

# TEXAS

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EMPIRE STATE OF  
THE SOUTHWEST

TEXAS



Eighty-Acre Cabbage Patch in Southern Texas.

TEXAS is the only State in the Union with room enough for a population great enough to consume its total production of food, fabrics and building materials; the only area in the world in which the native resources of fuel, iron, water, stone and lumber are sufficient to enable its maximum population to exist and flourish without drawing upon the products of any outside State or nation.

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Galveston's Water Front.

## A POTENTIAL EMPIRE

TEXAS is not only conspicuous because of its size, it is big with a bigness that is a marvel to all who know the State for what it is. The number and diversity of its products is in keeping with its size. It is the only State in the Union whose resources are sufficient to maintain its maximum population without drawing upon the products of any other State. Notwithstanding its enormous deposits of coal, lignite, oil, iron, clays and building stone, its timber resources and other still unexplored mines of wealth, agriculture is the chief source of its wealth. With a land surface of 165,747,000 acres, less than a fifth of which is now under cultivation, Texas produces in excess of \$600,000,000 in agricultural products per annum. With a steady stream of immigration into the State, increased acreage and the introduction of scientific methods in farming, the day is not far distant when Texas will be able to point proudly to a billion-dollar year.

Unless you grasp the immensity of the Lone Star State, descriptions of its features, of its climate, of its products, baffles rather than enlightens the reader. It is a matter of common knowledge that Bermuda onions are grown in Texas, but it is also a fact that

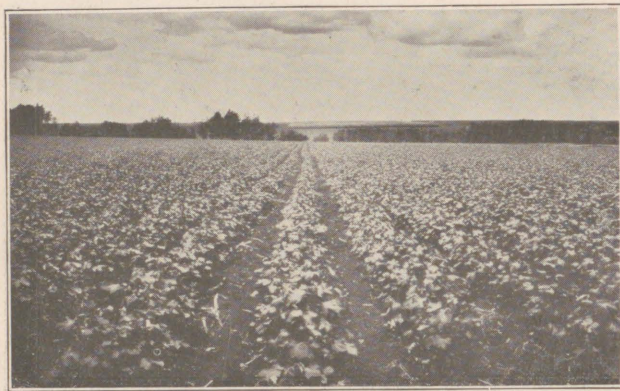


A Texas Orange Grove.

this is literally true of only a small section of the State—Southwest Texas. When you realize that it is further from Texarkana to El Paso than it is from New York to Chicago, and that were the State turned on its northern boundary Brownsville would be a city in Canada, you are beginning to comprehend what a diversity of everything—soil, climate, crops—Texas has upon its broad acreage of 264,326 square miles.

Of all its natural resources none transcends in importance its soil, and though Texas is capable of being developed in a great many ways, agriculture will continue to be the basis of its industrial wealth, and the mining and marketing of its products to engage the attention of a great majority of its people. Long growing seasons, outdoor pasturage of stock, and the ability to grow and market more than one crop a season, are factors that make farming in Texas more attractive and more profitable than elsewhere.

Then, too, Texas offers the widest range of agriculture; the extreme diversity of soil and climate within such an area covers every product indigenous to the temperate zone, and some of the semi-tropics. From the wheat belt of the Panhandle to the citrus fruit belt of the Gulf coast is a stretch of country suitable for all products and all classes—an empire of productiveness.



Cotton and Corn near Taylor.

## SUBDIVISIONS OF THE STATE.

In dealing with such a vast area, distinctions, for convenience and veracious description, must necessarily be made between different sections with dissimilar soil and climatic conditions. Thus Texas is, for all general purposes, subdivided into seven distinct sections, with characteristics differing one from the other quite as much as any seven states you can name. These subdivisions are:

North and Central Texas, comprising the black lands or strictly agricultural belts of the State; the Panhandle—prairie or plains section—beginning with the territory about Wichita Falls, thence southwest-erly to the State line, including the portion north of this line; Western Texas, that great expanse of territory lying west of San Antonio; East Texas, the timbered-belt of the State; the Gulf Coast section, comprising an area from fifty to seventy-five miles inland from the Gulf, beginning at the eastern bound-ary of the State and running westward and south-westward; the Lower Rio Grande, the extreme southern portion of the State, and the Pecos Valley, embracing all of the Pecos River valley, thence south and west to the Rio Grande River.



A Field of Rice.

## CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.

Texas has an equable climate. A large portion of the State is swept by the Gulf breezes, which dispense life to vegetation and health to the inhabitants. The long summers, characteristic of this latitude, are thus rendered not only endurable but enjoyable. So marked is the influence of the Gulf winds on the climate of the State that the average temperature along the Gulf coast, and for many miles inland, is much lower during the summer months than it is in the higher latitudes of the north. The same influence neutralizes the cold and makes the winters of the southern and southwestern part of the State the mildest and most delightful of any State in the Union.

The prevailing wind is the south wind from the Gulf. The "norther" is a feature of Texas climate, but one by no means fraught with such portentous meaning as people have been taught to believe. A Texas "norther" is nothing more nor less than what is elsewhere a cold wave.

Rainfall in Texas differs in sections to the same extent as the climate. The precipitation varies greatly. The average annual rainfall at El Paso, for illustration, is 9 inches, while at Orange it reaches

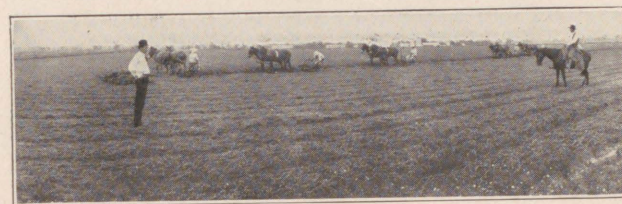


Sugar Cane.

50 inches. West of the 101st meridian the rainfall is precarious and generally insufficient for the maturing of crops, while in the upper coast belt the rainfall is abundant, averaging from 50 to 60 inches. In the forest-covered country of the cross timbers the average rainfall is 30 inches. On the Staked Plains section of the State the rainfall averages about 20 inches.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Although Texas has long had a national reputation as a cotton-producing State, first in cattle and a leader in other products, it is still, to a large extent, an undeveloped country. Texas lands now produce an average of but \$1.43 per acre. Think what it will mean when Texas reaches the Illinois standard of \$9.54 per acre! And it will, for this opportunity for growth and development is founded upon such undeniable facts as soil fertility, climate and production. The development already recorded is ample proof. Take, for example, the production of the four leading staple crops—cotton, corn, wheat and oats.



A Texas Alfalfa Field.

In 1866 Texas produced 245,000 bales of cotton, which increased until in 1886 the production was 1,499,689 bales. The greatest crop in the State's history was produced in 1906—4,050,498 bales. The crop of 1910 was somewhat in excess of 3,000,000 bales, returning to the growers something over \$250,000,000.



Texas Wheat.

The corn crop shows an increase equally as wonderful, as the following shows:

Year	Yield in Bushels
1866 . . . . .	20,205,863
1886 . . . . .	60,213,000
1906 . . . . .	155,804,782
1910 . . . . .	181,093,000

The increase in the production of wheat speaks for itself:

Year	Yield in Bushels
1866 . . . . .	1,847,931
1886 . . . . .	4,529,210
1906 . . . . .	14,426,186
1910 . . . . .	18,780,000



Corn near New Braunfels.

The increase in the production of oats has kept pace with the other grain crops. In 1866 the yield was 1,084,478 bushels, which increased, in 1910, to 24,325,000 bushels.

Ten years ago today scarcely a barrel of rice was raised in Texas for commercial use. Now there is a well-defined rice belt along the coast from Beaumont to Victoria, and Texas now ranks second in the production of this staple food, it is said of nearly three-fourths of the earth's inhabitants. Louisiana

and Texas now produce ninety-five per cent of the total crop of the United States. The rice mills of Texas have a capacity of over 27,000 bags of rice per day, and their product is shipped into every State and exported to Porto Rico and foreign countries. The by-products of rice add many thousands of dollars to the value of the crop.

Texas is one of the two states producing cane sugar. So far the production has been limited and does not exceed 10,000 tons per year, but the industry is growing; particularly is this true in the Lower Rio Grande valley, where the tested lands produce more tonnage per acre than elsewhere. Enough



A Texas Oat Field.

cane can be produced in Texas, on lands adapted to the crop, to supply Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Arizona and New Mexico with sugar.

Forage is an important item in the State's agricultural wealth. The hay crop of 1909 alone was valued at \$6,985,000. Alfalfa is successfully grown in several widely separated sections of the State. The biggest alfalfa farm in the world is in Grayson County; in East Texas there is a small acreage, in the Pecos and Toyah valleys of West Texas, and in the Lower Rio Grande valley, alfalfa is a staple crop under irrigation.

## HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

In horticultural products Texas exhibits a variety that, better than possibly anything else, shows the State's diversity. It is a formidable list—apples, apricots, pecans, pears, plums, prunes, peaches, cherries, figs, grapes, oranges, lemons, grape fruit, etc. Texas peaches have an established reputation in the markets. Their early maturity, quality and appearance command fancy prices, which greatly enhance the grower's profits. Apples are not grown to the same extent as peaches, but the development is sufficient to demonstrate the suitability of both soil and climate. Texas is the pecan orchard of the world. The annual crop brings about \$2,000,000. Most of the nuts are now gathered from native trees, but planted orchards, bearing the large, thin-shell nuts, are increasing, and quite an industry is being developed. English walnuts, grafted on native Texas walnut trees, promise a valuable addition to the State's nut production.



Figs Grow Prolifically.

The commercial growth of oranges in Texas is of very recent origin. For a long time oranges were grown for home consumption in a haphazard way, but not until the introduction of the Satsuma variety,



grafted on hardy stock, were the possibilities of the industry apparent. Thousands of orange trees have been planted in Southern and Southwest Texas in the past two years, and judging from the success of the few individual growers, whose experiences cover a period of seven or eight years, this is likely to be one



Peach Orchard near Waco.

of the most profitable of Texas' crops. Lemons and grape fruit are also being grown quite extensively, and so far the results have been very encouraging. Figs are very successfully grown, and consequently the acreage has increased year by year. This increase has brought about the establishment of canneries for preserving the figs at various points in the Gulf coast section of the State.

Grapes are grown in nearly every part of the State, but in the Lower Rio Grande and in the Pecos valley they reach their highest perfection. There the industry is broadening into one of moment, and the same varieties as are grown in California are produced, with this advantage: they are earlier in the markets.

Strawberries, dewberries and blackberries are grown throughout the State; raspberries, gooseberries and currants chiefly in the Red River counties and in the Panhandle. In the production of strawberries the Coast section has a country-wide reputation as the



Plums Grown in Southwest Texas.

earliest producing field in the United States. Beginning in December and on into April hundreds of carloads are shipped to Northern and Eastern markets. East Texas is also quite a producing field, but there the berries are marketed somewhat later.



A South Texas Strawberry Field.



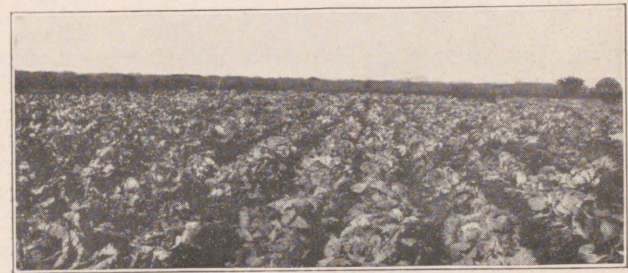
Truck Farming is a Profitable Industry.



Picking Beans near Houston.

### VEGETABLES AND SMALL FRUITS.

Texas soil produces a variety of vegetables and small fruits, and within the past five years truck-farming has become a very important industry. Various sections of the State have each a distinctive part in this industry. East Texas produces the bulk of the tomatoes and Irish potatoes; the Gulf Coast, cabbage, cucumbers, lettuce, beans, peas, cauliflower, etc., which are marketed in midwinter, thus giving rise to the name "Winter Vegetable Garden of America." Southwest Texas has driven the onion growers of the Island of Bermuda out of business by producing a superior onion and shipping them North and East in three or more thousand carload lots each season; and North Texas in the production of other varieties of onions.



Cabbages Growing near San Antonio.

## LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY INTERESTS.

Texas is the first State in the Union in the number and value of its beef and dairy cattle, third in swine, third in horses; it raises one-sixth of all the mules produced in the United States, and is besides foremost in the production of sheep and goats. The development in breeding and raising a better grade of livestock is state-wide and in keeping with the development in agricultural lines. The latest report from the United States Department of Agriculture shows that Texas has 1,137,000 milch cows, worth \$33,542,000, and 7,131,000 other cattle, worth \$109,104,000. The dairy industry is really just beginning to assume anything like the proportions it should assume. There are many reasons why Texas must



Texas Wool in the Making.

eventually become a great dairy State. The climate is distinctively a favorable condition in the cost of production in that the dairyman has the assurance of an abundance of green food nearly all the year. The population of the cities is rapidly increasing, thus providing ready markets. Every natural facility favors the industry, and with the present progress Texas should soon be in a position to do its part in supplying the world with high-grade dairy products of every kind. The packing houses in Ft. Worth,

Houston, Dallas and other points have given quite an impetus to hog raising, as well as supplying a market for thousands of cattle, hogs and sheep that formerly were shipped out of the State. The value of the sheep and goats in the State is approximately \$7,500,000. The wool industry is an important one.



A Texas Apiary.

## POULTRY AND BEES.

Texas is fifth in the list in the production of poultry and eggs. It is an industry that promises much in the future, as not only is the climate favorable, but the industry fits in so well with truck and fruit farming in which so many are now engaged. The present production is not nearly sufficient for home consumption, so there is no likelihood of the field ever being unprofitable.

Texas leads all the States in the production of honey. It is an industry that is capable of much further expansion, as every natural condition is favorable. This is true of the State as a whole, but Southwest Texas, along the Nueces River, is a favored section by reason of the profusion of flowering plants and trees growing there.

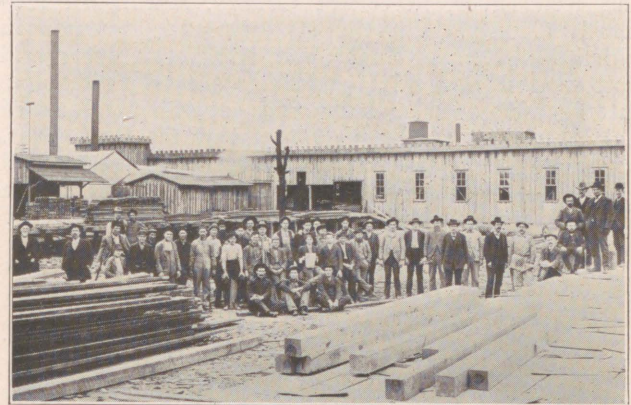


The Cattle Industry is One of the Biggest Industries of Texas.

## MANUFACTURING AND TRANSPORTATION.

Texas needs more factories. At present Texas manufactures but one bale of cotton out of every seventy bales produced. Even now the factory products amount to nearly \$250,000,000, but considering the abundance of raw material produced annually, and the possible utilization of water power, not to mention fuels—coal, gas and oil—Texas ought, and eventually will, turn much of this raw product into manufactured articles for home consumption and shipment into other States and foreign lands.

Texas leads the country in railroad mileage, and

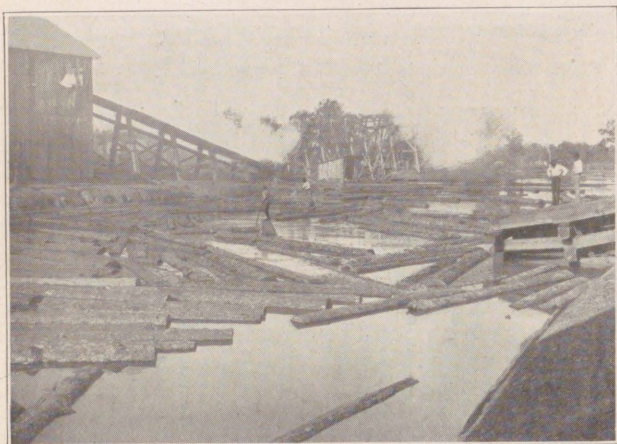


Fruit and Vegetable Box and Crate Factory at Mineola.

the building of new lines and extensions of old established lines is constantly swelling the total. None of the rivers of Texas are now used for navigation. The ports of Galveston and Port Arthur are the ports through which Texas conducts a large and constantly growing export and coast-wise trade. Galveston, in the value of foreign exports, stands next to New York. Houston expects to become a deep-water port upon the completion of a ship canal to Galveston Bay. A very large tonnage is already handled on barges which ply between Houston and Galveston.

## TIMBER RESOURCES.

It is estimated that there are about twenty-seven billion feet of standing pine timber in Texas today. The valley of the Sabine River, which separates Texas and Louisiana, is a dense forest extending three hundred miles from north to south and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles in width. It is one of the largest forests now standing in the United States. Along the Neches River is another forest of long-leaved yellow pine, and smaller tracts are located in several eastern counties. Post and blackjack oaks are growing in what is known as the Upper and Lower Cross Timbers, extending from the Red River, in Cooke County, southward into Erath County. On the streams and lowlands in North and Central Texas, ash, hackberry, pecan and cottonwood timber is growing; short-leaved pine, interspersed with hickory and several varieties of oak, is found from Bowie County, on the Red River, south along the eastern boundary of the State, and along the streams walnut and ash is abundant. The live oak grows singly and in clumps near the Gulf and in the edges of the bottoms, and pecan trees are abundant along the streams in southern and western Texas. Mesquite grows abundantly on the prairies of Southwest Texas.



The Lumber Industry in East Texas.

## MINERAL RESOURCES.

The minerals of Texas are varied, but in many respects this source of the State's wealth is still a dormant quantity. Oil, gas, coal, lignite, clay deposits and building stone are the only mineral resources that have been exploited to any considerable extent.

For the year 1908, the latest year for which complete statistics are available, the United States Geological Survey credits Texas with the production of the following mineral products:

	Quantity.	Value.
Petroleum .....	11,206,464 bbls.	\$6,700,708
Coal and Lignite..	1,895,377 short tons	3,419,481
Clay Products.....	.....	2,066,735
Stone .....	.....	659,574
Silver .....	444,336 fine ounces	235,498
Mineral Waters ...	.....	151,032
Pig Iron .....	55,966 long tons	30,663
Copper .....	28,364 lbs.	3,744
Lead .....	65,833 lbs.	2,765
Zinc .....	35,957 lbs.	1,690

There has in addition been produced in the past two years natural gas, cement, gypsum, quicksilver and salt, the statistics concerning which are not available.



Iron Mill at Jefferson.



Texas Dairy Animals.

### THE M., K. & T. RY. IN TEXAS.

With its 1330 miles of track the M., K. & T. Ry. traverses the oldest and most thickly settled counties of Texas. On its rails are located seven of the eight largest cities of the State, and with but few exceptions every product grown, or mined, or manufactured, is produced in the territory it serves.

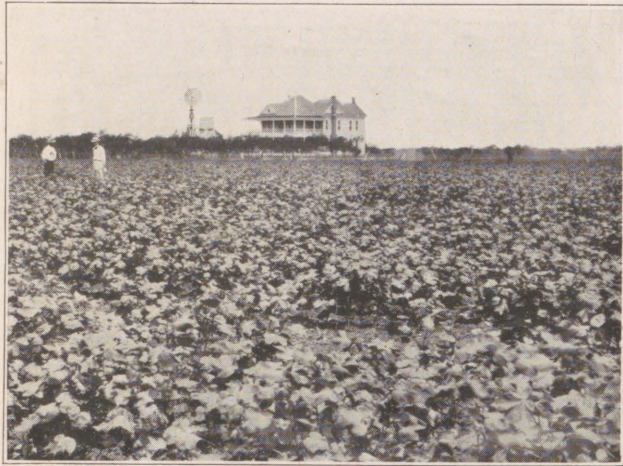
In the "black land" belt of North and Central Texas, through which the Katy runs from Denison to Austin and Smithville, is produced nearly a fifth of the entire cotton crop of the world, besides bounteous crops of wheat, oats, rye, barley, hay, alfalfa, fruits and vegetables. In soil fertility, production, and in the quality of farm crops, it is one of the finest sections in the whole Southwest. The farm lands are more closely occupied and developed, the live stock is of a better grade and, as a whole, this section is ahead of any other section in the State in profits derived from its farms.

Within a radius of a hundred miles of Dallas and Ft. Worth reside over two million people, and represented within this circle is thirty-eight per cent of the taxable wealth of the State, thirty per cent of the railway mileage, and sixty per cent of the total number of business houses. The industrial growth



Truck Farming in East Texas.

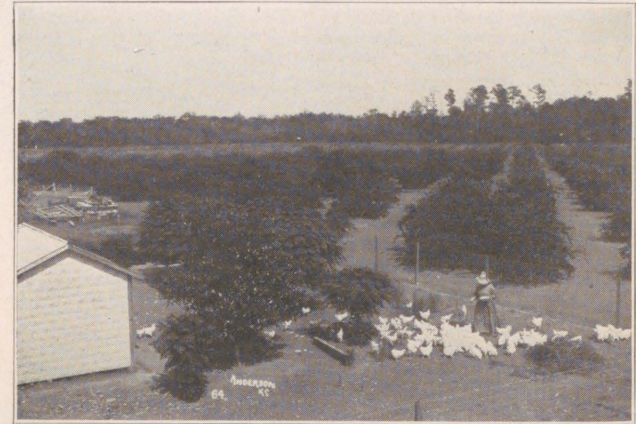
of this section is on a parity with the development in agriculture. Dallas is the largest harness and saddlery market in the world, Ft. Worth the great meat packing center of the Southwest, Waco an important jobbing point, and these, with several smaller cities in the district, have a list of industries embracing packing plants, breweries, cotton mills, cotton seed oil mills, cement plants, flouring mills, iron foundries, planing mills and like industries. Many of the large wholesale houses and manufacturers of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City maintain branches in Dallas and Ft. Worth.



Cotton, the Greatest Agricultural Product of the State.

From Smithville to Galveston the line traverses the Gulf Coast section, where the products differ from those in North and Central Texas in that rice, figs and citrus fruits supplement the list. Truck farms are general, and the profits made have been exceptional; in many instances single crops net the grower from \$100 to \$200 per acre. The truck crop is only one of two or three crops which may be grown on the land in the same year. The section immediately tributary to Houston and between Houston and Galveston is highly developed, and

here it is that a majority of the producing orange and fig orchards of the State are located. It is one of the country's greatest strawberry fields—the earliest in its shipments, which go by car-load lots to northern markets. Houston is the center of the Texas rice industry, but several other towns in this section also have rice mills and elevators for taking care of this important crop. The diversity of its products presents exceptional opportunities. It would be difficult to say now whether this Houston-Galveston district has the highest adaption for growing truck, fruit, berries, swine or poultry. To these products might be added rice, corn, oats, alfalfa and other forage crops.



The Poultry Business is Showing a Healthy Increase.

Commercially, Houston is easily the metropolis of the Gulf Coast. It is the center of the lumber and oil interests of the State, a packing center, and the greatest inland cotton market in the world. The output of its cotton oil mills is upwards of \$4,000,000 annually. With its present railroad facilities and the near possibility of a waterway for ocean vessels the future of Houston is unusually bright.

Galveston is the port of the Southwest, and by reason of its shipping is of far greater importance



The Newest Texas Industry—The Commercial Growth of Oranges.

than its population would indicate. Already next to New York in exports, it is constantly making new records, both in its coast-wise and export trade. Likewise it is developing rapidly in a commercial way, and as a winter resort. With the completion of the causeway, connecting the island with the mainland, and the opening of the interurban line to Houston, Galveston's affairs are in a very flourishing condition.

That portion of the M., K. & T. Ry. entering San Antonio runs through a section where the rainfall is somewhat scantier than it is north and east, and dry-farming methods and irrigation are accordingly resorted to for certain crops. Cotton is the principal crop, but a variety of other products are raised, viz.: oats, rye, corn, kafir corn, broom corn, flax and hemp. San Antonio is in the midst of a great live stock section and the principal market for the wool and mohair industry of Southwest Texas. Hogs, poultry, pecans and honey are other products which are shipped in such quantities as to give this section a distinctive reputation.

San Antonio, the largest city in Texas, is the distributing market for a territory as large as the



Corn Grown near San Antonio.



State of Ohio. It is a thriving, bustling commercial city, with many large department stores, fine buildings, palatial hotels, beautiful parks and boulevards. It has a factory output of \$8,000,000 annually, and bank deposits of over \$16,000,000. It is, however, as the winter resort of the Southwest that San Antonio is best known and beloved. In its climate, its historic interest and picturesque beauty, it is unmatched in America. Adjacent to the city is Fort Sam Houston, the Government's second largest military post, which contributes no considerable amount to San Antonio's trade and adds as well to its attractiveness.



A Wheat Field near Wichita Falls.

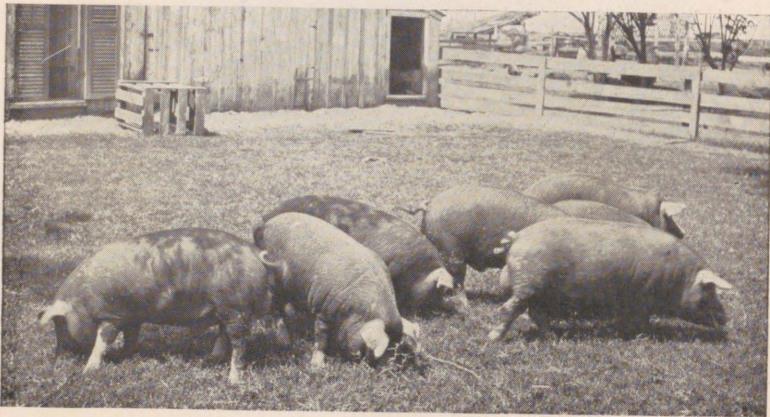
The M., K. & T. Ry. just touches the Panhandle country with the branch of which Wichita Falls is the terminus. The road traverses a splendid agricultural section, which produces annually great crops of cotton, corn and wheat, besides minor grains, fruit and vegetables. In the vicinity of Henrietta is the greatest natural gas field in Texas. The gas is piped in several directions, and is supplying both Dallas and Ft. Worth with light and fuel. Wichita Falls is the center of a rich section, and in addition to its wholesale and jobbing trade it has several factory interests of no mean importance. Gainesville and Henrietta are the other towns of note.

In East Texas the M., K. & T. Ry. runs from Greenville and Mineola to Shreveport, La., through the important fruit, truck and tobacco fields, and taps the iron and timber resources of this section. The industries are varied, marketing yellow pine and hardwood lumber, iron and coal mining, tobacco culture, fruit and truck growing, and the canning of fruits and vegetables. In East Texas are the only tobacco lands in the United States on which can be produced a duplicate of the famous Cuban leaf. This is the great peach district of the State and in its huge orchards are grown the famed "Texas Elberta" peaches, which are among the earliest fruits in northern and eastern markets. Entire trains of refrigerator cars are required annually in marketing the peaches, melons and tomatoes grown. Onions, Irish potatoes and peanuts are also shipped in carload quantities. Corn, cotton and cereals, several forage crops and numerous small berries and vegetables are also profitably grown. The hog industry is an important one by reason of the natural and highly favorable conditions abounding.

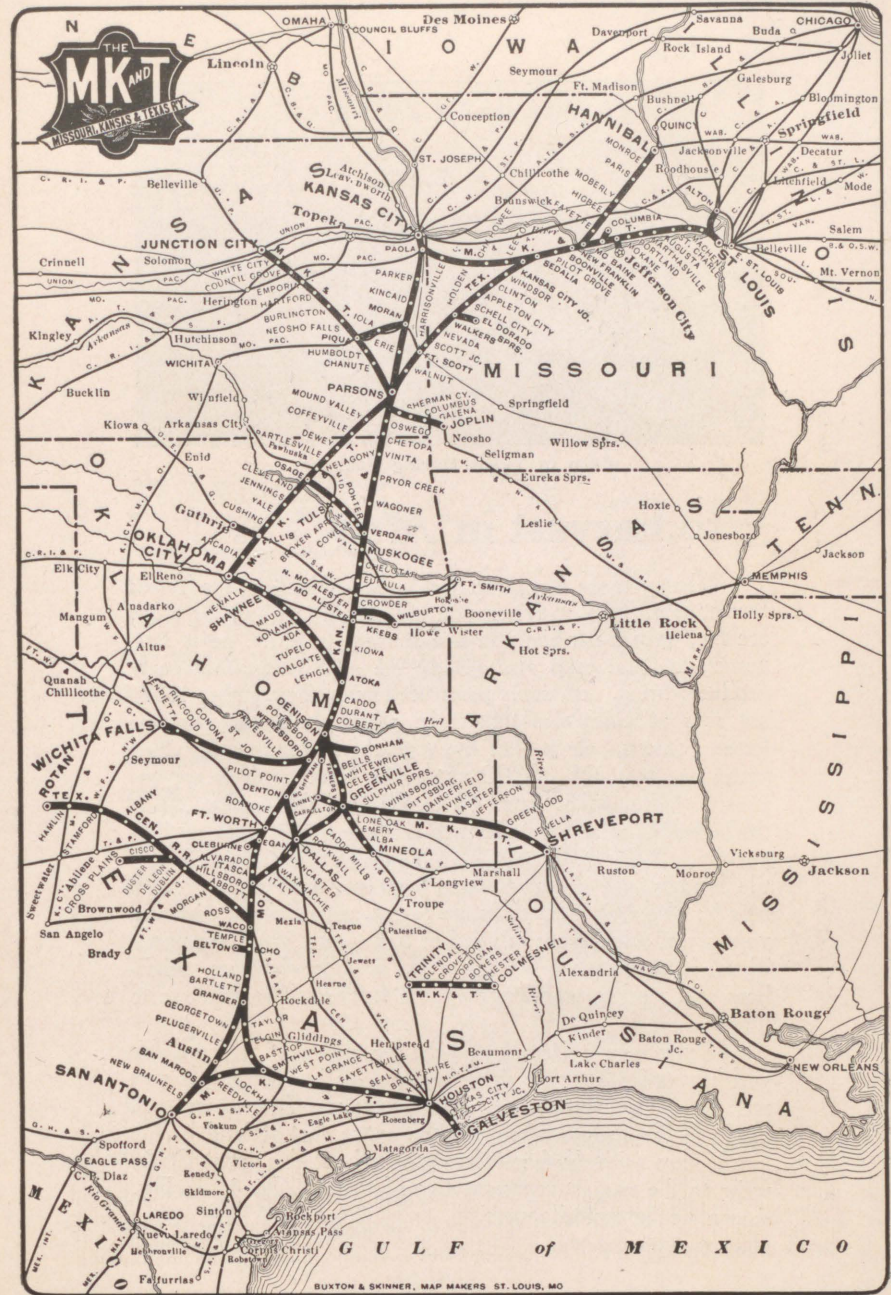


Growing Peanuts in Eastern Texas.

The timber industry and the development of the practically untouched wealth of iron ore offer exceptional opportunities for investment. Lignite, coal, oil, building stone, brick and fire clays, and salt, are other resources, the development of which must eventually make East Texas one of the foremost sections of the State.



Texas Live Stock.



MAP OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY.



Corn in Texas During February.

## —to harvest in *May*

When you are frozen up and forced to be idle, the Texas farmer is *plowing*. When you are still frozen up, his crops are *half grown*—when you are *starting* to plow, he is *harvesting* his first crop and getting the *high prices* that early products bring. In some parts of Texas, they gather *roasting ears* at Christmas time. In other places they market lettuce, onions, celery—all the vegetables in *midwinter* when prices are *way up*. \$300 net profit from truck is not unusual. Corn makes from 40 to 60 bushels—wheat 20 to 30 bushels—alfalfa cuts four to six tons to the acre, at \$15 per ton. Why don't you go to Texas *now* while good, fertile land is *still cheap*—where you can earn money every month; where your expenses are *lower*, your *living easier* and your *social advantages* as good or *better* than you have now? Texas is *no longer wild*—there are schools, churches, neighbors and modern towns *nearby*, no matter where you locate there.

If you own a farm up north, the money it will sell for will buy *twice as many* rich, fertile acres in Texas. If you rent, your *rent money* will soon *buy* you a farm there. A single season's crops often pay the *entire cost* of land.

If you wish further information about this great State, write to the nearest representative of the M., K. & T. Ry. shown on the opposite page.

## LET US HELP YOU

Information about Texas and other sections of the Southwest will be cheerfully furnished by any of the M., K. & T. Ry. representatives named below. Write for copies of pamphlets and specific information.

W. G. CRUSH,  
Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt.,  
M., K. & T. Ry. of Texas,  
Dallas, Texas.



W. S. ST. GEORGE,  
Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt.,  
M., K. & T. Ry. System,  
St. Louis, Mo.

T. L. PEELER,  
Industrial Agent,  
Dallas.

R. W. HOCKADAY,  
Industrial Commissioner,  
St. Louis.

BOSTON, MASS.—322 Washington St.	G. E. BEEKMAN.....	New England Passenger Agent
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—923 James Building	A. L. CROW.....	District Passenger Agent
CHICAGO, ILL.—316 Marquette Building	GEO. W. SMITH.....	Northern Passenger Agent
CINCINNATI, OHIO—408 Traction Building	GEO. S. STEIN.....	District Passenger Agent
DENVER, COLO.—604 Colorado Building	S. HALLINE.....	Traveling Passenger Agent
DES MOINES, IOWA—212-214 Century Building	T. B. COOKERLY.....	District Passenger Agent
DETROIT, MICH.—217 Majestic Building	W. P. OVERBAY.....	District Passenger Agent
HANNIBAL, MO.—108 Broadway	E. FOWKES.....	Agent
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—513 Traction Bldg.	E. D. COURTNEY.....	District Passenger Agent
KANSAS CITY, MO.—805 Walnut St.	GEO. A. McNUTT.....	District Passenger Agent
	T. J. FITZGERALD.....	Passenger and Ticket Agent
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—612 Trust and Savings Building	J. T. BATE.....	General Agent
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—517 Hibernia Bank Building	F. FAITHORN.....	Commercial Agent
NEW YORK, N. Y.—309 Broadway	GEO. L. THAYER.....	District Passenger Agent
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—12 North Broadway	GEO. R. HECKER.....	District Passenger Agent
PARSONS, KAN.—M., K. & T. Station	L. B. CHIPLEY.....	General Ticket Agent in Kansas
PITTSBURGH, PA.—939 Oliver Building	W. P. LINDSAY.....	District Passenger Agent
ST. LOUIS, MO.—Wainwright Building	W. M. FENWICK.....	Assistant General Passenger Agent
	S. G. LANGSTON.....	General Land and Immigration Agent
ST. LOUIS, MO.—722 Olive St.	C. J. GUYETTE.....	Traveling Passenger Agent
	B. R. MORTON.....	Passenger and Ticket Agent
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—15 Central Arcade, Flood Building	JOS. McILROY.....	General Agent
SEDALIA, MO.—Sedalia Trust Building	A. C. MINER.....	Traveling Passenger Agent
SHREVEPORT, LA.—207 Milam St.	W. C. ZEHNDER.....	Passenger and Ticket Agent



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