



FRUIT  
FARMING  
ALONG THE  
FRISCO.

*American  
Lime Company*

CHICAGO, ILL.

FRUIT  
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ALONG THE  
FRISCO

*Fruit Farming  
Along the  
Frisko*

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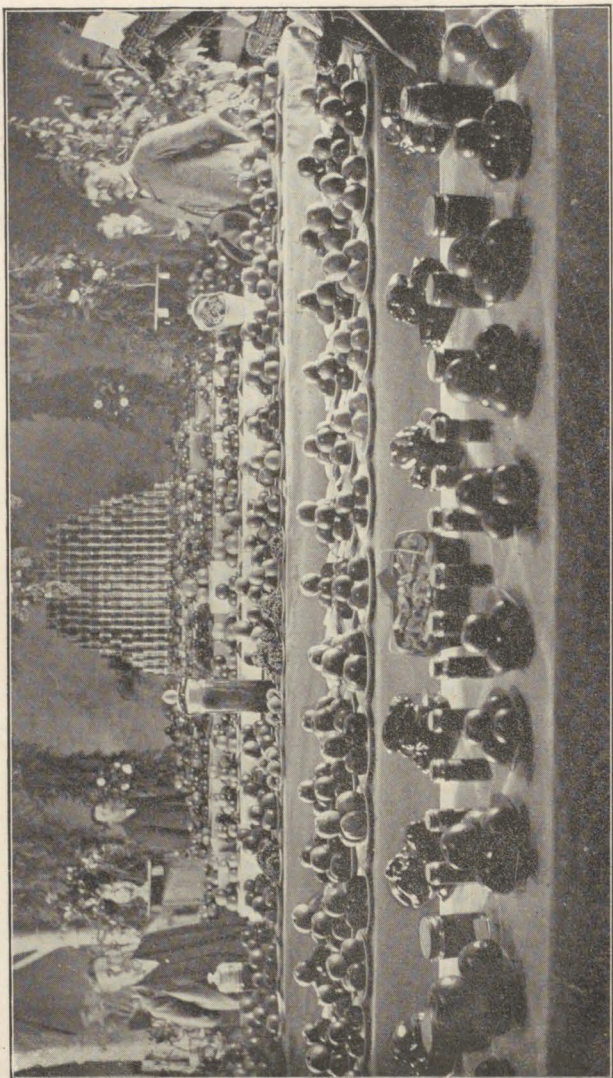
BY BRYAN SNYDER, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,  
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WOODWARD & TIERNAN PRINTING CO.,  
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*American  
Land Company.*

CHICAGO, ILL.





FRUIT FAIR HELD AT SPRINGDALE, ARK.

## FRUIT FARMING ALONG THE FRISCO.

The Poet's Story of the Ozarks.

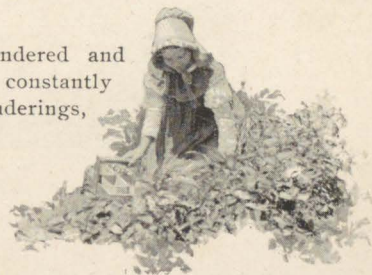
"Into this wonderful land, at the base of the Ozark  
Mountains,  
Gabriel far had entered"—



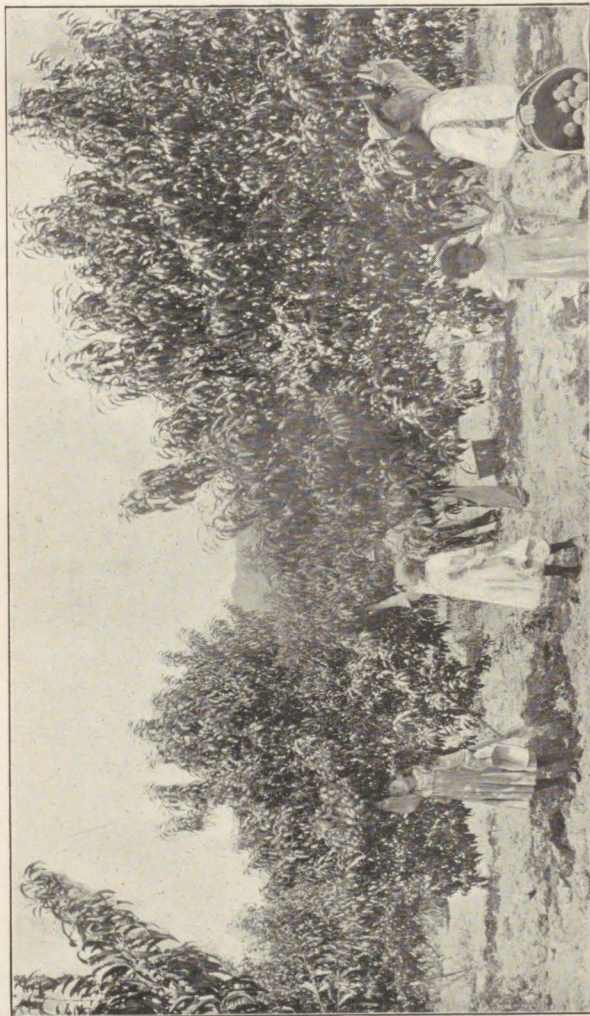
ONGFELLOW tells us, in that beautiful, sad story of the banishment of the Acadians, and the burning of their homes in the village of Grand-Pré. Gabriel, the son of Basil the Blacksmith, and Evangeline, the daughter of Benedicte, the farmer, were happy lovers when the cruel edict of the English King fell so ruthlessly upon the Acadian land, and made homeless its people. The terrible disaster causes the death of Benedicte, and in the exile of the people by ship, Evangeline becomes separated from her lover, and is thus left to wander with a portion of this people with whom she remained—

"Friendless, homeless, hopeless, they wandered from  
city to city,  
From the lakes of the North, to sultry southern  
Savannas,  
From the bleak shores of the sea to the lands where  
the Father of Waters  
Seizes the hills in his hands, and drags them down to  
the ocean."

For long years Evangeline wandered and searched for her lover, whom fate constantly led from her. Thus, in his wanderings,







ELBERTA PEACH ORCHARD, NEAR VAN BUREN, ARK.



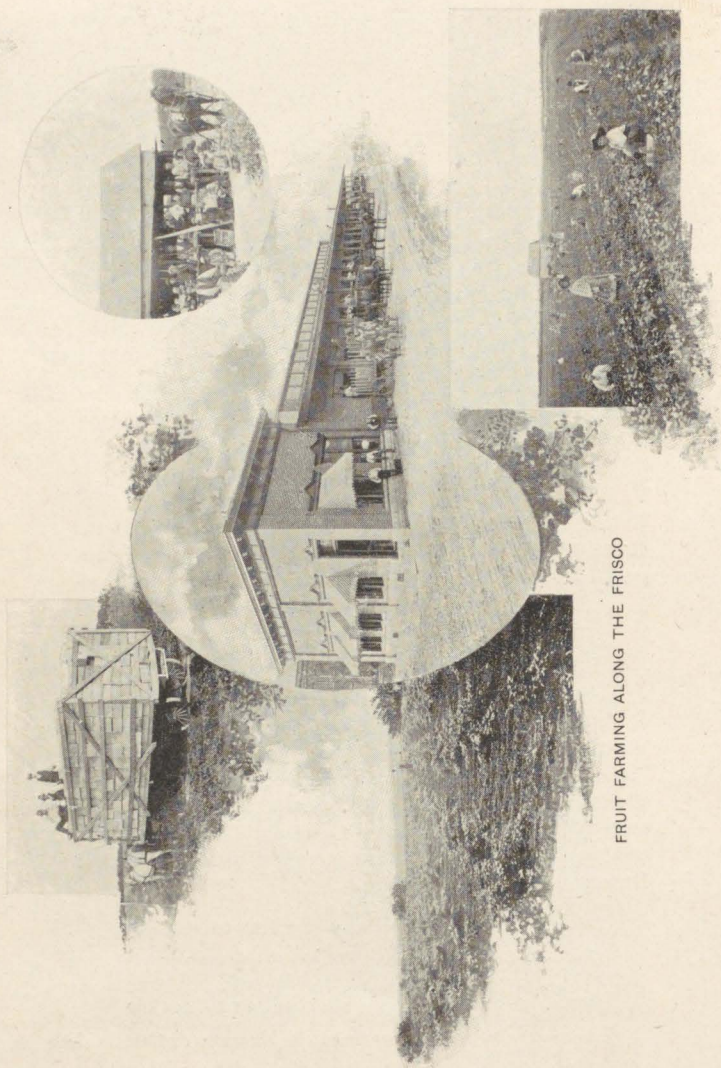
Gabriel entered "this wonderful land at the base of the Ozark Mountains." And, not many days after, Evangeline, too, reached this land, and

"Day after day, with their Indian guides, the maiden  
and Basil  
Followed his flying steps, and thought each day to  
overtake him."

But still fate was unkind, and the lover again vanished, going to the northwest. And here in this "wonderful land," Evangeline ceased, for a time, her effort to follow what almost, seemed a phantom, and waited during the summer for Gabriel's return, but, alas! waited in vain. Here is a pen picture the Poet draws:

"Slowly over the tops of the Ozark Mountains, the  
moon rose,  
Lighting the little tent, and with a mysterious splendor,  
Touching the sombre leaves, and embracing and filling  
the woodland.  
With a delicious sound the brook rushed by, and the  
branches  
Swayed and sighed overhead in scarcely audible  
whispers,  
Filled with thoughts of love was Evangeline's heart."





FRUIT FARMING ALONG THE FRISCO

Geology's Story of the Ozarks.



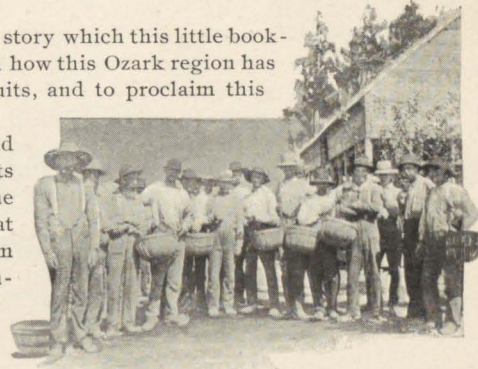
HERE is another story of "this wonderful land of the Ozarks," which comes to us from a far more distant past, from the myriads of years before man was. It is the story written in the rocks, and telling how this Ozark country was conceived and born, and the processes by which it became a fruitful land, and one fair to look upon. A sublime poem is this story of the birth of a continent, of the cycles of centuries required for this, of Nature's travails, and of the wisdom of the Almighty that is constantly revealed through all.

When, in obedience to divine command, the waters which had covered the earth began to recede and gather themselves together, the first land of all the world to appear above the face of the deep was the Laurentian Hills of North America, stretching from eastern Canada to the upper Mississippi. Then, after thousands of years, the Alleghanies appeared, then the Rocky Mountains, and, ages after, the Ozark Range slowly emerged from beneath the sea, bearing upon its bosom the sedimentary deposits which had been carried there by the waves from those distant shores against which they had been beating for countless years, and which were to become, in the ages yet unborn, famous

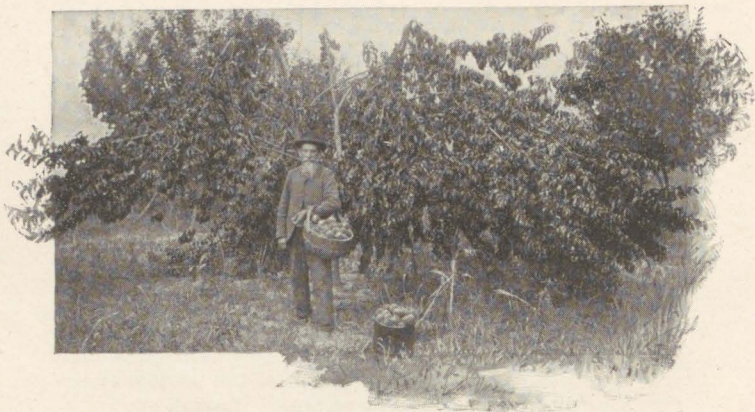
FRUIT FARMS ALONG THE FRISCO.

And this brings us to the story which this little booklet now will tell, why and how this Ozark region has become famous for its fruits, and to proclaim this fame to all the world.

Why this region should have become famous for its fruits is suggested in the foregoing reference to what Nature was doing in the dim ages of the past in form-

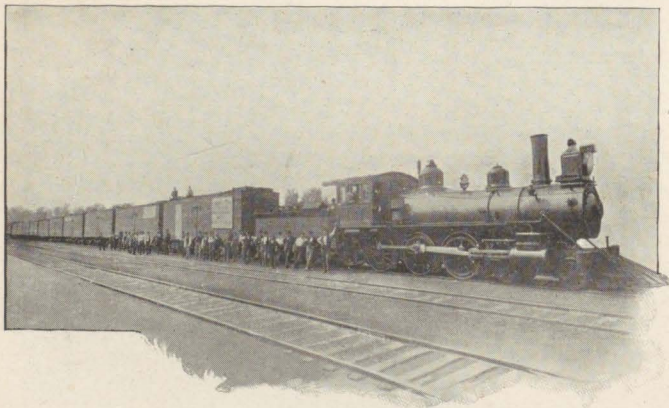






PEACH PICKING.

ing and fitting it for this, but it would take volumes to tell all that was necessary to be done after the birth of this world, before this land was ready to produce the luscious strawberry and the sun-kissed peach. Only this we can say, that nowhere in all the world is there so fortunate a combination of natural advantages for fruit growing as here; nowhere so perfect a soil; an altitude that produces those atmospheric and climatic conditions which give the best temperatures for the development of the most beautiful and best flavored fruits.



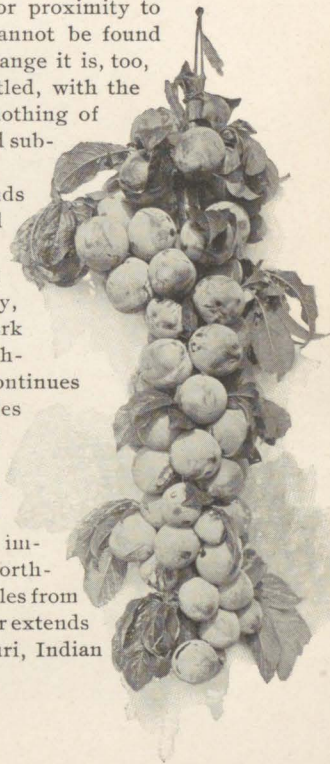
A FRISCO SPECIAL STRAWBERRY TRAIN OF TEN CARS.

### The Ozark Region.

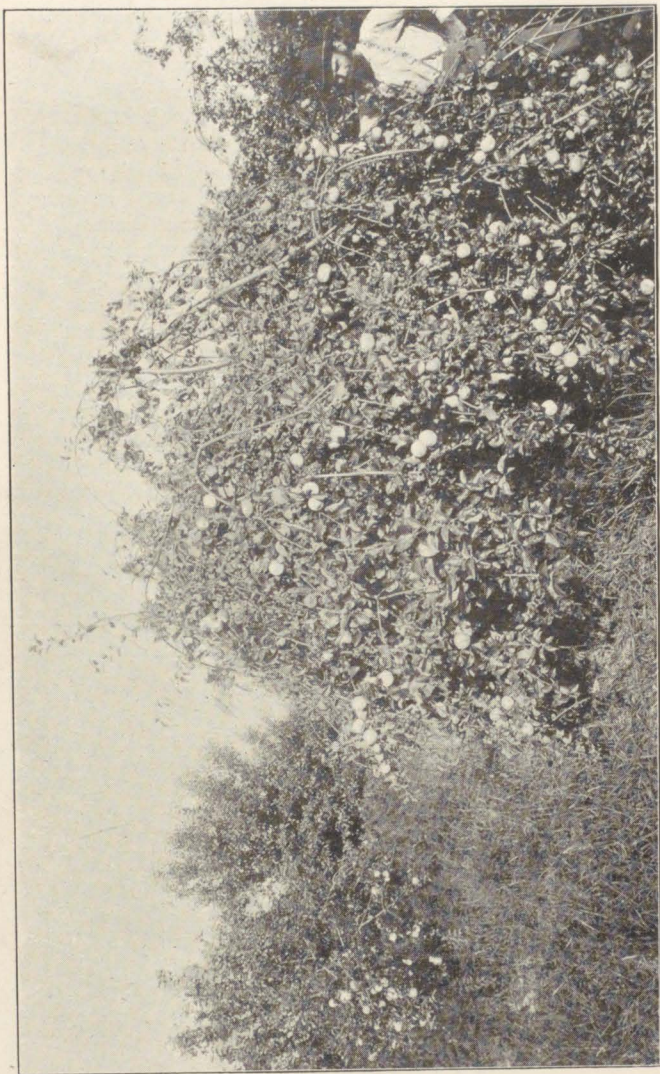


HE Ozark Mountains, which characterize this region, are a range of low lying hills, or plateau, rising to not more than 2,000 feet above sea level, beginning at the Missouri River, a few miles west of St. Louis, and extending to the southwest corner of the State, and on into northwestern Arkansas and the Indian Territory. The length of the range is about 500 miles, having a width, for the most part, including the two slopes, the north and the south, of about 200 miles. There is thus, in what is called the Ozark region, an empire of not less than 30,000,000 acres of land, the like of which, for adaptability to fruit growing, and for proximity to markets and consuming population, cannot be found elsewhere on the face of the globe. Strange it is, too, that this region is as yet but sparsely settled, with the price of land ridiculously low, to say nothing of the millions of acres of Government land subject to entry.

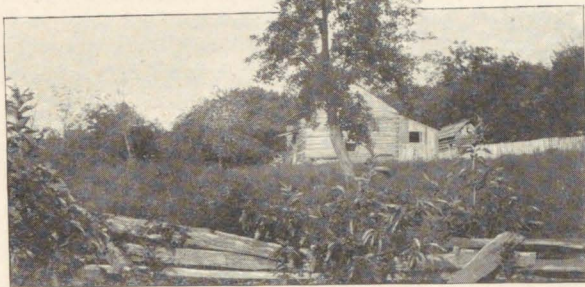
Through this wonderful region extends the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad—"The Frisco,"—with its 1,600 miles of track. Starting from St. Louis, the main line of the road extends southwestwardly, following almost the very crest of the Ozark Range in its course to the extreme southwestern corner of the State. The road continues on its course to Paris, Texas, 584 miles from St. Louis, through northwest Arkansas and the southeastern corner of Indian Territory, following the Ozark Range almost the entire distance. At Monett, 282 miles from St. Louis, two important divisions extend, one in a northwesterly course to Ellsworth, Kan., 340 miles from Monett, 623 miles from St. Louis; the other extends southwesterly through southwest Missouri, Indian





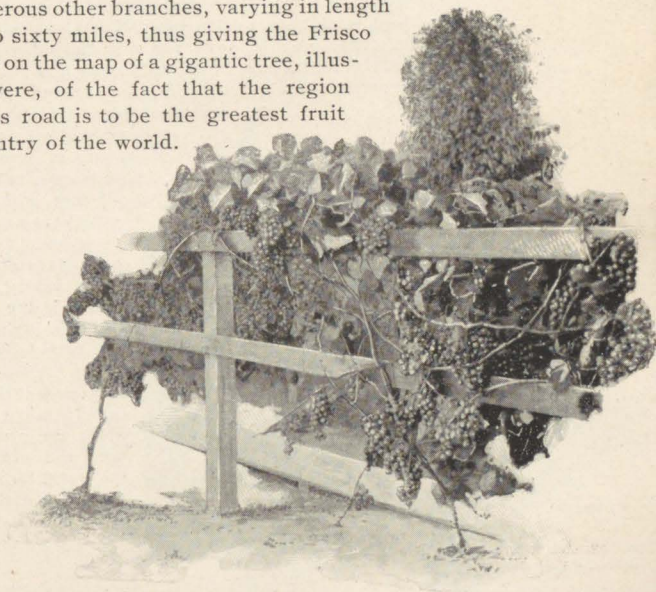


AN ABUNDANT YIELD.



AN OLD HOMESTEAD.

Territory, and Oklahoma, to the city of Oklahoma. At Springfield, the Queen City of the Ozarks, the Kansas City Division of the Frisco extends north to Kansas City, 190 miles, and a 36-mile branch south to Chadwick. There are numerous other branches, varying in length from twenty to sixty miles, thus giving the Frisco the appearance on the map of a gigantic tree, illustrative as it were, of the fact that the region reached by this road is to be the greatest fruit producing country of the world.





## The Horticulturists' Stories of the Ozarks.



ON this point let us note what others have said: Major J. C. Evans, for many years President of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, than whom no man is more familiar with the possibilities of the Ozark region, or who is better informed on fruit growing, writes:

Away back in the sixties, the prediction was made that the future orchards of America would be located in the Ozark country. Then not a mile of railroad had been built, or a commercial orchard planted in all that region; now it is checkered with railroads, and commercial orchards have been and are being planted along their lines, and pleasant homes of contented, happy and prosperous people may be found here and there throughout that section.

I am often asked what are the possibilities of this country, and it can be answered only in this way: There are now only about 2,000,000 people in the Ozark region proper; when the country is fully developed in all its resources, it will sustain a population of 30,000,000 to 50,000,000, and furnish the world with zinc and lead, peaches and apples, besides a liberal supply of cotton, tobacco, wheat, wool, hogs, cattle, sheep, horses, mules, lumber, building stone, lime, marble, onyx, fire clay, and other minerals. Wheat from this region has never failed to take first prize wherever it has competed in foreign countries. In Kentucky, people pay \$25 per

acre annual rent for land on which to grow burley tobacco, and here in the Ozark region are thousands of acres of better land for the purpose to be bought for \$5 to \$10 per acre, which is just as convenient to a good market.

Sufficient developments have been made already to warrant us in saying that the Ozark region is the home of all the fruits belonging to this climate, and especially the apple and peach. It is only a question of how much of these products the world is going to want. On this point the present generation need not worry, for we have the world for a market for our apples, and the territory east of the Rockies for peaches. It



APPLE ORCHARD, NEAR  
SPRINGDALE, ARK.

has been fully demonstrated that we can reach any part of this section successfully with our peaches, as most of them went to Boston and New York the past season. With the means now at hand, and the improvements to be made in the near future for the transportation of perishable fruits, it is only a matter of a very short time when trains of cars will start from Frisco points loaded with apples bound for foreign ports.



PEACH PICKERS.

L. A. Goodman, formerly a resident of Michigan, for seventeen years Secretary of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, recognized, the country over, as an authority on fruits, says:

The Ozark Mountains are to be the vast field for the orchardist. Here we have the mild climate, the height above the sea, the best of water, the best of soils, the best of fruits, and, consequently, the best of health. Good small fruit plantations will pay from \$50 to \$75 per acre. These red lands give such a quality and flavor to the peach, as well as quantity, that this region is certain to rival the peach sections of Delaware, Maryland and Michigan. Will you think I am visionary if I say that the peach belt of the United States is on the southern slope of the Ozark Mountains? Good varieties, well cultivated, will pay \$100 to \$150 per acre. Apple orchards of the best market varieties, cultivated every year, well cared for, well fed and well protected, will be gold mines to owners.

These Ozark hills are full of minerals, but the best money to be had out of them will be for the fruits they will produce. Although lying about latitude 37°, yet the altitude of 1,500 feet gives a climate cool enough for the best maturing of the apple; and the soil has iron and lime enough to give the best of color to our fruits, as well as the best quality. The pears and peaches are so far ahead of the California fruits that one has only to taste to be satisfied. The peculiar location of this country, its elevation, freedom from heavy winds, abundance of rainfall, protection by the highest peaks and pine timber, peculiar red lands (always fruit lands), the many streams and springs, nearness to market, quick communication, low price of land, growth of timber, all prove to me that this is one of the most favored locations for fruit growing.





ORCHARD, NEAR LEBANON, MO.

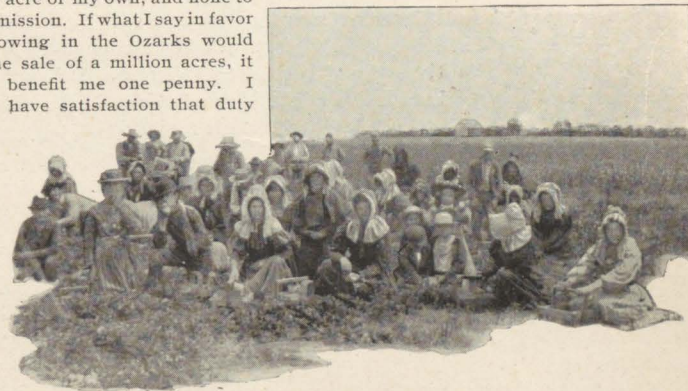
Hon. N. F. Murray, President of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, is another veteran fruit-grower whose testimony will be convincing. Reared in the business in the splendid fruit district of the Pan Handle of West Virginia, for many years past engaged in orcharding on the Loess Hills of Holt County, Mo., he has traveled many times over the State from one end to the other. Mr. Murray says, as a result of his wide experience and opportunities for observation:

Twenty years ago fruit growing in the Ozarks was looked upon as an experiment, and those who embarked in it on a large scale, for commercial purposes, were regarded as adventurers, likely to lose time and money on what people said was a foolish experiment. But, fortunately for the cause of horticulture, the few who early embarked in fruit growing in the Ozarks on a large scale were not the men to be deterred or driven from their enterprise by the hoots and jeers of the unbelieving; they pushed their way onward through the wilderness, which soon gave place to large and beautiful blocks of the most magnificent orchards that the eye of man ever beheld. Nor was beauty all, for they were soon loaded down with heavy crops of large, rich, golden peaches, the highest colored apples, pears, plums, cherries, and other fruits, of superior quality.

These fruits have brought the growers from \$20 up to \$300 per acre in a single year, on land that cost from \$5 to \$10 per acre. If you would talk to these men about fruit growing in the Ozarks not paying, they would laugh at you, and well they might. Yet, notwithstanding their wonderful success, we still have the fearful and unbelieving with us.

I tell people of small capital who are paying \$4 annual rent per acre for land on which to grow 25-cent corn, to quit it, and go to the Ozarks and buy land at from \$2 to \$10 per acre. A few have taken my advice during the last ten years. I have since met them in their comfortable and happy homes, and never yet have found one who was not extra well pleased with his new home.

Sometimes our motives may be impugned, and some may think we have an ax to grind, that we have land to sell. I want to say to those who may read this, that I have no land in the Ozarks to sell not a single acre of my own, and none to sell on commission. If what I say in favor of fruit growing in the Ozarks would result in the sale of a million acres, it would not benefit me one penny. I would only have satisfaction that duty







FRUIT SHIPPING, A. NELSON & SON, LEBANON, MO.

had been performed in assisting my fellow-men to secure for themselves comfortable and happy homes at a low price in a beautiful country, one of mild climate, pure water, invigorating air, where there are good railroad facilities, towns and cities with all the modern improvements, good schools, churches, and good law-abiding citizens, in the land of the big red apple and the large golden peach, in the land of the beautiful Ozarks, which is evidently destined to become the central fruit garden of America.

A. Nelson, Treasurer of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, formerly a fruit grower in the famed fruit district of western New York, and now General Manager of the Ozark Plateau Land Co., has for a number of years been aiding most effectively in demonstrating that the Ozark region far surpasses his native State for fruit growing. His Land Company has 100,000 acres of choice fruit and grazing land, principally in Laclede and Webster Counties, through which the Frisco runs, nearly east and west. Correspondence regarding this land may be addressed to A. Nelson, Lebanon, Mo., or to Lucien Hawley, Sec'y, Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Nelson talks thus about the Ozark region:

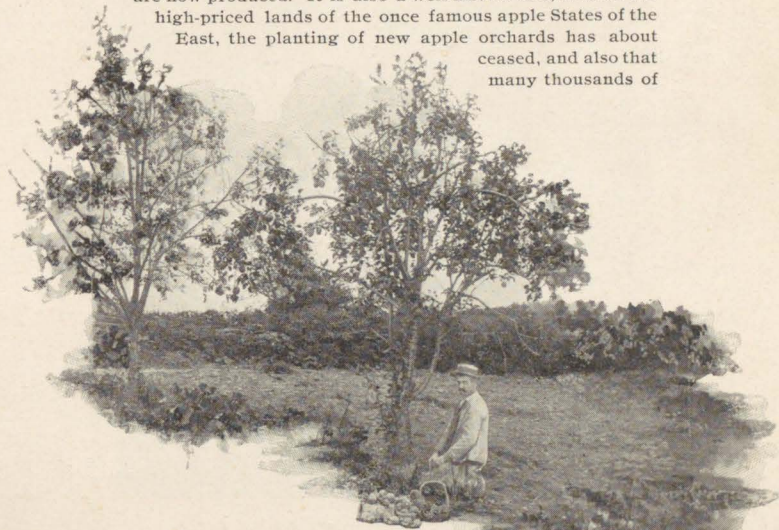
Much has been said and written about the Ozark country, its healthful, invigorating climate; its beautiful scenery; its high colored and deliciously flavored fruits; but from these accounts

only a faint conception of the beauty and possibilities of this region can be obtained. One should visit the Ozark country, between April and November, to fully appreciate its picturesqueness, and to see its world-famed orchards.

One must not suppose because of the low prices for which the land is offered, that it is not productive. If these lands were tilled with the same care that are the lands in the East, the soil here would produce as much corn, wheat, oats, grass and vegetables per acre, as do the lands in any other part of the country. But it is for fruit growing that this section is *par excellence*. Peaches and apples produced on the red soil of the Ozarks, stand at the head of the fruits grown in the United States.

Missouri always wins more medals and diplomas on her fruits, than any State in the Union, when thus competing. It is a well-known fact that the year 1898 was one of the poorest apple years that Missouri has had in many years; yet her record at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, at Omaha, was one of which every citizen of the State may well be proud; Missouri having been awarded more gold, silver and bronze medals, as well as diplomas, than any three States competing for premiums at that Exposition. Laclede County, Mo., on the line of the Frisco R. R., was the "gold medal county," having won two gold medals and one diploma, on her county exhibit of apples and peaches alone. This exhibit was made by the writer.

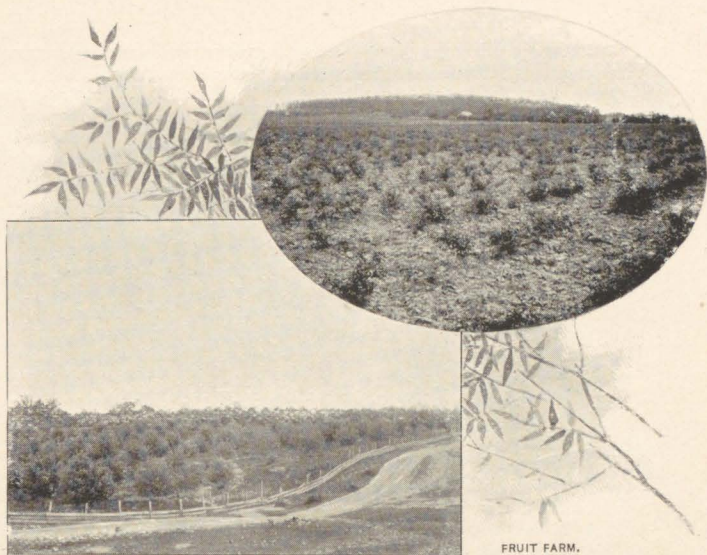
Some may ask, will not the growing of apples be overdone? No; millions of barrels more could be placed on the market than are now produced. It is also a well-known fact, that on the high-priced lands of the once famous apple States of the East, the planting of new apple orchards has about ceased, and also that many thousands of







AN IDEAL ORCHARD.



FRUIT FARM,  
ON THE OZARKS

acres of the old bearing orchards have ceased to bear fruits of that high quality that meets the demand of the best markets of the world.

Come, visit the Ozarks, and see this wonderful country, fresh from the hands of its Maker. Examine these virgin soils that have never yet been disturbed by the white man. You will not find a land flowing with milk and honey, but you will find one where honest toil will most surely be well rewarded. A hearty welcome awaits the new comer to the Ozarks.

Prof. C. R. Ball, Horticultural Assistant in the Iowa Agricultural College, who recently visited the Ozark region for the purpose of studying its characteristics, writes as follows:

In passing over the Ozark plateau along the line of the Frisco road, one finds himself in the banner fruit region of America. All things seem to have worked together for the perfecting of a fruit growing district. All the common fruits are grown there, and whether for pleasure or for profit, for home consumption, local markets, or for shipment, always with success.

The orchards vary in size, from the family garden to large tracts of 1,000 to 2,000 acres. Apples are the leading crop throughout the region. Peaches are already an important line, and the acreage and interest are steadily increasing. Old fruit growers say that in the last sixteen years thirteen peach crops have been realized.



Pears are not much grown yet on a commercial scale, but many small orchards are found supplying the local demand.

Blackberries, raspberries, and dewberries all thrive, and are of no little commercial importance. But the strawberry remains queen among small fruits throughout the great Southwest. Several places have become famous for the quality and quantity of their berries.

Professor John T. Stinson, Horticulturist of the Arkansas Experiment Station, and Professor of Horticulture in the State University, says:

The Ozark Mountain country is pre-eminently a fruit growing section and, in many respects, northwest Arkansas is the most favored part. This section has the soil, climate and altitude for successful fruit culture, and the people are realizing more fully every year the possibilities of this as a paying industry, and are taking advantage of it by increasing the areas devoted to fruit. Many are being attracted to northwest Arkansas on account of its adaptability to the successful growing of fruits.

The elevation in this section of the State ranges from 1,200 to 2,000 feet above sea level, thus giving the desired elevation for the culture of all fruits adapted to sections north of here, as well as many that cannot be successfully grown there. This applies to that section consisting of the Boston Mountains and the country north to the Missouri Line, while the section south of the mountains ranges from 440 to 800 feet above sea level, and is well adapted to the culture of berries and peaches, but does not produce winter apples as well as the section north.

The soil is fertile, and under good care and tillage produces bountiful crops of the different grains, as well as fruits and vegetables, and often good crops are produced even with careless methods. The needs of this section are, better methods, care and tillage of the orchards and farms.

The attention of many, hitherto unacquainted with northwest Arkansas as a fruit growing section, has been attracted to it by the magnificent exhibits of its fruits which have been made at the recent great fairs, the World's Fair at Chicago, and later, at the Atlanta Exposition. The magnificence of these exhibits was even a surprise to those well informed as to the possibilities of the

Ozark country. The attention of many prominent pomologists has thus been attracted to this section, and they are not slow in giving great praise to northwest Arkansas as a fruit growing country



FRUIT FROM FARM OF R. L. BAKER, CARTHAGE, MO.

While we believe that the fruit growing industry is still in its infancy, it is nevertheless an important one, and is the means of bringing considerable money into the localities where the fruit is grown. The fruit crops have uniformly paid well and have been the means of paying off many mortgages on farms.

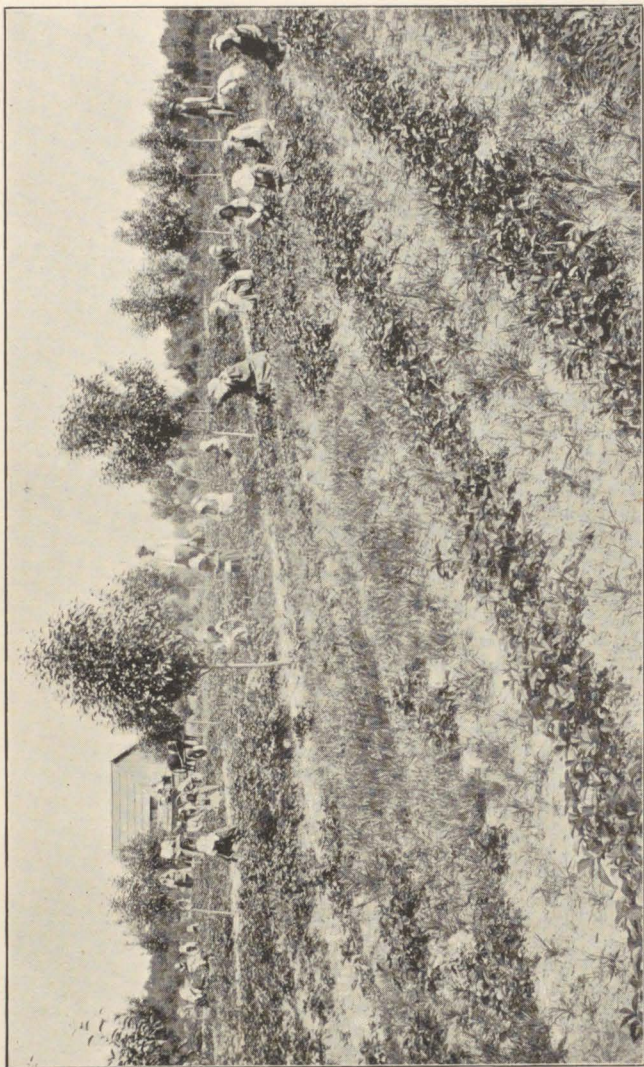
Some idea of the importance that this industry has already attained in this section may be obtained from the following figures regarding the shipment of fruit. There were shipped out of northwest Arkansas in 1897 over 2,000 carloads of green apples, a number of cars of evaporated apples, over 160,000 crates of strawberries, a number of cars of peaches, and, in addition, other fruits were shipped in quantities by express. This is for a small section only, as the strawberry and peach shipments include, only those from Ft. Smith to the Missouri Line, and the apple shipments were from the section north of the Boston Mountains to the Missouri Line.

The regularity of the fruit crops in this section makes fruit growing less venturesome than in many sections where it is largely carried on. A good apple crop is almost a regular thing, while strawberries bear a good crop every year, as do other berries, and peaches are considered by the growers almost certain to give at least three crops in five years.

Fruit growers are greatly encouraged, owing to the good prices received for their products during the last few years; consequently they are entering into the business of fruit growing with confidence and energy, which, coupled with the special adaptability of the soil and climate, is sure to bring success.

Every year large areas are being planted in commercial orchards. Land is cheap and the trees can be bought from local





STRAWBERRY FARM, NEAR SPRINGDALE, ARK.

nurserymen at a reasonable price, so that an orchard can be set out at a comparatively small outlay per acre. Most of the farms in this section have a few acres in orchard, and many of them have from 5 to 40 acres, while orchards of from 40 to 100 acres belonging to one farm are not uncommon.

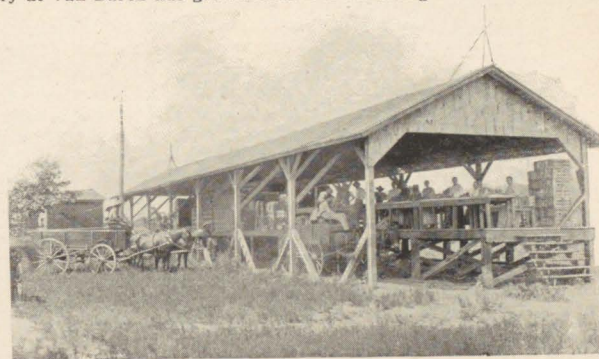
Owing to the extensive apple orchards and the large returns received from the crops, much attention is being paid to methods of care and cultivation of the orchards, as well as packing and marketing the fruit. It has been our observation that the grower who gives his orchard good care and cultivation is repaid many times over for the extra expense. He receives a larger yield, a better grade of fruit, and, with good packing, he gets the very highest prices.

The bulk of the apple crop from this section is usually sold green, but should the prices not justify selling, the crop is evaporated. Nearly every farm having a large orchard, also has an evaporator, and all unmarketable fruit is evaporated.

Much interest is being taken in commercial peach growing. There are a number of large peach orchards near Van Buren, as well as in other sections along the railroad, and the fruit from these orchards, having usually sold at a high price, has caused many to plant peaches.

The Elberta is the leading variety and the one that is being extensively planted. This variety, grown in northwest Arkansas, has always brought the highest prices in the markets. The peaches are of large size, ship well and always please the trade. They go on the market at a time when good peaches are scarce. Peach trees come into bearing early here and bear abundant crops while young, thus returns are soon realized from a peach orchard.

Growing strawberries for Northern markets has been carried on at several points along the Frisco Line in this section of the State for a number of years. While in some sections the industry has grown much more rapidly than in others, yet there has been an increased interest manifested all along the line, until now berries are shipped from every station, either by express or in car lots. The industry at Van Buren has grown until it is attracting



PACKING HOUSE AND SHED, ON LINE OF FRISCO RAILROAD, TWO AND ONE-HALF MILES N. E. OF VAN BUREN.





STRAWBERRY FARM, FIVE MILES EAST OF  
VAN BUREN, ARK.

attention, not only from all markets but from all fruit sections as well. The berries ripen early and there is a good demand for them in the markets, where they usually bring high prices.

The growth of the industry has been gradual, and at present there are about 3,300 acres in strawberries around Van Buren, and it is estimated that the number of cars that will be shipped from there the coming season will be about 350. The acreage around Van Buren has increased during the last two years from 2,000 acres to 3,300, and at Ft. Smith, during the same period, the increase is estimated at over 60 per cent.

At Fayetteville, three years ago, strawberries were grown only for express shipments, while at present they are grown on a large scale by a number of growers, and one of the largest strawberry farms, probably the largest in the country, is located here. It comprises 290 acres in bearing fields. The acreage around Fayetteville is estimated at 900 acres, and the shipments will probably reach from 70 to 100 cars. There has also been a large increase in the acreage at Springdale, Rogers, and at most of the other shipping points during the last two years. The most careful estimates for the coming crop place the number of cars to be shipped from northwest Arkansas at between 500 and 600.

The country around Van Buren and Ft. Smith ranges in elevation from about 420 feet to about 700 feet above sea level, which accounts for the early ripening of the fruits. The season is a little later at the stations north owing to the higher elevation. At Winslow the elevation is 1,300 feet higher than at Van Buren, and the ripening time of the berries there is usually about ten days later; thus the shipping season is partly over at Van Buren when it is well under way at points in Washington and Benton Counties.

The varieties generally grown are Michel, Crescent, Warfield, Lady Thompson, Bubach, Haverland, Gandy, and others. At Van Buren, Michel is grown more than any other variety. Crescent is grown extensively in all sections, and Warfield is considered by many a standard, while Bubach and Haverland are grown to considerable extent for the fancy trade.

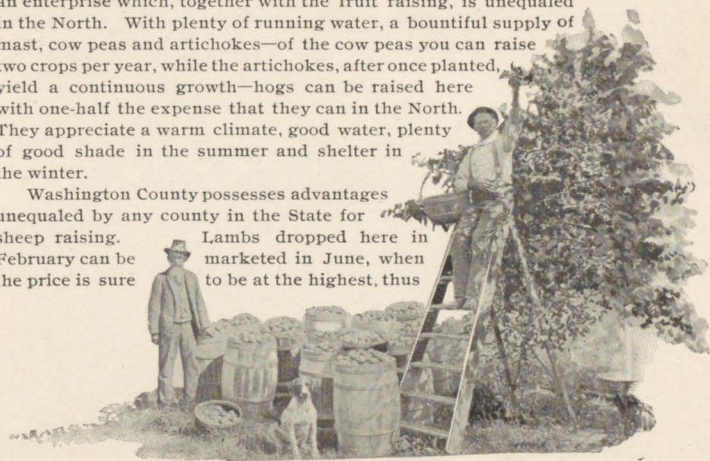
W. H. Browning, of Springdale, Washington County, Ark., talks in this strain:

I came here from Chicago, Ill., some three years since with impaired health, which is now fully restored. I went directly into fruit culture, and now have 40 acres in an apple orchard, 40 acres in strawberries—and will set out 10 acres more this spring—and a peach orchard of 3,500 trees, of the famous Elberta variety. Right here I want to say that the peach industry is just in its infancy in this section; notwithstanding the past poor season, Arkansas and New Jersey shipped more peaches than any other State; each shipping 3,000,000 half bushel baskets. We have the soil food and the atmospheric food which the peach requires. It was stated by commission men in the East, where our peaches were marketed, that this was, beyond doubt, the home of the peach.

A few years ago this place began, in a small way, to ship strawberries, blackberries, black and red raspberries, etc., and, during the past season, we shipped about 50 carloads; the early berries going to the North, while the later berries found a ready market south of us. Strawberries ripen here from the 25th of April to the last of May, thus placing us on the market at the proper season of the year when we can realize handsome profits. Our fruit growers are getting rich instead of being in debt. They make a profit of from \$50 to \$100 per acre. Some make more than this, but this is the general average, and no one figures on less than \$50 per acre. Cultivating berries has been thoroughly tested, the profits are astonishing, and, as the berry crop has proven so profitable, the increase in acreage will be more than doubled the coming year.

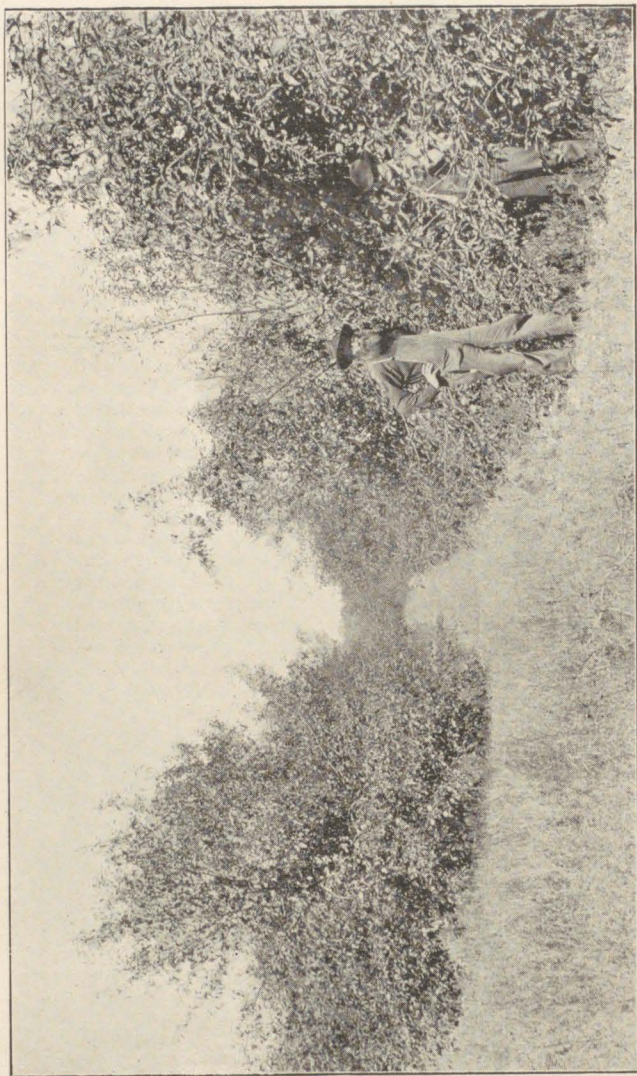
What can one do here in hog raising? I call your attention to an enterprise which, together with the fruit raising, is unequalled in the North. With plenty of running water, a bountiful supply of mast, cow peas and artichokes—of the cow peas you can raise two crops per year, while the artichokes, after once planted, yield a continuous growth—hogs can be raised here with one-half the expense that they can in the North. They appreciate a warm climate, good water, plenty of good shade in the summer and shelter in the winter.

Washington County possesses advantages unequalled by any county in the State for sheep raising. Lambs dropped here in February can be marketed in June, when the price is sure to be at the highest, thus



APPLE GATHERING, SPRINGDALE, ARK.





APPLE GATHERING, NEAR SPRINGDALE, ARK.



NURSERY OFFICE, SARCOVIE, MO.

making this section preferable to the sheep raiser. Profits from the poultry industry in this section are surprising, as the climate seems to be in every particular favorable to this industry, although, as yet, it is not worked on a large scale, nor does anyone make a specialty of it, but during the past season about 30 carloads of eggs and as many of poultry were shipped from this place.

Lands can be bought around here from \$5 to \$150 per acre, according to location and improvements, and the country is being rapidly settled up with thrifty farmers from almost every State in the Union, and more especially from the cold blizzard country of the North.

Mr. M. F. Winn, of Van Buren, Ark., presents this vivid picture of what can be and is being done in Crawford County:

It has almost every variety of soil; river bottom, creek, valley and mountain. Crops of all kinds yield abundantly, with far less cultivation than is required in other sections where the climate, seasons and other conditions are less favorable. The "Bread Winners" of Crawford County were the first to inaugurate diversified farming in the great State of Arkansas, and there can be seen growing crops of most every description, at all seasons of the year, the principal crops being vegetables and small fruits, for which this section is so widely known in the East, West and Northwest.

The strawberry crop has probably attracted more attention than any of the others to which the growers have directed their



energy; this crop matures and is ready for the markets from two to three weeks earlier than the fruit grown in Illinois, and from one week to ten days earlier than the country immediately north of us across the mountain. The strawberry industry was started in a small way, in this County, in 1883, and the conditions were found so extremely favorable, that others, recognizing the possibilities of



STRAWBERRY FIELD, SARCOXIE, MO.

such crops, entered into its cultivation merely as a side crop. In 1884, a few crates of the berries were shipped to near-by markets, for which very satisfactory results were received. From this very small beginning, in 1883, the industry was installed as the principal crop and rapid strides were made towards converting acre after acre and farm after farm into strawberry farms, that had, for years previous, produced only the one crop—"King Cotton." The volume of shipments increased rapidly each year, and, in 1889, it was found that the express lines were inadequate to handle the shipments, and the freight transportation lines with refrigerator cars were called into service to aid in making distribution of the products, which had, at this time, far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the producers. The season's shipments for 1889 amounted to three cars by freight, and an equal amount by the express lines; in 1890, five carloads by refrigerator service, eight carloads in 1891, fifteen carloads in 1892, thirty-eight carloads in 1893, forty-two carloads in 1894, seventy-six carloads in 1895, seventy-seven carloads in 1896, one hundred and five carloads in 1897, and two hundred and six carloads in 1898, being the actual shipments by freight and refrigerator service. After this service had been permanently established in 1893 (prior to that time it was looked upon as an experiment), the express shipments declined each year until, at the present time, only about one-third of the business is handled through the channels of the express lines.

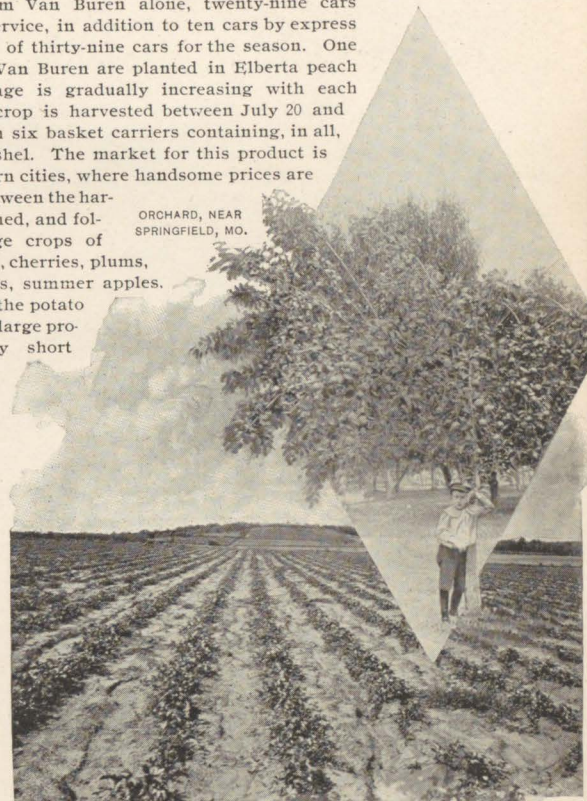
The strawberry crop, as a rule, is ready for harvest beginning about April 15, and closing the latter part of May. The berries are carefully picked and packed in crates containing twenty-four quart boxes each, making a handsome and attractive package.

The finest colored and flavored berries, the most firm and best shippers are grown on the gravelly lands, which had heretofore been considered almost, if not quite worthless. Such lands can to-day be purchased at prices ranging from \$5.00 per acre to \$125 per acre, according to the location as well as the distance from the

various shipping stations. They yield from sixty to one hundred and twenty-five twenty-four-quart crates per acre. The acreage in and around Van Buren, the county seat of Crawford County, planted to strawberries is estimated at 3,000 acres. The harvesting of the crop furnishes employment to men, women and children in almost endless numbers, who flock to this section from all points of the compass as the harvest season approaches, and the spectacles witnessed on a large berry farm in the months of April and May, when the pickers are at work, are pleasing as well as amusing to those unaccustomed to such sights.

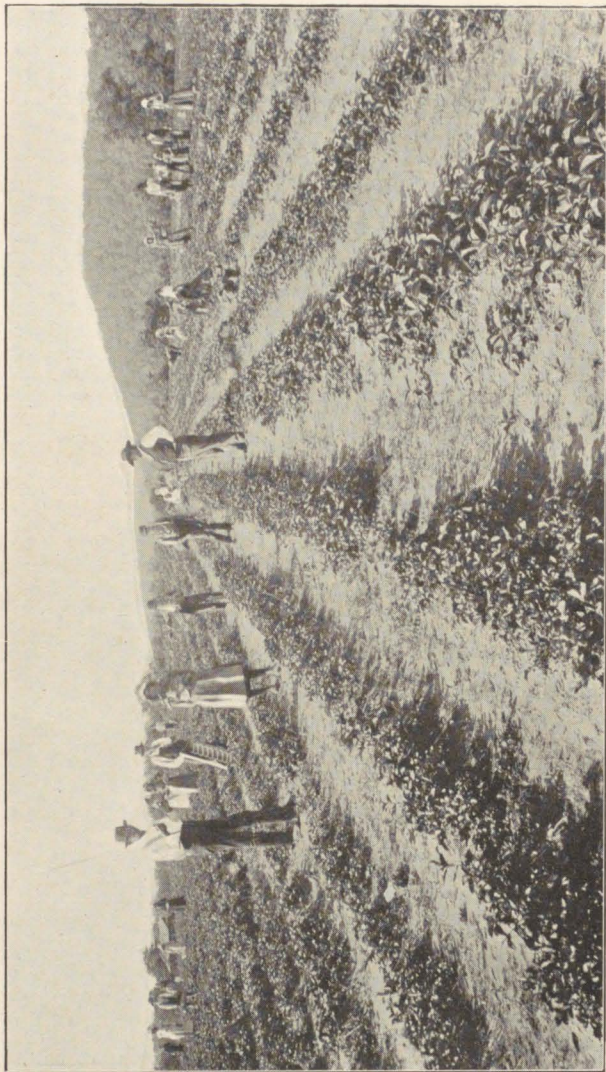
The Elberta peach has attracted the attention of our fruit growers, and other less profitable crops are being replaced with large orchards of this celebrated peach, which produces in this county equally as well as in its parent State, Georgia. The trees come into bearing two years after being planted from the nursery, and the third year produce a full and abundant crop. In 1897 there were shipped from Van Buren alone, twenty-nine cars by refrigerator freight service, in addition to ten cars by express service, a total shipment of thirty-nine cars for the season. One thousand acres around Van Buren are planted in Elberta peach orchards, and the acreage is gradually increasing with each succeeding year. This crop is harvested between July 20 and August 10, and packed in six basket carriers containing, in all, about one-third of a bushel. The market for this product is principally in the Eastern cities, where handsome prices are realized. Sandwiched between the harvest of the two crops named, and following closely are large crops of blackberries, raspberries, cherries, plums, pears, sugar peas, beans, summer apples, etc., until harvesting of the potato crop, which has reached large proportions within a very short period. 1,500 acres were planted to potatoes last year. The gathering of this crop commences early in the month of June, and continues through that month. The yield for the first crop averages seventy-five bushels per acre, the unmerchantable stock from the first crop being utilized for the second or fall crop, which is planted as soon as the first crop is harvested. The product of the

ORCHARD, NEAR  
SPRINGFIELD, MO.



STRAWBERRY FARM,  
NEAR FT. SMITH, ARK.





STRAWBERRY FIELD, NEAR VAN BUREN, ARK.

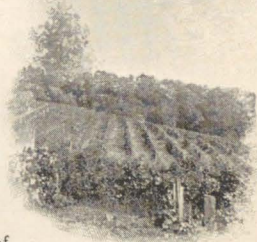
second or fall crop is reserved for the following spring seed, it having been demonstrated that these second crop potatoes are superior to seed imported from the North, a fact which the intelligent Crawford County farmers were quick to take advantage of. After this crop matures in October, and is harvested, attention is then directed to the gathering the cotton crop in the river bottoms, which furnishes employment as long as the producer and cotton pickers wish to engage therein.

From this brief outline of the farming industry in this county, it will be observed that we are planting and harvesting from January of one year until the same month of the succeeding year, which fact alone is convincing that diversified farming is the only profitable farming method.

It would probably not be amiss to add, in conclusion, that the fostering care of a horticultural society that has been in existence here for the past thirteen years, has been a most potent factor in bringing diversified farming and its present state of perfection to the point reached. The organization referred to is known as the Crawford County Horticultural Society, composed of the progressive farmers of this county, and enjoys the reputation of being the largest, oldest and best conducted organization of its kind in the South. From its very inception it has aided the farmers in marketing their products, and the good results accomplished in that direction have far surpassed the expectations of all connected with the organization. Crawford County farmers are the county's most substantial and prosperous citizens, whom the people in other vocations are proud to number as among their friends.

Let us present one more pen picture of the Ozark region, this by a writer in the *Boston Journal*:

The line of the Frisco Road, from one end to the other, is, both from the tourist's standpoint and the business man's, a most interesting one. Much of the scenery is picturesque, and natural beauties of mountain, valley and river are at hand at very many points. In the Ozark Mountains there are many weird as well as charming bits of Nature's handiwork, which serve to delight all who look upon them. The changes in the various classes of territory come at intervals. Rich grain-growing country gives way to



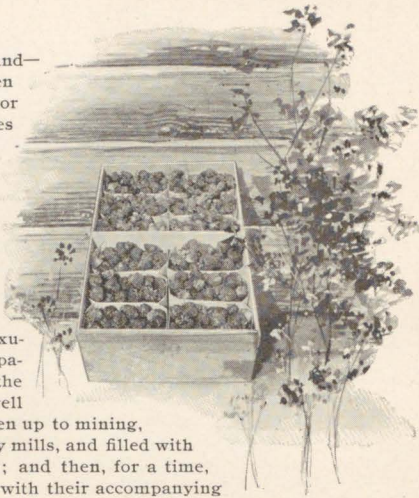
PARTIAL VIEW OF OAKLAND FARM.



long stretches of orchard land—apples, peaches and pears. Then comes, it may be, in Missouri or in Arkansas, hundreds of acres given over to grape culture; high cliffs and rugged mountains, skirted by rushing torrents or deep flowing rivers; long reaches of prairie land, with herds of cattle and flocks of sheep quietly grazing; restful glimpses of thrifty farmers' homes; fields in which the winter wheat is growing luxuriantly; other fields where preparations for the sowing of the spring wheat have been well advanced; whole districts given up to mining, sooty from the smoke of many mills, and filled with the air of a bustling activity; and then, for a time, frequent groups of oil wells, with their accompanying tanks and pipe lines; and at every point the ubiquitous darkey, in all his quaint conditions of life—all these things make the trip over the St. Louis & San Francisco Road, whether it be for business or for pleasure, a delightful one.

The whole country has in it very much of the typical Southern life, with, however, a deal of the Northern enterprise and thrift thrown in, something, perhaps, that can be largely accounted for by the fact that within the past few years there have come into the fruit and grain lands in Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas very many farmers from the Northern States, who, having suffered from repeated poor crops, have sought better and more promising home locations in these rich producing districts. These are a class of people that have done very much toward the development of this territory. They are energetic and ambitious, and their coming has been encouraged and welcomed by the Company and the people generally.

Truly a wonderful land, this Ozark region! Wonderful in the variety of its resources; in the favorable conditions offered for home making; in the promises of rapid development in the near future; in what has already been done to make it famous as a fruit-growing region, both as to quality and quantity.

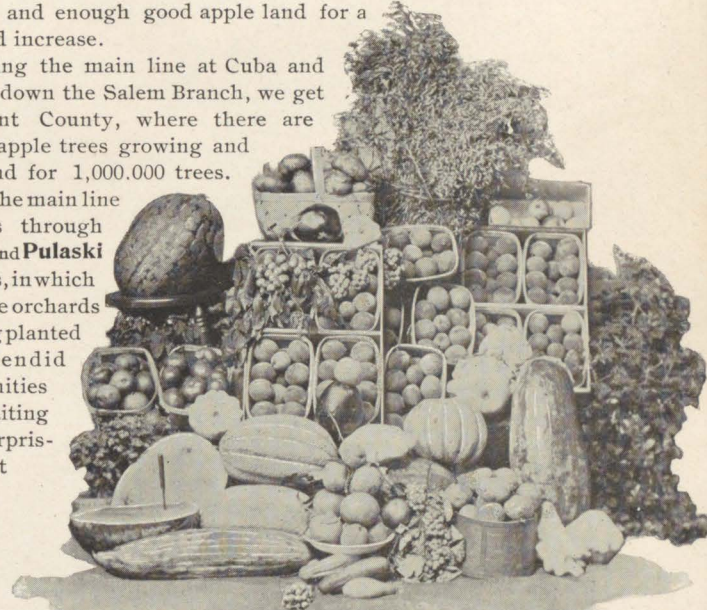


## From the Observation Car.



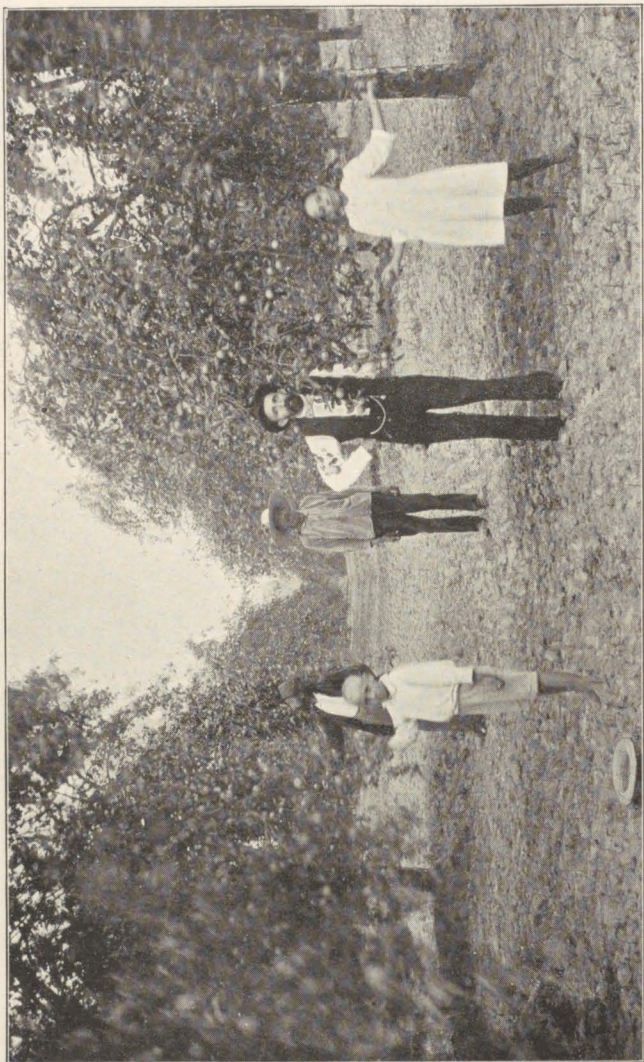
LET us take a run over the Frisco, the railroad that has the largest acreage of fruit lands along its line of any road in America, and see what is being done in the counties through which the road passes. Starting from St. Louis we pass through St. Louis County, in which there are many small fruit plantations and orchards, particularly of pears, for which the soil is specially well adapted, until we reach Franklin County, one of the richest farming counties of Missouri. Not so much interest is taken in fruits as elsewhere, yet there are many thousands of bushels of peaches and apples produced. Passing on, we next come into **Crawford County**. Here we will find a quarter of a million of apple trees, or upwards of 4,000 acres in orchard, and enough good apple land for a four-fold increase.

Leaving the main line at Cuba and running down the Salem Branch, we get into Dent County, where there are 400,000 apple trees growing and good land for 1,000,000 trees. Back to the main line we pass through **Phelps and Pulaski Counties**, in which extensive orchards are being planted and splendid opportunities are awaiting the enterprising fruit grower.

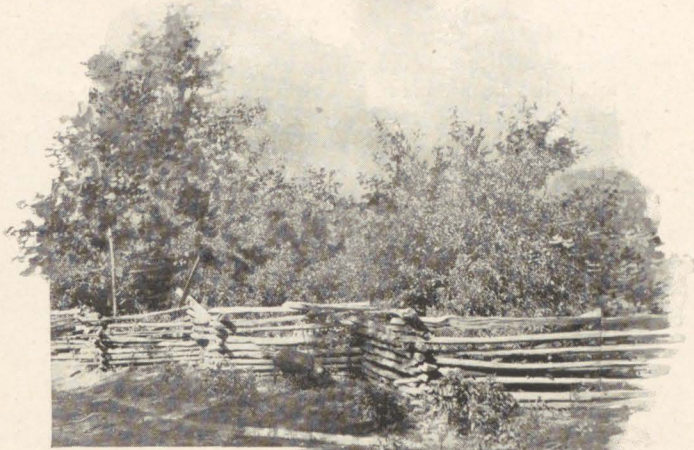


CRAWFORD COUNTY FRUIT AND VEGETABLE EXHIBIT, VAN BUREN, ARK.





ORCHARD, NEAR CUBA, MO.



ORCHARD ON BOSTON MOUNTAIN.

**Laclede** is the next county, and here we find upwards of 400,000 apple trees growing, besides large peach, plum and pear orchards, and the county is forging ahead rapidly.

**Webster County**, too, is making rapid strides in the direction of orcharding and has a half million or more apple trees planted, mostly young orchards, and the number is being largely increased every year. It is expected that the county will, in a very few years, market 1,000,000 bushels at a single harvest and become recognized as one of the great apple counties of the Union. Other fruits are by no means being neglected, strawberries particularly being grown extensively.

**Greene County** is next on the route, the county seat of which is Springfield, the "Queen City of the Ozarks." This county has extensive fruit growing and allied interests. At or near Springfield we find a large fruit tree nursery industry. This county, too, is the center of the rapidly growing vegetable and fruit canning business, of which more will be said elsewhere. The small fruit industry is very extensive in Greene County, there being several hundred acres of strawberries.



**Christian County** is reached by the Chadwick Branch and is also crossed by the main line. Not so much has been done in this county in fruit growing as the character of the land and favorable conditions justify.

**Lawrence County** we cross at the southeast corner, a splendid fruit growing region, even if the people are somewhat excited over the fortunes in lead and zinc that are being dug out of the grounds.

**Jasper County**, too, next west from Lawrence, is one of the noted lead and zinc mining districts of the world, yet it grows strawberries by the thousand acres, and other fruits in large measure.

**Newton County**, south of Jasper, through which passes the Oklahoma Division of the Frisco, has fully 300,000 trees in orchard, forty acres planted to Lucretia dewberry, and produces more carloads of strawberries, some of her growers claim, than any other county in the State.

**Barry County**, through which the main line of the Frisco passes, is developing the small fruit business very rapidly, there being already several hundred acres in strawberries.

Passing out of Barry County, Missouri, we are in northwest Arkansas, a section of the State that in the last few years has become famous for its fruits. Remember we are still in the Ozark region and on the Frisco.

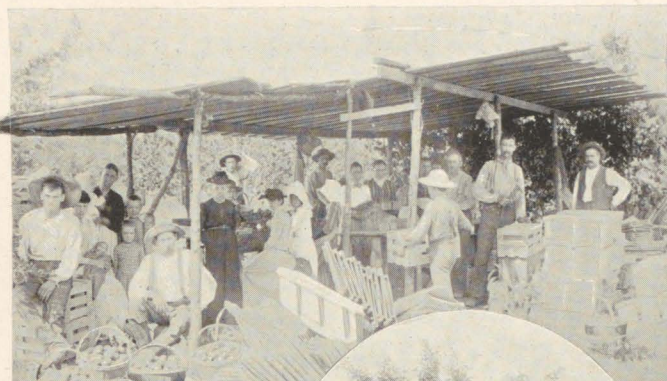
The six counties lying in the northwestern part of the State, all reached by the Frisco, and lying in the Ozark region, are Carroll, Benton, Madison, Washington, Crawford and Sebastian. In the first named of

these is the City of Eureka Springs, famous as a health resort.

**Benton County**, west from Carroll, and the extreme northwestern county of the State, has not less than 100,000 acres in apple orchards.



VISITORS AT ROGERS, ARK., IN FRUIT SEASON.



PACKING PEACHES AT ROGERS, ARK.

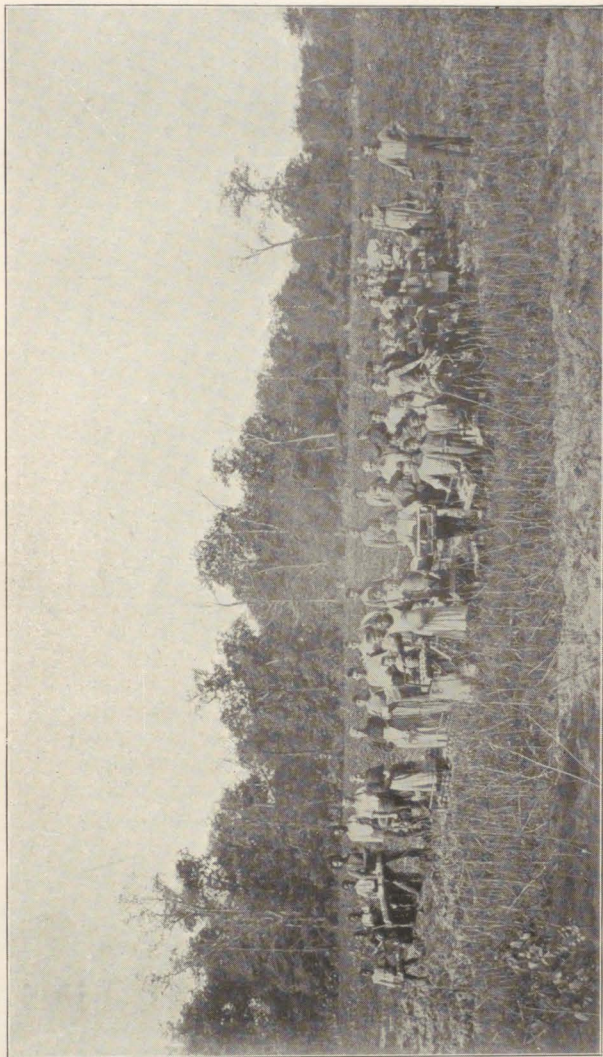


**Washington County** is next south from Benton, and, like the latter, has many thousand acres planted to apple trees, yet there are 70,000 acres of homestead land in the county. Here, too, we are getting into another strawberry and small fruit growing district, there being several hundred acres of strawberries in the neighborhood of Fayetteville.

**Crawford County** is the next on the route. It has an area of 372,000 acres, with not more than 75,000 in cultivation, one-tenth of which is planted in strawberries. Van Buren, the county seat, is rated the second largest strawberry shipping point in the world.

**Sebastian County** is the last Arkansas county through which the Frisco runs. Here, too, the strawberry finds a most congenial home, and hundreds of



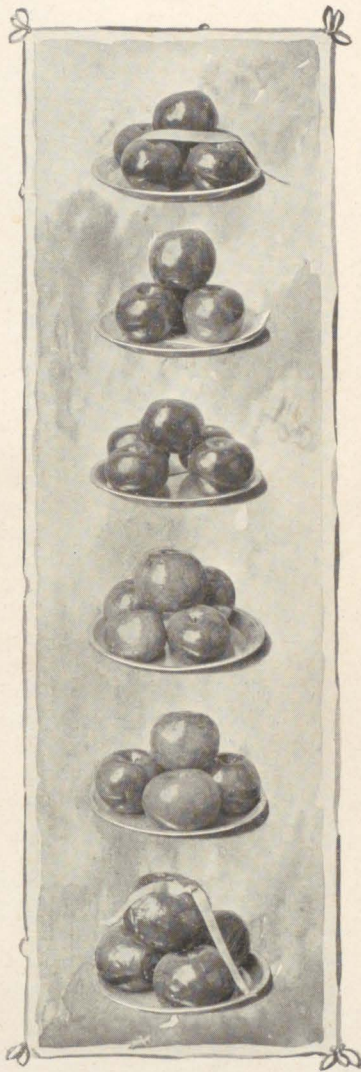


STRAWBERRY PICKERS ON SCOTT FARM, NEAR VAN BUREN, ARK.

acres are being planted in the vicinity of Fort Smith, the county seat. And on down the line, as we cross over into the Indian Territory, we still continue to see how well the country is adapted to fruit culture in the Ozark Range country, which continues almost to Paris, Texas.

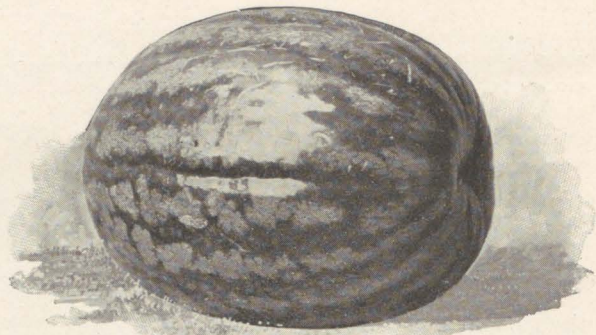
But we must hasten our run over the Frisco lines. Going back to Monett, Missouri, we will take there a train for Oklahoma City. This will take us through the beautiful country of the CHEROKEE and CREEK Indians, and into fair OKLAHOMA of magic growth. We learn that all the fruits grown in this climate do remarkably well here. Many peach orchards are being planted and already quite a number of carloads of fruits are shipped from points on the Oklahoma Division of the Frisco.

All along the line through the Indian Nation, as well as in the two counties of Oklahoma, through which the Frisco passes, LINCOLN and OKLAHOMA, is a land of wondrous beauty and fruitfulness. In the country of the Cherokee and Creek Indians, development is comparatively slow, but progress is inevitable, and ere long this fair land will take on all the characteristics of the white man's country. In the meantime there are homes and welcome for many thousands of settlers in Oklahoma. Land is cheap and fertile, producing a



APPLES GROWN IN OKLAHOMA CO.





WATERMELON GROWING, OKLAHOMA CO.  
WEIGHT, 96 POUNDS.

bewildering variety of crops, and all the conditions and accessories for making life worth the living are there.

In the matter of fruits Oklahoma could well rest her reputation on these alone. Peaches are the principal fruit crop. Apple orchards are, of course, young, but are beginning to bear fruit of splendid flavor and keeping qualities. Grapes of almost every kind (including the Mission grapes) do well here. The 1898 crop reached thousands of tons. Considerable wine is made. Several growers report net proceeds of \$50 to \$80 per acre from their vineyards. Strawberries, raspberries and blackberries flourish, and the acreage is extensive. Pears came into bearing for the first time last year. Cherries are a standby, one horticulturist having sold \$1,000 worth from a small orchard last season.

The present growing orchards will, in a few years, make this one of the greatest fruit sections in the United States. The acreage so far has doubled about every two years. The luscious watermelon should not be forgotten. Several hundred carloads of large, juicy melons are annually shipped to Northern and Eastern cities. A 110-pound specimen is not uncommon, and 50-pounders are an every day sight.

Returning to Peirce City, Missouri, we will take a hasty glance at the country along the Kansas Division,

275 miles of which lie in Kansas. Before reaching the Kansas State line, we pass through LAWRENCE and JASPER COUNTIES, in Missouri, famous for their lead and zinc mining industries and for their fruits. Sarcovie, in Jasper County, is one of the greatest strawberry growing and shipping points in the world, having shipped in 1897, 230 cars by freight, and the same county is the most important lead and zinc mining center of the world. This same union of wealth-producing interests continues along the line of the Frisco into CHEROKEE COUNTY, KANSAS. Passing out of the mining region we are still in a magnificent fruit growing country. CHEROKEE, LABETTE and MONTGOMERY are all splendid fruit growing counties and have many apple orchards of from 40 to 300 acres each. Strawberries and other small fruits, particularly blackberries, are being grown by the hundreds of acres. Melons, both watermelons and cantaloupes, do remarkably well in these southeastern counties of Kansas, and large areas are being planted to these crops.

Proof of the adaptability of Southeastern Kansas to fruit culture is in the fact that, in the nine Kansas counties traversed by the Frisco before the city of Wichita is reached, there are not less than 40,000 acres planted to apple orchards, comprising more than 2,000,000 trees.

Cherokee County, lying in the extreme southeastern corner of the State, has 330,502 apple trees. A specimen orchard is that of L. J. Haines, of Galena, in which there are 2,500 trees

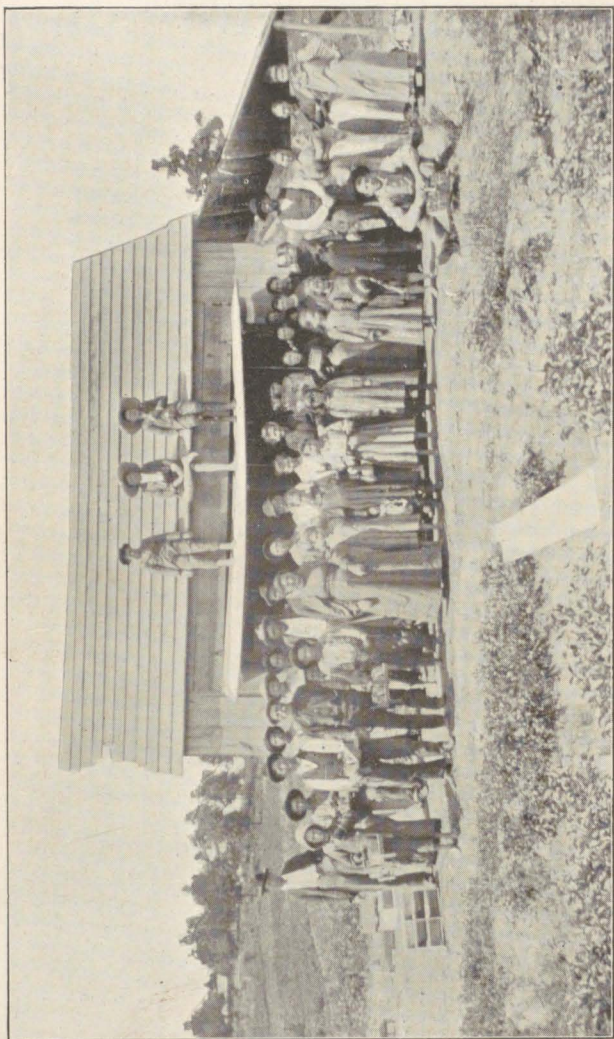


WILSON & SWEENEY'S  
BERRY FIELD,  
SARCOXIE, MO.

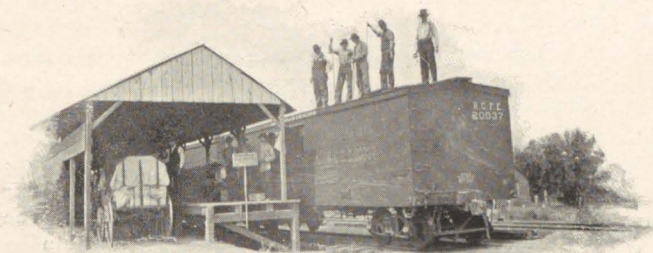


STRAWBERRY FIELD,  
SARCOXIE, MO.





BERRY SHED AND HANDS, SARCOXIE, MO.



LOADING BERRIES,  
SARCOXIE, MO.

that have been planted fourteen years, the trees averaging eighteen inches in diameter.

**Labette County**, the next one west, has 341,260 apple trees. C. E. Hildreth, Secretary of the local Horticultural Society, has an orchard of 15,000 trees, eight years old, that are five inches in diameter.

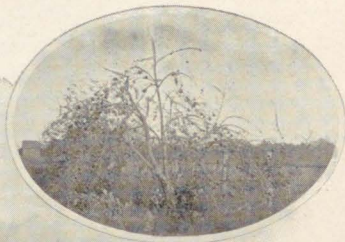
**Montgomery County**, still further west, has 156,854 apple trees planted. And so we might enumerate all of these counties—Wilson, Elk, Greenwood, Butler, Crowley and Sedgwick, the last named being the county of which Wichita is the capital. This county has 257,105 apple trees planted.

While the remarkably favorable conditions for stock raising, in the region in Kansas reached by the Frisco, have led the majority of farmers into this line of farming, yet the presentation of the foregoing facts will, doubtless, induce many to look more to fruit culture as a source of profit. In every one of the counties named above, there are large commercial orchards, amply proving that this region is admirably adapted in its soil and climatic characteristics to orcharding. Its geographical location, in reference to the markets, is also favorable. In addition to the great and constantly increasing market for fruit to the eastward, and in Europe, there lies to the west and southwest an immense area of fabulous wealth in which the apple, the king of fruits, can not be successfully grown.



The southeast Kansas man who recognizes these facts, and puts himself in line with them, by planting orchards, will soon be blessed with abundance.

The KANSAS CITY DIVISION of the Frisco yet remains. Starting from Springfield we go through GREENE, POLK, ST. CLAIR, HENRY, CASS and JACKSON COUNTIES on our way to Missouri's second city and railroad center. The first three of the counties just named are well within the Ozark region and are abundantly blessed by Nature for fruit growing. In the last three, though well suited for orchard purposes, land is higher in price and there is but little, comparatively, unimproved.



## RAILROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

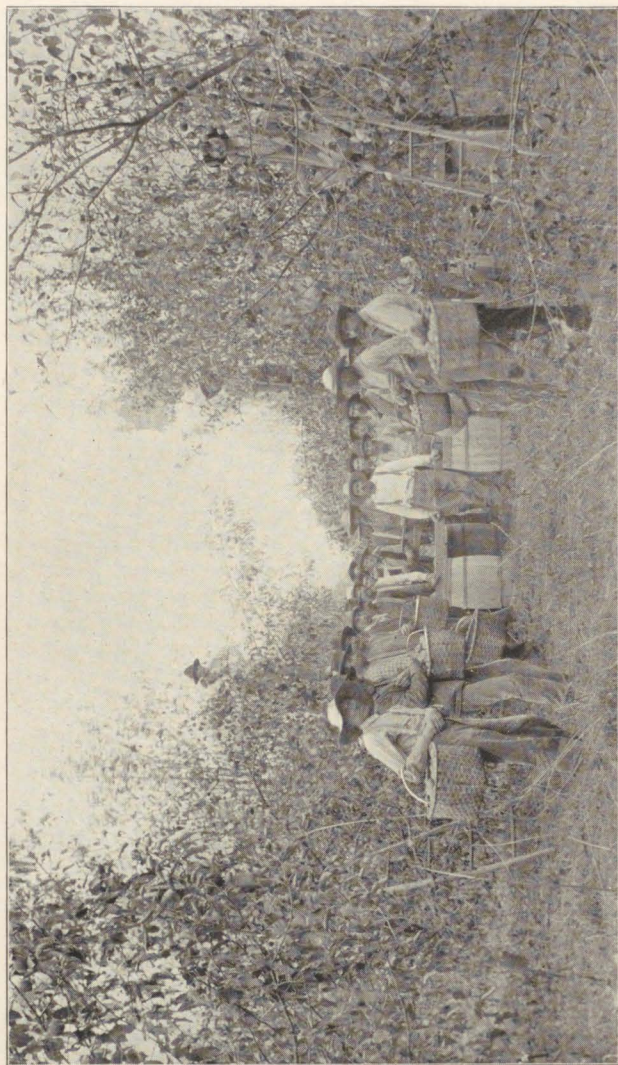
Following is the list of railroad lands owned by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, in Missouri and Arkansas, with price per acre, by counties:

	Acres.	Per Acre.
Franklin County, Missouri,	700.00	\$2.00 to \$2.50
Phelps " "	28,656.76	3.00 to 3.50
Maries " "	1,125.32	3.00 to 3.25
Pulaski " "	52,990.90	2.50 to 3.00
Webster " "	487.89	2.00 to 2.50
Greene " "	320.00	5.00 to 7.00
Stone " "	1,486.00	2.00 to 2.50
McDonald " "	614.00	3.00 to 4.00
Benton " Arkansas,	2,647.32	2.00 to 2.25

The Frisco Line makes the following offer, as an inducement to fruit growers. It will sell in 160-acre tracts, any of the above lands upon the following basis: One-fifth cash, balance in four equal annual payments; in 80-acre tracts, one-fourth cash, balance in three annual payments, and in 40-acre tracts, one-third cash, balance in two equal annual payments.

It will also allow one round trip land rebate ticket from St. Louis to land and return, upon each eighty-acre tract bought from this Company, which will entitle the purchaser of land, within 60 days from date of purchase of ticket from Land Department, in St. Louis, to a refund of amount paid for land rebate ticket. This ticket is good for 30 days, and gives the holder stop-over privileges at all stations west of Pacific and destination of ticket.





FRUIT PICKERS.

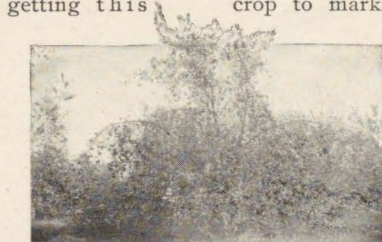
### A Final Survey.



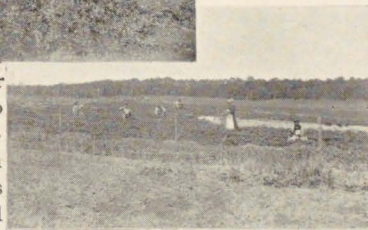
FRUIT raising in the Ozark region on a commercial scale is a development of the last fifteen years, and principally within the last decade. One can only faintly appreciate what the growth has been by considering the facts somewhat comparatively. Think of Missouri's orchards as comprising more acres than are in the entire area of Delaware, which only a few years ago was recognized as the leading peach growing State. Think of 30,000,000 apple and peach trees in Missouri and 1,000,000 more of each to be planted this spring. Think of a single county in Arkansas, Benton, with 100,000 acres in orchards. Think of a single county in Missouri, Barton, growing 2,000 acres of blackberries. Think of 2,000 carloads of strawberries as the probable output of the 1899 crop from this Ozark region. TWO THOUSAND CARLOADS? Yes. At 600 crates to the car, and 150 crates to the acre, it will take 8,000 acres of strawberry beds to produce this crop. At 30 cents a crate paid for picking, it will take \$360,000 to meet this one item of expense. It will cost the growers well on to \$900,000 from the time picking begins to meet all expenses of getting this crop to market before they get

any returns for labor and cost of growing.

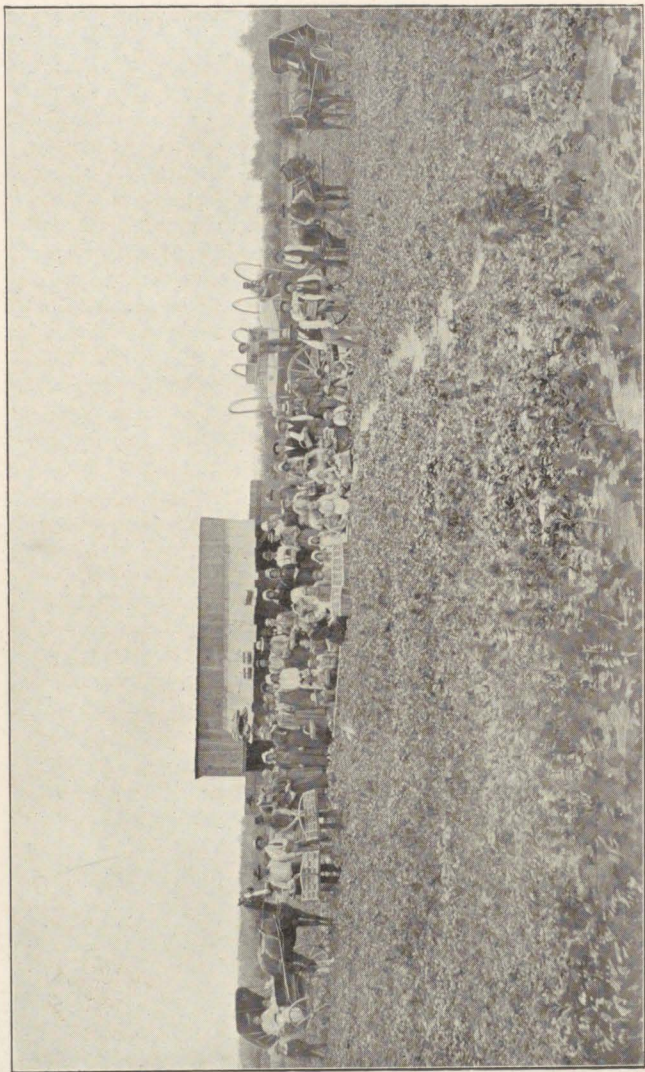
Does fruit growing in the Ozark region pay? The



best way to answer this question is to point to the rapidity with which the business has grown and is still







TWENTY-ACRE STRAWBERRY FARM, NEAR ROGERS, ARK.

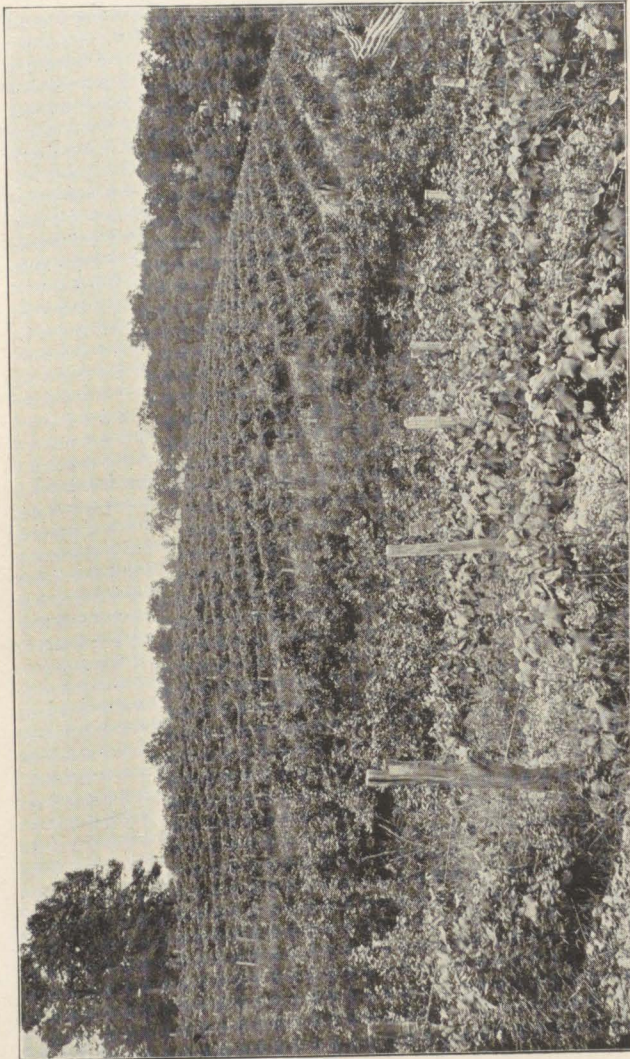


ON THE OLD WILD GRAPE VINE, WHITE RIVER.

growing. If the expectations for 1899 are realized the output of strawberries from the Southwest country will be more than three times as much as that of 1897, which was 600 carloads, and the output of apples, peaches, pears, plums, blackberries and raspberries is increasing just as rapidly in proportion. Statements of the success of individuals might be made almost without number, but such could be hardly so convincing as the one showing the widespread interest that is being taken in the business, and that thousands are moving to that region to engage in fruit growing.

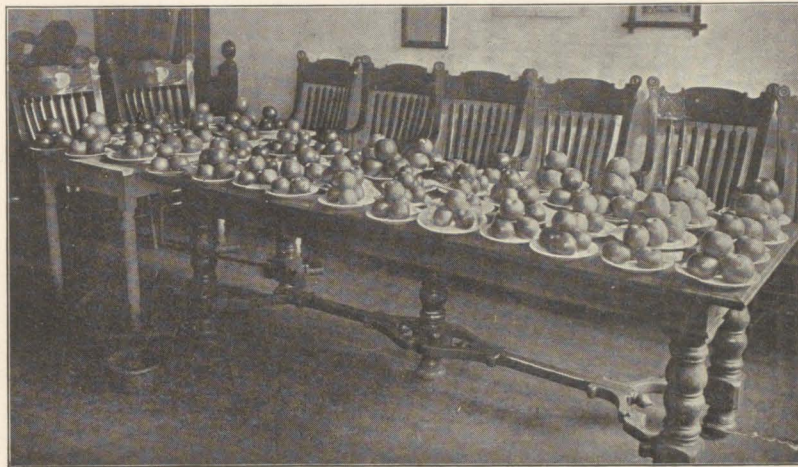
It is a matter beyond dispute that the Ozark region possesses characteristics of soil and climate which make it the best fruit growing section on the face of the globe. In the eternity of the past Nature worked through countless ages fitting the soil for the production of fruit. As has been told, while the waters of the great deep covered this region, the rocks of the far away Laurentian Hills in Canada, and of the Rocky Mountains, were being ground to powder by the waves and carried as a fine sediment and deposited here to become,





VINOLA WINE RANCH, FIVE MILES FROM ROGERS, ARK.

in the distant future, the soil and source of plant food. When this work had been completed, Nature set other forces at work and lifted the Ozarks out of the water, and to an altitude higher than that of the surrounding country, and in the fullness of time produced, by this means and the physical character of the surface, atmospheric conditions peculiarly suited to the growing of fruits. The superiority of the Ozark fruits in size, color and flavor has been so often proven at various



FT. SMITH LOCAL HORTICULTURE.

State, national and international fruit shows, that it is hardly necessary to refer to this in proof of the claim.

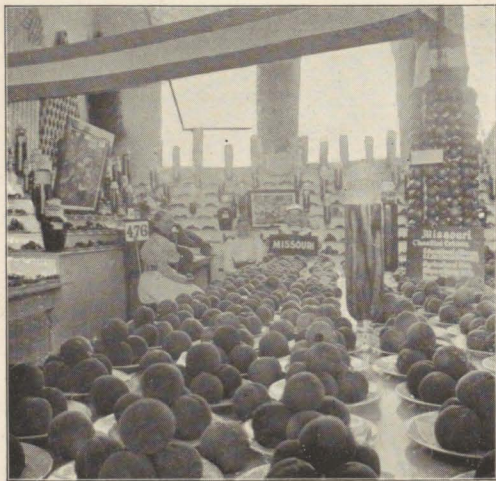
A soil filled with the required plant food, and this in a proper physical condition; an altitude of about 1,500 feet that gives the right atmospheric conditions; climatic conditions incident to latitude 35 degrees to 38 degrees, which, with the altitude, gives a favorable range of temperature; an abundance of rainfall, about forty inches annually; a topography that gives good surface drainage of water and a proper circulation of the lower strata of air, are what make the Ozark region



an ideal fruit producing country. To these natural advantages should be added the fact that this region is in the heart of the continent so that its products are shipped to the four winds.

This brings us to the matter of transportation facilities, a very important consideration. A glance at the map printed in this booklet will show how well the Frisco meets these requirements, extending through the very heart, or rather along the backbone of this region, and having termini at the great railroad centers of St. Louis and Kansas City, the transportation problem is seen to be an easy one. As showing what the Frisco is doing in the way of distributing the products of this country, it may be stated that during the season of 1896-97 this road hauled by freight from the territory of which Rogers, Ark., is the center, and within a radius of 100 miles of that city, 2,300 carloads of apples, 498 of strawberries, large quantities of peaches, pears, grapes, and other fruits. In addition to which 105 cars of strawberries alone were shipped by express. The company is pursuing a very liberal policy with whatever tends towards the development of the country reached by its lines, and is ready to assist homeseekers in finding that for which they are looking—a home.

Possibly some may get the impression from what appears on these pages, that with the rapid development of the last ten years, the Ozark region is fully well settled up and cheap homes are no longer to be had. Such a conclusion would be far from being correct. It must be remembered that an immense area is included in the Ozark region, and



PEACHES GROWN ON THE OZARKS.



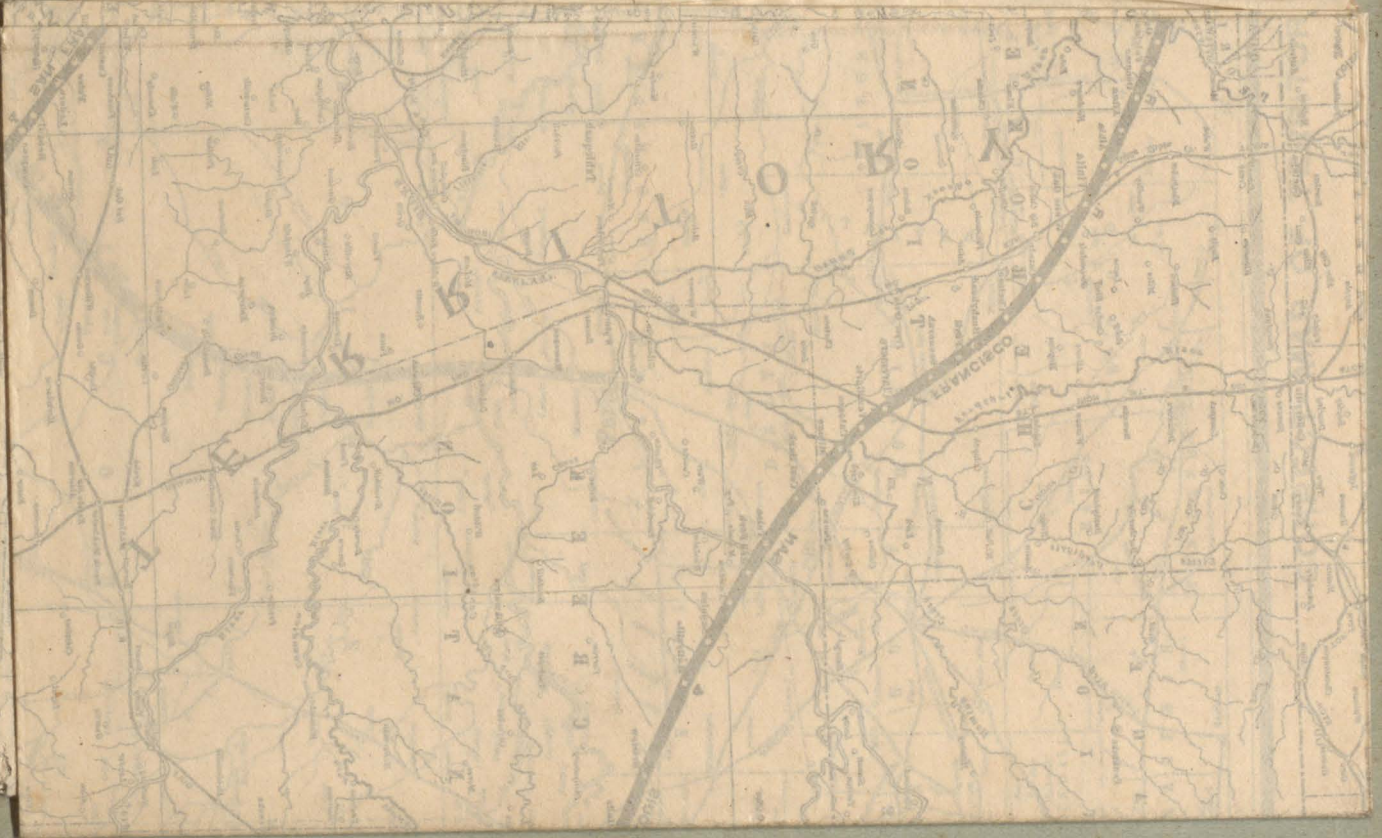
notwithstanding the wonderful advancement, there is yet room for millions of homes. There are in Missouri about 500,000 acres of government land subject to homestead and cash entry, while in Arkansas there are 4,000,000 acres of Government land. Much of this is in the Ozark region, is good fruit land and reached by the Frisco Railroad. There are probably 10,000,000 acres of unimproved land in the territory reached by the Frisco, and which can be bought for from \$2 to \$10 an acre. Land that has been cleared and partly improved will cost but little more. If a man has a good stock of energy and intelligence, he needs but little cash capital with which to make a start in that country.

It must not be inferred that the Ozark country is only suited for fruit growing. While as a whole its surface is broken, there is an ample area of smooth land for grain growing and meadows on which all the latest farm machinery can be used to good advantage, and which will meet all requirements for home consumption. All the staple farm crops are produced in abundance. Then there are special lines of which more extended mention should be made. One of these is grape growing and wine making, for which the conditions are particularly favorable. Mr. C. A. Starck, a prominent grape grower in Benton County, Ark., says that there could be \$1,000,000 worth of wine produced yearly on the yet unimproved lands of that one county.





STARCK VINEYARD, NEAR ROGERS, ARK.











CORRECT MAP OF TERRITORY REACHED BY THE ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD.