce most of the grains and practically all vegetables, especially sweet potatoes, in abundance. Citrus fruits may be grown under proper cultivation. A drainage system costing more than a million dollars has brought this section to the front as an agricultural territory and the Beaumont Chamber of Commerce is devoting considerable attention to developing it.

Thousands of sawmills are scattered through the territory north and east of Beaumont and lumber ranks with oil as a leading export. Although the yellow pine is being thinned out in many places, this is an industry that will flourish for a long time as the district abounds with hardwood, a field virtually untouched. Hardwood mills are coming, as are manufacturing enterprises using hardwood.

Beaumont enjoys the mild Gulf Coast climate, noted for its evenness and freedom from extremes. It has the advantages of managerial form of government. Its school system, including South Park Junior College, is second to none. It has churches of practically every denomination, has its quota of civic clubs and fraternal orders, a free public library, complete retail and wholesale districts and other improvements and conveniences found in cities twice its size.

The city offers a tax free zone to industries and courts investigation as a location for any industrial enterprise no matter how large or how small. Natural gas and cheap power rates for industrial purposes are added inducements.

Beaumont was a little "cow town" a half century ago, because at that time cattle in great herds grazed upon a thousand plains and along the Gulf Coast of the Lone Star state, and Beaumont was about the geographical center of the live stock district, reckoning east and west. The cattle industry with its riches and romance has passed, but Beaumont didn't. Instead it has developed into a modern, progressive, metropolitan city.

**DALLAS—"A BILLION DOLLAR MARKET"**

By the Dallas Chamber of Commerce

Dallas, one of the fastest growing commercial cities of the Nation, is located in North Central Texas, in the midst of the famous "black land" belt. Though only a little more than fifty years old, having been incorporated as a city in 1871, Dallas ranks 42nd among the cities of the United States in population, and should make a better showing in the next official census.

Dallas possesses one of the most impressive skylines in America, having more than one hundred skyscrapers which form a two mile palisade along the banks of the Trinity River. Glancing upward at its towering structures it is hard to conceive that within a span of a few years this was an undeveloped wilderness.

Dallas has many claims to distinction. It is the largest inland cotton market in the world, the leading manufacturing center of Texas, and the fifteenth jobbing market of the United States. It ranks:

First in the manufacture of cotton gin machinery.

First in the manufacture of saddlery and harness.

Third in the distribution of farm implements.

Fifth in the distribution of dry goods.

Seventh as an insurance center.

Nineteenth in bank clearings.

Twenty-third in postal receipts.

The Federal census estimate for 1925 gave the population of Dallas as 194,450 for the 26 miles within the incorporated limits. The estimated population of the metropolitan district is 264,534.

Annually Dallas distributes \$800,000,000 worth of merchandise; exports \$225,000,000 worth; manufactures \$175,000,000 worth and sells at retail, goods valued at \$260,000,000. Hence, the city can truly claim the honor of being a "billion dollar market."

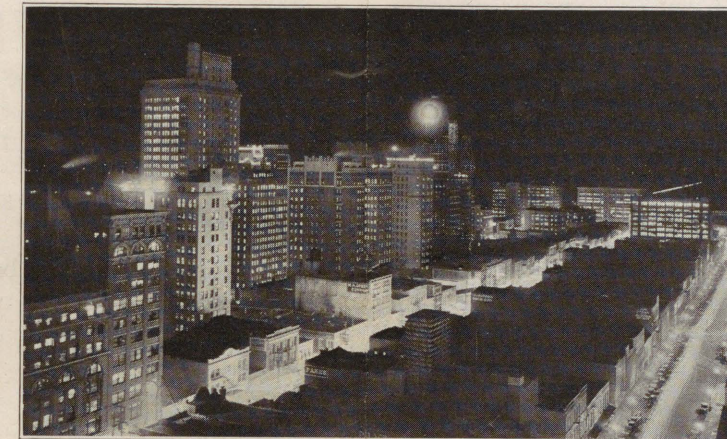
Although it is true that the growth of Dallas was in answer to the commercial needs of the territory which it serves, it is, nevertheless, a well rounded city. It has

splendid public utilities and is the headquarters for telegraph, telephone and natural gas companies operating in the Southwest. There are 130 public and private schools in Dallas, including three universities. More than 4,000 acres in parks and playgrounds offer splendid opportunities for golf, tennis and swimming.

Dallas is the home of the State Fair of Texas, the Nation's largest state fair, with an annual attendance of 1,000,000 and with nearly \$3,000,000 invested in buildings and grounds.

Dallas has exceptional facilities for entertaining tourists and other visitors. With the exception of resort cities it is doubtful whether any American city equals Dallas in hotel accommodations. The total hotel valuation is \$30,000,000 and there are sufficient "guest rooms" for 17,500 visitors. The climate is healthful and invigorating.

One of the chief assets of Dallas is intangible. It is the famous "Dallas Spirit" of courage, confidence and co-operation. One cannot come in contact with it and consider also the trade territory, without realizing that here is building one of the major cities of the Nation.



Night Scene in the Heart of Dallas

**GALVESTON—PORT AND PLAYGROUND**

By the Galveston Chamber of Commerce

The fact that Galveston exists saves the mid-western part of the United States millions of dollars annually in transportation

costs. Investments in Galveston are largely made with a view to increasing transportation efficiency and thereby rendering a better service to the interior people.

The sincerity of purpose is more than apparent when one considers that this port holds every worth while record for transportation efficiency and cargo dispatch in the country. These records include quick release of rail equipment, handling cargo through terminal, quick turnaround for ships, minimum loss and damage claims, and other records of lesser importance. The secret of success at Galveston, and the quick handling of cargo lies in the close co-operation between rail and water carriers.

Galveston's steamship service is not excelled by that of any other port on the Gulf Coast, and in all probability it is second only to New York. More than sixty steamship lines radiate from Galveston to the major ports of the world maintaining a service commensurate with the demands of the shipper.

The coastwise service from the port is excellent. Two lines operate between Galveston and New York, and the third goes through the Panama Canal to the Pacific Coast ports.

Galveston terminal facilities are of the modern type and have been developed with a view to facilitating the dispatch of vessels. A ship loading here receives her entire cargo at one loading berth. Freight is handled, in many cases direct from car to ship, and after a ship leaves its berth it is on the open sea in less than one hour, a performance possible in but few American ports.

Galveston also is nationally known as the most popular winter and summer resort playground in the Southwest. The romance of "Treasure Isle" lingers along its palm shaded avenues and dallies beneath its hedges of multi-colored oleanders.

More than 700,000 people from various sections of the country visit Galveston during the summer months, and thousands from the North and East come here for the winter. Many forms of entertainment are to be found, such as fine golf courses, municipal tennis courts, boating, a 30-mile beach drive, and the finest fishing in the country where almost any kind of salt water fish may be caught.

Galveston's greatest entertainment and recreation feature, however, is its wonderful surf bathing. The temperature of the water is always mild, and the beach is of hard sand with a gradual slope which makes accidents almost unknown. Two modern bathing pavilions each with a capacity of 5,000 people, are open constantly.

The city with its modern wide, paved boulevards, lined with tropical foliage of every description is a beautiful and interesting sight to the visitor, who will be delighted with a trip down the island, a boat ride over the harbor viewing the second greatest port in America, a visit to the U. S. Coastal defense forts, or a day's excursion to the mainland where fig and citrus fruit orchards and other places of interest are to be found.

### FORT WORTH—A MANUFACTURING CITY

By the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce

Fort Worth has the largest acetylene gas manufacturing plant in Texas.

The largest manufacturer of house aprons in Texas is located in Fort Worth.

Fort Worth is the home of the largest automobile battery manufacturer in Texas.

One Fort Worth firm is the largest manufacturer of radiators south of Chicago.

Fort Worth has one of the largest mattress factories in Texas.

Fort Worth has a large belting manufacturing plant.

Fort Worth is the largest manufacturer of blank books and printing supplies in the state.



Port Scene in Galveston

Fort Worth has the largest manufacturer of cow-boy and work boots in the world.

Fort Worth is the home of the largest manufacturer of brick in the South.

More butter is made in Fort Worth than in any other city in Texas.

Fort Worth leads the South in the manufacture of candy.

Fort Worth is one of the most important canning centers in Texas.

More carbonic gas is made in Fort Worth than in any other point in the South.

Fort Worth has 185,000 population and has increased more rapidly than any other city in Texas.

Fort Worth makes and sells more furniture at wholesale than all other Texas cities combined.

Fort Worth leads the state as a drug and chemical center.

Fort Worth is one of the largest cigar and tobacco distributing centers in the South.

Fort Worth is the home of the world's largest maker of work clothing. Nine other firms make this the greatest work clothing center in the state.

Six cotton compress companies have headquarters in Fort Worth.

Fort Worth is the oil well supply center of the Southwest with twenty-one firms engaged in that business.

Fort Worth is the second largest oil refinery center in Texas.

Fort Worth is the egg and poultry center of the Southwest.

Fort Worth is the third grain center in America.

Fort Worth leads Texas as a fence manufacturing center.

The United States helium gas plant is located in Fort Worth.

The largest concrete pipe company in the South is located in Fort Worth.

Fort Worth makes and sells more hosiery than any other city in Texas.

Fort Worth has the largest ink manufacturing plant in Texas.

Fort Worth is the third livestock packing center in America.

Fort Worth is the shoe manufacturing center of the Southwest.

Fort Worth leads the state in the manufacture of windmills.

More vinegar is made and sold in Fort Worth than in any other city in the Southwest.

Fort Worth leads Texas in the manufacture of extracts and fountain supplies.

There are seven large railroad shops in Fort Worth. Twenty-four new industries, with 1,500 employes, located in Fort Worth in 1925.

### WACO—CENTER OF THE COTTON AREA

By the Waco Chamber of Commerce

From an early day Indian village, Waco has grown into

a city with miles of paved streets, a traction system, skyscrapers, modern hotels, great department stores, immense jobbing and manufacturing interests, fine parks, splendid churches and beautiful homes. Growth of the city has been rapid during the past few years, and the population, today, is estimated at more than 60,000. Building permits are showing rapid increases.

Waco, because of its exceptional location, occupies a strategic position in the state from an economic and industrial standpoint. It is the center of population in the state, only a few miles from the geographical center of the commonwealth, the heart of a great cot-



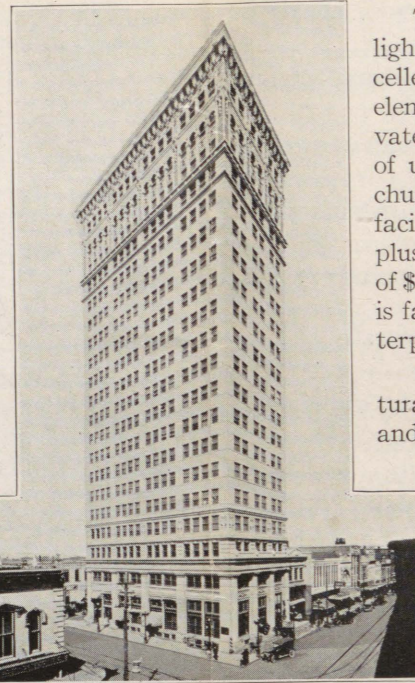
A Street "Canyon" in Fort Worth

ton growing industry. Hence, it offers exceptional opportunities to the homeseeker, the investor, the merchant or professional man, the wholesaler, jobber and manufacturer.

Nearly 60 per cent of the population of Texas is found within a radius of 150 miles from Waco. Within the same radius will be found 60 per cent of the total agricultural production of Texas, measured by value. At Waco's very doors is a great producing as well as a consuming public. In addition close at hand will be found such natural resources as oil, coal, lignite, water, clays, timber, lime, etc.

Because of these resources, and the added advantage of excellent railroad facilities, Waco has become a jobbing center of first import and does an immense business in the following lines: Groceries, drugs, lumber, building materials, hardware, implements, auto accessories, dry goods, produce, fruit, machinery, cotton, pumps, gin supplies, electrical and radio supplies, furniture and paper.

Waco has a large number of industries manufacturing a great variety of products, many of which are sold not only in Texas but throughout the Nation and in foreign countries. There are about 200 different manufacturing plants ranging from the small one-man type to those employing from three to four hundred men. The principal articles of manufacture are mill work, sash and doors, shoe dressing, denims, overalls, trunks, twine, tents and awnings, soft drinks, auto tops, coffins, brick, oil well supplies, monuments, mattresses, furniture, oil products, stationery, saddlery and harness, pickles, ice cream, cottonseed products, ice, flour, candy, gin machinery, optical goods, structural steel, hats, brooms, barber supplies and truck bodies.



Looking up in Waco

The town is equipped with splendid water, light, power, gas and telephone service; an excellent educational system, including sixteen elementary schools, several business and private schools, and Baylor University; plenty of up-to-date retail stores, many beautiful churches, adequate hotels and good banking facilities. The banks have a capital and surplus of more than \$3,500,000, annual clearings of \$170,000,000, and the attitude of the banks is favorable to the development of new enterprises.

The surrounding country is rich agriculturally with bumper crops of cotton, corn, oats and feedstuffs. Truck farming is increasing.

The raising of pure bred cattle, hogs and sheep is receiving much attention, so is the poultry industry. The modern, progressive farmer will find McLennan County offers the right climate, proper soil and exceptional marketing facilities for his line of work.

**SAN ANTONIO**

Although not located on the Santa Fe lines, San Antonio, probably the largest city in Texas, is served by the Santa Fe through traffic arrangements with the International and Great Northern Railway, via Milano. The same service also applies to Austin, the capital of the state, which is located on the same route.

San Antonio is one of the great resort centers of the South, as well as the distributing point for a large area in the southwestern part of the state and Mexico. It has several hundred factories and labor is employed on a large scale. The city is served by several railroads and a network of improved highways.

Few cities in the entire country have a greater historic interest than San Antonio. It is the location of the famous Alamo Mission and fortress, "Cradle of Texas Liberty," and in and near



The Sacred Alamo, San Antonio

the city are many quaint old Spanish missions and churches. These with fifty-two city parks, numerous theatres and hotels, attract hundreds of thousands of tourists annually. The climate is very mild. San Antonio claiming more sunny days than any other city in the United States.

**MISCELLANEOUS NOTES**

The Galveston Hotel accommodations are first class. The Galvez, largest of the city hotels, and one of the finest on the Gulf Coast, ranks with the luxurious hostelrys for which the South is noted.

The tendency of the Northern manufacturers to place branch plants in the Southwest nearer sources of raw materials is becoming more and more pronounced. Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Waco and the other larger cities have secured scores of new factories during the past few years and they are coming at a more rapid rate than ever before.

A contributing factor to the development of Dallas in recent years has been the growth of the oil industry. Within easy overnight travel of Dallas is produced more than half of the petroleum of the United States. But the principal reason for Dallas' remarkable growth is the agricultural development of the Southwest—Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and New Mexico—which produces as much as \$5,000,000,000 in new wealth in a single year.

Waco presents annually one of the most unique expositions in America, namely, the Texas Cotton Palace, held for sixteen days each fall. During this period more than half a million people visit the spacious grounds and buildings of pleasure and edification. The Queen's ball is a gorgeous spectacle of youth and beauty, where Texas cities, the different states, as well as Mexico and Canada, have their representatives, each a vision of feminine loveliness. This exposition not only caters to the social

activities of the people, but there are exhibits of various kinds, automobile races and other amusements.

The fig industry in the Alvin District—Galveston and Brazoria Counties—continues to expand. Thousands of additional trees are being planted every year, and as production increases, more preserving plants are built. The Magnolia fig is a real money maker.

The soils of Satsuma Valley, near Silsbee, in Hardin County are unsurpassed for the production of practically all varieties of feed, grain, vegetables and fruit. Corn will yield 75 bushels to the acre, and every acre in cotton will produce at least one bale. Watermelons, sweet potatoes, peas, peaches and apricots are grown in abundance. There are a number of producing orange groves in this valley, which is known as the "Garden of Eden." Newcomers will find opportunities there, more farmers being the only need.

The value of the average Texas pecan crop is estimated at about \$2,000,000. The Texas farmer who plants a few acres to pecans makes provision for an attractive income.

A particularly fine quality of tomatoes grow in East Texas, especially in the vicinity of San Augustine which is the principal shipping point. Several hundred growers are in the habit of growing from one to three acres of tomatoes each, and there is a tendency on the part of many to increase the acreage. Carload shipments are made over the Santa Fe.

More than a million persons annually attend the Texas State Fair at Dallas. In size and number of exhibits this fair has all the earmarks of a world's fair, Texas being a vast empire of agricultural wealth.

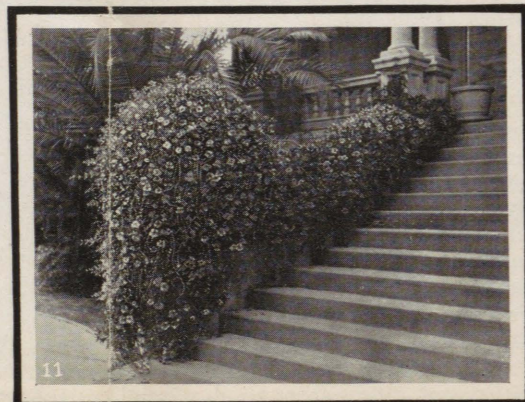
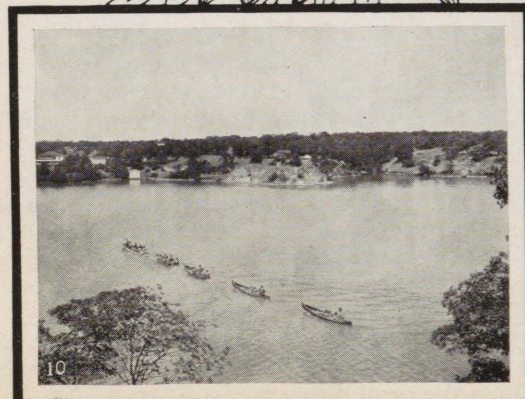
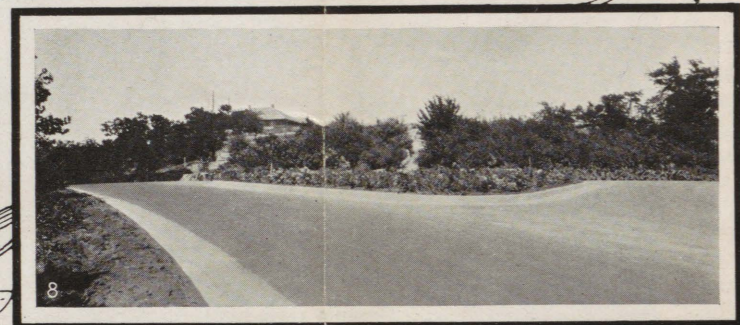
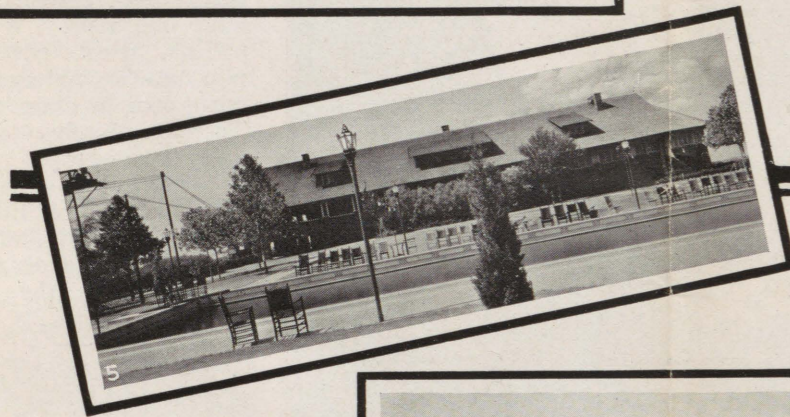
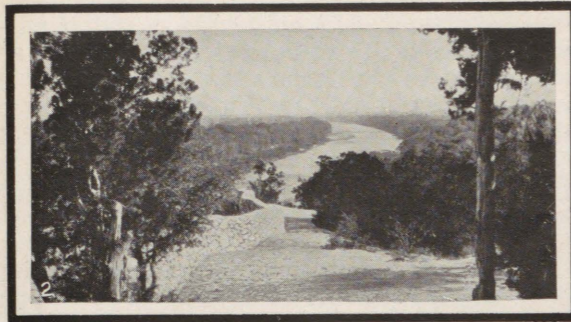
Although in the United States as a whole the city population exceeds the rural, Texas still finds 67 per cent of its people in the rural districts.



One of the beautiful Residence Streets of Galveston



WHERE INDUSTRY, WEALTH, BEAUTY, EDUCATION, RECREATION *and* REFINEMENT MAKE LIFE WORTH WHILE



1. A busy thoroughfare in San Angelo. 2. Looking up the Brazos River toward Waco. 3. A corner of Wiess Park, Beaumont. 4. Cleburne's modern High School. 5. Rivercrest Country Club, Fort Worth. 6. Beach scene at Galveston. 7. Golfers play the year round at Houston.  
 8. Fort Worth has a fine Park and Boulevard System. 9. The hedge maze at Rice Institute, Houston. 10. Boating, Lake Worth, Fort Worth. 11. A land of Flowers and Palms. 12. In the heart of Dallas. 13. Always in bloom in Galveston. 14. A Dallas beauty spot.

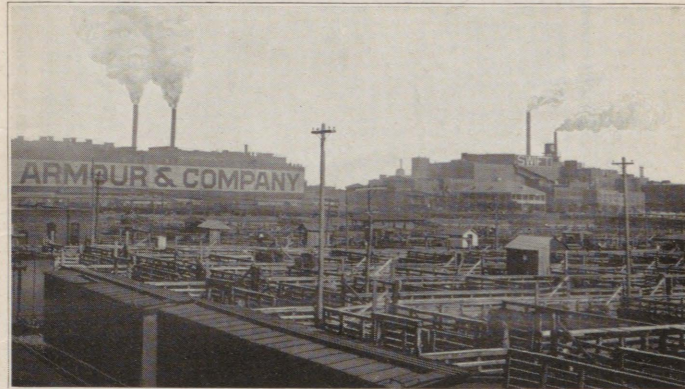
**B**ECAUSE it is so large and varied in natural conditions and resources, the territory served by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway, for brief description here, is divided into North Texas, Central Texas, West Central Texas, the Gulf Coastal country, and East Texas. These include 55 counties and 288 towns.

**NORTH TEXAS**

North Texas is made up of twelve counties, containing 53,460 farms with a total area of 6,507,600 acres. The counties are Cooke, Denton, Tarrant, Johnson, Parker, Hood, Ellis, Dallas, Collin, Hunt, Fannin and Lamar. They comprise a rich agricultural section well adapted to live stock and the growing of cotton, wheat, oats, hay and other feed crops, watermelons, pecans and small fruits. The poultry business is well established and dairying has made considerable progress. This is the heart of the black land belt of the northern part of the state and most of the farmers diversify. The section is well watered with streams and receives from 35 to 45 inches of rainfall annually. The territory generally is prosperous. Fifty-one cities and towns in the district are served by the Santa Fe Railway, including Dallas and Fort Worth, two of the largest cities in the state.

**COOKE COUNTY** has an area of 577,280 acres, divided into 2,919 farms. Cotton and small grains are the principal crops. The live stock industry is very important, while the poultry business is assuming large proportions. Some oil is being produced. The Santa Fe towns are Gainesville, Fair Plains, Valley View and Windsor. Gainesville, the county seat, has a population of 10,000, paved streets and other improvements, one high and six grade schools, four wholesale houses, three banks, three newspapers, several small manufacturing plants and some 300 other business establishments. Valley View has a population of 700 and is a ginning and milling point for cotton and grain.

**DENTON COUNTY** has an area of 609,280 acres, divided



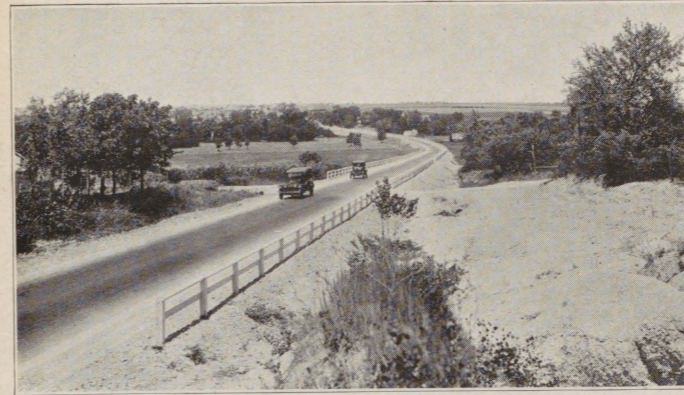
Fort Worth is the Leading Live Stock Market of Texas

into 4,200 farms. This county has some timber and a great variety of soils which make all kinds of agriculture profitable. There are many fine stock farms in the county, although cotton and grain growing are of major importance. The Santa Fe towns are Sanger, Krum, Ponder and Justin. Sanger, population 1,600, serves a good cotton, corn and wheat community. Krum has one bank, two mills, an elevator and is a grain market of considerable importance.

**TARRANT COUNTY** has an area of 577,920 acres, divided into 3,336 farms. A rich soil and plenty of moisture opens the way for diversification in Tarrant County on a wide scale. Cotton, corn, oats and grain sorghums are the principal crops, but there is a heavy production of fruit and vegetables. The dairying industry is highly developed and many farms are devoted to the raising of blooded live stock. Mineral resources consist largely of building materials. The Santa Fe towns are Haslet, Saginaw, Fort Worth and Crowley. Fort Worth, the county seat, has a population of 185,000, and is one of the chief live stock centers of the United States. It has nearly 400 wholesale houses and, with excellent transportation facilities, has become a distributing point for practically all commodities. It has about 500 manufacturing plants with an output of nearly \$200,000,000 worth of products annually. Fort Worth is surrounded by a rich farming country and is a first-class city in every respect. It is the home of



Picking Cotton is the Biggest Job in Texas



On the Pike between Dallas and Fort Worth

the two largest packing plants in the state. Lake Worth, a municipally owned reservoir on the west fork of the Trinity River, gives Fort Worth an endless water supply as well as a famous resort.

**JOHNSON COUNTY** has an area of 473,600 acres, divided into 3,367 farms. It is one of the leading cotton counties in the state and also is noted for its production of corn and truck stuff. There is considerable live stock production and poultry is a leading sideline. The Santa Fe towns are Keeler, Joshua, Republic, Cleburne, Ponetta, Rio Vista, Godley, Keene, Meredith, Alvarado, Truelove and Venus. Cleburne, population 18,000, is the county seat, and a Santa Fe division point, being located on a main line with branch lines extending east and west. Cleburne is a primary market for the county's agricultural products and its industrial section is well equipped with gins, mills, storage plants, factories and foundries. These, with the Santa Fe shops, and a big payroll, keep the city in a healthy, flourishing condition. Alvarado is a town of 1,500 people and is surrounded by a good cotton growing community. It has two banks and about seventy-five other business houses. Venus is a cotton town with about fifty business establishments.

**PARKER COUNTY** has an area of 560,000 acres, divided into 2,950 farms. The Santa Fe towns are Parsons and Weatherford. The latter is the county seat and has a population of 8,000, paved streets and other improvements. It is an important industrial point and is surrounded by a good farming territory. Live stock raising is a leading industry but the farmers of Parker



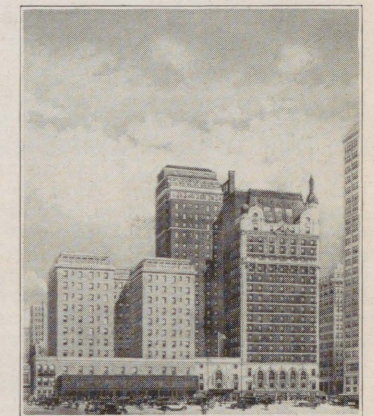
They Thrive as One in Texas

County as a whole diversify. Weatherford is one of the largest watermelon shipping points in the United States.

**HOOD COUNTY** has an area of 259,200 acres, divided into 1,235 farms. Cotton, corn, peanuts and watermelons are among the principal crops. Only one small town, Cresson, is on the Santa Fe Railway, the company's mileage in the county being small.

**ELLIS COUNTY** has an area of 624,000 acres, divided into 5,774 farms, and is a leader in agriculture. The Santa Fe towns are Wyatt and Midlothian. The latter is located in a good farming section, has a population of 1,500 and is noted as a cotton shipping and jobbing point.

**DALLAS COUNTY** has an area of 549,760 acres, divided into 5,380 farms. Located in the heart of the black land belt, this county is rich in both farm and municipal wealth. In addition to the regular field crops, a ready market furnishes a big demand for fruit, vegetables, poultry and dairy products. The Santa Fe towns are Cedar, Duncanville, Hale, Oak Cliff, Dallas, Garland and Sachse. Dallas, the county seat, population 195,000 is one of the outstanding cities of the South, an important wholesale, jobbing and manufacturing center, as well as the leading inland cotton market of the entire country. Because of its monopoly in distribution of practically all commodities, Dallas is known as a "billion dollar" market. Its trade territory extends throughout the state and the southwest generally, and in volume of business ranks high with the leading cities of the Nation. Dallas is the hub of an extensive interurban railway system, and the territory for many miles is rich and prosperous. With numerous hotels, parks, playgrounds, beautiful homes and churches and excellent educational advantages, Dallas is the most cosmopolitan city in Texas.



The Adolphus, Dallas' Famous Hotel

**COLLIN COUNTY** has an area of 561,920 acres, divided into 6,000 farms. This county is well developed agriculturally, intensive diversification being practiced. The Santa Fe towns are Wylie, Clear Lake, Copeville and Farmersville. Farmersville, population 2,500, is equipped with modern improvements, has about 100 business concerns, and is a town of unusual wealth.

**HUNT COUNTY** has an area of 571,520 acres, divided into 5,135 farms. The soils of this county are rich and very productive. Diversification is the rule. The Santa Fe towns are Merit, Celeste and Wolfe City. Celeste, population 1,200, is surrounded by a fertile trade territory, and is an important ginning and shipping point. Wolfe City, population 2,200, serves a thriving agricultural district.

**FANNIN COUNTY** has an area of 536,320 acres, divided into 6,338 farms. Serving only a small portion of the county, only one town, Ladonia, is located on the Santa Fe. Ladonia has a population of over 2,000 and serves a prosperous territory.

**LAMAR COUNTY** has an area of 604,800 acres, divided into 6,831 farms. In addition to the usual field crops, featured by cotton, this county is well adapted to fruit and vegetables, and much attention is given to live stock and dairying. The Santa Fe towns are Pecan Gap, Ben Franklin, Roxton, Ambia and Paris. Paris, the county seat, with a population of about 18,000, is one of the important manufacturing centers of Texas.

**CENTRAL TEXAS**

Eleven counties, with a total area of 6,129,921 acres, and 40,885 farms, constitute Central Texas. The counties are Hill, Bosque, McLennan, Bell, Milam, Burleson, Washington, Brazos, Grimes, Coryell and Lampasas. Part of the territory lies in the black land belt, but numerous rivers and creek bottoms offer a variety of sandy loam and a reddish alluvial, equally as fertile. Cotton, corn, oats and hay are the principal crops but a tendency on the part of the farmers to diversify greatly broadens the scope of production. All kinds of vegetables, especially watermelons and sweet potatoes, are easily grown, while such fruits as peaches, pears, plums and grapes are common. Poultry raising and dairying are well advanced and considerable importance is attached to hog and beef cattle production. Central Texas is densely populated and forty-six cities and towns are served by the Santa Fe Railway. The largest city in the district is Waco.

**HILL COUNTY** has an area of 618,240 acres, divided into 4,960 farms. Only one town, Blum, is located on the Santa Fe. Blum is a small place of 600 people and about thirty business establishments. Hill County has some fine dairy herds.

**BOSQUE COUNTY** has an area of 624,000 acres, divided into 2,467 farms. The Santa Fe towns are Kopperl, Morgan, Meridian, Bosque, Clifton, Pendell and Valley Mills. Morgan, population 700, is a shipping point for cotton, cattle, hogs, dairy and poultry products. Meridian, the county seat, has a population of 1,200, two banks and about fifty other business establishments. Clifton has a population of 1,500, two wholesale houses and 100 other business firms. Valley Mills, population 1,000, has fifty business establishments and serves a good farming district.

**McLENNAN COUNTY** has an area of 671,360 acres, divided into 5,709 farms. The Santa Fe towns are Crawford, McGregor, Baggetts, Moody and Waco. McLennan County is located in the heart of the Texas cotton belt, producing from 75,000 to 80,000 bales annually, and ranks high in agriculture generally. Crawford, population 700, has one bank and fifty retail firms. McGregor, population 2,500, is surrounded by an excellent farming country and is a big cotton shipping point. It has about eighty business establishments. Moody, population 1,200, has seventy mercantile houses, and enjoys the support of a wealthy farming community. Waco, situated on the Brazos River, is one of the leading commercial and industrial centers of Texas. It has a population estimated at 60,000 and is growing rapidly. It is a chief distributing point inasmuch as its manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers

may reach 57 per cent of the people of the state, or approximately 2,665,000, within 150 miles of Waco. It is a wealthy, up-to-date city with metropolitan institutions, and a metropolitan atmosphere. Baylor University is located in Waco.

**BELL COUNTY** has an area of 693,120 acres, divided into 4,555 farms. The Santa Fe towns are Pendleton, Felton, Temple, Heidenheimer, Rogers, Belton, Nolanville and Killeen. Bell is one of the leading agricultural counties of the state. Temple, population 15,000, serves a rich cotton and corn growing community and is a Santa Fe division point. It is also noted as a manufacturing center. It has more than 400 commercial establishments, and is a lively, progressive city with good schools, churches, fine homes and other improvements. Rogers, population 1,400, has seventy business firms and serves a good black land farming section. Belton, the county seat, has a population of 7,000, and in addition to serving a good cotton growing community, is considerably noted for its manufacturing.

Killeen, population 1,500, is a good business center serving a territory devoted to general farming and the live stock industry.

**MILAM COUNTY** has an area of 613,760 acres, divided into 5,606 farms. This is a good agricultural county in the black land belt, and it also has a few oil wells, as well as deposits of lignite and brick clay. The Santa Fe towns are Buckholts, Cameron and Milano. Cameron, the county seat, has a population of 5,000, and is noted for its cotton shipping. It has four banks, three wholesale houses, and about 200 other business establishments.

**BURLESON COUNTY** has an area of 437,760 acres, divided into 2,685 farms. Here the soil is varied but it is well adapted to cotton, corn, hay, sweet potatoes, and most of the farms have an orchard. The Santa Fe towns are Chriesman, Caldwell, Lyons, Somerville and Clay. Somerville, population 2,000, is located in a cotton and watermelon producing district. It is the western terminus of the Beaumont branch of the Santa Fe, and its most important industry is the Santa Fe wood treating plant.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY** has an area of 401,921 acres, divided into 4,158 farms.



Hotel Raleigh, Waco



A nook in Cameron Park, 500 acres, located within the City of Waco

The Santa Fe towns are Gay Hill, Brenham and Phillipsburg. Brenham, the county seat, is one of the older cities of Texas. It has a population of 6,000, some fifteen manufacturing industries, five wholesale houses and four banks. It is surrounded by a thickly settled farming community.

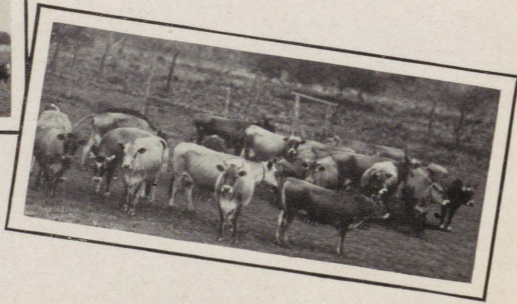
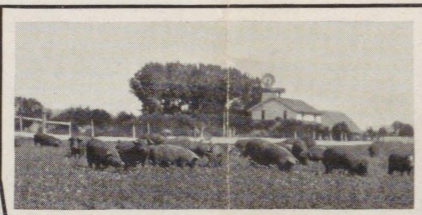
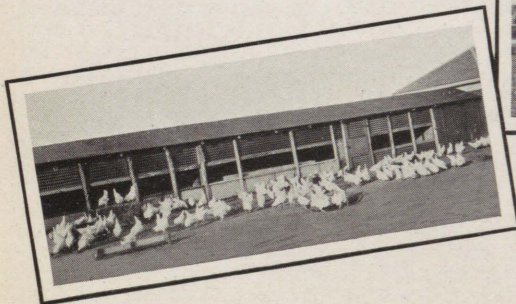
**BRAZOS COUNTY** has an area of 382,080 acres, divided into 3,025 farms. The Santa Fe towns are Allenfarm and Herrington. Brazos County is the home of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

**GRIMES COUNTY** has an area of 519,680 acres, divided into 3,515 farms. The Santa Fe towns are Navasota, Wood, Yarboro, Stoneham and Plantersville. Navasota, population 6,000, has a large cooperage factory utilizing native hardwoods, two wholesale houses, three banks and some 100 other business institutions. Sulphur, lignite and Fullers' Earth are the minerals found in Grimes County.

**CORYELL COUNTY** has an area of 694,400 acres, divided

into 3,070 farms. The Santa Fe towns are Nicholls and Copperas Cove. This county is well timbered and has much grazing land. Cotton and other crops are grown, and the poultry industry is well established.

**LAMPASAS COUNTY** has an area of 473,600 acres, divided into 1,139 farms. Located in the extreme west portion of Central Texas, Lampasas County has extensive prairie lands, but is well adapted to a great variety of crops, all kinds of fruit, pecans; it has considerable walnut timber, numerous mineral springs and other resources. The Santa Fe towns are Kempner, Lampasas, Ogles and Lometa. Lampasas, the county seat, has a population of 2,500, serves a good farm and live stock community, and is noted as a health resort. Its mineral springs attract many tourists annually. The city has two banks, a number of wholesale houses, and some 150 other business establishments. With the development of the territory around it, Lampasas is bound to grow into a city of considerable size.



A Winning Combination on any Texas Farm



A Close-up of Texas' Leading Product



Digging Potatoes in Central Texas

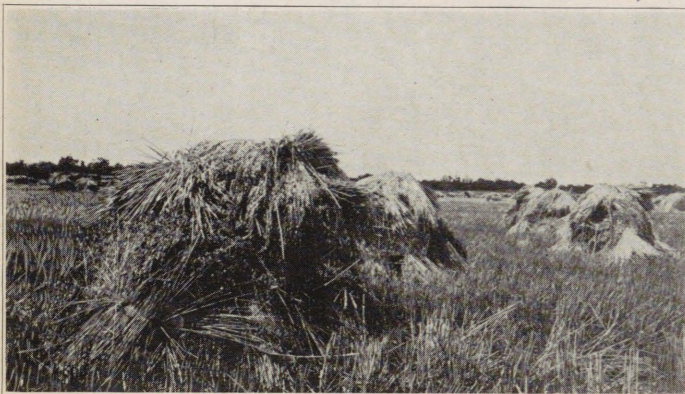


Wool Production is an Important Industry in West Central Texas

**WEST CENTRAL TEXAS**

West Central Texas is noted for its agricultural and mineral resources, and because of its vast, open stretches offers unusual opportunities to the homeseeker. This becomes evident as the district, comprising eleven counties has a total area of 7,246,080 acres but only 14,961 farms. The counties are Coleman, Mills, Brown, Taylor, Nolan, Runnels, Tom Green, Sterling, San Saba, McCulloch and Concho. Cotton and corn are the chief crops but from east to west they are inclined to give way to more live stock, poultry, wool, feed crops and other small grain. Much of this section is rough but it is well watered, some irrigation being practiced in the valleys, and there is a great diversity of soils to make general farming practical and profitable.

Probably no other section of the country has made greater headway in the poultry business than West Central Texas. This is largely due to the fact that the



Oats in San Saba County

climate is highly favorable to all branches of this industry, especially turkeys, which are raised and sold by the thousands. Bray is the center of the turkey district but it is a leading sideline in many localities, and a very profitable one.

The same also is true of the wool industry. San Angelo is the big wool and mohair market of Texas, its annual receipts running 7,000,000 pounds and upward. This places it ahead of any other city in the United States in that respect. Other important wool and mohair markets in West Central Texas are San Saba and Brady, the industry being more or less general throughout the entire group of counties.

Three Santa Fe lines in the district serve fifty-four cities and towns.

**COLEMAN COUNTY** has an area of 825,600 acres, divided into 2,330 farms. In addition to other crops, it is noted for its production of pecans and poultry, also watermelons. Such minerals as petroleum, gas and brick clay are found. The Santa Fe towns are Santa Anna, Coleman, Hamrick, Silver Valley, Novice, Goldsboro, Valera and Talpa. Santa Anna, population 2,000, is the shipping place for 20,000 bales of cotton annually. Coleman, the county seat, has a population of 5,000, and is an important shipping point for cotton, cattle, watermelons, wool and truck products. It has a large brick plant, several cotton gins, three wholesale houses and other industries.



World's Largest Pecan Tree

**MILLS COUNTY** has an area of 445,440 acres, divided into 1,464 farms. Wool and poultry production are important sidelines to the usual farming operations. The Santa Fe towns are Castor, Goldthwaite, Bozar, Mullen and Chadwick. Goldthwaite is the county seat. It has 1,500 inhabitants, city waterworks and other improvements. Mullen, with a population of 800, is an important retail center.

**BROWN COUNTY** has an area of 611,840 acres, divided into 2,303 farms. It consists mostly of low ranges and valleys and the land is fertile. The Santa Fe towns are Zephyr, Ricker, Brownwood and Bangs. Brownwood, the county seat, has a population of 12,000, and is a modern, well improved city. It is an important educational center, and is noted for its manufacturing and unlimited supply of natural gas. It is a heavy shipper of cotton, corn, poultry and pecans, being surrounded by a good agricultural territory. Bangs, population 1,000, serves a diversified farming country, with both oil and gas nearby.

**TAYLOR COUNTY** has an area of 581,120 acres, divided into 1,892 farms. Cotton, corn, oats, barley, fruit and live stock are produced. The Santa Fe towns are Lawn, Tuscola, Buffalo Gap, View, Cozart, Blair and Toland. There is much raw land awaiting development.

**NOLAN COUNTY** has an area of 563,200 acres, divided into 1,015 farms. It is an extensive cattle and poultry country, also producing cotton, corn and hay. Gypsum, fire clay and building stone are additional resources. The Santa Fe towns are Herndon and Sweetwater. Sweetwater is the county seat, having a population of 8,000. The city has numerous industries and is a distributing point for many commodities. It has eighteen wholesale houses, good transportation facilities, and is an attractive, enterprising city.

**RUNNELS COUNTY** has an area of 693,120 acres, divided into 2,023 farms. Much of the land is undeveloped but there is a liberal production of feed and hay, poultry, sheep and cattle. The Santa Fe towns are Benoit, Ballinger, Rowena and Miles. Ballinger is the county seat. It has a population of about 5,000, a number of manufacturing plants, wholesale houses, a high school, city water, paved streets and other improvements. It is an important grain, cotton, wool, fruit and cattle shipping point.

**TOM GREEN COUNTY** has an area of 930,560 acres but only 680 farms, hence needs more settlers. Naturally it is a cattle country but wool and mohair production are on the increase. It also is noted for its pecan timber. The Santa Fe towns are Harriet, San Angelo, Pulliam, Turnerdale, Carlsbad and Water Valley. San Angelo, the county seat, is a rapidly growing city with a population of about 17,000, having made a big increase in the last few years. It is a modern city in every respect, and is an important banking, trade and distribution center for a large territory. It is the leading wool and mohair market of the United States. Originally a cattle country, much of the territory around San Angelo is now producing cotton, oats, and grain sorghums, while the spring-fed valleys make truck growing profitable. The city has two high and six grade schools, four banks, paved streets and fine residential sections.

**STERLING COUNTY** has an area of 606,720 acres, but is little developed, having

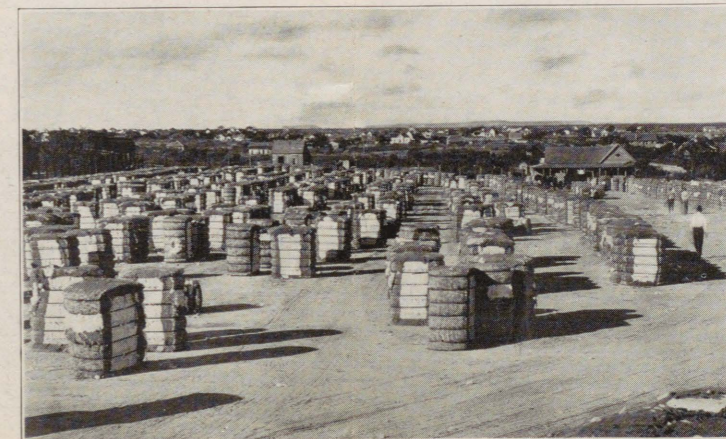


20,000 Turkeys in Pecan Grove at Brady

only 131 farms. It has unusual possibilities, however, being well adapted to cotton, corn, oats, maize, alfalfa, poultry raising and the livestock industry. The Santa Fe towns are Broome and Sterling City. The latter is the county seat. It has 1,000 population, a good school system, and about forty business houses.

**SAN SABA COUNTY** has an area of 714,240 acres, but only 1,268 farms. Cotton, corn, oats, feed crops and several varieties of fruit are grown in the county, and sheep feeding is on the increase. The Santa Fe towns are San Saba, Algerita, Richland Springs, Hall and Sellman. San Saba, the county seat, has a population of 2,500, all modern improvements, good schools and more than 100 business houses. Some of the greatest pecan groves in the state are located near San Saba.

**McCULLOCH COUNTY** has an area of 686,720 acres, but is only partially developed, having 1,207 farms and ranches. Cotton, corn and oats are the principal crops but much attention is given to the production of cattle, sheep, goats and poultry—especially turkeys. The Santa Fe towns are Satuit, Brady, Niblock, Whiteland and Melvin. Brady, the county seat, has a population of 2,500, and is growing rapidly with the development of the country around it. Poultry shipments from Brady run as high as 100 carloads a year. The city's trade territory extends south and west as much as 100 miles, and Brady is well equipped with wholesale houses, factories and retail concerns to supply it.



Cotton Yard at San Angelo

**CONCHO COUNTY** has an area of 587,520 acres and most of the land awaits the plow, the county having only 648 farms. The territory is adapted to small grain and fruit, while pecans, cattle, turkeys and sheep are important sources of income. The Santa Fe towns are Welview, Eden, Paint Rock, Sims Valley and Lowake. Eden is the county seat. It has a population of 1,500 and about fifty business houses which take care of a big trade territory.

**GULF COASTAL COUNTRY**

The Gulf Coastal country might be called the southeast corner of Texas, although the state extends much further south in the direction of the Rio Grande valley. It consists of thirteen counties, all famous in the realm of agriculture and particularly noted for their production of cattle, fruits and vegetables. The territory is equally famous industrially, being the home of several great sea ports which carry on an international commerce. One of the leading oil fields of the entire Nation is located between Houston and Beaumont, and in the western section there are some of the greatest sulphur mines in the world. Fisheries and canning factories are important. The district is well timbered and lumbering is a leading industry.

Five of the counties—Matagorda, Brazoria, Galveston, Chambers and Jefferson—face the Gulf of Mexico, while a third, Harris County, fronts along Galveston Bay. The other counties, adjacent to the west and north, have no shore line but are similar in natural resources and other respects. The Gulf Coastal country enables Texas to be one of the leaders in the production of rice, and in number of cattle some of the counties top the United States. Cotton is the leading crop, but the fig production is more striking because it is peculiarly adapted to this part of the state only, and orange growing is proving profitable.

With a mixture of black, sandy loam, black waxy and light sandy loam soils; a mild, moderate climate; forty-eight



All is Beauty at Galveston

inches of rainfall annually and practically no freezes, and a season long enough to often permit two crops on the same ground, the Gulf Coastal country is a veritable garden spot. The territory is large, having an area of 9,131,820 acres but only 24,540 farms. Santa Fe lines cover the territory well, serving 93 cities and towns, including Galveston, Houston and Beaumont, all great sea-ports

**AUSTIN COUNTY** has an area of 465,920 acres, divided into 3,139 farms. The principal crops are cotton, corn, peaches, apples, plums, cherries, figs and vegetables. The raw land is devoted to the cattle industry. Fire clay and timber are other resources. The Santa Fe towns are Kenney, Bellville, Peters, Sealy, Orange Hill, Beard, El Pleasant and Wallis. Bellville, the county seat, has a population of 1,400, about 75 business establishments, and serves a diversified farming country. Sealy has a population of 2,000 and about seventy business houses. Bellville and Sealy are both important watermelon shipping points.

**COLORADO COUNTY** has an area of 622,080 acres, divided into 2,469 farms. A variety of black waxy, sandy loam and light loam affords a great diversity of agriculture and considerable attention is given to both live stock and poultry. In addition to other crops, this county merges into the sugar cane belt, and water for rice fields is obtained from the Colorado River. Record yields are obtained in the vegetable line. The Santa Fe towns are Eagle Lake, Lakeside, Calhoun, Garwood and Matthews. Eagle Lake has a population of 2,500, and serves a good farming and truck growing community. It has about 100 business concerns, including wholesale rice and grocery houses.

**WHARTON COUNTY** has an area of 711,680 acres, vast sections of pasture and timber lands and 2,970 farms. Cotton, rice, potatoes and spinach are the principal farm crops. The ranges are ideal for cattle raising purposes, and there has been imported a great number of pure bred Brahma cattle from India. Crossing these with native cattle there has been produced a breed which thrives well throughout the Gulf Coast country. The county has about 75,000 acres of virgin timber, mostly hardwood, but little utilized. The Santa Fe towns are McDow, Bonus, Nedra, Egypt, Glen Flora, Wharton and Lane City. Wharton is the county seat. It has a population of 3,000, is progressive and well improved.

**MATAGORDA COUNTY** has an area of 727,040 acres, numerous ranches, a big tim-



The Gulf Coast Country is Famous for its Magnolia Figs

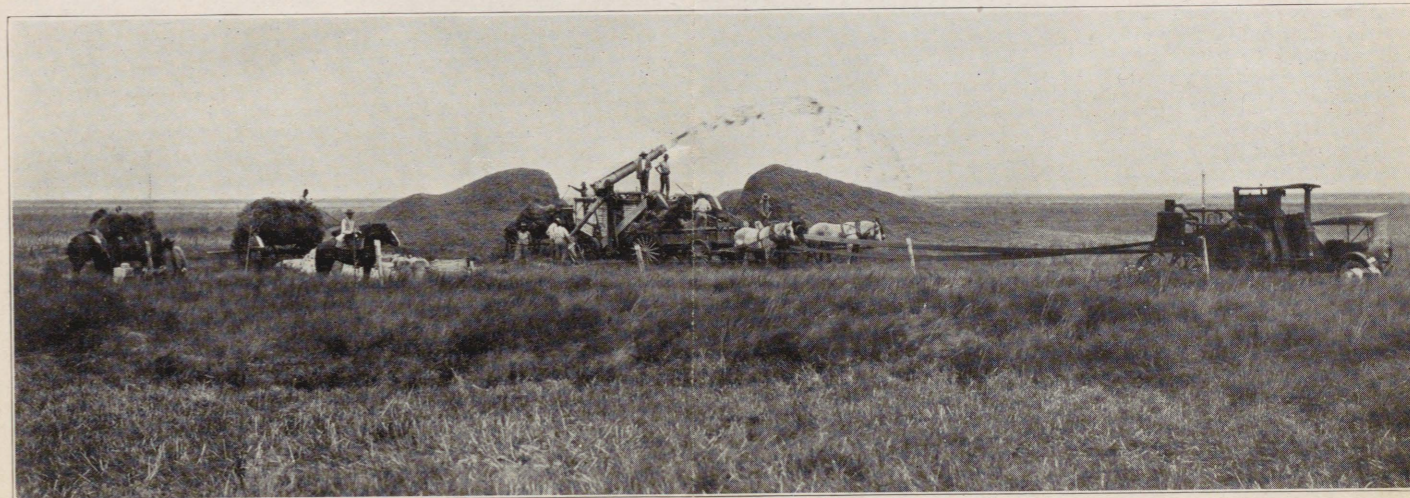


Excelsior Strawberries near Alvin—a Regular Garden Spot

ber domain, and 1,616 farms. Matagorda County fronts the sea, or more properly Matagorda Bay, into which it carries the Colorado River. Cotton, corn, sugar cane and vegetables are common crops, the latter being grown on a large scale for the early northern market. The county is fast becoming one of the important rice producing areas of the United States. Fig production is on the increase. The county claims more cattle than any other county in the Nation, and some attention is given to sheep and hogs, also dairying. The county has large timber resources, big sulphur mines and fishing is an important industry along the Coast. The Santa Fe towns are Croskey, Chalmers, Bay City, Sims, Wadsworth, Stewart, Gulf and Matagorda. Bay City, the county seat, has a population of 5,000, and is surrounded by a rich farming and mining country. An irrigated section of 55,000 acres near the city produces nearly \$4,000,000 worth of rice annually. At Gulf, near Bay City, is one of the greatest sulphur mines in the world, and twelve miles to the west lies an oil field. The sulphur mine represents an investment of \$20,000,000, and from it one-third of the world's supply of sulphur is produced. Bay

City is a modernly equipped town and is an important shipping point for cattle, cotton and vegetables for early market. The city attracts many tourists, both summer and winter.

**FORT BEND COUNTY** has an area of 506,880 acres, divided into 3,325 farms. Although it has many other resources, Fort Bend County is known as the "garden spot of Texas." Cotton, corn, fruit and all kinds of vegetables are produced. Truck farms are numerous. Cattle raising is a large industry and dairying is well developed. The county has plenty of timber and pecans are shipped by the carload. Oil, sulphur and salt are found. Because of its rich soil, mild climate and many natural resources the county generally is prosperous. The Santa Fe towns are Orchard, Dyer, Rosenberg, Richmond, Crabb, Booth and Duke. Rosenberg, located in the Brazos bottoms, is surrounded by a good farming country. It has 2,000 inhabitants and about ninety business establishments. Richmond, population 1,500, is the county seat. With city markets not far away, a highly developed type of diversified farming is practiced around Richmond. This includes all kinds of vegetables and dairying.



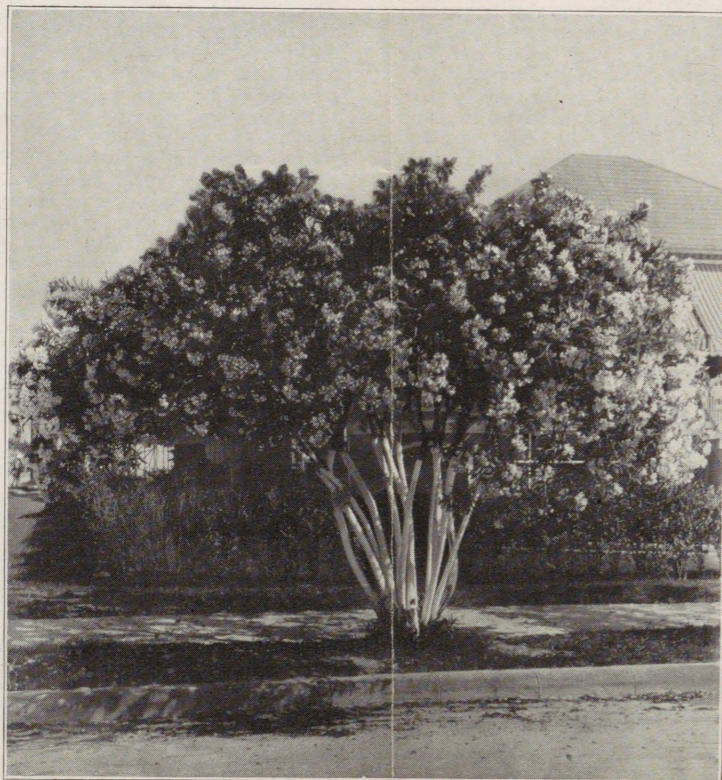
The Jefferson County, Texas, Farmer Threshes His Rice like the Northern Farmer does Wheat



A Mecca for Tourists—Million Dollar Hotel Galvez, Galveston

MONTGOMERY COUNTY has an area of 650,880 acres, much of which is timber. There are 1,932 farms, but agriculture is limited largely to bottom or valley land. Cotton is the leading crop, but there is a trend toward more truck gardening and fruit growing. Fifteen large sawmills turn out about 240,000 board feet daily. The first crop of timber is gone but the county has 400,000 acres of second growth. The land is unusually fertile, water is abundant, and opportunities for the homeseeker are numerous. The Santa Fe towns are Dobbin, Montgomery, Keenan, Leonidas, Conroe, Beach, Waukegan, Timber, Security and Postoria. Conroe, the county seat, is a lumbering town, of 3,000 people. In addition to several sawmills, it has a box factory, three banks and about eighty other business houses. Much of the territory around Conroe is well adapted to vegetables and fruit, and there is a liberal production of cotton.

HARRIS COUNTY has an area of 1,058,560 acres, but only 2,880 farms, only 20 per cent of the area being in cultivation, the remainder being cattle and timber land. A great variety of crops, such as cotton, corn, rice, sorghums, fruit and vegetables are grown. The cattle industry is important and dairying is well developed. With Houston as a principal market there is much truck gardening, numerous small farms being devoted to that industry. Only one other town, Mykawa, is located on the



Oleander—A Galveston Favorite

Santa Fe. Houston is the county seat, and with an estimated population of 230,000 is one of the largest cities in Texas. Widening of Buffalo Bayou at a cost of approximately \$20,000,000 has given Houston water facilities and it is a manufacturing and distributing center of first magnitude. About thirty-five steamship lines are now using the port, and some 1,000 vessels visit it annually. These facilities first became available in 1916. Since that time Houston has become the second cotton port of the Nation. A large industrial district has grown up near the ship channel and there is a steady increase in the production of manufactured goods. Houston is a lumbering center and is the terminus for many of the pipe lines radiating from the coastal oil fields. It is an important banking center of the South, and with more than 100 wholesale houses and jobbing concerns is a distributor of many commodities. More skyscrapers are being added to Houston's skyline, and every section of the city is growing rapidly. The city has many beautiful parks, residences and churches. It is the home of Rice Institute, one of the leading universities in the state.

BRAZORIA COUNTY has an area of 857,600 acres, numerous ranches and 2,074 farms. Cattle raising is the most important industry, and while cotton, rice and corn are the principal crops, there is a notable trend toward the production of figs and strawberries. The county has a number of streams bordering which are thousands of acres of timber. The Santa Fe towns are Arcola, Manvel, Pearland, Hastings and Alvin. Alvin, population 2,000, is a fig marketing and preserving center, as well as a big shipper of strawberries, vegetables and poultry and dairy products.

GALVESTON COUNTY has an area of 252,800 acres, but only 723 farms, most of the territory being devoted to cattle raising and dairying, although truck gardening and fruit growing are on the increase. The county has a wide water front and two important ports, Texas City and Galveston. Other Santa Fe towns are Algoa, Arcadia, Alta Loma, Hitchcock, Virginia Point, Port Bolivar, High Island, Flake, Patton and Caplen. Texas City,



Peach Time in East Texas

phur, oil and other commodities. Galveston is an important manufacturing and distributing center, having many industrial plants and nearly 100 wholesale houses. It has a national reputation as a recreation and pleasure resort, and leads the South in this respect. An unsurpassed beach, flanked with the city's famous flood-proof sea wall, attracts many thousands of tourists annually. A paved boulevard skirts the sea wall for miles, serving the beach on one side and several famous hostelries, including the Galvez, on the other. To the northeast, on the tip of the mainland peninsula, is Port Bolivar which plays an important part in the general harbor arrangement. Further east is High Island, noted for its production of oil. Hunting and trapping are popular sports on this peninsula, while there is excellent fishing all along the coast.

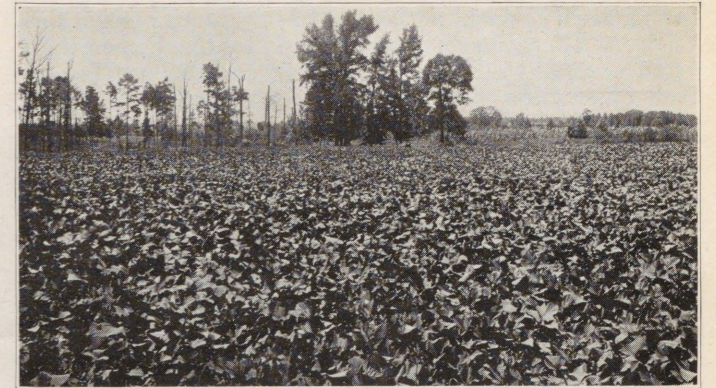
CHAMBERS COUNTY has an area of 395,520 acres, but only 506 farms. Here is a level section, most of it timber and grass, hence the cattle industry is very important. The land is fertile and grows rice readily but needs to be drained for other crops. Figs are grown on a large scale in a few localities, especially near Winnie. Other Santa Fe towns are Sea Breeze, Stowell and White's Ranch.

LIBERTY COUNTY has an area of 742,400 acres, divided into timber land, cattle ranges and 1,314 farms. Cotton and rice



A Familiar Scene in East Texas

population 5,000, is a deep water port, located on the mainland facing Galveston Bay. It is a shipper of oil, oil products, cotton, grain and other commodities, and is well equipped with warehouses, cold storage houses and grain elevators. Oil refineries feature its industries. Across the bay, on Galveston Island, is located the city of Galveston, the greatest port in America next to New York, and the leading cotton shipping port in the world. Its harbor accommodates the largest ocean going ships, both passenger and freight, and its terminal facilities include numerous high density compresses, grain elevators of several million bushels capacity, and storage and loading facilities for sulphur, oil and other commodities.



A Sweet Potato Field in Shelby County

are the leading crops. Diversified farming is on the increase and many inducements are offered to homeseekers. The Santa Fe towns are Cleveland, Hightower, Rayburn, Milvid, Rye and Fuqua, all located in the north part of the county. Cleveland has about fifty business houses, and is surrounded by a good farming country, particularly well adapted to dairying and poultry raising.

HARDIN COUNTY has an area of 551,680 acres, but only 376 farms, most of the land being claimed by timber. The cattle industry is of first importance, but the soil is fertile and much of the reclaimed timber land is being converted into small farms for truck gardening and poultry raising. The county has a big lumber output, several saw mills being in operation, and a number of producing oil wells. Homeseekers will find many opportunities here. The Santa Fe towns are Votaw, Bragg, Lelavale, Dies, Fletcher, Kountze, Silsbee, Lillard and Lumber-ton. Silsbee, population 3,000, is an important Santa Fe town as well as a lumbering point. It is located in the long leaf pine belt and as the timber gives way the avenue is opened for more farming.

JEFFERSON COUNTY has an area of 588,800 acres, but with only 420 farms, most of its territory remains to be developed. This is now rapidly taking place as the soil is very fertile and produces abundantly with the advent of proper drainage facilities. Rice is one of the principal crops and truck, fruit and general field crops are easily grown, cotton proving very successful. The rice production of the county will average 800,000 bags annually. Considerable timber still exists along the river bottoms, but this is an industry which is fast giving way to general farming and newcomers will find it easy to get a start. The Santa Fe towns are Voth, Beaumont, Walden, Brooks, Cheek, Fannett, Morey and Hamshire. Beaumont is a port of great importance, shipping large quantities of oil, lumber, cotton and other commodities. It serves a great rice producing section, as well as a big oil field, and naturally has become a city of great wealth and of tremendous importance as a commercial center. Further down the widened Sabine River is Port Arthur, another rapidly growing metropolis which vies with Beaumont for the commerce of an immense territory stretching north through East Texas, Western Louisiana, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

EAST TEXAS

Eight counties comprising this section of the state are served by a Santa Fe line operating between Longview and Beaumont. This is the principal timber belt of the state, but as the land is cleared general farming becomes more

pronounced. With a variety of productive soils this territory offers unusual advantages to the homeseeker. Land generally is cheap. The eight counties are Jasper, Newton, Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby, Panola, Rusk and Gregg. They have a total area of 3,870,720 acres, all in timber originally, and, while lumbering is still the chief industry, diversified farming is now practiced on a large scale. There are only 21,000 farms in the district but the number is increasing rapidly. All kinds of grain, fruit and truck crops thrive readily, and in addition to its timber, the territory has wonderful mineral resources. The eight counties are well watered and have the benefit of an average of forty-five inches of rainfall annually. Forty-three towns are on the Santa Fe.

JASPER COUNTY has an area of 625,920 acres, including over 500,000 acres of virgin, second growth and ready to be



The Santa Fe's Contribution to Dallas

reclaimed timber land, and 966 farms. Sixteen saw mills are in operation. The live stock industry is important while fruit and vegetables are the leading crops. The Santa Fe towns are Quinn, Buna, Besmay, Le Verte Keithton, Collins, Brownell, Kirbyville, Bonami, Roganville, Jasper and Horton. Kirbyville, population 2,000, is located in the heart of the long leaf pine belt but clear land is rapidly being converted into cotton and truck farms. Jasper, the county seat, has a population of 3,000.

NEWTON COUNTY has an area of 568,960 acres, mostly timber, and only 990 farms. Lumbering

is the chief industry, but the reclaimed land is excellent for fruit, cotton, sugar cane and peanuts. Some iron ore is found in the county. The Santa Fe towns are Bleakwood, Bencini and Bon Weir.

SABINE COUNTY has an area of 376,960 acres, heavily timbered as a rule, and 1,270 farms. Corn, cotton, sugar cane, sweet potatoes and water melons are important crops. Other resources are lignite, iron and fire clay. The Santa Fe towns are Brookeland, Pineland, Rush and Bronson.

SAN AUGUSTINE COUNTY has an area of 398,080 acres. It is located in the long leaf pine belt but enough land has been cleared to make way for 1,606 farms. The county has many resources, including lignite and iron ore. Cotton, corn, oats, sugar cane, peanuts and sweet potatoes are the leading crops.

Truck gardening is on the increase, tomatoes being produced on a large scale. The Santa Fe towns are Rebecca, Venable and San Augustine.

SHELBY COUNTY has an area of 533,120 acres, divided into 4,240 farms, a fact which shows that much of the timber land has given way to agriculture. Cotton, corn, sugar cane, water melons and tomatoes are leading crops, and the county is also noted for its peaches and strawberries. The Santa Fe towns are Duff, Neuville, Center, Flat Fork, Stockman, Grigsby, Tenaha, Saxet, Timpson, Silas and Waterman. Center, the county seat, has a population of 2,700 and some 125 business firms.

PANOLA COUNTY has an area of 538,880 acres, and 3,775 farms. Pine and hardwood lumbering is the leading industry but the county is being developed into one of the best diversified farming areas of the state. The principal crops are cotton, corn, sugar cane, sweet potatoes and fruit. The county also has the benefit of natural gas. The Santa Fe towns are Gary, Carthage and Beckville. Carthage, the county seat, has a population of 2,500.

RUSK COUNTY has an area of 629,120 acres, divided into 6,060 farms. Although there are still many saw mills in operation, the county is highly developed in agriculture, as is indicated by the number of farms. The county also has large deposits of lignite and iron ore. The Santa Fe towns are Tatum, Flanagan and Easton.

GREGG COUNTY has an area of 199,680 acres, divided into 1,815 farms. Lumbering is the chief industry, but general farming and fruit raising are well advanced in the open sections. The Santa Fe towns are Tally, Woodall and Longview. The latter is the county seat, has a population of 7,000, and is an important industrial and commercial center. It has several factories, including railroad shops, and its wholesale houses serve a large territory.

### SANTA FE TERMINAL BUILDING AT DALLAS

Recognizing the importance of Dallas as a distributing center, with possibilities of immense trade extension over the rest of the state, New Mexico and even Old Mexico, the Santa Fe Railway has completed at that place an extensive terminal warehouse and office building, said to be the second largest in the entire country.

Representing an expenditure in excess of \$5,000,000, and often referred to as one of the outstanding construction projects of the world, the layout consists of a combined 20-story office building and 10-story loft, one 10-story office building, and two warehouse units of eight stories each. The five units are linked together by a five-track underground railroad system connecting with the Santa Fe lines, also an underground freight house and loading platforms. The buildings contain approximately 1,500,000 square feet of floor space. Nine elevators are required to serve the main office building.

The gigantic group is centrally located, facing on Commerce street, one of the principal business streets of the city, close to the retail district, and between the new union station and the principal hotels. It occupies the site maintained by the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe as a passenger station until that road entered the new union station in 1916. With the underground system, all tracks are removed from the street level.

Towering above other buildings in the vicinity, the Santa Fe layout presents a striking appearance. All of

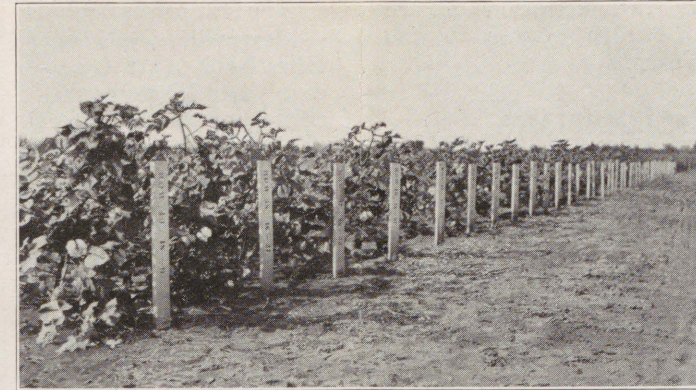
the buildings are constructed of reinforced concrete throughout except the exterior walls which are terra cotta tile with a facing of light buff brick set on edge and terra cotta trim.

With every foot of space occupied by concerns of national reputation, the Santa Fe building is regarded as one of the chief factors in the development of Dallas commercially. Dallas is the center of one of the richest farming districts of the South, and is one of the leading commercial cities of the United States. Because of its many achievements and future outlook, the Santa Fe is glad to be in partnership with Dallas.

### EDUCATION

According to the last edition of the Texas Almanac, published by the Dallas News, the state supported educational system of Texas consists of approximately 1,000 independent school districts and about 7,200 common school districts having a total enrollment of about 1,200,000 pupils, which is a little better than ninety per cent of the total scholastic enumeration of persons between the ages of 7 and 18 years. In addition there are four senior colleges and universities giving academic and professional training and eight state teachers' colleges, also having senior standing with the state department of education, and three state supported junior colleges. There are also five junior colleges receiving public support from local sources.

Two of the most important institutions supported by the state are the University of Texas, at Austin, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, at College Station. The latter is the land grant college of the state



Growing Cotton on A. & M. College Experimental Farm

and exercises leadership in the fields of agriculture and engineering. Seven million dollars are invested in the plant, which has a total of fifty permanent brick structures and 4,000 acres of land. Twenty-three hundred young men are engaged there in the study of agriculture, engineering, veterinary medicine, and the arts and sciences.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College, which celebrates its Fiftieth Anniversary in 1926, has a three-

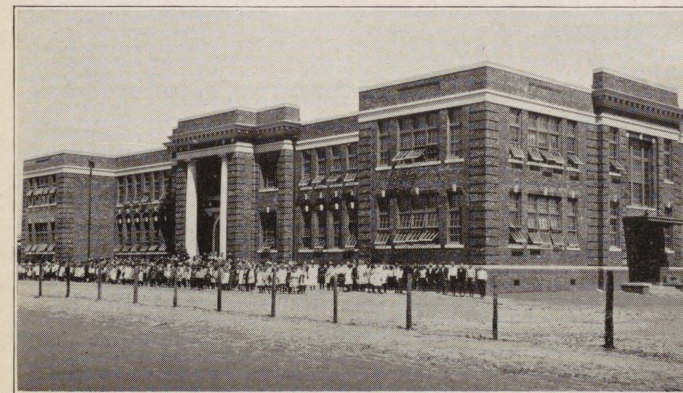
fold organization composed of agricultural and engineering research systems, the extension system and the college for resident instruction. Under the direction of Dr. B. Youngblood, director of the extension department, the college has been able to accomplish much in research work for the benefit of the farming industry. Notable examples are improved strains or varieties of cotton and grain sorghums now being adopted on a large scale.

### SAFEGUARDING THE PUBLIC HEALTH

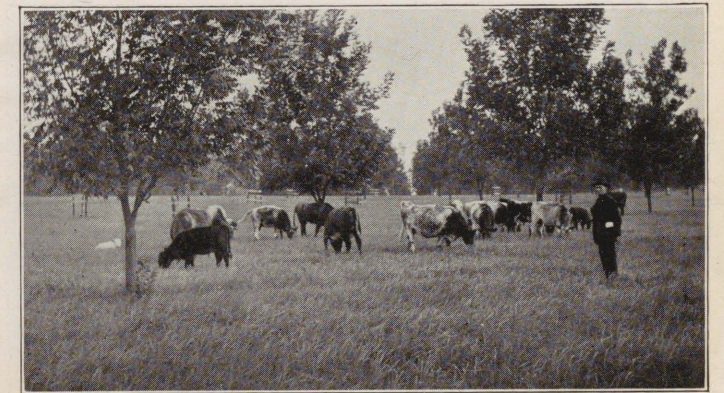
By DR. H. O. SAPPINGTON  
State Health Officer

Safe water is one of the most important considerations in the protection of public health. Texas is safeguarding her water supplies through the McFarlane Act and the Anti-stream Pollution Act, administered by the State Board of Health.

Adequate treatment of domestic and trade wastes, the purification and protection of ground water supplies and wells, modern malaria control measures, abatement of the surface toilet, a state-wide milk sanitation program, supervision of public camp grounds and swimming pools,



Modern Fire Proof High School, Merryville, La.



Herd of Shorthorn Cattle, DeRidder, La.

and ninety per cent birth and death registration—all are included in the State's Board of Health program for the promotion of public health in Texas.

**OPPORTUNITIES IN LOUISIANA**

The Santa Fe Railway receives a good many inquiries about the Southwestern Louisiana land from which the pine timber has been removed. The Santa Fe's Louisiana line leaves the East Texas main line at Kirbyville, crosses the Sabine River and runs to Merryville and DeRidder in Beauregard Parish, and to Elizabeth and Oakdale, in Allen Parish. Parishes are to Louisiana what counties are to other states.

Here is the situation in regard to these lands, which formerly were heavily timbered:

A man who is willing to work can build a home for as little money as he can make a similar start in any part of the world. The land is good for many purposes, and can be purchased for \$10 an acre, and up, on terms so liberal that the right kind of persons may begin operation by the payment of a very small sum down. By the right kind of a person is meant a farmer with a reasonable number of milk cows, hogs, and poultry; sufficient implements and machinery to do ordinary farm work, and enough cash to build a house and keep his family in comfortable circumstances for a year.

Thus equipped an investor may buy a tract of from 40 to 160 acres, and establish himself without delay. Because of the mild climate, the homemaker can get along for a while with an inexpensive house, and shelters for stock may be maintained at a very small cost.

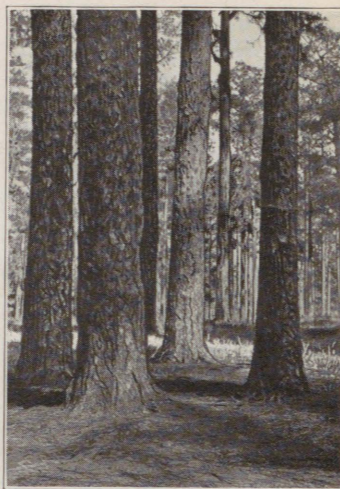
Dairying, hog raising and poultry raising have been carried on in all parts of Southwestern Louisiana. Corn, soy beans, cotton, sugar cane, vegetables of various kinds, sweet potatoes, figs, peaches, cantaloupes, watermelons and strawberries may be produced anywhere. Oranges have been grown successfully around DeRidder and pecans in the vicinity of Elizabeth. Dairying is an important industry at Oakdale.



Rural Home near Oakdale, La.

The four towns named—Merryville, DeRidder, Elizabeth and Oakdale—provide modern facilities for the education of the children in the respective communities; for the development of the people intellectually and spiritually, for marketing local products, and for business generally.

Realizing that in a few years the timber will be gone from Southwestern Louisiana, the lumber companies which own large acreages, in co-operation with other business interests are undertaking to make a good farming section out of that part of the state.



Yellow Pine near Elizabeth, La.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

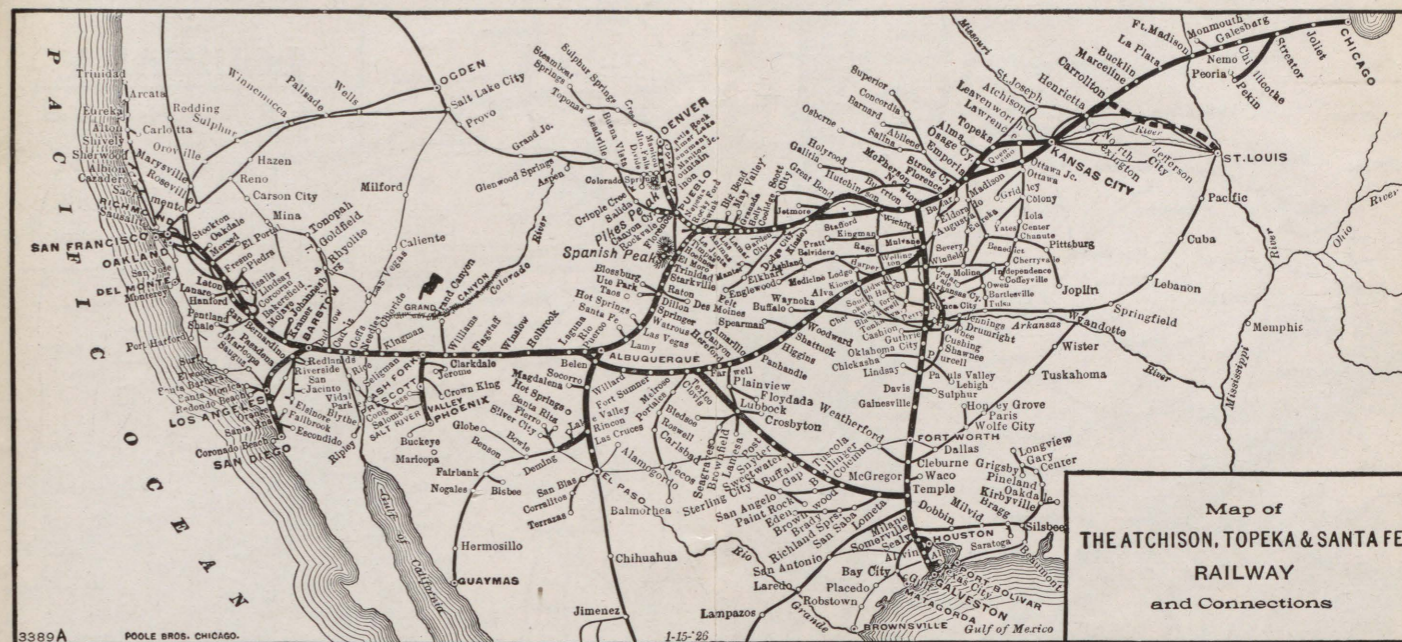
Homeseekers and representatives of industry who desire additional information concerning opportunities and advantages existing in the Texas and Louisiana territories served by the Santa Fe Railway are cordially invited to write to the Chambers of Commerce of the towns named in this booklet, or to any of the following Santa Fe agencies:

**Galveston, Texas—T. E. Brazelton, Industrial Agent; L. F. Dinan, Agricultural Agent.**

**Topeka, Kansas—J. F. Jarrell, Manager of Agricultural Development.**

**Chicago, Illinois—C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, 900 Railway Exchange.**

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

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