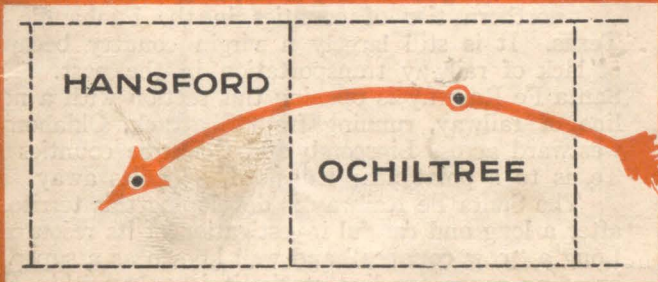




# Northwest Texas



Opening up a  
new farming country  
on a new railway line



The SANTA FE is building a new railway line through the north tier of counties in the plains country of Northwest Texas.

A new farming region with new towns is opened up. This territory already is partly settled and crop possibilities proven by actual experience.

Low prices for land and very easy terms. Eight years to pay out.

**Get in early and get first choice!**

THIS folder describes a strip of smooth prairie land lying north of the Canadian River in the northern tier of counties in the Panhandle of Texas. It is still largely a virgin country because of lack of railway transportation in the past. The Santa Fe Railway is opening this section with a new line of railway, running from Shattuck, Oklahoma, westward across Lipscomb and Ochiltree counties in Texas to a point near Hansford, 85 miles away.

The Santa Fe Railway is developing this territory after a long and careful investigation of its resources. Long a "cow country" and well known as a superior breeding range for live stock, it is only within the last few years that tilling these rich level plains has been undertaken. Farming has proved most successful and the plucky men and women who entered this section to till the soil, are to-day prosperous. Many of them came without means. What they now have, has been produced from the soil. Crop possibilities have been proven by actual experience.

This section is adapted to a combination of farming and live stock. Only a limited area is under the plow, however, and opportunity is here offered to obtain untilled land at a low price on easy terms near to good transportation facilities.

The facts herein given have been compiled with great care, and at first hand, by personal investigation, more especially in the counties of Ochiltree and Hansford. What is said of these two counties will give the reader a fair idea of the entire region, which also includes the flourishing counties of Lipscomb and Hutchinson.

**Historical**

Herds of buffalo and antelope roamed over these grassy plains when the first white man visited this section. But by 1880 the last buffalo had been slaughtered for his hide. About the same time the Indians in this section were moved to their reservation in the Indian Territory. The rich native grasses attracted the cattle barons who were being crowded westward by settlers and for years they flourished



FEEDING A YOUNG ANTELOPE

on free grass. In the nineties, however, the big cattle men gave way to the smaller cowman, who also prospered. They grew no crops except a little corn for saddle horses.

Then these beautiful prairies tempted farmers to try tilling the soil for a living. Their efforts at farming seemed foolish to the cowman. But the farmers stuck and in time became prosperous. Of course the early settlers found strange climatic and soil conditions. They kept close to their business and to-day know from experience what to plant and when.

Far away from a railroad the farmers were obliged to produce what could be most readily freighted by wagon or driven the long distance to market. Wheat, hogs, and cattle, therefore, became standard money products of the farm. Cattle and horses were grazed in the summer and wintered on farm grown feeds.

It is still a new country, only a limited area being under the plow. Ninety per cent of the land in Hansford County is tillable, and nearly 20 per cent is now cultivated. Ochiltree County has 95 per cent of tillable area, with about 22 per cent cultivated. Settlers have come slowly. Those who did come have become wealthy in a few years. They now have good homes, large barns, and granaries, modern farming outfits, herds of well bred hogs and cattle. Their isolation is at an end, with the coming of the Santa Fe Railway.

**Location**

Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Hansford, and Hutchinson counties, in the north tier of the Panhandle of Texas, are part of the great plains that extend from the east flank of the Rocky Mountains. The general slope is towards the east and south and the altitude drops rapidly from the state line on the west to 3,100 feet in Hansford County and 2,800 feet in Ochiltree County. Location and altitude are important factors in giving these counties their agreeable climate and freedom from severe storms.

**Topography**

The surface of Ochiltree and Hansford counties is uniformly level, with only a limited area of rolling and broken land along the few streams. Wolf Creek rises near the center of Ochiltree County, flowing eastward. The land along the narrow valley of this stream is rough. Paladora Creek flows across Hansford County from the southwest to the northeast corner and Coldwater or Rabbit Ear Creek cuts across the northwest corner. The rough land is well suited for grazing.

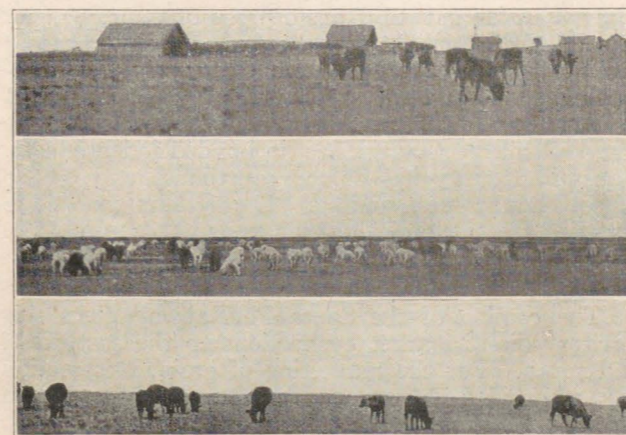
The area of Ochiltree County is 583,899 acres, of which 58,400 acres are classed as rough or grazing lands. The area of Hansford County is 580,220 acres with about the same proportion of grazing lands. Here and there are saucer-like depressions from a few acres up, forming temporary lakes during the rainy season, while a few deeper depressions make permanent lakes. The surface is covered with native grasses like buffalo, mesquite, and grama, there being no brush or trees except in the narrow stream courses.

**Soil**

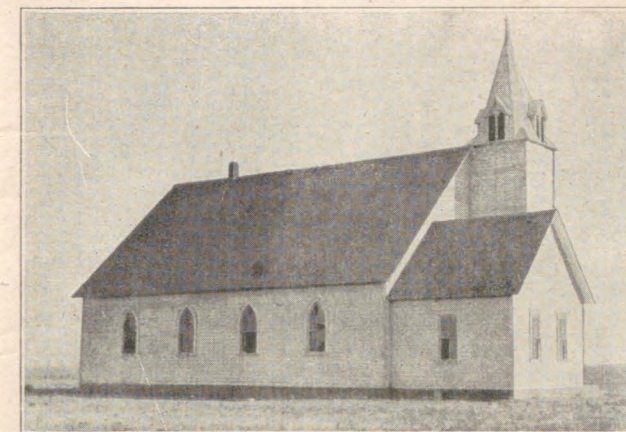
The soil of this section is quite uniform, being a silty clay loam, dark in color. It is deep, varying from 2 to 6 feet. The subsoil is either a clay loam or clay of lighter color. It contains all available plant food necessary for successful agriculture. There is no gravel or rock of any kind except in the broken land along the streams.

This soil holds moisture well. It is easily worked. It is fertile, as shown by the crops grown. It lasts well; fields in cultivation for 10 years produce as heavily as new land adjoining. It is uniform; having been deposited, it is believed, by meandering streams from the Rocky Mountains. Being level, the soil does not wash or erode, and the loss of moisture through run-off is not large.

The soil in the broken lands varies much and is often of light color. The texture may be sand, loam, or clay. Stone and gravel are not uncommon. The "breaks" are often sharp with well marked cap rock. There is very little sand, however, even in the rolling



PRAIRIE SCENES ON LAND DESCRIBED



A COUNTRY CHURCH IN HANSFORD COUNTY

and broken land of this section. Good grasses abound on the rolling land, making it well suited for natural pasture.

**Domestic Water**

This section has few streams and lakes with a permanent water supply. But it is underlaid with a sheet of pure and wholesome water. The depths to the underground water supply vary from 60 to 300 feet according to location. Wells have been sunk in every part of Hansford and Ochiltree counties and an abundant supply of good water always has been obtained. The sources being back in the mountains and overlaid with a firm clay, the water is free from danger of contamination from surface waters. Wind mills are in common use for pumping.

**Temperature**

The southern latitude of 36 degrees is tempered by the altitude of 2,800 feet to 3,100 feet above sea level in Ochiltree and Hansford counties. The summer heat is not excessive. Nights are cool. Winters are short and mild, little shelter being needed for live stock. Zero is seldom reached. There are no sunstrokes. Live stock runs in the open all the year. Open air work may be carried on without interruption. Winter grains thrive and furnish green pasture. The first killing frost in autumn usually occurs after the middle of October and the last in spring about the middle of April.

**Rainfall**

The rains are usually well distributed through the growing season. Two-thirds of the rainfall occurs from the first of April to the last of September. The winter precipitation is small. The snowfall is light; snow seldom remains on the ground more than a day or two. Moisture conditions are usually satisfactory for sowing winter wheat in the fall and spring grains in March. This section is remarkably free from severe storms, tornadoes being unknown.

Records of precipitation have been kept at Ochiltree for nine years and at Lieb in Hutchinson County, a short distance south of Hansford, for ten years.



COUNTRY RESIDENCE, G. W. MILLS, OCHILTREE

The records at Amarillo, less than 100 miles southwest, extend over a period of thirty-five years. The annual averages at these stations are as follows:

Ochiltree station, nine-year period.....20.82 inches  
 Lieb station, ten-year period.....19.71 inches  
 Amarillo station, thirty-five year period...21.65 inches

**Healthfulness**

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

Malaria is unknown. Lung and throat troubles are generally relieved and often cured.

Cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, and poultry, are healthy and thrifty. Hog cholera and other live stock diseases find no foothold in this climate.

**Public Schools**

The school fund of the state of Texas is the largest in the United States. Texas retained its land when admitted into the Union. Revenue from the sale of these lands has been largely allotted to the school fund. This large fund has made possible the establishing of schools in sections sparsely settled.

The schools in Hansford, Ochiltree, and adjoining counties are well distributed. Ochiltree County maintains 20 schools, and Hansford 16. The average school term exceeds 7 months.

The school in the town of Ochiltree employs 7 teachers. It is a state high school of the second class. High school work is carried on in the majority of the schools in both counties. A number of the schools employ two teachers.

Several new school buildings were erected this year. Others are planned for next year. The Ochiltree school has a library of over 500 volumes. Others have started libraries.

**Telephone Lines**

The pasture fence served many years as a telephone line in this section. Later phone companies were organized for local, rural, and long distance service.

The Ochiltree exchange has 248 subscribers. Over 366 miles of line serve about 200 rural subscribers. The Hansford exchange has about 30 subscribers and 200 miles of line serve more than 100 rural patrons

**Roads**

The natural roads, without attention to up-keep, are good and carry heavy traffic. Many roads still run the shortest way across the prairies. Graded roads are being permanently located on section lines. There is much interest in good roads. There are over 250 automobiles in Ochiltree County and at least 150 in Hansford; and many freighting outfits in both counties.

**Towns in Ochiltree and Hansford Counties**

Ochiltree, the county seat, is located in the center of Ochiltree County, near the head of Wolf Creek. It has a population of 500 people, showing a remarkable growth since 1907, though 49 miles from the nearest railway. Nearly every line of business is represented, stores with large well assorted stocks, an up-to-date machine shop and garage, hotels, grain elevator, and a flouring mill of 35 barrel daily capacity.

Hansford is located on Paladora Creek and is the county seat of Hansford County. The population is over 200. It has good stores with well selected stocks, and nearly every line of business is represented. It serves a prosperous section in Hansford and Hutchinson counties. There is a good brick courthouse and large school building.

Both towns have telephone exchanges, weekly newspapers, churches, lodges, and social organizations.

Alfalfa, Wawaka, and Rogerstown are country postoffices in Ochiltree County and mail routes serve 60 patrons. Mulock and Zulu are country post-offices in Hansford County and 41 patrons are served by mail routes. Other towns will be platted along the line of the new railway.

**Taxation**

The assessed valuation in 1916 of Ochiltree County is \$1,981,720 and of Hansford County \$1,582,960. The valuation of all property for taxation purposes is low. The rate in Ochiltree County is \$1.50, including state, county, and school; and in Hansford County 95 cents, amounting to only a few cents per acre. Ochiltree County has no bonded indebtedness. Hansford County has \$9,000 courthouse and \$3,000 school bonds outstanding. The affairs of these counties are economically managed.

**Markets**

The coming of the Santa Fe Railway gives this territory direct market connections to the east, west, and south. For the marketing of grain, this section has a decided advantage over many other grain growing districts, in that it has direct connections, not only to the best markets of the east and north,



FIELD OF MILO, OCHILTREE COUNTY

but to the Gulf ports as well. Live stock growers and feeders have the choice of Missouri River, Oklahoma and Texas markets, besides having direct connections for western points. Fast Santa Fe service and excellent connections, will place finished cattle, hogs, and sheep from this territory on the best markets with little shrinkage and no delay.

**Social Conditions**

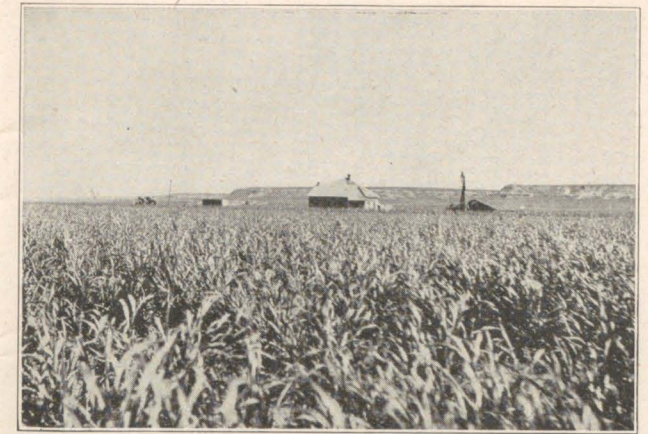
The people in Hansford and Ochiltree counties have come from many states. They are law-abiding. Life and property are protected and individual rights respected. Organized in 1889 these counties have a remarkable record for absence of crime in any form. Their courts often sit only for a day. No poverty exists. Neither jails nor alms-houses have been provided and none are needed.

**Productive Resources**

Climate, soil, and location fit Hansford, Ochiltree, and adjoining counties for two great industries; farming and especially stock raising. The soil is rich and yields generously under intelligent care. The climate favors the growing of a variety of land crops of high quality. Winter wheat is the staple cash crop. Oats and barley also are dependable small grain crops. Kafir, milo, feterita, sorghum, and sudan grass are the standard grain and forage crops. Fruits of the tree, vine, and bush do well. Root and vegetable crops, including all kinds of garden produce, can be grown on every farm.

This section is ideal for growing and fattening cattle, hogs, sheep, and horses and for dairying and poultry. Abundant feed crops, grown at small expense on low-priced land, combined with a mild and healthful climate, favor the production of fine beef, pork, mutton, dairy, and poultry products at a low cost. These counties are particularly adapted to the production of "bread and meat," the staples of life.

The productiveness of this smooth prairie has been determined. The evidence of thrift on the farms is already there to vouch for its ability to produce.



SUDAN GRASS ON FARM OF A. F. BARKLEY, HANSFORD

The census of 1909 (a typical year) showed that the farmers of Ochiltree and Hansford counties each averaged \$1,902 income from their farms. This excellent showing was only exceeded in two states. Since then conditions have improved. Better marketing facilities mean greater returns.

Extensive areas of this land are open at present for the industrious farmer and live stock grower. No section of the Southwest offers a better opportunity to secure a home at a reasonable price and on easy terms.

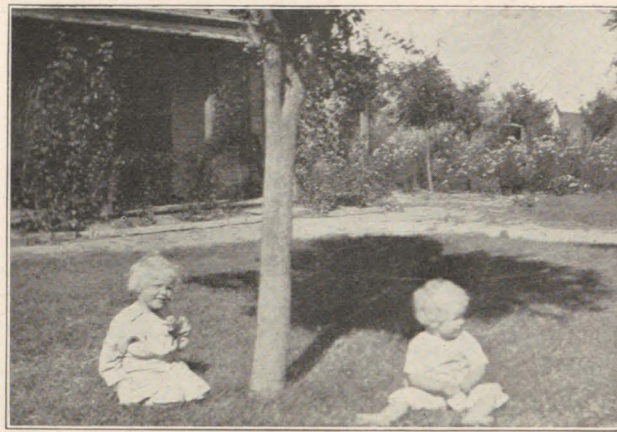
**Small Grains**

Small grain growing has been carried on in this section for more than a decade and has been found profitable. Some farmers have grown wheat exclusively for years and have become wealthy, although they were compelled to haul from 40 to 60 miles to market. Other farmers have made a success of growing wheat on a smaller scale in combination with feed crops. Barley, oats, and rye are also dependable small grain crops, adapted to diversified farming.

**Wheat**—Winter wheat is the leading small grain crop in this section. Statements obtained from local farmers show an average yield of 15 bushels per acre for the past ten-year period. Some years this average has been 25 bushels per acre. When special cultural methods have been practiced by individual farmers, the results reported have shown as high as 42 bushels per acre.

Statements from wheat farmers in this section place the cost of production at from \$3.00 to \$4.10 per acre in stack. At this rate the following items of expense show the basis of cost to produce a bushel of wheat here:

	Per acre
Plowing.....	\$1.50
Harrowing.....	.20
Seed (1/2 bushel at average price).....	.60
Sowing.....	.50
Heading and stacking.....	1.25
Threshing (average 15 bushels at 8 cents per bushel).....	1.20
Total cost of growing and threshing.....	\$5.25
Cost per bushel (on basis of 15 bu. per acre).....	.35 cents.



PLAYING ON THE BLUE GRASS, IN HANSFORD

Assuming that this wheat is worth \$1.00 per bushel, the net profit realized on a basis of 15 bushels per acre would amount to 65 cents per bushel or \$9.75 per acre. This is equivalent to practically one-half the value of the land upon which the wheat was raised, and equals 48 per cent interest return on an average land valuation of \$20.00 per acre.

The quality of the wheat grown in this section is so high that millers pay a premium for it to mix with wheat of less "strength" grown in other districts. It is preëminently a hard wheat district. The wheat is very hard and requires much water in milling. The gluten content is above the average. Flour from this wheat has what bakers term "strength" and is so white that it requires no bleaching.

**Barley**—Barley is an important grain crop in these counties. It is usually planted about the first of March for grain. Hog growers use barley extensively for pasture and make successive plantings to supply constant grazing. The grain is used in feeding live stock in this section.

Barley grown here is of high grade and produces well. The average yield per acre is over 30 bushels. Its use is increasing.

Barley is a satisfactory grain for feeding horses and mules, cattle, hogs, and poultry. Hog growers in this section use barley extensively in finishing for market. Combined with kafir and milo, barley produces high grade pork at a low cost per pound. Barley also has a place in the feed lot for fattening cattle and sheep.

Corn is not an essential part of the fattening ration for hogs and cattle. Recent experiments at the Kansas Station, comparing corn meal with ground barley as a steer feed, show as follows:

856 pounds of corn meal produced 100 pounds gain.  
790 pounds of ground barley produced 100 pounds gain

The Kansas Station reports that in comparing corn and barley for work horses, those on corn lost 29.3 pounds and those on barley gained 8.3 pounds during the test.

Comparing corn meal and alfalfa with ground barley and alfalfa, for pig feeding, the Wyoming

Experiment Station reports that the feeding value of these two feeds were found equal and 486 pounds of each were required to produce 100 pounds gain.

**Oats**—Oats are generally grown and are a valuable crop. Yields as high as 55 bushels per acre are reported. The average yield, however, is about 35 bushels. The grain is of high grade and one Hansford County farmer reports that he has grown oats that weighed 48 pounds to the bushel on being re-cleaned. Oats make good grain feed for all live stock, especially in combination with kafir, milo, and barley.

**Rye**—This crop is usually sown for winter and early spring pasture. It makes a rapid growth early in the season and provides excellent feed. It yields well when grown for grain and the quality is first class.

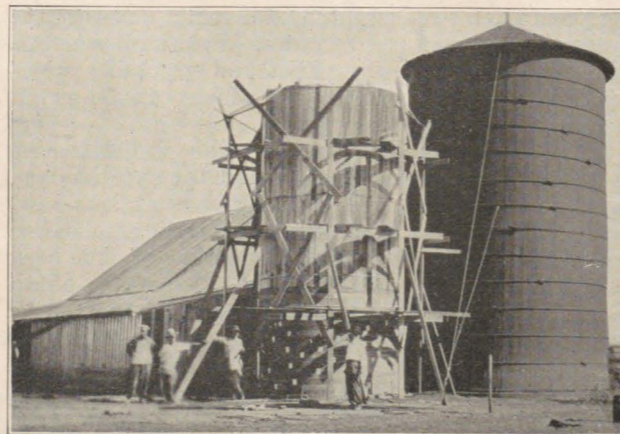
### The Feed Crops

No section of the great Southwest can boast of any more dependable feed crops than the territory described in this folder. This territory is known for its crops of milo, kafir, feterita, sorghum, and sudan grass. Climate and soil conditions favor the development of these crops. They not only provide excellent grain but forage as well.

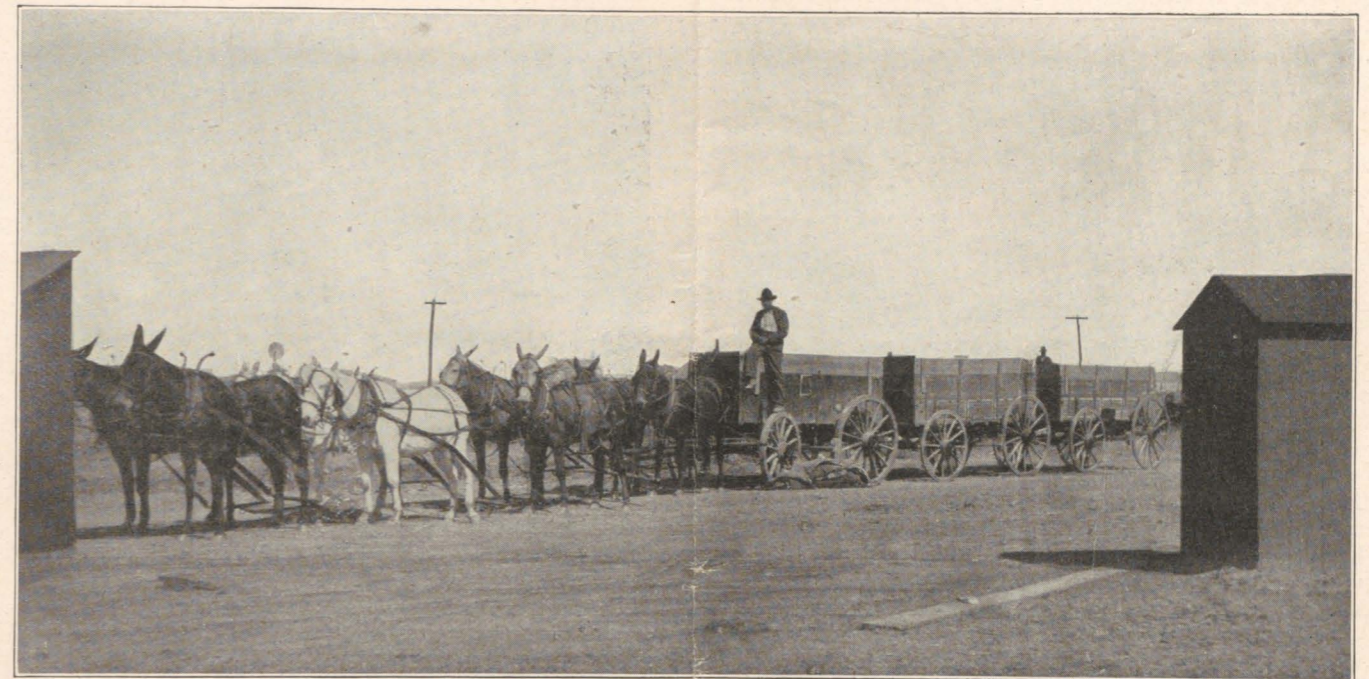
**Milo, Kafir, and Feterita**—Milo, kafir, and feterita are known as grain sorghums. Sometimes they are called the "corns" of the Southwest. In feeding value, the grain of these crops is almost equal to corn and assurance of a crop every year is a certainty under good cultural methods.

Milo leads in grain production, while kafir comes second and feterita third. In yield of fodder, all three are about equal, but in quality of fodder, kafir leads. In fact, kafir fodder is better than corn fodder.

Milo is very generally grown in Hansford, Ochiltree and adjoining counties. A short season crop, maturing in 90 to 110 days, it is often planted as a catch crop after small grain is harvested. Kafir also is extensively grown as well as feterita. Dwarf kafir matures as quickly as milo or feterita. The planting season of these crops extends from early spring until July 1st.



SILOS ON FARM OF A. L. CARTER, OCHILTREE



STYLE OF FREIGHT TRAIN BEFORE ARRIVAL OF SANTA FE RAILWAY

These crops make very satisfactory ensilage. Nearly every owner of a silo in this section has become partial to kafir and sweet sorghum silage. Farmers report that they have grown as high as 10 tons per acre of green kafir and sorghum. Only a limited acreage is therefore needed to supply succulent feed for dairy and beef cows or for feed lot purposes.

The grain sorghums respond well to careful cultivation and are dependable producers of grain and fodder. The average production of grain, according to local farmers, is fully 20 bushels per acre and cured fodder 2½ tons per acre. The average yield obtained by careful cultivation is 30 bushels of grain and over 3 tons of cured fodder per acre, especially in standard kafirs.

The cost of production of the grain sorghums varies according to methods of cultivation. Average cost is from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per acre, including planting and harvesting.

**Compared to Corn Belt States**—In comparing cost of production of grain sorghums in this section with cost of growing corn in Iowa and Illinois, the value per acre of the land must be considered. A conservative estimate will place an average valuation of about \$20 per acre on lands described in this folder as compared to fully \$150 per acre for lands in the heart of the corn belt.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports that the average yield per acre of corn the past ten years in Iowa and Illinois was 34.4 bushels. The average farm price for the same period was 47 cents in Iowa and 50 cents in Illinois, the average price for the two states being 48½ cents per bushel.

The average return from corn alone, fodder not included, in Iowa and Illinois is as follows:

34.4 bushels at 48½ cents per bu.....	\$16.68 per acre
Average cost of production per acre.....	\$7.50
Taxes per acre.....	.60
Cost per acre.....	8.10
Net returns.....	\$ 8.58 per acre

Net profit of \$8.58 per acre is equal to an interest return of 5¾ per cent on a \$150 valuation per acre.

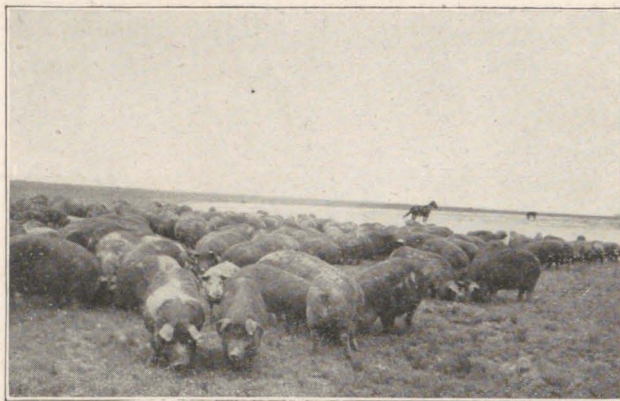
Figured on same basis, the returns in Hansford, Ochiltree, and adjoining counties for the grain sorghums, fodder not included, are as follows:

20 bushels at 48½ cents per bu.....	\$9.70 per acre
Cost of production per acre.....	\$4.50
Taxes per acre.....	.03
Cost per acre.....	4.53
Net returns.....	\$5.17 per acre

Net profit of \$5.17 per acre is equal to an interest return of nearly 26 per cent on a \$20 valuation per acre.

Now assuming that Illinois and Iowa farm lands are worth \$150 an acre, as shown here by the interest returns from the crops they yield, then it follows from above comparison, that this North Texas land is worth about \$90 an acre, instead of only \$20 an acre. Reduce this a fourth or a third and you still have a big margin of excess value.

**Sweet Sorghums**—Standard varieties of sweet sorghum or cane are amber, sumac, and orange. The sumac is grown most extensively in this section, as it is a heavy yielder of both fodder and seed. It requires a little longer season than the amber. It grows tall, has large broad leaves and a compact seed head. Sorghum is broad casted, as a rule, when grown for hay. For seed it is planted in drills and cultivated like kafir.



DRIVING 250 FAT HOGS TO MARKET

Sorghum is valuable for silage as well as for hay. It also is used as pasture for hogs and is very satisfactory, providing good grazing even in dry periods. The cured sorghum can be fed to hogs during the winter. A grain ration is used in connection with sorghum to obtain the best results in hog growing.

**Feeding Value of the Sorghums**—Official figures from Experiment Stations indicate that kafir, milo, feterita, and sweet sorghums are valuable feeds both for wintering and fattening live stock. Compared to corn these grains are nearly equal in value pound for pound. At the Kansas Station at Hays, tests have been made of these feeds for wintering cows, and steers, and for fattening hogs.

Kafir silage was used in a 100 day test of wintering beef cows. The cost was \$4.14 per 1,000 pounds of weight of the cows with the following daily ration:

- 20.05 pounds kafir silage at \$2.66 a ton.
- 17.18 pounds wheat straw at \$.50 a ton.
- 1 pound of cotton seed meal at \$30.00 a ton.

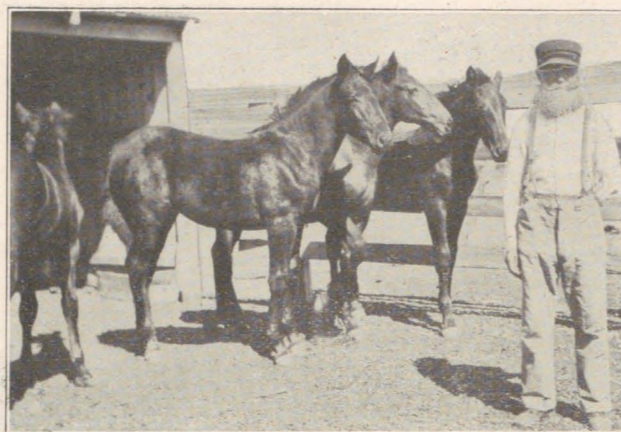
The cows made a gain of .56 pound a day. It required about 1/3 of an acre to supply the kafir silage per cow for the 100 day period.

At the same station in 1912-13, the following results were obtained in wintering beef steers, ten animals being fed in each lot:

	Net profit per lot
1st. Kafir silage and cotton seed meal.....	\$60.46
2d. Sorghum silage and cotton seed meal.....	51.03
3d. Corn stover, shelled corn, alfalfa hay.....	49.34
4th. Corn silage and alfalfa hay.....	48.04
5th. Corn silage and cotton seed meal.....	47.05

"Extensive hog-feeding experiments conducted at the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1911 showed little practical difference between kafir and milo as a hog feed. Both were slightly inferior to corn." (Kansas Bulletin No. 198.)

Attention has been directed to the value of the grain sorghums in the feed lot, as the corn-belt farmer has come in competition with kafir-belt finished lambs, steers, and hogs on the markets the past two years. The new feeding district in northwest Texas has the advantage of growing cheap yet efficient feed on low priced land. The grain sorghums make greater tonnage than corn on the high priced lands in the corn belt.



SPRING COLTS ON FARM OF WM. REDDING, OCHILTREE

**Corn**—The corn-belt farmer moving to northwest Texas persists in growing corn and usually raises fair crops. There is very good corn grown in this section. But the country is so especially adapted to growing the sorghums, that they pay better than corn. For silage, kafir, and sorghum out-yield corn and the silage is fully as satisfactory in the feed lot. They are therefore preferred to corn.

**Broom Corn**—Broom corn belongs to the sorghum family. It is a successful short-season crop that is grown quite extensively here. Dwarf broom corn is especially adapted to this country. It is planted and cultivated up to harvest time like kafir or corn. The brush grown is of high quality. One-fifth of a ton of brush per acre is about an average yield. The price per ton ranges from as low as \$50 to \$60 some years to as high as \$170 per ton other years.

**Hay Crops**

Cultivated hay crops are not as a rule grown in a new country and this section is no exception, native grasses having been depended upon for live stock. Sudan grass, millet, sorghum, and alfalfa may be classed as hay crops adapted to this section.

**Sudan**—As a new crop in the United States, Sudan grass has already gained much favor in northwest Texas. Farmers in Hansford, Ochiltree, and adjoining counties are growing Sudan for both hay and grass. It is an annual, belonging to the sorghum family. Two crops of hay are cut in the season, as a rule, and yields, according to local farmers, a ton and half or more to the acre each cutting. There are no official experimental data on the feeding value of the hay or seed. Stock, however, relish the hay, the seed, and the pasture. This grass makes good pasture until late in the fall.

**Millet**—Millet is grown for hay to a limited extent. It is a short-season crop that is often planted late in the season. It makes good hay and produces well.

**Alfalfa**—Alfalfa has been grown successfully on the bottom lands in the valleys of this section for many years. It is only within the last two or three



T. S. McLARTY OF OCHILTREE, FEEDING HIS BARRED ROCKS

years that experimental plantings have been made on the prairie. These plantings have been used for hog pasture with such satisfactory results that the acreage is being rapidly increased. Alfalfa makes a splendid root system here and without doubt will be one of the leading hay and hog pasture crops of the country.

**Gardening**

Every farmer grows some garden in Hansford and Ochiltree counties. Practically every vegetable adapted to the temperate zone is raised. Root crops like beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, rutabagos, and tubers like potatoes are grown successfully. The tomato, cabbage, asparagus, ochra, rhubarb, lettuce, radish, bean, and onion thrive. Melons, cantaloupes, squash, cucumbers, and sweet potatoes are of high quality.

**Fruits and Forest Trees**

Family orchards have been very commonly planted here, including apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, and other varieties. With proper cultivation the trees make rapid growth.

Ornamental and forest trees, planted around the homes, include catalpa, locust, black walnut, ash, pecan, cottonwood, poplars, elm, and other varieties. Trees grow well with care.

A long line of berries are grown, including strawberries, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, and other varieties. Grapes, both California and northern varieties, thrive.

**Live Stock**

Nature intended this section for live stock. It was therefore the first industry established. The first cowmen naturally located along the streams and in the valleys. Water and protection for stock were first considerations. No winter feed was provided and losses were taken philosophically. Aged steers were the rule in those days. Since then the cattle business has changed radically. Well bred and early maturing hereford, short horn, and other high grade stock have entirely replaced the "long horns" of the early day.



MR. REDDING AND HIS THREE-YEAR-OLD PLUM TREES

**Cattle**—Favorable conditions of climate, abundant feed crops, pure water, and mild winters make Hansford, Ochiltree, and adjoining counties a superior cattle growing and feeding district. Cattle growing is therefore already an important source of income. Cost of production is low; and the superior quality of cattle raised in this territory bring top prices.

**Feeding**—Another change in the cattle business is here. Farmers, the last two seasons, have tried finishing steers for market and it has proved profitable. Home grown feed has been used exclusively, wheat pasture and silage included. The cost of the grain has proved low enough to make the feeders a good net profit above the cost of the feed.

One farmer near Ochiltree, A. L. Carter, has fed two seasons and will feed steers again this season. He has built a second silo. Figures from his books for last year show the following results:

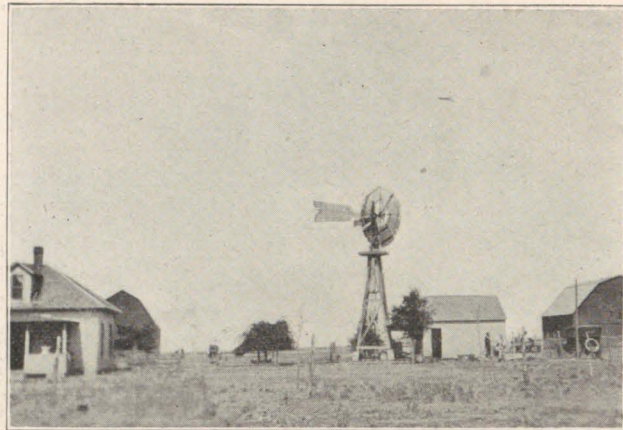
57 two- and three-year-old steers, average weight 780 pounds, cost.....	\$2,796.00
1,400 bushel milo, valued at.....	490.00
100 tons kafir silage, valued at.....	400.00
Wheat pasture, estimated value.....	100.00
Labor, cost.....	80.00
<hr/>	
Total cost at end of five months feeding.	\$3,866.00

The steers were marketed at home and averaged 1,110 pounds, a net gain of 330 pounds per steer. They sold at \$4,826, making a net profit of \$960. The gain of 330 pounds per steer was made at a cost of 5 3/4 cents per pound.

Returns from hogs following the steers are not included in above figures. They sold for \$1,200 having been fed 200 bushels of grain after the steers were marketed.

The number of cattle is increasing in this section. More cattle, in the aggregate, are being carried on the farms than was possible on the same area in natural pasture. As an illustration, in Ochiltree County, the tax rolls show an increase from 5,986 head in 1913 to 14,940 head in 1916.

**Hogs**—The hog is the latest addition to the list of meat animals in this territory. Every breed of hogs thrive, though Duroc-Jersey, Poland-China and



THE ENDICOTT FARM HOME

Berkshires are favored. Hog raising came as a matter of necessity. Kafir and milo yielded well, but the price a few years ago was so low that it did not pay to haul this grain 40 to 60 miles to market.

Hence the hog was introduced to make a home market. The experiment was successful and every farm to-day produces hogs. There are farmers that now give exclusive attention to hog raising. They grow kafir, milo, and barley for grain and make successive plantings of barley, sorghum, and other crops for pasture. This combination of grain and green pasture produces pork cheaply. A few farmers have planted alfalfa for pasture and obtained good results. In winter, sorghum is used extensively for roughness.

Many farmers raise two litters of pigs each year. Their hogs are usually matured as quickly as possible, being ready for market in eight months to a year, weighing from 200 pounds to 300 pounds for the older hogs. The cost of growing pork is low. Growers say that they produce pork at 4 to 5 cents a pound, even though grain is now high in price. Liberal use of green pasture with a mixed ration of milo, kafir, and barley makes low cost.

Tests made at the Oklahoma Experiment Station with alfalfa pasture and corn in hog feeding show that pasture is an important factor in making economical pork. Ten hogs were used in the 100 day test. The average daily gain was a little over  $1\frac{1}{4}$  pounds a day, requiring 440 pounds of corn per 100 pound gain.

Farmers say that it is easy to get a start in growing hogs in this section. The business requires little help where self feeders are used and especially when improved machinery is used in growing the feed. Hog cholera and other diseases have caused no trouble in this section.

**Sheep**—There are few sheep in this section. The cowman of the early day was strongly opposed to sheep on the range and for this reason this class of live stock has been grown sparingly. The few small flocks, however, have proved profitable, both for the meat and the fleece.

**Horses and Mules**—There are 3,971 horses and mules in Hansford County and 5,625 in Ochiltree, according to the 1916 tax rolls. The farmers use heavy outfits and so do the freighters. This has led breeders to raising horses and mules of the draft type.

Registered males are used. The cow pony has gone out of style. Horses and mules mature early in this climate, Percheron colts weighing as high as 1,500 pounds at a year and a half. This early maturing is attributed to the mild climate, satisfactory variety of feed, and pure water.

Barley, oats, milo, and kafir are the grain feeds used for horses. Often these feeds are mixed. Many of the farmers prefer barley, while others give kafir and milo preference. The freighters used mixed chop of milo, kafir, and barley and find this better than corn chop.

**Poultry**

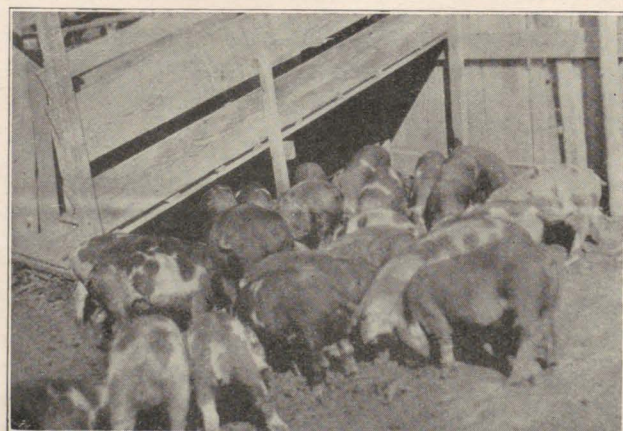
The mild climate, abundance of sunshine, and dry atmosphere in winter favor poultry growing. Every farm here has poultry. A few are raising poultry exclusively. Kafir is used extensively in the manufacture of poultry feeds.

Farmers say there is little trouble in raising chickens and turkeys, the young requiring no particular attention after the first week or so. Cost of production is small and net profits large. Housewives say that the poultry practically pays the table expense.

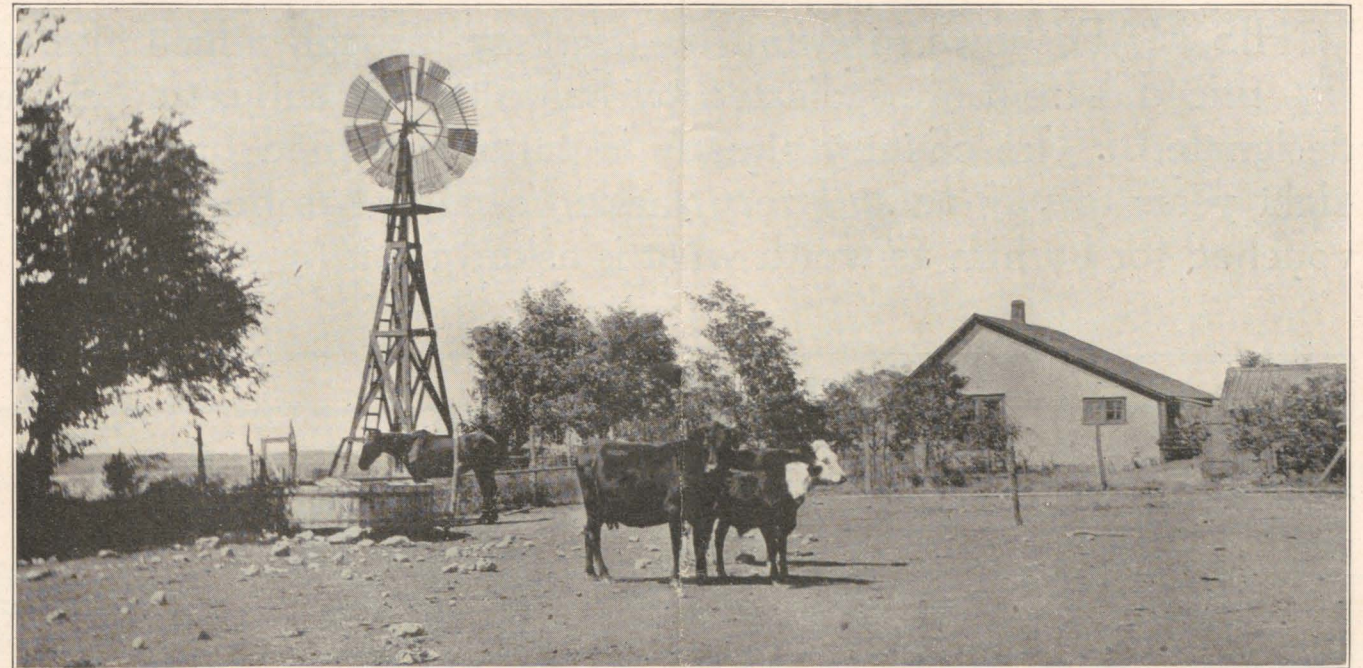
**Dairying**

Milking cows never was in favor in a cattle country like this. But now that this section is passing from grazing to farming, the dairy cow and milkmaid are in demand. A number of farmers already are well started in the dairy business. Some make butter while others haul their cream to distant points. They are well pleased with results, and when the new railway is completed the business will yield large profits.

The feeds grown here, good climate, and pure water offer special opportunities for dairying. Butter fat may be produced cheaply with less inconvenience summer and winter than in the corn belt.



A FEW OF COPELAND'S HOGS OUT OF HIS HERD OF 500



FARMSTEAD, J. B. CONLEY, OCHILTREE

**Silos**

The silo has come into favor the last few years. There are now over 25 silos in Ochiltree County and about half this number in Hansford. The underground silo is satisfactory in this section. Those who have used silage say that it is very economical feed.

**Prices and Terms**

Consult the large map herein and you will notice that numerous sections are cross-hatched or half-shaded. These half-shaded sections represent blocks of land that may be obtained on exceptionally favorable terms from the owners. Approximately 80,000 acres are located in Ochiltree County, 61,000 acres in Hansford County, 10,400 acres in Lipscomb County, and 5,760 acres in Hutchinson County.

The prices for these lands range from \$18 to \$30 an acre, according to location and quality. These prices are reasonable for a country already in part settled at a time when the nearest shipping station was distant 50 miles or more.

The terms are \$2.50 an acre cash down, and 6% annual interest on deferred payments.

No payment is required during the first and second years, except the initial \$2.50 an acre and interest. Thereafter the balance of purchase price is to be paid in six equal annual installments, beginning with the third year, plus interest at 6% annually.

After the first payment is made, the land, if properly handled, should largely pay for itself with the crops raised, so that your farm, at the end of eight years ought to represent but little outside investment. Those able to pay out sooner can get a clear title in less than eight years.

No matter where the money comes from, the terms

are so easy that anybody can afford to own a farm here.

It is proposed to dispose of these lands to actual settlers, as far as possible.

To illustrate:

For example, if you purchase 160 acres, at \$20 per acre, or \$3,200, the payments would be as follows:

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
Cash payment at time of purchase.....	\$ 400.00	.....	\$ 400.00
1st deferred payment.....	.....	\$168.00	168.00
2d " " " " " " " "	400.00	168.00	568.00
3d " " " " " " " "	400.00	144.00	544.00
4th " " " " " " " "	400.00	120.00	520.00
5th " " " " " " " "	400.00	96.00	496.00
6th " " " " " " " "	400.00	72.00	472.00
7th " " " " " " " "	400.00	48.00	448.00
8th " " " " " " " "	400.00	24.00	424.00
	\$3,200.00	\$840.00	\$4,040.00

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

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

**Townsites**

New townsites will be established with the advent of this new line of railway. There will be many opportunities for engaging in mercantile business and small manufacturing. The Santa Fe Industrial Department will be glad to give full information to persons interested.

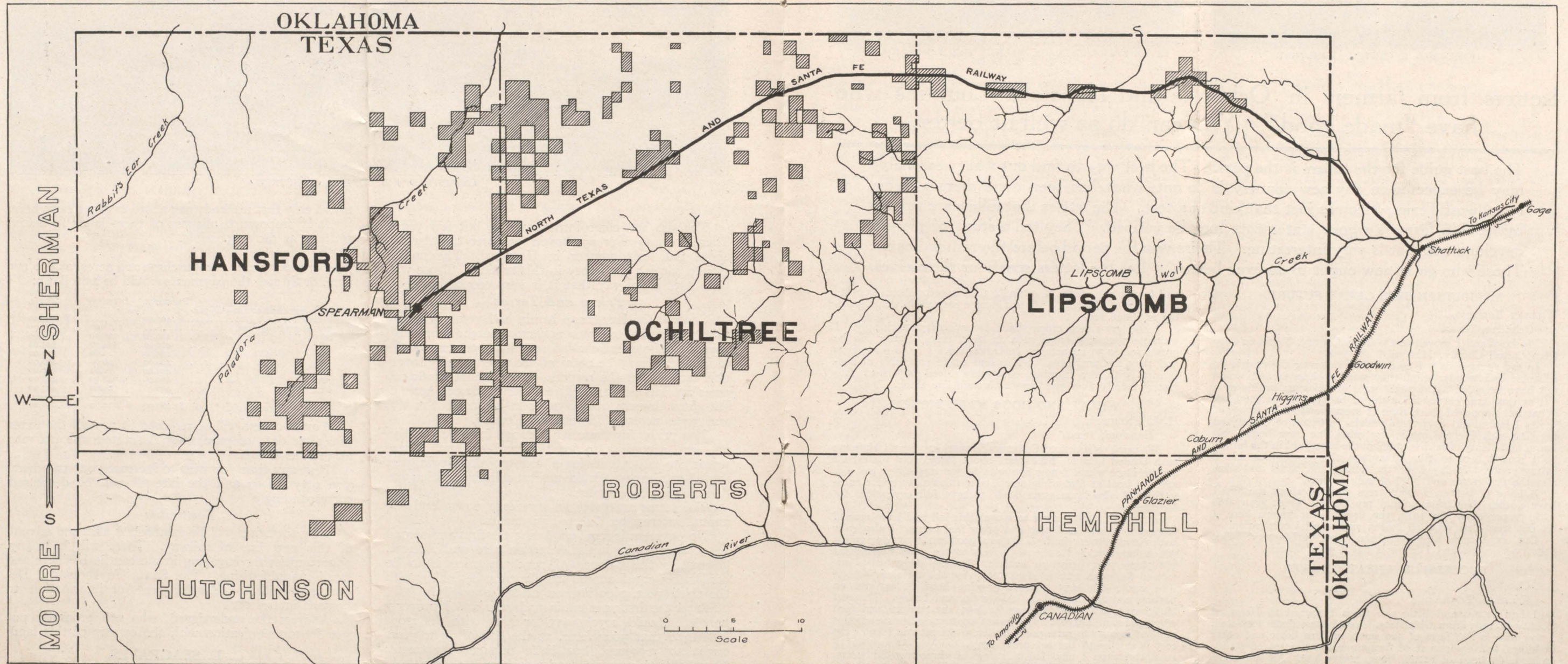
Address the undersigned, who will promptly put you in communication with the owners of this land.

**C. L. SEAGRAVES**

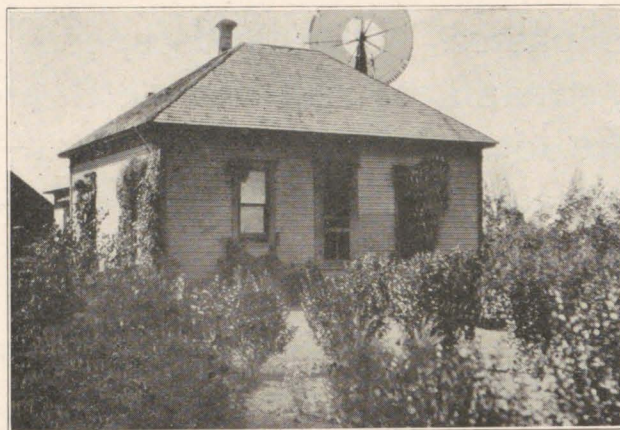
Industrial Commissioner, A. T. & S. F. Ry.

**1115 Railway Exchange - - - Chicago, Ill.**

THIS MAP shows in detail the territory through which the new Northwest Texas line of the Santa Fe passes. The lands specially priced herein are indicated by half shading, subject to change as sales are made. Post offices, towns, streams, county seats, etc., are designated. The country already is partly occupied by a good class of settlers. Prices for untilled land are low and terms very easy—eight years to pay out. Every shaded section has been carefully inspected by the agricultural and industrial agent of the Santa Fe, and vouched for by him as worth what is asked for it by the owners.



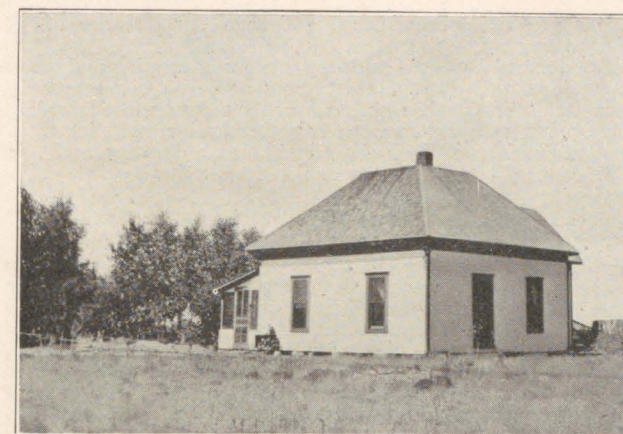
This Northwest Texas plains country is noted for its livestock industry, wheat raising, and feed crops—the quick money makers



HOME OF A. L. CARTER, OCHILTREE



SEVEN-YEAR-OLD BLACK WALNUT TREES ON FARM OF F. A. RECORDS



HOME OF F. A. RECORDS



A STREET SCENE IN OCHILTREE

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

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

### MISSOURIAN SEES GREAT FUTURE

WILLIAM REDDING,  
Ochiltree, Texas.

My boys and I moved to Ochiltree County, Texas, in 1909 from Carroll County, Missouri.

In my younger days I used to look out over the prairies in Missouri and wonder what they wanted them for. I would not have accepted a thousand acres of Missouri prairie as a gift at that time on condition that I had to live on the land. What has happened there since is most wonderful.

As I looked out over these prairies in Ochiltree County on my first visit I could see in my mind fine farm homes, big barns, and plenty of fat live stock in the barn yard in the future. So I moved here to take advantage of opportunities missed in my youth. To-day I see the homes and barns and silos, also the fine cattle and hogs already coming.

A lover of timber, I want trees growing about me and I have a nice plantation around my home. Trees grow well with proper care. In 1913, the driest year known here, I set out trees that grew all season with careful cultivation.

Our experience here has been very satisfactory. This country suits me and I know it has a great future.

### SUCCESSFUL WHEAT GROWER

JOE CLOSE,  
Hansford, Texas.

I had \$1,200 and little else when I moved to Hansford County in 1903 from Oklahoma. Yet I have done very well. I now have a fine farm of 400 acres, modern home and other buildings, full equipment of farming tools, 5 acres of thrifty orchard, 60 head of cattle, hogs, horses, etc. All has come from the land.

I have made the best money growing wheat. My average yield is around 25 bushels. My highest yield was 37 bushels

and lowest 9 bushels. I estimate that it costs about \$5.25 to grow an acre of wheat. My net income per acre in wheat growing is about \$20.

I also grow feed crops which are raised quite cheaply. I estimate that row crops such as kafir, milo, feterita can be grown for \$2.50 an acre up to harvesting. I have some hogs and they are profitable. I also find cattle profitable in connection with my farming. Our cheap feed is turned into money readily at a good profit through live stock.

### WHEAT AND HOGS MAKE MONEY

H. L. ENDICOTT,  
Hansford, Texas.

We came to Hansford County nine years ago from Oklahoma with limited means. Five years ago I started out for myself on the place where I now live with \$5,500 capital. I had 640 acres of land at first while now I own 1,600 acres under cultivation. I also lease some land. I have full equipment for farming.

Am sowing 1,500 acres to wheat this fall and have around 800 acres in kafir and milo and other feed crops. I also grow barley and oats for feed. I make a good profit growing wheat which has averaged over 16 bushels to the acre, the highest yield one year being 30 bushels. Raising wheat costs me around \$4.00 an acre in stack ready for the thresher.

I make the largest profit growing hogs. They run on pasture and are finished on kafir, milo, and barley. The cost of growing and finishing hogs is low, the pasture and feed crop producing heavily. I have not kept any accurate account of what it costs to raise pork, but from the returns I know the cost is small and the net profit large.

Last season I also fed a string of three-year-old steers. They cost me \$59.25 a head. The grain bill was \$17.50 a head. I shipped too early; had I fed them thirty days longer my net profit would have been greater. As it was I made good money.

On the market they averaged 1,207 pounds and sold at \$8.90 or \$107.42 a head. This left me a nice clean profit. They were first placed on volunteer wheat pasture which otherwise would have been waste. We weighed a few steers while on wheat pasture and they made a gain of 100 pounds in 26 days. This experience convinces me that this country is well adapted for finishing cattle.

I have a comfortable home; two barns, costing \$1,000 each; storage room for 30,000 bushels of wheat; 44 head of work stock; 350 head of cattle; 700 head of hogs, big and little; a lot of grain in my granaries; and a good water supply. All this has come off the land. I do not know just what my place is worth, but am fully satisfied with results so far and expect to do still better in the future.

This climate is very healthful, as we never have any trouble with sick hogs, cattle, or horses. Our feed lots are dry, as in the winter we have little moisture, while the rains are well distributed through the growing season.

### GOOD COUNTRY FOR SMALL FARMER

FRANK CHAMBERS,  
Ochiltree, Texas.

I came to Ochiltree County from Oklahoma in 1904. I had no capital and worked out by the month for two years. Then traded my claim in Oklahoma for land here, and began farming for myself. I now have 160 acres of land, 8 horses, 16 cows, and 40 hogs.

I have done mixed farming and raised wheat, barley, maize, oats, kafir, and grown and fattened hogs. I have made good crops. This is a good country in which to make money farming, and I like it for a home.

### THE HOG A DOLLAR MAKER

J. D. COPELAND,  
Ochiltree, Texas.

My parents and I moved to Ochiltree County, Texas, in January, 1902. We had little money and only a span of small mules and a couple of old horses.

We now have 1,280 acres of land, farming 640 acres and renting the rest. We have the necessary teams, milk cows, and about 500 pigs. I grow around 150 acres of maize and 200 acres of spring barley, which makes on an average 30 bushels, though I have made as high as 50 bushels.

In 1912 we went into hog growing as the main line. We grow maize and barley for feed. I find that pork can be most cheaply produced by having green pasture. For this I plant barley and maize. My entire farm is fenced hog tight, so that the hogs may have the use of plenty of range. I also grow sorghum for winter roughness for my hogs.

In little over two years I have sold about 400 hogs, receiving \$7,151 and have 500 head on hand. This country is well adapted to hog raising. They stay healthy and we grow feed very cheaply.

### MADE A FORTUNE FARMING

L. L. MEDLIM,  
Hansford, Texas.

I have been here since 1901, my former home being in Knox County, Illinois, and have gotten along fairly well. I had no capital at the start, just a few cattle and horses; and cattle were not worth anything fifteen years ago.

Have done the best I could, growing some wheat, milo, and kafir, barley, oats, and other feeds. Have raised some cattle, a few hogs, some horses and mules, and I have made something from year to year. My highest yield of wheat was 38 bushels to the acre and some years less. My average on wheat is fully 15 bushels per acre. My oats made me 85 bushels one year. My barley runs around 30 to 35 bushels and barley is fine for all live stock.

As I made a little money from year to year I bought a little more land and I now own 5,440 acres. I have a good home, good barn that cost me \$3,000, granary that holds 15,000 bushels of grain, a full farming outfit, and have other things necessary to carry on farming like it should be.

I have about 50 horses, 150 head of cattle and 100 hogs. Every man with some get-up has made money in this country. It is the easiest country I know of for making money for any man who will stick to it. My property has all come from what I made from the land, growing crops, raising cattle, horses, mules, and hogs. Maybe I am worth \$100,000, land and all; and some people think the few horses and cattle I had back in 1901 and my little farming has made me rich. But I am not doing any better than any one can do if he will work. I have seen people come here with nothing and by industry they have gotten along nicely and have something for the rainy day.

### FEEDING STEERS AND HOGS PAY

A. L. CARTER,  
Rosedale Stock Farms,  
Ochiltree, Texas.

This is a good country to grow live stock and finish them for market. I raise pork on pasture and milo very cheaply. I have a 200-ton silo and am building a second this fall. If needed, I have a third silo ready to erect. I use kafir and sorghums to fill my silos and find the silage very satisfactory.

My feeding experience for the two seasons has been profitable. Last year I bought 39 two-year-old steers and 18 three-year-old, averaging 780 pounds. I turned them on wheat pasture and fed them silage for over two months. The last 75 days I had the steers on a grain ration of ground milo. (For detail statement, see under Feeding, page 18.)

This year I am arranging to feed for the third time since I came here. I find that silage is a very valuable and inexpensive part of the ration and consider kafir and other sorghums superior for silage. These make better tonnage to the acre than corn.





OCHILTREE ROLLER MILLS

This country makes an ideal location for finishing cattle and hogs for market. Climate is mild and soil very productive. I can produce beef and pork at a less cost than in any other locality with which I am familiar.

#### LAW AND ORDER EXCEPTIONAL

J. S. TALLEY,  
Sheriff Ochiltree County,  
Ochiltree, Texas.

I have been sheriff of Ochiltree County for eight years and we have never had a jail and no use for one. We have never had any serious trouble nor any killings since this county was organized. The citizenship is made up of the best law-abiding men to be found.

I was born in Texas and have lived over the greater part of the state. Have lived here for 16 years. We have had only a few cases of theft and do not lock up anything—just leave it where we please. My office has not been locked since I took it 8 years ago and nothing has been missed.

#### OLD TIMER'S VIEW

JUDGE GEO. M. PERRY,  
Ochiltree, Texas.

I have lived in this county for over thirty years and ranched for about eighteen years of that time. The cattlemen's idea was that this soil would not produce anything except the native grasses and it never seemed to occur to them that it might some day develop into a farming country. Yet such has been the case.

The first farming was done in the county about fifteen years ago and from a small beginning, although 50 miles from a railroad, Ochiltree has advanced from the last to well up toward the first in the production of wheat and hogs, among all the counties in Texas. Furthermore, our farmers are making money almost without exception.

#### SUCCESSFUL EVEN THOUGH 55 MILES FROM MARKET

R. B. ARCHER,  
Jeffrey, Texas.

I have been farming here for the past eight years. Have handled a few head of stock along with my farming, wheat being my standby. The past four years previous to 1916, my wheat averaged 16 bushels per acre on 400 acres. The highest yield for one year was 25 bushels per acre. This year I am only farming 200 acres to wheat and have rented out 700 acres. It costs me \$3.00 per acre to have my wheat in stack ready for thrasher. Threshing cost me 8 cents per bushel ready for the market.

I have found it very profitable raising Percheron horses, as this has proved to be a great horse country. Hogs also do exceedingly well here and there is good money to be made in them, as feed crops, such as maize, can be grown very cheaply.

Our greatest inconvenience has been our distance of 55 miles to market.

Am very well pleased with my success in farming and stock raising here as I started eight years ago with comparatively no capital. This is the right country for the man who is willing to work and use good common sense in farming and stick to it. We grow plenty of feed cheaply and as a farming and live stock country combined this section cannot be beat.

#### CATTLE EASY MONEY

W. B. HART,  
Hansford, Texas.

I have lived in Hansford County nine years, my former home being in Oklahoma. I had just a little money when I located here, but I have gotten along quite well.

Am doing mixed farming, growing wheat, kafir, milo, barley, oats, and other feed crops. Have averaged over 15 bushels of wheat in the years I have raised this crop. I find it a good country for growing crops; the land is rich and holds moisture well.

I have made the easiest money with cattle. I also grow a good many hogs each year. Everything in the live stock way does well. We grow chickens and turkeys every year and they pay well, too.

Am well pleased with my experience in Hansford County. Beginning with limited capital, I now have 1,920 acres of land, 12 work horses, 30 other horses, 225 cattle, 150 hogs, 250 chickens, and many turkeys, a good home, full farming outfit, etc. All this has been made from the farm. I know of no other country where I could have done any better. The garden furnishes good things to eat, though we are far from a railroad.

#### PLEASED WITH COUNTRY

E. C. HOOPER,  
Ochiltree, Texas.

I have lived in Ochiltree County fourteen years. I brought some cattle, a few horses, and household goods. I filed on 2,560 acres of school land. I grow wheat and feed crops and raise cattle. I have about 100 head of cattle.

I have done well and have a good home, barn, granary, and farming tools. I have trees around the home. I am pleased with the country and with what can be done growing wheat and feed crops and raising cattle.

#### FINDS FARMING BEST BUSINESS

T. J. MORGAN,  
Ochiltree, Texas.

I have been in Ochiltree County thirteen years and had very little to make a start on. I have prospered since I came here, though have made some bad moves that hurt me. I am now back to farming as a business; growing wheat, forage crops, and hogs.



CATALPA GROVE, FIVE YEARS OLD, ON FARM OF F. A. RECORDS, OCHILTREE



FIVE REGISTERED PERCHERON HORSES ON FARM OF R. B. ARCHER

About a year ago I started with hogs, investing \$1,000. I have marketed \$4,000 worth and have still 200 heads on hand. I find hogs for quick and sure money a reliable investment. I have about 300 acres in feed crops. I have 150 acres fenced hog-tight, as hogs make much better growth with green feed.

I have 1,760 acres of land. One thousand acres are under cultivation. I have a 200-ton silo, using the silage for my cattle. Am well equipped with machinery to carry on farm work. Also own threshers and engines, but my threshing experience was far from profitable, and I returned to what is dependable; mixed farming with live stock to eat the feed crops.

#### HOGS ON ALFALFA PASTURE

F. A. RECORDS,  
Ochiltree, Texas.

I have lived on Ochiltree County since 1909, my former home being Oklahoma. I had limited capital to make a start. I have 320 acres of land near the north line of the county. This I have improved gradually from the income of the farm. Have grown some wheat and am sowing 75 acres this fall. I also raise barley, kafir, milo, etc., for feed. Last year my 70 acres of barley made 2,800 bushels.

I am giving attention to raising hogs and have a herd of good stock. In 1914 I disposed of my old stock and in the spring made a fresh start with 5 head. Out of this lot I have sold \$1,800 worth of hogs and have 120 head on hand. This fall I have 18 brood sows. Usually I have two litters a year; one in the spring and another in the fall. I aim to crowd the pigs and get them to market early.

Last year I concluded to try alfalfa and planted 15 acres. I got a good stand and made some hay. The hogs like the alfalfa so well and made such gain on this pasture that I have overgrazed the field. The stand is still good and is making a new start. This alfalfa patch was experimental, but it grows well and has made such good profit that I am now ready to plant 15 acres more. I had no difficulty in getting a good stand.

We came here to make our home, after looking over many other sections of country. Am improving the homestead to make it more comfortable. I have planted shade trees around the house and as wind breaks. I planted black walnuts several

years ago. They are growing well and have a few nuts this year, so have named my place Walnut Grove Farm. I also have a block of thrifty catalpas. In the family orchard are apples, peaches, plums, and pears, also a few budded pecans and a persimmon or two. Around the pond by the well are fine cottonwoods.

I am much pleased with this country and my success here. The soil is easily worked and holds moisture very well. Hogs have made me the most money, especially after I had alfalfa pasture for them.

#### WOMAN RAISES POULTRY

MRS. FOUNTAIN ROACH,  
Ochiltree, Texas.

I raise chickens and turkeys every year. In 1915 I raised 600 chickens and made a little money. I sold \$75 worth of hens at one time. My sales of eggs and chickens were more than \$200 that year.

This year my niece is looking after the chicken raising. I have about 100 hens and sell at least a case of eggs a week. I have also about 50 turkeys this year. I have very little trouble in growing turkeys and chickens in this country.

#### A MERCHANT'S VIEW

W. W. McLARTY,  
Ochiltree, Texas.

The development of this country since we began business in 1907 is great. Ochiltree at that time had only a few houses and around 25 to 30 people. It is now a town of 500 people.

The farmers have done well, many of them having become wealthy in a few years. Even renters that have come here without capital have in a few years become owners of good farms. The other day a renter came in and paid his account in full. This man came here two years ago with a couple of ponies and the first year was unable to meet all his account with us. Among other things he has sold \$1,000 worth of hogs the last eight months, has his accounts paid, and made the first payment on a piece of land.

As ours has been largely a credit business, we have been keeping in close touch with the progress of the settlers. Their success has convinced us that this section offers unusual opportunities for mixed farming, including the growing of



GEESE BELONGING TO MRS. RECORDS, LARGE CATALPA GROVE IN BACKGROUND

wheat, barley, oats, kafir, milo, and other feed crops and raising cattle, hogs, and poultry and milking cows. The climate is well adapted to stock farming.

#### NORTHERN FARMER MAKING GOOD

A. G. SATRUM,

Hansford, Texas.

I brought a car of cows and horses when I moved to Hansford County in 1911 from near Canton, South Dakota. I have grown some wheat, but my main crop has been feed, maize, and kafir. I have raised hogs and have now about 90 head. I have 46 head of cattle and milk 14 cows.

Hogs have made the easiest money, but cattle are also money makers. I am now digging a pit silo to provide better feed for my cattle.

I like this climate better than in my former home in South Dakota. It is healthful and much milder.

We have quite a settlement here of northern people. We have a Lutheran congregation, a good church, and a resident minister. We are also building a new school house.

#### A LABORER PROSPERS

ROLPH PERSEN,

Hansford, Texas.

I had little money and no farming experience when I came to Hansford County in 1909. The first years were pretty hard. But I could never have done so well in any other place. I now have 160 acres of land and 17 head of cattle. Another crop will pay all my debts.

About six years ago I bought a cow for \$35 and the increase has been so good that I now have 14 head from my first investment. Last year I got 2,098 bushels of wheat from 112 acres. This fall I have sowed 180 acres in wheat. I am also breaking land for growing feed crops next season.

This is a good country for any one who wants to farm. I have done well here and now have a home and a good piece of land nearly paid for.

#### MILLER BELIEVES IN COUNTY

S. H. COX,

Proprietor Roller Mill,

Ochiltree, Texas.

The present wheat acreage in Ochiltree County is about 75,000 acres. The average yield of wheat is 17 bushels to the acre. The highest yield is 42 bushels, which is, of course, very exceptional. The standard variety grown is Turkey Red, just a little spring macaroni being raised. Winter wheat is planted from September 1st to November 1st; spring wheat around the first of March. Wheat is harvested between June 15th to July 15th. The cost of growing an acre of wheat is about \$4.00, the cost of threshing varying with the yield.



D. H. HAMMOND'S YOUNG ORCHARD AND GARDEN

So far pests like the Hessian fly, green bugs, chinch bugs, etc., are unknown.

The surest grain crop in this section is milo; this grain, fed to hogs, makes a money making combination that cannot be beat.

#### WHEAT GROWING PAYS

D. K. BAUMAN,

Ochiltree, Texas.

I came from Cooper, Missouri, to Ochiltree County in 1908. I had \$700, 3 mules, a mare, and a cow. For some time I worked out. I then began renting land and growing crops. I have done well and now have 19 horses, 19 head of cattle, 8 milk cows, and 40 hogs and have bought 320 acres of land.

I have about 200 acres in milo and other feed crops. The man who will attend to his farm properly need never have any crop failure. I am well pleased with what I have been able to do since I came here. I consider grain raising the most profitable. The average yield of wheat is around 15 bushels, but I have grown as much as 30 bushels to the acre.

#### HANSFORD THE BEST LOCATION

W. C. WOMBLE,

Hansford, Texas.

I moved to Hansford County from Knox County, Texas, in 1901. I had no capital and no farming equipment. After I came here I decided to look around for some better place and we traveled right smart over New Mexico and Colorado and also visited other Texas points. I came back to Hansford and settled down for good. I have gotten along well here and think this is the best section anywhere to my knowledge.

I have made my easiest money out of cattle and hogs. We raise plenty of feed every year. This year I have 205 acres in milo and kafir. I grew 250 acres of barley and oats. My 5 acres of sudan grass is making me extra fine hay.

I also grow wheat which has averaged me more than 15 bushels per acre, my highest yield being 32 bushels. Wheat is a good crop, but growing feed and cattle and hogs suit me better as a safe money maker.

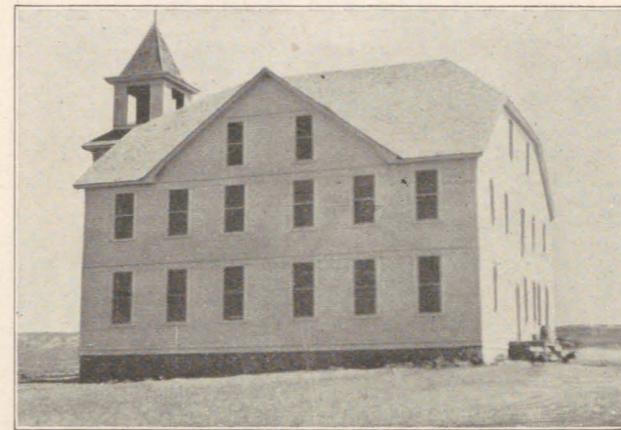
I have done quite well. I have 1,280 acres of land and am now closing a deal for 378 acres more. I have improved my place; have 16 head of work stock, 130 head of cattle, 30 hogs, good equipment of farming tools, etc. What I now own I have made here from the farm. I know of no other place where I could have done any better.

#### A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE

MRS. F. A. RECORDS,

Ochiltree, Texas.

I like this country, after living here since 1909. We have a very comfortable home with plenty of trees around it.



HANSFORD SCHOOL BUILDING

Naturally I have paid attention to chickens and they are very easily raised. I also have some geese that are doing very well. My most interesting experience, however, has been with cattle in a small way. In 1909 I bought a cow and calf with \$35 in money. They have proved a profitable investment, the increase numbering 25 head at this time. At the present price of cattle that cow and calf have made a big return on the investment.

We have a good garden and I find that this adds much for the table. I put up many kinds of preserves every year from things grown in the garden. The melons are extra fine.

#### A BANKER'S FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

M. B. WRIGHT,

President First National Bank,

Hansford, Texas.

I located in this country in the spring of 1877, when it was open range, and have made my home here ever since, nearly forty years. Until about ten years ago I was actively engaged in ranching and stock raising, partaking of all the ups and downs of the cow business during that time. In 1907 my brother and I, with some friends, organized The First State Bank of Hansford. We saw that this country could not hope to remain in the open range—that the land was too fertile and productive to be held for grazing alone. We felt that we wanted to do our part in the legitimate development of the country.

In 1909 I assumed active management of the bank. Since that time naturally I have taken a very close interest in farms and farmers in our territory. I have seen men come to this country with nothing but their bare hands, and by careful management and industry accumulate comfortable fortunes. I have seen the land we once regarded as worthless produce crops of wheat, oats, corn, and forage crops that would compare favorably with Iowa or Illinois.

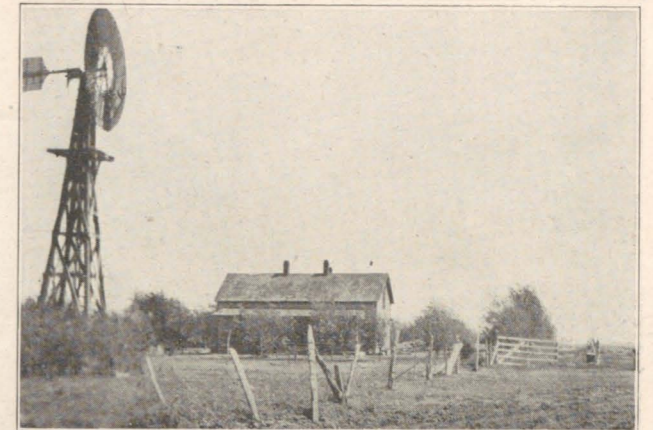
#### HAVE A GOOD HOME

D. H. HAMMOND,

Ochiltree, Texas.

I came to Ochiltree County, Texas, in 1905 from Johnson County. I had a few household goods and \$600. I have improved 320 acres with money made from the place. Have a good home, necessary outbuildings, well, and a family orchard of nearly an acre of apples, peaches, and cherries. In the garden we grow everything we need. Grapes and gooseberries do very well.

I have made my money by growing wheat, kafir, and milo and raising hogs. I have a few cattle. Hogs pay well and are always healthy. We milk cows and raise chickens and sell butter at times. This is a fine country for live stock and we can depend on growing feed every year.



FARM HOME OF J. M. BLODGETT, IN SOUTHWEST CORNER OF OCHILTREE COUNTY

#### MISSOURI FARMER PROSPERS

FOUNTAIN ROACH,

Ochiltree, Texas.

We came from Buchanan County, Missouri, to Ochiltree County in 1907. We brought a few horses and had \$1,800. I have farmed here successfully since then. I raise wheat and hogs. At present I have about 235 hogs, big and little. Our improvements cost more than \$3,000.

It is a good country in which to farm and make money. We like the climate. Our greatest objection has been the long way to market.

#### GENERAL INTEREST IN SCHOOLS

S. B. HALE,

County Judge and ex-officio Supt. of Schools,

Hansford, Texas.

The interest in education in Hansford County is very marked.

There are now, in the fall of 1916, 16 schools in Hansford County, in 12 of which there is high school work. The number of school children in 1915 was 226. This had increased to 275 children of school age in 1916. The enrollment is somewhat larger, being 296 in 1915, the 1916 enrollment not being available at this time.

Law and order in Hansford County is very high. There is little criminal business in court, the term often lasting only a day. There has been no felony case, originating in the county, in more than seven years. So far the county has no attorneys, there being too little business to justify lawyers locating here.

#### A BANKER'S OPINION

JAMES D. WYMAN,

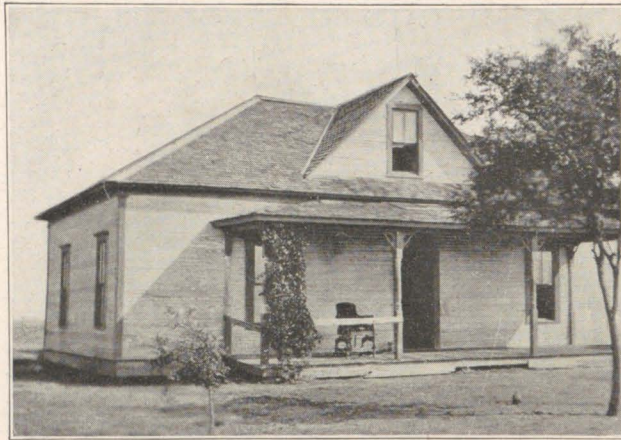
First National Bank,

Ochiltree, Texas.

This bank was organized in 1907, and has had a substantial and steady growth. Our capital, surplus and undivided profits amount to \$42,500. Our deposits this year have averaged about \$175,000, and we have 600 customers on our books.

Diversification of crops and stock raising is general among the farmers. They are getting along better financially, each year, and are making substantial improvements on their farms such as better homes, silos, etc.

We have a very prosperous community, the farmers have become well-to-do through the products of their lands, and I sincerely believe that a man with moderate means will find an opening unequaled anywhere else.



FARM HOME OF J. C. SANDERS

### PHYSICIAN FINDS COUNTRY HEALTHFUL

W. M. MEADOWS, M.D.  
Hansford, Texas.

My associate, Dr. J. H. Haney, and I are much impressed with the healthfulness of this section. The water, being obtained from wells 250 to 300 feet deep, is considered safe from surface contamination.

We have an abundance of sunshine throughout the year which prevents the development of disease-producing bacteria. The summers are delightful and the winters mild.

Those afflicted with diseases of the lungs and throat coming to this section are usually much relieved and often entirely cured. No cases of this kind, as far as known, ever originated here. We have not had a case of typhoid this year. A malady is easily controlled in this section of deep wells and pure water.

The birth rate is high and the death rate very low. We have many people here who have led a busy life full of hardships in the early days who are still hale and hearty at an advanced age.

### PIONEER FARMER MAKES GOOD

J. C. SANDERS,  
Hansford, Texas.

I came to Hansford County, in 1900 from Haskell County Kansas. At that time nobody here farmed for a living. The cattlemen might grow a little feed for their saddle horses. I did not have much when I moved here; about \$700 in money, teams, and a couple of wagons.

I did not farm the first year. Nobody thought such a thing worth while. Then I happened to see crops growing near Miami and thought we might do the same in Hansford. So next year I planted 10 acres of kafir, raised a big crop, and have been at it ever since. I have done well, too. I now farm 550 acres of my own.

This year I am planting 400 acres to wheat. For the last seven years my wheat has averaged better than 15 bushels to the acre, the highest yield being 29 3/4 bushels one year. I also grow kafir, milo, and barley for feed and always have a home garden.

Hogs have made me the most money. I can grow them at a good profit at six cents a pound. It is easy to get started with hogs. I use green pasture and feed about a pound of grain a day, which produces cheap pork and quick returns. I have registered Poland-China hogs—about 100 head at present.

This is a good country for making money farming, better than any other section that I know. I have raised a family and given my children a good education, having sent them to the Normal at Canyon. The climate is healthful, the water supply pure and plentiful.

### ILLINOIS MAN PROSPERS

H. L. LAMB,  
Ochiltree, Texas.

I moved from Hancock County, Ill., in 1906 to Ochiltree County. I had limited capital and what I now have I have made since coming here. I have 320 acres of land, a good home, an orchard, 50 head of cattle and a fine herd of full-blooded Duroc-Jersey hogs. I also have some good horses of my own raising.

This fall I sowed 300 acres to wheat. I have grown wheat for years. Average yield is over 15 bushels to the acre. I have about 100 acres in milo and other feeds. I have had from 35 to 52 bushels of grain from milo and kafir.

We always grow a good garden and raise potatoes. In my orchard I have peaches, apples, plums, and grapes. Am well pleased with the growth of the orchard. The grapes do very well.

### SUCCESSFUL WHEAT RAISER

FRANK DREESSEN,  
Hansford, Texas.

I have lived in Hansford County, Texas, since 1901, when I moved here from Knox County, Nebraska. At that time I had no capital, just a team of mules and a few farming tools. But I have gotten along very well.

Have made the most money growing wheat, and this fall I am sowing 800 acres. My average yield has been over 15 bushels per acre. I estimated that wheat can be grown at about \$5 per acre.

I also grow kafir, milo, barley, and oats; but not so large an acreage as wheat. I have hogs and think they make good money too; hogs do well here—no trouble with sickness.

Now I have 1,280 acres of land, a good home, a large granary with the only elevator in the country, other outbuildings, full equipment of farming tools including a tractor, cattle, horses, hogs, etc. Have made this all from the land. I started with little and have increased from year to year with the earnings from the farm.

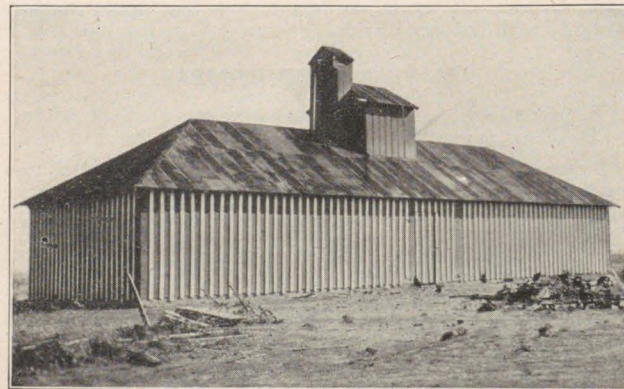
I like this country. The soil is rich, holds moisture well, and is easily worked. The climate is healthful. The water is extra good and plentiful. I do not know of any other place that would suit me better for a home and where money is made so easily farming.

### HOGS EASY MONEY

J. A. WALKER,  
Hansford, Texas.

I located in Hansford, County in 1902 coming here from Oklahoma, though originally from Iowa. I am 23 miles from a railroad. Am a miller by trade, but have farmed for a living since I came here and am well satisfied.

I grow some wheat every year, sowing 80 acres this fall. Also have 480 acres in feed this year. I raise barley and oats.



LARGE GRANARY BELONGING TO FRANK DREESSEN



POLAND CHINA HOGS, OWNED BY G. R. WILSON

The oats in this country yields well enough and weighs very heavy. I have had oats that weighed 48 pounds to the bushel after cleaning.

Hogs make me the easiest money. I run my hogs on pasture and feed them on kafir, milo, and barley. Pork is produced very cheaply with the feed that we grow here.

This is a good country to live in, being healthful. And it is the best country to my knowledge, in which to make money farming. I have 1,280 acres of land and a complete outfit of farming tools, including tractor; also 35 head of cattle and 100 hogs. I had only \$300 in money when I came and little else.

### LIVED HERE EIGHTEEN YEARS

T. S. McLARTY,  
Ochiltree, Texas.

I have been in Ochiltree County eighteen years, and am well satisfied. Am still farming. Have a comfortable home and a good farm. Prefer mixed farming and have done well.

### MISSOURI FARMERS HAVE PROSPERED

G. R. WILSON,  
Ochiltree, Texas.

We came from St. Joe, Mo., about eight years ago. We brought a few horses. My father and I now have 1,920 acres of land, of which 500 acres are under cultivation. We have raised a few horses, jacks, and mules, and grow hogs. We have 130 head of hogs at present.

Our inventory a year ago showed that we had horses, mules, cows, hogs, etc., on hand worth \$5,192. The last year our books show sales amounting to \$6,264.82. We are well pleased with farming conditions in this section.

### CHICAGOAN PROSPERS

E. TERBERG,  
Hansford, Texas.

I had limited means when I moved from Chicago to Hansford County about eight years ago. I now have 480 acres of land, good improvements, and a nice orchard. I still owe on my land, but the improvements have come from the land and I have made a living too.

### OCHILTREE COUNTY SCHOOLS

R. T. CORRELL,  
County Judge and Ex-officio Supt. of Schools,  
Ochiltree, Texas.

The attendance of all public schools in Ochiltree County for 1906, was, approximately, 183. The same for the year 1916, to date was 623.

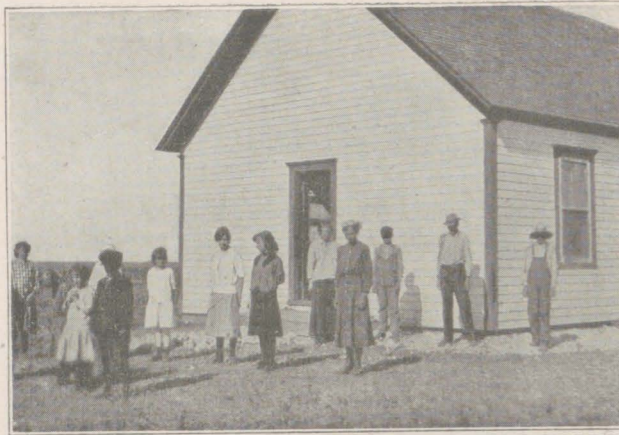
There was maintained in 1906, all told, 6 schools, each employing one teacher. For the year 1916, there will be 20 schools maintained, 4 of which are schools employing 2 teachers each; and one school employing 8 teachers.

Permanent county available school fund is \$134,817.78, yielding a revenue of 5% per annum, or \$6,740.90. The local tax levied for maintenance of schools for 1916, amounts to \$9,766.70. The state apportionment added to this, calculated on basis of \$7.00 per capita, aggregates \$4,207.00; making total available funds from state and county for this year \$20,714.60, to be distributed among 20 schools.

### SHERIFF HAS EASY TIME

J. C. HANCOCK,  
Sheriff,  
Hansford, Texas.

I have been living in Hansford County for twelve years, have been engaged in farming and stock raising and have found the Panhandle country and especially Hansford County to be an ideal place both for farming and stock raising. But I must say that it is a poor place for a sheriff, as he is very seldom needed in a county like ours. In fact, we have no jail.



RURAL SCHOOL, GARRETT DISTRICT, OCHILTREE COUNTY

We very seldom have a misdemeanor case in our county and a felony case is a very rare occurrence.

#### MIXED FARMING PAYS WELL

J. M. BLODGETT,  
Hansford, Texas.

I have been fairly successful since I came to Ochiltree County in 1907. I had about \$5,000 in money and a few cattle and horses to start with. Now I might sell out and clean up a nice profit on my first investment, did I know of a better country to move to.

I have made my easiest money growing wheat, though I have been following mixed farming most of the time. My wheat has averaged me better than 15 bushels, including one dry year. My highest yield was 33 bushels and lowest 8 bushels. I have this year 100 acres in kafir and milo; barley 125 acres, which has averaged for the years I have grown this crop over 25 bushels; oats, averaging over 30 bushels of unusual heavy weight; and rye, averaging over 15 bushels. I usually pasture my wheat from November 1st to March 1st and the pasture is worth over fifty cents a head per month.

I have a thrifty orchard of apples, peaches, and other fruit; also a plantation of shade and forest trees.

I give some attention to cattle, hogs, and poultry; all making me good money. I raise mules and horses for my own use and some to sell. We raise mules and horses better here than any other place I know.

Grow everything in my garden needed for home use. The melons and cantaloupes are exceptionally fine flavored.

Am farming over 1,000 acres of land; have 20 work mules and some 30 horses; 300 head of cattle; 6 milk cows; 200 hogs;



FOUR OF TWENTY WORK MULES ON FARM OF J. M. BLODGETT

a good home; plenty of outbuildings; granary for 20,000 bushels of grain with about that much grain now in storage; farm tools of every kind worth around \$5,000; a thrifty orchard and forest plantation; a well and modern water system. Though we are far from a railroad we have telephone and other conveniences. I feel a reasonable pride in my home and farm.

The soil is rich and very productive. The climate seems well adapted to the crops grown here and also for growing and feeding live stock. Our only drawback has been the distance we were from a railroad.

#### EASIEST MONEY IN HOG RAISING

A. M. JINES,  
Alfalfa, Texas.

Nobody was farming for a living in Ochiltree County when I located here about twenty years ago. Everybody had cattle and that was all this country was supposed to be good for at that time.

I now have 720 acres on Wolf Creek and I usually farm around 500 acres. I raise wheat, kafir, milo, corn, and other feed crops. As my farm is largely creek bottom, I have raised alfalfa for several years. This does well, if not pastured too close.

Am making my easiest money in hog raising. Last year I sold over \$3,000 worth of hogs. My pork is made cheaply.

I have set out a great many shade trees and fruit trees and they are all doing well. Grapes grow wild along the creek.

#### KANSAN IS PROSPERING

O. T. GLASGOW,  
Ochiltree, Texas.

I may be classed as an old timer in Ochiltree County as I came here with my parents in 1887 from McPherson, Kansas. Am well satisfied with what we have accomplished and with the future of this section.

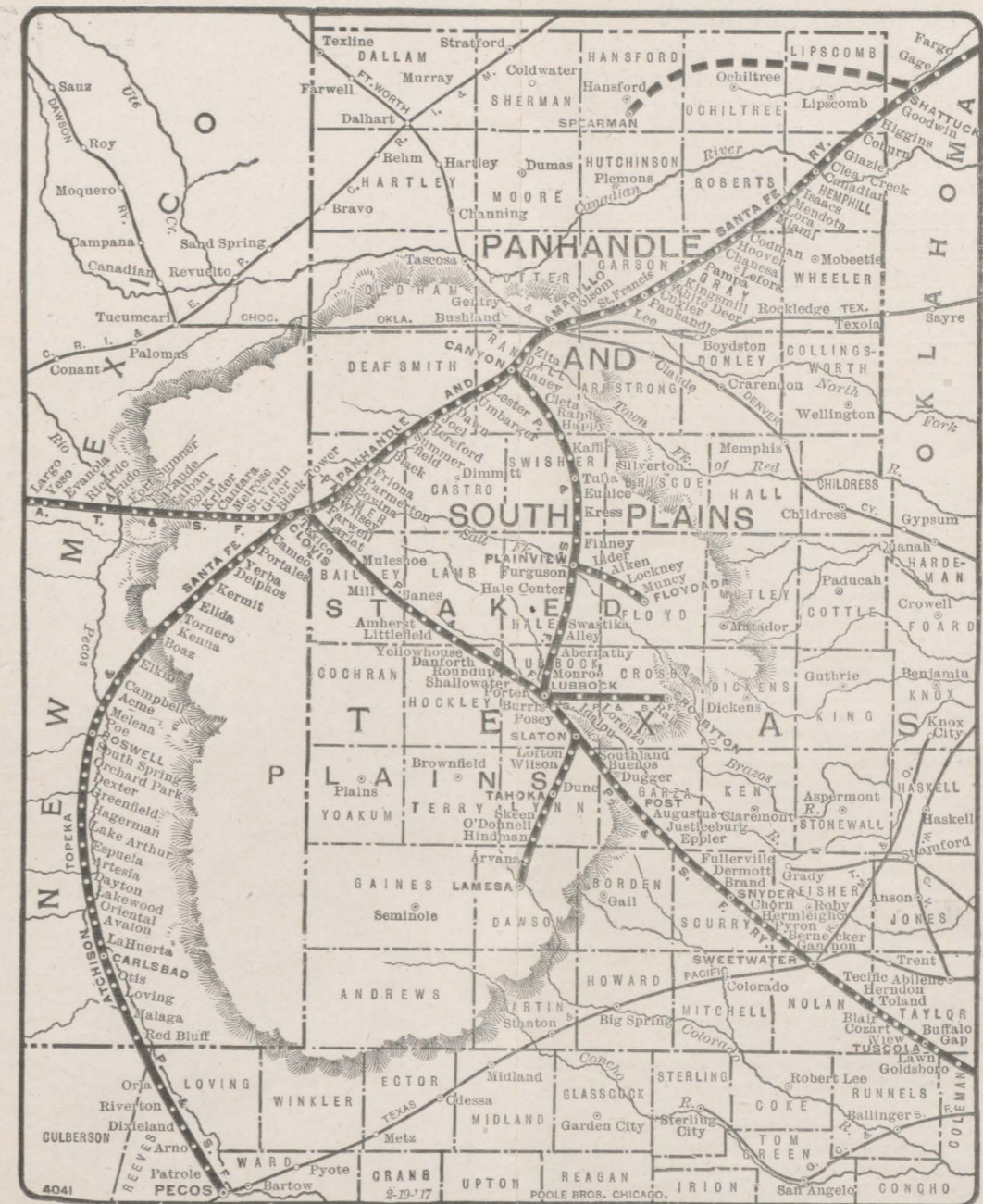
Am now improving a new place for a home. I am growing wheat and feed crops, including corn, and have cattle and hogs. I have built a 200-ton silo and am now filling it. Intend to use the silage for feeding my cows, as I find they raise better calves than if fed only dry feed during winter.

I have built a good home and am making the homeplace attractive by planting shade and ornamental trees. I set out an orchard of apples, peaches, and other fruit. All my trees are thrifty. We grow a good garden and have plenty of water-melons of fine flavor.

The stock business has changed from grazing the year around to stockfarming, the cattle being wintered largely on farm grown feeds. The cattle have been graded up until we have very fine herds.



FARM HOME OF O. T. GLASGOW



### There are opportunities for thousands of ambitious men in NORTH WEST TEXAS

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

Are you looking for such an opening?  
Do you want to get the most out of life?

Do you want to make for yourself, and those you love, a place in the world?

Are you willing to put forth an intelligent effort to succeed?

Then come to this North Texas country.

You can make a trip of investigation for very little money by taking advantage of the Homeseekers' excursion ticket which the Santa Fe sells on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

## INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

The Industrial Department of this railway has been organized and is maintained for the sole purpose of supplying information relative to opportunities in the great Southwest.

No charge is made for this service.

We invite correspondence from all who may be seeking a new location in the Southwest.

For the benefit of those desiring an agricultural location, this department employs a corps of competent men trained in the practice and theory of the business of farming, who will advise with the settlers and assist those who wish it, to adopt the newest and most approved method of tillage. These men keep in touch with the farmers in their territories by frequent personal visits and by correspondence.

C. L. SEAGRAVES, Industrial Commissioner,  
1115 Railway Exchange Building - - - - - CHICAGO

## FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Emigrant Movables are given special attention—The term "Emigrant Movables" will apply to the property of an intending settler only and will include Tools and Implements of calling (including Hand and Foot Power Machines, but not including machinery driven by Steam, Electricity, Gas, Gasoline, Compressed Air or Water, other than Agricultural Implements); Second Hand Store Fixtures of merchants; Second Hand Vehicles, (not including Self-Propelling Vehicles, Hearses and similar Vehicles); Live Stock, not to exceed ten (10) head (subject to declared valuations and premium charges shown under "Live Stock"); Trees and Shrubby; Lumber and Shingles; Fence Posts; one Portable House; Seeds for planting purposes; Feed for Live Stock while in transit and Household Goods; but does not include General merchandise, nor any articles, whether herein enumerated or not, which are intended for sale or speculation.

One man will be passed free one way with one or more cars of Emigrant Movables, provided the car contains horses, mules, cattle, hogs, or sheep, and is covered by live stock contract. No return pass given.

Between points east of Chicago a minimum carload must contain 12,000 pounds. In this territory not to exceed five (5) head of live stock may be included. From Chicago west the minimum carload is 20,000 pounds in which may be included not to exceed ten (10) head of live stock.

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

F. B. HOUGHTON, Freight Traffic Manager,  
A. T. & S. F. Ry. System, Railway Exchange, Chicago or  
J. R. KOONTZ, Gen. Freight Agent,  
A. T. & S. F. Ry., Topeka, Kan., or  
C. C. DANA, Gen. Frt. Agt., Panhandle & Santa Fe Ry.  
AMARILLO, TEX.

## PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

The new Ochiltree-Hansford branch (under construction) leaves the main Panhandle line of the Santa Fe Railway at Shattuck in northwest Oklahoma.

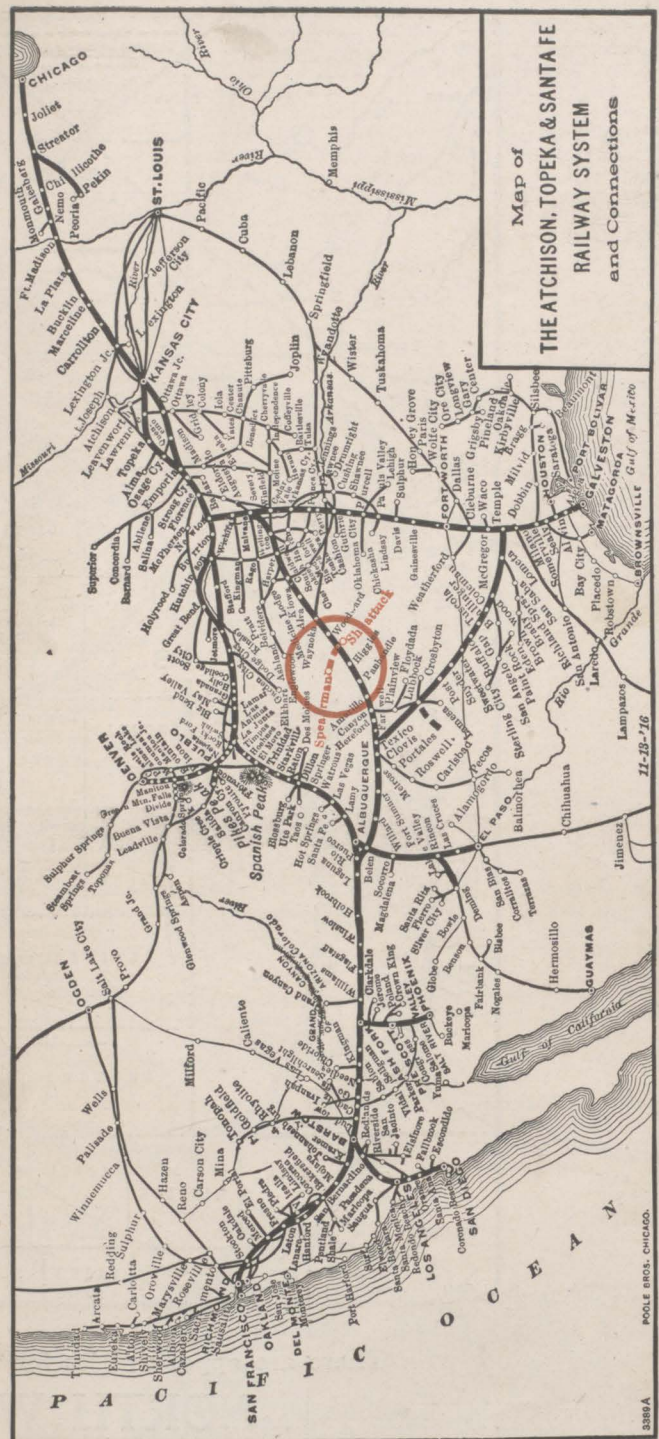
There are two through passenger trains daily each way on the main line (one being the Missionary between Chicago and California), enabling passengers to easily and quickly reach this section from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Wichita, Amarillo, Ft. Worth, Albuquerque, Los Angeles, San Francisco and other cities.

The Missionary carries tourist sleepers and chair cars, in addition to standard Pullman equipment. The other train carries Pullman sleeper, chair car and coaches. Fred Harvey meals, costing 75 cents, served at station dining-rooms; lunch counters also provided.

Homeseekers' round-trip excursion tickets are sold on first and third Tuesdays each month from Missouri River stations and east, to this section of the Southwest, at very low fares; final limit fifteen days.

J. M. CONNELL, Gen. Pass. Agt., A. T. & S. F. Ry.  
TOPEKA, KANS.

C. C. DANA, Gen. Pass. Agt., Panhandle & Santa Fe Ry.  
AMARILLO, TEX.

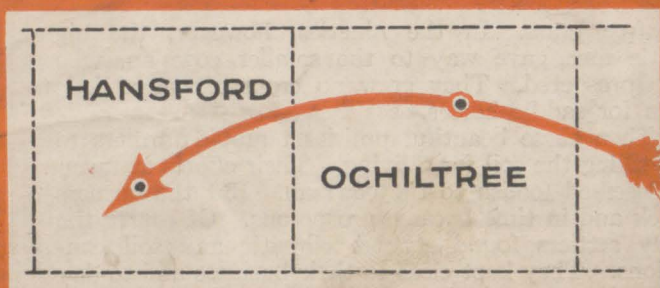


You can get the exact fare from your local ticket agent, or, if you prefer, ask me and I will supply the information.

C. L. Seagraves  
Industrial Commissioner  
A. T. & S. F. Ry.  
1115 Railway Exchange, Chicago



# Northwest Texas



Opening up a  
new farming country  
on a new railway line

