



Wheat Harvest in Western Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA

PLEASING visions of fields and flocks, busy, bustling towns, and happy, prosperous people are the signs of progress which everywhere greet the visitor to Oklahoma. From whatever angle you view Oklahoma, the aspect is promising. It has lived up to every pledge. In no particular is it disappointing. The earliest settlers are the most contented, and those who have linked their fortunes with Oklahoma have thrived.

Oklahoma appeals to the farmer because of its new and fertile soils, its level and easily tilled lands, its temperate climate, which permits a long growing season, its great variety of crops, its convenient markets and splendid railroad facilities. It appeals to the investor because of its immense wealth, agricultural and mineral; it appeals to people generally because of its healthful altitudes and delightful weather conditions.

The spirit of enterprise is abroad in Oklahoma. There is a vim and a go to things. The buzz of mills and the noise of hammers fill the ear. There is a song on the lips of the plowman and the laughter of children is echoed from the homes. The atmosphere teems with prosperity.

When the homeseeker steps from his train he notices this peculiarity in Oklahoma. The town that receives him is clean and trim, the business houses are substantial, with maybe a skyscraper here and there; the homes are neat, and as he proceeds through the streets to the country he finds the same indications of progress on the farms, which are well fenced, well improved and well stocked.

Altogether it is a country that proves up to expectations. The chances are that the improvements, the people and the prospects generally are just a little better than the stranger hoped to find in a state which just now has reached its majority.

OKLAHOMA ALONG THE FRISCO

What a great transformation there has been in this time! More than one-half of the landed area of the state is now under farm control and upwards of 10,000,000 acres actually is in cultivation. In the same proportion has the population increased, until it is now 1,700,000. Greater has been the advance in property values and reserved wealth of the farmer.

Oklahoma is old enough now to boast of a record. It doesn't point to what its lands can or may do, but shows in good round figures what they have and are doing, and this is what inspires confidence in its resources. Last year the farmers marketed crops to the value of \$121,996,000, not including the increase of unsold flocks and herds or the value of products consumed on the farm.

Only one-fourth of the available agricultural area was in cultivation when this record was made. There are

universally cheap when compared with prices in other states. Good level land farms can be bought at from \$20 to \$60 an acre, and timber hill lands are offered much cheaper.

VARIED TOPOGRAPHY OF OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma is a great big state and its topography is as varying as its resources. In the northern part of the State, along the Frisco through Miami, Afton Vinita, Claremore, Tulsa, Pawnee, Perry, Enid, Blackwell, Helena and Avar, the country is mostly rolling prairies with a soil especially adapted to the growing of grains and grasses and the raising of live stock.

In the central portion of the state, along the Frisco from Sapulpa through Bristow, Stroud, Chandler and Oklahoma City to Chickasha, is a partially timbered sec-



Three and Four Crops of Alfalfa in Oklahoma

30,000,000 or more acres of good rich soil in Oklahoma that the plow has not yet touched, the most of it a part of original 160-acre homesteads; but some of it is in larger tracts.

EASIER TO BUY THAN TO HOMESTEAD LANDS

In the early days it was the free homesteads that attracted the settler. Now it is the low-priced lands, for it is cheaper to buy lands at present prices than it was to homestead them under the restrictions and hardships of those early times.

Prices vary according to location and character of improvements. In Northern Oklahoma they are generally higher than in Southern Oklahoma, but they are

tion that grows, in addition to corn, wheat and alfalfa, large quantities of cotton, garden and orchard products. The eastern part of the state, from the Arkansas border through Westville, Tahlequah and Ft. Gibson to Muskogee, is mostly a hilly, timbered country, with fruit, grain, grass and cotton included in the list of diversified crops.

The southern part of the state from Idabel through Hugo, Durant and Madill to Ardmore and from Okmulgee through Holdenville, Ada and Sulphur, is a section devoted to nearly every branch of farming, but especially to the raising of truck, fruit, cotton, corn and live stock.

The newest part of the state is that lying along the Frisco west of Chickasha and south of Enid, including

OKLAHOMA ALONG THE FRISCO

Okeene, Thomas, Arapahoe, Clinton, Cordell, Hobart, Snyder, Frederick and Lawton, Altus and Olustee—Western Oklahoma, the great alfalfa and kafir corn country, as level as the farmer would want and above 1000 feet in altitude.

LEVEL LANDS AND HILLS; FORESTS AND PRAIRIES

There are level lands and there are hills, there are prairies and there are forests. If a line were stretched taut across the map of Oklahoma from the point where the Frisco enters the state on the northeast to a point where one of its lines leaves the state in the extreme southwest corner, it might be said that the country lying north and west of that line contained more prairie lands than the

the dark alluvial soils of the valleys, a sandy loam found in the timbered district and the cherty or gravelly soils of the hill lands. The prairie soils are the most productive of grains and grasses, especially alfalfa; the valleys produce immense crops of corn and cotton; the sandy soils are desirable either for grain or cotton, but are especially adapted to the growing of potatoes and other truck crops, and the gravelly soils of the hills are the best for the orchard. It depends upon what branch of farming a man would want to engage in as to where he would locate his farm in Oklahoma.

WINTERS ARE SHORT AND SUMMERS COOL

Oklahoma's winters are shorter and milder than those of Missouri and Kansas, which are upon her north. The



Potato Harvest in the Arkansas Valley, Near Ft. Gibson

section lying south and east; still there is a good deal of timber, especially along the streams in Northwest Oklahoma, as there is also scattering prairies in the timbered region on the southeast.

Oklahoma lies with its head to the northwest. The slope of the land is to the southeast, in which direction the seven large rivers and important drainage sources all flow. The altitudes range from 400 feet on the south to 2000 feet on the western border. There are spurs of the Ozark mountains on the east and the Wichita and Arbuckle ranges in the western portion. The land, however, is mostly level and a greater part is prairie.

A GREAT DIVERSITY OF SOILS

In the matter of soils Oklahoma again claims a wide variety. There is the rich chocolate loam of the prairies,

summers are not so hot as those of North Texas, which lies on the south. The geographical location of the state is such that the extremes of heat and cold are avoided and the climate is pleasant the year around. There is a short feeding season and a long period for farm operations.

Eastern Oklahoma has an annual rainfall of between 35 and 40 inches. This diminishes in quantity as one proceeds westward, the record for the extreme western part of the state being from 22 to 30 inches per annum. This rainfall is well distributed through the growing season and the character of the soil is such that the moisture can be easily conserved in the seedbed for the benefit of the growing crops.

SCHOOLS FOR THE FARMER'S CHILDREN

When a farmer seeks a new location, one of the first things that he inquires about is the educational advan-

OKLAHOMA ALONG THE FRISCO



Cow Peas, The Clover of Oklahoma

tages. What about the schools for his children? They are as important as the soils, the crops, the health conditions, the roads or the social advantages. Oklahoma is proud of its schools. The system is complete from the rural school to the big state university or agricultural college. Instead of teaching the children so that they can avoid labor, Oklahoma has conceived the idea of educating them so that they can labor intelligently and successfully in all lines. Oklahoma has taken special pains to provide a system of agricultural instruction for the benefit of the boys and girls of the farm. This system is headed by the large agricultural and mechanical college at Stillwater and includes five district agricultural schools, these being preparatory schools for the fitting of young men and women, after they have finished in the grade schools, for higher work in the state's institution of learning. In these schools all the branches of agriculture, horticulture, live stock, husbandry, dairying, poultry raising and gardening are taught, as well as domestic science, manual training, music and kindred studies. In addition to these there are demonstration farms in many of the counties of the state and institutes are held for the benefit of the busy men of the farm. In Oklahoma the affairs of the farmer are in the farmer's hands. The State Board of Agriculture has a constitutional status and it is composed of practical farmers. To this board is given entire control over agricultural schools and through it is administered the laws directly affecting the farming industry.

A LAND OF 160-ACRE HOMESTEADS

That part of Oklahoma which, before the creation of the new state, was Oklahoma Territory was divided into 160-acre homesteads and distributed among the early settlers, the memory of the land rush and the land drawing still being fresh in the public mind. The claims have been

proven up and most of the homesteads have been well developed. When the new comer looks for a location in this section of the state he most likely negotiates for a farm with the very man who homesteaded it and holds the patent from the government, or at any rate there will not be many transfers between him and the original owner. In this part of the state farms are quoted at so much for 160 acres, the acre not being a unit of value as elsewhere. However, the farms lately are being divided into smaller tracts.

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED FROM INDIANA LANDS

The old Indian Territory portion of Oklahoma, composed of the eastern and southern portions of the state, originally belonged to the Indians. The agricultural lands have all been allotted and the most of them have been sold under the sponsorship of the United States Interior Department, to white settlers who are bringing them under the same high development as those in other portions of the state. Such lands as have not passed from Indian ownership, and which are not reserved, can be purchased under certain conditions, regarding which information can be procured from the Indian Agency at Muskogee. The restrictions which so long held back these splendid farm lands in the eastern part of the state have been cleared away and now it is possible to get good titles to the Indian lands.

LONG CROP GROWING SEASON

Farmers in Oklahoma begin breaking their land early in February and they have some crop to market nearly every month in the year. All crops known to the temperate zone are grown here, in addition to the special crops of the state. There are sections where wheat, corn and alfalfa lead the crop list; there are other sections where cotton is the chief product; in some



Threshing Grain in Western Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA ALONG THE FRISCO



Thoroughbred Oklahoma Draft Horses

localities potatoes and truck crops are found to be the most profitable, and in others the soils are the most productive of fruits, but all these crops are grown in every section. The farmer has not only a wide variety of crops, but the diversity of resources afford a long season and make farm operations immensely profitable.

SOME OF OKLAHOMA'S FARM PRODUCTS

Corn.—There are nine counties in Oklahoma in which more than 100,000 acres of corn are planted. It is the most important crop of the state. Corn is grown on every farm. The yield is from thirty-five to seventy-five bushels to the acre. Oklahoma stands tenth among the states in corn production.

Cotton.—In the acreage planted and the value of the product, cotton is second on the Oklahoma list of crops. The acreage is heaviest in the central, southern and western part of the state. Cotton is highly profitable to the farmers of Western Oklahoma, where the higher altitude and the lesser moisture keep down weed growth, prevent insect depredations and mature a larger boll and longer lint. The yield is from one-half to three-quarters of a bale an acre. Northern farmers who are settling in Oklahoma find cotton a profitable crop and one not difficult to manage. It works in well with the modern plan of diversification and gives the grower an occupation for the late fall when the other field crops are out of the way.

Wheat.—The great bread grain is grown in every county in the state, but the acreage is greatest in the northern half of the state, on the level lands where the soil seems to be especially adapted to this crop. More than 20,000,000 bushels of winter wheat are exported from Oklahoma. The yield is from fifteen to thirty bushels an acre.

Oats.—This crop yields from forty to eighty bushels an acre and is planted for home use on every farm in the state. Barley and rye are also general crops. The

farmer plants a little of each in his plan of rotation and he finds good use for these grains in the feeding of his stock.

Kafir Corn.—In the western half of the state, Kafir corn and milo maize are important crops. They never fail to produce big yields, no matter how little the rainfall. There is no better feed known for growing stock than these grains. They have proved the mainstay of some of the largest stock farms in Western Oklahoma.

Broom Corn.—One of the most profitable crops in Oklahoma is broom corn. In the western part of the state it is one of the staple crops. It thrives well on new land. The weather conditions in Oklahoma are excellent for curing the straw.

Alfalfa.—Oklahoma probably has more land upon which alfalfa can be profitably grown than any other state and the acreage rapidly is being increased. It is an immensely profitable crop on the high level lands in the western part of the state and is prolific on the valley soils everywhere. In Jackson, Tillman and neighboring counties, where are to be seen some of the largest and finest alfalfa farms in the state, the grower gets in addition to his hay a frequent crop of seed. Alfalfa is one of the most important crops in Grady, Comanche, Kiowa, Washita, Custer, Blaine, Major, Alfalfa, Woods, Garfield, Grant, Kay, Noble and Pawnee Counties and the acreage is being increased in Oklahoma, Lincoln, Creek, Muskogee, Tulsa, Rogers, Craig and Ottawa Counties. In the southern part of the state the crop is grown with success along the creek bottoms and rich uplands. At the Oklahoma experimental farm, alfalfa is cut five times a year and the yield is from six to ten tons an acre per annum. Every farm in Oklahoma can have its alfalfa meadow.

Bermuda Grass.—What blue grass is to Kentucky and Missouri, Bermuda is to Oklahoma. This grass is cut three times a year and it yields four and five tons to the acre. Bermuda is easy established, it requires no replanting and will stand the roughest pasturage. The hay is soft and tender and is rich in protein.



An Oklahoma Dairy Herd



Gathering Peaches in Oklahoma

Cowpeas.—Rightly called the “Clover of the South,” the cowpea is one of the most important forage crops in Oklahoma. Cowpeas are prolific in every part of the state. The yield of hay is from two to three tons an acre. Cowpeas are usually planted after a small grain crop has been gathered or with corn, enabling the farmer to get two crops from the same soil the same season. The cowpea has the same soil-building qualities as clover.

Sorghum.—In the northern and western part of Oklahoma, sorghum is grown chiefly for forage. In the southern part of the state it is grown both for forage and for syrup. It is one of the best feed crops that the farmer can grow. Having many of the characteristics of the Kafir corn and milo maize, it is equally as thrifty in a dry



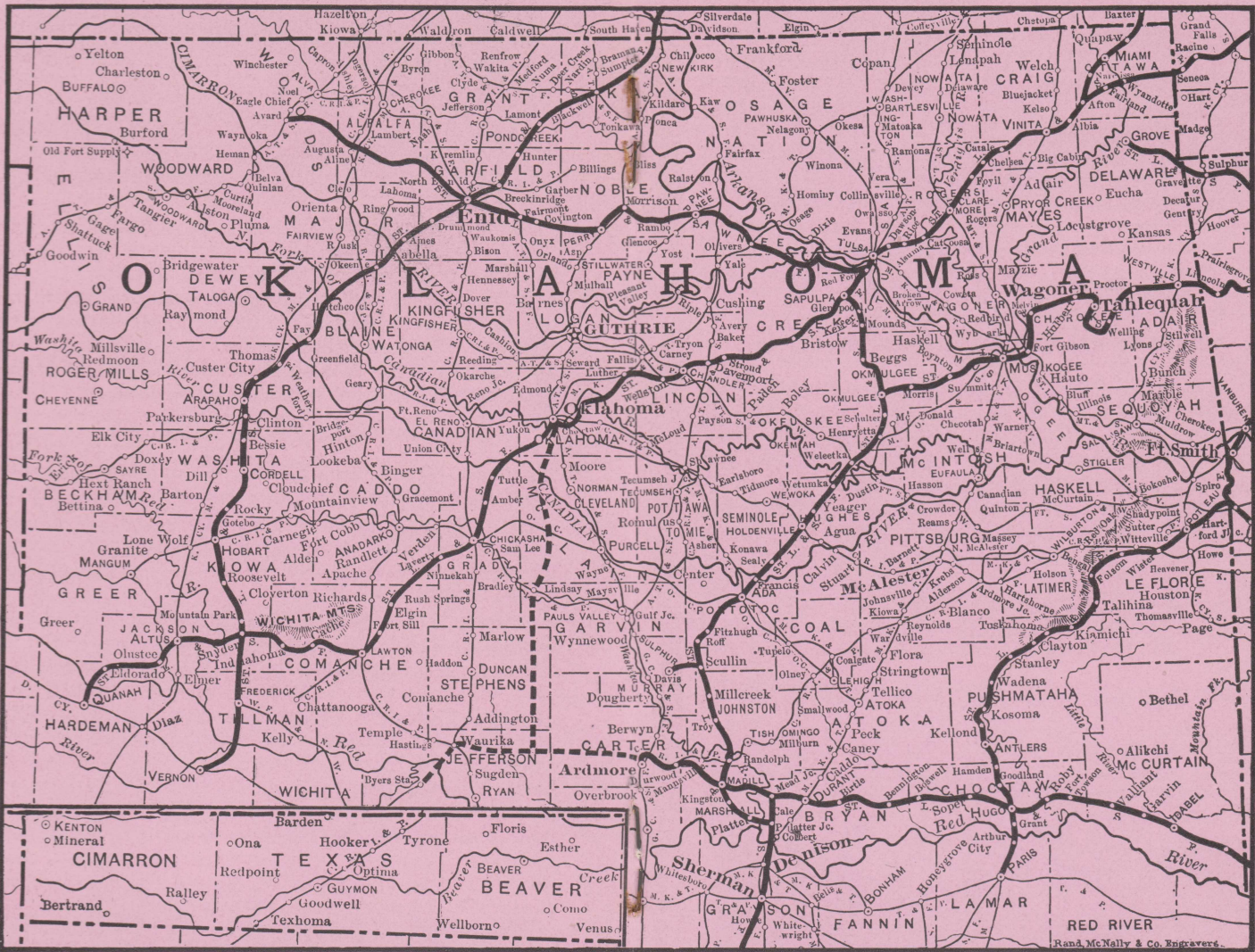
Blackberry Farm in the Blooming Season

climate as it is in the more humid regions and it fits in well with crop practices.

Live Stock.—With plenty of grain and abundant forage is it any wonder that Oklahoma has come to be one of the greatest live stock states? Alfalfa and corn, cowpeas and Bermuda, kafir corn and sorghum have made it an easy matter for the farmer to grow hogs and cattle and, incidentally, are responsible for the big packing

Pennsylvania. Plentiful pasturage, abundant feed crops make Oklahoma the most economical field for the production of beef cattle and pork in the United States.

Dairying.—Creameries are now located in many of the farm communities and a ready market is provided for the products of the cow. The Bermuda grass pasture, pure water and grain and cottonseed meal for a winter ration make it possible for the Oklahoma farmer to pro-



County Map of Oklahoma, Showing the Frisco Lines

houses now being built at Oklahoma City, Enid and Sapulpa, giving the farmer a home market for his products. The value placed by the Government Crop Reporter on the live stock in Oklahoma is \$138,172,000. Oklahoma has more horses than Kentucky, horses and cattle combined; there are more mules in Oklahoma than there are in all the states of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, New York and

duce milk more cheaply than it can be done anywhere else. The large cities of Oklahoma are constantly calling for more milk and butter. The State Experimental Station has sold butter on the Chicago market at prices two cents a pound higher than the Elgin market, because of the superior quality of the Oklahoma product. There are big opportunities here for the dairyman.



An Oklahoma Vineyard in Bearing

Poultry.—Every barn yard in Oklahoma has its flock of chickens. The profits from the poultry and eggs marketed last year aggregated \$2,000,000 and the most of this wealth was gathered from the fence corners and feed troughs in the apron of the farmer's wife. There is a chance in Oklahoma for the commercial poultry-raiser, the man who will select good breeds, give his chickens proper attention and follow the industry in a business way. As a side line on every farm, the chickens are immensely profitable, because there is plenty of feed and the fowls have good health.

Truck Crops.—Millions of dollars are returned to the Oklahoma farmer for his truck crops. Probably the most important of these is Irish potatoes, two crops of which are grown in a single season. In the Arkansas River



Truck Farm Near One of the Large Cities

OKLAHOMA ALONG THE FRISCO



Broom Corn is a Short Crop that Brings Big Profits

Valley around Ft. Gibson, Muskogee and Tulsa there are thousands of acres of Irish potatoes as there is also in the Valley of the North Canadian and Red Rivers. Some of the largest potato growers in other states have been attracted to Oklahoma because of the rich soils and advantageous climate. The first crop of Irish potatoes is dug in June and the yield averages from 100 to 200 bushels an acre. They are shipped in car lots to Kansas City, St. Louis and other large cities, where they command a good price at this particular time. The second crop is marketed in September, the yield being from 75 to 100 bushels an acre. The late crop is shipped to Texas and Southern points. Sweet potatoes are to be found on every farm and onions are grown in large quantities, especially in Jackson and other Western counties. Watermelons and cantaloupes are profitable crops. Peanuts yield from fifty to seventy-five bushels an acre. Any garden crop common to the middle states can be grown here, the list including cabbage, cauliflower, beets, asparagus, lettuce, radishes, tomatoes, egg plant, peas, beans, carrots, parsnips and spinach.

Fruits.—Family orchards are to be found on every Oklahoma farm and in many localities fruit-growing is a commercial industry. Eastern Oklahoma, about Grove, Westville, Tahlequah, Poteau, Antlers and Hugo, belongs to the great Ozark fruit region, but the orchard belt of Oklahoma is limited to no particular section. Some of the finest orchards are to be found in the central part of the state. The country in the vicinity of, and west of Enid, has produced some of the finest peaches and strawberries that have come from the state, and in the southwestern part of the state around Altus, Olustee and Lawton are some splendid orchards. Lincoln, Oklahoma and Grady counties have large orchard acreages. In the southern part of the state about Ardmore, Madill, Durant, Hugo and Idabel, strawberries and peaches are staple crops. Holdenville, Ada and Sulphur are located in the

midst of a good fruit country. The Renfro orchard and vineyard at Sulphur is one of the show places of the state. Elberta peaches, strawberries, apples, plums, apricots, grapes and cherries all are prolific in Oklahoma. It is a land of fruits.

FARMERS GROW ANYTHING THEY WISH

Whatever a farmer wants to grow he can find a place to grow it in Oklahoma. The advantages of Oklahoma over most other states are its mild seasons, its rich soils, its convenient markets and its low-priced lands. A man can establish himself in Oklahoma with very little capital and the chances are particularly favorable for his making a success of his farm operations. There are thousands of instances of men who have gone there with small capital and made themselves independent. Not only is the land working for the farmer, but he profits from the rapid development of the country. The farm of to-day will be worth a great deal more next year and the time will be when an acre of good farm land in Oklahoma will be worth no less than an acre in Illinois.

MINERAL RESOURCES ARE ABUNDANT

Oklahoma is almost as rich in minerals as it is in agricultural resources. In the eastern part of the state there are 10,000 producing oil wells with an annual production of 46,000,000 barrels. There is a proven oil-bearing area of 1,400 square miles, including the largest oil-producing field and the most powerful wells in the world. There are pipe lines leading from this field to the Gulf of Mexico, the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean.

There are 500 square miles of gas producing territory in Oklahoma, with an output of two billion cubic feet a day. Lines for the transportation of gas have been laid



Cotton is the Oldest Crop in Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA ALONG THE FRISCO

WHERE THE STRANGER IS WELCOME

In a country which is growing so rapidly as Oklahoma there are many opportunities for the business and professional man, the merchant or doctor. It is a place where the stranger can do business on an equal footing with the oldest resident, because it is a new country.

Oklahoma has drawn from every state in the Union a portion of that state's best citizenship. The successful men in Oklahoma today are men who have gone to their adopted home with a purpose. These men are history makers. The business proposition of moving to Oklahoma is simple for a middle western farmer whose land is worth anywhere from \$75 to \$150 an acre. He can sell his old farm and buy a new one in Oklahoma two or three times as large.

WHERE MEN OWN THEIR HOMES.

This is a state of home owners. A majority of the farms belong to the people who live upon them. The landlord has no foothold here, and the tenant is a tenant only for the time being, for he soon acquires his own farm and himself becomes independent.

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS RIGHT NOW

Oklahoma has always been a good place in which to live. This has been true in the past, but it is truer now than ever before. The state has but one great need—that is for men and women who will bring its natural resources to the very highest possible state of development. This is why you have received an invitation to become a citizen of Oklahoma. Your opportunity is there. Oklahoma is not the land of promise alone. It is the land of fulfillment.



Hogs are the Finest Product of the Grain Farm

to Shawnee, Oklahoma City, Guthrie, Lawton, Chandler, Sapulpa, Okmulgee, Tulsa, Muskogee and other points.

There is estimated to be 8,000,000,000 tons of coal in twenty counties of Oklahoma. These immense coal fields extend eastward from the Arkansas line to almost the center of the state. The coal production aggregates 3,000,000 tons annually, representing a revenue of more than \$6,500,000. Most of the Oklahoma coal is a good grade of bituminous, though it occasionally occurs in the semi-anthracite grades. There are thousands of acres of coal land into which a shaft has never been sunk.

Rock asphalt is found in immense stores in the vicinity of Ardmore, Sulphur and Ada. Glass sand is found in various parts of the state and the supply of gypsum, a material used for the manufacture of plaster and pottery and as a fertilizer, is inexhaustible.

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES ARE EXCEPTIONAL

With all of these resources of the mine, forest and farm, naturally there are a great many industrial opportunities in Oklahoma. The towns and cities have their mills and factories which, with convenient raw materials and cheap fuel, are able to turn out their varied products at a minimum cost. There are railroads leading from these factory centers to the great fields of consumption in every direction. Oklahoma is fast becoming a great industrial state.

COMMERCIAL CLUBS ARE ACTIVE

There is not a town in Oklahoma but what has a live, wide-awake Commercial Club, which is doing its best to attract capital and secure industries. These towns offer every possible inducement to the investor, and will readily co-operate in procuring advantageous locations for worthy enterprises.



Herd of Beef Cattle on an Oklahoma Farm

OKLAHOMA ALONG THE FRISCO



A Farmer's Home in Oklahoma

TAKE THE FRISCO TO OKLAHOMA

Every part of Oklahoma is reached by the Frisco Lines. If one has in mind a prospecting trip to this splendid country, a Frisco ticket will provide him the easiest means of reaching the state and will give him the widest opportunity to see the country. Whether the destination be north, east, south or west, the Frisco is the route by which the particular place can be most conveniently reached.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month there are on sale Homeseekers' round trip tickets at special low fares to all points in Oklahoma. These are meant for the use of the business man seeking a location as well as for the man who may be looking for a farm. They allow a long limit for return and permit stop-overs at points enroute in both directions. Persons contemplating a

trip to Oklahoma should take advantage of these fares, regarding which complete information will be given by any Frisco ticket agent or passenger representative.

If there is anything that you want to know about Oklahoma or about the train service call upon or write to the nearest representative, a list of whom is to be found on another page. If you would like to have a copy of a new, handsomely illustrated Oklahoma book, giving more complete information about the lands and crops of Oklahoma, send your name to Alex. Hilton, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

Let the Frisco help you on your way to better things in the great state of Oklahoma.



District Agricultural School, Helena, Oklahoma



Rural School, near Madill, Oklahoma

THE WAY TO TEXAS

The Frisco Lines reach this state direct from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Memphis, Birmingham and many other points in the Central West. If not convenient for you to start from one of these points, ask your home agent to sell you a ticket through via Frisco.

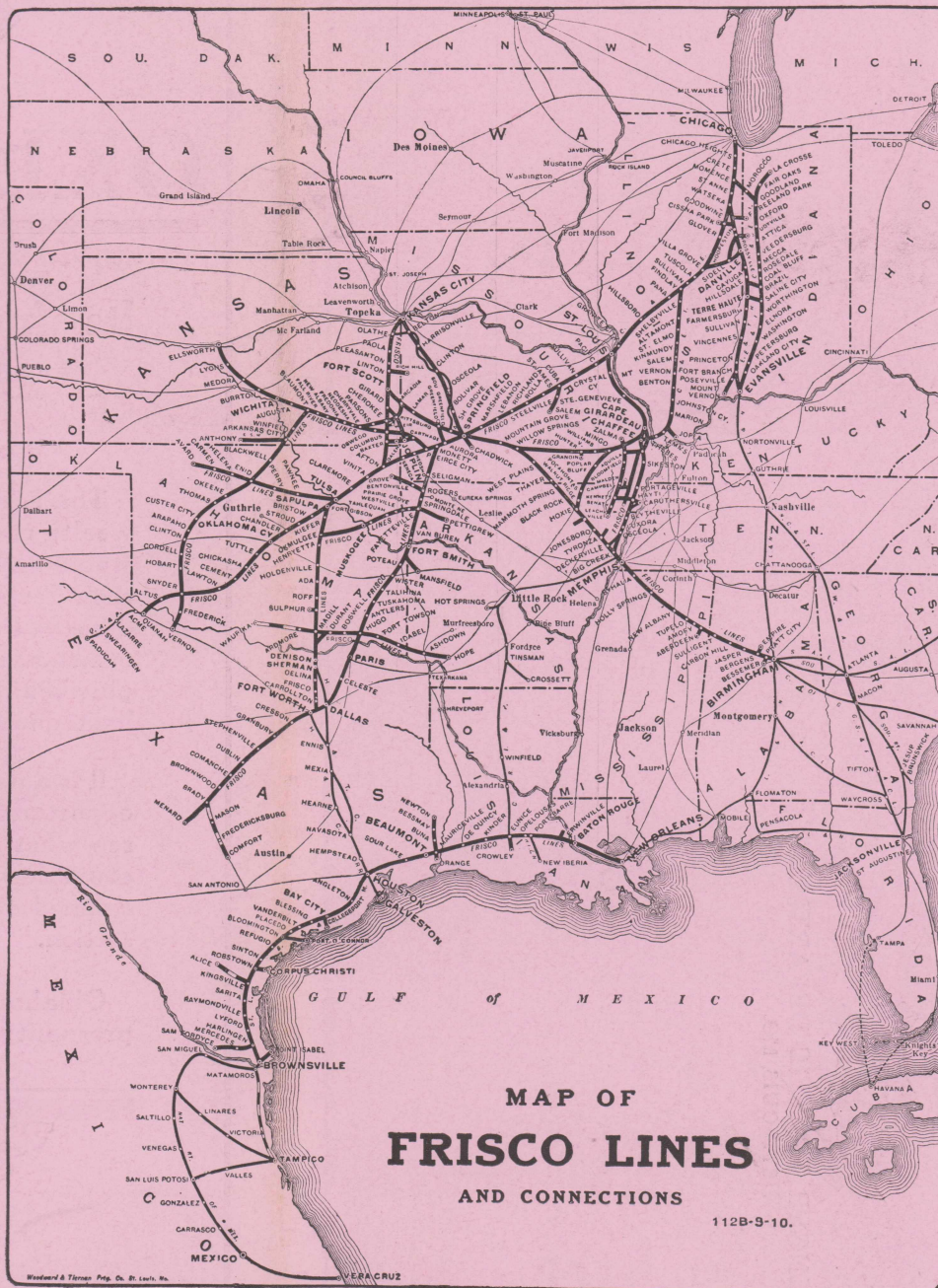
LOW FARE ROUND TRIP HOMESEEKERS' TICKETS

Are on sale, on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, fares being but little more than the regular fare one way. Stop-overs both going and returning.

For Information About Ticket Fares, Schedules, etc., Address any of the following

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FROM



PASSENGER TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT
ST. LOUIS, MO.

TO



OKLAHOMA

Its Invitation to the Homeseeker

This leaflet tells something of the wealth of resources in the newest of states and gives a brief history of their development. What has been done by the homebuilder is but a circumstance to what can be done. The possibilities for the farmer are unlimited in Oklahoma.

It is a new country, filled with new opportunities. You should go and see what others have done and be convinced of the many advantages claimed for this rich and growing section.

Oklahoma invites you to share its prosperity.

