

Panhandle *and* South Plains



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Panhandle and South Plains

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YOUNG ORCHARD IN THE TEXAS PANHANDLE



ALFALFA FIELD NEAR AMARILLO

Homeseekers, going to the Panhandle and the South Plains of Texas to spy out the land, find at their journey's end a country unsurpassed in beauty, fertility and magnitude in all the world's primeval domain of soil. It is a region limited in its vastness only by the blue rim of the sky. For many miles the same beautiful landscape spreads before the vision of the immigrant, broken only by the plantations of settlers who have preceded him.

It is a part of the "Grand Prairie" of the early Spaniards and it is so expansive that when Coronado crossed it, three and one-half centuries ago, he employed native guides, who kept their course only by shooting arrows ahead. In the morning, taking their bearings from the rising sun, they shot an arrow in the direction of their journey's end. Then they took up the line of march. Before reaching the first arrow, they shot another beyond it, then a third in line with the other two; "and in this way they go all day," writes Castenada, who kept the journal of the famous march, "toward the water where they are to end the day."

To guide his rear guard and hunters, Coronado set up piles of bones along his line of march; for his army of soldiers, servants, friendly Indians, artillery and equipage left no mark upon the sod. The soil was of such peculiar consistency and the grass so vigorous that the blades of the latter became erect the moment the feet of men and beasts were lifted, and no mark was left. Trackless in the primeval time, it is trackless in the present period, except where habitations have been established and trails worn by constant travel. The open domain is the same in aspect in this day, but the traveler no longer loses his way; for, instead of the uncertain monuments of the early Spaniards to guide him, his course is made plain by telegraph and telephone poles, the habitations of settlers, wire fences, or the smoke of the trains of the Santa Fe Railway.

Going to the Panhandle and the South Plains of Texas is not like going to the "Western Reserve" of Ohio, or to the "Egypt" of Illinois, or to the "Cherokee Strip" of Oklahoma, or to any other corner of local fame in the United States, where one may take a look, and, turning around, betake himself to another locality in a few hours. For Texas is unlike any other state of the Union. It is the largest, and its area is nearly nine per cent of the entire area of the United States between the two oceans. It is 740 miles long and 825 miles wide. It has a coast line of 400 miles, and on one side of it the Rio Grande flows for 800 miles. The area of the state is more than 262,000 square miles. The states of Maine, New Hampshire,

Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Indiana and Ohio might be set within the borders of Texas without crowding.

THE BIGNESS OF TEXAS

Since the homeseeker who reads these lines is destined to settle in the Panhandle or the South Plains, and thereby become a citizen of Texas, perhaps some illustrations of the bigness of the state might be interesting. The purpose of this folder is to tell of the resources and other attractions of the Panhandle and South Plains, but the story without a glimpse at least of the state outside would not be complete. To this end, there is given here some information of the bigness of Texas.

In the wide expanse of the plains of Texas, one is impressed with its magnificent distances. Traveling by the Santa Fe Railway from Chicago to Amarillo, the metropolis of the Panhandle, the journey consumes twenty-four hours and crosses six states. Traveling from Amarillo to Galveston, by the nearest rail route, the journey consumes twenty-seven hours, and all the way is



CORN, AMARILLO



HOME IN HEREFORD, TEXAS

Texas. By an air line, accepting the scale of the United States Government's latest map to be correct, the distance from Amarillo to Chicago is 900 miles; to Kansas City, 485 miles; to Galveston, 625; and by the nearest railroad routes, these distances are 1,044 miles, 586 miles, and 680 miles respectively.

Imagine, if possible, the big state to be on a hinge at the north line of the Panhandle. From this hinge, turn the state over, and Brownsville, which is the southernmost town of the state, would be in the middle of North Dakota. Set the hinge at Red river, and, turning Texas over, the state would cover all of Oklahoma, the most of Kansas and Nebraska, and fragments of New Mexico, Colorado, Arkansas and Missouri.

Turn the state over from Brownsville, due south, and it would cover the western end of the Gulf of Mexico and the southern part of the Republic of Mexico. The Panhandle would cross the Tropic of Cancer and hang far over the Pacific ocean southwest of Guatemala. Shift the hinge to Sabine Pass, and, turning the state southeasterly, the northwest corner of the Panhandle would touch the western end of the Island of Cuba, the main body of the state covering the Gulf between.

Turn the state on a hinge eastward from the Sabine river and El Paso would be in the Atlantic ocean sixty miles east of the coast of Florida. Set the hinge at El Paso and, turning the state over, the Sabine river would be in the Pacific ocean a hundred or more miles west of the coast of Lower California.

The time was when, by this imaginary hinging process, Brownsville, or what now is the site of Brownsville, would have been thrown into the middle of British America. But that was before the Mexican war, when Texas included, besides its present domain, all of the country west to the Rio Grande and, northward, parts of the present states

of Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming. Thereby hangs a tale of history, going back to the Missouri Compromise of 1820, nearly a generation before Texas was thought of as a part of this country.

HOW THE "PANHANDLE" CAME

Following the annexation and the admission to the United States, Texas consented to cede to the United States all of her territory lying outside of her present boundaries. Its cession of its western area was by grace, perhaps, but the old Missouri Compromise entered into the negotiations for the cession of its northern limits. For that famous Act of Congress forbade slavery north of 36 degrees and 30 minutes of latitude, and, to enter the Union, Texas had to surrender that territory. This and the cession of the western limits formed the Panhandle.

Out of this and subsequent legislation by Congress came another freak of geography. Before Texas came in, the United States Government had established, by metes and bounds, the Indian Territory, and in 1861, when Kansas came in, her southern boundary was 37, or the northern boundary of the Territory. Instead of taking in the jog of territory north of the Texas Panhandle, Kansas made 37 her southern boundary all the way across to Colorado. By this oversight, came "No-Man's-Land," which for so many years, until it was given to Oklahoma, was without government and the abode of fugitives from justice and other malefactors. It now is the Panhandle of Oklahoma, and every arable quarter section of its area is a farm.

Such is the bigness of Texas, and of its extensive domain the Panhandle and South Plains Country is only a small part. Compared with the whole of Texas, the Panhandle and South Plains are a fragment. They might be cut off and set over into Oklahoma and hardly be missed by Texas, but compared with other states of the Union they rise in geographical dignity. For the Panhandle and South Plains Country contains an area of about 36,000 square miles. This is greater than the combined areas of the states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Delaware. It is greater than the two states of Vermont and West Virginia; or of Maine and Delaware; or of Maryland, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware and three Districts of Columbia; or of Indiana and Delaware. New York is only 12,000 square miles larger; Ohio 2,000; Pennsylvania 9,000, and Virginia 6,000.

The Panhandle is a nook in the northwestern corner of Texas and is formed by the boundaries of Oklahoma on the east and north and of New Mexico on the west. The South Plains is a continuation, to the southward, of the same character of soil, topography and climate. The whole is a high plateau and its watersheds are the sources of numerous streams, which flow southeasterly and discharge their waters into the Gulf of Mexico, as the Red,

the Brazos, and the Colorado Rivers. The Canadian, which takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains of New Mexico, traverses the Panhandle, and, flowing eastwardly through Oklahoma, empties into the Arkansas. These streams, in the plateau, are not all perennial, but in the depths of the soil beneath their valleys, indeed underlying the entire plateau, are unfailing deposits of living water, which windmills, or other power, lift to the top cheaply and abundantly.

SOIL AND TOPOGRAPHY

The streams form no wide valleys. The plains decline gently toward draws tributary to craggy breaks, whence their waters flow tumultuously through canyons to the larger streams below. In these narrow valleys large trees grow, as the cedar, the elm, the walnut, the oak and the cottonwood. In the deeper canyons, the flow of water is perennial and fish and game abound. There also is a perennial flow in some of the streams higher up and good fishing. At the upper end of the Paladuro Canyon, a fork of Red River, some sportsmen of Amarillo have established a clubhouse, where they go for fishing and hunting. This canyon was discovered by Coronado, who crossed it with difficulty. It is fifty miles long, and, at its lower end, 1,200 feet deep. It is heavily wooded and is the home of big game. In the depths of the stream, which flows perennially, are the finest fish.

The soil is arable to the very edges of the canyons or bluffs which confine the streams. Consequently there is little land which may not be planted. There are no trees adjacent to the immediate valleys of the streams, though trees grow well on the plateau if planted. Fruit trees especially do well. The altitude is high, but apple, peach, pear, prune, cherry, and other fruit trees once rooted will grow and bear abundantly. Already the Panhandle and South Plains apples are coming into fame, even though the country is newly settled. Near the town of Plainview, in Hale county, which celebrated the arrival of the Santa Fe only last January (1907), are numerous apple orchards in profitable bearing. Sure that the railroad would come, settlers went in

there five years ago and established orchards which now are producing.

In the South Plains, homeseekers go ahead of the railroad. As has been related, Hale county was settled in this way, and the town of Plainview, the county seat, now has a population of 2,500. South of Hale is Lubbock, where the town of Lubbock has been established to welcome the railroad, which, invited by population and certainty of production, surely will come. And then there are other counties in the South Plains into which immigration is going and will continue to go so long as there is land for sale. These are Parmer, Castro, Swisher, Brisco, Hall, and Childress, which lie immediately south of the Panhandle; Bailey, Lamb, Floyd, Motley, and Cottle, second tier; Cochran, Hockley, Crosby, Dickens, and King, third tier; Yoakum, Terry, Lynn, Garza, Kent, and Stonewall fourth tier. The railroad has reached only the two counties named, but homeseekers are going into all by wagon and establishing farms. The railroad will come. Surveys have been made, and time and money will do the rest. In the meantime, the population is establishing homes and farms, schools and churches, and making the South Plains a good country to live in.

The Panhandle is an older settled region, but not so thickly as to bar out newcomers. There is still room for



HOGS IN THE SOUTH PLAINS COUNTRY

PANHANDLE AND SOUTH PLAINS

many thousands. Immigrants especially are attracted by the counties which are traversed by the forks of the Red river and the other streams which flow into the Gulf, and the Canadian, which flows through Oklahoma into the Arkansas. The people enter by the Santa Fe railway, which supplies that section all the way from the Oklahoma line, southwesterly, to Deaf Smith county. These counties are Lipscomb, Hemphill, Wheeler, Collingsworth, Ochiltree, Roberts, Gray, Donley, Hutchinson, Carson, Armstrong, Potter, Randall, Oldham and Deaf Smith. North of the Canadian river are Hansford, Sherman, Moore, Hartley and Dallam.

IT IS THE "STAKED PLAIN"

This region is *El Llano Estacado*, or the Staked Plain, of the Spanish discovery, and was so called, historians say, because the early travelers of the plain staked routes across it that they might not lose their way. Other writers say the name was given to the plain because the "bayonet weed" grows so tall here that its tops resemble stakes. These weeds grow in the native sod to this day, giving to the land the aspect of a "staked plain;" but the stakes planted by the Spaniards, if there ever were any, have perished away long ago, and so the partisans of the bayonet weed have the better of the controversy, "on the face of the returns," at least.

But be that as it may, students of the geographies of a generation ago will remember *El Llano Estacado* of Texas. In that period, geographers gave it up as waste land fitted only for buffalo and wild cattle to graze upon in their vernal and autumnal migrations. It has been a grazing land and nothing more until within the last ten or fifteen years, when its soil was discovered to be arable and productive of all the crops peculiar to the North Temperate zone. This led to an immigration of farmers from southern Texas and the northern states. The cattlemen resented the intrusion and even fought for their "ancient rights;" for the invasion meant the subdivision of the

native pastures into small farms, which would put an end to free range. But the tide of homeseekers was too strong, and now the cattlemen have retired their herds within their own private ranges, and the newcomers have settled and still are settling upon small tracts outside.

Originally these lands were sold by the state for fifty cents an acre, until all were disposed of to speculators or ranchers. Now tracts close to the railroad are selling for \$15 an acre. This is both in the Panhandle and the South Plains. Away from the railroad, fifteen or twenty miles, lands are cheaper of course, and cheaper still thirty or forty miles away, but it all is alike in quality, and farmers are settling all over *El Llano Estacado* from the Canadian river southward to the headwaters of the Colorado and Brazos and beyond. The country is so big that it will be many years before settlers will close the wide gaps between habitations, but the soil has been farmed long enough to prove its fertility and to make it certain that the seasons may be depended upon.

BEEF, CEREALS AND FRUIT

In all this vast territory of the Panhandle and South Plains country, the surface is not interrupted by hill or mountain, and the soil and climatic conditions are the same throughout its length and breadth. So a description of the whole in that respect is a description of the several localities. Wherever one may settle he finds it to be the domain of beef, pork, mutton, and poultry; all the cereals, including milo maize and kaffir; broomcorn; cotton; all the grasses; all the fruits, except tropical and semi-tropical fruits; and all the garden vegetables. The cattle are the Herefords, Shorthorns and other thoroughbred strains; the hogs Berkshires, Durocs and the like; the fruits of the most famous varieties. Cotton is king, producing a bale to the acre, and alfalfa makes feed for cattle, horses, mules, hogs and poultry. Stories of the remarkable production of farm products in the Panhandle and South Plains are given in another part of this folder, but the substance of the experience and observation of Harp & Wilkin, a firm of agriculturists, who farm on a large scale, would not be amiss here.

They settled in this region in 1904. In 1905 they harvested their first crop. Three hundred acres of wheat yielded 25 bushels per acre; one hundred acres of oats, 60 bushels per acre; four hundred acres of kaffir corn and milo maize a ton and a half to two tons per acre. In April, 1905,



FOURTH CROP OF ALFALFA, OCTOBER 23, 1907

PANHANDLE AND SOUTH PLAINS

they paid \$325 for a bunch of hogs, and from that beginning they sold in April, 1906, \$1,867 worth of hogs, and had remaining more than the original start. The hogs were fed kaffir corn, milo maize and alfalfa. In 1907 their wheat averaged 18 bushels per acre, their oats about 40, and their kaffir corn was better than the average. They have not planted Indian corn, but their neighbor this year (1907)

had 100 acres which yielded 50 bushels per acre. Other neighbors got 40 and 60 bushels. Alfalfa yields from three to five tons per acre. It is not "woody," and consequently the stock eats all of it. Their fruit orchards are coming into bearing well. In their apple orchard they have 3,000 vigorous trees, which are beginning to bear abundantly. All garden vegetables grow well and so rare is the atmosphere that vegetables and fruit keep well. The annual rainfall is 24 inches and the most of it comes in the growing season. Such is the experience and observation of men who have been here only since April, 1904.

The Panhandle and South Plains alfalfa-fed hog makes the finest pork that grows, and, since there is no hog cholera to decimate the herds, the industry is more profitable than in any other country. The scheme is to establish a pond, fed by a windmill, at the lower end of a tract of ground, and set the rest of it in alfalfa. It is a combination unequalled—the pond for a wallow and the alfalfa for fat. Kaffir and milo are added to the diet for a change sometimes, but give the hog the pond and the alfalfa only and he will go to market in great shape. The alfalfa needs no irrigation and the windmill is enough to keep the pond full and running over. The water lies from 30 to 60 feet deep, in some localities 100 or more, but the windmill does the business, and there is water enough for all the uses of a family, including garden and stock. The hog pond, of course, requires a mill for itself, but mills are cheap and the wind blows for all.

Since 1904 the annual rainfall has been about 24 inches. The earliest record of rainfall in the central portion was in 1892, and in the ten years succeeding the average was 23 inches. The greatest rainfall in the ten years was 27.4 inches and the smallest 15.7. This is enough for farming, but the good farmer, be he in Texas, Kansas, or Illinois, adds "good tillage" to his farming. This, in the language of western agriculture, is "dry farming," or the "Campbell method," and that it conserves the moisture



A BUNCH OF FINE COWS AND CALVES IN THE PANHANDLE

The East
Chicago

and aids production is proved right here in the Panhandle by two large experimental farms, where "dry farming" is practiced.

The summers of the Panhandle and the South Plains are long and sometimes hot, for that is the climate farming needs, but it is a heat that nobody minds, and there never is a case of sunstroke or heat prostration. The air is so dry that the heat is not felt in its fullest force, and there usually is a wind to drive that sort of care away. Hot nights are unknown. When the sun drops below the horizon, the atmosphere cools instantly. There are no mosquitoes. The whole region is a health resort, especially for persons with affections of the lungs. The altitude is from 2,400 to 3,800 feet.

GROWTH OF TOWN AND COUNTRY

The growth of this region in population and production is well illustrated by the progress the towns have been making. There is no "boom." It is a plain case of healthful and permanent growth. A "boom" is short-lived. Two years always have been the limit of a "boom," and usually they frazzle out within a twelvemonth. In the Panhandle and South Plains new population has been making homes for more than ten years. That is to say, the rush has been on that long. For the last five years the new settlers have been going ahead of railroad construction, and, besides, making farms, they have established new towns. Examples of the growth of towns and opening new country for the railroad to occupy, are Plainview and Tulia and the towns between on the Plainview branch of the Santa Fe.

Canyon City, shortened to "Canyon" by the postoffice department, is a fine little city of 2,500 inhabitants, taking its name from Paloduro canyon near by. It is the initial point of the "Canyon City branch" of the Santa Fe, and since the construction of that line it has become an important outfitting town for



INDIAN CORN ON ONE OF THE "HIGH DIVIDES" OF LIPSCOMB COUNTY, PANHANDLE OF TEXAS

settlers going into the South Plains. Of recent growth, and, by the rich country surrounding it, certain to be a permanent and prosperous city, its residences are modern and its business houses substantial and solid. It has schools and churches and the fraternal societies, electric light and waterworks, and all the other accessories that make an attractive city. Already it has jobbing houses, and its enterprising merchants have started in to make it an important trade center.

Plainview was a good town before the advent of the railroad. It was the trade center for homeseekers, who had come in advance by wagons, but since January, 1907, when the railroad came, the town has grown by leaps and bounds, until now (January, 1908,) it has a population of 2,500; and, the tide of immigration unabated, it continues to grow. It supports three banks, whose combined capital is \$225,000, and deposits exceeding \$600,000. A recent acquisition, now under contract, is a roller mill of 100 barrels capacity. Already the town has a fine jobbing trade and it is a great livestock center. The capacity of its public schools is 700 pupils. The Central Plains College, recently established, has a capacity of 400 students. The Baptists have bought ground for a college here, and the Methodists are planning for one. It has all the religious denominations, and the people of the county uniformly vote down liquor traffic and gambling. City and county, it is a good place to live in. The whole county

is underlaid with shallow water. As has been stated elsewhere in this folder, Hale county, and all the country roundabout, produce cotton, and all the cereals, forage and the fruits of the North Temperate Zone; and the best breeds of hogs, cattle, horses, mules and sheep.

Tulia, not quite so large as Plainview, is a growing county seat. It, too, has all the modern municipal utilities and comforts, and schools and churches, and banks, and the usual industries that go with South Plains prosperity.

The South Plains is full of bright towns of recent beginning. Kelso started in the fall of 1906, and already (January, 1908,) it has a good trade and a country around it filling up with farmers. Fifty families have settled in there since March.

FRIONA was started in the spring of 1907. Six months later it had a population of 200, and in September a school was opened with thirty pupils. Spring Lake Ranch, a tract of 185,000 acres, on a surveyed line of railway from Texico to Brownwood, nearly all has been sold out (January, 1908). Over a hundred thousand acres of it was sold in the month of September. Star Ranch, near Friona, also soon was sold out and a town established in the midst of it.

The principal example of this remarkable growth is Amarillo, the capital of the Panhandle and the largest town in Northwestern Texas. Three years ago, Amarillo had only 1,200 inhabitants. Now (January, 1908) it boasts of 12,000. No other city in the United States has made such rapid growth in the same period. From a small town of the plains it has grown to be a jobbing city, with waterworks, electric light and all other modern comforts and utilities. It has many miles of cement sidewalks, paved streets, commodious public buildings, and fine church edifices, and is the center of three systems of railroad. It has mills and elevators, railroad shops and factories, which give steady employment to many men. Its retail stores are well stocked and its jobbing houses big and growing. Its banks are well supplied with capital and deposits, and the money is all owned at home. It is the beginning of a great city of the plain, promising in the course of time to rival the city of Denver.

Another example of this progress is Hereford, which since 1900 has grown from a village of 500 to a well-established little modern city of 4,000. In the year 1907, 300 new dwelling houses have been built in the place, besides business houses, and it has fine cement sidewalks, waterworks, and electric light, and banks which carry deposits of \$800,000.

Growing towns are claiming recognition all along the line of the Santa Fe, beginning at the Oklahoma border. They are Higgins, Canadian, Mendota, Miama, Glazier, and Panhandle, and between or outlying are prosperous settlements which have been made by new population. In all the history of the United States, since the Civil War closed, when the soldiers of the two armies sought new homes in the West, there has been no movement of people equal to this movement into the Panhandle and the South Plains country. It is the largest area of primeval, or open, domain that has attracted immigrants since Kansas and Nebraska, and, later, the Dakotas attracted attention. Like those states in their beginning, the Panhandle and South Plains Country is capable of sustaining a large population, and, although land is advancing in value, there is so much of it that it will be many years before it will become "dear." However, now is the time to claim a home while values are at the minimum.

HOW TO GET BEST RESULTS

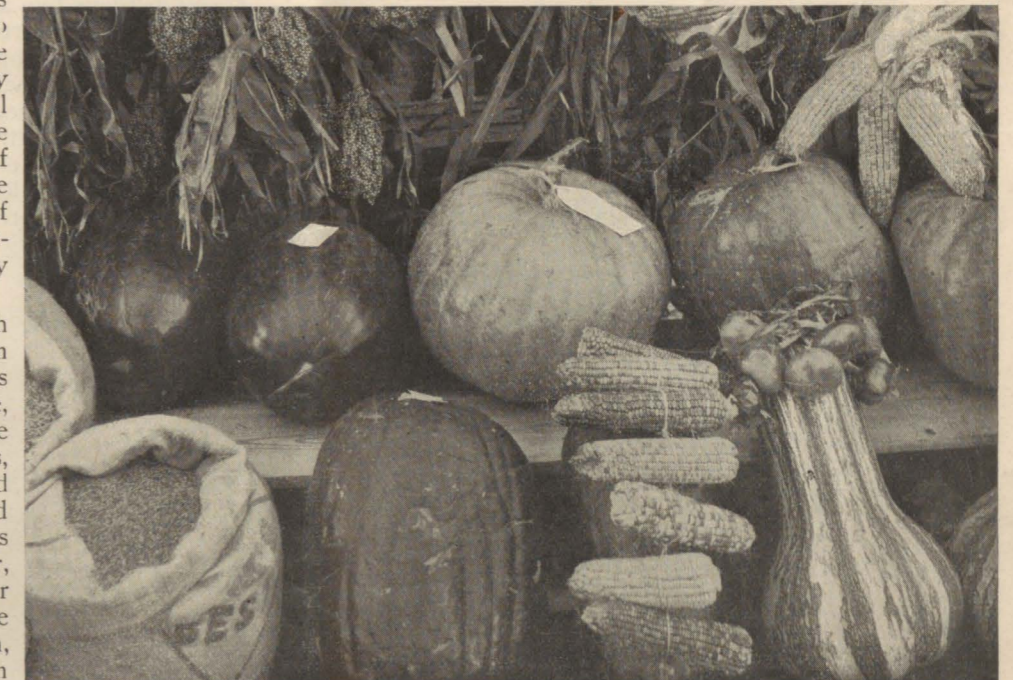
The productive value of the soil of a new agricultural region is proved by the best it can be made to do. New soils, the necessary conditions favorable, never fail to respond to tillage, even the most lax, and the farmer goes on for years fully satisfied with results; but in all regions, no matter where, there comes a season occasionally of adverse conditions of moisture and temperature, especially of moisture, and then it is that profitable results are obtained only by scientific tillage.

In the Panhandle and South Plains Country, there has not been a crop failure since small farmers began to come in. Of course, there has been a shortage of one crop or another, as in other regions, but farmers always have had enough for their own use, and some to spare. However, farmers who aim, one year with another, to get the best results for their labor, are the farmers who have given to the country its reputation, and their secret is summed up in the phrase, "good tilgela". Really,

it is no secret, for all good farmers practice it, be they in the Panhandle and South Plains Country, in the Arkansas Valley, the Pecos, the Rio Grande, the Salt River, or the San Joaquin; or in the uplands of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, or Ohio. No matter where a farmer be established, he who applies the best methods gets the best results.

Fortunately for the settlers of the Panhandle and South Plains, they have had under their observation, season after season, examples of scientific tillage almost at their doors. One is the experimental farm, operated by the state and federal governments near Amarillo, and the other the model farm, near Bovina, conducted under the supervision of H. W. Campbell, whose scientific method of soil culture, has attracted the attention of the agricultural world. Without attempting to enter into a treatise of the Campbell method, the idea is to conserve and make the most use of the moisture that comes from the skies, and the value of this is proved by the results on the experimental farms mentioned. Crops come without this method of culture, but with it they come better, and, moreover, farmers who practice it, in good seasons, or bad, never are borrowers of money, no matter where they may be established. Even in semi-arid New Mexico, in areas remote from irrigation ditches, the Campbell method makes good for farmers.

In Nebraska in 1894, when the country was swept by hot winds, a farm near Geneva made a yield of 30 bushels of corn per acre, when all other corn for miles around



PRODUCTS OF THE PANHANDLE OF TEXAS

was ruined. In 1897, on the Pomeroy Model Farm in Graham county, Kansas, the scientific farming made eight ears of corn from a single kernel, four ears on the parent stock and four on two suckers. Seven of the ears were fully developed. This is exceptional, even phenomenal, but it shows what good tillage will do. So with wheat, barley, rye, oats and all the other cereals, even kaffir and sorghum, and other forage crops, which are supposed to need little moisture. They all do better by the scientific method. It goes without saying that all other crops, including orchard fruits and garden vegetables, do better by it, but the farmer seeking a new location is more interested in field crops.

The homeseeker, who gets off at either the Amarillo or the Bovina scientific farm, will learn that all the neighbors round about are profiting by the examples set by these institutions. They will tell of 30 bushels of wheat per acre, 50 and 60 bushels of oats, 80 bushels of milo maize, 40 bushels of millet, 20 bushels of barley, 50 to 70 bushels of kaffir and two or three tons of forage. Corn will grow, too, sometimes big crops, but the farmers depend more upon forage. The cost of tillage by the scientific method is less than six dollars per acre. This



CATTLE SCENE IN RANDALL COUNTY, THE TEXAS PANHANDLE

includes cash paid out for labor, feed for teams, and six per cent interest on twenty dollars per acre.

AN ALFALFA HOG FARM

An example of the "alfalfa-fed hog" may be seen on a farm near Plainview in Hale county. The pond covers perhaps two acres of land into which an ordinary windmill pours a stream of fresh water. Adjacent is the alfalfa meadow, sloping toward the pond. The alfalfa is well-rooted and vigorous. There is no fence between the pond and the meadow, and the hogs divide their time between the two attractions. In the early morning and late evening, they feed in the meadow, and in the middle of the day they wallow in the pond. This is their meat and drink. For fattening, perhaps, they get some kaffir and milo, and, possibly, a share of the peanuts grown upon the place; but they build upon the meadow and the pond, and hogs so fed and fattened make the best pork in the market. Added to this, the animals are free from cholera or other disease, which insures the maximum of profit.



SIGHT-SEEING IN THE TEXAS PANHANDLE WHEAT FIELDS

SOME PANHANDLE TOWNS

AMARILLO. The citizens of Amarillo are very proud of the remarkable growth of the city in the last three years. Its population now is around 12,000, and the prospect of future gain of industries and of farm development is so fair that local boosters are looking forward to a possible 25,000 in 1910. Its three systems of railway have seven different lines, which have twelve passenger trains in and out daily. For all systems it is a division point. The city has three round-houses, twenty-one wholesale houses, electric light plant, gas plant with fourteen miles of mains, local and long-distance telephones, seventeen miles of concrete sidewalk, which only is a beginning; a complete sewer system, an electric street railway that cost \$125,000 and ninety-five registered automobiles. It is the headquarters of 300 traveling men. The Santa Fe is constructing a new round-house, machine shops, general offices, and fifteen miles of extra siding that will cost one-half million dollars. The city has three public school houses and another projected. It has a Methodist church edifice that cost \$35,000, and a Baptist that cost \$50,000, and the Christians have one in the course of construction that will cost \$30,000. It also has a Catholic church. The opera house cost \$60,000, and the Elks Temple \$20,000. It has two state banks and three national banks and two trust companies, whose combined deposits exceed three million dollars. It has a federal experimental farm nearby, and within the corporate limits are a sanitarium and a business college.

HEREFORD is the county seat of Deaf Smith County, situated near the center of that part of the state known as El Llano Estacado or Staked Plains. It is on the Pecos Valley division of the Santa Fe Railway, 50 miles southwest of Amarillo. Hereford had less than 500 population in 1900, but now it has reached the 4,000 mark. Its greatest fame has come from its abundant water supply, its rich agricultural lands, its fine blooded cattle, its delightful climate, and its beautiful homes.

During the past year more than 300 new residences and a large number of brick and concrete business houses have been erected. It has fine cement sidewalks in the business section and in many of the residence blocks. The two national banks and the one state bank have on deposit more than \$800,000.00.

Hereford has an efficient public school system and is the home of Hereford College. It has four churches, each with a large membership. Many of the fraternities are represented and the city has a well organized Commercial Club, Civic League and other societies for social and industrial improvement.

Practically all of the land within the Hereford country is tillable and is well suited to all kinds of grasses, grains, fruits, berries, vegetables, forest and ornamental trees. The quality of the wheat produced in this section cannot be excelled, the grapes are equal if not superior in flavor and size to the California product, and berries grow abundantly. Alfalfa and other forage crops grow without irrigation and always give a prodigious harvest. Wheat and alfalfa are becoming the greatest source of wealth for this section.

The mean annual temperature will not exceed 70 degrees, the thermometer seldom going higher than 95 in the summer. The altitude is 3,750 feet. The nights in the summer are always cool. The winters are not severe, the occasional "norther" which brings the coldest time does not continue more than two or three days, followed by a season of open weather in which outdoor work can be done. The average annual rainfall for the past ten years has been a little more than 23 inches. This is more than is needed to mature crops. The soil has a wonderful power for retaining the moisture if properly cultivated.

Hereford is the home of the famous Hereford breed of cattle. Thousands of these beautiful "white faces" roam the Plains, and each season large shipments are made to the markets.

The citizens of Hereford are wide awake and energetic, letting no opportunity pass that would advance the welfare of the town and country. Many new people are going there to open up farms or to engage in some business enterprise. Hereford gives a hearty welcome to the stranger and prospector.

MIAMI is the County seat of Roberts County, and is situated in the valley of Red Deer Creek, near the southeast corner of the County on the Southern Kansas Railway, eighty miles from Amarillo, and five-hundred miles from Kansas City. It has a population of about 600 people and is a good solid town, with the most substantial stone and brick buildings of any place of its size in the Panhandle of Texas. There are three churches, a large school building, two banks, two lumber yards and one livery stable. There are no saloons and no liquor sold here.

The school has a daily attendance of some 160 pupils and in addition the County owns in its own right over 17,000 acres of school land worth \$10 per acre, which was given to it by the State as a sacred fund, the interest to be used only for the education of the children living here. In addition the State pays annually to the public school a large sum of money derived from the sale of its school lands.

In this valley are a good many farms that grow all kinds of products indigenous to this climate. The altitude is 2,750 feet above sea level, which makes it a very desirable climate all the



A FLOURISHING VINEYARD AND FAMILY IN THE PANHANDLE OF TEXAS



KAFFIR CORN MAKES A BIG CROP IN THE PANHANDLE

Here are grown all the fruits, all the garden vegetables, all the cereals, cotton, broom corn, kaffir, milo maize, cattle, hogs, horses, mules, sheep and poultry. The alfalfa-fed turkey and the alfalfa-fed hog are the boast of this section.

From Higgins, Lipscomb county, there were shipped during the fall of 1906 and winter and spring of 1907, 356 cars of wheat, 166 cars of Indian corn, 176 cars of broom corn, 554 cars of cattle and 796 bales of cotton. This was not the whole production of this section, of course, or nearly the whole, but it is an indication of what the counties of the northeastern corner of the Panhandle are doing. There are three counties—Lipscomb, Ochiltree and Hemphill—and their towns all are up and coming. There is no boom here. They are simply keeping pace with the rest of the Panhandle and South Plains country.

This town (Higgins) has just completed a large flouring mill of 300 barrels daily capacity, that is up-to-date in all its improvements. A \$6,000 cotton gin, three elevators, two banks with large deposits for a new country, stores, lumber yards, livery barns, churches, schools, etc.,

comprise some of our industries. There has been over half a million dollars paid out at Higgins this year for wheat, corn, cotton and broom corn.

FARWELL is also a live town at the crossing of two main lines of the Santa Fe System. Being located in a section that is being rapidly filled with a good class of settlers, it is destined to be one of the future big towns of the Panhandle.

BOVINA, a few miles east of the New Mexico line, on the Santa Fe System, has, besides the rich agricultural country surrounding it, industrial possibilities such as give much life to a city, and it has been steadily growing with the development of the country.

STOCK RAISING

A Panhandle stockman says:

It is needless to say that a soil which produces forage, grain and root crops in such abundance as can be produced here, certainly, with pure water, a healthy climate, and about eight weeks of winter, is an ideal place for the stock farmer.

The day of the long-horned Texas steer is past, and he has gone with the buffalo; but in his place is to be found the fat-backed steer of any of the improved beef breeds; and while the old-time Texas cattlemen got \$10 a head for his steers, the modern Panhandle steer goes into the northern feed yards, when sold, as a feeder, and when he graduates from there he tops the Chicago market for prime beef. And the Panhandle steers are in a class by themselves, and are in great demand by cattlemen all over the country as feeders and stockers, being, as they are, absolutely free from disease, well bred and thick growthy, fine feeding fellows.

year around. It is free from malaria. The water is obtained from wells, ranging from 35 to 100 feet deep, and is the very best clear, pure, soft water. The agricultural possibilities of this County, which only began to be developed a few years ago, is a surprise, even to these who have resided here for a quarter of a century.

These lands seem to be especially adapted to growing small grain. Every year the acreage has increased in wheat, oats, barley, rye and corn, and every year the results have been more gratifying.

The annual yield of wheat covering a period of eight years has been 18½ bushels; oats and barley 50 bushels, and corn in many instances as high as 60 bushels per acre.

This immediate section of country is rapidly settling with substantial farmers, who are building good homes, and raising as fine crops and stock as can be seen in most of the States of the Union.

The Santa Fe Railway is rebuilding its entire roadbed and laying it with heavy steel rails, making this the short through line to California from Kansas City.

With the cheap lands sold on long time and low rate of interest, this section presents one of the most inviting fields to the farmers and others who desire a good home and a legacy for their children.

GLAZIER, sixteen miles south and west of Higgins is another town on the Santa Fe with a bank, lumber yards, stores, etc. Lipscomb and Ochiltree are the county seats of their respective counties. They are finely located and will make good towns, particularly as soon as they are tapped by the several railroads, which will be built before very long.

The soil is very rich, and runs from two to fifteen feet in depth. The climate is fine. The average temperature is 57 degrees. The winters are mild and the summers comfortable. The altitude is 2,600 feet. The average rainfall in the last eleven years has been 23.27 inches.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED



A VINEYARD IN THE TEXAS PANHANDLE

We will touch a little on horse and mule raising, as any intelligent man can see that we have the right conditions to raise the best on earth. And in all the southern mule markets the North Texas mule brings the highest price and is most sought for by the planters who have had any experience with him, having the hardihood of the best Tennessee mule combined with the size of the best Missouri mule, making, we must admit, a rare combination; but the Panhandle mule is "IT."

The same can be said of horses; but heretofore the horse and mule industry has been neglected in favor of cattle, as the cattle can be run in immense herds with practically no care, and raising good horses or mules requires more attention.

The Plainview News recently called the farmers of Hale county together in its columns for an "experience meeting." Hale county is in the South Plains and lately has been receiving a large immigration. The "experience meeting" was in the form of letters giving their experience and their judgment of the productive quality of the soil. These letters were in reply to a series of questions submitted by the editor as follows:

1. How long have you been in this county?
2. What do you consider are the capabilities of the soil in Hale County?
3. What has been your success as a farmer?
4. What has been your success in hog raising?
5. Is this a good fruit county? Do apples grow well here? How about other fruits?
6. How is the water supply and is it good?
7. Do you want to sell or do you expect to remain?

Following are some of the answers:

I am glad to answer such questions as you have asked.

1. I have been here 18 years.
2. As to the capabilities of the soil I am glad to say that we can grow anything suited to this climate in great abundance.
3. I will say as to my success as a farmer that in the 18 years I have never failed. I always kept over two head of stock and from that to 400 and have raised my own feed.
4. We have no diseases among hogs. I now have over 200 head.
5. I have had plenty of fine fruit. Apples, peaches, plums and grapes are especially fine. No better country for berries.
6. It is a pleasure to recommend our pure cold water to the thirsty traveler.

I don't want to sell my home.

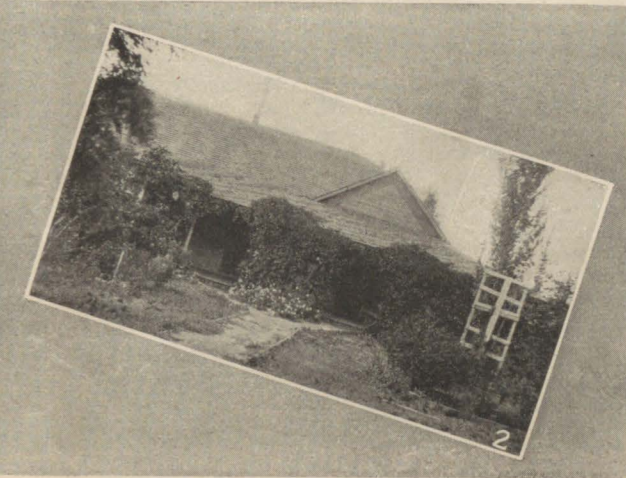
J. H. BUNTIN.

My reply to your question is as follows:

- (1.) I have been here ten years.
- (2.) I know no better soil anywhere.
- (3.) As a farmer I have never made a failure. I have made plenty to do me and had something to sell every year since I came here.
- (4.) Hogs do better here than than any place I ever saw.



1—A PANHANDLE FARM HOUSE



2—A PANHANDLE RANCH HOUSE



HAYING TIME IN THE TEXAS PANHANDLE

The Earth
Chicago

My reply to your questions is as follows:

(1.) I have been here practically one year.

(2.) I do not think I ever saw more productive soil for everything.

(3.) As to my success as a farmer, my neighbors say I will make 60 bushels of corn per acre. My maize and kaffir corn are very fine. My alfalfa is on what people here call upland, yet it is now about ready for the third cutting. I sold land in Indiana for \$95 per acre and bought here an improved farm for \$22, yet I am making more on this cheap land per acre than I made on that. Besides, I can cultivate two acres here to one there. I have kept one

hundred head of hogs on ten acres of alfalfa. They have eaten no grain, yet they are almost ready for the market.

(4.) I consider this a very fine hog country.

(5.) I have seen the finest apples grow here and I consider it a fine apple country.

(6.) No man ever saw finer water and that in great abundance and shallow.

This country is good enough for me.

W. H. JEFFRIES.



PRODUCTS OF THE PANHANDLE OF TEXAS

- (5.) All fruits such as apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes and berries grow here in abundance.
- (6.) The finest water at 30 to 60 feet I ever saw.
- (7.) I have no land for sale.

J. C. HOOPER.

I wish to state in answer to your questions:

(1.) I have been here 17 years.

(2.) I think this country will produce in richest abundance anything suited to this climate.

(3.) I have not made a failure in 17 years. Especially I mention wheat. Of the Durham wheat I have averaged 27½ for five years.

(4.) I have never raised better hogs anywhere.

(5.) Apples and all small fruit grow to perfection here.

(6.) No better water supply can be found.

I will conclude by saying I will get five or six cuttings of alfalfa this year.

J. O. BROWN.

I take pleasure in answering your questions, yet I am no real estate man nor do I want to sell my farm.

(1.) I have been here six years.

(2.) As a farmer I have made four excellent crops, and two good ones.

(3.) I have never seen its superior as a hog country.

(4.) I have grown abundance of apples, peaches, plums, pears, and cherries. It will rival California for grapes.

(5.) Its water supply cannot be beaten.

(6.) I am contented here and do not want to sell.

T. J. TILSON.

Answering your questions will say:

(1.) I have been here 21 years.

(2.) I think better soil cannot be found in the State.

(3.) My success in farming: In 21 years I have bought ½ ton of feed.

(4.) As to hogs, I think so much of this country that I am closing out all other stock to begin with a hog ranch.

(5.) I have a fine orchard. I never saw finer apples in Missouri or anywhere else than I have grown here.

(6.) As good water as any man ever drank.

(7.) No farm for sale. I expect to die and be buried here.

G. D. ALLEN.

LETTERS FROM FARMERS

We have been shown the lands around Canadian and Glazier. Have seen as fine lands here as we have seen in any country. We have seen corn that will make sixty bushels per acre and fine kaffir corn, millet, cotton, wheat, oats, alfalfa and all kinds of garden stuff.

We can recommend these lands to anyone. There is plenty of pure water at shallow depth. We find fine grasses on the land. Have gone through miles of blue stem grass as high as the horses backs.

Seeing is believing. Come and see these lands.

S. G. FARNSWORTH,
E. F. WEST,
GEORGE Z. THOMAS.

Canadian, Texas.

I came here last Spring from northwest Missouri, arrived in Canadian, March 9th and went to the farm at once. I rented a house in town to store my household goods in and also for my family to live in, until I could build a house on my 200 acre farm that I bought.

My land is just one mile east of Canadian, Texas, the county seat, where we have a good school, a college and three churches. The land is of a nice rich loam. My well is but 37 ft. deep and we have excellent water. The crops are all good, we have had plenty of rain all season, and no bad storms.

Hogs as well as any other kind of stock do well here.

We have a fine climate here, cool nights, which enables a person to sleep well.

I consider this country a very good place for a poor man to make a start in the world.

CLYDE GILLILLAND.

Canadian, Texas.

I came to Hereford four years ago and bought 640 acres of land nine miles southeast of town.

Built me a house and broke about 40 acres of land the first year, and sold \$416 worth of produce off of same and had enough left to winter 35 head of cattle and horses. The second year had 120 acres in crop, and sold \$802 worth of farm products and wintered 45 head of stock. The third was a dry year; sold \$315 worth of feed, and wintered 100 head of stock and made \$5 per head on the stock wintered. The fourth crop is not yet harvested, except the wheat and oats. The wheat and oats will bring me about \$400, and expect to get about \$1,000 out of the balance of the crop, besides wintering my stock.

I now have 165 acres in cultivation. I raise wheat, oats, June corn, milo maize, kaffir corn, sorghum, California wheat, millet and cotton, and all kinds of vegetables. I believe this to be a good small grain country, and that cotton will be a success. I came here with \$800 and could make my check out now for \$4,500.

W. M. CURFMAN.

Hereford, Texas Panhandle.

We came here from Nodaway County, Mo., the banner county of Missouri. The first half of March unloaded our car and went to work on our new farm in Texas. We have worked 380 acres in corn and 20 acres in oats; we have not hired a single day's work. We flat broke our land good and deep and run row cultivators. Our corn is made and will average 50 bushels per acre and our oats are good.

We think this the greatest place to work we have ever struck; we always have a nice breeze and our teams have stood the work as well as they did in Missouri. We have built two hundred and twenty rods of hog fence, broke the sod and have it in cane; we might say that we did all this work with eight mules. We have had plenty of rain and it has come so gently! Not in a rush as I have seen it do in some places. The people are as good a class of people as one would ask to live among. I can see no difference here from Missouri, if there is any, Texas has the advantage. The water is good and is plentiful, and can be had from a depth of from fifteen to one hundred and fifty feet.

This is a great wheat country. We saw wheat that made 32½ bushels per acre and the machine did not clean it near all out. Stock of all kinds do exceedingly well here; health is good; we all feel fine and glad we came to Texas.

E. R. BENDER & FRANK BROWN.

Canadian, Texas Panhandle.



FRUITS AND VEGETABLES DO WELL IN THE PANHANDLE OF TEXAS

PANHANDLE AND SOUTH PLAINS

We came to this country from Oklahoma in the fall of 1904, and have been engaged in farming and stock raising. Our first crop matured in 1905. Our three hundred acres of wheat yielded twenty-five bushels per acre, one hundred acres of oats yielded sixty bushels per acre, four hundred acres of kaffir corn and milo maize average from a ton and half to two ton per acre and eighty acres of millet with the best that we ever saw in any country. In April 1905 we purchased \$325.00, of hogs and by April 1st of the following year (1906) we sold \$1,867.00 worth of hogs and still had more left than the original purchase. These hogs were fed nothing but kaffir corn, milo maize and alfalfa and in our experience in farming, these hogs made a more rapid and better growth on this class of feed than we have ever known.

Our crop in 1906 was practically the same as in 1905, and our crop for 1907 is better in all respects excepting the wheat and oats. Wheat averaged this year about eighteen bushels per acre and oats about forty. Our kaffir corn yield this year is a little above the average. So far we have planted no Indian corn, however, one neighbor has something like one hundred acres, that will yield not less than fifty bushels to the acre. In the immediate vicinity of Plainview, there are thousands of acres of Indian corn that will yield not less than forty bushels per acre and in a number of cases as high as sixty bushels.

Our alfalfa crop has been uniformly good each year and making from three to five ton to the acre, and of a grade that the stock will consume every particle of it as the growth here is not so rank as to produce a woody stem. Our hog raising experience here has been exceptionally good as cholera is unknown or any other disease that interferes with hog raising.

Regarding fruit in the South Plains, we wish to say that we have some three thousand apple trees that are all healthy and vigorous, and produce better and more apples to the tree than in any of our previous experience. The flavor of apples and other fruits in this country equals the best grown.

Vegetables of all kinds grow exceptionally well, and it might be well to add that vegetables and fruits of all kinds can, with a little care, be kept from one year's end to the other. The altitude here seems to give them a firmness and a flavor that makes them especially desirable.

The rainfall, since we have been here, has averaged about twenty-four inches each year, and most of it comes during the

summer months when it is needed on the growing crops. The soil is a deep, rich, chocolate, sandy loam ranging in depth from a foot and a half to six feet. Scours the plow and holds moisture when properly worked. Hard pan in the South Plains country has never been found. The water supply is unlimited and the quality unsurpassed, and is found at a depth from thirty to sixty feet.

The citizenship is as good as the best. We have good schools and churches. We do not hesitate to recommend this country to any one wishing cheap land, and a healthy climate to live in. To show you our good faith in the matter we have purchased eighteen thousand acres of land and are putting it into cultivation as fast as we can do so.

As fine a grade of cattle, horses and mules can be found in this country as in any part of Missouri or Illinois.

If you are a "Doubting Thomas," we only suggest that you come and look and be convinced.

Yours very truly,

HARP & WILKIN.

Plainview, Texas, Sept. 4, 1907.

FACTS TO REMEMBER

Hemphill County, Texas Panhandle, furnishes us with some valuable figures that practically are the same in all the Texas Panhandle counties served by the Santa Fe Railway.

Wages: Mechanics, including carpenters, stone and brick masons \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day. Day laborers \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day. Farm laborers \$20 to \$30 per month. For these classes of labor there is constantly a good demand.

Farm Stock: Good farm horses cost \$100 to \$200. Cattle, yearlings \$20 per head; 2-year olds \$24; 3-year olds \$30. Sheep \$3.00 to \$3.50 per head. Hogs 5½ to 6½ cents. No better hog or sheep country in the West, fine water, plenty of shelter and feed cheap, pasturage unsurpassed anywhere.

Material: Lumber \$20 to \$30; cement \$1.00 per 100 lbs., less 10 cents for return of sacks. Fence is rated by the mile; one that will turn sheep and cattle costs about \$70 per mile. Well-drilling is 50 cents to \$1.00 per foot.

Produce: Good butter brings 30 to 35 cents the year round. Eggs from 10 to 35 cents. Milk from 25 to 35 cents. Fine market right in the county for all produce; merchants here advertise that they will buy anything the farmer brings to town and pay highest market price.

Taxes are light, averaging for each section of land (640 acres), about \$9.50 a year.

Rainfall May 1st to September 1st for the last four years has averaged 3.48 inches per month; for the last thirteen years it has averaged 3.28 per month.

Seasons: Winter begins about January 1st and lasts until near March 15th. Ordinarily very mild with bright clear days, some short



A NORTHERN TEXAS NEW TOWN:—CANADIAN HEMPHILL CO. LINE OF THE SANTA FE IN EASTERN EDGE OF PANHANDLE

PANHANDLE AND SOUTH PLAINS

cold spells but very little snow or rain in these months. Can plow any month in the year. Planting time is about March 1st for oats; March 15th for corn; in fall for wheat.

Temperature will average throughout the year about 57.6 degrees; highest, June 22nd, 100 degrees; lowest, February 7th, 10 degrees; clear days 212, partly cloudy 76, cloudy 77. These are exact figures for the year 1906, taken from U. S. Official Weather Bureau Report and is a fair average year. Wind, prevailing direction, south.

Texas is now adding each year to the world's wealth Four Hundred Million Dollars, produced on one-tenth of her land.



ONE OF THE RESOURCES OF NORTHERN TEXAS:—ORCHARD OF W. A. WITHERSPOON, THREE YEARS OLD, NEAR HEREFORD, TEXAS PANHANDLE

SCHOOLS

There are schools and colleges in all the towns, and country schools wherever the settlers are blessed with children enough to form a school. Texas is very liberal in the matter of education, and is able to be, when it is remembered that there never was any government land in the State of Texas, she being admitted into the Union as an independent, sovereign State, owning her own lands, of which one-half was set apart to create a fund for school purposes.

Its permanent free school funds amount to \$147,769,202.00. It is the greatest permanent school fund in any State in the Union. The entire tax is only 22½ cents on the hundred dollars,



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, CANYON CITY

half of which is used for educational purposes. The income from the public school fund realizes over \$5,000,000.00 annually. The public school teachers of Texas receive higher wages and a greater degree of efficiency is required of them than in any other State in the Union. Its annual distribution is over \$5.00 for each school child, while the average of the United States is but \$1.35 per capita.

TAXES

Texas is noted for its low taxes, having lower taxes than any State in the Union. When the State of Texas was admitted in the Union, all public lands were retained by the State. These lands since have all been sold and the money mostly turned in the permanent school funds and for other States purposes. This fund now nearly takes care of the schools, so the school tax is scarcely anything.

We have no large bridge tax to pay. The public roads are always good and do not need much work. There is no public road tax to pay.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Stone and concrete are going to be used a great deal in the future for building purposes in the Panhandle because of durability and cheapness. Large deposits of rock, sand and gravel, as well as cement material, are found in this section. Dressed lumber, shingles and finishing stuff are shipped from East Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and New Mexico.

HOMESTEAD LAW

Texas has surrounded the family home with every protection. Under the laws of that state no homestead can be seized for private debt. A homestead may embrace 200 acres of land and all improvements thereon, or city property to the value of \$5,000. The homestead may be in one or more parcels. This is considered one of the best laws ever enacted, and since its passage in Texas it has been adopted in several other states.

PANHANDLE AND SOUTH PLAINS



AN OUTING IN THE PANHANDLE OF TEXAS

SPLENDID ROADS

Good roads are a blessing to any community. The Panhandle has them; they are her natural gift and no one had to make them—smooth, hard and straight. Never muddy and seldom dusty. It is astonishing how rapidly the roads dry after a rain. It is nearly impossible to overload the teams and the driver can make remarkable speed. Farmers ten or twelve miles out can go to town and back home in a half day with ease. The good roads are one of the country's greatest blessings.

FRUITS

Fruit trees of all kinds, where they have been allowed a fair chance, have done remarkably well in the Panhandle; and all through the Panhandle are to be found orchards of apples, peaches, pears, plums, apricots, cherries, quinces and small fruits; and we will say, without fear of contradiction, the Panhandle is destined to be the greatest fruit and vineyard country in these United States. Nowhere are produced more perfect specimens of fruits, berries and grapes than here. The warm, sunny days, cool nights and the altitude seem to give them a finer flavor and more lasting and keeping qualities than are to be found in fruit produced elsewhere.

Vegetables of all kinds are produced in the utmost profusion. The crops of beets, onions, carrots, turnips, parsnips, beans, peas, cabbage and in fact all varieties of vegetables would delight a hungry man who sits down to dine with a farmer after having ridden over the prairie all forenoon.

WHY BUY LANDS IN THE PANHANDLE

A man who knows replies: It seems superfluous to offer suggestions and reasons why anyone should purchase land in the Panhandle of Texas.

Any intelligent man who has read the foregoing pages can see the great reason which impels us all to effort—no matter in what line—and that is the desire to make money for ourselves, provide comforts for our families, and to be able to assist our sons and daughters to get a start in the world, and leave something behind when we are gone.

It is the wish of all fathers that their children should not suffer the hardships and endure the struggles which came to them by being

obliged to start with no visible assets, except a clamoring stomach and two hands more or less willing to produce filling for it.

And we will say, without fear of successful contradiction, that there is nowhere in this United States the opportunity to acquire a home and secure plenty for old age as good as in the Panhandle today.

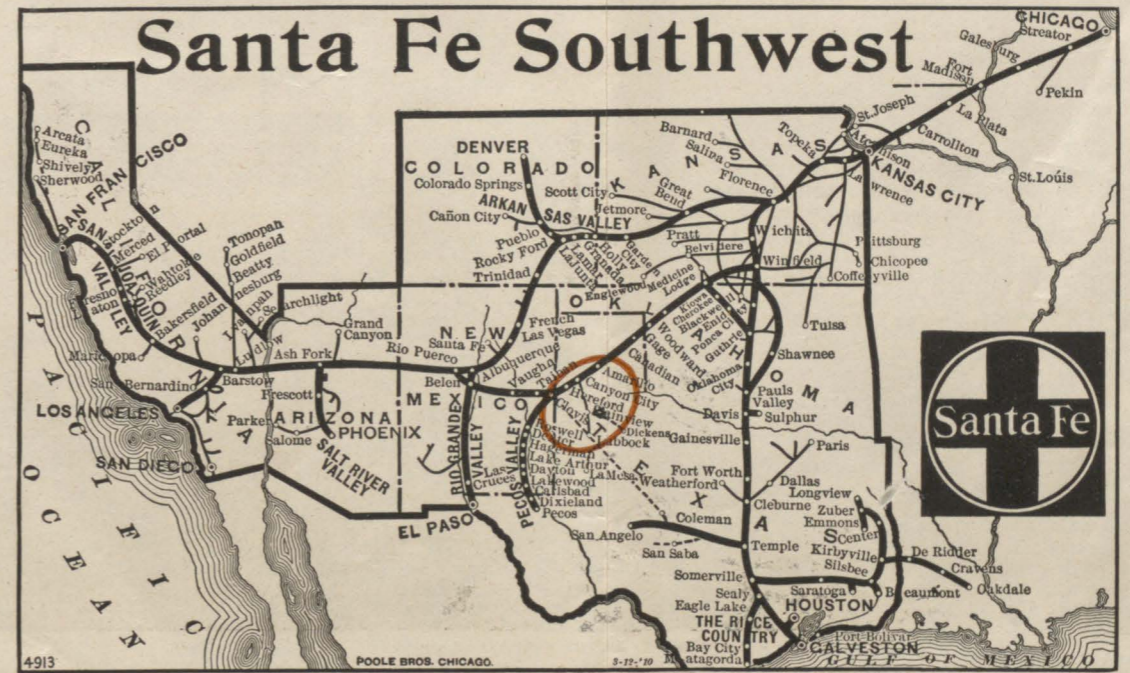
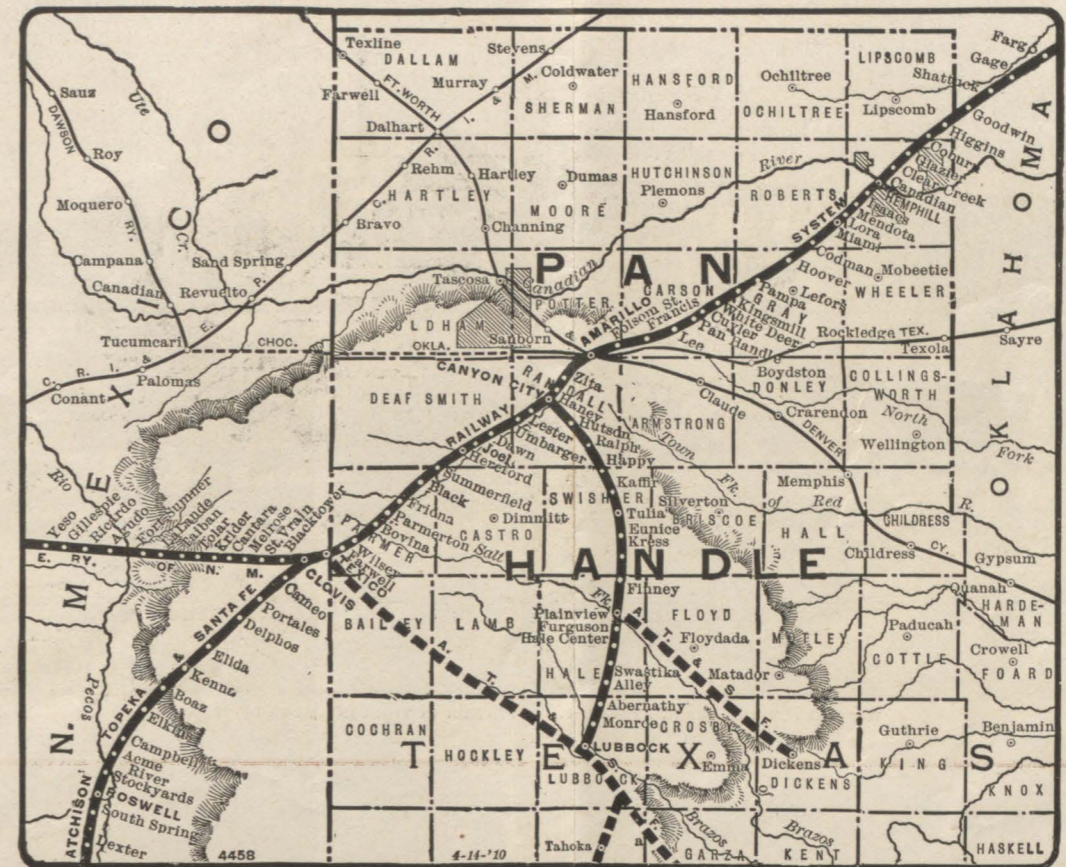
How To Get There!

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month, the Santa Fe will sell tickets to points described in the foregoing pages at reduced rates.

Liberal stop-overs and return limits are allowed, and every facility given to thoroughly investigate the country.

Ask for specific rates.

C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent
1117 Railway Exchange, Chicago





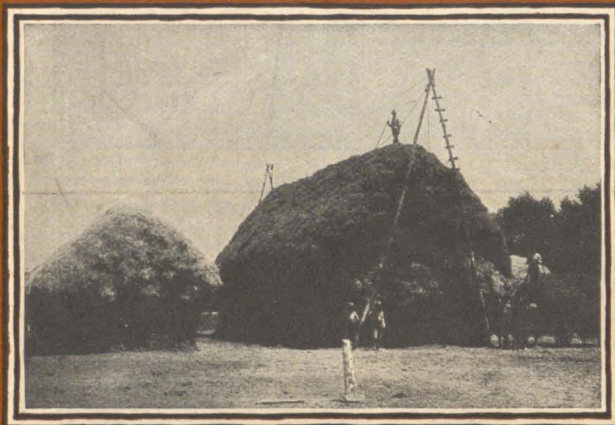
WAITING FOR THE TRAIN, AT A SANTA FE STATION IN THE PANHANDLE OF TEXAS



RAISING CELERY IN THE PANHANDLE COUNTRY

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Panhandle *and* South Plains



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