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OKLAHOMA

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LAND OF DIVERSIFIED FARMING

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE HOMESEAKER

PUBLISHED BY
PASSENGER TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT
FRISCO LINES

SOUTHWEST COLLECTION
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William Reese

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA naturally suggests itself to the man who is seeking new fields. The eye that scans the map involuntarily halts upon this interesting spot in the heart of the continent, while the mind dwells upon the good reports that have come from this new state. It is a country that in many ways appeals to the man who has his head up and is looking toward the future.

Whatever the process of home-finding, the selection, if it be pursued to the ultimate, leads to Oklahoma. By investigation and by comparison the state stands out, both in crop production and crop diversity.

Judged by its geographical associations, its climatic behavior or its topographical appearances, Oklahoma comes up to full requirements, but it is in the crucial test of crop production that it convinces. It looks best to those who have lived there the longest.

Oklahoma farmers market crops nearly every month in the year. They grow every crop known to the temperate zone. The northern counties belong to what has been designated as the wheat belt, yet wheat is grown in every county in the state. The southern counties belong to the cotton belt, yet cotton is grown in every county in the state. The eastern counties belong to the great Ozark fruit region, yet there is not a county in the state but what grows fruit in abundance. The western counties are included in the most approved alfalfa zone, yet there is no part of Oklahoma but what boasts of its alfalfa yield.

Oklahoma is the home of all the crops, and yet its farmers are slaves to none of them. It is a land of diversification, a land of agricultural independence.

In a space of time no longer than that required for a man to reach his maturity Oklahoma has grown to those dimensions which place it among the first states of the Union. From a cattle range and Indian hunting ground it has been transformed into a great commonwealth, with 1,657,155 people and an annual crop production valued at \$150,000,000.

Of the total area of 44,424,960 acres of land in Oklahoma, there are at the present time 28,859,353 acres under farm control and more than 17,551,337 acres actually in cultivation, exclusive of native pastures. Yes, Oklahoma has been busy. All this has been done in a little more than twenty years and under all the difficulties of pioneering.

Six out of every ten farmers in Oklahoma own their own homes. Many of them are living upon the land they homesteaded. The Oklahoma farm is well improved and well kept. It is under good fence; the dwelling is of modern construction and is kept painted; the barn is large and substantially built; the orchard is trim, and the weeds are not allowed to take the fence corners; the farm implements are up-to-date and properly cared for; the live stock is well bred and well fed, and there is an air of prosperity around.

The trails have been blazed, the prospecting has been done, the mines of agricultural wealth are open to those who want their riches. No longer is there the hazard and uncertainty of those early times, when men knew nothing of the soil. There are more opportunities for the homeseeker in Oklahoma today than there ever was for the land runner. If there be a price upon the land, it can be said that there are no laborious restrictions, and the outlay is more than offset by the advantages of transportation facilities, convenient markets, good neighbors and desirable surroundings.

Location, Physical Features, Climate, Health, Crops and Industries

GEOGRAPHICALLY Oklahoma is in almost the center of the continent, lying midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and at equidistance between the Northern Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. In such a position what would Oklahoma have been today had the Mayflower thrown her anchor at Galveston or New Orleans instead of at Plymouth? Someone has said that in such an event all of the activities of the nation would be centered in this beautiful state of Oklahoma, and that Indians would still be camped on the banks of the Potomac, Allegheny and Susquehanna Rivers.

Truly, the state has a great many advantages in its location. The climate permits the growing of almost every crop and there are markets easy of access in every direction. To the south is the gulf with its open gates to every part of the world, and lines of railroad reach out toward the Atlantic, the Pacific and even to the Great Lakes.

From the fact that all of its streams are tributary to the Father of Waters, Oklahoma may be said to be in the Mississippi Valley. Yet it adjoins and is often described as a part of the Great Plains. Except in the eastern part, where a spur of the Ozark Mountains in-

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William Reese

trudes, the surface is generally level or rolling, with a perceptible slope to the southeast, in which direction flow all of the streams. The seven larger rivers, which are indicated on the state map and referred to under local headings, are fed by many smaller streams which have their sources in ever-flowing springs, providing an abundance of running water.

Along these streams is valuable timber, such as oak, ash, walnut, hickory, cottonwood, sycamore and elm. The rivers have large drainage areas and their valleys are immensely fertile. In the eastern and central parts of the state the bottom lands are among the very best for agricultural purposes.

Portions of the state are heavily timbered, but the rolling prairie lands predominate. The eastern part of the state is generally undulating or mountainous, the northern part is rolling, the western section level and the southern portion about evenly divided between prairie and hills. In the central portion there is alternating prairie and hill, so that the topography is generally varied.

There are the Boston and Winding Stair range of the Ozark Mountains on the east and the Wichita,

nois, but it contains more sand and is of better tilth. In the valleys there are rich alluvium deposits, which are the most productive lands known to the farmer. In other parts there are what is known as limestone soils, which are rich in those qualities that produce grain and grass. Then, there is in the Ozark hill lands on the east, a gravelly soil especially productive of fruits.

The nature of all of these soils is such that they absorb moisture rapidly and retain it for the benefit of plant growth. The natural drainage conditions are ideal and nowhere in the state can there be found any considerable quantity of wet or overflowed lands. These advantages save the farmer much time and enable him to keep up his cultivation. Roads are generally in good condition and rains seldom interfere with travel.

Mild winters mean a long growing season. The farmer has plenty of time to prepare his soil before the seeds are planted and there is opportunity to work the land after the crops are gathered. There are no obstacles to cultivation, and it is by cultivation that the successful farmer expects to make his land produce. The rains are sufficient in Oklahoma to grow all crops to maturity, but they are not so abundant or unseason-



Wheat Harvest in Jackson County, near Altus, Oklahoma.

Arbuckle, Navajo and Granite Mountains on the west. While these are among the most pretentious uplifts to be found between the Rockies and the Alleghenies, they are not of the rugged type which renders them useless from a utilitarian standpoint. These hills are rich in mineral and timber wealth and are among the state's biggest assets. The Ozark Mountains provide some of the best fruit lands and their slopes and valleys are highly productive of crops of all kinds.

Soils and Farm Practices

Productive soil has a great deal to do with the success of the farmer in Oklahoma. There is a great variety of soils in the state and they are all immensely fertile. The prairies have a rich gray or chocolate loam, the residue from an erosion of rock formations which for countless ages has been washed down upon the plains from the mountains. These prairie lands are supplied with fine particles of gypsum, a mineral that helps in the dissolution of decayed vegetation in the soil and greatly aids in producing fertility.

There are other sections where the soil is black like those of the great corn states of Iowa, Kansas and Illi-

able as to interfere seriously with the cultivation or to ruin the crops after they are once made.

Temperatures and Rainfall

Oklahoma is so situated that it enjoys a most equable climate. The winters are short, enabling the farmer to carry on his field work ten months in the year and giving the stock green pasturage almost the whole year around. Blizzards, so common to the northern latitudes, spend their fury before they reach the state and there are no long periods of cold weather. In the summer there is a cool breeze stirring at all times, and with a high altitude and open country, the heat is not oppressive, as in the more southern latitudes. The elements which go to make up weather conditions seem to meet here in delightful harmony. The winters are not so cold as those of Kansas, nor are the summers as warm as those of Texas.

Over the eastern half of Oklahoma there is an annual rainfall of between 35 and 40 inches, distributed advantageously through the growing season. In the western half of the state the rainfall ranges from 20 to 30 inches, all of which is utilized by the crops.

Plenty of sunshine, high altitudes and pure atmosphere combine to make Oklahoma one of the healthiest states in the Union. There is good drainage and pure water. All of these, with equable temperatures, summer and winter, make the best kind of conditions for good health, not only of man, but of beast and all manner of life. Even the farm and orchard crops are immune from many of the plant diseases common to other sections. The bright perpetual sunshine and persistent breezes are the everlasting foe of germs and insects.

Educational Advantages

Schools are Oklahoma's pride. The system is complete from the rural school to the state university, and wise provision has been made for its perpetuation. Speaking of the educational policy of the state, the Superintendent of the County Farmers' Institutes, recently said: "Instead of trying to educate our children so that they can avoid labor, we have at last conceived the idea of educating them so that they can labor intelligently and successfully in all lines."

The boys and girls of the grammar schools take

Demonstration Farms

In all but seven counties of the state there has been established demonstration farms of 40 acres, conducted under the direction of a member of the board along the lines that give practical instruction to the resident farmers. It is an innovation that is expected to familiarize the farmers with the most modern methods of farm practice. The actual work in these demonstrations is done by the owner of the land, who follows, implicitly, the instructions of the State Board of Agriculture. If there is a loss of revenue, owing to a mistake of methods, the state indemnifies those who co-operate with it in this work. Some of the counties have asked for two demonstration farms and offers are made to relieve the state of the indemnity obligation.

Some of the most successful of these farms are located at Westville, Atoka, Durant, Anadarko, Okarche, Tahlequah, Norman, Coalgate, Lawton, Sapulpa, Arapaho, Grove, Chickasha, Hardin, Mangum, Hollis, Stigler, Holdenville, Olustee, Ryan, Kingfisher, Snyder, Wilburton, Poteau, Chandler, Eufaula, Madill, Okemah, Wheatland, Pawhuska, Pawnee, Chelsea, Duncan, Frederick,



Grain and Corn in Eastern Oklahoma.

interest in the study of plant life; they learn to know the weeds and grasses and insects which are helpful or detrimental to them. This is a refreshing departure from the old method of mental training which consisted chiefly of learning how much interest a dollar would earn at a given rate.

Oklahoma has the most complete and comprehensive system of agricultural education in the United States. It is headed by the magnificent Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater and includes six District Agricultural Schools, one in each of the supreme court judicial districts, these being preparatory schools for the fitting of young men and women, after they have finished in the district school, for higher work at Stillwater. One of these schools is located at Broken Arrow, Tulsa County; one at Warner, Muskogee County; one at Tishomingo, Johnston County; one at Lawton, Comanche County, one at Helena, Alfalfa County, and one at Goodwell, in Texas County.

In these schools all the branches of agriculture, horticulture, live stock husbandry, dairying, poultry raising and gardening are taught, in addition to music, manual training and kindred studies. At each of the district schools is located a model 160-acre farm.

Wagoner, Dewey, Cordell, Alva and Woodward.

In addition to this work farmers' institutes are held in the various counties, where lecturers from the Agricultural College and elsewhere discuss subjects of interest to the farmer. To these meetings the wives and children of the farmers, business men and the public generally are invited.

Where the Farmer Has the Say

No state has given so much consideration to the farmer as the new state of Oklahoma. The State Board of Agriculture has a constitutional status, and is not an appendage of other departments to be swayed by political influences or handicapped by legislative whims. The law-making body of the state can add to its usefulness, but in no way, except by constitutional amendment, can its powers be abridged.

The board is composed entirely of practical farmers, who must have had five years of experience on the farm after reaching their majority. To this board is given entire control over the State Agricultural and Mechanical College and the six district agricultural schools, as well as all farm institute work.

In addition to directing the system of agricultural education, the State Board of Agriculture has charge of the enforcement of all stock quarantine laws. Through it is administered the game and fish laws, the laws regulating the sale and distribution of foods and fertilizers, the range laws and the laws for the eradication of animal and plant diseases. In this state the farmer's interests may be said to be in his own hands.



Rural School, near Madill, Oklahoma.

Indian Land Titles

That portion of Oklahoma which before the admission of the state to the Union was known as the Indian Territory includes the lands granted by Congress to the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole tribes. To each of these tribes certain quantities of land were conveyed by patent from the Government. These tribal lands more than ten years ago were divided into allotments and distributed to the individual Indians. Tribal rolls containing the names of the members of the tribes were prepared and each person whose name appeared was entitled to an allotment. From time to time the names of children, born since the rolls were prepared, were added, but the lists are now finally closed and the work of allotment is practically completed.

Allotments vary in the different nations, being 110 acres in the Cherokee, 160 acres in the Creek and Seminole, and 320 acres in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. Each Nation made provision for the former slaves of the tribes and the land distributed among negroes is known as "Freedman allotments." In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations the Freedmen received but 40 acres each; in the other nations their allotments are equal in size to those of the Indians.

Upon the theory that the government is the guardian of the Indian, Congress allotted these lands subject to restrictions which specified when they should be sold and required certain conveyances to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Allotments are divided into two parts, homestead and surplus, the homestead being restricted for a longer period than the surplus.

At the present time all lands belonging to Freedmen, all lands belonging to Indians of less than half-blood, and all lands except homesteads of other mixed-blood Indians may be sold without restrictions. Homesteads of Indians of more than half-blood, and the surplus lands of full-bloods, may be purchased through the Interior Department. The lands of minors and of deceased full-

bloods, under a recent act of Congress, may now be purchased through the probate courts.

Hundreds of Indians have been able to sell their lands by the removal of their restrictions and already about 90 per cent of the surplus land held by adult whites, who have intermarried with the Indian, and of the adult Freedmen, has passed into the hands of land buyers, such sales having been permitted since 1904.

The fact is that there is a very small portion of the allotted lands that is restricted from sale, but an impression prevails, where people are not informed as to facts, that the Government is withholding a large portion of these lands from the white settler who is anxious to buy them from the Indian owners.

There is another erroneous impression, created no doubt by the fact that land speculators have anticipated action of Congress and have attempted to buy lands from the Indians before they really had the right to make conveyances, that good titles are difficult to procure. Some of these lands, because of their mineral wealth, became so much in demand that venturesome investors were willing to buy almost any kind of a claim to them and a good deal of litigation has resulted. But the Government is fast clearing up these titles for the benefit of those to whom the property really belongs.

Under present conditions, with the Indian rolls completed, with allotments made, with the land surveyed on section, township and range lines, it is possible for any responsible lawyer or title examiner to decide what is good. Carefully prepared abstracts can be obtained in any county, and there is no reason why, with the exercise of ordinary care, the investor cannot secure a perfect title to the land for which he pays. Property rights are safeguarded by the laws of the new state, which did not apply before the admission of Oklahoma to statehood.



District Agricultural School, Helena, Oklahoma.

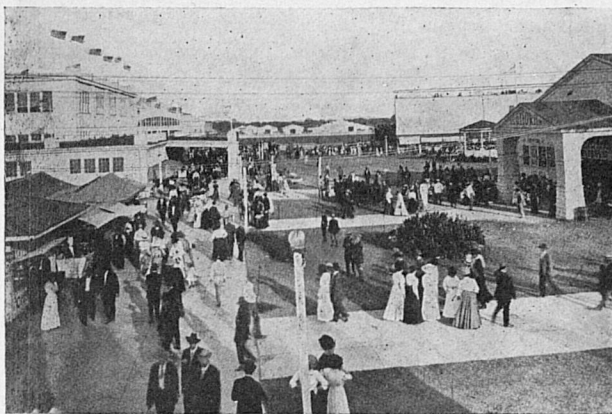
Sale of Restricted Lands

Once a month the Agency of the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee publishes a list of the lands of restricted Indians which are offered for sale. These tracts range from 10 to 1000 acres in extent and they are located in various parts of Eastern Oklahoma. The lands are thoroughly investigated before being offered and are fully described in the list. The government puts an appraisement upon each tract and the land must at least bring the appraised price. The lands are offered at public auction at the county seat in the county where the land is located. They may be purchased on a

partial payment plan if desired. These sales being made through the government give assurance of clear titles.

Lists may be procured from the United States Indian Agency at Muskogee, or from any of the several District Agencies located as follows:

District No. 1—Office at Vinita, comprising Craig, Mayes, Delaware and that part of Ottawa County within the Cherokee Nation.



Oklahoma State Fair Grounds, Oklahoma City.

District No. 2—Office at Nowata, comprising Washington, Nowata and Rogers Counties.

District No. 3—Office at Sapulpa, comprising Tulsa and Creek Counties.

District No. 4—Office at Okmulgee, comprising Okmulgee and Okfuskee Counties.

District No. 5—Office at Muskogee, comprising Wagoner, Muskogee and McIntosh Counties.

District No. 6—Office at Westville, comprising Cherokee, Adair and Sequoyah Counties.

District No. 7—Office at Poteau, comprising Pushmataha and Le Flore Counties.

District No. 8—Office at McAlester, comprising Pittsburg, Haskell and Latimer Counties.

District No. 9—Office at Holdenville, comprising Hughes and Seminole Counties.

District No. 10—Office at Atoka, comprising Pontotoc, Coal and Atoka Counties.

District No. 11—Office at Pauls Valley, comprising McClain, Garvin and Murray Counties.

District No. 12—Office at Chickasha, comprising that part of Grady, Stephens and Jefferson Counties within the Chickasaw Nation.

District No. 13—Office at Ardmore, comprising Carter and Love Counties.

District No. 14—Office at Madill, comprising Johnston, Marshall and Bryan Counties.

District No. 15—Office at Hugo, comprising Choctaw County.

District No. 16—Office at Idabel, comprising McCurtain County.

In Eastern Oklahoma there are 500,000 acres of segregated coal and asphalt lands, which are leased for grazing purposes. Congress has passed an act permitting the sale of the surface rights of these segregated lands, which are located in the southeastern part of the state. When the surveys are made and the plans of sale perfected settlers may purchase these lands on very favorable terms. There are large government

timber tracts in the pine district of Southeastern Oklahoma. These lands later will be offered for sale by the Secretary of the Interior.

Osage Lands Now Being Sold

In Osage County are the holdings of the Osage Indians, amounting to many hundreds of thousands of acres. Osages who are competent to handle their own business are permitted to sell all lands, excepting 160 acres, which are reserved as a homestead. Each member of the tribe is allotted 657 acres. The lands of incompetent Indians are sold under regulations prescribed by the Interior Department, being advertised and disposed of to the highest bidder, through the Osage Agency at Pawhuska, Okla.

School and College Lands

To provide a fund for the support of its schools and colleges, certain lands were reserved when the Oklahoma Territory was opened to the homesteader. These lands have been leased for farming purposes and the most of them improved. Lately the state has decided to convert the land into money and is offering the school lands for sale, giving the lessee the preference of purchase in most cases, at the highest figure bid. Recently there have been sales in Lincoln, Oklahoma, Pottawatomie, Grady, Caddo, Comanche, Kiowa, Woods and Dewey Counties. Other sales will be made in the remaining counties during the present year. Some of the lands belonging to the University and the A. and M. College funds, lying mostly in the western part of the state, will be sold to the highest bidder without preference right. A list of these school lands and full information in regard to the sales can be procured from the office of the Oklahoma State School Land Commissioner, Oklahoma City.



Farmers' Market at Oklahoma City.

Farm Land Prices

Lands in Eastern Oklahoma are generally quoted at so much per acre; in the western part of the state they are invariably quoted at so much per 160 acres. This is because the old Oklahoma land was homesteaded in 160-acre tracts and the farms have remained intact. Prices vary, according to location and development. Those in Northern and Central Oklahoma are highest because the farm improvements are more elaborate and the country more thickly settled. The lower-priced lands are to be found in the eastern and western parts, where development is in the progressive state. The low prices

that generally prevail in Eastern Oklahoma are due to the general backwardness of agriculture, a condition due largely to the restrictions previously enforced by the government. There are big land bargains in all parts of Oklahoma, because even the highest prices are only about one-half of those asked for similar lands in the older states.

Mineral Resources

New oil and gas wells are being developed every day in Oklahoma. The output of oil now exceeds 50,000,000 barrels annually, which places Oklahoma ahead of all the states. There is a proven oil bearing area of 1400 square miles, including the biggest oil-producing field and the most powerful wells in the world. To take care of this enormous production there are local refineries, thousands of steel tanks and pipe lines leading to the Gulf of Mexico and to Indiana and New Jersey. In addition, a large amount of oil is shipped in tank cars and consumed by local industries.

There are 500 square miles of gas-producing territory in Oklahoma, with an output of two billion cubic feet daily. The average capacity of the Oklahoma gas wells is about 3,000,000 cubic feet per day. Some of the wells run as high as 40,000,000 cubic feet daily. Lines for the transportation of gas have been laid to all the cities and towns in the oil belt, and also to Shawnee, Oklahoma City, Guthrie, Lawton, Chandler and intermediate points.

This immense oil and gas region is located in the eastern part of the state upon lands allotted to the Indians, and more than \$2,000,000 is paid annually in royalties and rentals to the Indian Agency by the large companies which have developed the field and now control the production. The industry has been the means of creating in the immediate vicinity of this cheapest of fuels some of the largest and most prosperous cities in the southwest, numbered among which are Tulsa, Sapulpa, Muskogee, Okmulgee and Chelsea. The manufacturer is quick to appreciate advantage.

When figures assume the proportions necessary to describe the extent of the coal deposits in Oklahoma, they overreach ordinary comprehension. There is estimated to be eight billions of tons of the fuel in twenty counties of the state. These immense coal fields extend eastward from the Arkansas line to almost the center of the state. Nearly half a million acres of these coal lands have been segregated for the benefit of the Indian owners and are leased by the Government to operators who pay a royalty of 8 cents a ton on all the fuel mined.

Most of the Oklahoma coal is a good grade of bituminous, though it occasionally occurs in the semi-anthracite grades. The coal production aggregates 3,000,000 tons annually, representing a revenue of more than \$6,500,000. There are thousands of acres of coal land into which a shaft has never been sunk.

In the southern parts of the state, around Ardmore, Sulphur and Ada, are large deposits of rock asphalt, which is found to be of a fine quality for street paving purposes. Ardmore and Sulphur have demonstrated the value of the material by paving their streets with their own asphalt. There is estimated to be 35,000,000,000 tons of available rock asphalt in the state, enough to pave the streets of every large city in the

world. The mineral extends from the surface to depths of several hundred feet, and is economically mined.

Gypsum, a material which has been found adapted to many commercial uses, for making plaster, as a fertilizer and in the manufacture of pottery, is present in large quantities in various parts of the state. The State Geological Survey estimates that there are 123,000,000,000 tons of this material available.

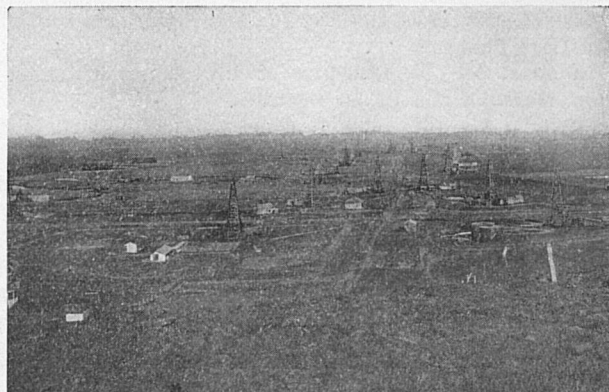
There is a fine quality of glass sand, in some localities found to be almost chemically pure. The quantity of this mineral is estimated at 50,000,000,000 tons. There are enormous quantities of marble, granite, gabbro, porphyry, sandstone, limestone, clay, shale, cement rock, gravel, sand and salt, and there are more than 100 mineral springs in the state.



Flowing Oil Well, Flatrock Pool, Tulsa, Oklahoma.



Oil Field, near Sapulpa, Oklahoma.



Muskogee Oil Field in the Distance.



Cutting Oats near Chickasha, Oklahoma.

Agricultural Products and Industries of the Oklahoma Farm

Corn, Kafir Corn and Milo

Indian corn has the largest acreage and is grown on every farm. There are nine counties in the state in which more than 100,000 acres of corn are planted. The crop yields from 30 to 50 bushels an acre under ordinary cultivation, and with selected seed and careful cultivation frequently runs as high as 70 and 80 bushels. The eastern half of the state is the surest corn section; but large crops have been grown in the western portion, especially on the river and creek bottom lands. The Western Oklahoma farmer, however, has found that Kafir corn and milo maize are his surest grain crops. Kafir corn ranks next to corn in crop importance. It has 90 per cent of the feeding value of corn and yields from 50 to 100 per cent more. Bankers, merchants and agricultural authorities advocate the complete substitution of Kafir corn for Indian corn in the western part of Oklahoma. There is estimated to be 3,500,000 acres of Kafir corn and milo maize planted annually, yielding 50,000,000 bushels of grain.

Cotton

Second on the Oklahoma list of crops in acreage, and first in value as a cash crop, is cotton. This crop is profitably grown in every county in the state, excepting possibly the northern tier. The acreage increases every mile southward and is heaviest along the Texas border. The yield is from one-half to three-fourths of a bale to the acre. This crop gives the

farmer two sources of revenue, the lint and the seed, and as the prices for both are at present very high, there has been good profit to the grower. In the western part of the state farmers have been unusually successful with cotton, and the acreage is being increased. Because of the higher altitude and lesser moisture in this section, plant life does not have such rank growth and the farmer is not put to the expense of fighting weeds. The climate is inimical to insects and cotton is not damaged by the ravages of the boll weevil. The staple growth in this section has a long, brilliant lint and the seed is rich in oil content. Northern farmers are a little slow to take up cotton culture, because they are more used to other crops, but when they see with what ease it is grown and learn that an acre of good Oklahoma land will produce from \$50 to \$75 worth of lint and seed to the acre, it does not take them long to get interested, and, as a rule, they make the best cotton farmers.

Wheat

There are sections of Oklahoma where the wheat acreage is greater than that devoted to any other crop, but wheat is grown in every county of the state, and it ranks among the leading crops of the Oklahoma farmer. The winter variety is planted here and the annual yield ranges from 13,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels, averaging from 15 to 30 bushels to the acre. Oklahoma ranks eighth among the states in wheat production. A large increase of the alfalfa acreage and



60,000 Bushels of Corn in One Pile at Helena, Oklahoma.

a disposition among farmers in the wheat belt to diversify their crops, has, to some extent, curtailed wheat production.

Other Grains

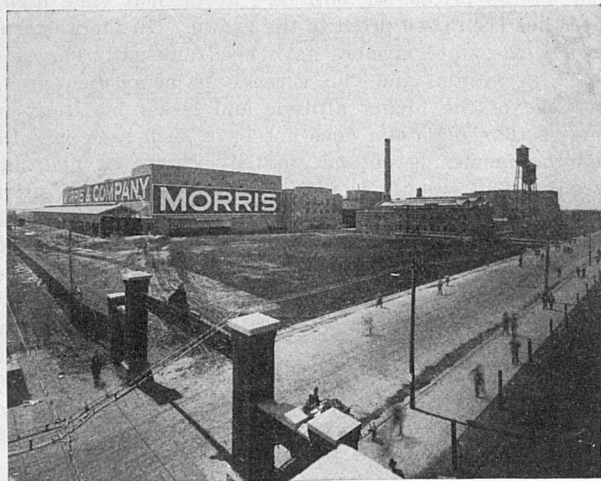
Oats, barley and rye are general crops. Oats average from 40 to 80 bushels to the acre, the yield in some localities running as high as 100 bushels. The level lands of the southern and western parts of the state seem to be especially adapted to the growing of these three grains.

Broom Corn

Oklahoma is first in the production of broom corn. The area of production is confined largely to the western and northwestern counties, although some brush is raised in other parts of the state. It thrives well on sod or new land. This is a short crop and it works in well with the diversified practice. The weather is favorable for curing the straw. The high prices quoted for this product make the crop very profitable.

Forage Crops

Cowpeas and sorghum are among the important forage crops of Oklahoma and all are prolific in every part of the state. The cowpea leads in popularity because of its great value to the soil. It has been called the clover of the south. The yield of hay is from two to three tons to the acre. These crops are usually planted after a grain crop has been gathered, enabling the farmer to get two crops from the same soil, the same season, without injury to the soil. Cowpeas,



Morris Packing Plant, Oklahoma City.

sorghum and soy beans make the best kind of stock food, and their prolific production has greatly stimulated the live stock industry. Among the other forage crops are peanuts, rape, kale and sugar beets.

Alfalfa

Wherever alfalfa is grown the farmer is safe. He is safe anywhere in Oklahoma, for it is the home of this greatest of all forage crops. There are upwards of 300,000 acres of alfalfa in Oklahoma, distributed in small patches among the many farms, each meadow being enlarged year by year as the grower comes to more fully appreciate the value of the plant. Alfalfa grown on the Oklahoma Experimental Farm yields five cuttings a year and produces annually from 6¼ to 8¼ tons per acre. In Western Oklahoma the alfalfa grower

gets, in addition to his crop of hay, a crop of seed two years out of three and the seed brings him, at present prices, as much or more than does the season's harvest of hay. Weather conditions are very favorable to the cutting and curing of the crop.

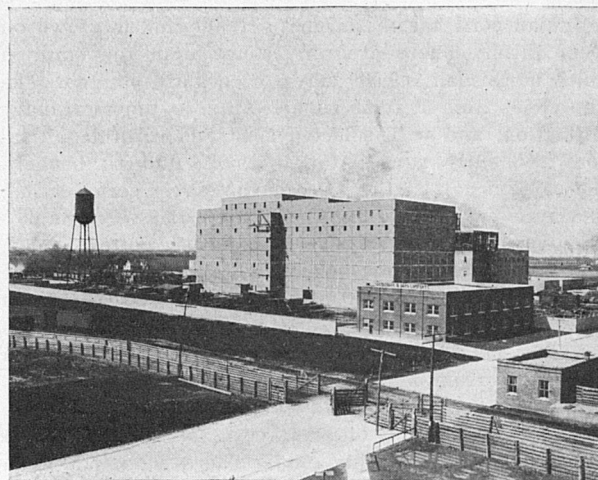
In the eastern part of the state the valley lands are the more productive of alfalfa, but in the western sections it seems to be particularly adapted to the high prairies and uplands generally.

Bermuda Grass

Out of the South has come a great blessing in the form of Bermuda grass. Everywhere that a tuft of Bermuda has taken hold in the soil the farmer has raised a song of praise. A beautiful carpet of green has stretched outward and upward until it is now to be found over two-thirds of the state. Its northward progress is stopped by the outposts of bluegrass and timothy, which extend into the upper counties of Oklahoma. Bermuda is easily established; it requires no replanting and it will stand the roughest pasture. Its hay is soft and tender and is rich in protein matter. There is no forage crop as easily started and handled. It is more generally used for pasturage than for the making of hay.

Live Stock

The total value of live stock in Oklahoma is placed by the government census report at \$152,432,792. Oklahoma has more horses than horses and cattle combined



Sulzberger & Sons Packing Plant, Oklahoma City.

in Kentucky. Oklahoma has 1,953,560 head of cattle, 742,959 head of horses, 257,066 head of mules, 1,839,030 head of hogs, 62,472 head of sheep, and 25,591 head of goats. These animals represent in value \$148,652,983.

Plentiful pasturage, abundant forage crops, grains of all kinds for feeding purposes and cottonseed oil meal, to complete the ration, make this the most economical field for the production of beef cattle and pork in the Southwest. Nowhere are conditions for stock raising more promising.

Spring Lamb Production

Experiments have been made at the Oklahoma Agricultural College to determine if conditions in this state are favorable to the production of choice early lambs for the city markets, an industry which promises big

profit to the farmer. A herd of 50 Dorset ewes were imported from England, the purpose being to secure a breed that would bring on lambs early in winter to be ready for the market before the regular crop of lambs begins moving. The imported ewes were all bred in England and they began lambing at the station in November. On January 1st 43 living lambs were obtained from 36 ewes. The youngsters thrived exceedingly well and in March of this year three of them were shipped to Chicago. They sold for 40 (forty) cents a pound, netting the station, after the express charges were paid, 36 cents a pound, or \$13.16 for each lamb.

The dealer through whom the shipment was made wrote to the station that the lambs were "the choicest specimens of baby mutton ever received in Chicago. The hotels and cafes are hungry for such meat; we can take all you can raise."

This is just like marketing strawberries in mid-winter; but the Oklahoma farmer can do it and he can get fancy prices for his trouble. Such choice meat as this would bring 15 cents a pound in carload lots. In addition to the lambs, the sheep grower has a crop of

constantly calling for more milk and butter, and to supply the demand a good deal of these products have to be shipped in from other states, at fancy prices, with transportation charges added.

Poultry

Two millions of dollars are paid to the farmers of Oklahoma for their chickens and eggs every year and the most of this money is gathered in the housewife's apron from barn lofts and fence corners. It is naturally a poultry country, but little effort has been made to develop the industry upon business lines. The most of the products are brought to town on Saturdays and traded to the merchants. In some localities breeding plants have been established and better grades of stock introduced. At an exhibition recently given in Enid some of as fine chickens were shown as could be found anywhere, indicating that the farmers are beginning to wake up to the possibilities in this line.

Truck Crops

Irish potatoes lead the list of Oklahoma's truck crops. There was raised in 1910 1,897,486 bushels of



Cattle and Hogs are the Oklahoma Farmer's Standbys.

wool. The annual report of the State Board of Agriculture makes the statement that Ewers White, of McCloud, Okla., sheared an average of 13 pounds of wool from each head of his sheep and sold the product for 27 cents a pound, or \$3.51 a head.

Dairying

Before Oklahoma had so many big cities within its own borders, and convenient railroads reaching out to those in the neighboring states, there was some excuse for neglecting the dairying industry, but conditions have changed. Creameries are now located in many of the farm communities, and the number of new silos is increasing at the rate of 100 per cent per year. Kafir corn is one of the best silage crops. More than a million dollars' worth of milk and butter are shipped by the farmers of Oklahoma every year, to say nothing of the enormous amount of these products consumed at home.

What may be done with the dairy anywhere can be done in Oklahoma. The large industrial centers are

Irish potatoes from 32,295 acres, two crops a season being secured from the same land. It is a bonanza crop for the Arkansas and Canadian Valleys, where potato growing has become a commercial industry, and it is profitable in many other parts of the state where the tubers are grown in the family garden and upon a smaller scale on the farm. The first crop is dug early in June and the yield averages from 100 to 200 bushels to the acre. At this time there is a brisk demand and the potatoes are shipped in car and train loads to Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis and points north and east, where they command a good price. The second crop is marketed in November and the yield is from 75 to 100 bushels an acre. This crop is shipped to Texas and Southern points.

Sweet potatoes are grown on almost every farm and are especially productive in Western Oklahoma. The commercial crop of last year aggregated half a million bushels. The yield is from 150 to 250 bushels to the acre and the prices make them a very profitable crop.

Onions of the bulb variety are grown in many parts of the state, the acreage last year aggregating 73,000. They are largely grown in the western part of the state and produce both food and seed. Mr. Fullerton, of Olustee, Jackson County, has had conspicuous success with onions on the irrigated lands in Turkey Creek Valley.

Watermelons and cantaloupes are profitable crops in Oklahoma. The watermelons grow to great size, produce a rich, red meat and have a delicious flavor. The cantaloupes have many of the qualities which brought the Rocky Ford product in favor, and sell at top prices.

Any truck 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 greens.

Peanuts yield from 50 to 75 bushels to the acre and prices run from 50 cents to \$1 a bushel. Castor beans are grown in some of the northern counties, Perry, in Noble County, being one of the largest shipping points in the United States for this product.

Fruit Growing

Orcharding has taken a place near the top on the list of the Oklahoma farmer's most profitable crops. The family orchard is an adjunct to every rural home and in many localities fruit growing is practiced on a commercial scale. More than a million and a quarter dollars are paid to the farmers for their peaches, apples, pears, cherries, plums, strawberries and other fruits.

Eastern Oklahoma belongs to the great Ozark fruit region, which has made Arkansas and Missouri famous for their apples, peaches and strawberries, but the orchard belt of Oklahoma is limited to no particular section. Some of the finest orchards are to be found in Lincoln and Oklahoma Counties, in the central part of the state; in Garfield and Logan Counties, in the northwest; in Grady, Comanche, Jackson and Washita Counties, in the black jack sand hills, and in Murray, Carter, Bryan and Choctaw Counties, on the south.

Elberta, the most delicious variety of peaches, finds in the soil and climate of Oklahoma all of the essentials necessary to bring it to perfection. Apples attain great

size and superior flavor, pears produce in abundance and the strawberries, large and luscious, have the best of shipping qualities.

Timber

In the eastern, southern and central parts of the state there are large bodies of hardwood timber, suitable for all kinds of manufacture. In the southeast corner of the state is considerable pine, and along all of the streams, in other sections, are strips of woodlands where walnut, elm, ash, oak, sycamore and other varieties of timber are found in considerable quantities. Lumber mills and woodenware factories are among the principal industries in all of that part of Oklahoma which was formerly known as the Indian Territory.

Industrial Opportunities

Oklahoma having passed the primary stage of its agricultural development, is now very much interested in the upbuilding of its cities and the development of its industrial possibilities. The immense wealth of raw material has hardly been touched. There is besides the abundance of coal, oil and gas, which give the manufacturer the cheapest kind of fuel, all of the raw materials that enter into manufacture—timber, clay, shale, building stone, cement rock, sandstone, gypsum; cotton, for textile manufacture; hides, for boots and shoes; live stock, for meat packeries; wheat, corn, alfalfa and cottonseed, for the various kinds of milling industries; fruits, for the canneries, and milk for the creameries.

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.

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.



Sixty-five Acre Elberta Peach Orchard of O. Walkling, near Perry, Okla.



Gathering an Alfalfa Crop near Clinton, Oklahoma.

Counties of Oklahoma, Their Agricultural Life and Civic Industries

FOR convenience of description the State of Oklahoma has been divided into chapters, where the several counties more or less related to each other can be treated, each under its own heading. Those in search of information about any particular location may find the subject by reference to the index, which gives the names of all towns and counties mentioned. Otherwise the matter will come in the regular order, the country being described as one would see it, entering the state by the Frisco Railroad from the North.

Northeast Oklahoma—Under this heading is described the country along the main line of the Frisco from the Kansas and Missouri borders through Miami, Afton, Vinita, Claremore and Tulsa, to Sapulpa. Also along the Frisco extension to Grove, in Delaware County.

Eastern Oklahoma—Here are grouped the counties west of the Arkansas line, through Westville, Tahlequah, Ft. Gibson and Muskogee to Okmulgee.

South Oklahoma—These are the counties lying south of Okmulgee and along the Red River in the south-central part of the state. The country described includes that along the Sapulpa-Denison line of the Frisco, the Sulphur branch and that portion of the Ardmore-Hope line from Ardmore, through Madill and Durant, to the Choctaw County line.

Southeast Oklahoma—Those counties lying along the eastern border of the state, traversed by the Ft. Smith-Paris line and the Ardmore-Hope division of the Frisco, including the towns of Poteau, Antlers, Hugo and Idabel, are described under this heading.

Central Oklahoma—This includes the main line of the Frisco southwest of Sapulpa, through Bristow, Stroud, Chandler and Oklahoma City, to the Grady County line.

Southwest Oklahoma—Here the description is taken up where it was left off in the chapter on Central Oklahoma, and proceeds through Chickasha, Cement, Lawton and Snyder to Frederick, Altus, Olustee and Hobart.

Northern Oklahoma—The description here takes in the country along the Enid branch of the Frisco from Tulsa through Jennings, Hallett, Pawnee, Perry, Enid, Helena, Avard and Waynoka, and along the Beaumont division through Grant and Kay Counties to the Arkansas River.

Western Oklahoma—Here is described the country along the Enid-Vernon division of the Frisco, through Ames, Okeene, Arapaho and Clinton to Cordell.

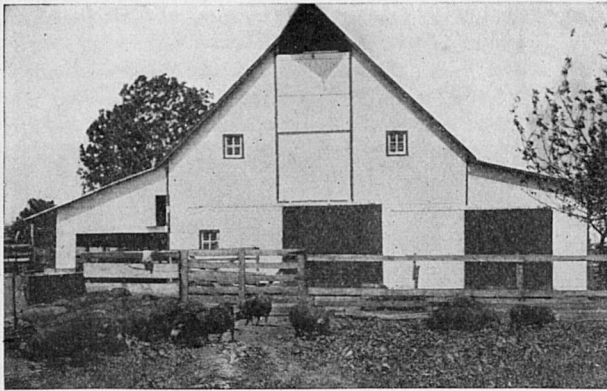
This arrangement keeps the subject matter in harmony and, because of the close geographical relation of the counties, enables one to better understand the nature of the country and its resources.

NORTHEAST OKLAHOMA

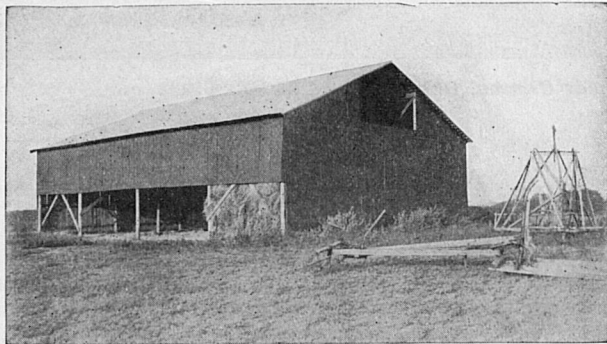
Ottawa County

Location—Northeast.
Population—15,713.
Altitude—790 feet at Afton.
Rainfall—Over 30 inches.
Topography—Rolling prairie.
Stream—Grand (or Neosho) River.
Soil—Red limestone and black chocolate.
Area—305,280 acres; under farm control, 211,037 acres; in cultivation, 139,992 acres.
Leading Crops—Corn, grass, wheat, oats, live-stock and fruits.
Industries—Lead and zinc mining.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$35 to \$50 per acre; unimproved, \$20 to \$35 per acre.

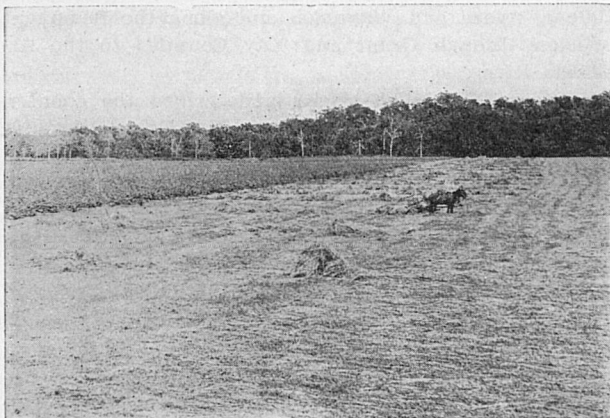
BEFORE the coming of the settler to Ottawa County the prairies and valleys were used principally for the grazing of large herds of cattle, about the only crop secured from them being native hay. Afton, until it came to be the center of a great grain country, was the largest shipping point for hay in the entire Southwest, if not in the world. In later years, the large pastures have been divided into small farms and wheat, corn and alfalfa have become important crops.



Duroc and Poland-China Hogs, Afton, Oklahoma.



Alfalfa Barn and Baling Equipment.



Cotton and Alfalfa in the Same Field.



180,000 Bushels of Corn in One Heap.

At the present time, the tame grasses and forage crops, such as alfalfa, timothy, Bermuda, cowpeas and sorghum, grown in Ottawa County, have greater value than all the wild grass gathered from the prairies, to say nothing of the other products of the land. One acre of Bermuda is of more real value to the farmer than 50 acres of prairie grass.

The lay of the land in Ottawa County is as pretty as one could imagine; a high rolling prairie, interspersed with numerous streams. The landscape is one continuous stretch of green. In proportion to its area, there is more fertile agricultural land in Ottawa County than probably can be found in any other county in Oklahoma, and much of it still awaits the coming of the homebuilder.

Ottawa County was created in part of land formerly in the Cherokee Nation and also includes the reservations of some of the remnant tribes of America's oldest Indians—the Senecas, the Miamis, the Quapaws, the Peorias, the Modocs and others of the red race—who migrated from many states to pass their declining years in this beautiful land, and the last chapter in their history is being written by the few scattering survivors who make their homes in this extreme northwest corner of Oklahoma and follow the peaceful industry of farming much as do their white neighbors.

The rich lead and zinc fields which center about Joplin, Mo., extend southward into Ottawa County, and mining operations are active in the vicinity of Hattonville, which point is connected by a trolley line with Miami, the county seat, located on the Kansas City line of the Frisco. The great oil and gas fields of Oklahoma lie immediately to the west and south. Oil has been found at Fairland, in this county, and lead mines are being developed at Quapaw and Lincolnville. Shale clay and building stone are plentiful.

Delaware County

Location—Northeast.

Population—11,469.

Altitude—744 feet at Grove.

Rainfall—Over 30 inches per annum.

Topography—High prairies and rolling timber.

Streams—Grand and Elk Rivers.

Soil—Gray limestone.

Area—508,160 acres; under farm control, 195,340 acres; in cultivation, 105,218 acres.

Leading Crops—Corn, grass, livestock, wheat, oats, fruit and garden truck.

Industries—Lime kilns, marble quarries, wood-ware factories.

Farm Land Values—Improved, \$30 to \$60 per acre; unimproved, \$15 to \$25 per acre.

OVERLOOKED by the greater number of home-seekers who for the past twenty years have been going to Oklahoma, Delaware County is practically a new country and much of the land is still awaiting development, simply because of the fact that it is off the main line of travel and can be reached only by a branch of the Frisco, extending westward from Rogers, Ark. The present terminus of this line is Grove, the county seat, which is eighteen miles overland from Afton, on the main Oklahoma line of the Frisco.

This is a section of the new state that has not been picked over. Delaware County appeals to the man who wants a high level country, where there is convenient water and timber, who wants to grow grain crops, live stock, fruits and garden produce, and who doesn't want to get too far away from the old states.

Generally the land is a high prairie, naturally a great grass country, but when put in cultivation is made highly productive of grains. In the valleys of the Grand and Elk Rivers and along Horse and Sugar Creeks are fine alluvial soils, which produce corn, wheat and oats, alfalfa, Bermuda and a long list of forage crops, such as make it one of the best stock-raising sections of Oklahoma.

This county adjoins one of the greatest fruit counties of the Ozark country and there are many advantages for the horticulturist, especially for the growing of apples, berries, grapes and all small fruits. Melons, potatoes and garden truck of all kinds are grown in the family gardens. In the southern part of the county there is a large acreage of cotton.

About one-half of the total area of the county is timbered. Along the streams and on the high lands in the southeastern part of the county there is much valuable timber. This region is also rich in minerals, such as lead, zinc and silica. Indications of platinum, one of the most valuable of metals, have been found. There is also a fine quality of limestone, marble and granite.

Originally Delaware County belonged to the Cherokee Nation. When the government removed the restrictions from the Indian lands it made available for purchase by the white settler about three-fourths of the tillable lands of the county. To the surplus lands, which can now be purchased, the Indian gives a perfect title, and if the new-comer exercises the same care that he would in buying land elsewhere, he will be exposed to no risk in investing in these rich and very low-priced lands. The county is sectionized so that there is no confusion in land description, and the Government has made a record of the Indian owners and their allotments.

Craig County

Location—Northeast.

Population—17,404.

Altitude—701 feet at Vinita.

Rainfall—35 to 40 inches per annum.

Topography—Rolling prairie.

Streams—Little Cabin and Big Cabin Creeks.

Soil—Limestone clay.

Area—Total, 484,480 acres; under farm control,

358,395 acres; in cultivation, 251,965 acres.

Leading Crops—Corn, wheat, oats, hay, live-

stock cotton, alfalfa, fruits and vegetables.

Industries—Milling, manufactures and mining.

Farm Land Values—Improved, \$25 to \$50 per acre; unimproved, \$15 to \$35 per acre.

WHEN the Kansan begins to brag about the big things his state does in an agricultural way, he points to the grain and cattle statistics from the several counties along the southern border of the state. Craig County, Oklahoma, adjoins these banner counties of Kansas and everything that can be said for its neighbors may be truthfully applied to the country about Vinita and Albia, in Craig County.

These lands are immensely pleasing to the man who likes a long, even row to plow. A dark, rich soil, growing fields of grain and waving stretches of grass, convince one at a glance of the great fertility stored in the lands. Along the banks of the Little Cabin and Big Cabin Creeks are some of the finest alluvial soils that could be found anywhere in the Southwest.

Corn yields from 35 to 60 bushels to the acre and wheat and other grains in proportion. Three and four cuttings of alfalfa are customary and three-fourths of a bale of cotton are grown upon these lands. Irish potatoes and all fruits and vegetables yield well. The idea should be kept in mind that all of this Northeast Oklahoma country has perfect conditions for stock-raising. Craig County is primarily a stock region. Grass and water are plentiful.

Vinita, on the main line of the Frisco, is the county seat. It is an important business center, with numerous manufacturing industries and a population of nearly 4000 people. The Commercial Club of Vinita is active in exploiting the resources and is an efficient agency in bringing new people to the country. In the club rooms are displayed many products of farm, mine and forest and specific information is readily furnished.

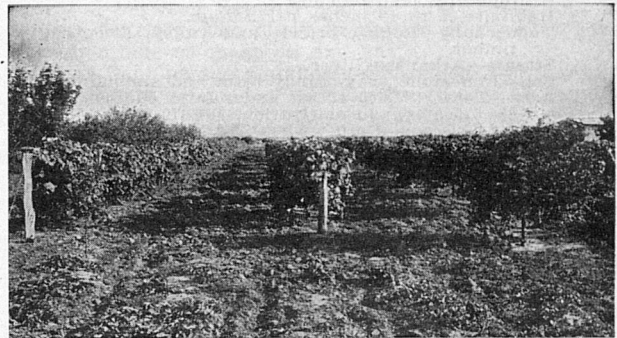
Craig County was formerly a part of the Cherokee Nation and with the removal of restrictions from Indian lands the difficulties which stood in the way of the white settler's securing a home were forever overcome. Probably 80 per cent of the Indian lands in this county are available for purchase, and to these good titles can be given. As a general rule, the price of these lands is from one-fourth to one-half less than that asked for similar lands in less promising localities in some of the old states.



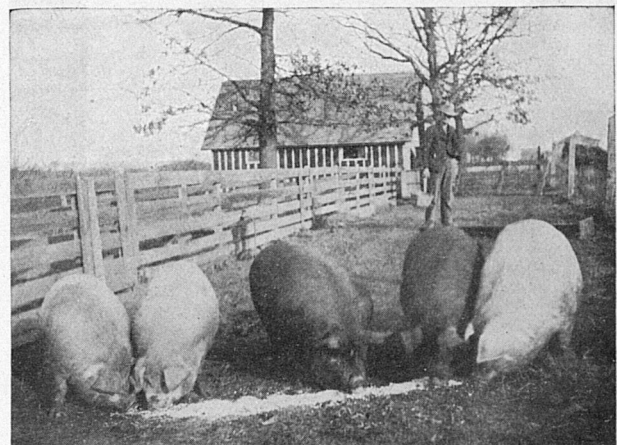
Hay Loader, near Claremore.



Corn Field, near Claremore.



Grapes and Strawberries.



Oklahoma Hogs Turning Grain into Gold.

Rogers County

Location—Northeast.
 Population—17,736.
 Altitude—606 feet at Claremore.
 Rainfall—35 to 40 inches per annum.
 Topography—Rolling prairie and timber valley.
 Streams—Verdigris River and Bird Creek.
 Soil—Limestone, clay and alluvial.
 Area—Total, 467,200 acres; under farm control, 312,561 acres; in cultivation, 187,330 acres.
 Leading Crops—Corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa, livestock, fruit, potatoes and melons.
 Industries—Oil and gas, mineral wells, milling and manufacture.
 Farm Land Values—Improved, \$25 to \$50 per acre; unimproved, \$15 to \$35 per acre.

ROGERS is one of the rich agricultural counties of Northeast Oklahoma, located in the great oil and gas belt and in the midst of many industries. Farm land in this section is of a type that appeals especially to the business farmer, because it lies well, is highly productive and is convenient to the markets.

There is a good deal of prairie, which is all ready for the plow. Along the valleys there is much valuable timber. These lands produce wheat, corn and alfalfa, potatoes and cotton. The uplands are more useful for the growing of grains and fruit. Grass and water are plentiful everywhere and live stock raising is an important industry of the farm.

You have heard of the mineral waters of Claremore? Claremore is the seat of Rogers County and a favorite health resort. The benefits derived by those who take these waters are related in a special booklet issued by the Frisco.

The country around Chelsea is mostly level, with a rich brown soil that is immensely productive of grain, grass and cotton. The farmers of this locality have found diversified farming highly profitable. Other growing towns in Rogers County are Sequoyah, Catoosa, Verdigris and Catale.

Tulsa County

Location—Northeast.
 Population—34,995.
 Altitude—703 feet at Tulsa.
 Rainfall—35 to 40 inches per annum.
 Topography—Rolling prairie and valley, some timber.
 Stream—Arkansas River.
 Soil—Limestone, clay, sandy loam and alluvial.
 Area—Total, 361,600 acres; under farm control, 264,625 acres; in cultivation, 164,670 acres.
 Leading Crops—Corn, wheat, grass, cotton, livestock, fruit, Irish potatoes, poultry.
 Industries—Oil, gas, manufacturing, milling and mining.
 Farm Land Values—Improved, \$35 to \$75 per acre; unimproved, \$20 to \$50 per acre.

OCCUPIED to such a large extent with its oil and gas development, Tulsa County, which boasts of the largest oil fields in the world, has not received the consideration from the farmer that its

resources invite. This is as good an agricultural country as it is a mineral country. Staple crops and live stock raising have been long practiced, but the greatest opportunity for profit from the soil is yet to come from the practice of diversified farming on the rich lands adjacent to the large city of Tulsa. Truck-growing, fruit-raising, dairying and poultry production should be immensely profitable, not alone because the soil is rich and the climate favorable, but because there is a convenient market for all of these products at the farmer's door.

Tulsa County lies cross-shape across the Arkansas River, its four arms stretching to as many points of the compass. South of the river are the great Glenn Pool oil and gas fields; on the north, just outside the city limits of Tulsa, is the Flatrock oil field. The county is also underlaid with coal and there are large areas of cement rock, limestone, clay, shale and building stone.

There are 2000 wells in Tulsa County producing 75,000 barrels of oil daily. There is available more than 500,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas daily, and there are 80,000 acres of available coal land.

P. C. Challen went to Tulsa County from Nebraska and established a poultry farm six miles from the county seat on land that cost him \$25 an acre. He is getting an average of 200 eggs a day from a flock of White Leghorns and finds a ready market at 25 and 30 cents a dozen. He can dispose of all the young chickens he can raise at 20 cents a pound. J. H. McBirney, residing three miles from Tulsa, threshed 1900 bushels of wheat from 90 acres and sold the grain for \$1.10 a bushel, a total of \$2100. M. B. Shutts, near Tulsa, gathered 12,000 bushels of Irish potatoes from 110 acres, the crop netting him \$125 an acre. J. S. Purley cleared \$200 from two acres of watermelons.

Tulsa, the City

Tulsa is a word that has become synonymous with oil, but it also stands out conspicuously as a symbol of civic worth, for there is probably not in all the land a city that has made the rapid gain in population, wealth and commercial prestige as has Tulsa, the center of the great Oklahoma oil, gas and coal regions.

In seven years Tulsa has grown from a town of 3150 to a city of 30,000 people, covering nearly four square miles of territory. Tulsa has 30 miles of paved streets, a greater part of this being asphalt, and it has 100 miles of granitoid sidewalks. In this respect it is far ahead of many older cities of the United States with a larger population.

Street cars bring the business district of Tulsa in touch with the beautiful residence sections lying away from the noise and bustle of the industries. There are sewers and waterworks, the latter having a clarifying plant similar to that of St. Louis. There are eight public school buildings, one college, fourteen churches and a Y. M. C. A.



Boston Avenue, Looking South, Tulsa.



Main Street, Looking North, Tulsa.



Bird's-Eye View of the Fast Growing City of Sapulpa, Oklahoma.

During the first three months of 1910 more than \$2,000,000 was expended in the erection of public buildings and business blocks, among which was a 10-story hotel and several office buildings, approaching the skyscraper class. Industrially, this new Oklahoma town boasts of 86 factories, 26 wholesale and jobbing houses and 96 oil and gas companies. There are five railroads, eight banks and a proportionate number of retail establishments.

Creek County

Location—Northeast.
Population—26,223.
Altitude—728 feet at Sapulpa.
Rainfall—Over 30 inches per annum.
Topography—Rolling timber; some prairie.
Streams—Arkansas and Cimarron Rivers.
Soil—Dark sandy and red loam.
Area—615,680 acres; under farm control, 301,053 acres; in cultivation, 115,388 acres.
Leading Crops—Cotton, corn, grass, potatoes, fruit, livestock.
Industries—Oil, gas, railroad shops, manufacturing.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$15 to \$50 per acre; unimproved, \$5 to \$15 per acre.

ACTIVITIES in the oil and gas industry have been so great that the agricultural possibilities in Creek County have been quite overshadowed, but the development of the towns and cities have created such a market demand for the products of the farm that men are now turning their attention to the surface as well as to the subterranean wealth.

Only about one-sixth of the total area of Creek County is in cultivation. The country has been held back somewhat by the delay in adjusting the affairs of the Indians so that their land could be purchased by the white settler, but this obstacle has now been overcome, and many new people are buying land and locating in the county.

The country is generally rolling and timbered, but there is some prairie and much good bottom land along the streams. The prairies produce fine crops of grass and make excellent pasturage. It is naturally a good stock country. Cotton, corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa and clover are grown both on the uplands and bottoms. Grapes, apples, plums and strawberries are successfully grown. There is a splendid opportunity here for dairying and poultry-raising, there being the advantage of cheap feed and convenient markets. Sapulpa, Muskogee, Tulsa and Oklahoma City are within only a few miles of the farmer's door.

Sapulpa, the City

Sapulpa is one of the big and growing cities of Oklahoma, located in the heart of the great oil field. Its population, as shown by the 1910 city directory, is 14,412. This is an increase of 51 per cent over the count of twelve months previous, and indicates the

rapid growth of the city. The population of Creek County is 42,000.

This is a city of asphalt streets, five and six-story business blocks, street cars, electric lights, sewers, waterworks, natural gas, an automobile fire department, a new city hall, fine school buildings, and many manufacturing enterprises, among these being the largest foundry in the State, a packing house, a steel plant, an oil refinery, brick plants and cotton compress. The Frisco maintains headquarters and shops at Sapulpa. Two lines of this railroad, one from Texas and the other from Oklahoma City and the west, converge at Sapulpa, the main line continuing northward to Kansas City and St. Louis.

Within a radius of ten miles of Sapulpa are 3000 active oil wells. The Glenn Pool oil field, the largest in the world, is located just outside the city limits of Sapulpa, though in another county. An electric line is operated between Sapulpa and the principal points in the oil district. The many industries of the city have the advantage of cheap oil and gas.

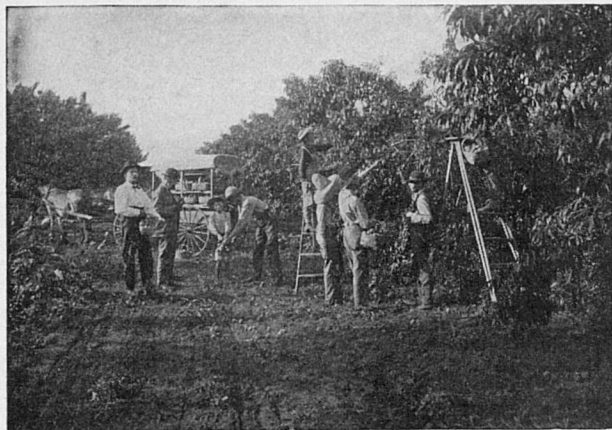
Near Sapulpa the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture recently selected a location for the Creek County Demonstration Farm, where practical methods of modern agriculture will be taught. The Indian Agency for District No. 3, comprising Creek and Tulsa counties, is located at Sapulpa.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA

Adair County

Location—East.
Population—10,535.
Altitude—1129 feet at Westville.
Rainfall—35 to 40 inches per annum.
Topography—Mountain, plateau and valley.
Stream—Illinois River.
Soil—Gravelly limestone, sandy loam and alluvial.
Area—Total, 373,760 acres; under farm control, 124,176 acres; in cultivation, 46,840 acres.
Leading Crops—Corn, cotton, wheat, oats, grass, livestock, fruit.
Industries—Sawmills and woodenware factories.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$10 to \$40 per acre; unimproved, \$5 to \$25 per acre.

ADJOINING two of the greatest apple counties of the United States, Benton and Washington Counties, Arkansas, Adair County, Oklahoma, has all the advantages of soil, climate and altitude for profitable orcharding, but the fact remains that only a very small portion of the fruit land has been developed. The pioneer farmers of this section seemed to have preferred the valley and level lands rather than the beautiful hills, which appeal so strongly to the apple or peach grower. As a result, grain and cotton take the lead among the products of the county.



Peach Harvest in Oklahoma.



Field of Tomatoes at Ft. Gibson.



Sacking Irish Potatoes in the Fields.



Green Peppers and Snap Beans.

First in alphabetical order of the counties of Oklahoma, Adair is amongst the last in farm development. With a total area of 373,760 acres, there are only 46,840 acres in cultivation. This means that there are hundreds of farm sites yet to be developed and that there is room for thousands of industrious people.

The Frisco line from Fayetteville, Ark., to Muskogee and Okmulgee, Okla., traverses Adair County. At Westville, where the Kansas City Southern crosses the Frisco, agricultural development seems to be farther advanced than elsewhere in the county. There is some practically level grain land in this section.

Around Christie and Proctor the topography is more rough, but there is fine timber in this section and the hills make splendid stock pasture. There have been successful experiments in grape-growing in the vicinity of Christie and berries of all kinds are prolific.

Situated midway between Fayetteville, the University town of Arkansas, and Muskogee, one of the largest cities in Oklahoma, and within a few hours' haul of either place, the idea occurs that this would be a good location for the dairyman or poultryman. There is certainly every advantage, if one considers the well-drained land, the splendid water, the plentiful grass, the high altitude and the general conditions of health, both for man and beast, as assets.

Westville, the seat of Adair County, has a population of nearly 1000. It has two flour mills, a cotton gin, numerous woodenware factories, two railroads and many handsome business blocks. Surrounding Westville is some of the best farming country in the eastern part of Oklahoma, a high plateau in the midst of the mountains, where grains and grasses of every kind are grown to give diversity to the already long list of farm products. The Adair County Demonstration Farm is located near Westville. George Hines has charge of this demonstration farm, and last year, under conditions not at all favorable, he raised 57 bushels of corn to acre. He raises many other crops and has full yields. The land upon which the demonstrations were made is not considered the best land, either.

The Indian Agency for District No. 6, comprising Cherokee, Adair and Sequoyah Counties, is at Westville.

Cherokee County

Location—East.
Population—16,778.
Altitude—861 at Tahlequah.
Rainfall—35 to 40 inches per annum.
Topography—Plateau, mountain and valley, timbered.
Streams—Illinois and Grand Rivers.
Soil—Gravelly limestone, sandy loam and alluvial.
Area—Total, 506,240 acres; under farm control, 164,231 acres; in cultivation, 75,084 acres.
Leading Crops—Corn, wheat, livestock, fruit and vegetables.
Industries—Lumber mills, flour mills, factories.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$10 to \$40 per acre; unimproved, \$5 to \$25 per acre.

THERE was much in the nature of the country now included in Cherokee County to attract the Indian in those early days when the migrating tribes strayed westward in search of new hunting grounds. Whether it was the beautiful hills that lie along the western border of the Ozarks, the clear waters of the Illinois and Grand Rivers, or the green valleys lying between, or all of these combined, that turned the red man thither, it is not known, but this was his favorite abiding place.

Tahlequah, the county seat, is one of the oldest Indian settlements in Oklahoma. It rests upon a green slope under the shade of beautiful hills and is surrounded by a rich and resourceful farming country. Here is located one of the great Indian colleges where the young men and women of the passing race are educated and also the Northeast Oklahoma State Normal. The Cherokee County Demonstration Farm is located near Tahlequah.

Cotton is the leading crop, with corn, wheat and other small grains following. It is also a good fruit country, having the same latitude as the great fruit regions of Arkansas. It has much of the same soil conditions as the banner apple counties of Arkansas. There are fine orchards around Tahlequah, which forcibly demonstrate what can be done by the intelligent fruit grower.

The population of Tahlequah is 2500. It is the county seat and principal trading point. Among its industries are machine shops, flour mills, saw mills and cotton gins. The city has waterworks and electric lights. There are three banks, an opera house, three hotels, churches and schools. Near the city are undeveloped asbestos deposits, large quantities of brick clay and building stone, in addition to an abundance of fine commercial timber.

Welling is a thrifty little farming community near the bank of the Illinois River, in the eastern part of the county. Around Hulbert and Melvin, and along the Grand River to Ft. Gibson, there is a great deal of rich valley land.

Building materials are cheap in this section and farm improvements are not expensive. The Frisco furnishes convenient transportation for the products of the farm to the nearby markets of Muskogee and Fayetteville, or to the more distant cities of Ft. Smith, St. Louis and Kansas City.

Muskogee County

Location—East-central.
Population—52,743.
Altitude—587 feet at Muskogee.
Rainfall—35 to 40 inches per annum.
Topography—Rolling prairie and valley.
Streams—Arkansas, Grand and Verdigris Rivers.
Soil—Sandy loam, limestone, clay and alluvial.
Area—Total, 520,960 acres; under farm control, 320,891 acres; in cultivation, 217,522 acres.
Leading Crops—Corn, Irish potatoes, livestock, truck, fruit and cotton.
Industries—Oil, gas, coal, manufacturing and milling.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$25 to \$75 per acre; unimproved, \$10 to \$40 per acre.

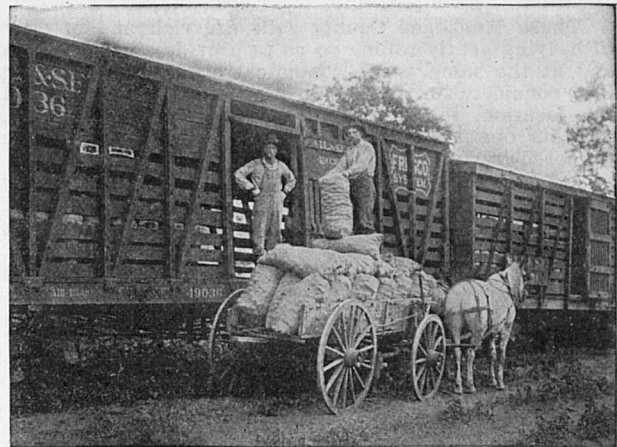
AGRICULTURAL development has been rapid in the rich valley of the Arkansas River, around Muskogee and Ft. Gibson, as well as in the Western part of the county on the high prairies. The industry of farming has been accelerated by the quick growth of Muskogee, which now has 30,000 population, and by the general industrial activity following the discovery of an immense oil and gas field.

Farmers who know the advantage of a location near a big city, particularly those who have in mind growing special crops for the city market, will find in Muskogee County almost any type of land desired, ranging from the rich alluvium of the river bottoms to the fertile prairie soils and timbered lands in other parts of the county. And it may be said that he can buy the choicest of these lands at prices which would be only about one-half or one-fourth of what he would have to pay for them in older sections.

Irish potatoes are a special crop of the valley, these lands producing two crops of 150 to 250 bushels in a season. Some of the biggest potato planters in other states have been attracted to Muskogee County by the peculiar soils and highly favorable climate of the Arkansas River valley. Resident farmers are also giving their attention to this highly profitable crop. More than 5000 acres of Irish potatoes were grown last year in the immediate vicinity of Muskogee.

Corn and cotton are adapted to the uplands, and the yields run very high. Alfalfa and other grasses are prolific, especially upon the rich bottom lands. Fruits, garden truck, poultry and dairy products are marketed in large quantities. Watermelons and cantaloupes are raised for shipment.

First and foremost, this is a stock country. There is not one of the long lists of southern forage crops that is not grown here—Bermuda grass cowpeas, timothy, sorghum, and all of the legumes. The native pasturage is good and there is plenty of water for stock. It is a profitable country for the dairyman.



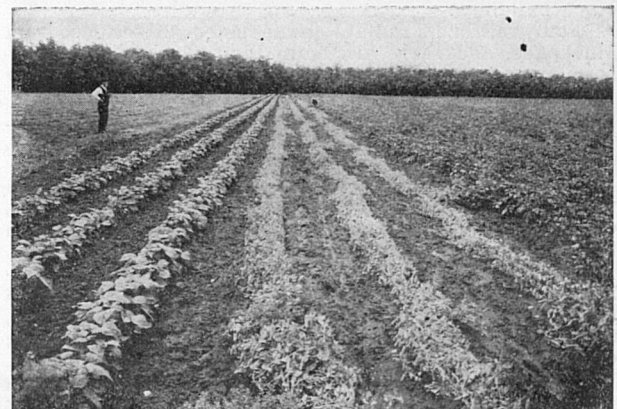
Loading Irish Potatoes at Ft. Gibson.



Digging Irish Potatoes with Teams and Plows.



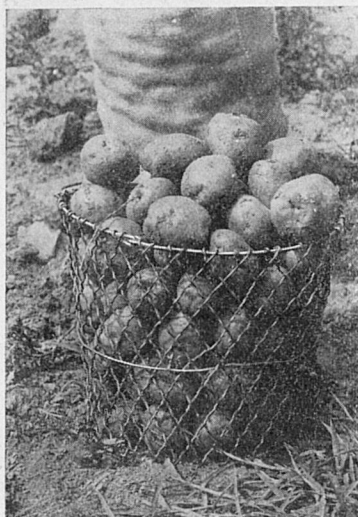
Breaking Land for Potatoes in Oklahoma.



Peas, Beans and Potatoes.

These Muskogee County soils are rich and of easy tilth, lying gently rolling so as to provide good drainage and at the same time economical cultivation. Taking into consideration the value of the soil's fertility and the location, there are no cheaper lands than these, whether one picks the bottom land, the prairie or the timbered tracts.

Oil produced by the Muskogee field is of a special quality, and the largest oil wells in the world are located just a few miles west of Muskogee. In these oil fields are some of the largest gas wells in the world, and adjoining them are the great Oklahoma coal fields, providing the industries of Muskogee and its neighboring cities with the cheapest kind of fuels.



Bliss Triumph Potatoes, Product of the Arkansas Valley.

Muskogee, the City

Muskogee is the metropolis of Eastern Oklahoma, located near the junction of the Arkansas, Grand and Verdigris Rivers, upon a rolling prairie where it is high, slightly and healthful. The city covers an area of six square miles.

Uncle Sam makes his Oklahoma headquarters in Muskogee. Here are located the Federal Courts, the Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes, the Indian Agency, the Superintendent of Indian Schools, and the revenue offices.

There are ten banks and trust companies in Muskogee with total resources of \$8,153,345; the assessed valuation of property is \$16,666,000; the bank clearings last year aggregated \$20,454,541, and the increase in postoffice receipts was 22 per cent. For the same period the increase in freight tonnage was 62 per cent.

Muskogee has a water system costing half a million dollars, 50 miles of paved streets and 90 miles of sidewalks; there are 14 miles of street railway, a modern electric light and gas plant, an automobile fire department, a modern telephone system and five theaters.

Educational facilities are provided by seven ward schools and a high school, the latter costing \$250,000. In addition there are Catholic and other sectarian schools. There is also a public library, a convention hall and 15 churches.

Among the new buildings erected in the last twelve months were 820 residences and 67 business houses, including two fire-proof seven-story and one eight-story office buildings.

Four railroads radiate in as many directions from Muskogee, and there are more than 1000 resident railroad men, drawing upwards of \$70,000 in salaries every month. There are 29 manufacturing industries, employing 3000 persons, with a monthly payroll of \$120,000. There are also three big oil refineries, numerous mills, elevators, compresses and brick plants.

Muskogee has many beautiful residences located on wide streets and boulevards. There are public parks, country clubs and summer gardens, all within easy reach by street cars.

Upon the north bank of the Arkansas, still in Muskogee County, is historic Fort Gibson, now abandoned as a military post, but still possessing many attractions, not only because it is the center of a fine farming country, but because of its association with the past. Washington Irving visited this old frontier garrison in the early days of its history; Henry M. Stanley taught

school there before he thought of taking the light of civilization to darkest Africa; Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, served here as a lieutenant under the stars and stripes, and here is buried Tallihina, the Indian wife of General Sam Houston, the hero of Texas history.

Okmulgee County

Location—East-central.
Population—21,115.
Altitude—668 feet at Okmulgee.
Rainfall—35 to 40 inches per annum.
Topography—Rolling prairie and timber.
Stream—Deep Fork of the Canadian.
Soil—Limestone clay, sandy loam and alluvial.
Area—Total, 434,560 acres; under farm control, 334,869 acres; in cultivation, 132,505 acres.
Leading Crops—Corn, cotton, grass, livestock, vegetables and fruits.
Industries—Oil, gas and coal, mills and factories.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$15 to \$50 per acre; unimproved, \$10 to \$25 per acre.

LIVING in the midst of the great oil and coal fields of Eastern Oklahoma, Okmulgee County has, in addition to its agricultural resources, considerable mineral wealth. There is good farming land in the vicinity of Okmulgee, the county seat; Brown, Beggs, Hamilton, Morris, Schulter, Henryetta and Bryant.

Corn, cotton and grass are the principal crops, but the station records show that there are large shipments



Third Street, Looking South from Postoffice, Muskogee.

of barnyard products. Garden truck and fruits are well adapted to the kind of soils common to this locality. Such crops as sweet and Irish potatoes yield big profits and find ready sale in the nearby centers of industry.

It is surprising to find that there is less than one-third the total area of this county in cultivation. The fact can be accounted for only for the reason that the energies of the people have been too busily engaged in the problem of developing their mineral resources. Certainly the lands are cheap enough to attract the home-seeker.

Okmulgee, the county seat, claims a population of 5000. It has the advantage of natural gas, which has attracted many industries, numbered among which is an oil refinery. There is a waterworks system at Okmulgee, a brick plant and glass factory. From Okmulgee a line of the Frisco extends eastward through Muskogee to Fayetteville, Ark.

There are fifteen producing coal mines adjacent to Henryetta. This town has 2000 people, a waterworks system, electric lights and many manufacturing enterprises. In the vicinity of Henryetta there is a large amount of hardwood timber, which makes work for countless smaller industries which find an additional advantage here in the cheap fuel.



Modern Residence in New Muskogee Addition.

Morris is a hustling little town on the Fayetteville division. It has about 600 people, and is surrounded by a good farming country. There are many inducements for the location of industries, as Morris has oil, gas and coal.

This county is well drained by the Deep Fork of the Canadian River. The land is undulating, partly prairie and partly timbered. Many new people are locating in this country and the farm lands are being developed very fast. Those who have made crops are well satisfied with their investments and many of them are buying more land.

The Indian Agency for District No. 4, comprising Okmulgee and Okfuskee Counties, is located at Okmulgee.

SOUTHERN OKLAHOMA

Okfuskee County

Location—East-central.
Population—19,995.
Altitude—693 feet at Weleetka.
Rainfall—35 to 40 inches per annum.
Topography—Hill, prairie and valley, some timber.
Stream—North Fork Canadian River.
Soil—Sandy loam and alluvial.
Area—Total, 398,720 acres; under farm control, 232,828 acres; in cultivation, 131,831 acres.
Leading Crops—Cotton, corn, grass, livestock and fruits.
Industries—Lumber mills.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$20 to \$50 per acre; unimproved, \$10 to \$25 per acre.

IRISH potatoes are the most profitable crop in the valley of the North Fork of the Canadian River, the farmers getting two big crops a season from the same land. This is one of several crops grown on the rich lands traversed by the Frisco and in the vicinity of Weleetka. Corn, cotton and grass are also big crops, and it is a good livestock section.

Weleetka, located at the junction of the Frisco and Ft. Smith & Western Railroad, has a population of 1500, a cotton seed oil mill, compress, woodenware factories, waterworks and electric lights. It has two banks and a Commercial Club which gives its aid to those seeking homes or investments.

On either side of the river there is some good farming land, and the prices are very reasonable.

Some of the farmers who are owners of \$100 an acre land in the older states ought to go to Okfuskee County,

Oklahoma, and see what crops are grown on these rich lands, which can be bought at from \$10 to \$40 an acre, and in a country that is well developed and that has all of the advantages in the matter of schools and society that can be found anywhere. It would be convincing to see the land, the crops, and the prosperity of the people. After all, that is the way to judge the land and the climate.

It is for the settler to pick the best. A good farm is worth more in this country than it is in some sections where there are no waste lands, because there are minerals, timber and water to give variety to the industries of the people.

Hughes County

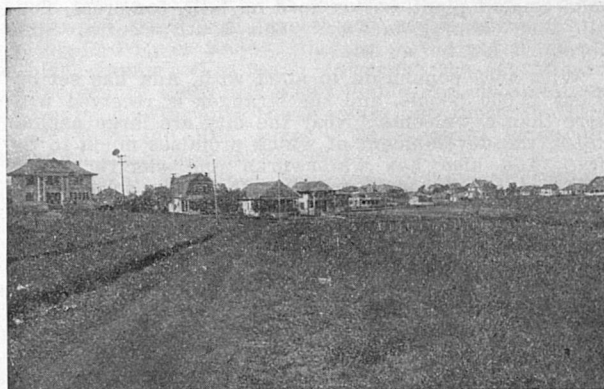
Location—East-central.
Population—24,040.
Altitude—875 feet at Holdenville.
Rainfall—35 to 40 inches per annum.
Topography—Rolling, prairie and timber.
Stream—Canadian River.
Soil—Sandy loam, alluvial.
Area—Total, 547,200 acres; under farm control, 251,998 acres; in cultivation, 145,350 acres.
Leading Crops—Cotton, corn, alfalfa, livestock, fruit and truck.
Industries—Milling, manufacture and mining.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$20 to \$75 per acre; unimproved, \$10 to \$30 per acre.

FROM the North Fork to the Canadian River, in Hughes County, the Frisco traverses some splendid farm lands, the country being gently rolling, well watered and partly timbered. The richness of the country is reflected in the city of Holdenville, the county seat, located at the junction of the Frisco and Rock Island.

Cotton, corn, alfalfa and livestock are the standbys of the farmers of this section, but there is also grown much fruit and truck, especially Irish potatoes. The farmers have a good market and get a good price for all they raise.

Holdenville is a modern little city with 4000 population. Among her industries are mills and elevators and lumber plants. Handsome business blocks indicate a thrifty business among her merchants. There are well-kept streets, good sidewalks, schools and many handsome homes. Health conditions are the very best and the people are enterprising and hospitable. The Hughes County Demonstration Farm is located near Holdenville.

The Indian Agency for District No. 9, comprising Hughes and Seminole Counties, is located at Holdenville.



Terrace Boulevard, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

The Canadian River is the southern boundary and the North Fork the northern boundary of Seminole County, which lies next to Pottawatomie County, the banner Irish potato county of Oklahoma. Much of the best land for potatoes, cotton, corn and alfalfa lies along the Frisco in the southeast corner of the county, around Sealy and Sasakwa.

Pontotoc County

Location—South-central.
 Population—24,331.
 Altitude—1001 feet at Ada.
 Rainfall—35 to 40 inches per annum.
 Topography—Rolling, timbered.
 Stream—Canadian River.
 Soil—Red sandy loam, limestone and alluvial.
 Area—Total, 465,920 acres; under farm control, 241,155 acres; in cultivation, 147,392 acres.
 Leading Crops—Cotton, corn, grass, Irish potatoes, fruits and vegetables.
 Industries—Railroad shops, cement works, mills, mining.
 Farm Land Values—Improved, \$20 to \$60 per acre; unimproved, \$10 to \$30 per acre.

AFTER crossing the Canadian River the country to the southward becomes broken, but in the valleys of the streams and along the slopes are thousands of acres of fine farming and grazing lands. Cotton, corn, Irish potatoes, hay and dairy products lead the list of farm crops. It is a country that abounds in native grass, water and timber.



Corn and Sweet Potatoes, Roff, Oklahoma.

At Francis is located the division headquarters and shops of the Frisco. This is a thrifty little city of nearly 1000 people, with a bank and several manufacturing industries. It is surrounded by some good farming lands.

Ada, the seat of Pontotoc County, is one of the principal railroad centers of Southern Oklahoma, and because of its convenient transportation facilities there are many manufacturing industries, among these being a large cement plant, cotton seed oil mill, compress, flour mill and canning factory. The South Central State Normal is located at Ada.

With 4000 population to start with, Ada has set out to get 25,000 people, and the stranger is received with more than a welcome. Near the city are large asphalt mines, the development of which promises much to the city. Ada also has waterworks and electric lights. The city takes considerable pride in its schools and other public institutions, and these are found to be in keeping with those of the most modern cities of the country. Parkell and Fitzhugh are thrifty towns in the neighborhood of Ada.

Roff, located in the southern part of the county, is a thriving little city in the center of a fine stock and farming country. There are good native pastures, and these are well watered by Limestone Creek and the many tributaries of Blue River. Roff has a population of 2000. Among its industries is a cotton seed oil mill, cotton gins, grist mills and elevators. The city has electric lights and waterworks and two banks. In the vicinity are valuable deposits of glass sand, limestone and asphalt, which are yet to be developed.

In this part of Oklahoma the stranger is impressed by the signs of industry and enterprise on every hand. The people are hustling and they seem to take pride in the progress of their section. This is the spirit that makes things go in Oklahoma.

Murray County

Location—South-central.
 Population—12,744.
 Altitude—951 feet at Sulphur.
 Rainfall—30 to 35 inches per annum.
 Topography—Rolling prairie, timber, hills and valley.
 Streams—Washita River. Travertine and Rock Creeks.
 Soil—Limestone, clay, sandy loam and alluvial.
 Area—Total, 271,360 acres; under farm control, 180,309 acres; in cultivation, 80,060 acres.
 Leading Crops—Corn, grass, livestock, alfalfa, fruits and vegetables.
 Industries—Mineral springs, asphalt mines, artesian wells.
 Farm Land Values—Improved, \$25 to \$50 per acre; unimproved, \$10 to \$30 per acre.

BEST known probably for its medicinal springs and National reservation—at Sulphur—Murray County is no less prominent as an agricultural section. The Frisco has a little book that tells all about the springs and the beauties of Platt National Park, a body of land including nearly a thousand acres, and all of the wonderful springs, picturesque falls and shady groves, which the government has set aside for the health and pleasure of the people just as it has preserved Yellowstone Park and other great wonder places, so it will not be necessary to go into details about the resort in this brief discussion.

Rather is it the purpose to confine these remarks to the farm and its industries. In the beginning this was a great stock country. The high prairies produced fine native grass and the range cattle found good water in the numerous streams. When the settler came he began to plant corn and cotton, and for a time the land was devoted principally to these crops, with now and then a few oats, some wheat and more recently alfalfa.

Lately there has been a revelation in the possibilities of these Murray County soils. I. C. Renfro established on the edge of the little city of Sulphur a private experiment farm, which has been recognized by the highest authorities in agriculture. It was Mr. Renfro's idea to furnish an object lesson to his neighbors and induce them to give up the old crops for the more profitable small industries of the farm. He grew strawberries that were ready for the table before the first of April, something the cotton and corn farmer had not had time to do before; he developed a choice variety of grapes by crossing the native post oak with Moore's Early, and he sells this fruit at 10 cents a pound, one hotel last year taking \$1,300 worth; he produced asparagus, rhubarb and all kinds of green vegetables weeks before they had been accustomed to come to market, and he got prices in proportion.



Grain Fields near Roff, Oklahoma.

The work of this diversified farmer has attracted attention all over the country. The Renfro products have taken first prizes at the Oklahoma State Fair and other exhibitions. This practical farmer has lectured before some of the largest gatherings in the United States and before classes in many agricultural schools.

Col. W. J. French, Superintendent of Platt National Park, has demonstrated that alfalfa can be grown with great success on the valley lands. He has a small tract

near Pavilion Springs and the grass has made wonderful progress. The bottoms and hillside slopes everywhere in the county will grow alfalfa. Murray County is still a great stock country. Scullin, on the Frisco, is one of the largest livestock shipping points in the State. This county has another asset in its minerals. Oil, asphalt, shales, building stone, glass sand, cement rock and zinc are found here. The glass sands at Hickory are almost chemically pure and the supply is almost inexhaustible. Oil was recently struck while the well men were boring for water at the home of Mrs. W. B. Womack, in Sulphur.

L. L. Hutchison, Assistant Director of the Oklahoma Geological Survey, says that this is "one of the greatest rock asphalt districts in the United States." The deposit continues from the surface to a depth of 480 feet. The main streets of Sulphur are paved with this asphalt.

Sulphur is a modern resort city with facilities for entertaining 10,000 guests. It has artesian wells and one of the largest hotels in the State.

Johnston County

Location—South-central.
Population—16,734.
Altitude—1013 at Mill Creek.
Rainfall—35 to 40 inches per annum.
Topography—Rolling, timber and prairie.
Stream—Washita.
Soil—Limestone, sandy loam and alluvial.
Area—Total, 421,120 acres; under farm control, 247,114 acres; in cultivation, 125,007 acres.
Leading Crops—Corn, cotton, livestock, grass and fruits.
Industries—Milling, mining and quarrying.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$20 to \$50 per acre; unimproved, \$8 to \$25 per acre.

EVERY product on the list of Oklahoma crops is grown in Johnston County, which is located in the south-central part of the State, where the land is divided between prairie and timber, is gently rolling and drained and watered by many streams. The valley of the Washita River, in the southern part of the county, is enormously productive of cotton, corn, oats, barley and alfalfa. Stock grass is plentiful, and large quantities of hay and beef cattle are shipped. The crops of last year brought the farmers nearly a million dollars.

At Tishomingo, the county seat, is located one of the district agricultural schools, and it is near here that the maker of the new State's constitution, "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, resides, and where he follows farming as a livelihood while he is practicing statesmanship as a pastime. Incidentally, Mr. Murray has a mighty fine farm, and one can get a pretty good idea of the resources of the land by seeing what he and his men are doing on a choice piece of Johnston County land.

Mill Creek is one of the thrifty towns along the Frisco. It has a population close to 1000, and amongst its industries are gins, mills and elevators. There is some fine timber in the country around Mill Creek and also some valuable granite deposits. Stock raising and general farming is practiced.

Ravia is a pretty little town on the banks of the Washita River, in the valley of which are some of the



Green Pastures and Fat Cattle.

finest farms in the county. Ravia has about 1000 people and several gins, mills and elevators. A good deal of stock is shipped from this point. There is an opportunity here for capital to develop some valuable deposits of asphalt, brick clay and building stone.

While the lands are still low-priced, why do not some of the eastern people who are living upon high-priced land, or who have no land at all, go down to this rich and productive county of Johnston, in Oklahoma, where the climate is good; where the soil will raise anything a man will plant; where there are good people—why don't they go down and get them a home while they are still to be had for a song?

Marshall County

Location—South-central.
Population—11,619.
Altitude—773 feet at Madill.
Rainfall—35 to 40 inches per annum.
Topography—Prairie, hill and valley.
Streams—Washita and Red Rivers.
Soil—Sandy loam, black clay and alluvial.
Area—Total, 268,160 acres; under farm control, 152,999 acres; in cultivation, 116,003 acres.
Leading Crops—Corn, cotton, oats, alfalfa, fruits, vegetables, livestock.
Industries—Oil, milling and manufacturing.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$20 to \$50 per acre; unimproved, \$5 to \$35 per acre.



Grapes from Renfro's Vineyard.

PRAIRIE, hill and valley are all found in the topography of Marshall County, which belongs to the Red River group, along the southern border of Oklahoma. East of Madill the land is generally rolling and timbered, with a large proportion in cultivation, however. North and east of Madill there is a beautiful black prairie, extending to the Washita River. To the southward there is a level black waxy land reaching to the Red River Valley, where a fertile red loam and a black sandy soil is found. Through the central part of the county there is a slight divide, the streams upon the north flowing into the Washita and those upon the south into the Red River. The bottom lands are amongst the richest in the State.

As in all of these Southern Oklahoma counties, cotton has for years been the chief crop, but the northern farmers, who are settling in this section, are fast developing the diversified idea of farming. Alfalfa has taken hold here and there on some of the farms, cowpeas are being grown and Bermuda grass planted. The farmers are growing more corn and they are improving their stock. It is a splendid dairy country and there are convenient markets for the products of the farm. Melons, potatoes and vegetables yield large crops, and the thrifty orchards around almost every farm home indicate that fruit can be raised with profit.

This seems to be a bargain place, and the sale season for Oklahoma farms. The prices of these Marshall County lands are surprisingly low. A man can get his pick from almost any kind of land he fancies. The land has all been allotted and very little of it is exempt from sale by the Indian owners. White settlers have been and are rapidly buying the best of the farm tracts, very little of which had previously been in cultivation, and as fast as it comes into possession of the

VARIED PRODUCTS *of* OKLAHOMA



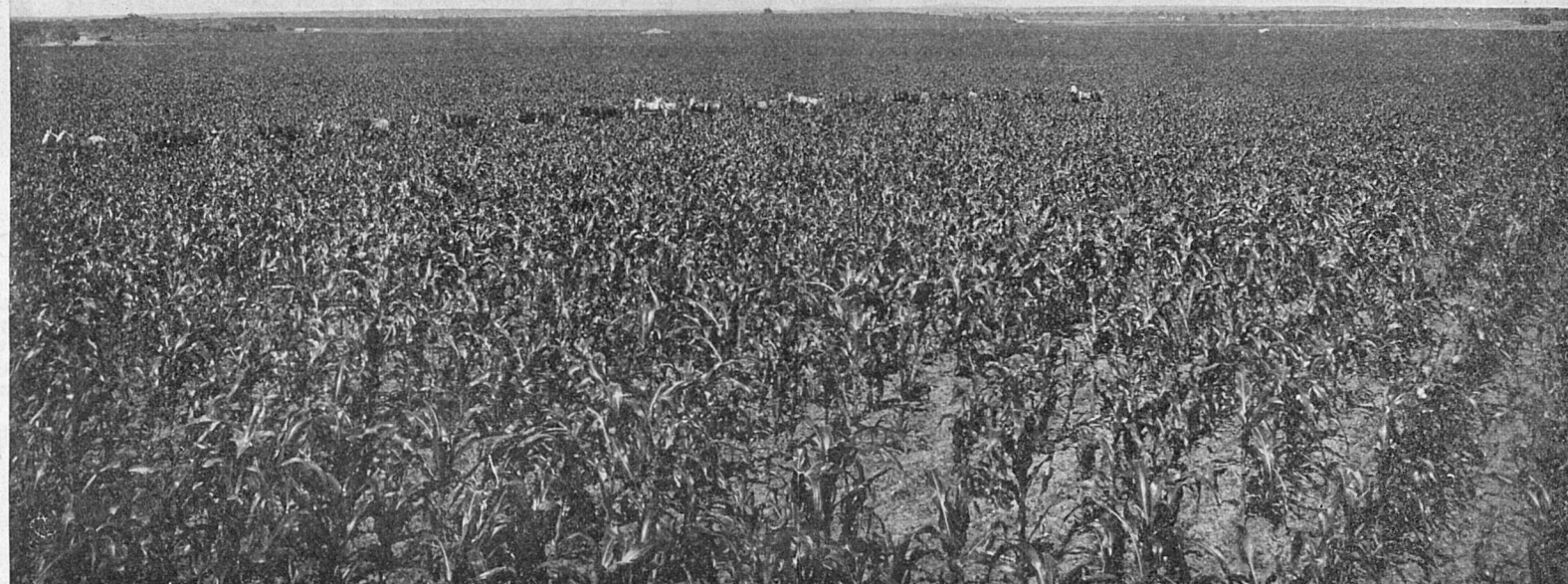
MILLIONS IN HOGS



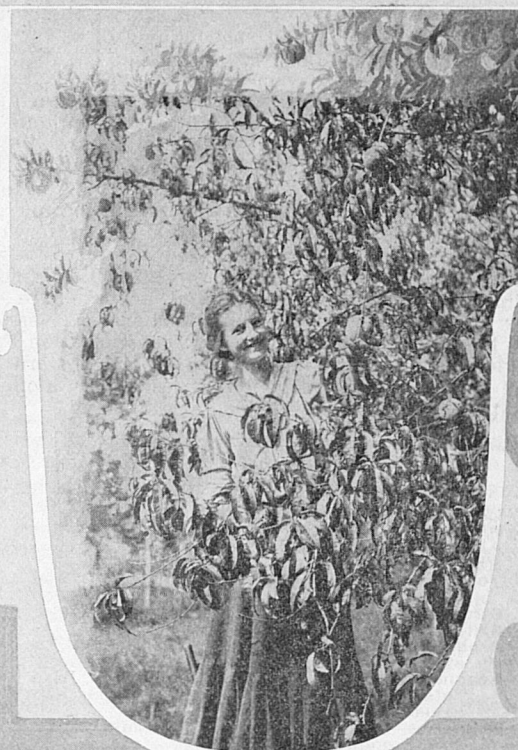
PRIZE BEEF CATTLE



SORGHUM



CULTIVATING A 2800 ACRE CORN FIELD IN OKLAHOMA.



PEACHES



HAULING OATS



WHEAT HARVEST IN OKLAHOMA



RAKING ALFALFA



Harvesting Oats near Madill, Oklahoma.

bona fide settler it is developed. In every neighborhood there are good people, good schools and all of those advantages which make farm life agreeable.

Besides the splendid agricultural lands and plentiful timber resources, Marshall County has a producing oil field. The first well was "brought in" about one and a half miles east of Madill.

Madill, the county seat, has a population of 2500 and is located at a junction point of the Frisco. Amongst its industries is an oil mill, elevators and cotton gins. The city has an electric light plant and waterworks. Sewers are under construction, and there are several miles of cement sidewalks. A new \$25,000 high school building has just been completed. There are four banks and several large commercial houses. Near Madill is located the Marshall County Demonstration Farm.

Aylesworth is a growing town in the eastern part of the county, and in this vicinity, especially along the Washita River, is some choice farming land.

Bryan County

Location—South-central.
Population—29,854.
Altitude—635 feet at Durant.
Rainfall—Over 30 inches per annum.
Topography—Partly prairie, rolling timber and valley.
Streams—Red, Washita and Blue Rivers.
Soil—Black clay, sandy loam and alluvial.
Area—593,920 acres; under farm control, 336,729 acres; in cultivation, 236,311 acres.
Leading Crops—Corn, cotton, wheat, oats, Irish potatoes, peanuts, grass, fruit, melons and livestock.
Industries—Woodenware factories, lumber mills, cotton compress.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$15 to \$40 per acre; unimproved, \$5 to \$25 per acre.

BORDERING on two of the best agricultural counties of Texas, and with a greater frontage on the Red River than any other county in Oklahoma, Bryan County is in the very midst of farming activities. There are three classes of land—the valleys along the Red, Washita and Blue Rivers; the prairies in the middle and western portion, and the rolling timber section to the north and east. The country is being developed into high-class farms.

Two crops of potatoes and vegetables of various kinds are grown upon the same land the same season. Oats yield as high as 80 to 100 bushels to the acre and seem especially adapted to the prairie soils. Lately the farmers have begun to plant a great deal of wheat. Corn and cotton are the old-established crops, and they yield abundantly on the rich bottom lands along the Red and Washita Rivers. Bermuda grass is a big hay producer, and alfalfa has become established on a good many farms. Fruits of all kinds, especially strawberries; garden truck, melons and cantaloupes yield the farmer good returns.

Durant, the county seat, is the most prominent educational center in Southern Oklahoma. Here are located the Presbyterian Female College and the South-

eastern State Normal. There are also splendid public schools and many fine churches. The city has an all-white population of 7000; there are three railroads, a waterworks system and electric light plant.

Large deposits of vitrifying clay, suitable for the manufacture of paving brick, have recently been discovered on the farm of J. D. Ellis.

W. H. Phelps, of Durant, grew eleven bales of cotton on eight acres in 1912. Three acres averaged two bales to the acre.

The Frisco's Ardmore-Hope division traverses Bryan County from east to west, through Bennington, Bokchito, Blue, Pirtle, Durant, Kirsey and Mead, and the main line of the Frisco, from Sapulpa to Denison and Sherman, Texas, touches the southeast corner, through Platter and Pickwick, crossing the Red River at Warner Junction.

Around Bokchito, in the eastern part of Bryan County, there is some splendid farm land. At Bennington there is a great deal of activity in the timber industry. The agricultural lands are being rapidly cleared and the commercial timber, which seems so plentiful in this part of the country, finds a ready market.

Carter County

Location—South-central.
Population—25,358.
Altitude—852 feet at Ardmore.
Rainfall—35 to 40 inches per annum.
Topography—Rolling timber, prairie and valley.
Streams—Red and Washita Rivers.
Soil—Red sandy loam, black waxy and alluvial.
Area—Total, 531,840 acres; under farm control, 244,495 acres; in cultivation, 147,855 acres.
Leading Crops—Cotton, corn, grass, livestock, fruits and vegetables.
Industries—Asphalt mines, milling and manufacture.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$20 to \$60 per acre; unimproved, \$5 to \$25 per acre.

CARTER County is the cotton center of Oklahoma, and Ardmore is the cotton capital. A greater number of bales of cotton are brought into Ardmore on wagons than is received by any other city in the State. But this does not mean that it is a one-crop country. Alfalfa thrives abundantly upon the rich soils of the Washita valley and along the creek bottoms, and corn is a big crop on every farm.

The rolling timber lands in the southeastern part of the State, especially along the Frisco east of Ardmore, are ideal for diversified farming. The soil is sandy and mellow, just the kind for sweet and Irish potatoes, melons, peanuts, cowpeas and grasses of all kinds. Wild grass grows abundantly, and there is plenty of clear running water, making splendid pasturage for dairy stock, cattle and swine.

That it is naturally a good country for fruit is indicated by several fine orchards between Durwood and Ardmore, and also by the large quantity of peaches shipped from these points to distant markets. Elberta peaches, cherries and strawberries are well suited to the soil and climate.

Ninety per cent of the farmers who have located here in the last few years have come from the North and they are demonstrating some of the big things that can be done by the practice of diversified farming. Under this new system the country is becoming more prosperous.

Like all of the old Indian Territory part of the new State, this county has had to wait upon the slow progress of adjusting the Indian lands, and it is only recently that a large portion of the available farming area has been rendered salable. This delay is responsible for the low price of lands. There is an exceptional opportunity for the careful man to pick up some big farm bargains in this section—land that can now be bought for \$15 and \$20 an acre, but which is sure to be worth more when its real value becomes known.

Ardmore, the City

Ardmore, the principal city of South-Central Oklahoma, and county seat of Carter County, has a population of 12,500. It is a modern city. Its streets are paved with asphalt, mined at home; there are large stores, busy industries and handsome homes. It is the trade center for about twenty of the best counties of Oklahoma and Texas. A large jobbing business is done and manufactured products are shipped to every part of the country. The city owns its own waterworks. There is a street railway system. Natural gas is piped from wells only 18 miles distant. There are three railroads, four banks and three trust companies, a street railway system, Federal and District Courts, and numerous educational institutions, including Hargrove College of the M. E. Church, South, St. Agnes' Academy and a business college.

In mineral wealth the country about Ardmore is immensely rich. Oil and gas have been developed in the vicinity of Wheeler; building stone, cement rock and shale are found in enormous quantities, and just on the outskirts of Ardmore is one of the greatest asphalt beds in the world, this material being shipped to many cities for paving purposes. To demonstrate the value of its asphalt, Ardmore constructed a system of model streets, and engineers and public officials from every part of the country visit Ardmore to inspect the material and the work.

The Ardmore Commercial Club is an active factor in the upbuilding of this busy city and every effort is being put forward to attract people and interest capital. There are few places in the Southwest where there are so many industries or so many opportunities for progress.

Ardmore holds a position in Southern Oklahoma that gives it a good many commercial advantages, and its railroad affords the manufacturers an opportunity to reach out for trade over a wide agricultural section in both Oklahoma and Texas. There are several large wholesale establishments here and there are good openings for others.

The Indian Agency for District No. 13, comprising Carter and Love Counties, is located at Ardmore.



Elberta Orchard, Durant, Oklahoma.

SOUTHEAST OKLAHOMA

Le Flore County

Location—East.
Population—29,127.
Altitude—183 feet at Poteau.
Rainfall—35 to 40 inches per annum.
Topography—Mountain, plateau, prairie and valley.
Streams—Poteau, Kiamichi and Arkansas Rivers.
Soil—Gravelly limestone, sandy loam and alluvial.
Area—Total, 1,932,960 acres; under farm control, 180,588 acres; in cultivation, 120,257 acres.
Leading Crops—Cotton, corn, potatoes, grass, livestock and fruits.
Industries—Mining and lumber manufacturing.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$15 to \$40 per acre; unimproved, \$5 to \$25 per acre.

ONE of the largest counties in Oklahoma is Le Flore, which lies along the Arkansas border just south of the Arkansas River. Its chief towns are Poteau, the county seat; Wister, at the junction of the Frisco and Rock Island, and Talihina, on the south slope of the beautiful Winding Stair Mountain.

Some of the richest land in the State is found along the Arkansas River and in the valley of the Poteau River, in Le Flore County. Two crops of potatoes a year are grown on the fertile alluvial soils and the farmer includes in his crop list wheat, corn, alfalfa and cotton.

On the hill lands in the southern half of the county fruits of all kinds produce big yields. This section properly belongs to the Ozark Mountain region, which is famous for its apples, peaches and strawberries.

The Business Men's League of Poteau recently provided a large number of strawberry plants for free distribution among farmers, the purpose being to encourage a greater production of this fruit, which seems to have a special quality both in flavor and color. As a result the strawberry acreage has been greatly increased.

General farming is highly profitable in the section known as Riddle Prairie, a smooth, treeless stretch of land some 20 miles long and 8 miles wide. When not in cultivated crops these lands make splendid pasture.

It is estimated by Tom Wall, a banker at Poteau, that there are 40,000 acres of rich bottom land along the Poteau River which has not been touched by the plow. There is also a great deal of valley land along the Arkansas yet to be brought under farm development.

Statistics are usually dry, but sometimes they furnish food for thought. There are more than a million acres of land in Le Flore County and only about 120,000 acres in cultivation. Though the crop yield is as large, per acre, as in any other part of the state, the value of all the farm products marketed in this county last year was less than \$1,000,000, or \$1 for each acre in the

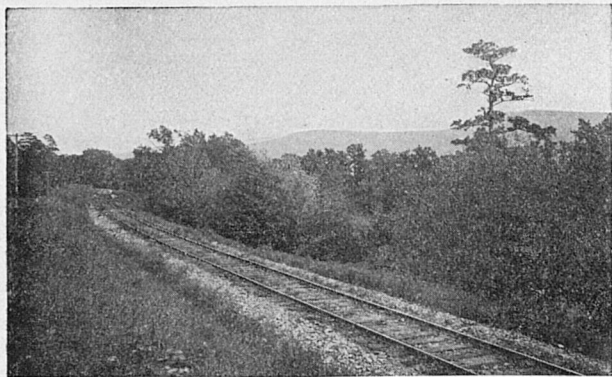


Dewberries near Durant, Oklahoma.

county. This means that the county needs more farmers; that the idle lands should be made to do what the improved lands are doing, and then Le Flore County will be a millionaire in other things than acres and crops.

This county possesses immense mineral wealth. There are thousands of acres of segregated coal lands upon which there is paid a royalty for all of the coal mined to the Cherokee Indians and their descendants. There are also large quantities of stone and granite.

In the southern part of the county are the Poteau, the Winding Stair and the Kiamichi Mountains, from



Winding Stair Mountains near Tuskahoma, Oklahoma.

which arise the headwaters of the Poteau and Kiamichi Rivers, two clear mountain streams, one of which flows northward into the Arkansas, near Ft. Smith, and the other southward into the Red River at the Texas border.

Poteau is a pretty little city of 2500 people, located on the bank of the Poteau River and within view of the mountains. It has waterworks and electric lights, planing mills, handle factories, cotton gins and other industries, and is the principal market in this section for livestock, grain, hay and timber products. The Le Flore County Demonstration Farm is located near Poteau. The Indian agency for District No. 7 is at Poteau.

Recently oil and gas have been developed near Poteau.

Wister has about 600 people and numerous timber industries. Talihina claims a population of 700. It has a planing mill and sawmill and other industries. It is situated on the banks of the beautiful Kiamichi River.

Between Talihina and Albion the traveler has, from the window of a Frisco train, the best view of the Winding Stair Mountains, which afford some of the best landscape in all the Ozark region. Just south of the Potato Hills the railroad passes out of Latimer County, having touched only a small corner of it, and soon joins the beautiful Kiamichi River, the banks of which it follows for many miles.

Pushmataha County

Location—Southeast.
Population—10,118.
Altitude—499 feet at Antlers.
Rainfall—35 to 40 inches per annum.
Topography—Mountain, plateau and valley.
Stream—Kiamichi River.
Soil—Gravelly limestone, sandy and alluvial.
Area—Total, 915,200 acres; under farm control, 80,614 acres; in cultivation, 34,004 acres.
Leading Crops—Grass, corn, livestock and fruits.
Industries—Lumber, milling.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$15 to \$40 per acre; unimproved, \$5 to \$20 per acre.

SOMETIMES it helps the discourse to vary the subject, even of so entertaining a topic as land and soils, and the chapter devoted to Pushmataha County affords the opportunity for a digression. Here are the most picturesque mountains, and as pretty a

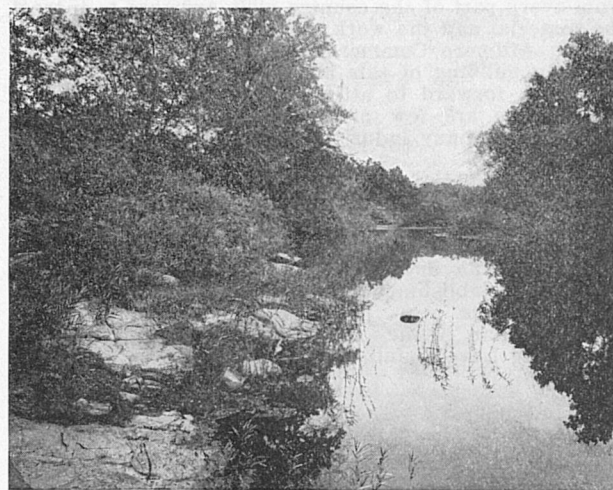
stream as one can find in all the Southwest—the Kiamichi River and its bordering hills! The remembrance of them is a lasting pleasure.

Fishermen, hunters and pleasure seekers regard this country as their paradise. There is, indeed, an abundance of fish and game, and the conditions are ideal for outing pastimes. The river is swift-flowing and furnishes the rarest of sport with rod and boat. The mountains are steep and rugged, covered with virgin timber in the recesses of which lurk the wild deer, turkey and smaller game.

From the train one has a view of the river and its bluffs and valleys almost the entire distance from the summit of Winding Stair Mountain to the southern border of the county. The Frisco follows close upon the shore of the shimmering little river for the entire distance. It is a woodland panorama all the way and one of thrilling interest.

Midst such surroundings what more appropriate name could have been chosen for the mountain metropolis than Antlers, and the little city is as pretty as its name and location warrant. It is the seat of Pushmataha County and its principal trading point. It has numerous milling industries and is an important timber-shipment point. The timber industry is the support of its several mountain neighbors, numbered among which are Kellond, Kosoma, Wadena, Eubanks, Butler, Stanley, Clayton, Blowers, Tushkahoma, Kiamichi and Albion. Clayton is a growing little city located in one of the prettiest spots in the county.

If the utilitarian subject must intrude, it may be said that there are farming industries. Last year there were 34,000 acres in cultivation in the county, and there are probably eight or ten times as much more that could be brought under the plow, these lands lying in the valleys of the streams, along the slopes of the hills and upon the mountain plateaus, at more or less distance from the railroad. The hill lands are well suited for the orchardist, gardener or truck grower. One of the biggest crops of the county is potatoes. More peanuts are raised than cotton; the revenue from milk, and butter, and chickens, and eggs is greater than that from all other products of the farm.



Kiamichi River, Famed for its Scenery.

It is a pretty country; it is a healthy country; it is a country rich in timber and minerals. The people who are there are prosperous. A man wouldn't go there to grow wheat, because he could not make money out of the crop in competition with the man on more level land, but if he wanted to establish a diversified farm, the kind that pays the biggest profit, he can find, in this county, as good land and as much of it as will suit his needs, at a price that will suit him.

George Kinkaid and Claud McCarty are two farmers in the Antlers country who have always made good crops of corn, cotton, wheat and oats.

Choctaw County

Location—Southeast.
Population—21,862.
Altitude—544 feet at Hugo.
Rainfall—Over 30 inches per annum.
Topography—Rolling prairie and rough timber.
Streams—Red, Boggy and Kiamichi Rivers.
Soil—Limestone, clay, sandy and red alluvial.
Area—505,600 acres; under farm control, 164,170 acres; in cultivation, 87,673 acres.
Leading Crops—Cotton, corn, oats, native grass, potatoes, melons, garden truck, fruit and livestock.
Industries—Lumber mills, railroad shops, creosoting plant.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$15 to \$35 per acre; unimproved, \$5 to \$25 per acre.

AFTER seeing some of the orchard and garden lands around Hugo, where fruits and berries are so prolific, and where two crops of potatoes are a regular yearly occurrence, one is surprised to find that a very small proportion of the available agricultural lands in Choctaw County are developed. Indeed, there are thousands of acres of the choicest lands in the Red River Valley yet to be cleared. It does not seem that these lands have been even roughly picked over. The development rather has just begun.

Cotton and corn are naturally the staple crops of this section, but conditions seem to be peculiarly favorable to the growing of truck and fruits, and the farmers are turning to crop diversification; they are growing more potatoes and melons, more peaches and strawberries, more poultry and livestock, and because of the convenient markets, they are getting larger profits from these branches of the farming industry. Some of the small farms around Hope are bringing their owners from \$100 to \$200 an acre profit.

Choctaw County is divided into quarter parts by two lines of the Frisco—the main line from Ft. Smith to Paris, and the branch from Hope to Ardmore, intersecting at Hugo, the county seat. The western portion of the county is chiefly prairie, and the eastern portion generally rolling timber. The land slopes gently to the



Onions Between Young Peach Trees.

south, all streams emptying into the Red River. The Kiamichi River, famous for its hunting, fishing and beautiful scenery, crosses the northeast corner of the county.

Hugo has shown a marvelous growth in the few years of its existence. The story of its being moved in a day to its present site from the old town of Goodland, is still fresh in memory, but in this brief time its population has grown to 8000. Here are located the division headquarters and shops of the Frisco, a large creosoting plant for the treatment of crossties; handle factories, lumber mills and woodworking plants of various kinds. There are four ward school buildings, many handsome business blocks and beautiful homes. The Frisco has just completed a new passenger station.

First and foremost, this is a healthful country. Crops are as sure as they are anywhere in the world and they are grown without any fancy methods of farming. The Northern man, the Eastern man, or, for that matter, the Southern man, is at home here, because he can follow the same plan of cultivating the land that he has been accustomed to, whether his crops be wheat, corn, cotton, fruit or truck.

Other growing towns in this county are Hamden, Goodland, Grant, Fort Towson, Boggy, Soper and Boswell.

The Indian Agency for District No. 15, comprising Choctaw County is located at Hugo.



Cabbage and Tomatoes, Idabel, Oklahoma.

McCurtain County

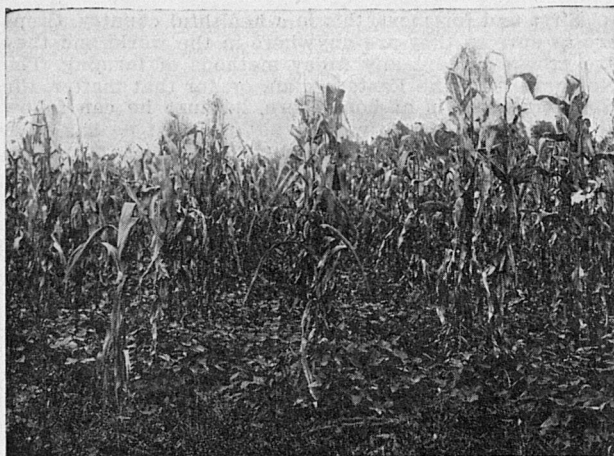
Location—Southeast.
Population—20,681.
Altitude—474 feet at Idabel.
Rainfall—35 to 40 inches per annum.
Topography—Hilly in north, valley in south, timbered.
Streams—Red and Little Rivers.
Soil—Sandy clay, light sandy and alluvial.
Area—Total, 1,214,080 acres; under farm control, 137,823 acres; in cultivation, 61,002 acres.
Leading Crops—Corn, cotton, grass, livestock and fruit.
Industries—Sawmills and mining.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$15 to \$50 per acre; unimproved, \$5 to \$25 per acre.

DOWN in the extreme southeast corner of Oklahoma, next to Texas and Arkansas, is McCurtain County, a region rich in undeveloped agricultural and mineral resources and with thousands of acres of splendid timber lands. The topography ranges from mountains, in the northern part, to broad valleys along the Red River on the south. The Little River crosses the county from west to east. Between the Little and Red Rivers are some of the finest agricultural lands in the southwest.

The Ardmore-Hope division of the Frisco traverses this section, the principal towns being Valliant, Miller-ton, Garvin, Idabel, Haworth and Bokhoma. Idabel is the county seat. At this point oil recently has been discovered. Reports are made of gold indications in the hills to the northward. The lumber industry is one of the chief occupations of the people.

For the growing of corn, grass and cotton there are no better lands than the rich alluvial soils of the Red and Little River valleys of McCurtain County. Yields of 50 and 60 bushels of corn and of a half to two-thirds of a bale of cotton are the rule. Bermuda grass thrives abundantly and alfalfa has taken a quick hold where it has been planted. The valley soils are also immensely productive of Irish and sweet potatoes, cowpeas and peanuts, crops which make rotation possible and which greatly encourage diversified methods.

The higher and more uneven lands of the northern part of McCurtain are in every way similar to the best fruit lands of the Arkansas and Missouri, and though this country is new, some fine orchards have already been established. Strawberries and other small fruits seem to be particularly adapted to this section of Oklahoma.



Corn and Cowpeas, Idabel, Oklahoma.



Cotton and Corn Staples of Southeast Oklahoma.



Watermelons of the Oklahoma Variety.



Farm Home near Durant.

Stock raising has been, and always will be, an important industry with the farmer of this section, for the reason that there is a mild winter climate which makes pasturage good all the year around. A glance at the map will explain the peculiar conditions which make this part of the State a natural grazing section. On the north is a barrier of hills which shut out the worst weather of winter, and to the south is level country, sloping toward the gulf, which admits the cool breezes of summer. There are no extreme temperatures.

After these advantages are considered, the next most attractive feature of this section is the low-priced lands. One can actually buy the very choicest of farm lands, unimproved, for from \$10 to \$25 an acre. It costs a little to clear them, but once the timber is off they are permanently productive and will yield as big a dividend on the investment as anything a man can put his money in.

Those farmers who have already located there are well pleased with the country. They like it because they are not so far removed from the markets. A great many people now living in this county have come from the adjoining states of Texas, Arkansas and Missouri.

In this county are large tracts of government timber lands which soon are to be offered for sale. The Indian Agency for District No. 16 is at Idabel.

CENTRAL OKLAHOMA

Lincoln County

Location—Central.
Population—34,779.
Altitude—870 feet at Chandler.
Rainfall—Over 30 inches per annum.
Topography—Rolling timber, valley and prairie.
Streams—Deep Fork, Canadian, Bell Cow and Quapaw Creeks.
Soil—Red sandy clay.
Area—613,760 acres; under farm control, 596,927 acres; in cultivation, 322,446 acres.
Leading Crops—Cotton, corn, oats, alfalfa, grass, livestock, fruit and truck.
Industries—Oil mills, cotton compress, manufactures.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$25 to \$60 per acre; unimproved, \$15 to \$40 per acre.

WHEN one is told that the cotton crop of Lincoln County in one year netted the farmers \$3,500,000, or \$118 for each man, woman and child, the idea must not be formed that cotton is the only crop. Lincoln County was awarded a prize at the Oklahoma State Fair for the largest individual farm display, the exhibit including 63 varieties of products grown in one year on one 80-acre farm. Sixty-three different kinds of products from one farm! That's a pretty good case of diversification.

Of the 34,779 people in Lincoln County, 25,000 reside on farms. It is the largest rural population of any county in the State. The value of the marketed products from the farms, to say nothing of the products consumed or the unmarketed increase, aggregated nearly \$3,000,000.

Lincoln County was homesteaded by the white settlers when the Oklahoma Country was first opened, more than twenty years ago, and a great deal of the land is in a high state of cultivation, with good improvements. Recently there was a sale of school lands in this county which enabled many who had been leasing their land to purchase it on easy terms. It is a country of homeowners.

About Stroud, Chandler and Wellston, along the Frisco, the country is generally rolling timber, with occasional streams, along which are fertile valleys, thousands of acres of which have been and will be protected from overflow by ditches and levees. North and South of the Frisco, and in the eastern part of the county, the land is mostly rolling prairie, with a dark sandy soil. The timber lands and alluvial soils are mostly red sandy soils, typical of Central Oklahoma.

A hard surfaced road extends east and west across the county, and the roads are generally good. Stroud and Chandler have paved streets and cement sidewalks are the pride of even the smallest towns. There is plenty of stock water, and good well water is obtained at from 40 to 60 feet.

Chandler, the county seat, has a population of 3000. It has a fine court house, an oil mill and numerous manufacturing and industrial enterprises, besides large mercantile establishments. Stroud is also a thriving town with a population of 2000. There is a rich farming and stock-raising country about Stroud, and the place has many industries, which are responsible for its fast growth.

Oklahoma County

Location—Central.
 Population—85,232.
 Altitude—1207 feet at Oklahoma City.
 Rainfall—25 to 30 inches per annum.
 Topography—Rolling prairie and timber and valley.
 Stream—North Fork of the Canadian.
 Soil—Red sandy loam and alluvial.
 Area—Total, 458,880 acres; under farm control, 395,775 acres; in cultivation, 257,185 acres.
 Leading Crops—Corn, cotton, livestock, grass, Kafir corn, Irish potatoes, truck, poultry and dairy products.
 Industries—Manufacture and mercantile.
 Farm Land Values—Improved, \$40 to \$100 per acre; unimproved, \$20 to \$75 per acre.

WITH ideal land for the practice of diversified farming, and a local market for all that the farmer can produce, there are opportunities that are indeed rare in Oklahoma County for the dairyman, the truck grower, fruit raiser and poultryman. Especially is this true of the country lying close to Oklahoma City, the metropolis of the new State. At the present time the great quantity of fresh produce consumed in this great center of industry comes from distant points.

Vegetables are shipped from the southern part of the State, and even from Texas, and butter comes from the northern counties and sometimes from Kansas and Illinois, notwithstanding that just beyond the newly platted additions of the city are some of the best farm lands in the southwest. The rich valley of the North Canadian River, and the sandy glades adjacent to the city, are highly productive of truck, crops and alfalfa. The hills to the east of the city, when sown with Bermuda grass, furnish the finest range for dairy stock.

For general farming the conditions are splendid. While the southern portion is divided between valley and glade, and the eastern portion is largely rolling timber, there is in the western part much prairie with a soil that yields abundantly of the staple crops, such as corn, wheat and cotton. But the greatest opportunity here is for the grower of miscellaneous products for the city market, crops such as will give the farmer something to market every day in the year. This industry in the country about Oklahoma City has not kept pace with the city's rapid growth.

Beyond the city's suburbs the farmer can find in Oklahoma County as low-priced lands as are offered anywhere in Oklahoma—lands that possess additional value for the truckgrower or dairyman, because of their proximity to one of the best markets in the United States. It is a wonder that some of the industrious people who are engaged in this business in the vicinity of the older cities, where competition is so strong, do not see the advantages of this new country, where good prices prevail and where the food products of the diversified farm are always in demand.

Around Luther, Jones, Munger, Wheatland, and elsewhere in Oklahoma County, the orchards and gardens are beginning to make their appearance, but for every acre under intense cultivation at the present time there are a hundred acres either lying idle or devoted to staple crops which yield no more upon these valuable lands than they do upon soils in the most remote parts of the State where the farmer has not the inducement to diversify his practices.

Near Wheatland is located the Oklahoma County demonstration farm, where practical methods of modern agriculture are explained to the resident farmer.



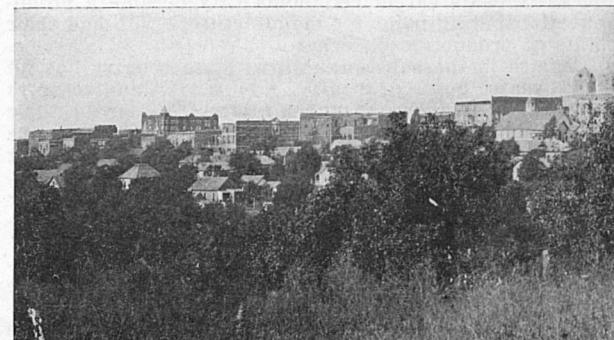
Lincoln County's Various Products Displayed at Oklahoma Fair.



Load of Seed Cotton, Worth \$108, Chandler, Oklahoma.



Sweet Potatoes, near Madill, Oklahoma.



Chandler, Oklahoma, from an Adjacent Hill.



*Looking North on Broadway,
Oklahoma City.*



*Looking North from the Colcord Building,
Oklahoma City.*

Oklahoma City

WHAT may be said of Oklahoma City today will be an old story tomorrow, so rapid is the progress of this great, hustling industrial capital of the new State, which, in a little more than twenty years, has grown from a community of campers to a city of 72,000, with fifteen ten-story office buildings, scores of manufacturing enterprises, packing houses, stock yards and wholesale establishments. The briefest facts will exhaust the most liberal space that could be given to a description of the city and its manifold industries.

Back of the growth of Oklahoma City are the wonderful agricultural resources of the State, which have a greater diversity than those of any other State. Oklahoma is a land of possibilities, quickly realized. The land was opened with a rush and the same momentum has quickened each stage of its development, not only of the lands, but of the cities. The rise of Oklahoma City has been no more phenomenal than has been the progress of the rural sections which are the support of urban life.

Oklahoma cashes in on some kind of a crop every month in the year and her lands produce every one of the crops known to the temperate zone, in large quantities, by easy methods and upon low-priced soil. The trains of grain and cattle and cotton which pour into Oklahoma City elevators, warehouses and stock yards are as fuel for her factories, just as the trains of ore and coal from the mills and industries of Pittsburg. That is what is behind Oklahoma City, if the question be asked.

When the foundation of the future city was laid and the railroads began building toward this center of industry and business activity, some of the large manufacturing concerns, anxious to extend their trade relations into the new country, found it expedient to establish branch houses in Oklahoma City. With them came those pioneers of industrialism, the jobbing houses, and early in its career Oklahoma City became a prominent distributing point for manufacturers who had their plants of production elsewhere.

A faith in the substantiability of the country has all these years been growing. Now the manufacturers have found it more to their interest to locate their plants nearer to the consumers; branch houses are being transformed into home industries, the jobbing houses are becoming factories, and commercial enterprises of every kind have grown independent of their alien influences and are becoming, in every sense, resident institutions. The manufacturing era has arrived!

Oklahoma City has 16 banks with deposits aggregating \$16,673,102. The bank clearings for 1911 were \$104,853,031. The real estate transfers for 1910 represented investments aggregating \$28,174,051, and the building permits for the same period showed improve-

ments costing more than \$5,493,000. The street railways, in 1911, carried 15,018,195 passengers. There are 110 miles of paved streets and 249 miles of sewers. The city owns its water plant, which cost \$800,000, and has a capacity for supplying a city of 250,000 population. There are 30 public schools, with an enrollment of 12,715. Oklahoma City has a \$500,000 high school, a \$150,000 Carnegie Library, and more than two million dollars invested in church buildings. The total area of the city is 17½ miles. The altitude is 1247 feet. The annual rainfall is 32 inches, and the average temperature is 59 degrees. The assessed value of property is \$95,173,338, and tax rate is only \$1.78. This city has the commission form of government.

Included in the city's recent improvements are several large office buildings (skyscrapers they might be called), a new 10-story hotel, occupying almost an entire block; large wholesale houses, packing houses, factories, store buildings, public institutions and miles of handsome residences, asphalt street paving, sidewalks, sewers and extensions of the street railway lines.

Among Oklahoma City's lately acquired industries is a \$3,000,000 packing plant, with a daily killing capacity of 1000 cattle, 1500 sheep and 2500 hogs, this being built by Morris & Company. Sulzberger & Sons also have completed a large packing plant. Serving these industries is a stock exchange, extensive stock yards and a belt line of railroad. These improvements will make Oklahoma City one of the greatest livestock markets in the United States.

Recently Oklahoma City was selected by a vote of the people as the location for the permanent capital of the state, to secure which the citizens contributed a million and a half dollars in money and lands.

In the matter of parks and boulevards, schools and churches, public buildings and places of amusement, Oklahoma City is abreast the most progressive cities of the East. The city has the advantage of a practically level topography and at the same time good drainage. The builders of the city were farseeing in designing for the metropolis wide streets and sidewalks, platted on straight lines. Shade trees and shrubbery planted in the city's youth have grown up to beautify the matured city.

Four great systems of railroad, to which belong nine-tenths of the 6000 miles of railroad operated in the State, have trunk lines entering Oklahoma City, and 80 per cent of the 100,000 miles of trade territory of Oklahoma City merchants and manufacturers can be reached by these lines. The aggregate freight receipts of the various lines for one year were more than \$3,000,000, representing a total tonnage of 1,508,162,734 pounds. The passenger receipts for the same period were \$1,092,189.

More than 400 firms are engaged in the wholesale business in Oklahoma City, the various lines represented including implements, hardware, groceries, paper, dry

goods, boots and shoes, hats, furniture, drugs, lumber, millinery, produce, musical instruments, automobiles and vehicles. These interests last year did a business aggregating \$25,000,000.

There are 190 manufacturers in Oklahoma City, with plants in operation and under construction. These include meat-packing plants, automobile factories, flour mills, cotton seed oil mills, brick plants, sash and door factories, foundries, machine shops, compresses, furniture factories and harness and saddle factories. The products of these industries brought to Oklahoma City more than \$8,000,000 last year.

Oklahoma City is supplied with natural gas, piped from the Eastern Oklahoma gas fields.

Mustang is the only point touched by the Frisco in Canadian County. It lies just north of the Canadian River, and is surrounded by a good grain, grass, stock and fruit country. A good deal of cotton is grown also. Sweet and Irish potatoes are shipped in large quantities from along the Canadian River bottoms.

SOUTHWEST OKLAHOMA

Grady County

Location—Southwest.
Population—30,309.
Altitude—1097 feet at Chickasha.
Rainfall—30 to 35 inches per annum.
Topography—Rolling prairie and timbered hills.
Stream—Washita River.
Soil—Sandy loam and alluvial.
Area—Total, 655,360 acres; under farm control, 518,553 acres; in cultivation, 351,972 acres.
Leading Crops—Livestock, corn, cotton, alfalfa, fruits and vegetables.
Industries—Manufacturing, milling and railroad shops.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$30 to \$75 per acre; unimproved, \$15 to \$45 per acre.

CORN, alfalfa and cotton, the leading crops of Grady County's long and diversified list, have made this section of Oklahoma one of the greatest stock-raising districts in the Southwest, hogs and cattle being brought up on the splendid pasturage and finished for the market on grain and cotton seed meal—all grown at home.

Grady is among the first counties of the state in the shipment of livestock. The new packing plants at Oklahoma City furnish a nearer market and encourage a greater development of the stock industry. Cattle from Grady County, exhibited at the Ft. Worth Live Stock Show, in March, 1910, won seven of the eight prizes offered in the fed beef class. The champions were raised and fattened by H. B. Johnson of Chickasha. A view of these cattle is shown in the group of varied products of the Oklahoma farm in the center of this book.

Farmers of this section grow cotton, but they are not slaves to the crop. The staple was introduced in a

general movement for diversification, the lands prior thereto having been planted extensively to corn. It was a former Texan, at present a banker in Chickasha, who begged his neighbors to get out of the one-crop rut and give cotton a trial.

A former Kansas man who had never seen a stalk of cotton before listened to Tom Brady and took his advice. He broke up 60 acres, planted his seed and the banker showed him how to grow his crop. While the ex-Kansan was picking thirty bales from his sixty acres that fall, cotton advanced to 16 cents a pound, and the income from the experiment was a little over \$2400. Since then Grady County has been growing cotton. At Chickasha the local compress, which receives cotton from Grady and the neighboring counties, handles 150,000 bales a year.

Corn and Kafir corn are the principal crops, however, and being the basis of the stock industry, are likely to continue in the lead. The yield of corn is from 40 to 70 bushels to the acre. Alfalfa produces four and five crops, being grown generally all over the county. It is especially prolific on the rich soils of the Washita Valley and the bottom lands along the numerous tributaries of this stream. Corn and wheat are the oldest of staple crops.

Near Chickasha is located the Grady County Demonstration Farm. Here also is the Oklahoma Girls' College.

On the sandy soils of the timbered section in the western part of the county, melons, cantaloupes, peanuts and sweet and Irish potatoes are very productive; vegetables and fruits are grown generally.

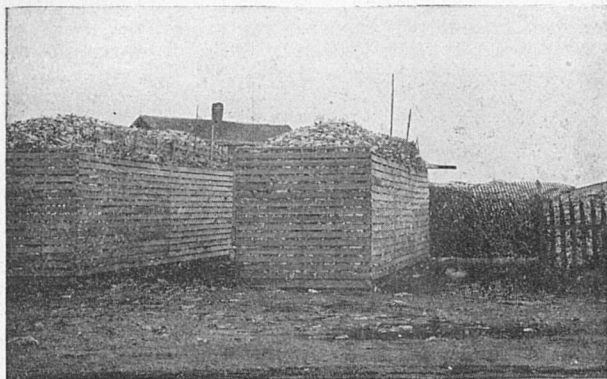
At Amber and Tuttle, on the Frisco, there has been considerable development in diversified farming. Instead of growing one crop, as formerly, the farmers are sending to market a variety of products. Chickasha and Oklahoma City furnish a good market for all of the garden truck, milk and butter, and chickens and eggs that the farmer can raise.

Chickasha, the City

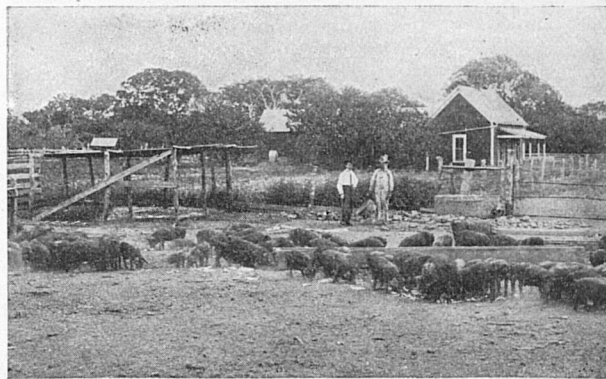
Chickasha, the county seat and principal city, has gathered 15,000 people and millions of capital into one of the busiest industrial centers of the new State. The town has seven railroads, with large shops, terminals and division headquarters. It is a large shipping point for grain, cotton and livestock, and there are mills, compresses and elevators. There are six miles of street railway and ten miles of paved streets, mostly asphalt. The city's water plant cost \$150,000, and its sewer system \$200,000.

Deposits in the banks of Chickasha aggregate \$2,250,000. The postoffice receipts for the same period were \$31,014. The city has a Federal Court, a Carnegie Library, half a dozen new school buildings, with an attendance of 2678 pupils, and a girls' industrial school.

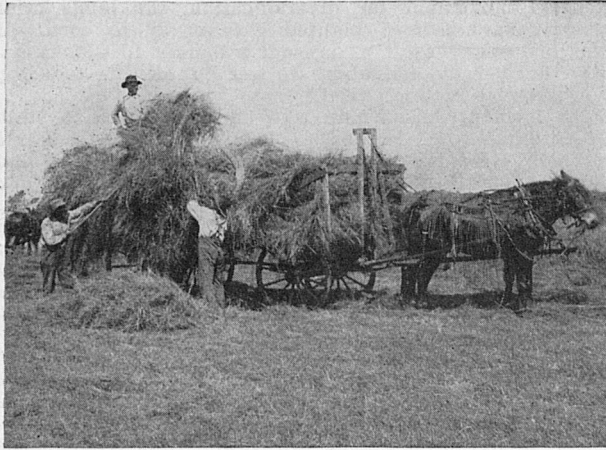
Greatest of the city's assets is a developed water power of 2200 H. P. capacity, created by the building of a \$160,000 dam across the Washita River. This plant furnishes power to Chickasha's mills, factories and shops, and operates her public utilities. Chickasha has handsome boulevards and many beautiful homes.



Corn in Temporary Storage, Chickasha, Oklahoma.



Duroc-Jersey and Poland-China Hogs, Chickasha.



Harvest Time near Chickasha, Oklahoma.

The Indian Agency for District No. 12, comprising that part of Grady, Stephens and Jefferson Counties within the Chickasaw Nation, is at Chickasha.

Caddo County

Location—Central.
Population—35,685.
Altitude—1454 feet at Cement.
Rainfall—30 to 35 inches per annum.
Topography—Rolling prairie, timbered hills and valley.
Stream—Washita River.
Soil—Sandy loam and alluvial.
Area—Total, 881,280 acres; under farm control, 826,978 acres; in cultivation, 508,155 acres.
Leading Crops—Corn, cotton, livestock, alfalfa, broom corn, potatoes, fruits.
Industries—Cement manufacturing.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$40 to \$75 per acre; unimproved, \$20 to \$50 per acre.

ALONG the Frisco, in the southeastern corner of Caddo County, are the Keechi Hills, in the midst of which there is a rich farming section. The land is rolling, the soil dark, and there is convenient running water and timber. Some nice orchards are seen around Cyril, and alfalfa, corn and hogs appear to be included among the assets of every farmer. At Cement there are large cement industries as the name would indicate. Cement has a population of 700, two banks and numerous business enterprises. This is a big shipping point for watermelons, fruits and livestock.

This county shows the largest yield of agricultural products of any county in this State, the aggregate being \$4,869,859, or about \$2,400 for each farmer in the county.

Comanche County

Location—Southwest.
Population—41,489.
Altitude—1111 feet at Lawton.
Rainfall—25 inches per annum.
Topography—Rolling prairie, mountain and valley.
Streams—Cache Creek and Red River.
Soil—Red sandy, loam and alluvial.
Area—Total, 1,104,640 acres; under farm control, 923,059 acres; in cultivation, 546,130 acres. These figures are based on 1910 census report, taken prior to the creation of the new county of Cotton by the division of Comanche County.
Leading Crops—Corn, cotton, alfalfa, livestock.
Industries—Manufacturing and mining.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$40 to \$60 per acre; unimproved, \$15 to \$40 per acre.

HERE is a county with a greater variety of resources—agricultural and mineral—than all of the New England states combined. It extends from the Wichita Mountains, which are conspicuous for their beauty of landscape, their game preserves, and their source of water power, to the border of the new

County of Cotton, which adjoins the Texas border. Exclusive of the mountains, which are, for the most part, included in parks and reservations, the land is mildly undulating, well drained and watered by timber-lined streams, which occur at intervals of every three miles, the clear, pure water having its source in the mountain springs. The altitude is 1000 feet and the latitude the same as that at Los Angeles, Cal., and Atlanta, Ga.

Alfalfa is fast crowding corn and cotton for first place, and stock raising is one of the leading industries of the farm. The cotton raised here is of a fine quality, both in lint and seed. The high altitude is said to prevent insect depredation. Fruits of all kinds thrive here. There is an opportunity for the truck grower and poultry man.

Only about half the land in Comanche County is in cultivation. This means that there is plenty of room for new people. The land not included in the government reservations may be said to be all good. One can ride from Lawton straight through to the Red River without encountering a single piece of land as big as a homestead that is too rough for the plow. The Big Pasture Country contains some of the best farm lands, and they are being developed very fast.

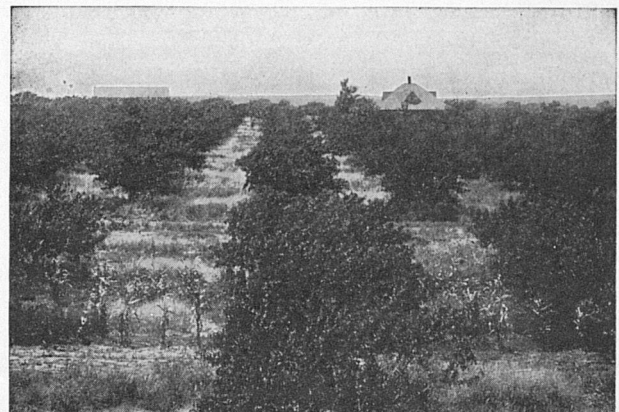
Farm improvements in this section of Oklahoma are of the very best. The homes are modern and the premises are well kept. There are good schools every three miles, good public roads, railroads in every direction, telephones, rural free delivery of mail and convenient churches.

Lawton, the City

When it is necessary to point out a particular instance of the rapid progress of city building in Oklahoma, the case of Lawton is invariably cited. "Look at Lawton" has become a by-word, and it has been suggested as an appropriate slogan for the city's boosters, not only because it calls attention to what Lawton has already done, but because it carries a prophecy of greater things that yet remain to be done.

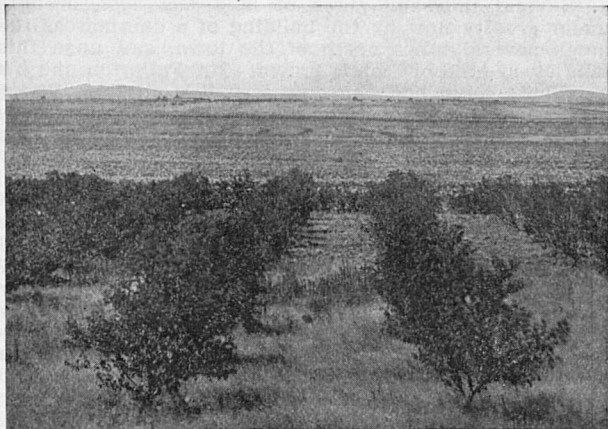
Lawton is fortunate in its location. On one hand are the mountains with the most picturesque landscape between the Rocky and the Allegheny Mountains, which the government has converted into a National Park and Game Preserve, and upon the other hand is one of the richest and most beautiful farming sections in the entire Southwest. Here too is located Fort Sill, one of the greatest military posts in the world.

Improvements are under way at Ft. Sill which contemplate an expenditure of \$20,000,000, these including the erection of fifty-eight buildings and the construction of one street four and one-half miles long. An initial appropriation of \$1,500,000 has been made, and work is in progress on the officers' quarters, barracks for troops, a hospital, parks and parade grounds. It is the purpose to erect a central heating plant and extend the present water system.



Peach Orchard near Lawton, Oklahoma.

Ft. Sill was established some forty years ago by General Philip Sheridan, and before the settlement of Oklahoma it was the center of government activities in the Indian country. The reservation comprises 40,000 acres immediately adjoining the Wichita Mountain Park and Game Preserves, which contain about 70,000 acres. The government controls and has plans for bringing under high improvements 130,000 acres in one solid body.



Orchard and Corn Field near Lawton; Wichita Mountains in the Background.

The War Department considers Ft. Sill one of the most valuable military posts in the United States because of the conveniences and accommodations for concentrating large bodies of troops, and also for its adaptability for long-distance cannon practice. One hundred thousand men could be mobilized at Ft. Sill without trespassing upon private grounds, and there is a target range of nine miles with the mountains in the background.

The 1st Regiment, U. S. Artillery, is stationed at Ft. Sill, and it is the government's plan to make this the training school for the practice of heavy warfare. When President Taft was Secretary of the War Department he visited Ft. Sill and, after an inspection of its surroundings, pronounced it one of the best military posts of its class in the world. The military activities and the many entertainments in the way of drills, parades and concerts at the Fort give zest to the social life of Lawton, and make life inviting for the people who are building in the shadow of the great garrison a modern industrial city.

Equally interesting is the Wichita Mountain National Park and Game Preserve, with its forests, lakes, streams and springs and its rare collection of deer, elk and buffalo. Highest of the mountains in the park, and within plain view of Lawton, even on a star-lit night, is Mount Scott, which towers to an altitude of 3400 feet. Surrounding this giant are Signal Mountain, Saddle Mountain and Mt. Sheridan, not so high, but equally as picturesque.

These uplifts are not the kind that inspire awe and discourage exploration. One may climb to their heights without fatigue or hazard, and children delight in gathering flowers from their green slopes or beside the clear streams.

In the greater development of the beauty and usefulness of this region the government and city are earnestly cooperating. An automobile driveway is under construction from Lawton, through Ft. Sill, thence by way of Medicine Park and the city's great water reservoir to the forester's lodge and the buffalo park in the mountains. Returning, the course lies through the town of Cache and across Cache Creek to Lawton. When completed, this will be a model driveway, 60 miles in length and constructed in such a manner that it can be traveled any day in the year, no matter what the weather.

For the enjoyment of its own people, as well as those who come to this cool and invigorating spot to

spend their summers, a resort known as Medicine Park has been established in the beautiful foothills, 12 miles northwest of Lawton, to which a street car line is being constructed. This park covers 670 acres and adjoins both Ft. Sill and the National Park. It is located among some of the prettiest surroundings in the mountain region, there being forests, streams and lakes, with facilities for bathing, boating and fishing. Many bungalows are being built on the hillsides, and there are delightful camp sites. It is a favorite spot for the sportsman, the pleasure-seeker or the nature-lover.

In the vicinity of Medicine Park a dam has been constructed which will form a lake that will impound six billion gallons of water, enough to supply a city of 200,000 people. The supply comes from springs and streams which have their source in the mountains, flowing into the lake over beds of solid granite after being filtered by gravel. This reservoir is 150 feet higher than Lawton, and the water will be conveyed to the city by gravity. It is planned to use the power represented by this fall of the water for lighting the city and operating other public utilities. This will be in the nature of an enlargement of the city's already splendid water supply, the fine quality of which has attracted many industries to Lawton.

Only nine years old, Lawton boasts of a population of 12,000 people, a street car system, natural gas, all modern public utilities, nine government institutions, a cotton textile mill, a creamery, two broom factories, flour mills and elevators, a cotton seed oil mill, compresses, factories and jobbing houses, an agricultural school, public schools, colleges, churches, libraries, parks, wide streets, good sidewalks, and every advantage that makes city life pleasant.

Near Cache was the home of the late Quanah Parker, chief of the Comanche tribe, whose members are leading peaceful lives on their rich farms in this section.

Jackson County

Location—Southwest.

Population—23,737.

Altitude—1380 feet at Altus.

Rainfall—20 to 25 inches per annum.

Topography—Generally level.

Streams—North Fork, Salt Fork and Red Rivers and Turkey Creek.

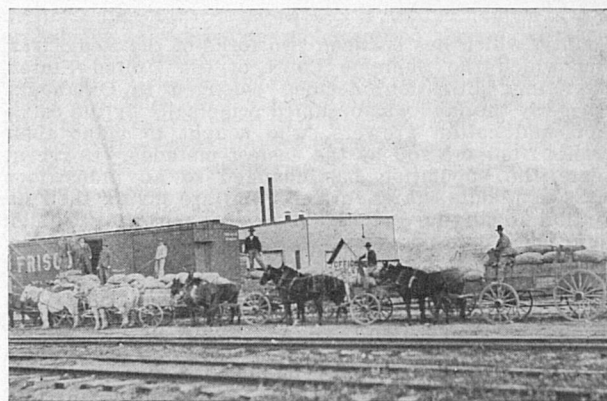
Soil—Red, chocolate and gray loam.

Area—Total, 497,920 acres; under farm control, 440,750 acres; in cultivation, 295,822 acres.

Leading Crops—Corn, cotton, livestock, alfalfa, garden truck, fruit.

Industries—Milling and manufacturing.

Farm Land Values—Improved, \$30 to \$75 per acre; unimproved, \$12 to \$35 per acre.



Marketing Sweet Potatoes from W. L. Fullerton's Farm at Olustee.

FARM experts of unquestionable authority state that there is more alfalfa land in Jackson and Grant counties than in any other two counties in Oklahoma. The total area in Jackson County is 497,920 acres, and so far as the records show there are only about 10,000 acres of alfalfa planted. It would seem that there is an opportunity here for more alfalfa farmers. If there are any looking for a location they

have only to visit some of the big alfalfa fields about Altus and Olustee to be convinced that the farm experts are right.

Experiences are what count, and here are some, related by a few farmers of Jackson County, with reference to alfalfa: T. H. Hardin, of Olustee, got an average return of \$87 an acre from his alfalfa the first year after planting; H. L. Hix reports a return of \$2,173 from three crops of hay and one of seed from 20 acres, an average of \$108 an acre; W. L. Fullerton, of Olustee, one of the best known farmers in Oklahoma, says that he got five cuttings and a winter pasturage from his alfalfa, the actual money return being \$85 an acre; an Eldorado farmer reports a net return of \$7,875, or \$78.75 per acre, from one hundred acres of alfalfa, and there are scores of testimonials along the same line.

Here is one advantage that the Jackson County alfalfa growers have, and which makes the crop so profitable to them: In this climate, where it is not so wet as in other sections, the farmer gets two seed crops in three years, whereas one in five years is the rule in less dry sections. When seed prices are up, as they have been recently, the crop alone will sometimes bring the grower \$100 an acre. From two to five cuttings of hay are the rule, and there is always ideal weather for curing the crop.

It will be remembered that this part of Oklahoma formerly belonged to Texas, being a part of Greer

ener has been engaged to lay out a system of parks and boulevards and to otherwise beautify the place.

Olustee and Eldorado are thriving towns in Jackson County, located southwest of the county seat. Olustee has a population of about 1000 people, and Eldorado 1200 people. Among the industries located in these towns are mills and elevators.

A splendid farming country lies in this vicinity, especially along Turkey and Sandy Creeks. At the headwaters of Turkey Creek is the Fullerton Irrigation Plant.

Several thousand acres of land has been brought under gravity flow by the building of a dam across the creek several miles north of the town, and upon this land every kind of crop is grown. Mr. Fullerton and his neighbors have had fine success with alfalfa. Sweet potatoes are also a profitable crop. Last year there was marketed 15,000 bushels from these irrigated lands at the fancy price of \$2.50 a bushel. The County Demonstration Farm is located near Olustee.

Irrigation only increases the uses to which the land may be put and makes it the more productive. Large yields of alfalfa, grain and cotton have been secured from the high lands which are not so located that irrigation is possible. The land in the Turkey Creek valley has been made especially valuable because it will grow under irrigation, in addition to the native crops, everything that a man would want to plant, including fresh vegetables and all kinds of fruit.



Alfalfa, Its Growers and Their Automobiles, Jackson County, Oklahoma.

County, which lies between two forks of the Red River, and which the Supreme Court of the United States, after long litigation, decided belonged to Oklahoma. Formerly the land was occupied principally by the cattle men and cotton growers, who sought to make their profits from the soil by the easiest methods. In recent years the population has changed to an industrious class of Middle States farmers who are giving their attention to alfalfa and highbred stock, growing enough Kafir corn, milo maize and cotton to make farming safe.

There has probably been greater development in this county in the last half dozen years than in any other part of Oklahoma. The cultivated area has been doubled in the last three years and the inflow of new people seems to indicate that this record will be maintained for some time to come. The land is sold mostly in quarter sections, that being the size of the original homesteads, but lately there has been a good deal of buying on a smaller scale, especially near the several growing towns. A man can get land in almost any size tract that he wishes.

Altus is the county seat. It has 3000 people, two railroads, mills, elevators, compress, waterworks, electric lights, and numerous large commercial establishments. It is beautifully located on the high prairies within view of some of the scattering foothills of the Wichita Mountains. The people take a great pride in the attractiveness of their city, and a landscape gard-

Tillman County

Location—Southwest.
Population—18,650.
Altitude—1293 feet at Frederick.
Rainfall—20 to 25 inches per annum.
Topography—Prairie and valley.
Stream—Red River.
Soil—Rich dark red loam.
Area—Total, 469,120 acres; under farm control, 429,853 acres; in cultivation, 327,190 acres.
Leading Crops—Cotton, corn, wheat, alfalfa, livestock, Kafir corn.
Industries—Milling.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$35 to \$75 per acre; unimproved, \$15 to \$35 per acre.

ALONG the southern border of Oklahoma, next door to the prize farming counties of Texas, is Tillman County, which is traversed north and south by the Enid-Vernon line of the Frisco. The soil is a rich, dark loam, and the topography is mostly level prairie.

Cotton, corn, wheat, Kafir and alfalfa are the principal crops in the order named. Alfalfa grows luxuriantly wherever it has been tried. While there is a good deal of forage already started, it is estimated that the acreage could be increased ten fold. The grower not only gets a splendid hay yield from alfalfa, but he also gets a choice crop of seed, which brings a fancy price.

One-half of the \$2,391,534 worth of farm products marketed from this county in one year comes from cot-

ton. That is because of the heavy yield of this staple upon the rich soils of the Red River valley. It is claimed that the cotton plant is immune from the insect pests which molest it in other sections, and that there is not such a rank growth of stalk and foliage, but larger bolls and finer lint.

Tillman County grows every crop on the Oklahoma list, and falls short in but two lines of the farming industry. It raises good grapes, with its many other fruits, but the farmers make no wine, and if they have any bees the reports do not show that they market any of the honey.

In the production of livestock, milk and butter and wool the county ranks among the best of the State. Its combination of prairie pasture, alfalfa and grain make it essentially a stock country. Indeed this was the principal industry before the coming of the settler with his improved methods. Millions of head of cattle were driven out of this country by the ranchmen in the early days—cattle that were made sleek and fat upon the wild grass.

Frederick is the county seat and principal city of Tillman County, and it is one of the most enterprising little cities in the State. It has a population of 3000, and among its industries is a cotton seed oil mill, elevators, mills and cotton gins. There is a waterworks system and an electric light plant, three banks, four hotels and an opera house. The city prides itself on its prosperous business establishments and many beautiful homes. There are good streets and sidewalks and good

HERE is a 12-year-old country that is a millionaire in farm production. It has been only a little over a decade since Uncle Sam's wheel of fortune doled out these lands to the thousands who, from every part of the country, went to Hobart for the memorable land drawing, and there are 216,000 of these fertile acres in cultivation, producing cotton, corn, alfalfa, wheat, live stock and other farm crops to the value of \$2,239,841. Yes, it is a rich country.

Excepting for occasional projecting spurs of the Wichita Mountains, the land is generally level. The hills rise abruptly from the prairies and the farmer plows close up to them. In the windings of the mountains are many beautiful farm sites bordering on picturesque streams, which are fringed with timber.

Just think, there is only about one-half of these lands under farm control and only about one-third in cultivation. It would seem that there is a better chance for the man of today (who can get these lands really cheaper than would be the trouble of homesteading) than there was for the men who went there before any development had been done. Any one who sees the great alfalfa meadows and the miles of corn, wheat and cotton that are grown here is impressed with the great fertility of the soil.

Around Hobart one can see the country for miles around and for every quarter section he can count a well-improved farm house and a big red barn. How long will it be until the number of homes and barns are increased to one for each forty or eighty acres, and when



Turkey Ranch of J. B. Swartz, near Manitou, Tillman County.

schools and churches. Frederick has a Commercial Club which is doing splendid work in exploiting the advantages of the town for manufacturers and of the country for investors. At Frederick is located the County Demonstration Farm. A large automobile factory is in course of erection at Frederick.

Manitou, in the northern part of the county, has 500 people, mills, gins and elevators, and is a busy trading point. Davidson, on the Red River, in the southern part of the county, has 500 people and similar industries. It is located in the center of the rich farming section of the Red River valley.

Kiowa County

Location—Southwest.

Population—27,526.

Altitude—1531 feet at Hobart.

Rainfall—20 to 25 inches per annum.

Topography—Generally level, some mountains.

Streams—Washita River, Elk and Otter Creeks.

Soil—Red sandy loam.

Area—Total, 754,560 acres; under farm control, 630,842 acres; in cultivation, 382,296 acres.

Leading Crops—Cotton, corn, wheat, alfalfa, Kafir corn, broom corn and livestock.

Industries—Milling and manufacturing.

Farm Land Values—Improved, \$25 to \$60 per acre; unimproved, \$15 to \$35 per acre.

this rich region becomes as thickly settled and as highly productive as some of the older settled states? It won't be long, and what will prices be worth then? That's the point. If these lands were worth homesteading ten years ago, they are the best kind of investment at the present prices, for they have demonstrated their worth.

About the town—Hobart is the county seat and principal business and industrial center. It is located at the junction of the Frisco and Rock Island and has many large mercantile establishments and manufacturing industries. It is the trading point for a large agricultural section and is a modern city in every respect, having waterworks, sewers, electric lights, paved streets, sidewalks, opera house, library, good hotels, and a population of 7000.

Roosevelt is a thrifty town located at the edge of the Wichita foothills. It has gins, mills, elevators, a rock crusher and a granite quarry. The population of Roosevelt is 600. Cold Springs is a picturesque little town lying in the midst of the hills. Mountain Park has a population of 700, and its industries include a cotton gin, elevators and a brick plant. There is some fine prairie land in the vicinity.

At Snyder, where the Enid-Vernon and the Oklahoma City-Quanah lines of the Frisco cross, there is a good deal of agricultural activity and much fine farming land. Snyder is an enterprising little city, with waterworks, electric light plant, a cottonseed oil mill, three banks and many business establishments. The Kiowa County Demonstration Farm is located near Snyder.



An Alfalfa Meadow in Oklahoma.

NORTHERN OKLAHOMA

Pawnee County

Location—North-central.
 Population—17,332.
 Altitude—837 feet at Pawnee.
 Rainfall—25 to 30 inches per annum.
 Topography—Rolling prairie and timber.
 Streams—Arkansas and Cimarron Rivers.
 Soil—Limestone and alluvial.
 Area—Total, 373,760 acres; under farm control, 337,115 acres; in cultivation, 198,490 acres.
 Leading Crops—Corn, cotton, alfalfa, livestock, vegetables, fruits, small grain.
 Industries—Quarrying, milling, oil and gas.
 Farm Land Values—Improved, \$35 to \$75 per acre; unimproved, \$20 to \$40 per acre.

IT WAS here in the heart of Oklahoma that the homesteader made his first stand and that agriculture was established in the days of land openings. What has been done in the way of development may be imagined when the statement is truthfully made that there is not a farmer in the county but who, from his home, can hear the whistle of the railroad locomotive. Still the country is new, for less than one-third of the land has so far been brought under the plow.

The topography is undulating, with a slope toward the south. There is both prairie and timber, the timber growth being heaviest along the streams and in the more broken sections. There is a great deal of fine native pasture, the limestone soils producing a luxuriant growth of stock grass.

The Arkansas River has a frontage of more than fifty miles along the northern border and the Cimarron flows into the Arkansas at the southeast corner of the county. Bear creek traverses the center of the county. These streams give the land splendid drainage and furnish abundant stock water.

The principal crops are corn, wheat, oats and cotton. A great deal of alfalfa is grown both on the upland and in the valleys. Bermuda grass, cowpeas, sorghum, Kafir corn and milo maize belong to the list of leading crops in this section. In an adjoining county, where the soil conditions are very much the same, is located the Oklahoma State Agricultural College, where a fine example is made of benefits which are to be had from the practice of diversified farming.

The Frisco Railroad enters the county just after crossing the Cimarron River at Gaswell, passes through Teriton, Jennings, Hallett, Greenup, Valley, Casey and Pawnee, and leaves the county near Lela Station. This is as pretty a country from the car window as one will see in all Oklahoma, and it becomes more attractive as one gets away from the railroad, out upon the rolling prairies or among the rich valleys.

This county adjoins the Osage Indian reservation, and is the home of the surviving members of the Pawnee tribe. At Pawnee is an Indian Agency where the

government distributes large sums of money to the resident Indians.

Pawnee is the county seat and a city of 3000 people, with two railroads, numerous industries, fine schools and large business establishments. The city owns its waterworks. There is a large creamery, which gives the farmers a ready market for their dairy products. There are large deposits of building stone in this vicinity. The Pawnee County Demonstration Farm is located near Pawnee.

Oil and gas underlie all of this country, especially in and about Hallett, and Jennings, and Cleveland, hustling towns in the eastern part of Pawnee County.

Noble County

Location—North-central.
 Population—14,945.
 Altitude—1002 feet at Perry.
 Rainfall—25 to 30 inches per annum.
 Topography—Rolling prairie, some timber.
 Streams—Black Bear and Red Rock Creeks.
 Soil—Limestone, red sandy loam.
 Area—469,760 acres; under farm control, 431,629 acres; in cultivation, 261,378 acres.
 Leading Crops—Corn, wheat, oats, Kafir corn, alfalfa, sorghum, livestock and fruit.
 Industries—Flour mills, creamery.
 Farm Land Values—Improved, \$40 to \$75 per acre; unimproved, \$25 to \$40 per acre.

TOUCHING elbows with the banner grain, fruit and stock counties of Oklahoma, Noble County has distinction in the variety of her crops. This county took the gold medal at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition on its display of alfalfa and timothy, and the medal at the Oklahoma State Fair for the best county exhibit shown that year.

Prospectors are now drilling for oil and gas in Noble County.

Along the Black Bear Creek, in Noble County, are some of the finest wheat, corn and alfalfa fields in Oklahoma. Formerly a great deal of cotton was grown in the southern part of the county, but lately the farmers are turning their attention to crop diversification and reducing the acreage of staple crops.

These lands are mostly level and are subject to a high state of cultivation. Numerous streams furnish abundant stock water and afford good drainage for the land. Farms can be purchased in most instances from the original homesteaders.

The Frisco crosses the county from east to west, its principal stations being Morrison, Sumner, Fisk, Perry, Ganzel and Lucien. Perry is the county seat, and although still in its teens, it has a population of 5000, is served by two railroads, and is an important commercial and trading center. The city has waterworks, electric lights, a handsome public library, schools and churches and many beautiful homes. In the center of the business district is a shady park, about which are neatly paved streets and granitoid sidewalks.

Kay County

Location—North-central.
 Population—26,999.
 Altitude—1002 feet at Blackwell.
 Rainfall—30 inches per annum.
 Topography—Generally level prairie.
 Streams—Arkansas, Salt Fork and Chilkaskia Rivers.
 Soil—Limestone and red clay.
 Area—Total, 597,760 acres; under farm control, 595,031 acres; in cultivation, 439,115 acres.
 Leading Crops—Wheat, corn, alfalfa, livestock.
 Industries—Milling and manufacturing.
 Farm Land Values—Improved, \$40 to \$75 per acre; unimproved, \$25 to \$60 per acre.

OKLAHOMA points with pride to Kay County when it comes to wheat, corn and alfalfa production. This is not only one of the banner grain and grass counties of the State, but, with its large output of livestock, is the third county in the State in farm production.

Kay County is located in the northern tier, at about equal distance from the east and west borders of the State. The land lies generally level and is well drained and watered. There is some timber along the streams and occasional broken places. The soil is a rich limestone loam, similar to that found in the leading grain counties of Southern Kansas, which Kay County adjoins.

Not a one of the many crops belonging to Oklahoma or Kansas are excluded from the Kay County list, but the acreage in cotton and Bermuda grass is necessarily small because of the high altitude. There is more than two-thirds of the land in this county under farm control, which means that its value is appreciated. Much of that which is under control, however, is yet to be brought under full development, and there is still plenty of room for the newcomer.

While the two great cereal crops are easily grown here, and the yield is profitable to the farmer, the advantages of farm diversification are being recognized, and the belief is gaining ground that more of the miscellaneous crops and fewer of the staples should be grown. Many acres which have been sown to wheat year after year, are now going into alfalfa, and the farmers are finding that fruits and vegetables are more profitable than wheat and corn. The dairy cow is another source of revenue, which the farmer seems only recently to have discovered.

The Frisco traverses the northwest corner of Kay County from Arkansas City, Kan., to Enid, touching Chilocco, Middleton, Peckham, Blackwell, Retta and Eddy. Blackwell is the largest of these towns, having a population of 4500, three railroads, two large flour mills, seven elevators, a creamery, an incubator factory, a brick plant, waterworks and electric lights. The Chilkaskia River flows through the city, providing water and drainage. Here is located the Oklahoma Baptist College. There are good schools and churches.

This is as pretty a country as a man will see anywhere in the southwest. The farm improvements are of a kind that indicate prosperity. There are miles and miles of green fields with white houses and red barns at regular intervals, showing that the development of the country has been along substantial lines. While the

present values of these lands are higher than in more remote sections, they are still very low, considering the productiveness of the soil and in comparison with similar lands in the older settled sections.

At Chilocco the Indian boys and girls of Oklahoma have a school for their especial education in the higher branches of learning located on a reservation containing 8960 acres of agricultural land. About 3000 acres of this land is in cultivation, the rest being in meadow or pasture land. The principal crops are grain, hay and garden crops and a large beef and dairy herd is maintained. A dairy, poultry yard, orchard, vineyard and nursery are also operated for the instruction of the 700 or 800 students. There are over forty buildings on the reservation, and the college is known as the best-equipped institution in the Indian service for imparting practical agricultural knowledge to the Indian pupil.

Grant County

Location—North-central.
 Population—18,760.
 Altitude—997 feet at Lamont.
 Rainfall—25 to 30 inches per annum.
 Topography—Rolling prairie.
 Stream—North Fork of the Arkansas.
 Soil—Sandy loam and alluvial.
 Area—Total, 636,160 acres; under farm control, 617,540 acres; in cultivation, 474,799 acres.
 Leading Crops—Wheat, corn, alfalfa, livestock, Irish potatoes, dairy products, truck and fruit.
 Industries—Milling and manufacturing.
 Farm Land Values—Improved, \$25 to \$60 per acre; unimproved, \$15 to \$40 per acre.

THREE millions and a half dollars' worth of farm products are shipped out of Grant County every year.

It is located in the heart of the great wheat and alfalfa belt, next to the Kansas line and adjoining Kay and Garfield Counties. Every crop on the Oklahoma list, excepting cotton, is grown here upon a large scale. Livestock raising is practiced along the most progressive lines, and beef cattle, hogs and the products of the dairy bring thousands of dollars to the farmer. Fruit and truck crops are included in the system of crop diversification, which is everywhere followed. This is one of the leading alfalfa counties.

The Frisco traverses the southeast corner of Grant County, through a rich farming country in the vicinity of the North Fork of the Arkansas River. In this locality are many of the best farms, and the development of the land is rapid. A great many Kansas, Missouri and Illinois people have recently located here and they have been very successful.

At Lamont there is some good farm land which is still being offered at most reasonable prices. This is a thriving town of 700 people, with four elevators, an alfalfa mill, a grist mill, two banks, numerous business houses, schools and churches.

On the south bank of the river is Salt Fork with its two hundred people, mills and elevators. This is the center of a splendid wheat country.

Those who are in search of high, well-drained and fertile soils, that will grow any of the crops known to this section, and who want to build a home among good, enterprising people, where he has every advantage in the way of markets and schools, will find the land



Modern Stock Farm near Blackwell.



Dinner Time in the Hog Pasture.

that will suit them, and at the right kind of a price right here in Grant County.

Many people are under the impression that the land bargains are to be found only in the remote and undeveloped sections. That is not true, for there are lands in the best settled sections that can be had at prices equally as attractive as any in the State. A man ought to look over this Northwest Oklahoma Country. It gives him a good idea of what kind of a State Oklahoma has come to be.

Garfield County

Location—Northwest.
Population—33,050.
Altitude—1232 feet at Enid.
Rainfall—25 to 30 inches per annum.
Topography—Rolling prairie.
Streams—Turkey, Mulberry and Black Bear Creeks.
Soil—Clay and sandy loam.
Area—Total, 679,040 acres; under farm control, 649,350 acres; in cultivation, 502,427 acres.
Leading Crops—Grain, alfalfa, livestock, fruit, dairy products.
Industries—Milling, manufacturing, meat packing.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$40 to \$100 per acre; unimproved, \$35 to \$75 per acre.

FARMERS of Garfield County earn from 25 to 50 per cent on the value of their land every year. The soil is like a manufacturing plant—it yields a certain dividend upon all the labor invested in the planting and growing of crops. The farmer can grow wheat or alfalfa, corn or cotton, truck or fruit. There is no crop indigenous to the Central United States that cannot be grown with profit in Garfield County.

An abundance of grain makes this pre-eminently a livestock country, and there are more thoroughbred horses, cattle and swine than in any other county in Oklahoma.

A Garfield County farmer took first premium at the recent Dry Farming Congress in Denver, Colo., for the best bushel of wheat grown by dry-farming methods.

Alfalfa sown in the fall gives the Garfield County farmer three cuttings the next summer and thereafter five crops a year, each crop yielding approximately two tons an acre, the hay selling for from \$10 to \$18 a ton. Wheat yields from 20 to 40 bushels, corn from 60 to 80 bushels, and oats as high as 100 bushels. The acreage of corn and alfalfa is being constantly increased, and the farmers are improving their stock.

When fruit is properly cared for enormous crops are produced, especially of peaches and pears. One farmer

near Enid paid for his land with the profits from one crop of Elberta peaches. Dairy men have a splendid opportunity here. A modern dairy establishment at Enid has already demonstrated what can be done in the way of the profitable production of milk and butter. There is a good market at Enid, Guthrie and Oklahoma City and at Wichita, Kan., for dairy products, as there is also for poultry and garden truck. H. M. Hagen, an experienced chicken man, says that the country about Enid is the best he ever saw for poultry raising.

Farm improvements in this part of Oklahoma are of a high character; many rural homes are equipped with such modern conveniences as running water, acetylene lights, hot water heat and telephones. The roads are good and a good many of the farmers have automobiles. When it is remembered that this development has taken place since the opening of the Cherokee Strip nineteen years ago, it is plain that there is great wealth in the country's resources.

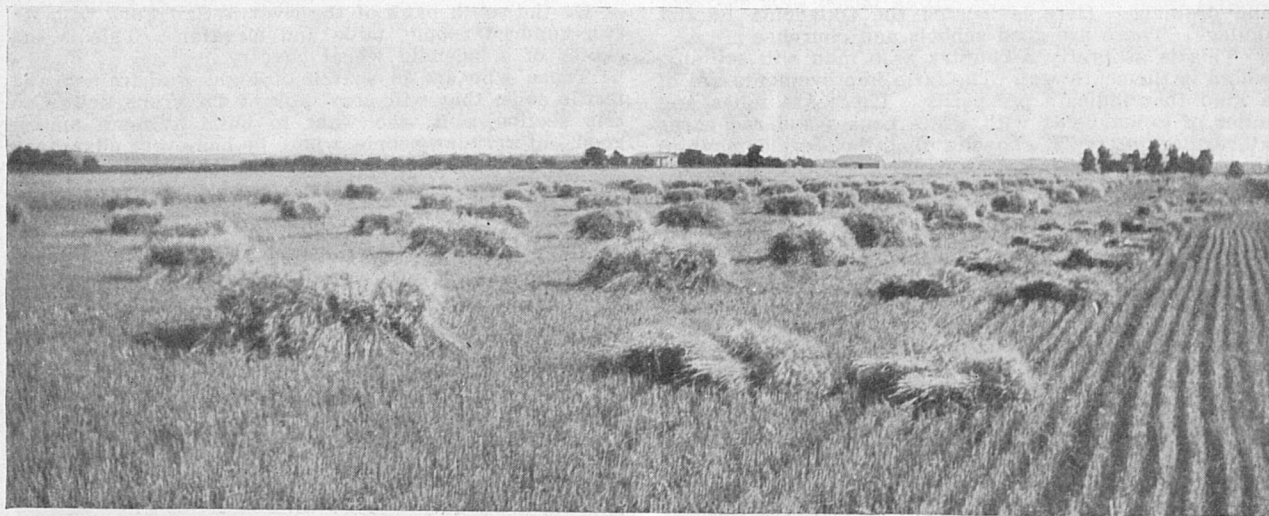
Enid, the City

Agricultural sections are quick to show their worth by the building of industrial and commercial centers for the distribution of trade. Enid is an example of this kind in Northwest Oklahoma. Enid's past and future is deep-rooted in the rich soil. Its population has increased rapidly, its area has expanded steadily and its industries have grown at a tremendous rate, but ahead of all these has been the development of the resources of the land, which began in 1893, when the first settlers rushed into Northern Oklahoma.

The population of Enid is conservatively estimated at 15,000. The city covers an area of 15 square miles. There are 20 miles of street railway, 21 miles of asphalt paving, 36 miles of sewers, a waterworks system with a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons daily, seven schools, a university and a new \$50,000 public library, also parks, lakes and amusement places.

There are 53 manufacturing industries in Enid, employing 1179 persons. One mercantile firm in Enid does a business of \$750,000 annually. Five railroads, leading from Enid in as many different directions, give the manufacturer and jobber the best transportation conveniences, and the farmer has ready means for reaching the market. The freight tonnage received at Enid in 1909 aggregated 400,526,885 pounds, and the freight tonnage forwarded was 3,286,669,329 pounds.

The chief pride of the growing city is its many beautiful homes, its wide, level and well-paved streets, its shady drives, its schools and churches. It is one of the trimmest and cleanest cities in the United States.



Lyman J. Kester's Field of Karkoff Wheat, near Enid. Yield, 32 Bushels per Acre.
Awarded World's Championship Prize.



Grand Avenue, Enid, Oklahoma.



Grain Farm near Dacoma, Woods County.

Alfalfa County

Location—Northwest.
Population—18,138.
Altitude—1369 feet at Helena.
Rainfall—25 to 30 inches per annum.
Topography—Level and rolling prairie.
Stream—Salt Fork of the Arkansas.
Soil—Red clay and sandy.
Area—Total, 554,880 acres; under farm control, 492,640 acres; in cultivation, 407,639 acres.
Leading Crops—Corn, wheat, livestock, alfalfa, Kafir corn, broom corn, dairy products.
Industries—Milling and dairying.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$35 to \$75 per acre; unimproved, \$18 to \$35 per acre.

IF A county is to be judged by its name, this is the home of the greatest of forage crops, and, indeed, there are many green meadows to warrant the appellation. Still, the chief crops are corn, wheat and livestock. A great deal of broom corn is grown; Kafir corn figures prominently in the crop list and some cotton is produced, so that the section is by no means limited to any one crop. Alfalfa County ranks second in the value of farm products among the counties of Oklahoma.

After the harvest many train loads of grain are shipped out of this county and the number of elevators around every small station prove it to be one of the great grain regions of the new state. The combination of corn and grass serve to make it an ideal place for stock raising and the Alfalfa County farmer prides himself on the quality of his stock, be they beef cattle, hogs or horses.

Some of the most prosperous farmers and some of the highest improved farms are to be found in Southern Alfalfa County. The land is mostly high, well-drained prairie, easily brought under development and immensely productive. There is only about one-half of the total area of the county, however, in cultivation, a large portion still being used as native pasture for the many herds of cattle.

At Helena is located the District Agricultural School, the community having provided a splendid building and grounds for this institution, where the principles of agriculture are instilled into the minds of the boys and girls of the farm. This is one of the educational advantages to be had in Oklahoma, and which no other state affords.

Helena has a flour and grist mill, four elevators, two banks, an opera house, four churches, two hotels, waterworks and electric lights. There is a splendid farming country around Helena.

Carmen is another prosperous farming community, with a population of 1000. It has a creamery, which indicates that the farmers are getting the best results from their alfalfa and grain, by marketing it in the form of milk and butter. There is also an ice plant and three elevators. This is a splendid grain, alfalfa and live stock country.

Woods County

Location—Northwest.
Population—17,567.
Altitude—1473 feet at Avarad.
Rainfall—25 to 30 inches per annum.
Topography—Level and rolling prairie.
Streams—Salt Fork of the Arkansas and Cimarron Rivers.
Soil—Sandy loam and limestone.
Area—Total, 803,200 acres; under farm control, 655,921 acres; in cultivation, 354,003 acres.
Leading Crops—Wheat, corn, Kafir corn, broom corn, alfalfa, livestock, fruit.
Industries—Milling and manufacturing.
Farm Land Values—Improved, \$20 to \$60 per acre; unimproved, \$15 to \$40 per acre.

THIS is the winter wheat, broom corn and alfalfa section of Northwest Oklahoma. Between the Arkansas and Cimarron Rivers, in Woods County, is a rich farming country, high and rolling, with a dark, rich soil that is easily tilled and that produces abundantly of a long list of crops. Farmers of this section, long used to growing grain and raising cattle, are beginning to diversify their crops, and included in the \$2,589,875 worth of farm products marketed last year will be found something of everything that the Oklahoma farmer raises except Bermuda. This grass is grown in more northern latitudes than here, but the Woods County farmer seems to find alfalfa more to his liking.

Neither is there much cotton grown, only 311 bales being last reported. That is because of the high altitude, which makes this section particularly the land of small grains. About one-fifth of the large sum received every year by the farms of this county comes from beef cattle, hogs and the products of the dairy. The farmer recognizes this asset and keeps the breed of his stock up to a high standard.

Avarad has a population of 500, elevators, mills and numerous industries. It also has two railroads. Other thrifty towns in the county are Dacoma and Hopeton.

The present terminus of the Frisco is Waynoka, train service recently having been extended westward to that place from Avarad. There is fine, new farming country around Waynoka, as good as one will find anywhere, and land prices are reasonable.

Those who invest in Woods County lands at their present prices will make large profits on the rapid increase of values, because the tide of development which has done so much in the splendid counties lying immediately to the eastward, has now reached this section. That only about 20 per cent of the total area of the county is in cultivation is an indication that the coun-



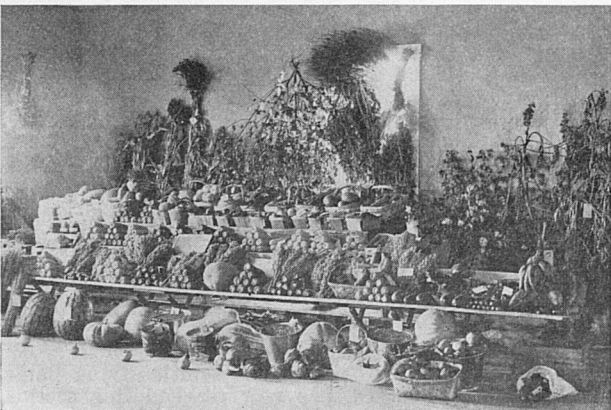
Apple Orchard near Enid, Oklahoma.



Hogs in the Alfalfa, Zimmerman Farm, Helena, Oklahoma.



Alfalfa Out for Seed Crop.



Major County Exhibit at Oklahoma Fair.

try is ripe with opportunities. Those who secure these lands now will be the ones that get in on the ground floor. This may be said to be the farthest west in Oklahoma, that is, the farthest a man would want to go and be sure that he is in the safe agricultural zone, for when he gets into the high semi-arid regions beyond he must resort to the peculiar methods of farming which have been found to be successful there.

Good lands can now be bought in Woods County at from \$20 an acre up—lands that will grow any of the Oklahoma crops and that are near the railroad, with good neighbors and good schools. There is no healthier country anywhere.

WESTERN OKLAHOMA

Major County

Location—Northwest.

Population—15,248.

Altitude—1197 feet at Ames.

Rainfall—25 to 30 inches per annum.

Topography—Rolling prairie, some broken, some timber.

Stream—Cimarron River.

Soil—Red clay, sandy loam.

Area—Total, 599,680 acres; under farm control,

526,239 acres; in cultivation, 279,055 acres.

Leading Crops—Corn, wheat, broom corn, Kafir corn, milo maize, alfalfa and livestock.

Industries—Milling.

Farm Land Values—Improved, \$30 to \$75 per acre; unimproved, \$20 to \$35 per acre.

WHEN one talks corn in Major County, Oklahoma, it is necessary to specify what particular corn is meant, for the farmer in this section grows Indian corn, broom corn and Kafir corn, to say nothing of what the boys and girls of the farm are doing in the popcorn industry. It is a corn country, above all things. More than \$1,000,000 a year is earned by the farmer from the various crops of corn.

Wheat and other small grains bring almost as much more, to say nothing of the smaller acreage of cotton and miscellaneous crops. It is a diversified crop country in the western part of the new state where, in the early days, some persons were skeptical about the land being productive of anything. There are not any skeptics now. The growing crops have convinced them.

This county lies just west of Garfield and the topography is similar to all of Northwest Oklahoma, high rolling prairie, with here and there a stream to provide drainage and stock water, enough timber for fuel and fencing and a soil that is everything that a farmer should ask for in the matters of fertility and tilth. There is the altitude which makes men energetic, a climate that makes farm work economical and a soil that will grow any crop common to the temperate zone.

The Frisco crosses the extreme southeast corner of the county, where the country is probably more broken than in the country to the north, and where there is a scattering growth of jack oak timber—just the place for sweet potatoes, peanuts and cowpeas, an old resident declares.

Some of the finest peach and apple orchards and berry fields in Oklahoma are seen in the vicinity of the little town of Ames. Melons and vine crops of all kinds seem to thrive wonderfully in these mellow sandy soils, which look so rich when one sees the plow turning up the land. The question of its being a stock country is settled by the sight of green alfalfa meadow around nearly every farm home. There doesn't seem to be anything lacking in the natural conditions. The only thing the country needs is more farmers.

Along the Cimarron river, in the southeast corner of the county, there is some land that is too shady for ideal farming purposes, and some of the country hereabouts is a little rough. One must necessarily choose from among the best, here as he would elsewhere.

This country is new only in development. What has been done in the older sections can be duplicated in the unsettled portions, which are just now made available to settlement by the building of railroads.

Blaine County

Location—Northwest.
 Population—17,960.
 Altitude—1194 feet at Okeene.
 Rainfall—20 to 25 inches per annum.
 Topography—Rolling prairie and timbered hills.
 Stream—North Fork of the Canadian River.
 Soil—Red clay, sandy loam.
 Area—Total, 595,840 acres; under farm control, 511,794 acres; in cultivation, 337,498 acres.
 Leading Crops—Corn, wheat, Kafir corn, alfalfa, livestock, cotton, potatoes, melons, fruit.
 Industries—Cement manufacture and milling.
 Farm Land Values—Improved, \$35 to \$60 per acre; unimproved, \$15 to \$40 per acre.

FARM development has been rapid during the last three or four years in northwestern Blaine County and many fine grain and stock farms have been established in the beautiful level country south of the Cimarron River. There is here and there a broken stretch of land, more suitable for grazing than farming, but farther on, in the vicinity of Okeene, is another rich farming section. The soil is a rich chocolate loam and there is much alfalfa and wheat, with orchards surrounding every farm house. Hogs and shorthorn cattle are much in evidence and diversified farming seems to be well established. There is a creamery at Okeene and farmers have a market for their dairy products.

One is particularly impressed with the country around Darrow, where some enterprising farmers have demonstrated what can be done with the rich soils of this Western Oklahoma country. The grain fields and alfalfa meadows extend to the edge of a range of hills lying to the southward. Beyond for several miles the country is very rough, especially around Southard, where there is a large cement plant. Some sand is encountered after reaching the North Fork of the Canadian and there is little development in evidence, but at a more or less distance from the railroad good farm and grazing lands are to be seen.

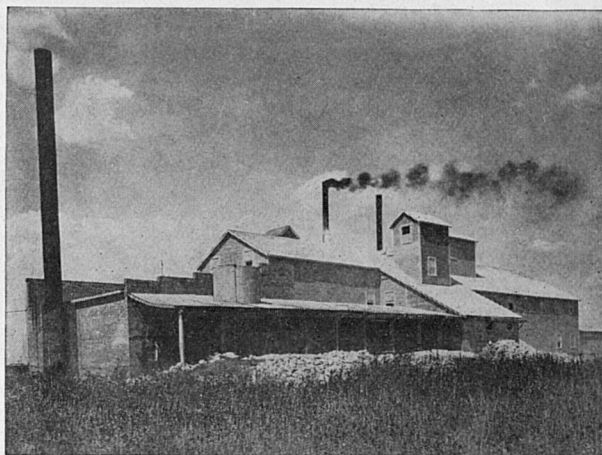
In the bottoms along the streams through this hill country there are some rich lands which seem to have all of the requirements for alfalfa and grain production, some splendid farms having already been established. The presence of running water and a good native pasture makes it a good stock country and many herds are seen grazing along the slopes. Westward from Eagle City is a good farming district extending far into Dewey County, which adjoins Blaine.

When one inspects this country, it must be remembered that it is the newest part of one of the best agricultural counties in Oklahoma. The farmers of Blaine County market nearly \$2,000,000 worth of products each year, these including corn, wheat, alfalfa, Kafir corn, broom corn and cotton. There is no county in the state that has a greater variety of crops, for fruits and live stock are leading sources of revenue, as well as grain and grasses.

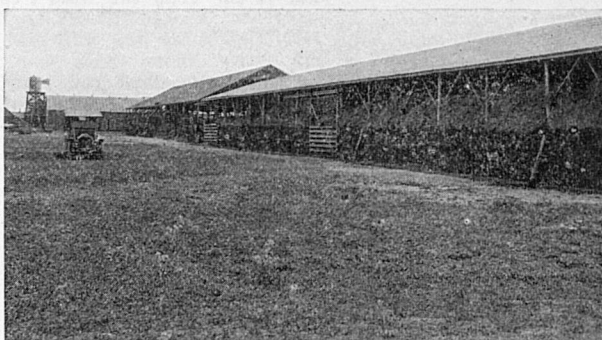
Custer County

Location—Western.
 Population—23,231.
 Altitude—1483 feet at Clinton.
 Rainfall—20 to 25 inches per annum.
 Topography—Rolling prairie, hills and valley.
 Streams—Washita River and Turkey Creek.
 Soil—Red clay and black loam.
 Area—Total, 638,720 acres; under farm control, 582,704 acres; in cultivation, 378,523 acres.
 Leading Crops—Corn, livestock, alfalfa, Kafir corn, wheat, cotton, fruits.
 Industries—Milling and manufacture.
 Farm Land Values—Improved, \$40 to \$75 per acre; unimproved, \$25 to \$50 per acre.

FOR all-around farming, there are few counties that have so much choice land as Custer County. There has been a great development in all parts of the county, especially in the line of diversified farming, evidence of which is to be seen at Clinton, Arapaho, Thomas, Foley and Custer City. The land is just rolling enough to be well drained and is traversed by numerous clear water streams, which, being fringed with timber, break the monotony of the level landscape. Green hills stand out against the crimson hills in the distance, making a picture that is most inviting.



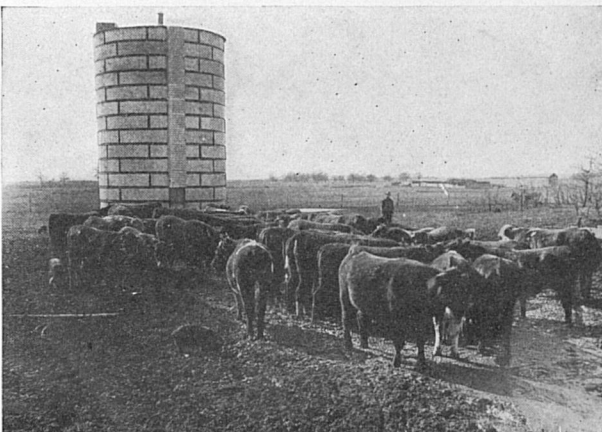
Cement Mill at Okeene, Oklahoma.



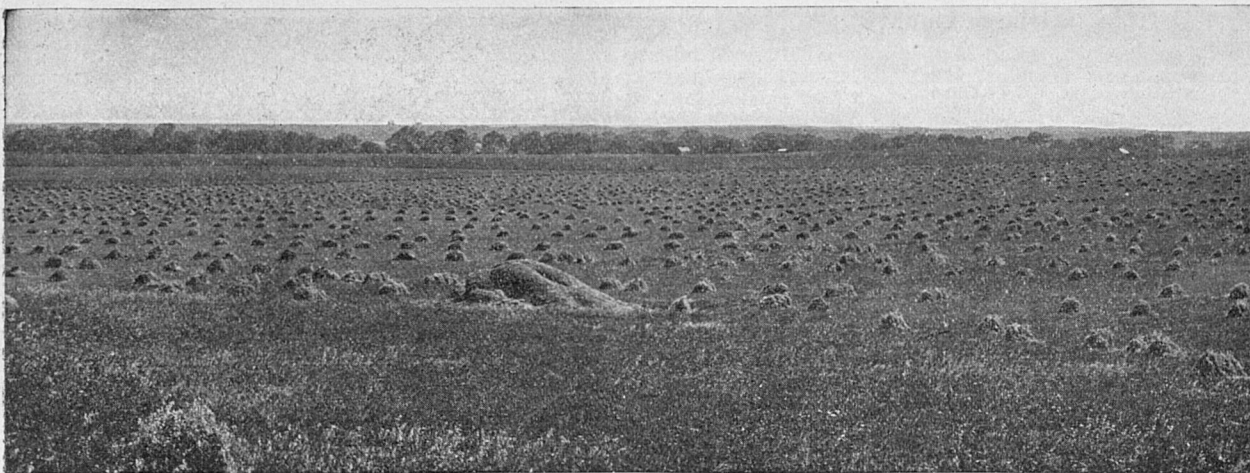
Curing Barn on Alfalfa Farm.



Thoroughbred Horses, Enid, Oklahoma.



Blaine County Stock Farm and Silo.



This is the Way the Oats Produce Around Clinton, Oklahoma.

There are two classes of soils—the dark red loam of the valleys and the black loam of the hills, both of which are extremely fertile and possessed of the characteristics which give easy tilth and great moisture-retaining qualities. The farm improvements are of a high class and the hogs, horses and cattle are of the best types.

Along the Washita River and Turkey Creek valleys yields of 35 and 40 bushels of wheat are the rule, and corn produces from 60 to 70 bushels to the acre. Cotton brings from one-half to three-fourths of a bale to the acre. Bermuda grass has been established on many farms and cowpeas are generally grown. It is a good dairy country, the farmers marketing their milk at a convenient creamery.

Because there is both corn and alfalfa, the by-products of cottonseed and good water, this is an ideal stock country. Animals seem to be generally free from the diseases which usually hamper the dealer. Charles M. Goodwin, of Clinton, who has raised hogs for many years and has as many as 500 on one farm, says that he has never known a case of hog cholera in Custer County. He accounts for this in the fact that the stock water is to some extent impregnated with gypsum, a stringent mineral, which keeps the bowels of the animal free of worms. Mr. Goodwin thinks that every farmer in this section could carry from 100 to 600 head of porkers on 160 acres.

Alfalfa is one of the standbys of the Custer County farmer. S. C. Mangers moved to Custer County last year and purchased a homestead, a good part of the land being in alfalfa. Besides pasturing a large number of hogs and some cattle, and laying by a good supply of hay for his own use, he sold enough alfalfa to return to him just half of the money that he paid for his farm. Alfalfa makes fine pasturage, because there are only

about sixty days in the year that it does not cover the ground. It grows alike on upland and valley soils.

J. T. Shives went to Custer County in the early days, after living in Kentucky, Missouri and Texas. He says that there isn't any place that offers as many opportunities as Western Oklahoma, and especially recommends Custer County for fruit-growing. The county is generally free of orchard diseases.

Broom corn is also a profitable crop. Vine crops of all kinds thrive. The sandy lands in the jack oak strips raise big crops of peanuts and sweet potatoes. Fine timothy is grown.

Clinton is the principal city in the county. Though it is only eight years old, the town has 5000 people, owns its water and electric light plants, has a street car line, 25 miles of cement sidewalks, a sewerage system and four railroads. Clinton is the distributing point for a trade aggregating \$10,000,000 annually and there are numerous factories and industries.

Arapaho is the county seat, with two railroads and numerous industries. At Arapaho is the Custer County Demonstration Farm.

There are some splendid farm lands lying about Arapaho and in the interior country, much of which has been highly developed. As elsewhere in the county there is to be seen here a great deal of good farm stock, and farm improvements are fully up to the Oklahoma standard. Alfalfa, small grain, fruit and potatoes are the leading crops, but the farmer looks to his cattle and hogs for a good share of his profits. It is an all-around farming country.

Altogether it seems to be a prosperous region. The statement is made, in fact, that Custer County has never experienced a total crop failure. The farmers have solved the financial problem by taking pigs and alfalfa into partnership.



Oat Harvest in Oklahoma.



Home of an Oklahoma Truck Farmer.



A Well-Equipped Oklahoma Farm.



Corn Field near Hobart, Oklahoma.

Washita County

Location—Western.
 Population—25,034.
 Altitude—1532 feet at Cordell.
 Rainfall—20 to 25 inches per annum.
 Topography—Generally level prairie, scattering uplifts.
 Stream—Washita River.
 Soil—Red and chocolate loam.
 Area—Total, 643,840 acres; under farm control, 613,819 acres; in cultivation, 394,712 acres.
 Leading Crops—Corn, cotton, Kafir corn, alfalfa, livestock, melons and potatoes.
 Industries—Milling and manufacture.
 Farm Land Values—Improved, \$40 to \$60 per acre; unimproved, \$15 to \$50 per acre.

“DIVERSIFIED farming in Western Oklahoma has reached its highest development in Washita County,” says John Fields, editor of the Oklahoma Farm Journal, and former head of the State Farm Experimental Station. The farmers of this section grow alfalfa, corn, wheat, cowpeas, hogs and live stock on a big scale, and they practice dairying, orcharding and poultry-raising as profitable side lines. The different industries work well together and they are to be found on almost every farm. It is fast bringing the country to the front, too.

A creamery has recently been established at Bessie, on the Frisco, in the northern part of the county, and the farmer now has a market for all of his dairy products. The dairy in turn finds a ready market for its butter and ice cream in the nearby cities. It is a way that the farmer and the manufacturer have of working together for mutual profit and the plan is making the whole country prosperous.

There is no one thing that the Washita County farmer prides himself on more than his live stock. Good

breeding and an alfalfa diet have done much to make these sleek herds, which are to be seen somewhere in the neighborhood of every red barn that one passes. And cattle are something to be proud of in these days of 11-cent beef.

Can a prettier country be imagined than these high prairie lands, with their rich red soils, producing every kind of crop that the farmer wants to grow? It is hard to believe that all of the farms one sees lying in the level stretches between the rugged Wichita hills, have been developed in a decade, but that is true.

In the agricultural communities the towns and cities to a large extent reflect the worth of the land. This is brought to mind when the traveler rides through this country. Cordell, the county seat of Washita County, is a hustling business center, located on the Frisco in about the geographical center of the county. It has mills and elevators, many large establishments, good schools and churches, and there are 2500 industrious, enterprising people.

When a farmer goes into a new country one of the first things he inquires about is the educational advantages for his children. In addition to good public schools, which are everywhere to be found in Oklahoma, Cordell has two prominent educational institutions, the Cordell Academy and the Cordell Christian College, where the higher branches of instruction are taught. It is the educational center of this part of the new state. The Washita County Demonstration Farm is also located near Cordell.

In addition, Cordell has three banks, two hotels, a waterworks system, a creamery and a wide-awake Commercial Club that is doing a great deal to attract attention to the splendid resources of the county and the many business and industrial opportunities in the city.



How Alfalfa Grows in Western Oklahoma.



Kafir Corn Field near Cordell.

Map of Oklahoma showing the percentage of the population in the agricultural sector by county. The map is divided into counties, each labeled with its name. The shading indicates the percentage range for each county.

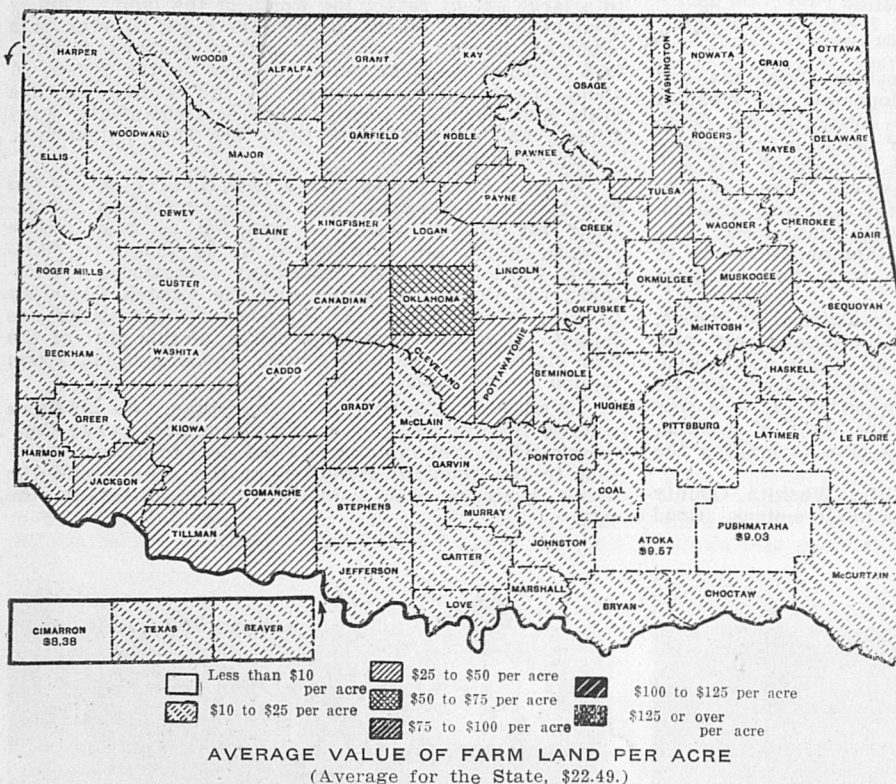
Legend:

- Less than 20 per cent
- 20 to 40 per cent
- 40 to 60 per cent
- 60 to 80 per cent
- 80 to 90 per cent

Counties and their approximate percentage ranges (based on shading):

- Harper: 40 to 60 per cent
- Woods: 40 to 60 per cent
- Alfalfa: 40 to 60 per cent
- Grant: 80 to 90 per cent
- Kay: 80 to 90 per cent
- Osage: 40 to 60 per cent
- Washington: 40 to 60 per cent
- Nowata: 40 to 60 per cent
- Craig: 40 to 60 per cent
- Ottawa: 40 to 60 per cent
- Ellis: 20 to 40 per cent
- Woodward: 20 to 40 per cent
- Major: 20 to 40 per cent
- Garfield: 80 to 90 per cent
- Noble: 40 to 60 per cent
- Pawnee: 40 to 60 per cent
- Delaware: 20 to 40 per cent
- Dewey: 20 to 40 per cent
- Blaine: 20 to 40 per cent
- Kingfisher: 40 to 60 per cent
- Logan: 80 to 90 per cent
- Payne: 80 to 90 per cent
- Tulsa: 40 to 60 per cent
- Green: 40 to 60 per cent
- Wagoner: 40 to 60 per cent
- Cherokee: 40 to 60 per cent
- Adair: 20 to 40 per cent
- Roger Mills: 20 to 40 per cent
- Custer: 40 to 60 per cent
- Canadian: 20 to 40 per cent
- Oklahoma: 80 to 90 per cent
- Lincoln: 80 to 90 per cent
- Okmulgee: 20 to 40 per cent
- Muskogee: 20 to 40 per cent
- Beckham: 20 to 40 per cent
- Washita: 80 to 90 per cent
- Caddo: 40 to 60 per cent
- Okfuskee: 20 to 40 per cent
- McIntosh: 20 to 40 per cent
- Bequoyah: 20 to 40 per cent
- Grady: 40 to 60 per cent
- McClain: 40 to 60 per cent
- Delaware: 40 to 60 per cent
- Okfuskee: 40 to 60 per cent
- Remondle: 40 to 60 per cent
- Haskell: 20 to 40 per cent
- Greer: 20 to 40 per cent
- Kiowa: 20 to 40 per cent
- Harmon: 40 to 60 per cent
- Jackson: 40 to 60 per cent
- Comanche: 40 to 60 per cent
- Tillman: 40 to 60 per cent
- Garvin: 40 to 60 per cent
- Portotoc: 40 to 60 per cent
- Hughes: 40 to 60 per cent
- Pittsburg: 20 to 40 per cent
- Latimer: 10.2%
- Le Flore: 17.6%
- Stephens: 40 to 60 per cent
- Murray: 40 to 60 per cent
- Coal: 40 to 60 per cent
- Atoka: 20 to 40 per cent
- Pushmataha: 8.8%
- Jefferson: 40 to 60 per cent
- Carter: 40 to 60 per cent
- Johnston: 40 to 60 per cent
- Marshall: 40 to 60 per cent
- Love: 40 to 60 per cent
- Bryan: 40 to 60 per cent
- Choctaw: 20 to 40 per cent
- McCurtain: 11.4%
- Cimarron: 20 to 40 per cent
- Texas: 20 to 40 per cent
- Beaver: 20 to 40 per cent

Do not judge the country by one man's experience or one season's climatic behavior; look at the big fine barns, the cosy farm homes, the sleek cattle and good implements — they are the strongest testi-



If the Frisco Railroad can be of any assistance to you in getting located, you have but to call upon any one of its representatives or correspond with officials. The company has not one acre of land to sell, but it is interested in seeing that you are satisfactorily located in some part of this great State, and to that end offers you the service of its passenger and immigration representatives.

If there is anything else you want to know about

the country, write a letter. If you want to know about the fare from your home to any of the localities that have been described, if you want to know what the freight rate will be on your household effects, or if there is any point about which a question has arisen in your mind, do not hesitate to write—today. Maybe the company can save you time and trouble.

If you would like to take a trip to Oklahoma, remember that on the first and third Tuesdays in each month the Frisco Railroad has on sale, at greatly reduced fares, round trip tickets to any point in the State. These tickets allow you to stop over at pleasure and give you a long limit for return.

Let the Frisco help you get to Oklahoma.

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