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PEDEN IRON & STEEL CO., Houston, Texas

1914 THE TEXAS 1914 ALMANAC AND STATE INDUSTRIAL GUIDE



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THE OLD WAY

THE NEW WAY

of
SMOKING MEAT

The picture on the left shows how our grand-daddies and out-of-date folks of today smoke meats.

The picture on the right shows the new and up-to-date way of smoking meat.

One is the **old wood smoke** and the other is the **new liquid smoke**. The new liquid smoke contains exactly the same curing ingredients as the old wood smoke, but it requires only a very few minutes to apply the liquid smoke. You put it on with a brush or piece of cloth. There are several advantages in using the liquid smoke, which are as follows:

1. FIGARO is far less trouble and expense.
2. FIGARO smoked meat never spoils.
3. SKIPPERS never get in FIGARO MEAT.
4. Shrinkage is reduced by FIGARO.
5. FIGARO makes meat wholesome and delicious.
6. One jug of FIGARO cures 400 pounds of meat.

Figaro Liquid Smoke is made by condensing wood smoke to a liquid. Just as simple as anything in the world. Anybody with a little hand-distillery could make it if we did not have FIGARO patented. Then, too, having a very large distillery we can make it in large quantities and so much cheaper than individuals.

One of the most interesting things about Figaro to a person who has never used it is that the Figaro Chemical Company, with a capital of \$250,000, guarantees all above claims or refunds the money paid for it if it fails.

When you go to the store to buy the salt for your meat, at the same time buy your supply of Figaro. One jug is enough to cure four hundred pounds and costs only \$1.

Don't be afraid of Figaro for any reason. Your neighbors are using it; we have been selling it for eight years; and then, we absolutely guarantee it

ASK YOUR GROCER

or write to

Figaro Chemical Co., Dallas, Texas

Murphy & Bolanz Company

1004 COMMERCE STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS



JOHN P. MURPHY,
President.

Established the business
in 1874.

1874.
THE OLDEST REAL
ESTATE FIRM IN
TEXAS.
1914.



CHARLES F. BOLANZ,
Vice President.

Became a member of the
firm Jan. 1, 1884.



J. H. POWER,
Vice Pres. and Genl. Mgr.

Entered the employ of
the firm in 1898 as col-
lector.

TWENTY-SIX EMPLOYEES.

Beginning business on a small scale FORTY YEARS ago, this firm at once took the lead in its line and has successfully maintained that lead during the years, growing with the growth of Dallas, and from an office force of TWO CLERKS, it has today TWENTY-SIX MEN looking after the interests of its many clients.

This firm is the compiler and owner of the Official Map of the City of Dallas.

This firm has the most complete records and set of block books in Texas.

This firm controls more rental property than any firm in the city.

This firm renders and pays as agents more taxes on real estate than any other firm in the city.

This firm has figured in practically all of the important deals made in Dallas in the past QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

This firm has acted as purchasing agents of terminal facilities for nearly every railroad entering Dallas.

This firm assisted in the purchase of terminal facilities for the electric inter-urbans and also for the Union Depot, and purchased for Butler Bros. the block of ground now occupied by this mammoth institution.

This firm has been active in practically every BIG ENTERPRISE and movement that has contributed to the building of Dallas.

The prosperity and present strength of the firm and its sure future growth are based upon a knowledge of DALLAS CITY real estate gained through years of experience, splendid organization, fair dealing and capable, prompt handling of all business intrusted to it.

13223

Interesting Facts about John Deere Farm Tools

The first successful steel plow was made by John Deere in 1837, and the remains of it are preserved in the Sample Room of John Deere & Company at Moline, Ill.

The same year is remembered by some people now alive as the "Hunger Year," when there were wheat bounties in Maine and bread riots in New York City. Since the invention by John Deere of the steel plow, which made extensive farming in the West possible and profitable, and created the necessity of the reaper, the world has had what it never had before—enough bread to eat.

John Deere conceived the idea of a self-scouring steel plow. His first plow bottom was made from a section of steel saw blade fashioned over a log, and had the peculiar John Deere shape. It was a marked success. It would scour—the first plow that ever did "clean off" in the sticky soils of the West.

For ten years John Deere sought to supply the demand for steel plows from his blacksmith shop, then he built his first plow factory in Moline, Ill. In 1868 Deere & Company was incorporated for \$500,000. Today the annual payroll amounts to more than twelve times the original capitalization.

In the first year of his business John Deere made three plows. In 1839 he made ten. In 1846 the first slab of plow steel rolled in the United States was rolled to his order, under his direction, and with machinery made and imported for him. In 1857 the factory at Moline had an annual output of 10,000 plows. In 1910 more than 1,000,000 shares were manufactured annually for plows already in use, and these figures are steadily increasing.

THE KEYNOTE OF SUCCESS.

Railroads and banks may not yet be all that can be desired, but, as in the case of the boy who complained that his bread was hard, it's harder where there are none. And this was the situation in the early days of John Deere.

His first plows were delivered to his customers by his own teams and wagons and by the river to various distributing points. In order to raise money to build his first Moline factory he was compelled to canvass mercantile institutions throughout the country, and subscriptions were raised generally in amounts of less than \$100 in each place.

But the freight upon a single implement often exceeded its price at the factory. For this reason selling organizations were formed throughout the country under the name of John Deere Plow Company. The business of these companies includes the study of local needs and the responsibility of delivery to the farmer through the dealer at the lowest possible cost for transportation.

The buyer may generally rely upon competition to protect him against the payment of an unreasonable price. But he must rely upon the integrity and reputation of the manufacturer in respect to quality. John Deere goods are and have always been the highest quality obtainable—that is a fundamental principle of the business.

The John Deere line has been gradually extended until it now contains about everything a farmer needs in the way of farm tools.

The Soil Culture Department of Deere & Company is maintained for the benefit of farmers who have problems to solve. At its head is an expert agriculturist. Difficulties met with by the progressive farmer are of special interest to this department and questions are answered cheerfully and without charge.

Dealers handling the John Deere line may be found in every town of importance throughout the United States and Canada.

Write to the John Deere Plow Company of Dallas, Tex., for full information concerning any implement in which you are interested. Valuable booklets can be had for the asking.

John Deere Plow Co.

OPPORTUNITIES

For investment along the **Texas and Pacific Railway** are worth investigating.

The country along the entire line from New Orleans and Texarkana to El Paso affords great possibilities for development.



The rich bottom lands of Louisiana, the fruit, grain and cotton sections of North and East Texas, the irrigated farms and stock ranches of West Texas, together with the many live cities and rapidly growing towns present such a diversification of **real openings** for the investor, the farmer, the merchant and the craftsman that is not found elsewhere.

For the Tourist

There is no more interesting section of our great domain, with a variety of climate and modern hotels.

The **Texas and Pacific Railway** furnishes splendid facilities for travel through this territory, with frequent trains and through car service between Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans and Dallas, Fort Worth and El Paso.

Ten days' stopover allowed at New Orleans and El Paso on all through tickets via **Texas and Pacific Railway**.



TEXAS—Greatest in size Greatest in opportunities

Texas is not only conspicuous because of its size; it is big with a bigness that is a marvel to all who know the State for what it is. The number and diversity of its products are in keeping with its size.

The price of good, rich land in Texas is so low that you can own a big farm there without investing much money or mortgaging the place. The land will raise as big or bigger crops than you are now raising, and you will get better prices for what you raise.

Why don't YOU go NOW, while good fertile land is still cheap—where you can earn money every month; where your expenses are lower, your living easier and your social advantages as good or better than you have now. Texas is no longer wild—there are schools, churches, neighbors and modern towns near by, no matter where you locate. The homeseekers' excursion fares from the North on the first and third Tuesdays of each month give you an excellent opportunity of making an inspection trip at a slight outlay.

Possibly we can help you find the right spot. At any rate, write for copies of some interesting books which will be helpful to you.

W. G. CRUSH
Gen'l Passenger Agent
M., K. & T. Ry. of Texas
Dallas, Texas



W. S. ST. GEORGE
Gen'l Passenger Agent
M., K. & T. Railway
St. Louis, Mo.

In buying a ticket to Texas say "Katy" to the agent; he'll understand

The Opportunities in Texas for Intelligent and Thrifty Farmers Are Excellent

We want this kind in our territory and maintain a colonization department with men who understand farm conditions in Texas ready to go to any State and give reliable information about any part of Texas that we serve and assist prospective farmers in securing the best farms for the least money. We also have a corps of practical agricultural experts to assist them in getting started right in the new country and to co-operate with them in solving their farm problems afterward. Your success is ours.



Texas produces within her 265,000 square miles of soil all the products of agriculture grown in the temperate zone and many from the tropics. You may select any altitude from a semi-tropical to round of seasons.

You can find it in Texas close to the Santa Fe Railway, whether it be a good diversified farm in the North or Central Texas; an excellent stock farm on a first bottom irrigated farm in Central West Texas; a forty-acre farm growing three crops per year, including the staples in connection with winter vegetables, oranges, figs and strawberries, in the Gulf Coast Country; or a home in the deforested sections of East Texas, where a crop failure is unknown and where they raise more good things to eat to the square foot than any place in the country.

ALL OF THEM PRICED MUCH LOWER THAN IN OLDER STATES.

The Santa Fe Furnishes First- Class Transportation to All of Them

R. J. KENNEDY,
Colonization Agent,

W. S. KEENAN,
General Passenger Agent,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Pioneers in Development

It is of record in the history of the American Continent that the builders of railroads have headed the pioneers in the development of new territory. "Builders of empires" these men are called, and many have been given the pleasure to live to see a justification of their judgment and the materialization of well-conceived plans.

Pushing lines of steel out past frontier limits almost into the unexplored wilderness, but with a knowledge of future possibilities, railroad builders laid the foundation for new Territories, new States and new industrial development. They have opened up the treasures of the rugged mountains, made accessible great areas of rich and virgin soil and made homes for the millions. The history of railroad building in this country is unique, romantic and thrilling. It is a history of development, of progress and of patriotism.

The Fort Worth and Denver City Railway

The Fort Worth and Denver City Railway is a pioneer in the Southwest. Conceived in the minds of its builders in 1873—when three-fourths of Texas was a wilderness of forests and grass-grown plains, when less than 100 white men faced the dangers of an almost unknown country west of the Brazos River; when millions of buffalo roamed the plains, or madly rushed ahead of the savages bent upon their slaughter, these men looked into the future and backed their judgment with their money. The work was completed in March, 1888, connecting Fort Worth and East Texas with the New Mexican border at Texline. Four hundred and fifty-four miles of steel had been laid through a country occupied by Indians and a few hardy cattlemen.

PROOF OF GOOD JUDGMENT.

The completion of this railroad from Fort Worth northwest through the Red River country and diagonally through the Panhandle was not immediately followed by a rush of settlers, other than those engaged in cattle raising. The lands were soon cut into great ranches of many thousands of acres each, and though it was recognized that the soil was rich and deep, the rainfall great enough for agricultural purposes and good water at a reasonable distance beneath the surface, this great area was known as a cow country. Cattle raising was the chief and only occupation and agriculture was discouraged.

Such conditions, however, could not always be maintained. The farmer pushed north and west, and during the last decade has demonstrated the value of the land for other purposes than for pasture, and has given positive proof of the good judgment of the men who conceived and built a railroad through it.

REVOLUTION IN METHODS.

Supreme as a live stock country in earlier days, the Texas territory of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway, through a revolution of methods, will ere long support more cattle and hogs per square mile than it ever did in its palmiest days of free grass. Modern, commonsense farming methods, which take into consideration the nature of the soil, the altitude and the climate, has revolutionized stock raising. In place of the rangy longhorn steer of the past, or the poor, but well-bred Hereford, Durham and other cattle of a decade ago, the farmers in this part of Texas are shipping to market the finished product, hundreds of pounds heavier per animal and worth more per pound than the best of those shipped to feeders in earlier days.

STOCK FARMING THE THING.

The well-managed stock farm, whether as a dairy or as a producer of fat stock, is a profitable industry in all sections of the country. There are some sections where conditions are more favorable than others and those most familiar with the industry will indorse the statement that the country through which the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway and the Wichita Valley Railway pass is specially well adapted to the production and development of fine cattle and hogs. It is at Goodnight, in Armstrong County, where Col. Goodnight grazes one of the few herds of pure-blood buffalo in the United States, and where this same man has produced a new meat animal by crossing the buffalo with the Black Angus cattle, securing an animal partaking of the qualities of both, which animal he has named the catalo.

In every county along these lines of railway are fine herds of full-blooded Herefords, Durhams, Red Polls and other cattle. The old range animal is of the past, as are most of the old-time cow men. The country has developed. It is now prosperous with its many fine farms, its modern cities and villages, schools and churches.

A REASON FOR ALL THINGS.

The rapid progress made in the development of the Red River counties northwest of Fort Worth and the Panhandle, traversed by the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway, and Central West Texas, traversed by the Wichita Valley Railway, is due to a soil and climate which enables farmers and stock raisers to produce heavy crops of many varieties of feedstuffs. Formerly stock raisers trusted to favorable seasons for grazing, and if forced by bad weather, purchased feed from other sections of the State to carry their herds through. The modern stock farmer is a grower of feeds. In many counties alfalfa is grown, but in all counties sorghum, Kaffir corn, milo maize, Egyptian wheat, millet, feterita and other feedstuffs are produced in large quantities.

Kaffir corn and milo maize, under feeding tests, have been proved practically equal to the best grades of corn. Under ordinary methods it produces a much heavier acre tonnage and under best methods has been known to run from 75 to over 100 bushels of seed per acre. Both are a drouth-resisting crop, standing still in extremely dry weather, but making rapidly with a little moisture. These crops are even more certain than is corn in Illinois and Iowa.

OTHER FEED CROPS.

The Spanish peanut is proving a favorite in some counties and will succeed in all. Baled with the nuts it makes an almost balanced ration. Gathered, the nuts command a good price, while the hay, worth \$15 per ton, is left. Peanuts for hogs is worth more than corn.

Sugar beets are a fattening feed and can be produced in the Panhandle counties. There are other root crops such as grown in other States, all of which are well adapted to this country.

ADVENT OF THE SILO.

The advent of the silo has more than doubled the value of the feed crops of the Texas territory of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway and the Wichita Valley Railway. Hundreds of silos are being erected in all sections. Thus are stock farmers able to save, not only their grains, but all their fodder. Kaffir corn, milo maize and sorghum make excellent ensilage, and cattle which were once fed on costly cotton seed meal and cake in wintertime are better satisfied with the contents of silos and go to market in better condition. The silo is transforming ranches, large and small, into well-kept, prosperous stock farms. Crops are being sold on the hoof, bringing larger prices and saving the fertility of the soil.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR DAIRYING.

Texas produces in creameries and on the farm a total of 69,998,000 pounds of butter annually and consumes 110,000,000 pounds, importing from other States more than \$10,000,000 worth every twelve months. The opportunities for dairying in the counties of the territory under consideration can not be excelled, but they are especially good in Wise, Montague, Clay and adjoining counties because of the nearness of large consuming markets. The woods in the cross-timber sections provide protection, while water is plentiful and pure, and the grazing throughout most of the year is excellent. Feedstuffs are easily grown and the protection needed, even for fancy stock, costs but little as compared with the expense incurred by dairymen in Wisconsin and New York. In no county in the territory of these railways is butter and cream ever a drug on the market.

GENERAL FARMING.

While stock farming is without doubt a most profitable venture in the Texas territory of the Fort Worth and Denver City and the Wichita Valley Railways, general farming is practiced in every county and at a profit. Outside of the Panhandle counties, cotton is a staple crop. Wheat, oats, corn and other grains are produced in large acreage, especially in Central West Texas, where the oat crop is generally large. Kaffir corn, maize, sorghum, peanuts and other feedstuffs previously mentioned are staple crops in all counties.

FRUIT, TRUCK AND POULTRY.

Every farmer and stock raiser can grow his own fruit and vegetables and produce his own poultry and eggs. In the Panhandle conditions are favorable for apple orchards for commercial use. Many orchards are producing and many more are being set out. Cherries, peaches, small fruit and melons do well in this section. In other counties the same fruit is grown, peaches taking precedence over apples.

Truck farming, while never developed on a large basis, is not impossible, as has been demonstrated. Poultry raising is profitable and increasing in favor with the people. In fact, the farmers in this country have all the advantages and opportunities enjoyed in other States and many unknown to their old neighbors.

DEVELOPMENT RAPID.

The Fort Worth and Denver City Railway traverses fourteen counties of Texas, exclusive of Tarrant County, in which Fort Worth is situated. In 1900 these counties had a population of 66,707. In 1910 the population was 152,241, an increase of 74 per cent. Since the census in 1910 the population has increased at more than 100 per cent basis of a decade.

Nine of these counties produced 125,100 bales of cotton in 1908. In 1912 the production was 225,878, an increase of 77 per cent. The same comparisons will hold good in the counties served by the Wichita Valley Railway. Progress is everywhere; yet there are thousands of acres of untitled land waiting the coming of settlers—acres as good and as fertile as any now under cultivation, and this land can be secured at prices ranging from \$15 to \$50 per acre with reasonable terms.

YOUR ACRE OF GROUND.

With these thousands of acres of virgin soil waiting you in a country with excellent transportation facilities, good schools, churches and neighbors—in a new country, yet modern, no man need be without his acre of ground—his own farm and home.

A personal inspection of this country is earnestly solicited. Proper and careful investigation will prove the truth of every statement in this article. It was not written or published to deceive, but for the purpose of presenting the advantages and opportunities of this wonderful country to readers who have a desire to make investments or to better their condition.

EXPERIENCED FARMER AGENT.

The Fort Worth and Denver City Railway has an experienced farmer at your service. Mr. Henry E. Webb, himself a farmer and long familiar with the territory under consideration, knowing its soils, the climate and the possibilities, will be at your demand in selecting a location and in getting started right when settled.

We invite your attention to the description of counties contained in this publication in verification of our statements.

For further information write to

A. A. GLISSON,
General Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.

HISTORY AND GROWTH OF THE MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM COMPANY

ORIGIN AND CONTROL

The Magnolia Petroleum Company had its origin in a purchase made at receiver's sale, Austin, Tex., Dec. 7, 1909, by Mr. John Sealy of the banking firm of Hutchings, Sealy & Co., Galveston, Tex., he purchasing for himself and associates the properties of the old Security Oil Company of Beaumont, Tex., and the Navarro Refining Company of Corsicana, Tex. After the purchase these properties were operated by the firm of John Sealy & Co. until April 24, 1911, when the owners thereof organized the Magnolia Petroleum Company, a joint stock association, which took over the properties and business purchased and operated by John Sealy & Co. Since the organization of the Magnolia Petroleum Company its domicile has been Galveston. Its refining plants and main operating and business offices are located at Corsicana and Beaumont, Tex. The Company has been entirely controlled in its operations by five trustees, they being John Sealy and R. Waverly Smith of Galveston, O. C. Edwards, now of Los Angeles, Cal.; E. R. Brown of Corsicana and George C. Greer of Beaumont, Tex. Mr. Sealy is president of the Company and takes an active and keen interest in its affairs. E. R. Brown is vice president and general manager, W. C. Proctor of Corsicana, treasurer; Courtenay Marshall of Beaumont, secretary, and George C. Greer, general attorney.

The stock of the Company is owned by and distributed among 139 individuals. John D. Archbold and H. C. Folger Jr. of New York City own about 17,500 shares thereof, while the remaining shares, about 7,000, are owned nearly entirely by citizens of Texas scattered over different portions of the State. Within the last few months many prominent business men residing at various points in this State, being impressed through the testimony published in the newspapers concerning the Company, with its fair and efficient business methods and the future for the company, have purchased large quantities of stock from Messrs. Archbold and Folger, so that now the Magnolia Petroleum Company stands out prominently as one of the very large business organizations of the State in which her own citizens have an active and important interest.

GROWTH AND EXTENT OF BUSINESS

The expansion of the business since John Sealy purchased and took his place at the head of the organization is an inspiring fact in which not only the members of the Magnolia Petroleum Company can well take pride, but likewise every citizen of Texas who feels an interest in the State's welfare and industrial development. The investment has increased from \$6,000,000 or less, representing the values when Mr. Sealy bought, to approximately \$18,000,000, the bulk of the increase consisting of new money invested since Mr. Sealy purchased. The entire investment, with accumulated profits, is now in the business, working and entering into channels of industry and arteries of trade that make for the growth of this State and the useful and profitable employment of many of its citizens.

When Mr. Sealy bought, the two refineries were together running only some 4,000 to 5,000 barrels of oil per day, being operated at not exceeding half capacity, which was mainly due to their inability to obtain a supply of crude, neither having a pipe line connection with any oil field of consequence. Each refinery had only a limited stock of crude oil and refined products. Proper facilities were lacking in many essentials. A very inadequate supply of crude by tank cars, the only source served only to keep up a kind of hand-to-mouth existence. What to do to save the properties and make them pay was indeed a tremendous problem. The enlisting of a large amount of money for the purpose of constructing a pipe line to an oil field, acquiring a stock of oil and adding numerous essential facilities was the prime condition to be met to put the properties on a paying basis and prevent their gradual decay and ultimate loss. Finally the Company, about December, 1911, succeeded in selling bonds and thus raising capital to construct a pipe line which opened up a future. An eight-inch line 237½ miles long, connecting the Beaumont and Corsicana refineries, perfect and complete in every part and with scarcely a leak, was built between Dec. 1, 1911, and April 1, 1912 (a period of four months), on which latter date it was put

into efficient service by its builder, Mr. D. C. Stewart, a feat unsurpassed in the business.

The next step was to extend the line to an oil field, and this work was at once undertaken. An extension from Corsicana to the Electric oil fields, in Wichita County, was begun about April 1, 1912, and completed about Sept. 1, 1912, when the Company, for the first time, got on a sound business footing. This extension, covering a distance of 211.3 miles, made a total length of 449 miles of eight-inch trunk line owned and operated by the Company, besides the four lines from the Beaumont refinery to the port of Sabine, a distance of 38 miles, the field lines and those around the refineries, aggregating 375 miles. To the other transportation facilities of the Company must be added 676 tank cars now in its service.

The two refineries, of which E. E. Plumly is manager, have been enlarged and remodeled and put in first-class condition. With a fairly good (not adequate) supply of crude and enlarged and improved plants, the Company now manufactures about 10,000 barrels of oil per day as against only about 4,000 or 5,000 barrels when Mr. Sealy made his purchase. Of the 10,000 barrels per day turned out, the Beaumont refinery manufactures about 8,000 and the Corsicana about 2,000. Additions to the Beaumont plant are now under way that will increase in the near future its daily capacity some 2,000 or 3,000 barrels.

Practically all the various products of petroleum are manufactured by the Company, including all grades of Refined Oils and Naphthas, for both domestic and export trade; Lubricating Oils, embracing all grades of Cylinder and Engine Oils, Cup and Axle Greases, Road Oils and Asphaltum and Paraffine Wax. Articles made at its refineries go out to all portions of the State and to many other States of the Union, as well as to various foreign markets, so that now the Magnolia Petroleum Company is becoming a familiar name to the business world.

Pursuant to a plan cherished by Mr. Sealy and his associates when he bought, the Magnolia Petroleum Company, upon its organization, began to enter actively into the marketing and distributing business in this State. To consummate this purpose it established a marketing department with headquarters in Dallas, Mr. A. C. Ebie being at the head of the same, and two divisions, a Southern and a Northern, with Mr. J. Q. Tabor and Mr. E. M. Hackett, respectively, as managers thereof. In addition to this the Company has expanded its marketing business into the State of Oklahoma, where it has established a division with Thomas Cowden as manager, having in operation five stations, and is planning in the near future to enter the State of Arkansas. Through the activity of the marketing department 220 sales stations and agencies have been established in Texas alone, they being in practically every city and town of importance in the State, through which the Company markets the products manufactured by it at Beaumont and Corsicana—so that its Gasoline now drives automobiles on nearly every highway of the State, its Kerosene lightens homes in every county, its high-grade Lubricants (for the manufacture of which large and expensive additions have been only recently finished at Beaumont) are finding their way throughout the country to grease the engines of industry and the wheels of commerce; its Road Oils and Asphaltum are entering into the construction and upbuilding of the States highways, including, notably, the million-dollar highway now being constructed in Tarrant County, and the beautiful translucent Paraffine Wax made by it is finding its way into channels of commerce to supply the girls with chewing gum, to make candles, to preserve fruits, to whiten clothes, to make moisture-proof paper, to protect stoves and wires from the decaying effects of dampness, to coat and preserve cheese and to supply the numerous other uses to which that very important article is applied.

The Magnolia's business is not limited to Texas. Vast quantities of its products go into the trade in various portions of the United States, Canada and Europe. From twelve to fifteen ship loads per month leave the port of Sabine and many car loads are shipped from each refinery to supply the demand in Europe, Canada and distant States of this country, from which a golden stream returns to nourish and expand the industry at home.

In addition to this the Company imports from Mexico on an average of 15,000 barrels of Mexican crude oil per day, or from ten to fifteen ship loads per month, that is used in the supply of fuel for several railroads of the State, some industries in Louisiana and many in this State, scattered from El Paso to Texasarkana and from Denison to Galveston. For the receiving of this Mexican crude the Company has established terminal facilities at Port Aransas, Galveston and Sabine Pass.

The employees of the Company, most of whom reside in Texas, reach a total number of 1,534, they being distributed all over the State at the various sales stations, along the pipe line, at the refineries, at the shipping points and all the various offices of the Company. The payroll is approximately \$1,000,000 per annum. It is one of the Magnolia's and its pipe line from Electric into Oklahoma so as to connect with oil fields of that State, and it is hoped that the word may soon be given to D. C. Stewart, manager of the pipe line department, to go ahead with this work.

The ambition of the officers and managers of the Magnolia Petroleum Company is to build up a great and prosperous business in and around Texas, with Texas as a nucleus of the business; to accomplish this by open and fair methods that will stand the test of the severest scrutiny and criticism and come up to the highest standards prescribed by modern thought and ethics for large business concerns; to provide useful and profitable employment for many; to so conduct the business as to deserve and evoke the loyal attachment and co-operation of its employees, and to earn, at the same time, profitable returns for its owners.

It is a source of pride to every one connected with the organization that there is a spirit of zeal and harmonious co-operation pervading the organization. Those connected with it do not seem to be lacking in the faith and purpose that make the plan of today the accomplished fact of tomorrow.

By J. E. Farnsworth

The story of the Southwestern Telephone Company in Texas is one which makes manifest the magic power of a few determined men to will into existence, as great obstacles are surmounted, a changed condition—to bring about an improvement almost revolutionary in character in the methods of life.

Today there are 281,274 telephones east of the Pecos River connected in one system. Three million five hundred thousand out of four million inhabitants of the State have been brought within the bounds of a wonderful intercommunicating wire system. One hundred thousand miles of long distance wire bind them together in one close association of like ideals, similar characteristics and mutual understanding.

Towns, cities and farm houses are like the individual offices of a great business organization. Those who consider their affairs important enough in the machinery of government and society to participate in the benefits so accrued are "on the lines." Toll stations and pay stations and public telephones are everywhere.

While in 1895 there were no exchanges in Texas with more than 750 telephones, today there are thirty-five with more subscribers than were reported in any of the large cities of the State at that time.

It was when it was discovered that long distance telephony was a practical success the development of the system of The Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company became pronounced. Inventions and improvements of physical conditions made this possible. Before 1888 no more than one pair of wires could be placed on the same pole line. "Cross talk" and interference could not be prevented until the principle of transposition or crossing of wires was evolved. The first modern long distance line was built by The Southwestern Company between Sherman and Dallas in 1892. The same year another line was constructed between Fort Worth and Dallas. Today there are in the Southwestern and connecting universal system in Texas more than 100,000 miles of toll wire.

Over the tremendous system developed by The Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company within so few years, 437,134,154 local and long distance calls were handled during 1912. This is in comparison with the 200,000,000 pieces of mail matter handled through the Texas postoffices. The Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company now has 4,400 employes on the payroll, advertises in 400 newspapers, and is endeavoring by every possible means to increase the number of subscribers, that added value may be given to the service rendered.

The Southwestern (Bell) Telegraph and Telephone Company and its connecting companies has intimate relations with and serves more people daily than any corporation operating in the State. Its facilities are used constantly by more patrons than all the railroads combined. It is estimated that not less than one million people talk over its wires each day. It is one of the most potent factors in the development and the life of the people of Texas, and its ambition is to so serve them as to meet with their hearty encouragement, co-operation and approval. It is believed by the management that the policy of the company in the past has merited this, and it hopes to deserve the same in the future.

SHARPLES

Look to the sections of greatest agricultural wealth and what do you find?

DAIRY COWS!

The stony farms of New Hampshire and Vermont—long abandoned because fall crops failed—have been reclaimed by the dairy cow.

TUBULAR

The great corn belt of Illinois that waxed so fat by feeding beef cattle for the Chicago market has built silos and is today producing butter.

To every single square mile in the State of Iowa there are twenty-six cows milked twice a day.

CREAM

Australia and New Zealand, once the greatest wool-producing countries of the world, are now devoting their energies to dairying, although they have to ship their product 3,000 miles to market.

SEPARATORS

The farmers of England, France and Germany make a sure living from a five-acre lot by keeping dairy cows.

Take the world over and you will find that the agricultural wealth of any community is measured by the number of cows it contains.

Write for a Copy of Our Illustrated Booklet, "BUSINESS DAIRYING"

Sharples Separator Co.
of TEXAS - - - - DALLAS

A Brief Sketch of The News

IT HAS been said that if an adequate history of Texas shall ever be written two conditions must be satisfied: A competent historian must be supplied, and he must have access to the files of The News. Of the two conditions the last named is perhaps the more indispensable. Given access to the files of The News, an indifferent historian might compose a fairly good history of Texas, while it is certain that no historian, however great his genius, could do himself or his subject full justice unless possessed of an immense mass of material that is to be found only in the columns of The Galveston News.

The Galveston News was established in 1842. There were other newspapers in Texas then, but none of them has survived the seventy-one years that have succeeded. The Galveston News has witnessed the passing of all that were its contemporaries of that day, as it has witnessed the coming of all that are its contemporaries of this day. It is the sole journalistic repository of much that is essential to the biography of Texas since it became a civilized habitat. And when civilization, keeping for a long time close to the coast line, stretched so far northward and became so dense that The Galveston News could not continue to be a State paper, The Dallas News was established 315 miles to the northward. This was in 1885. Since then the task of recording the history of Texas as it was made has been shared by the two, The Galveston News concerning itself more particularly with the progress of events in South Texas and The Dallas News with the progress of events in North Texas.

It was not merely a desire to seize a business opportunity that led to the establishment of The Dallas News. It was no less due to the ambition to maintain the character and influence of The News as a State institution. This could be done only by printing substantially the same paper in opposite ends of the State. Distance made it impossible for The Galveston News to serve North Texas and the immense area of the State over which the population had expanded put hundreds of thousands beyond its reach. These considerations and the difficulty and cost of gathering, from a single base of operation, the news of a State larger than the German Empire were too great to make the attempt practicable. Hence there were journalistic as well as financial reasons for establishing, within seventy-four miles of Red River, another base of operations from which to carry on the work of publishing a newspaper that could literally serve all Texas.

The wisdom of that idea has been abundantly vindicated. With what is virtually one newspaper published in duplicate at almost two opposite ends of the State, The News is able to reach fully three-fourths of the State's population before noon. By nightfall of the day of publication probably four-fifths of the population of Texas are able to read The News. Texas is far and away the largest State in the Union; and yet, notwithstanding its great distances, there is no State in the Union so completely covered as Texas is by The News.

Other advantages than this accrue from this duality. One of them is the greater facility and greater economy of gathering the essential news of Texas. It is the practice of other newspapers, both in Texas and other States, to rely on press agents and on one another in large measure for their State news. The News relies only on its own correspondents, with the result that it can exercise over its news columns

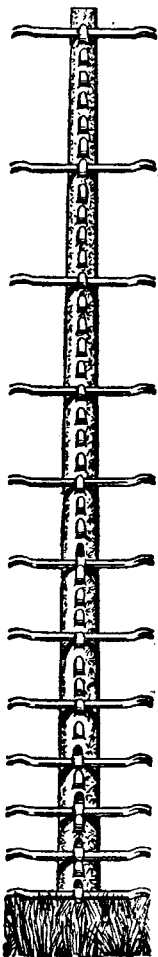
a supervision that it is not practicable for any other newspaper to exercise, if, indeed, it is possible. It is largely because of the supervision it is thus enabled to exercise that The News has won a reputation for reliability that few other newspaper can even rival, and which none can excel. It has sentinels under its own discipline and subject to its exclusive direction in every city and town in Texas; and in addition to this army of correspondents it has staff men stationed throughout Texas and in Oklahoma at points which enable one or more of them quickly to reach any point where there is an outbreak of extraordinary news.

It is largely because of this unrivaled organization that The News has thus been able to earn and maintain the reputation as not only beyond comparison the foremost newspaper in Texas, but, in point of catholicity, one of the foremost of the United States. For because of the fact that it has homes in opposite ends of the State and serves every section of the State, it would be impossible for The News to become provincial, even if it were tempted to do so. Serving so many localities and dependent on the patronage of such diverse peoples, The News is compelled to regard the whole field of human interest as its proper province. The criticism is often made of nearly all metropolitan journals that they have scant concern with anything that happens beyond the confines of their own immediate community. In a State so large and diverse as Texas the danger of becoming provincial or sectional is particularly great; but the fact that The News is as equally at home in North Texas as in South Texas and the further fact that it circulates as easily and as widely in East Texas as in West Texas constitute reasons which render it impossible that The News should have a constricted interest or be biased, in its opinions, by local prejudices.

The prosperity of The News has been uninterrupted. It has acquired a financial strength that is the surest guaranty of independence. It is able to impose on both its news and advertising columns whatever censorship its sense of right and propriety may prescribe, and it has been able to form and express its editorial opinions untrammelled by the fear that it might affront a mood of the moment. The News has the largest newspaper-making plant in the South, and one of the largest in the United States; it has one of the largest and most expensive staffs in the country. But The News cherishes neither nor both of these so much as it cherishes its intellectual independence—the independence which enables it to reject the advertisement that is repugnant to its sense of propriety; the independence to consign to the wastebasket the news “story” which it thinks ought not to be intruded into the homes of its readers, and the independence to express its opinions, even though that expression should collide with the opinion of the majority.

The News esteems this freedom as its greatest asset, the freedom of having no other monitor than its own conscience. And it is because of its jealous safeguarding of this freedom that it has gathered to itself not merely the largest, but the best clientele that Texas affords. The News enjoys not only the admiration, but the confidence of the people of Texas. They know that they can put it into the hands of their wives and daughters without fear that they will see aught in it to make them blush, and they know that The News is inspired by a loyalty to Texas and a fidelity to its own opinions that guarantees the worthiness of its purpose.

THE GREATEST GALVANIZING DISCOVERY OF THE AGE



American Steel
Fence Post.
Cheaper than
wood and more
durable.

A heavier coat of more lasting zinc that stays on. Either Bessemer or Open Hearth Steel. Big wires—more steel per rod—mean longer life and greater strength. Elastic hinged joints—mechanically joined, the only true and enduring way to unite a fabric without injuring the metal.

American Fence
Elwood Fence
Royal Fence
Anthony Fence
National Fence
U. S. Fence

These Fences with the new galvanizing are adapted for all field, farm and poultry uses and all places where safe inclosure is desired. Dealers everywhere display different heights and weights and quote lowest prices.

The American Steel Fence Post is thoroughly established as a money-saving and satisfactory farm fixture.

It is satisfactory to the user and furnishes much better service than ever has been secured or can be secured by the use of wood or other material. The American Post is much cheaper than wood or other material when service and durability are considered. Send for catalogue.

HOG CHOLERA PREVENTIVE

By Sulphate of Iron (Copperas). In combination with soft coal and common salt, protects against hog cholera; is a worm expeller and general tonic. Send for our free publications, "Hog Diseases" and "Farm Weeds and Farm Sanitation."

Reinforcement for Concrete Roadways—Triangle Mesh. Booklet on "Pavements and Roadways" furnished free.

**AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE
ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS**
Dallas, Texas

Southern Pacific Company

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES

“MORGAN LINE”

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND GALVESTON

Sailings Every Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday

UNEXCELLED SERVICE, UNEQUALED TIME,
UNSURPASSED FACILITIES FOR HANDLING
ALL CLASSES OF FREIGHT TO AND FROM
NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND POINTS
IN ATLANTIC SEABOARD TERRITORY.

FOR FREIGHT RATES AND BILLS OF LADING APPLY TO

H. M. WILKINS

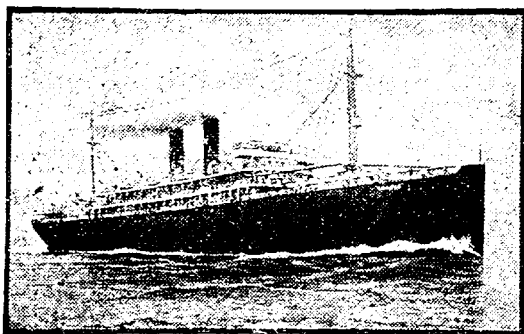
General Agent
GALVESTON, TEXAS

R. S. STUBBS

General Freight Agent
366 Broadway, NEW YORK, N. Y.

MALLORY LINE

**BEST ROUTE BETWEEN
GALVESTON AND ALL
POINTS NORTH and EAST**



Galveston-New York Line

Direct Passenger and Freight Service via Fast
Express Steamers Every Wednesday

Direct Freight Service, Calling at Key West, Fla.,
Every Saturday

F. T. RENNIE, General Agent.....GALVESTON, TEXAS
H. H. RAYMOND, V. P. and G. M.....Pier 36, N. R., NEW YORK
J. B. DENISON, T. M.....Pier 36, N. R., NEW YORK
A. W. PYE, G. P. A.....Pier 36, N. R., NEW YORK

TEXAS ALMANAC

AND
STATE INDUSTRIAL
GUIDE
1914

FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TEXAS

An Authoritative Handbook and a Potent Factor in the Upbuilding and Development of the State. Contains Complete Data Relative to the Progress of Texas Along Commercial, Industrial, Religious and Educational Lines. Political, Census, Manufacturing, Transportation and Agricultural Statistics Brought Up to Date. Complete Descriptive Stories of Counties, State Geology, Minerals, Waterways, Drainage, Irrigation and Power Possibilities. Many Other Subjects Are Treated Briefly, but Entertainingly.

A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE

The 1914 Texas Almanac Has Been Compiled for the Use of the Farmers, the Business Men, Professional Men, Transportation Men, for Teachers and Pupils.

Issued by

A. H. BELO & COMPANY

Publishers of

The Galveston-Dallas News

(Copyright, 1914, by A. H. Belo & Co.)

When you have read all there is in The Texas Almanac you should know all about Texas.

If not all, then at least a good working knowledge of this State of splendid possibilities and brilliant prospects. Now, if you desire to "keep up with the procession"—to know as it happens what is going on within its borders—you should **SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE** for

The Semi-Weekly Farm News

The Premier Farm, Home and Family Paper of the country. It is in a class to itself. It stands alone. It has no competitors. It is unique in the field of journalism. It fills fuller the purpose for which it is intended than any other newspaper, we think, no matter where published.

Anyone who has been a subscriber for it any length of time will tell you this. Ask those who have taken it for any length of time and who are now taking it. We are willing to abide by what they tell you. Besides printing more news from Texas, the United States and the rest of the world, it carries features unapproachable by any other Weekly or Semi-Weekly Newspaper, such as

The Farmers' Forum, the Woman's Century, Our Little Men and Women, Editorials on Public, Religious and Educational Topics, Stories of Instruction and Interest

You can not get a newspaper like it elsewhere for less or for more, because there is no other like it. The faithfulness with which its subscribers stand by it, the pleasure it gives them to hand a copy of THE NEWS to a friend and say, "Here is a newspaper that's worth the price, that's clean and wholesome, that is the organ of no party or 'interest,' that is the friend of the people," shows its merit. Such is

The Semi-Weekly Farm News

"The Newspaper of Value"

Published Separately at Galveston and Dallas, Texas
\$1.00 a Year, 50c for Six Months

Remit by postoffice money order, express money order, bank check, payable to us, or by registered letter. Remittances sent otherwise are at sender's risk. Address

A. H. BELO & CO., Publishers

At Either Galveston or Dallas, Texas

P R E F A C E

In offering the 1914 Texas Almanac and State Industrial Guide to the public, the publishers do so with a knowledge that previous issues have received hearty commendation from the people in general and cordial indorsement from prominent and progressive citizens of the State.

Previous issues have been acknowledged as potent factors in stimulating the progress of Texas. The 1914 Texas Almanac has been carefully compiled and is published with the end in view of not only equaling, but of excelling other issues in influencing the development of the State in all lines of human endeavor.

The great area of Texas and the rapid development of its natural resources in sections far removed from others; the differences in altitude, rainfall, climate, topography and soils and the various conditions under which industry thrives and the people live, makes almost necessary a publication of this character.

Texas is a great State in more ways than area. To prevent a division of territory, to insure local and State government just and satisfactory to the people of all sections, the citizens of Texas now in control of its government, industrial, educational and religious life, and the generations to come, must be equipped with a thorough and reliable knowledge of the life and resources of all sections.

The Texas Almanac is published for the purpose of providing a convenient and reliable source of information concerning Texas. As such it is presented to the citizens of Texas and other States.

A. H. BELO & CO.

January, 1914.

CALENDAR.

1st Month. JANUARY. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases—First Qr., Jan. 4. 6:30 a.m. Full, Jan. 11, 10:30 p.m. Last Qr., Jan. 18. 6:00 p.m. New, Jan. 26, 12:04 a.m.

		Day of		Hour of			
Year.	Month.	Week.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	Moonrise.	Moonset.	
1		1 Thurs.	7:00	5:05	10:20	10:12	
2		2 Fri.	7:00	5:05	10:47	11:07	
3		3 Sat.	7:00	5:05	11:11		
4		4 Sun.	7:00	5:05	11:36	12:01	
5		5 Mon.	7:00	5:05	12:02	12:54	
6		6 Tues.	7:00	5:05	12:32	1:50	
7		7 Wed.	7:00	5:06	1:06	2:48	
8		8 Thurs.	7:00	5:07	1:48	3:50	
9		9 Fri.	7:00	5:08	2:38	4:52	
10		10 Sat.	7:00	5:09	3:37	5:55	
11		11 Sun.	7:00	5:10	4:43	6:50	
12		12 Mon.	7:00	5:11	5:51	7:42	
13		13 Tues.	7:00	5:11	7:03	8:24	
14		14 Wed.	6:59	5:12	8:11	9:03	
15		15 Thurs.	6:59	5:13	9:18	9:36	
16		16 Fri.	6:58	5:14	10:25	10:06	
17		17 Sat.	6:58	5:15	11:31	10:35	
18		18 Sun.	6:58	5:16		11:07	
19		19 Mon.	6:58	5:17	12:38	11:42	
20		20 Tues.	6:58	5:18	1:46	12:20	
21		21 Wed.	6:58	5:19	2:56	1:07	
22		22 Thurs.	6:58	5:20	3:59	2:01	
23		23 Fri.	6:58	5:21	5:01	3:00	
24		24 Sat.	6:57	5:22	5:58	4:01	
25		25 Sun.	6:57	5:23	6:42	5:05	
26		26 Mon.	6:56	5:24	7:23	6:05	
27		27 Tues.	6:56	5:25	7:54	7:06	
28		28 Wed.	6:55	5:26	8:23	8:04	
29		29 Thurs.	6:55	5:27	8:48	8:57	
30		30 Fri.	6:54	5:28	9:13	9:51	
31		31 Sat.	6:54	5:29	9:37	10:45	

Black figures indicate p.m., others a.m.

2d Month. FEBRUARY. 28 Days.

Moon's Phases—First Qr., Feb. 3. 4:03 a.m. Full, Feb. 10, 11:05 a.m. Last Qr., Feb. 17, 2:53 a.m. New, Feb. 24, 5:32 p.m.

		Day of		Hour of			
Year.	Month.	Week.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	Moonrise.	Moonset.	
32		1 Sun.	6:54	5:30	10:02	11:40	
33		2 Mon.	6:54	5:31	10:29		
34		3 Tues.	6:53	5:31	11:08	12:36	
35		4 Wed.	6:53	5:32	11:40	1:35	
36		5 Thurs.	6:52	5:33	12:25	2:36	
37		6 Fri.	6:52	5:34	1:17	3:39	
38		7 Sat.	6:51	5:35	2:20	4:36	
39		8 Sun.	6:50	5:36	3:28	5:39	
40		9 Mon.	6:49	5:37	4:39	6:18	
41		10 Tues.	6:49	5:37	5:51	6:58	
42		11 Wed.	6:48	5:38	7:01	7:35	
43		12 Thurs.	6:47	5:39	8:11	8:05	
44		13 Fri.	6:46	5:40	9:20	8:35	
45		14 Sat.	6:45	5:41	10:27	9:10	
46		15 Sun.	6:44	5:42	11:38	9:42	
47		16 Mon.	6:43	5:43		10:20	
48		17 Tues.	6:43	5:44	12:47	11:05	
49		18 Wed.	6:41	5:45	1:53	11:56	
50		19 Thurs.	6:40	5:46	2:56	12:53	
51		20 Fri.	6:39	5:47	3:52	1:52	
52		21 Sat.	6:38	5:48	4:40	2:57	
53		22 Sun.	6:37	5:49	5:21	3:56	
54		23 Mon.	6:36	5:50	5:54	4:56	
55		24 Tues.	6:35	5:51	6:26	5:52	
56		25 Wed.	6:34	5:51	6:52	6:48	
57		26 Thurs.	6:33	5:52	7:16	7:44	
58		27 Fri.	6:32	5:53	7:40	8:37	
59		28 Sat.	6:31	5:54	8:04	9:32	

Black figures indicate p.m., others a.m.

3d Month. MARCH. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases—First Qr., March 4, 10:32 p.m. Full, March 11, 9:48 p.m. Last Qr., March 18, 1:06 p.m. New, March 26, 11:30 a.m.

		Day of		Hour of			
Year.	Month.	Week.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	Moonrise.	Moonset.	
60		1 Sun.	6:30	5:55	8:30	10:25	
61		2 Mon.	6:29	5:56	9:02	11:23	
62		3 Tues.	6:28	5:57	9:37		
63		4 Wed.	6:27	5:58	10:16	12:24	
64		5 Thurs.	6:26	5:58	11:00	1:22	
65		6 Fri.	6:25	5:59	11:50	2:22	
66		7 Sat.	6:23	6:00	1:05	3:17	
67		8 Sun.	6:21	6:01	2:15	4:05	
68		9 Mon.	6:20	6:01	3:24	4:49	
69		10 Tues.	6:19	6:02	4:36	5:27	
70		11 Wed.	6:18	6:02	5:47	6:05	
71		12 Thurs.	6:17	6:03	6:57	6:32	
72		13 Fri.	6:15	6:04	8:09	7:03	
73		14 Sat.	6:14	6:05	9:21	7:39	
74		15 Sun.	6:13	6:06	10:32	8:17	
75		16 Mon.	6:12	6:06	11:41	9:00	
76		17 Tues.	6:10	6:07		9:49	
77		18 Wed.	6:08	6:08	12:50	10:46	
78		19 Thurs.	6:07	6:08	1:47	11:43	
79		20 Fri.	6:06	6:09	2:41	12:51	
80		21 Sat.	6:05	6:09	3:22	1:51	
81		22 Sun.	6:05	6:10	4:15	2:51	
82		23 Mon.	6:04	6:10	5:08	3:48	
83		24 Tues.	6:04	6:11	6:58	4:43	
84		25 Wed.	6:01	6:12	8:50	5:33	
85		26 Thurs.	5:59	6:13	10:44	6:36	
86		27 Fri.	5:58	6:13	11:40	7:24	
87		28 Sat.	5:57	6:14	6:34	8:20	
88		29 Sun.	5:56	6:14	7:04	9:17	
89		30 Mon.	5:54	6:15	7:37	10:16	
90		31 Tues.	5:52	6:16	8:15	11:16	

Black figures indicate p.m., others a.m.

4th Month. APRIL. 30 Days.

Moon's Phases—First Qr., April 3, 1:12 p.m. Full, April 10, 6:53 a.m. Last Qr., April 17, 1:22 a.m. New, April 25, 4:52 a.m.

		Day of		Hour of			
Year.	Month.	Week.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	Moonrise.	Moonset.	
91		1 Wed.	5:51	6:17	8:50	12:12	
92		2 Thurs.	5:50	6:18	9:51	12:12	
93		3 Fri.	5:49	6:18	10:51	1:07	
94		4 Sat.	5:48	6:19	11:57	1:56	
95		5 Sun.	5:47	6:20	1:04	2:40	
96		6 Mon.	5:45	6:20	2:11	3:18	
97		7 Tues.	5:44	6:21	3:21	3:55	
98		8 Wed.	5:43	6:21	4:31	4:27	
99		9 Thurs.	5:42	6:21	5:40	4:57	
100		10 Fri.	5:41	6:22	6:56	5:35	
101		11 Sat.	5:40	6:23	8:10	6:06	
102		12 Sun.	5:39	6:24	9:22	6:49	
103		13 Mon.	5:37	6:25	10:32	7:40	
104		14 Tues.	5:36	6:25	11:37	8:36	
105		15 Wed.	5:35	6:25		9:38	
106		16 Thurs.	5:33	6:27	12:33	10:41	
107		17 Fri.	5:32	6:27	1:19	11:43	
108		18 Sat.	5:31	6:28	2:00	12:44	
109		19 Sun.	5:30	6:28	2:52	1:44	
110		20 Mon.	5:29	6:29	3:58	2:40	
111		21 Tues.	5:28	6:30	3:24	3:33	
112		22 Wed.	5:27	6:31	3:49	4:27	
113		23 Thurs.	5:26	6:31	4:13	5:19	
114		24 Fri.	5:25	6:32	4:39	6:16	
115		25 Sat.	5:24	6:32	5:05	7:11	
116		26 Sun.	5:23	6:33	5:38	8:06	
117		27 Mon.	5:22	6:34	6:18	9:06	
118		28 Tues.	5:21	6:35	6:59	10:07	
119		29 Wed.	5:20	6:36	7:45	11:01	
120		30 Thurs.	5:19	6:36	8:48	11:52	

Black figures indicate p.m., others a.m.

5th Month. MAY. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases—First Qr., May 2, 11.59 a.m. Full, May 9, 3:01 p.m. Last Qr., May 16, 3:42 p.m. New, May 24, 8:05 p.m.

Day of		Hour of				
Year.	Month.	Week.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	Moonrise.	Moonsset.
121	1	Fri.	5:18:16	3:37	9:41	.....
122	2	Sat.	5:17:16	3:37	10:52	12:37
123	3	Sun.	5:16:6	3:38	11:58	1:16
124	4	Mon.	5:15:6	3:38	1:04	1:59
125	5	Tues.	5:15:6	3:39	2:11	2:23
126	6	Wed.	5:14:6	3:40	3:20	2:51
127	7	Thurs.	5:13:6	3:40	4:29	3:26
128	8	Fri.	5:12:6	3:41	5:40	3:59
129	9	Sat.	5:11:6	3:42	6:48	4:40
130	10	Sun.	5:10:6	3:42	8:09	5:26
131	11	Mon.	5:09:6	3:43	9:18	6:19
132	12	Tues.	5:09:6	3:44	10:21	7:19
133	13	Wed.	5:07:15	3:45	11:11	8:26
134	14	Thurs.	5:07:15	3:46	11:55	9:31
135	15	Fri.	5:06:15	3:46	.....	10:33
136	16	Sat.	5:05:15	3:47	12:31	11:35
137	17	Sun.	5:05:15	3:47	1:02	1:21
138	18	Mon.	5:04:15	3:48	1:28	1:26
139	19	Tues.	5:04:15	3:48	1:53	2:20
140	20	Wed.	5:03:15	3:49	2:16	3:13
141	21	Thurs.	5:03:15	3:50	2:41	4:07
142	22	Fri.	5:02:15	3:50	3:09	5:03
143	23	Sat.	5:01:15	3:51	3:40	6:00
144	24	Sun.	5:01:15	3:52	4:16	7:02
145	25	Mon.	5:01:15	3:52	4:56	8:09
146	26	Tues.	5:01:15	3:53	5:41	9:51
147	27	Wed.	5:01:15	3:54	6:39	9:51
148	28	Thurs.	5:00:15	3:54	7:41	10:36
149	29	Fri.	4:59:15	3:54	8:43	11:15
150	30	Sat.	4:59:15	3:55	9:51	11:53
151	31	Sun.	4:59:15	3:55	.....	.....

Black figures indicate p.m., others a.m.

6th Month. JUNE. 30 Days.

Moon's Phases—First Qr., June 1, 7:33 a.m. Full, June 7, 10:48 p.m. Last Qr., June 15, 5:50 a.m. New, June 23, 9:03 a.m. First Qr., June 30, 1:54 p.m.

Day of		Hour of				
Year.	Month.	Week.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	Moonrise.	Moonsset.
152	1	Mon.	4:58:16	3:56	11:58	12:25
153	2	Tues.	4:58:16	3:57	1:02	1:25
154	3	Wed.	4:58:16	3:57	2:10	1:25
155	4	Thurs.	4:58:16	3:58	3:19	1:56
156	5	Fri.	4:58:16	3:58	4:32	2:31
157	6	Sat.	4:58:16	3:59	5:44	3:12
158	7	Sun.	4:58:16	3:59	6:55	4:04
159	8	Mon.	4:58:16	3:59	8:02	4:59
160	9	Tues.	4:57:16	4:00	9:00	6:03
161	10	Wed.	4:57:16	4:01	9:47	7:12
162	11	Thurs.	4:57:16	4:01	10:26	8:19
163	12	Fri.	4:57:16	4:01	11:00	9:21
164	13	Sat.	4:57:16	4:02	11:28	10:20
165	14	Sun.	4:57:16	4:02	11:54	11:18
166	15	Mon.	4:57:16	4:03	12:11	12:11
167	16	Tues.	4:57:16	4:03	12:20	1:07
168	17	Wed.	4:57:16	4:03	12:44	2:00
169	18	Thurs.	4:57:16	4:03	1:10	2:56
170	19	Fri.	4:57:16	4:04	1:38	3:52
171	20	Sat.	4:57:16	4:04	2:12	4:52
172	21	Sun.	4:57:16	4:04	2:55	5:51
173	22	Mon.	4:57:16	4:05	3:38	6:50
174	23	Tues.	4:57:16	4:05	4:22	7:44
175	24	Wed.	4:57:16	4:05	5:02	8:33
176	25	Thurs.	4:57:16	4:05	5:37	9:17
177	26	Fri.	4:57:16	4:06	6:07	9:54
178	27	Sat.	4:57:16	4:06	6:46	10:28
179	28	Sun.	4:57:16	4:06	7:23	10:55
180	29	Mon.	4:57:16	4:06	8:00	11:28
181	30	Tues.	4:57:16	4:06	8:12	.....

Black figures indicate p.m., others a.m.

7th Month. JULY. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases—Full, July 7, 7:30 a.m. Last Qr., July 15, 1:02 a.m. New, July 22, 8:08 p.m. First Qr., July 29, 5:21 p.m.

Day of		Hour of				
Year.	Month.	Week.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	Moonrise.	Moonsset.
182	1	Wed.	5:02:17	4:06	1:08	12:00
183	2	Thurs.	5:02:17	4:06	2:18	12:29
184	3	Fri.	5:02:17	4:06	3:27	1:06
185	4	Sat.	5:03:17	4:07	4:38	1:54
186	5	Sun.	5:03:17	4:06	5:46	2:46
187	6	Mon.	5:03:17	4:05	6:48	3:45
188	7	Tues.	5:04:17	4:05	7:38	4:54
189	8	Wed.	5:04:17	4:05	8:22	6:00
190	9	Thurs.	5:04:17	4:05	8:57	7:04
191	10	Fri.	5:05:17	4:05	9:27	8:08
192	11	Sat.	5:05:17	4:04	9:54	9:05
193	12	Sun.	5:06:17	4:04	10:21	10:00
194	13	Mon.	5:06:17	4:04	10:45	10:57
195	14	Tues.	5:07:17	4:04	11:11	11:50
196	15	Wed.	5:07:17	4:03	11:39	12:44
197	16	Thurs.	5:08:17	4:03	.....	1:41
198	17	Fri.	5:09:17	4:03	12:11	2:37
199	18	Sat.	5:10:17	4:03	12:45	3:33
200	19	Sun.	5:10:17	4:03	1:30	3:33
201	20	Mon.	5:11:17	4:01	2:00	4:34
202	21	Tues.	5:11:17	4:01	3:00	6:27
203	22	Wed.	5:12:17	4:01	4:22	7:14
204	23	Thurs.	5:12:17	4:00	5:20	7:52
205	24	Fri.	5:13:17	4:00	6:27	8:29
206	25	Sat.	5:13:16	4:00	7:42	8:59
207	26	Sun.	5:14:16	4:00	8:59	9:30
208	27	Mon.	5:14:16	4:00	9:59	10:01
209	28	Tues.	5:15:16	4:00	11:01	10:29
210	29	Wed.	5:16:16	4:00	12:09	11:09
211	30	Thurs.	5:16:16	4:00	1:18	11:50
212	31	Fri.	5:17:16	4:00	2:27	.....

Black figures indicate p.m., others a.m.

8th Month. AUGUST. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases—Full, Aug. 5, 6:11 p.m. Last Qr., Aug. 13, 6:26 p.m. New, Aug. 21, 5:56 a.m. First Qr., Aug. 27, 10:22 p.m.

Day of		Hour of				
Year.	Month.	Week.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	Moonrise.	Moonsset.
213	1	Sat.	5:17:16	4:01	3:35	12:38
214	2	Sun.	5:18:16	4:01	4:36	1:37
215	3	Mon.	5:19:16	4:01	5:32	2:39
216	4	Tues.	5:20:16	4:02	6:16	3:45
217	5	Wed.	5:21:16	4:02	6:54	4:48
218	6	Thurs.	5:21:16	4:01	7:27	5:52
219	7	Fri.	5:22:16	4:01	7:54	6:51
220	8	Sat.	5:23:16	4:01	8:21	7:53
221	9	Sun.	5:24:16	4:01	8:47	8:45
222	10	Mon.	5:24:16	4:01	9:12	9:41
223	11	Tues.	5:24:16	4:01	9:39	10:38
224	12	Wed.	5:25:16	4:01	10:09	11:31
225	13	Thurs.	5:25:16	4:01	10:44	12:27
226	14	Fri.	5:26:16	4:01	11:28	1:26
227	15	Sat.	5:26:16	4:01	.....	2:25
228	16	Sun.	5:27:16	4:02	12:00	3:22
229	17	Mon.	5:28:16	4:01	1:05	4:16
230	18	Tues.	5:29:16	4:01	2:05	5:06
231	19	Wed.	5:30:16	4:01	3:12	6:08
232	20	Thurs.	5:30:16	4:01	4:20	6:24
233	21	Fri.	5:31:16	4:00	5:27	6:59
234	22	Sat.	5:32:16	4:00	6:36	7:29
235	23	Sun.	5:33:16	4:00	7:43	8:01
236	24	Mon.	5:34:16	4:00	8:50	8:33
237	25	Tues.	5:35:16	4:00	9:57	9:09
238	26	Wed.	5:36:16	4:00	11:00	9:47
239	27	Thurs.	5:36:16	4:00	12:00	10:38
240	28	Fri.	5:37:16	4:00	1:26	11:29
241	29	Sat.	5:38:16	4:00	2:31	.....
242	30	Sun.	5:39:16	4:00	3:27	12:30
243	31	Mon.	5:39:16	4:00	4:15	1:35

Black figures indicate p.m., others a.m.

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9th Month. SEPTEMBER. 30 Days.

Moon's Phases—Full, Sept. 4, 7:31 a.m. Last Qr., Sept. 12, 11:18 a.m. New, Sept. 19, 3:03 p.m. First Qr., Sept. 26, 5:33 a.m.

Table with columns: Year, Month, Week, Sunrise, Sunset, Moonrise, Moonset. Rows 244-273.

Black figures indicate p.m., others a.m.

10th Month. OCTOBER. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases—Full, Oct. 3, 11:29 p.m. Last Qr., Oct. 12, 3:03 a.m. New, Oct. 19, 12:03 a.m. First Qr., Oct. 25, 4:14 p.m.

Table with columns: Year, Month, Week, Sunrise, Sunset, Moonrise, Moonset. Rows 274-304.

Black figures indicate p.m., others a.m.

11th Month. NOVEMBER. 30 Days.

Moon's Phases—Full, Nov. 2, 5:19 p.m. Last Qr., Nov. 10, 5:07 p.m. New, Nov. 17, 9:32 a.m. First Qr., Nov. 24, 7:09 a.m.

Table with columns: Year, Month, Week, Sunrise, Sunset, Moonrise, Moonset. Rows 305-334.

Black figures indicate p.m., others a.m.

12th Month. DECEMBER. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases—Full, Dec. 2, 11:51 a.m. Last Qr., Dec. 9, 5:02 a.m. New, Dec. 16, 8:05 p.m. First Qr., Dec. 24, 1:55 a.m.

Table with columns: Year, Month, Week, Sunrise, Sunset, Moonrise, Moonset. Rows 335-365.

Black figures indicate p.m., others a.m.

TIME USED IN CALENDAR.

The moon's phases are given in "standard" or "railroad" time, and are the same all over Texas. The times of sunrise, sunset, moonrise and moonset are given in "local" or "sun" time. To get the railroad or standard time of these risings and settings add 4 minutes to the tabulated time for every degree of longitude greater than 90. Thus the local time of sunrise on January 1 is 7:01; to get the railroad time of sunrise at longitude 97 degrees add 28 minutes, getting 7:29 for the railroad time of sunrise at that longitude. Texas lies between longitude 94 (Texarkana or Beaumont) and longitude 107 (El Paso).

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1914 there will be four eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon.

1. An annular eclipse of the sun on Feb. 24, visible only in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean, including Tierra del Fuego, South Shetland Islands, New Zealand, Society Islands and Low Archipelago.

2. A partial eclipse of the moon on March 11, visible at the beginning in Europe, Africa, Atlantic Ocean, North and South America, and at the ending in Western Europe, Western Africa, North and South America and the central and eastern portions of the Pacific Ocean. This partial eclipse will therefore be visible all over Texas. In standard time the eclipse begins at 8:42 p.m. and ends at 11:44 p.m., the middle of the eclipse falling at 10:13 p.m., when about 0.9 of the moon is obscured.

3. A total eclipse of the sun on Aug. 20, the path of the total eclipse extending from Northern Greenland across Norway, Sweden, Western Russia, Black Sea and Persia to Western India. This eclipse is invisible in Texas and is barely visible as a very partial eclipse in the United States only in the northeastern corner.

4. A partial eclipse of the moon on Sept. 4, the beginning visible in Western North America, the Pacific Ocean, Eastern Asia and Australia, the ending visible in the central and western portions of the Pacific Ocean, Asia, Australia, Indian Ocean and East Africa. Practically invisible in Texas, where the eclipse begins at 5 a.m. and the moon sets at 6:11 a.m. standard time, on Sept. 4. In Texas the moon will therefore set before any obscuration is noticeable, the middle of the eclipse falling at 8 a.m.

TRANSIT OF MERCURY.

Mercury will cross the sun's disc on Nov. 7; the ingress will be visible in Western Australia, Central and Western Asia, Europe, Africa and South America; the egress will

be visible in Southwest Europe, Africa, South America and in North America with the exception of the northwestern portion.

Central Standard Time of the Phases.

Ingress 3:58 a.m.
 Nearest sun's center..... 6:03 a.m.
 Sunrise 6:52 a.m.
 Egress 8:10 a.m.

At sunrise in Texas, therefore, Mercury will be over two-thirds of the way across the face of the sun, and neither the ingress nor the middle of the transit will be visible. The apparent diameter of Mercury will be about one two-hundredth of that of the sun.

PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS.

Mercury and Venus are best situated for observation before and after reaching their greatest west or east of the sun. Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are best situated for observation before and after "opposition," when they are to be found in that portion of the sky which is opposite the sun. When "in conjunction" two heavenly bodies are to be found close together in the sky. None of the planets, therefore, is favorably situated for observation when "in conjunction" with the sun.

- Jan. 3—Earth nearest sun.
- Jan. 5—Mars and sun in opposition.
- Jan. 9—Saturn and moon in conjunction.
- Jan. 11—Mars and moon in conjunction.
- Jan. 12—Neptune and moon in conjunction.
- Jan. 17—Neptune and sun in opposition.
- Jan. 20—Jupiter and sun in conjunction.
- Jan. 25—Mercury and sun in conjunction.
- Jan. 25—Jupiter and moon in conjunction.
- Jan. 25—Venus and moon in conjunction.
- Jan. 26—Mercury and moon in conjunction.
- Jan. 26—Uranus and moon in conjunction.
- Jan. 28—Uranus and sun in conjunction.
- Feb. 5—Saturn and moon in conjunction.
- Feb. 7—Mars and moon in conjunction.
- Feb. 8—Neptune and moon in conjunction.
- Feb. 11—Venus and sun in conjunction.
- Feb. 22—Jupiter and moon in conjunction.
- Feb. 22—Mercury furthest east from sun, 18° 8'.
- Feb. 22—Uranus and moon in conjunction.
- Feb. 24—Annular solar eclipse, invisible in Texas.
- Feb. 25—Venus and moon in conjunction.
- Feb. 26—Mercury and moon in conjunction.
- Mar. 4—Saturn and moon in conjunction.
- Mar. 6—Mars and moon in conjunction.
- Mar. 8—Neptune and moon in conjunction.
- Mar. 10—Mercury and sun in conjunction.
- Mar. 11—Partial lunar eclipse, visible in Texas.
- Mar. 21—Spring begins at 5 a.m.
- Mar. 21—Uranus and moon in conjunction.
- Mar. 22—Jupiter and moon in conjunction.
- Mar. 24—Mercury and moon in conjunction.
- Mar. 27—Venus and moon in conjunction.
- Apr. 1—Saturn and moon in conjunction.
- Apr. 3—Mars and moon in conjunction.
- Apr. 4—Neptune and moon in conjunction.
- Apr. 7—Mercury furthest west of sun, 27° 42'.

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- Apr. 18—Uranus and moon in conjunction.
 Apr. 18—Jupiter and moon in conjunction.
 Apr. 23—Mercury and moon in conjunction.
 Apr. 26—Venus and moon in conjunction.
 Apr. 28—Saturn and moon in conjunction.
 May 1—Neptune and moon in conjunction.
 May 2—Mars and moon in conjunction.
 May 15—Uranus and moon in conjunction.
 May 16—Jupiter and moon in conjunction.
 May 17—Mercury and sun in conjunction.
 May 25—Mercury and moon in conjunction.
 May 26—Saturn and moon in conjunction.
 May 27—Venus and moon in conjunction.
 May 28—Neptune and moon in conjunction.
 May 30—Mars and moon in conjunction.
 June 11—Uranus and moon in conjunction.
 June 12—Jupiter and moon in conjunction.
 June 13—Saturn and sun in conjunction.
 June 22—Summer commences at 1 a.m.
 June 22—Saturn and moon in conjunction.
 June 25—Mercury and moon in conjunction.
 June 25—Neptune and moon in conjunction.
 June 26—Venus and moon in conjunction.
 June 27—Mars and moon in conjunction.
 July 2—Earth furthest from sun.
 July 9—Uranus and moon in conjunction.
 July 10—Jupiter and moon in conjunction.
 July 16—Mercury and sun in conjunction.
 July 20—Saturn and moon in conjunction.
 July 21—Neptune and sun in conjunction.
 July 22—Mercury and moon in conjunction.
 July 22—Neptune and moon in conjunction.
 July 26—Venus and moon in conjunction.
 July 26—Mars and moon in conjunction.
 Aug. 2—Uranus and sun in opposition.
 Aug. 5—Mercury farthest west of sun, $17^{\circ} 14'$.
 Aug. 5—Uranus and moon in conjunction.
 Aug. 6—Jupiter and moon in conjunction.
 Aug. 10—Jupiter and sun in opposition.
 Aug. 16—Saturn and moon in conjunction.
 Aug. 19—Neptune and moon in conjunction.
 Aug. 20—Total solar eclipse, invisible in Texas.
 Aug. 20—Mercury and moon in conjunction.
 Aug. 24—Mars and moon in conjunction.
 Aug. 24—Venus and moon in conjunction.
 Aug. 30—Mercury and sun in conjunction.
 Sept. 1—Uranus and moon in conjunction.
 Sept. 2—Jupiter and moon in conjunction.
 Sept. 4—Partial eclipse of moon, not noticeable in Texas.
 Sept. 13—Saturn and moon in conjunction.
 Sept. 15—Neptune and moon in conjunction.
 Sept. 18—Venus furthest east of sun, $46^{\circ} 27'$.
 Sept. 20—Mercury and moon in conjunction.
 Sept. 21—Mars and moon in conjunction.
 Sept. 23—Venus and moon in conjunction.
 Sept. 23—Autumn begins at 3 p.m.
 Sept. 28—Uranus and moon in conjunction.
 Sept. 29—Jupiter and moon in conjunction.
 Oct. 10—Saturn and moon in conjunction.
 Oct. 13—Neptune and moon in conjunction.
 Oct. 15—Mercury furthest east of sun, $24^{\circ} 52'$.
 Oct. 20—Mars and moon in conjunction.
 Oct. 20—Mercury and moon in conjunction.
 Oct. 21—Venus and moon in conjunction.
 Oct. 23—Greatest brightness of Venus.
 Oct. 26—Uranus and moon in conjunction.
 Oct. 26—Jupiter and moon in conjunction.
 Nov. 7—Transit of Mercury, ending visible in Texas.
 Nov. 7—Saturn and moon in conjunction.
 Nov. 7—Mercury and sun in conjunction.
 Nov. 9—Neptune and moon in conjunction.
 Nov. 16—Mercury and moon in conjunction.
 Nov. 18—Mars and moon in conjunction.
 Nov. 18—Venus and moon in conjunction.
 Nov. 22—Uranus and moon in conjunction.
 Nov. 23—Jupiter and moon in conjunction.
 Nov. 23—Mercury furthest west of sun, $19^{\circ} 52'$.
 Nov. 27—Venus and sun in conjunction.
 Dec. 4—Saturn and moon in conjunction.
 Dec. 6—Neptune and moon in conjunction.
 Dec. 15—Venus and moon in conjunction.
 Dec. 16—Mercury and moon in conjunction.
 Dec. 17—Mars and moon in conjunction.
 Dec. 20—Uranus and moon in conjunction.
 Dec. 20—Jupiter and moon in conjunction.
 Dec. 21—Saturn and sun in opposition.
 Dec. 22—Winter begins at 10 a.m.
 Dec. 24—Uranus and sun in conjunction.
 Dec. 31—Saturn and moon in conjunction.

CHRONOLOGICAL ERAS.

The year 1914 is the latter part of the 78th and the beginning of the 79th year of the independence of Texas; the latter part of the 138th and the beginning of the 139th year of the independence of the United States; the year 2690 of the Olympiads; the year 2574 of the Japanese era; the year 2667 of the founding of Rome (according to Varro). The year 5675 of the Jewish era begins at sunset, Sept. 20, 1914. The year 1333 of the Mohammedan era begins Nov. 19, 1914. The year 1914 is the 6,627 year of the Julian period, Jan. 1, 1914, being the 2,420,134th Julian day.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical letter	..... D
Epact	..... 3
Golden number	..... 15
Solar cycle	..... 19
Roman indiction	..... 12

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS.

	Diameter in miles.	Distance from sun in miles.	Period in years.	Mass, Earth = 1.
Sun	864,367	.....	.....	329,390
Moon	2,159	.....	.....	0.012
Mercury	3,008	35,951,000	0.241	0.055
Venus	7,701	67,194,000	0.615	0.807
Earth—				
Equatorial	7,926	92,894,800	1.000	1.000
Polar	7,900	92,894,800	1.070	1.000
Mars	4,549	141,543,000	1.881	0.106
Jupiter—				
Equatorial	90,254	483,313,000	11.862	314
Polar	84,778	.....	.....	.....
Saturn—				
Equatorial	78,455	886,109,000	29.458	94
Polar	69,780	.....	.....	.....
Uranus	30,193	1,782,742,000	84.015	44
Neptune	34,823	2,788,764,000	161.784	17

NEARER FIXED STARS.

In the first column are given

the distances in terms of the distance from the earth to sun as a unit; in the second column are given the times it takes for light to travel from the star to the earth, light going at the rate of 186,000 miles per second; in the third column are given the times in years it would take a body going 1,000 miles per day to travel from the star to the earth.

the United States between the boundary of the mountain section and the Pacific Coast. Inside of each of these sections standard time is uniform, and the time of each section differs from that next to it by exactly one hour.

TIME DIFFERENCE.

When it is 12 o'clock noon at Dallas it is at—

Distance from earth to sun, equals 1.	Distance in light years.	Distance in years, traveling 1,000 miles per day.
xCentauri ...	225,000	3.6
61 Cygni ...	445,000	7
Sirius ...	800,000	17
B. Cassiopeia ...	1,450,000	33
Vega ...	1,600,000	37
J. Draconis ...	1,700,000	38
Procyon ...	1,800,000	43
Arcturus ...	2,500,000	58
Pole Star ...	3,700,000	80
85 Pegasi ...	4,500,000	70
Capella ...		1,125,000,000

STANDARDS OF TIME.

Although standard time established by agreement in 1883, for convenience of railroads and the general public, is now generally used throughout the United States and Canada, astronomical time is the official time of Canada and is used by astronomers in their official publications of observations and other scientific data.

Astronomical time, or mean solar time, is reckoned from noon through the twenty-four hours of the day.

Mean local time was used almost universally before the introduction of standard time. This is based upon the time when the sun crosses the meridian and the day begins at midnight.

Standard Time—By this system the United States, extending from 65 degrees to 125 degrees west longitude, is divided into four sections, each of 15 degrees of longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour, 7½ degrees 30 minutes on each side of a meridian, commencing with the 75th meridian.

The first or eastern section includes all territory between the Atlantic Coast and an irregular line drawn from Buffalo to Charleston, S. C., the latter city being its southernmost point. The second or central section includes all the territory between this eastern line and another irregular line extending from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third or mountain section includes all the territory between the western border of Idaho, Nevada and Arizona. The fourth or Pacific section includes all the territory of

*Time noted is in the morning of following day.

ORIGIN OF THE CALENDAR.

A curious point in our modern calendar is the irregularity in the number of days in the different months. We could hardly remember the right lengths if it were not for the familiar rhyme, "Thirty days hath September." In the oldest Roman calendars the months were of thirty or twenty-nine days each. But when Julius Cesar reformed the calendar of Numa Pompilius he gave them alternating thirty-one and thirty, beginning with January. February was an exception, and was given twenty-nine in ordinary and thirty in leap years. After Cesar's death the month Quintilis was renamed Julius in his honor. Some time later Augustus chose the following month, Sextilis, as his own, and called it Augustus. But it had only thirty days, and it was not to be endured that Augustus should be inferior to Julius. So the Emperor took one day from February, leaving it only twenty-eight, and gave it to Augustus. This disturbed Cesar's orderly arrangements, and three months of thirty-one days, viz., July, August and September, came together. The extra day of the last was, therefore, given to October, and a day taken from November was given to December.

JEWISH CALENDAR, 5674-5675.

5674—	
Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1918.....	Tebet 1.....New Moon
Thursday, July 1, 1914.....	Tebet 3.....
Thursday, July 8.....	Tebet 10.....Fast of Tebet
Wednesday, July 28.....	Sebat 1.....New Moon
Friday, Feb. 27.....	Adar 1.....New Moon
Wednesday, March 11.....	Adar 13.....Fast of Esther
Thursday, March 12.....	Adar 14.....Purim
Saturday, March 28.....	Nissan 1.....New Moon
Saturday, April 11.....	Nissan 15.....Passover or Pesach
Monday, April 27.....	Iyar 1.....New Moon
Tuesday, May 26.....	Sivan 1.....New Moon
Sunday, May 31.....	Sivan 6.....Feast of Weeks
Thursday, June 25.....	Tamus 1.....New Moon
Sunday, July 12.....	Tamus 17.....Fast of Tamus
Friday, July 24.....	Ab 1.....New Moon
Sunday, Aug. 2.....	Ab 10.....Fast of Ab
Sunday, Aug. 23.....	Elul 1.....New Moon
5675—	
Monday, Sept. 21.....	Tishri 1.....Rosh Hashonah—New Year
Wednesday, Sept. 30.....	Tishri 10.....Yom Kippur—Day of Atonement
Monday, Oct. 5.....	Tishri 15.....Succoth—Tabernacles
Monday, Oct. 12.....	Tishri 22.....Eighth Day
Tuesday, Oct. 13.....	Tishri 23.....Rejoicing of the Law
Wednesday, Oct. 24.....	Heshvan 1.....New Moon
Thursday, Nov. 19.....	Kislev 1.....New Moon
Sunday, Dec. 13.....	Kislev 25.....Hanukah—Feast of Dedication
Friday, Dec. 18.....	Tebet 1.....New Moon
Sunday, Dec. 27.....	Tebet 17.....Fast of Tebet

EASTER SUNDAY.

Easter is a festival observed in the Christian Church, from early times, in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus Christ. It corresponds with the Passover of the Jews, which, in the King James Version of the Bible, is called once by the name of Easter (Acts xii, 4). Its ancient title was "The Great Day." Easter is the Sunday which follows the 14th day of the calendar moon which falls upon or next after the 21st day of March. The following table shows the date of Easter Sunday in each year of the twentieth century:

1901.....	April	7 1839.....	April	9
1902.....	March	30 1940.....	March	24
1903.....	April	12 1941.....	April	13
1904.....	April	3 1942.....	April	6
1905.....	April	23 1943.....	April	25
1906.....	April	15 1944.....	April	9
1907.....	March	31 1945.....	April	1
1908.....	April	19 1946.....	April	21
1909.....	April	11 1947.....	April	6
1910.....	March	27 1948.....	March	28
1911.....	April	16 1949.....	April	17
1912.....	April	7 1950.....	April	9
1913.....	March	23 1951.....	March	25
1914.....	April	12 1952.....	April	13
1915.....	April	4 1953.....	April	5
1916.....	April	23 1954.....	April	18
1917.....	April	8 1955.....	April	10
1918.....	March	31 1956.....	April	1
1919.....	April	20 1957.....	April	21
1920.....	April	4 1958.....	April	6
1921.....	March	27 1959.....	March	29
1922.....	April	16 1960.....	April	17
1923.....	April	1 1961.....	April	2
1924.....	April	20 1962.....	April	22
1925.....	April	12 1963.....	April	14
1926.....	April	4 1964.....	March	29
1927.....	April	17 1965.....	April	18
1928.....	April	8 1966.....	April	10
1929.....	March	31 1967.....	March	26
1930.....	April	20 1968.....	April	14
1931.....	April	5 1969.....	April	6
1932.....	March	27 1970.....	March	29
1933.....	April	16 1971.....	April	11
1934.....	April	1 1972.....	April	2
1935.....	April	21 1973.....	April	22
1936.....	April	12 1974.....	April	14
1937.....	March	28 1975.....	March	30
1938.....	April	17 1976.....	April	18

1977.....	April	10 1989.....	March	26
1978.....	March	26 1990.....	April	15
1979.....	April	15 1991.....	March	31
1980.....	April	6 1992.....	April	19
1981.....	April	19 1993.....	April	11
1982.....	April	11 1994.....	April	3
1983.....	April	3 1995.....	April	18
1984.....	April	22 1996.....	April	7
1985.....	April	7 1997.....	March	30
1986.....	April	7 1998.....	April	12
1987.....	April	19 1999.....	April	4
1988.....	April	3 2000.....	April	23

SOLAR SYSTEM.

	From sun, millions, of miles.	Diameter, miles.
Sun.....		866,400
Mercury.....	36.0.....	3,030
Venus.....	67.2.....	7,700
Earth.....	92.8.....	7,819
Mars.....	141.5.....	4,230
Jupiter.....	483.3.....	86,500
Saturn.....	886.0.....	71,000
Uranus.....	1,781.9.....	31,900
Neptune.....	2,791.6.....	34,800

Note—The astronomical part of the Texas Almanac is based on the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, published officially by the United States Naval Observatory and has been expressly calculated for The News at the University of Texas.

THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

The earth's sensible atmosphere is generally supposed to extend some forty miles in height, probably further, but becoming at only a few miles from the surface of too great a tenuity to support life. The condition and motions of this aerial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the sun, and, when laden with clouds, hindering the earth from radiating its acquired heat into space.—Whitaker.

A READY REFERENCE CALENDAR.

For ascertaining any day of the week for any given time within 200 years from the introduction of the New Style. *1752 to 1952, inclusive.

YEARS 1753 TO 1952.											Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761	1767	1778	1789	1795		1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1801	1807	1818	1820	1835	1846	1903	1914	1925	1931	1942												
1762	1773	1779	1790			1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1909	1915	1926	1937	1943												
1767	1763	1774	1785	1791		1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1910	1921	1927	1938	1949												
1754	1765	1771	1782	1793		1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1901	1907	1918	1929	1946												
1755	1766	1777	1783	1794	1800		1862	1873	1879	1890	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1902	1913	1919	1930	1941	1947											
1758	1769	1775	1786	1797		1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1905	1911	1922	1933	1939	1960											
1753	1759	1770	1781	1787	1798		1866	1877	1883	1894	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1810	1821	1827	1837	1849	1855	1906	1917	1923	1934	1945	1961											
LEAP YEARS.											..	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	1928	....	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6			
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4			
1772	....	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2			
1776	....	1816	1844	1872	....	1912	1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7			
1780	....	1820	1848	1876	....	1916	1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5			
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	....	1920	1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3			
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	....	1924	1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mon 1	Tues 1	Wed 1	Thurs 1	Fri 1	Sat 1	SUN 1
Tues 2	Wed 2	Thurs 2	Fri 2	Sat 2	SUN 2	Mon 2
Wed 3	Thurs 3	Fri 3	Sat 3	SUN 3	Mon 3	Tues 3
Thurs 4	Fri 4	Sat 4	SUN 4	Mon 4	Tues 4	Wed 4
Fri 5	Sat 5	SUN 5	Mon 5	Tues 5	Wed 5	Thurs 5
Sat 6	SUN 6	Mon 6	Tues 6	Wed 6	Thurs 6	Fri 6
SUN 7	Mon 7	Tues 7	Wed 7	Thurs 7	Fri 7	Sat 7
Mon 8	Tues 8	Wed 8	Thurs 8	Fri 8	Sat 8	SUN 8
Tues 9	Wed 9	Thurs 9	Fri 9	Sat 9	SUN 9	Mon 9
Wed 10	Thurs 10	Fri 10	Sat 10	SUN 10	Mon 10	Tues 10
Thurs 11	Fri 11	Sat 11	SUN 11	Mon 11	Tues 11	Wed 11
Fri 12	Sat 12	SUN 12	Mon 12	Tues 12	Wed 12	Thurs 12
Sat 13	SUN 13	Mon 13	Tues 13	Wed 13	Thurs 13	Fri 13
SUN 14	Mon 14	Tues 14	Wed 14	Thurs 14	Fri 14	Sat 14
Mon 15	Tues 15	Wed 15	Thurs 15	Fri 15	Sat 15	SUN 15
Tues 16	Wed 16	Thurs 16	Fri 16	Sat 16	SUN 16	Mon 16
Wed 17	Thurs 17	Fri 17	Sat 17	SUN 17	Mon 17	Tues 17
Thurs 18	Fri 18	Sat 18	SUN 18	Mon 18	Tues 18	Wed 18
Fri 19	Sat 19	SUN 19	Mon 19	Tues 19	Wed 19	Thurs 19
Sat 20	SUN 20	Mon 20	Tues 20	Wed 20	Thurs 20	Fri 20
SUN 21	Mon 21	Tues 21	Wed 21	Thurs 21	Fri 21	Sat 21
Mon 22	Tues 22	Wed 22	Thurs 22	Fri 22	Sat 22	SUN 22
Tues 23	Wed 23	Thurs 23	Fri 23	Sat 23	SUN 23	Mon 23
Wed 24	Thurs 24	Fri 24	Sat 24	SUN 24	Mon 24	Tues 24
Thurs 25	Fri 25	Sat 25	SUN 25	Mon 25	Tues 25	Wed 25
Fri 26	Sat 26	SUN 26	Mon 26	Tues 26	Wed 26	Thurs 26
Sat 27	SUN 27	Mon 27	Tues 27	Wed 27	Thurs 27	Fri 27
SUN 28	Mon 28	Tues 28	Wed 28	Thurs 28	Fri 28	Sat 28
Mon 29	Wed 29	Wed 29	Thurs 29	Fri 29	Sat 29	SUN 29
Tues 30	Fri 30	Thurs 30	Fri 30	Sat 30	SUN 30	Mon 30
Wed 31	Thurs 31	Fri 31	Sat 31	SUN 31	Mon 31	Tues 31

Note.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the heads of the columns of days below. For example: To know on what day of the week July 4 was in the year 1895, in the table of years look for 1895, and in a parallel line, under July, is figure 1, which directs to column 1, in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Thursday.

*1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3-13 were omitted).—From Whitaker's London Almanack, with some revisions.

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DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICERS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

The United States Government entered its 126th year on Sept. 13, 1913. The Declaration of Independence was signed July 4, 1876, and the present Constitution, providing for three departments of government—executive, legislative and judiciary—was ratified by all Colonies except Rhode Island on Sept. 13, 1788. Rhode Island entered the Union in 1790. Since the date of ratification but seventeen amendments have been adopted.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

President—Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey; salary \$75,000 per annum.

Vice President—Thomas R. Marshall, Indiana; salary \$12,000 per annum.

President's Cabinet.

Secretary of State—William Jennings Bryan, Nebraska.

Secretary of Treasury—William Gibbs McAdoo, New York.

Secretary of War—Linfly Mills Garrison, New Jersey.

Attorney General—James C. McReynolds, Tennessee.

Postmaster General—Albert Sidney Burlison, Texas.

Secretary of Navy—Joseph Daniels, North Carolina.

Secretary of Interior—Franklin Knight Lane, California.

Secretary of Agriculture—David Franklin Houston, Missouri.

Secretary of Commerce—William Cox Redfield, New York.

Secretary of Labor—William B. Wilson, Pennsylvania.

(Salary of Cabinet officers \$12,000 per annum.)

Secretary to the President—Joseph P. Tumulty; salary \$7,500 per annum.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

President of the United States Senate—Vice President Thomas R. Marshall.

President Pro Tempore—James P. Clarke, Arkansas.

Chaplain of the Senate—Rev. Forest Prettyman, District of Columbia.

Secretary of the Senate—James Marvin Baker, South Carolina.

Speaker of the House of Representatives—Champ Clark, Missouri.

Chaplain of the House—Rev. N. H. Couden, District of Columbia.

Clerk of the House—South Trimble, District of Columbia.

Number of United States Senators, Sixty-Third Congress—96.

Number of Representatives, Sixty-Third Congress—435.

Term of United States Senators—Six Years.

Term of Representatives—Two Years.

Salary of United States Senators and Representatives—\$7,500 per annum.

Salary of the Speaker of the House—\$12,000 per annum.

Senators and Representatives receive 20¢ per mile for traveling to and from the seat of government.

TEXAS SENATORS.

Senior Senator—Charles A. Culberson, age 58. He was elected in 1899, re-elected in 1905 and 1911. Committee assignments in the Sixty-Third Congress: Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Appropriations, Coast and Insular Surveys, Examinations of Civil Service, Public Buildings and Grounds, Public Health and National Quarantine.

Junior Senator—Morris Sheppard, age 38. He was elected in 1913. Committee Assignments, Sixty-Third Congress: Commerce, Agriculture, Immigration, Irrigation, Census, Coast Defenses, Expenditures in Department of Agriculture (chairman), Transportation Routes to Seaboard.

TEXAS REPRESENTATIVES.

First District—Horace W. Vaughan of Texarkana. Elected to the 63d Congress. District comprises 11 counties: Bowie, Camp, Cass, Delta, Franklin, Lamar, Marion, Morris, Red River, Titus.

Second District—Martin Dies of Beaumont. Elected to the 61st, 62d and 63d Congresses. District comprises 14 counties: Angelina, Cherokee, Hardin, Harrison, Jasper, Jefferson, Nacogdoches, Newton, Orange, Panola, Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby, Tyler.

Third District—James Young of Kaufman. Elected to the 62d and 63d Congresses. District comprises 8 counties: Gregg, Henderson, Kaufman, Rusk, Smith, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wood.

Fourth District—Sam Rayburn of Bonham. Elected to the 63d Congress. District comprises 5 counties: Collin, Fannin, Grayson, Hunt, Rains.

Fifth District—Jack Beall of Waxahachie. Elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 63d Congresses. District comprises 5 coun-

ties: Bosque, Dallas, Ellis, Hill, Rockwall.

Sixth District—Rufus Hardy of Corsicana. Elected to the 60th, 61st, 62d and 63d Congresses. District comprises 6 counties: Brazos, Freestone, Limestone, Milam, Navarro, Robertson.

Seventh District—Alexander W. Gregg of Palestine. Elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 63d Congresses. District comprises 8 counties: Anderson, Chambers, Galveston, Houston, Liberty, Polk, San Jacinto, Trinity.

Eighth District—Joe H. Eagle of Houston. Elected to the 63d Congress. District comprises 9 counties: Austin, Fort Bend, Grimes, Harris, Leon, Madison, Montgomery, Walker, Waller.

Ninth District—George F. Burgess of Gonzales. Elected to 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 63d Congresses. District comprises 15 counties: Aransas, Bee, Brazoria, Calhoun, Colorado, DeWitt, Fayette, Goliad, Gonzales, Jackson, Karnes, Lavaca, Matagorda, Refugio, Victoria, Wharton.

Tenth District—John P. Buchanan of Brenham. Elected to the 63d Congress. District comprises 8 counties: Bastrop, Burleson, Caldwell, Hays, Lee, Travis, Washington, Williamson.

Eleventh District—Robert L. Henry of Waco. Elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 63d Congresses. District comprises 5 counties: Bell, Coryell, Falls, Hamilton, McLennan.

Twelfth District—Oscar Callaway of Comanche. Elected to the 62d and 63d Congresses. District comprises 7 counties: Comanche, Erath, Hood, Johnson, Parker, Somervell, Tarrant.

Thirteenth District—John H. Stevens of Vernon. Elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 63d Congresses. District comprises 48 counties: Archer, Armstrong, Bailey, Baylor, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Childress, Clay, Collingsworth, Cooke, Cottle, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Denton, Dickens, Donley, Floyd, Foard, Gray, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Hemphill, Hutchinson, Jack, Knox, Lamb, Lipscomb, Montague, Moore, Motley, Ochiltree, Oldham, Farmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, Swisher, Throckmorton, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, Wise, Young.

Fourteenth District—James L. Slayden of San Antonio. Elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 63d Congresses. District comprises 16 counties: Bandera, Bexar, Blanco, Brown, Burnet, Coleman, Comal, Gillespie, Kendall, Kerr, Lampasas, Llano, McCulloch, Mason, Mills, San Saba.

Fifteenth District—John N. Gar-

ner of Uvalde. Elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 63d Congresses. District comprises 25 counties: Atascosa, Cameron, Brooks, Dimmit, Duval, Frio, Guadalupe, Hidalgo, Jim Wells, Kinney, La Salle, Live Oak, Maverick, McMullen, Medina, Nueces, San Patricio, Starr, Uvalde, Val Verde, Webb, Willacy, Wilson, Zapata, Zavalla.

Sixteenth District—William R. Smith of Colorado. Elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 63d Congresses. District comprises 58 counties: Andrews, Borden, Brewster, Callahan, Cochran, Coke, Concho, Crane, Crockett, Crosby, Culberson, Dawson, Eastland, Ector, Edwards, El Paso, Fisher, Gaines, Garza, Glasscock, Haskell, Hockley, Howard, Irion, Jeff Davis, Jones, Kent, Kimble, King, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Menard, Midland, Mitchell, Nolan, Palo Pinto, Pecos, Presidio, Reagan, Reeves, Runnels, Schleicher, Scurry, Shackelford, Stephens, Sterling, Stonewall, Sutton, Taylor, Terrell, Terry, Tom Green, Upton, Ward, Winkler, Yoakum.

Congressmen at Large—Hatton W. Sumners of Dallas and Daniel E. Garrett of Houston.

FEDERAL JUDICIARY; NAMES OF JUDGES

The Supreme Court.

Chief Justice—Edward Douglas White, appointed to the Supreme bench from Louisiana in 1894, made Chief Justice in 1910.

Associate Justices—Joseph McKenna, appointed from California in 1897; Oliver Wendell Holmes, appointed from Massachusetts in 1902; William R. Day, appointed from Ohio in 1903; Horace Harmon Burton, appointed from Tennessee in 1909; Charles E. Hughes, appointed from New York in 1910; Willis Vandevanter, appointed from Wyoming in 1910; Joseph R. Lamar, appointed from Georgia in 1910; Mahlon Pitney, appointed from New Jersey in 1912.

Court of Commerce.

Judges—Martin A. Knapp, term of office five years; William H. Hunt, term of office four years; John Emmett Carland, term of office three years, Julian W. Mack, term of office two years.

The Court of Commerce was established by legislative act in 1910, terms of office to lap, a full term being five years. After the impeachment of Judge Archibald Congress reduced the court's membership to four.

Courts of Appeal.

Under a law, effective Jan. 1, 1912, the Circuit Courts of the United States are abolished, the District Courts taking jurisdiction

of such cases as were formerly tried in the Circuit Courts. The Judges of the former Circuit Courts, who were also Judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals, become Circuit Court of Appeals Judges only.

There are nine Circuit Courts of Appeal, each presided over by three Judges, exclusive of the Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to that circuit. Texas is in the Fifth Judicial Circuit, which embraces Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. The Judges of the Fifth Circuit are David P. Shelby of Louisiana, Don A. Pardee of Georgia and Andrew P. McCormick of Texas. Associate Justice Lamar of the Supreme Court has been assigned to the Fifth Judicial District.

Court of Claims.

Chief Justice Stanton J. Peelle of Indiana, salary \$6,500 per annum. Associate Justices Charles B. Howry of Mississippi, Fenton W. Booth of Illinois, George W. Atkins of West Virginia, Samuel S. Barney of Wisconsin. Salary \$6,000 per annum.

District Courts.

Each State has one or more Federal District Courts, presided over by a District Judge and attended by a District Attorney and a United States Marshal. Texas has four United States District Courts, as follows:

Eastern District—Judge, Gordon Russell of Tyler; Attorney, James W. Ownby of Beaumont; Marshal, B. F. Sherrel of Jefferson.

Western District—Judge, Thomas S. Maxey of Austin; Attorney, J. L. Camp of San Antonio; Marshal, J. H. Rodgers of Austin.

Northern District—Judge, Edward R. Meek of Dallas; Attorney, James C. Wilson of Fort Worth; Marshal, William J. McDonald of Quana.

Southern District—Judge, W. T. Burns of Houston; Attorney, vacancy; Marshal, J. A. Herring.

Salaries—District Judge \$6,000 per annum, District Attorney \$4,000 per annum, Marshal \$4,000 per annum.

MISCELLANEOUS

DEPARTMENTS

Postal Savings Banks.

Trustees of Postal Savings Banks—Albert S. Burleson, William D. McAdoo, James C. McReynolds.

Smithsonian Institution.

Executive Officers—Chancellor, Edward D. White, Chief Justice of the United States; secretary, Chas. D. Walcott; assistant secretary, in charge of the National Museum, Richard Rathbun.

Interstate Commerce Commission.

Edward E. Clark of Iowa (chairman); Judson C. Clements, Georgia; Charles A. Prouty, Vermont; Charles C. McCord, Kentucky; James S. Harlan, Illinois; secretary, George B. McGinty. One vacancy Nov. 22, 1913.

Civil Service Commission.

John A. McIlhenny, president; George R. Wales, chief examiner; John T. Doyle, secretary; Charles M. Galloway, Herman W. Craven

Bureau of American Republics.

John Barrett, Francis J. Yanes.

American National Red Cross.

President, Woodrow Wilson; vice president, Robert W. DeForest; secretary, Charles L. Magee; treasurer, Sherman Allen; National director, Earnest P. Bicknell.

Isthmian Canal Commission.

Chief, Capt. F. C. Boggs, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Commissioners (on the Isthmus), Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, Culebra; Lieut. Col. F. H. Hodges, Culebra; Major D. D. Gaillard, Empire; Major W. L. Silbert, Gatun; H. H. Roesseau, Culebra; R. L. Metcalf, Ancon; Col. William C. Gorgas, Ancon; Secretary, Joseph C. Bishop, Ancon.

Philippine Islands Commission.

(Headquarters, Manila.)

President and Governor General, W. Cameron Forbes; Vice Governor, Newton W. Gilbert; Dean C. Worcester, Jose R. de Luzuriaga, Gregorio Araneta, Rafael Palma, Juan Sumulong, Frank A. Branagan, Charles B. Elliott; executive secretary, Frank W. Carpenter.

NUMBER OF CONGRESSMEN.

There are 435 members of the lower house of Congress. The apportionment of Congressmen among States, according to the census of 1910, is as follows:

STATE—	1910	1900	1890
Total under apportionment act.....	435	386	350
Assigned to new States after apportionment.....		5	1
Alabama	10	9	9
Arizona	1		
Arkansas	7	7	6
California	11	8	7
Colorado	4	3	2
Connecticut	5	5	4
Delaware	1	1	1
Florida	4	3	2
Georgia	12	11	11
Idaho	2	1	1
Illinois	27	25	22
Indiana	13	13	13
Iowa	11	11	11
Kansas	8	8	8
Kentucky	11	11	11
Louisiana	8	7	6
Maine	4	4	4
Maryland	6	6	6
Massachusetts	16	14	13
Michigan	13	12	12

Number of Congressmen—Cont.

STATE—	1910	1900	1890
Minnesota	10	9	7
Mississippi	8	8	7
Missouri	16	16	15
Montana	2	1	1
Nebraska	6	6	6
Nevada	1	1	1
New Hampshire	2	2	2
New Jersey	12	10	8
New Mexico	1		
New York	43	37	34
North Carolina	10	10	9
North Dakota	3	2	1
Ohio	22	21	21
Oklahoma	8	5	
Oregon	3	2	2
Pennsylvania	36	32	30
Rhode Island	3	2	2
South Carolina	7	7	7
South Dakota	3	2	2
Tennessee	10	10	10
Texas	18	16	13
Utah	2	1	1
Vermont	2	2	2
Virginia	10	10	10
Washington	5	3	2
West Virginia	6	5	4
Wisconsin	11	11	10
Wyoming	1	1	1

ARMY AND NAVY OF
THE UNITED STATES

The law provides that the regular army of the United States shall not have an enlisted strength exceeding 100,000 men. At the present time 84,876 enlisted men in the various branches of service is as follows: Fifteen regiments of cavalry, 765 officers and 13,823 enlisted men; six regiments of field artillery, 252 officers and 5,417 enlisted men; a coast artillery corps, 170 companies, 715 officers and 18,471 enlisted men; thirty regiments of infantry, 1,530 officers and 30,341 enlisted men; three battalions of engineers, 1,942 enlisted men, commanded by officers detailed from the corps of engineers; the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, 32 officers and 591 enlisted men; staff corps, service school detachments, Military Academy, Indian scouts, recruits, etc., 7 officers and 8,412 enlisted men, and a provisional force of 52 companies of native scouts in the Philippines, 180 officers and 5,732 enlisted men. The total number of commissioned officers, staff and line on the active list is 4,781 (including 127 First Lieutenants Medical Reserve Corps on active duty, 60 dental surgeons and 244 additional and detached line officers), and the total enlisted strength, staff and line, is 81,547, exclusive of the provisional force and the hospital corps.

Enlistment Law.

The army act of 1912 prescribes a seven years' term of enlistment, the first four years with the colors

and the last three years in the reserve without pay. Age of first enlistment 18 to 35 years.

The monthly pay during the first enlistment ranges from \$15 to \$18 for privates and for non-commissioned officers from \$21 to \$75, according to rank and branch of service. Additional pay from \$1 to \$4 per month for continuous service is allowed during each enlistment period. Sharpshooters and marksmen receive an additional allowance of \$2 to \$5 per month. Enlisted men may retire after thirty years' service on three-fourths pay of their grade and an additional \$15.75 per month for clothing, etc. After two years of service an enlisted man may take the competitive examination for a commission as Second Lieutenant.

United States Militia.

The militia of the United States consists of 122,207 men and officers in the organized National Guard and 16,127,357 unorganized militia, or men of military age.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

The United States Navy consists of the following vessels: First-class battleships, 38; armored cruisers, 12; armored ram, 1; single-turret harbor defense monitors, 4; double-turret monitors, 6; protected cruisers, 22; unprotected cruisers, 3; scout cruisers, 3; gunboats, 13; light draught gunboats, 3; composite gunboats, 8; training ship (Naval Academy), sheathed, 1; training ships, 2; training brigantine, 1; special class (Dolphin, Vesuvius), 2; gunboats under 500 tons, 12; torpedo boat destroyers, 56; steel torpedo boats, 28; submarine torpedo boats, 49; iron cruising vessels, steam, 3; wooden cruising vessels, steam, 9; wooden sailing vessels, 7; tugs, 45; auxiliary cruisers, 5; converted yachts, 17; colliers, 25; transports and supply ships, 15; hospital ship, 1; receiving ships, 6; prison ships, 4; total, 399.

Navy Enlistments and Pay.

The enlisted strength of the United States Navy approximates 48,000, the law allowing 51,500.

Warrant officers (boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers, pharmacists, machinists and pay clerks) are paid from \$1,125 to \$2,250 a year.

Commandants' clerks receive from \$1,000 to \$1,800 a year.

Petty officers (masters at arms, boatswains, mates, gunners' mates, gun captains, quartermasters, machinists, hospital stewards, yeomen, bandmasters, first musicians, coxswains, electricians, boiler-makers, coppersmiths, blacksmiths, plumbers and fitters, sailmakers' mates, carpenters' mates, oilers,

printers, painters, water tenders and hospital apprentices (first class) receive from \$396 to \$924 a year.

The pay of first-class seamen per month is \$26, seamen gunners \$28, firemen (first class) \$38, musicians (first class) \$34.

The pay of second-class seamen per month is: Ordinary seamen \$21, firemen (second class) \$33; shipwrights \$27, musicians (second class) \$33.

The pay of third-class seamen per month is: Landsmen (for training) \$17, coal passers \$24, apprentices (third class) \$10.

GROWTH IN AREA OF THE UNITED STATES

In 1790 Continental United States contained an area of 892,155 square miles. It now has an area of 3,026,789 square miles. Following is a statement of accessions to the territory of the United States, dates of purchase or cession and area acquired:

Accession—	Gross area in square miles.
Continental United States.....	892,155
Area of U. S. in 1790*.....	827,987
Louisiana Purchase, 1803.....	58,666
Florida, 1819.....	13,435
Territory gained through treaty with Spain, 1819.....	389,166
Texas, 1845.....	286,541
Oregon, 1846.....	529,189
Mexican cession, 1848.....	29,670
Gadsden purchase, 1853.....	
Total	3,026,789

Outlying Possessions.

Accession—	Gross area in square miles.
Outlying possessions.....	716,517
Alaska, 1867.....	500,884
Hawaii, 1898.....	6,449
Philippine Islands, 1899.....	115,026
Porto Rico, 1899.....	3,435
Guam, 1899.....	210
Samoa, 1900.....	77
Panama Canal Zone, 1904.....	430

*Includes the drainage basin of the Red River of the north, not a part of any acquisition, but previously considered a part of the Louisiana Purchase.

UNCLE SAM'S SURPLUS.

Uncle Sam closed the fiscal year 1913 with a surplus of \$40,983,229, representing that excess of receipts over expenditures, exclusive of Panama Canal and public debt transactions. This exceeds last year's surplus by \$3,750,000. The Panama Canal expenditures and public debt transactions, however, wiped out the surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures and created a deficit for the year of \$2,149,000.

Total receipts for the fiscal year amounted to \$723,782,981, while the ordinary disbursements were \$683,-

699,692. Corporation taxes yielded the Government \$34,948,870, or \$5,365,766 more than during the fiscal year 1912. Custom receipts for the fiscal year reached \$313,142,000, an increase of nearly \$7,000,000 over the previous year.

The record drinking and smoking of the American people during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, brought the Federal Government the enormous total of \$309,478,000 in internal revenue receipts, which was \$6,500,000 greater than in 1912.

Area by States.

STATE—	Rank in gross area.	Area in Sq. Miles.	
		Gross.	Land.
Continental United States.....		3,026,789	2,973,890
Texas.....	1	265,816	262,398
California.....	2	158,297	155,052
Montana.....	3	146,997	146,201
New Mexico.....	4	122,634	122,503
Arizona.....	5	113,956	113,810
Nevada.....	6	110,620	109,821
Colorado.....	7	103,948	103,658
Wyoming.....	8	97,914	97,594
Oregon.....	9	96,699	95,607
Utah.....	10	84,990	82,184
Minnesota.....	11	84,682	80,858
Idaho.....	12	83,888	83,354
Kansas.....	13	82,158	81,774
South Dakota.....	14	77,615	76,868
Nebraska.....	15	77,520	76,808
North Dakota.....	16	70,837	70,183
Oklahoma.....	17	70,057	69,414
Missouri.....	18	69,420	68,727
Washington.....	19	69,127	66,836
Georgia.....	20	59,265	58,725
Florida.....	21	58,666	54,861
Michigan.....	22	57,980	57,480
Illinois.....	23	56,665	56,043
Iowa.....	24	56,147	55,586
Wisconsin.....	25	56,066	55,256
Arkansas.....	26	53,335	52,525
North Carolina.....	27	52,426	48,740
Alabama.....	28	51,988	51,279
New York.....	29	49,204	47,654
Louisiana.....	30	48,506	45,409
Mississippi.....	31	46,865	46,362
Pennsylvania.....	32	45,126	44,832
Virginia.....	33	42,627	40,262
Tennessee.....	34	42,022	41,687
Ohio.....	35	41,040	40,740
Kentucky.....	36	40,598	40,181
Indiana.....	37	36,354	36,045
Maine.....	38	33,040	29,895
South Carolina.....	39	30,989	30,495
West Virginia.....	40	24,170	24,022
Maryland.....	41	12,327	9,941
Vermont.....	42	9,564	9,124
New Hampshire.....	43	9,341	9,031
Massachusetts.....	44	8,266	8,039
New Jersey.....	45	8,224	7,514
Connecticut.....	46	4,965	4,820
Delaware.....	47	2,370	1,965
Rhode Island.....	48	1,248	1,067
Dis. of Columbia.....	49	70	60

TEXAS STATE GOVERNMENT; DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONS

The form of government adopted by Texas is similar to that of other States in the Union as regards its division into executive, legislative and judicial departments. In many other respects it has features peculiarly adapted to conditions existing in the Southwest. Texas was admitted to the Union in 1846. Previous to that date it was an independent nation for a period of ten years. Owning its own lands, it reserved the right of ownership after annexation, also the right to be divided into five separate States upon the vote of its own citizens. A large area of State lands was set apart as an inheritance for the school children. The question of division is seldom seriously discussed.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF TEXAS

Texas has owed allegiance to six Governments and has been under as many flags. There have waved over Texas territory in token of sovereignty the fleur-de-lis of France, the royal banner of Spain, the flag of the Mexican Republic, the Lone Star flag of the Republic of Texas, the Stars and Stripes of the American Union and for four years the Stars and Bars of the Southern Confederacy. Her history has been unique and romantic and dates back almost to the inception of the colonies on the Atlantic Coast.

Early Explorations.

Spanish explorers sailed along the Texas coast as early as 1519 and penetrated the interior in 1535, claiming the territory for the Spanish crown.

Beginning with Coronado in 1540 Texas was invaded by parties from Mexico.

In 1685, three years after his discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi, LaSalle made an unhappy effort to establish a colony on Texas soil in behalf of the French King. It was his intention of settling along the banks of the Mississippi, but through an error of reckoning landed on the west shore of Matagorda Bay. On the banks of the Lavaca he established the first European colony in Texas, erecting Fort St. Louis. The colony perished through treachery of his men and for other reasons.

Capt. DeLeon was ordered by the Spanish King to drive out all other European colonists and invaded Texas for that purpose, but arrived after LaSalle's colony had perished. In 1690 Capt. DeLeon established a Spanish mission, but this was abandoned in 1694. It was not until 1715 that Spain, becoming alarmed at the activities of the French, took active measures to protect her interests in the Southwest.

Following the purchase of the Louisiana territory by the United

States, there was considerable activity on the part of filibustering parties, who believed that the purchase included Texas, but in 1819 the United States Government recognized Spain's claims to the territory. The treaty fixed the boundary at the Sabine River.

Mexican Independence.

In 1824 Mexico achieved independence from Spain and established a republican form of government. Prior to this, Moses Austin began negotiations to colonize Texas, but died in 1821, his son, Stephen F. Austin, taking up the work, bringing many families into the country.

Rebellion of Texas.

In 1830 the usurping Mexican Governor, Bustamente, prohibited further immigration into Texas from the United States. Previous to this the colonists had assisted Santa Anna in establishing what was purported to be a constitutional government, and they continued their efforts to observe the principles of this government until 1836, when, on March 2, they declared their independence.

On March 6, 1836, the Alamo fell and Bowie, Crockett and 181 men perished under conditions as heroic as ever recorded in history. On March 27 Col. Fannin was captured together with his command of 444 men, of which number Santa Anna butchered 330 at Goliad. On April 21 Gen. Sam Houston, with a small force, captured Santa Anna and scattered his army at San Jacinto, winning the independence of Texas. The Mexican Government, however, did not relinquish its claim to Texas until 1848, following a war with the United States. Texas was admitted to the Union in 1846, having made progress as an independent Nation for a period of ten years.

In the war between the States Texas joined forces with the Confederacy. Following reconstruction Texas has made exceptional progress in population and in the development of its many natural resources.

**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
TEXAS GOVERNMENT**

Elective Officers.

(Term of office two years, expiring January, 1915.)

Governor—Oscar B. Colquitt, salary \$4,000 per annum.

Lieutenant Governor—Will H. Mayes, salary \$5 per diem while Legislature is in session.

Attorney General—B. F. Looney, salary \$4,000 per annum.

Controller—W. P. Lane, salary \$2,500 per annum.

State Treasurer—J. M. Edwards, salary \$2,500 per annum.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. F. Doughty, salary \$2,500 per annum.

Commissioner of the General Land Office—J. T. Robison, salary \$2,500 per annum.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Ed R. Kone, salary \$2,500 per annum.

Railroad Commissioners (term six years), salary \$4,000 per annum—Allison Mayfield, chairman, term expires 1916; Earle B. Mayfield, term expires 1914; W. D. Williams, term expires 1918.

Appointive Officers.

Secretary of State—F. C. Weinert, salary \$2,000 per annum.

Commissioner of Insurance and Banking—W. W. Collier, salary \$5,000 per annum.

State Tax Commissioner—A. L. Love, salary \$2,500 per annum.

Assistant Attorney General—C. E. Lane, salary \$3,000 per annum.

Adjutant General—Henry Hutchings, salary \$2,000 per annum.

State Revenue Agent—E. B. House, salary \$2,000 per annum.

State Health Officer—Dr. Ralph Steiner, salary \$2,500 per annum.

State Purchasing Agent—J. H. Elliott, salary \$2,000 per annum.

Game, Fish and Oyster Commissioner—William G. Sterett, salary \$2,500 per annum. Chief Deputy, Jeff Cox, Austin.

Superintendent of Public Buildings—A. B. Conley, salary \$1,500 per annum.

Labor Commissioner—J. S. Starling, salary \$2,000 per annum.

State Mining Inspector—Isidore Broman, salary \$2,000 per annum.

Pure Food Commissioner—J. S. Abbott, salary \$2,000 per annum.

State Reclamation Engineer—Arthur Alvard Stiles, salary \$3,600 per annum.

State Penitentiary Commissioners—Sidney J. Bass, W. O. Murray, W. O. Stamps; salary \$3,600 per annum. Note—Louis W. Tittle contesting appointment of W. O. Stamps.

State Pension Commissioner—George W. Kyser, salary \$2,000 per annum.

Superintendent Institute for the

Training of Juveniles—W. B. Gray, salary \$1,800 per annum.

State Fire Marshal—Wallace English.

State Inspector of Masonry—J. B. Nitschke, Austin.

(Note—The superintendent of the State Institution for the Training of Juveniles and all asylum heads receive as part compensation fuel, lights and provisions in amount not to exceed \$500 per annum.)

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS.

Board of Education.

O. B. Colquitt; Governor; W. P. Lane, Controller; F. C. Weinert, Secretary of State.

Regents, State University.

Located at Austin and Galveston. S. E. Mezes, president; Clarence Ousley, Tarrant County; George W. Littlefield, Travis County; William H. Burgess, El Paso County; Alex Sanger, Dallas County; W. H. Stark, Orange County; F. W. Cook, Bexar County; Will C. Hogg, Harris County; Dr. A. W. Fly, Galveston County; J. W. Graham, Travis County.

Regents, Normal Schools.

W. F. Doughty, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; W. J. Crawford, Beaumont; A. C. Goeth, Austin; W. H. Fuqua, Amarillo; Peter Radford, Fort Worth; R. B. Binon, Austin, secretary.

A. & M. College.

Located at College Station. Chas. Puryear, president pro tem; E. B. Cushing, Houston; John I. Guion, Ballinger; J. Allen Kyle, Houston; Walton Peteet, Fort Worth; L. J. Hart, San Antonio; R. L. Bennett, Paris; E. H. Astin, Bryan; Thomas E. Battle, Marlin; J. S. Williams, Paris.

College of Industrial Arts.

Located at Denton. W. B. Bizzell, president; James H. Lowry, Fannin County; J. C. Coit, Denton County; Sam P. Harbin, Dallas County; W. D. Adams, Kaufman County; Mrs. Sallie B. Capps, Tarrant County; Mrs. Flora B. Cameron, McLennan County; Miss E. Breckenridge, Bexar County.

John Tarlton College.

Located at Stephenville. John Cage, F. S. White, James Jones, W. D. Bennett, Will Kiker, all of Erath County; R. T. Hume, Palo Pinto County.

North Texas Hospital for the Insane.

Located at Terrell. George E. Kelley, Jeff C. Lyon, James S. Grinnan, R. G. Goodman, Thomas B. Griffith, A. Andrews, all of Kaufman County.

Southwestern Insane Asylum.

Located at San Antonio. Vories P. Brown, W. C. Rigsby, G. L. Maverick, H. G. Stacke, Gus Zai-

manzig, J. F. Carl, all of Bexar County.

State Lunatic Asylum.

Located at Austin. W. H. Folts, F. J. Rowzee, William F. Wolf, all of Travis County; J. R. Kubena, Fayette County; Carl Nelson, Williamson County.

Industrial School for Girls.

Patrick Henry, Fort Worth; Mrs. Edward Rotan, Waco; Mrs. J. W. Galbreath, Fort Worth.

Confederate Women's Home.

Located at Austin. W. R. Hamby, Joseph W. Cloud, T. H. Davis, David Harrell, Wilbur P. Allen and John A. Chiles, all of Travis County.

Institute for the Blind.

Located at Austin. William Treckmann, F. G. Reynolds, E. J. Bryne, C. D. Johns and M. T. Fowler, all of Travis County; Ed Green, Hays County.

Deaf and Dumb Institute.

Located at Austin. Joe Koen, S. F. Nolen, Morrizz Silver, Ike D. White and R. W. Finley, all of Travis County; T. D. Vaughn, Burnett County.

Confederate Home.

Located at Austin. W. C. Walsh, W. R. Davis, H. G. Askew, Travis County; William Owens, Bastrop County; Houston Haynie, Kaufman County; R. O. Harris, San Saba County.

Epileptic Colony.

Located at Abilene. John Boyer, Ed V. Muir, E. E. Hall, H. B. Cook, George Miller, all of Taylor County; B. L. Russell, Callahan County.

State Orphans' Home.

Located at Corsicana. John H. Rice, Aaron Ferguson, R. J. Saunders, William Conner, W. B. Parker, R. S. Neblett and Mat Young, all of Navarro County.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute. (Colored).

Located at Austin. Rev. Joshua Phipps, W. D. Miller, Ed Schultze, E. Cartledge, W. M. Dunson and Sidney F. Grumbles, all of Travis County.

Tubercular Sanitarium.

Located at Carlsbad. T. J. Clegg, W. B. Pulliam, Charles W. Hobbs and George J. Birde, all of Tom Green County.

Juvenile Training School.

Located at Denton. Dr. S. P. Brooks, Gen. Felix H. Robertson, M. M. Harris and W. W. Seley, all of McLennan County; Dr. C. C. Homan and D. R. Hall, Coryell County.

State Board of Health.

Dr. A. W. Fly, Galveston County; Dr. M. B. Worsham, El Paso County; Dr. K. H. Beall, Tarrant County; Dr. Hugh L. McLaurin, Dallas County; Dr. B. F. Calhoun, Jeffer-

son County; Dr. S. M. Lister, Harris County.

Industrial Accident Board.

Joseph D. Sayers, Travis County; W. J. Moran, Tarrant County; O. P. Pyle, Belton.

State Medical Examiners.

Drs. G. L. Baber, Wynnboro; T. J. Crowe, Dallas; W. B. Collins, Lovelady; M. E. Daniel, Honey Grove; G. W. Johnson, San Antonio; H. C. Morrow, Austin; E. B. Osborne, Cleburne; S. L. Scothorn, Dallas. The officers of the board are: Dr. J. H. Evans, president, Palestine; Dr. J. F. Bailey, vice president, Waco; Dr. W. L. Crosthwait, secretary, Waco.

State Dental Examiners.

Drs. T. S. Cartright, Grayson County; C. M. McCauley, Taylor County; A. F. Sonntag, McLennan County; W. F. Scherrer, Harris County; M. H. Biscoe, Tarrant County; W. D. McCarty, Bexar County.

State Nurse Examiners.

Miss Maud Mueller, Bexar County; Miss Mildred Bridges, Tarrant County; Miss Lucy Bronson, Bell County; Miss M. E. Chumley, McLennan County; Miss Clara L. Shackford, Galveston County.

Board of Pharmacy.

J. A. Weeks, Rannels County; H. V. Schumann, Comal County; H. C. Jackson, Travis County; J. R. Crittendon, Freestone County.

Board of Veterinary Surgeons.

W. A. Knight, Harris County; C. C. Parker, Tom Green County; F. G. Cook, Lamar County; S. J. Swift, Travis County; T. W. Watson, Navarro County; J. W. Burby, Bexar County.

State Quarantine Officers.

A. S. Pollock, Sabine; E. S. McCain, Brownsville; V. E. McFarlands, Eagle Pass; B. H. Carleton, Velasco; J. A. Ramsey, Aransas Pass; T. J. McCamart, El Paso; W. E. Lowrey, Laredo; J. J. McGlasson, Galveston; O. L. Crouch, Port O'Connor.

State Humane Society.

Mrs. R. L. Pollard, Mrs. T. S. Maxey, Mrs. O. H. Butler, John G. Palm, A. J. Eilers, all of Austin; J. E. Farnsworth, Dallas; Mrs. Presley K. Ewing, Houston; Dr. B. F. Kingsley, San Antonio; Father P. A. Heckman, Temple; Mrs. Genevieve Powers, Victoria.

Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

W. N. Wadell, Fort Worth; Al McFadden, Victoria; J. W. Johnson, San Angelo.

State Mining Board.

C. N. Avery, Austin, chairman; Isidore J. Broman, Austin, inspector; H. C. Koehler, San Antonio; W. K. Gordon, Thurber; N. M. Bullock, Rockdale; A. S. Master, Thurber;

Howard Bland, Taylor; William Wimperly, Bridgeport.

Board of Pardon Advisers.

O. C. Kirvin, Mexia; Louis von Haven, Fredericksburg.

Library and Historical Commission.

Mrs. Joseph D. Sayers, Austin; Mrs. Joseph B. Dibrell, Seguin.

Fire Insurance Commission.

S. M. English, State Fire Marshal, Cooke County; A. H. Haynes, Travis County; W. W. Collier, State Commissioner of Insurance and Banking, ex officio chairman.

Experiment Station Board.

Lieut. Gov. Mayes, president, Brownwood; P. L. Downs, Temple; Charles Rogan, Austin; B. Youngblood, secretary. College Station.

Board of Water Engineers.

Prof. J. C. Nagle, John Wilson, E. B. Gore; W. T. Potter, secretary.

San Jacinto Park Commission.

Joe S. Rice, J. K. P. Gillespie, Mrs. Rosine Ryan, all of Houston.

Gonzales Park Commission.

R. S. Dilworth, John C. Jones and J. W. Rainbolt, all of Gonzales.

Board of Appraisers, School Lands.

R. W. Priest, Carthage; L. E. Cowling, Canyon; J. T. Robison, Land Commissioner, ex officio.

Pilot Commissioners.

Galveston—R. Waverly Smith, Daniel McBride, T. J. Anderson, C. N. Rode, T. L. Cross, George M. Kelley. Port Arthur—G. M. Craig, J. Frank Keith, C. Carthell, B. L. Root, T. H. Robinson. Aransas—Frank Swenson, R. L. Mercer. J. E. Cotler, Jed P. Brundrett, W. O. Harmon, E. B. Mercer. Houston—E. A. Peden, P. C. Foley, J. S. Bonner, W. S. Cochran, Jack O'Neal. Sabine-Neches Canal—S. W. Levington, Orange; F. H. Farwell, Orange; Eugene Ligon, Harvey Gilbert and Harry Fletcher, all of Jefferson County.

State Board of Embalming.

George W. Loudermilk, Dallas; C. B. Sutherland, Corsicana; C. N. Humason, Lufkin; L. C. Puckett, Waco.

Public Weighers.

Galveston—K. K. Marrast, C. M. Wolston, J. E. Labusen, O. R. Hoeker, Houston—S. E. Boyd, David Rice, W. C. Crain, W. E. Edmundson.

Texas Employes' Insurance Association.

H. Baldwin Rice, J. S. Cullinan and John S. Radford, Houston; E. R. Bolton, Waco; Paul Waples, Fort Worth; L. Miller, Orange; W. E. Mosher, Sam T. Morgan and Ed T. Moore, Dallas; Ernest Steves and Gus Giesecke, San Antonio; Eugene Cherry, Sherman. The board is to serve for a term of one year until their successors are

elected by ballot by the subscribers to the association.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

(Charitable and Eleemosynary.)

Southwestern Texas Insane Asylum, San Antonio; Dr. F. S. White, superintendent. Number of inmates for fiscal year 1912-13, 1,117; value of buildings and grounds, \$1,450,000; appropriation for maintenance fiscal year 1913-14, \$263,100.

State Lunatic Asylum, Austin; Dr. John Preston, superintendent. Number of inmates during fiscal year 1912-13, 1,557; appropriation for fiscal year 1913-14, \$358,140; value of buildings and grounds, \$100,000.

North Texas Insane Asylum, Terrell; Dr. George F. Powell, superintendent. Number of inmates during fiscal year 1912-13, \$1,916, with 3,204 on furloughs; appropriation for maintenance for fiscal year 1913-14, \$348,100; value of buildings and grounds, \$900,000.

State School for the Blind, Austin; E. E. Bramlette, superintendent. Number of inmates during fiscal year 1912-13, 252; appropriation for maintenance for fiscal year 1913-14, \$91,880; value of buildings and grounds, \$250,000.

Texas School for the Deaf, Austin; Gus Urbantke, superintendent. Number of inmates during fiscal year 1912-13, 462; appropriation for maintenance for fiscal year 1913-14, \$124,100; value of buildings and grounds, \$400,000.

Texas Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute for Colored Youths, Austin; J. H. Stewart, superintendent. Number of inmates during fiscal year 1912-13, 98; appropriation for maintenance for fiscal year 1913-14, \$40,430; value of buildings and grounds, \$88,500.

Girls' Training School—Provided for by the Thirty-Third Legislature. Not yet established.

State Orphans' Home, Corsicana; W. F. Barnett, superintendent. Number of inmates during fiscal year 1912-13, 300; appropriation for maintenance for the fiscal year 1913-14, \$76,260; value of buildings and grounds, \$150,000.

State Confederate Home, Austin; A. C. Oliver, superintendent. Number of inmates during the fiscal year 1912-13, 420; appropriation for maintenance for the fiscal year 1913-14, \$96,770; value of buildings and grounds, \$100,000.

State Epileptic Colony, Abilene; Dr. T. B. Bass, superintendent. Number of inmates during fiscal year 1912-13, 390; appropriation for maintenance for fiscal year 1913-14, \$96,300; value of buildings and grounds, \$350,000.

Confederate Women's Home, Austin; Miss Katie Daffan, super-

intendent. Number of inmates during the fiscal year 1912-13, 50; appropriation for maintenance for fiscal year 1913-14, \$17,005; value of buildings and grounds, \$40,000.

State Tubercular Sanitarium No. 1, Carlsbad; Dr. Bascom Lynn, superintendent. Number of inmates during fiscal year 1912-13, 300 treated during the year; appropriation for maintenance for fiscal year 1913-14, \$92,399; value of buildings and grounds, \$86,000.

Juvenile Training School for Boys, Gatesville; A. W. Eddins, superintendent. Number of inmates during fiscal year 1912-13, 312; appropriation for maintenance for fiscal year 1913-14, \$127,760; value of buildings and grounds, \$250,000. (Note—For educational institutions see section on public education.)

TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard consists of three regiments of infantry, one separate battalion, four troops of cavalry, one company of field artillery and one company of coast artillery. The Governor of the State is the commander in chief, but the direct command falls to the Adjutant General, who is appointed by the Governor.

Officers of the Guard.

Gov. O. B. Colquitt, Commander in Chief.

Brig. Gen. Henry Hutchings, Adjutant General.

Personal Staff.

Lieut. Col. Otto Herold, Dallas.
 Lieut. Col. B. F. Bonner, Houston.
 Lieut. Col. W. W. Cameron, Waco.
 Lieut. Col. F. A. Chapa, San Antonio.
 Lieut. Col. E. H. R. Green, Terrell.
 Lieut. Col. Abe Gross, Waco.
 Lieut. Col. O. C. Guessaz, San Antonio.
 Lieut. Col. Dallas J. Matthews, Houston.
 Lieut. Col. H. B. Moore, Texas City.
 Lieut. Col. John L. Peeler, Austin.
 Lieut. Col. Otto Wahrmund, San Antonio.
 Lieut. Col. J. Sheb Williams, Paris.
 Lieut. Col. F. G. Pettibone, Galveston.

Commander.

P. C. Townsend, commanding brigade, San Antonio.

Adjutant General's Department.

Adjutant General, Brig. Gen. Henry Hutchings, Austin.

Assistants:

Col. Edwin R. York, Austin.
 Major Phil M. Hunt, Stamford.

Major F. J. Badger, San Antonio.

Inspector General's Department.

Major Walter G. Lacy, Waco.
 Major Allen Buell, San Antonio.
 Major E. H. Roach, Dallas.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Major Thomas P. Buffington, Anderson.

Major Ingham S. Roberts, Houston.
 Capt. F. S. Rogers, Kaufman.

Quartermaster's Department.

Assistant Quartermaster General, Col. Emmet E. Walker, Austin.

Quartermasters:

Major John L. Sparger, Dallas.
 Major Smith C. Pedigo, St. Jo.
 Capt. N. P. Houx, Mexia.
 Capt. Thomas D. Affleck, Coleman.

Capt. Dan B. Myer, Terrell.
 Capt. Peter Schramm, Taylor.
 Capt. W. A. Tew, Austin.
 Capt. J. R. Ricker, Houston.
 Second Lieut. G. L. Murray, Austin.

Substance Department.

Major J. Lee Gammon, Waxahachie.

Major Charles A. Davis, Abilene.
 Capt. Oliver P. Storm, Dallas.
 Capt. Edward B. Williams, Dallas.

Capt. J. E. W. Thomas, Dallas.
 Capt. J. H. Zachry, Uvalde.
 Capt. F. O. Post, Waco.
 First Lieut. E. E. Bruck, Waco.
 Second Lieut. H. C. Smith, Austin.

Pay Department.

Major Asa C. Wilson, Dallas.
 Capt. J. L. Lockett, Fort Worth.
 Capt. Ethol H. Shields, Navasota.
 Capt. R. M. Colquitt, Houston.
 Capt. T. J. Bowman, Austin.
 Capt. J. L. Little, Kountze.
 Capt. L. G. White, Fort Worth.

Ordnance Department.

Major O. C. Guessaz, San Antonio.
 Capt. J. W. Speight, Waco.
 Capt. C. L. Test, Austin.
 Capt. David S. Kritser, Amarillo.
 Capt. Kenneth W. Read, Decatur.
 Capt. C. G. Duff, Hillsboro.
 First Lieut. S. D. Ridings, Amarillo.
 First Lieut. S. B. Blount, Houston.

Medical Corps.

Major Alvin B. Kennedy, Chief Medical Officer, Bonham.
 Major Thomas V. Fryar, Corsicana.

Major J. L. Short, Houston.
 Major Scurry L. Terrell, Dallas.
 Capt. F. C. Floeckinger, Taylor.
 Capt. J. M. Loving, Austin.
 Capt. H. F. Sterzing, Austin.
 Capt. T. R. Burnett Jr., Carrollton.

Capt. J. L. Deason, Cameron.
 Capt. W. L. Robinson, Hubbard.
 Capt. G. M. Decherd, Austin.

First Lieut. H. R. Levy, Dallas.
First Lieut. J. J. O'Reilly, Fort Worth.

First Lieut. H. W. Newman, Austin.

First Lieut. R. E. Hughes, Gainesville.

First Lieut. I. L. McGlasson, Galveston.

First Lieut. W. P. Barron, Carmona.

First Lieut. D. H. Lawrence, Galveston.

First Lieut. George B. Calnan, El Paso.

First Lieut. H. O. Sappington, Galveston.

First Lieut. George F. Thomas, Amarillo.

First Lieut. W. E. Lowry, Laredo.

First Lieut. E. W. Loomis, Dallas.

First Lieut. Joseph D. Cohn, Corpus Christi.

First Lieut. Harris McCoach, San Antonio.

First Lieut. W. C. Tenery, Waxahachie.

Hospital Corps.

Fort Worth detachment, First Lieut. J. J. O'Reilly, commanding.
Galveston detachment, First Lieut. I. L. McGlasson, commanding.

First Cavalry.

Major Churchill Towles, Squadron Commander, Houston.

First Lieut. S. D. Ridings, Assistant I. S. A. P., Amarillo.

First Lieut. Hood Boone, Squadron Adjutant, Navasota.

Second Lieut. Robert F. Penn, Squadron Quartermaster, Houston.

Field Artillery.

Battery A:

Capt. F. A. Logan, Dallas.

First Lieut. A. C. Allen, Dallas.

Junior First Lieut. Sanford A. Stewart Jr., Dallas.

Second Lieutenant, vacancy.

Coast Artillery.

First Company:

Capt. A. Baushell, Galveston.

First Lieut. Neil M. Allen, Galveston.

Second Lieut. C. D. Lavallee, Texas City.

Separate Company Infantry.

First Separate Company, Major E. H. Roach in charge, Dallas.

Second Infantry.

Col. Benjamin F. Delamater, commanding, Caldwell.

Lieut. Col. H. P. Jordan, Waco.

Major A. W. Bloor, Austin.

Major Webb Hearne, Beeville.

Major W. E. Jackson, Hillsboro.

Capt. Monroe Chapman, Adjutant, Pearsall.

Capt. J. W. Hawkins, Quartermaster, Austin.

Capt. Forrest Moore, Commissary, Beaumont.

Capt. C. I. Test, Assistant I. S. A. P., Austin.

First Lieut. C. L. Pool, Battalion Adjutant, Sherman.

First Lieut. L. C. Smoot, Battalion Adjutant, Dallas.

First Lieut. C. M. Easley, Battalion Adjutant, Waco.

Second Lieut. Files Erdington, Battalion Quartermaster and Commander, Hillsboro.

Second Lieut. Adolph Geue, Battalion Quartermaster and Commander, Austin.

Capt. A. A. Wagnon, Chaplain, Cameron.

Third Infantry.

Vacancy Nov 1, 1913.

Lieut. Col. George P. Rains, Marshall.

Major J. F. Nichols, Greenville.

Major John S. Hoover, Houston.

Major Holman Taylor, Fort Worth.

Capt. H. W. Kinnard, Adjutant, Dallas.

Capt. C. H. Raguet, Quartermaster, Marshall.

Capt. F. L. Irwin, Commissary, Terrell.

Capt. J. W. Speight, Assistant I. S. A. P., Waco.

First Lieut. W. J. Hyde, Battalion Adjutant, Houston.

First Lieut. Archie Cates, Battalion Adjutant, Austin.

First Lieut. C. C. Wren, Battalion Adjutant, Houston.

Second Lieut. B. M. Jennings, Battalion Quartermaster and Commander, Timpson.

Second Lieut. T. B. Cox, Battalion Quartermaster and Commander, Goliad.

Fourth Infantry.

Col. Cecil A. Lyon, commanding, Sherman.

Lieut. Col. C. W. Nimon, Gainesville.

Major J. E. Muchert, Sherman.

Major N. Lapowski, El Paso.

Major C. O. Elliott, Fort Worth.

Capt. Sloan Simpson, Adjutant, Dallas.

Capt. O. C. Ahlers, Quartermaster, Sherman.

Capt. H. E. Stevenson, Commissary, El Paso.

Capt. D. S. Kritser, Assistant I. S. A. P., Amarillo.

First Lieut. J. E. Wiley, Battalion Adjutant, Quanah.

First Lieut. George J. Dwyer, Battalion Adjutant, Dallas.

First Lieut. J. W. Page, Battalion Adjutant, Fort Worth.

Second Lieut. Henry Hutchings Jr., Battalion Quartermaster and Commander, Austin.

TEXAS RANGERS.

The State of Texas has a State police force which is in command of the Chief Executive, and which is on duty all the time. This Ran-

ger force had its inception in frontier days, and although it is considerably smaller than in the early days, it does effective duty in upholding the law in various sections of the State.

The present organization is composed of three companies, each under the command of a Captain, who is assisted by one Sergeant. Company A is under the command of Capt. J. R. Hughes. This company has eight privates. It is located at Ysleta. Company B, Capt. J. J. Sanders, is located at Del Rio, with eight men. Company C (skeleton company) is located at Austin, Capt. Monroe Fox commanding. Captains are paid \$100 per month, Sergeants \$50 per month and privates \$40 per month. Each man is allowed \$1.50 per day for maintenance. Each member of the force must furnish his own horse and equipment, including a carbine and pistol. The Ranger force does not supplant the regular constabulary, but aids those forces, when necessary, in making arrests and enforcing the law.

Note.—Owing to disturbed political conditions in Mexico, the Ranger force was increased in October, 1911, for the purpose of guarding the border. This was done under the sanction of President Taft.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE HOUSE AND SENATE

Following the plan of the United States Government and that of older States, Texas, in framing its Constitution, divided its legislative department into two houses, a House of Representatives and a Senate. The State is divided into thirty-one Senatorial and 127 Representative districts. There are, however, 142 Representatives, some thickly populated districts having more than one.

The names of State Senators, their residence and counties in each district; the names of Representatives, residence and counties in each district follow:

Thirty-Third Senate.

District No. 1—Vacancy; Bowie, Cass, Marion and Morris Counties.

District No. 2—H. L. Darwin, Cooper; Delta, Franklin, Hopkins, Red River and Titus Counties.

District No. 3—F. M. Gibson, Bonham; Fannin and Lamar Counties.

District No. 4—S. B. Cowell, Whitesboro; Cooke and Grayson Counties.

District No. 5—Ed Westbrook, Farmersville; Collin, Hunt and Rains Counties.

District No. 6—J. C. McNealus, Dallas; Dallas and Rockwall Counties.

District No. 7—Earl M. Greer, Wills Point; Camp, Smith, Upshur, Van Zandt and Wood Counties.

District No. 8—E. H. Carter, Center; Shelby, Gregg, Harrison, Panola and Rusk Counties.

District No. 9—Robert L. Warren, Terrell; Henderson, Kaufman and Navarro Counties.

District No. 10—W. C. Morrow, Hillsboro; Ellis, Hill and Johnson Counties.

District No. 11—H. B. Terrell, West; Falls, McLennan and Milam Counties.

District No. 12—J. R. Astin, Bryan; Brazos, Freestone, Limestone and Robertson Counties.

District No. 13—W. J. Townsend Jr., Lufkin; Anderson, Angelina, Cherokee, Houston and Trinity Counties.

District No. 14—V. A. Collins, Beaumont; Hardin, Jasper, Jefferson, Liberty, Nacogdoches, Newton, Orange, Sabine, San Augustine and Tyler Counties.

District No. 15—C. W. Nugent, Conroe; Grimes, Leon, Madison, Montgomery, Polk, San Jacinto and Walker Counties.

District No. 16—L. H. Bailey, Houston; Fort Bend, Harris and Waller Counties.

District No. 17—W. L. Hall, Wharton; Brazoria, Chambers, Galveston, Matagorda and Wharton Counties.

District No. 18—E. I. Clark, Schulenburg; Austin, Colorado, Fayette and Lavaca Counties.

District No. 19—Quintus U. Watson, Giddings; Bastrop, Burleson, Lee and Washington Counties.

District No. 20—T. H. McGregor, Austin; Burnet, Lampasas, Travis and Williamson Counties.

District No. 21—James A. Harley, Seguin; Blanco, Caldwell, Comal, Gonzales, Guadalupe and Hays Counties.

District No. 22—J. H. Bailey, Cuero; Aransas, Atascosa, Bee, Calhoun, DeWitt, Frio, Goliad, Jackson, Karnes, Live Oak, Refugio, Victoria and Wilson Counties.

District No. 23—John G. Willacy, Portland; Cameron, Dimmit, Duval, Hidalgo, LaSalle, McMullen, Nueces, San Patricio, Starr, Webb, Zapata, Jim Hogg and Kleberg Counties.

District No. 24—Julius Real, Kerrville; Bandera, Bexar, Gillespie, Kendall, Kerr and Real Counties.

District No. 25—Claude B. Hudspeth, El Paso; Brewster, Coke, Crockett, Edwards, El Paso, Irion, Jeff Davis, Kimble, Kinney, Mason, Maverick, Medina, Menard, Pecos, Presidio, Reagan, Reeves, Schleicher, Sterling, Sutton, Terrell, Tom Green, Uvalde, Val Verde and Zavalla Counties.

District No. 26—R. P. Conner, Brownwood; Brown, Coleman, Co-

manche, Concho, Erath, Llano, McCulloch, Mills, Runnels and San Saba Counties.

District No. 27—C. W. Taylor, Rogers; Bell, Bosque, Coryell and Hamilton Counties.

District No. 28—H. P. Brelsford, Eastland; Andrews, Borden, Callahan, Crane (un.), Dawson, Eastland, Ector, Fisher, Gaines, Garza, Glasscock, Haskell, Howard, Jones, Kent, Loving (un.), Lynn, Martin, Midland, Mitchell, Nolan, Palo Pinto, Scurry, Shackelford, Stephens, Stonewall, Taylor, Terry, Upton, Ward, Winkler and Yoakum Counties.

District No. 29—W. A. Johnson, Memphis; Archer, Armstrong, Balle (un.), Baylor, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Childress, Clay, Cochran (un.), Collingsworth, Cottle, Crosby, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Floyd, Foard, Gray, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Hemphill, Hockley (un.), Hutchinson, Jack, King, Knox, Lamb, Lipscomb, Lubbock, Moore, Motley, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmeter, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, Swisher, Throckmorton, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger and Young Counties.

District No. 30—O. S. Lattimore, Fort Worth; Hood, Parker, Somervell and Tarrant Counties.

District No. 31—James R. Wiley, St. Jo; Denton, Montague and Wise Counties.

Third-Third House.

Chester A. Terrell, San Antonio, Speaker.

District No. 1—L. H. Henry, Texarkana; Bowie (x) County.

District No. 2—J. M. Rickerson, Atlanta; Cass (x) County.

District No. 3 (f)—T. D. Rowell, Jefferson; Bowie (x), Cass (x) and Marion (x) Counties.

District No. 4—J. B. Furrh, Elystan Fields; Harrison (x) County.

District No. 5—S. S. Baker, Carthage; Panola County.

District No. 6—C. L. Stone, Henderson; Rusk County.

District No. 7—A. T. Russell, Nacogdoches; Nacogdoches County.

District No. 8—George F. Oliver, Center; Shelby County.

District No. 9—W. W. King, Bronson; Sabine, Newton and Jasper Counties.

District No. 10—T. L. Foster, San Augustine; San Augustine and Angelina Counties.

District No. 11—F. O. Fuller, Cold Springs; San Jacinto and Polk Counties.

District No. 12—J. M. Rich, Liberty; Hardin, Liberty (x) and Tyler Counties.

District No. 13—S. B. Cooper Jr., Beaumont; Jefferson (x) County.

District No. 14 (f)—E. L. Bruce, Orange; Jefferson (x), Liberty (x) and Orange Counties.

District No. 15 (4)—Place No. 1, John H. Kirby; Place No. 2, August Haxthausen; Place No. 3, E. A. Calvin; Place No. 4, E. R. Brown, all of Houston; Harris County.

District No. 16—John W. Campbell, Galveston; Galveston (x) County.

District No. 17 (f)—Charles P. MacGill, Galveston; Galveston (x) and Chambers Counties.

District No. 18—R. T. Mulcahy, Rosenberg; Fort Bend (x) and Waller (x) Counties.

District No. 19—James H. Roach, Blessing; Brazoria and Matagorda Counties.

District No. 20—W. L. Hill, Huntsville; Walker and Trinity Counties.

District No. 21—W. E. Neeley, Anderson; Montgomery County.

District No. 22 (f)—J. L. Fountain, Bryan; Grimes (x) and Brazos Counties.

District No. 23—D. C. Dove, Buffalo; Madison and Leon Counties.

District No. 24—Nat. Patton, Crockett; Houston County.

District No. 25—Z. Broughton, Palestine; Anderson County.

District No. 26—John B. Long, Rusk; Cherokee County.

District No. 27—D. M. Reedy, Tyler; Smith (x) County.

District No. 28 (f)—A. C. Robbins, Athens; Smith (x) and Henderson Counties.

District No. 29—E. M. Chrestman, Grand Saline; Van Zandt County.

District No. 30—J. W. Ussery, Winnsboro; Wood and Rains Counties.

District No. 31—J. J. Stephens, Gilmer; Camp and Upshur Counties.

District No. 32—Julius Barrett, Mount Pleasant; Titus and Morris Counties.

District No. 33—W. O. Diffie, Detroit; Red River County.

District No. 34—R. R. Williams, Cumby; Hopkins (x) County.

District No. 35 (f)—J. J. Cox, Cooper; Hopkins (x), Delta and Franklin Counties.

District No. 36—D. W. Dickens, Paris; Lamar (x) County.

District No. 37—John Cunningham, Ravenna; Fannin (x) County.

District No. 38 (f)—John M. Raiden, Honey Grove; Lamar (x) and Fannin (x) Counties.

District No. 39—E. F. Mangum, Greenville; Hunt (x) County.

District No. 40 (f)—T. B. Ridgell, Rockwall; Hunt (x) and Rockwall Counties.

District No. 41—J. L. Yarbrough; Lavon; Collin (x) County.

District No. 42 (2)—First Place, I. B. Reeves, Sherman; Second Place, J. L. Webb, Tioga; Grayson (x) County.

District No. 43 (f)—C. M. Sprad-

by, Allen; Collin (x) and Grayson (x) Counties.

District No. 44 (4)—First Place, Wright Lewelling, Dallas; Second Place, J. W. Parker, Dallas; Third Place, John E. Davis, Mesquite; Fourth Place, W. C. McKamy, Renner; Dallas (x) County.

District No. 45—E. E. Thompson, Kaufman; Kaufman (x) County.

District No. 46—Alvin M. Owsley, Denton; Denton (x) County.

District No. 47 (f)—T. G. Collins, Grand Prairie; Dallas (x) and Kaufman (x) Counties.

District No. 48—G. O. Craven, Pilot Point; Cooke County.

District No. 49—W. O. Nabours, Montague; Montague County.

District No. 50—A. D. Rogers, Decatur; Wise County.

District No. 51—E. H. Grindstaff, Peaster; Parker County.

District No. 52 (3)—First Place, Louis J. Wortham; Second Place, B. B. Paddock; Third Place, Hunter P. Lane, all of Fort Worth; Tarrant (x) County.

District No. 53—Fred T. Vickers, Cleburne; Johnson (x) County.

District No. 54 (f)—Sam J. Hunter, Fort Worth; Tarrant (x) and Denton (x) Counties.

District No. 55—First Place, W. E. Cox, Waxahachie; Second Place, R. L. Sullivan, Italy; Ellis County.

District No. 56—Robert T. Burns, Irene; Hill (x) County.

District No. 57—J. H. Woods, Corsicana; Navarro (x) County.

District No. 58 (f)—W. A. Tarver, Corsicana; Freestone and Navarro (x) Counties.

District No. 59 (f)—Charles H. Mills, Corsicana; Hill (x) and Navarro (x) Counties.

District No. 60—J. J. Yanny, Tehuacana; Limestone (x) County.

District No. 61 (2)—First Place, H. P. Jordan; Second Place, N. E. Williams, both of Waco; McLennan (x) County.

District No. 62—Vacancy; Falls (x) County.

District No. 63 (f)—Joe F. Coffey, Eddy; McLennan (x), Limestone (x) and Falls (x) Counties.

District No. 64—Daniel Parker, Calvert; Robertson County.

District No. 65—R. R. Tyson, Maysfield; Milam (x) County.

District No. 66—W. R. Butler, Temple; Bell (x) County.

District No. 67 (f)—H. B. Savage, Belton; Bell (x) and Milam (x) Counties.

District No. 68—A. C. Murray, Caldwell; Burleson (x) and Lee (x) Counties.

District No. 69—S. D. W. Lowe, Brenham; Washington County.

District No. 70—G. A. Heilig, La Grange; Fayette (x) County.

District No. 71—George Herder, La Grange; Austin (x) and Colorado (x) Counties.

District No. 72—W. T. Bagby, Hallettsville; Lavaca County.

District No. 73—W. L. Hall, Wharton; Wharton and Jackson Counties.

District No. 74—Leopold Morris, Victoria; Victoria, Goliad and Calhoun Counties.

District No. 75—J. W. Flournoy, Beeville; Aransas, Refugio, San Patricio, Bee and Live Oak Counties.

District No. 76—Pat F. Dunn, Corpus Christi; Duval, Nueces, Jim Wells and Kleberg Counties.

District No. 77—Sam B. Householder, San Benito; Willacy, Cameron and Kleberg Counties.

District No. 78—D. W. Glasscock, McAllen; Starr, Hidalgo, Brooks and Jim Hogg Counties.

District No. 79—A. R. Smith, Laredo; Webb and Zapata Counties.

District No. 80—Frank H. Burmeister, Christine; Frio, Atascosa, McMullen and LaSalle Counties.

District No. 81—A. S. Crisp, Cureo; Karnes and DeWitt (x) Counties.

District No. 82—O. B. Robertson, Waelder; Gonzales County.

District No. 83—James Greenwood, Seguin; Guadalupe County.

District No. 84 (f)—Sam Gates, Runge; Wilson and Karnes (x) Counties.

District No. 85 (4)—First Place, Bernard Schwegman Sr.; Second Place, D. A. McAskil; Third Place, Otto Wahrmond; Fourth Place, Chester H. Terrell, all of San Antonio; Bexar County.

District No. 86—Frank L. Tiller, Luling; Caldwell County.

District No. 87—William Bierschwale, Fredericksburg; Llano, Gillespie, Blanco and Kendall Counties.

District No. 88—Daniel Watson, San Marcos; Hays and Comal Counties.

District No. 89 (2)—First Place, George W. Mendell Jr.; Second Place, O. E. Olander, both of Austin; Travis County.

District No. 90—Roger Byrne, Smithville; Bastrop County.

District No. 91—John D. Hughes, Georgetown; Williamson (x) County.

District No. 92 (f)—Edwin M. Dodson, Burnet; Williamson (x) and Burnet Counties.

District No. 93—J. H. Morris, Oglesby; Coryell and Lampasas Counties.

District No. 94—A. R. Watson, Mullin; Mills and Hamilton Counties.

District No. 95 (f)—L. A. Colquitt, Rio Vista; Johnson (x) and Bosque Counties.

District No. 96—W. B. Goodner, Dublin; Erath (x) County.

District No. 97 (f)—C. D. Spann,

Glen Rose; Hood, Somervell and Erath (x) Counties.

District No. 98—E. B. Ritchie, Mineral Wells; Palo Pinto and Stephens Counties.

District No. 99—Vacancy; Young and Jack Counties.

District No. 100—Edgar P. Haney, Henrietta; Clay and Archer Counties.

District No. 101—Vacancy; Wichita and Wilbarger Counties.

District No. 102—R. B. Humphrey, Throckmorton; Baylor, Throckmorton and Haskell Counties.

District No. 103—W. H. Ratliff, Quanah; Hardeman, Foard and Knox Counties.

District No. 104—W. D. Cope, Childress; Cottle, Motley, Childress and Hall Counties.

District No. 105—A. J. Hagins, Jayton; Dickens, Kent, King, Stonewall and Scurry Counties.

District No. 106—T. J. Barrett, Anson; Jones and Shackelford Counties.

District No. 107—J. M. Wagstaff, Abilene; Taylor County.

District No. 108—R. G. Powell, Baird; Callahan (x) and Eastland Counties.

District No. 109—T. S. Ross, De Leon; Comanche County.

District No. 110 (f)—H. P. Taylor, May; Brown and Callahan (x) Counties.

District No. 111—R. S. Griggs, Ballinger; Coke and Runnels Counties.

District No. 112—Vacancy; Coleman and Concho Counties.

District No. 113—D. Leon Harp, San Angelo; Sterling, Irion, Tom Green and Schleicher Counties.

District No. 114—Mat F. Allison, San Saba; McCulloch and San Saba Counties.

District No. 115—A. M. Kennedy, Kerrville; Sutton, Kimball, Kerr, Bandera, Edwards, Crockett, Mason, Menard and Real Counties.

District No. 116—H. P. Hornby, Uvalde; Uvalde, Medina, Zavalla and Dimmit Counties.

District No. 117—J. O. Boehmer, Eagle Pass; Maverick, Kinney, Val Verde, Terrell, Brewster, Presidio and Jeff Davis Counties.

District No. 118—Richard F. Burges, El Paso; El Paso (x) County.

District No. 119 (f)—Eugene L. Harris, El Paso; El Paso (x) and Culberson Counties.

District No. 120—G. N. Gentry, Pecos; Midland, Ector, Winkler (un.), Loving (un.), Martin, Howard, Reeves, Pecos, Ward, Crane (un.), Upton, Reagan and Glasscock Counties.

District No. 121—John N. Woods, Rotan; Mitchell, Nolan and Fisher Counties.

District No. 122—T. M. Bartley, **Tahoka**; Brisco, Floyd, Crosby,

Garza, Borden, Dawson, Gaines, Andrews, Yoakum, Terry, Lynn, Lubbock, Hockley (un.), and Cochran (un.) Counties.

District No. 123—L. C. Penry, Plainview; Bailey (un.), Lamb, Hale, Swisher, Castro, Farmer, Deaf Smith, Randall and Armstrong Counties.

District No. 124—R. L. Templeton, Collingsworth; Donley, Collingsworth, Gray, Wheeler, Hemp-hill, Roberts, Lipscomb and Ochil-tree Counties.

District No. 125—Hilton R. Greer, Amarillo; Carson, Hutchinson, Hansford, Sherman, Moore, Potter, Oldham, Hartley and Dallam Counties.

District No. 126 (f)—Myron T. Blalock, Marshall; Harrison (x) and Gregg Counties.

District No. 127—Leonard Tillotson, Sealy; Burleson (x), Lee (x), Fayette (x), Waller (x), Fort Bend (x), Austin (x) and Colorado (x) Counties.

Note.—There are 127 legislative districts in Texas and 142 members of the House. Districts having more than one Representative will be indicated with the proper numeral in parenthesis following the number of the district, thus "District No. 44 (4)." Counties forming a part of a flatorial district will be marked thus: (x), following the name of the county. Flatorial districts are indicated thus: (f). A flatorial district is one composed of two or more counties, one or more of which form a complete district. Unorganized counties are indicated thus: (un).

COURTS OF TEXAS; THEIR JURISDICTION

The judiciary system of Texas consists of a Supreme Court, a Court of Criminal Appeals, eight Courts of Civil Appeals, seventy-two District Courts, County Courts, Municipal Courts and Justice Courts.

The Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal are known as the higher Courts of the State. District Courts have jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases, law and equity, except in thickly populated counties, where cases are divided into criminal and civil actions and tried before courts of defined jurisdiction.

Texas Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court heads the judiciary system of Texas. It is the last resort for all questions of civil and constitutional law, cases being transferred from lower courts on writs of error or on certified questions when Courts of Civil Appeal are in conflict and when there are dissenting opinions.

The present Supreme Court, lo-

cated at Austin, is presided over by Chief Justice T. J. Brown, whose term of office expires in 1918; Associate Justice Nelson Phillips, whose term of office expires in 1916; Associate Justice William E. Hawkins, whose term of office expires in 1914.

The term of office of Supreme Court Judges is six years, one Judge being elected every two years. Salary \$5,000 per annum. Clerk of court, Fred T. Connerly.

Court of Criminal Appeals.

The Court of Criminal Appeals is located at Austin and is the court of last resort in all criminal cases except in matters coming under the rules of appeal to the Supreme Court.

The court is presided over by Presiding Judge A. C. Prendergast, whose term of office expires in 1918; Associate Judge W. L. Davidson, whose term of office expires in 1914, and Associate Judge A. J. Harper, whose term of office expires in 1916. Term of office six years, one Judge being elected every two years. Salary \$5,000 per annum. Clerk of court, E. P. Smith.

Courts of Civil Appeal.

There are eight Courts of Civil Appeal, each court being presided over by a Chief Justice and two Associate Judges. The term of office is six years, one Judge being elected every two years. The salary is \$4,000 per year.

First District, Galveston—R. A. Pleasants, Chief Justice, term of office expires in 1914; S. A. McMeans, Associate Justice, term of office expires in 1916; T. S. Reese, Associate Justice, term of office expires in 1918. Harry Garrett, clerk.

Second District, Fort Worth—T. H. Conner, Chief Justice, term of office expires in 1916; Irby Dunklin, Associate Justice, term of office expires in 1918; Ocie Speer, Associate Justice, term of office expires in 1914. J. A. Scott, clerk.

Third District, Austin—W. M. Key, Chief Justice, term of office expires in 1918; R. H. Rice, Associate Justice, term of office expires in 1916; Charles H. Jenkins, Associate Justice, term of office expires in 1914. R. H. Connerly, clerk.

Fourth District, San Antonio—W. S. Fly, Chief Justice, term expires in 1918; A. N. Moursund, Associate Justice, term expires in 1916; George B. Taliaferro, Associate Justice, term expires in 1914. Joseph Murray, clerk.

Fifth District, Dallas—Anson Rainey, Chief Justice, term expires in 1916; J. M. Talbot, Associate Justice, term expires in 1914; Charles A. Rasbury, Associate Justice, term expires in 1918. George W. Blair, clerk.

Sixth District, Texarkana—S. P. Wilson, Chief Justice, term expires in 1914; R. B. Levy, Associate Justice, term expires in 1916; William Hodges, Associate Justice, term expires in 1918. E. T. Rosborough, clerk.

Seventh District, Amarillo—S. P. Huff, Chief Justice, term expires in 1918; R. W. Hall, Associate Justice, term expires in 1914; H. G. Hendricks, Associate Justice, term expires in 1916. J. M. Oakes, clerk.

Eighth District, El Paso—J. R. Harper, Chief Justice, term expires in 1918; J. F. McKenzie, Associate Justice, term expires in 1914; E. F. Higgins, Associate Justice, term expires in 1916. J. I. Driscoll, clerk.

Civil Appeals Districts.

First District—Anderson, Angelina, Austin, Brazoria, Brazos, Burleson, Chambers, Colorado, DeWitt, Fayette, Fort Bend, Galveston, Grimes, Hardin, Harris, Houston, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Lavaca, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Matagorda, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Newton, Orange, Polk, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, Trinity, Tyler, Walker, Waller, Washington and Wharton Counties.

Second District—Archer, Baylor, Bosque, Callahan, Clay, Comanche, Cooke, Denton, Eastland, Erath, Haskell, Hood, Howard, Jack, Johnson, Jones, Knox, Mitchell, Montague, Nolan, Palo Pinto, Parker, Shackelford, Somervell, Stephens, Stonewall, Tarrant, Taylor, Throckmorton, Wichita, Wise and Young Counties.

Third District—Bastrop, Bell, Blanco, Brown, Burnet, Caldwell, Coke, Coleman, Comal, Concho, Coryell, Crockett, Falls, Hamilton, Hays, Irlon, Lampasas, Lee, Llano, McCulloch, McLennan, Milam, Mills, Robertson, Runnels, San Saba, Schleicher, Sterling, Tom Green, Travis and Williamson Counties.

Fourth District—Val Verde, Sutton, Edwards, Kinney, Maverick, Menard, Kimball, Kerr, Bandera, Uvalde, Zavalla, Dimmit, Webb, LaSalle, Frio, Medina, Duval, McMullen, Atascosa, Bexar, Kendall, Gillespie, Mason, Guadalupe, Wilson, Live Oak, Zapata, Bee, Gonzales, Karnes, Calhoun, Victoria, Goliad, Refugio, San Patricio, Aransas, Nueces, Hidalgo, Cameron, Starr, Brooks, Jim Wells, Willacy, Jim Hogg, Kleberg, Real and Dunn Counties.

Fifth District—Collin, Dallas, Delta, Ellis, Freestone, Grayson, Henderson, Hill, Hunt, Kaufman, Limestone, Navarro, Rains, Rockwall, Van Zandt and Wood Counties.

Sixth District—Bowie, Camp, Cass, Cherokee, Franklin, Gregg, Harrison, Hopkins, Kaufman, Lamar, Marion, Morris, Panola, Red

River, Rusk, Shelby, Smith, Titus and Upshur Counties.

Seventh District—Bailey, Borden, Brisco, Castro, Cochran, Collingsworth, Cottle, Crosby, Carson, Childress, Armstrong, Dallam, Sherman, Hansford, Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Hartley, Moore, Hutchinson, Roberts, Hemphill, Oldham, Potter, Gray, Wheeler, Deaf Smith, Randall, Donley, Farmer, Swisher, Hall, Lamb, Hale, Floyd, Motley, Foard, Hardeman, Wilbarger, King, Dickens, Lubbock, Hockley, Yoakum, Terry, Lynn, Garza, Kent, Scurry, Dawson, Gaines and Fisher Counties.

Eighth District—Andrews, Martin, Loving, Winkler, Midland, Glasscock, Reeves, Ward, Crane, Upton, Reagan, Terrell, Pecos, Brewster, Presidio, Jeff Davis, El Paso, Ector and Culberson Counties.

District Courts.

Information concerning the various District Courts and the counties of jurisdiction will be found in the table of political districts. (See Index.)

TEXAS CAPITOL BUILDING.

The Texas State Capitol is the largest State Capitol in the United States and approaches the National Capitol in area and excels it in many particulars. It is the seventh largest building in the world. It was built exclusively from Texas materials.

To erect this building the State gave the contractors a block of counties equal in area to the grant which King James gave to the Earl of Warwick in 1630 to establish a colony in America, and which is now the State of Connecticut.

The Capitol Building measures 600 feet from east to west, from north to south it measures 287 feet, from the ground to the top of the dome 313 feet. The Texas Capitol is six feet higher than the National Capitol, the latter being only 307 feet. The outside of the Texas Capitol is built of the finest red granite secured from the quarries in Burnet County, Texas. Wainscoting is of oak, cherry, walnut, pine, ash, cedar and mahogany. The total length of the wainscoting is eight miles. The building alone covers three acres, the floor space covering twenty acres. Construction was begun in 1882 and completed in 1886. In the grounds of the Capitol there are twenty-two acres, four acres of walks and four acres of drives.

FORCED SALE EXEMPTIONS.

A homestead in a town or city, the land worth not to exceed \$5,000, together with the improvements thereon irrespective of value, or a homestead of 200 acres in the coun-

try, together with improvements thereon, is exempt from forced sale, except for the purchase price thereof or for improvements thereon, and in this last case only when the work and material are contracted for in writing with the consent of the wife, given in the same manner as is required in making a sale and conveyance of the homestead. Other exemptions are: All household and kitchen furniture and all provisions and forage on hand for home consumption. Any lot or lots in a cemetery for the purpose of sepulcher. All improvements of husbandry and all tools, apparatus and books belonging to any trade. The family library and all family portraits and pictures. Five milch cows and their calves and two yoke of work oxen, with necessary yokes and chains. One gun, two horses and one wagon, one carriage or buggy, and all saddles, bridles and harness necessary for the use of the family. Twenty head of hogs and twenty head of sheep. All current wages for personal service.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN TEXAS.

Jan. 1, New Year's Day; Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday and Arbor Day; March 2, anniversary of Texas independence; April 21, anniversary of battle of San Jacinto; June 3, Jefferson Davis' Birthday; July 4, Independence Day; July (fourth Saturday), Primary Election Day; September (first Monday), Labor Day; Oct. 12, Columbus Day; November (first Tuesday), General Election Day; November (usually the fourth Thursday), Thanksgiving Day; Dec. 25, Christmas. On these days all public offices are closed and are treated the same as Sunday for all purposes regarding the presenting for payment or acceptance and of protesting for and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes placed by the law upon the footing of bills of exchange.

TEXAS BUYS VEHICLES.

Texas spent \$40,960,000 for vehicles and agricultural implements in 1912 and \$25,000,000 of this amount went for automobiles. The expenditure per capita last year for autos was \$6.25, although records show that only one person out of every 110 in Texas owns a car. We manufacture very few agricultural implements, although we are heavy consumers of farm machinery and wagons. The per capita production of all vehicles and agricultural implements in 1912 was only 32c and the consumption was \$10.24 per capita. The total output of these products in 1912 was valued at \$1,263,750.—Commercial Secretaries.

TAX, BOND AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR TEXAS

The rapid development of Texas along material lines is a tale best told in figures. In 1846, the year in which Texas became a part of the United States, its taxable property was valued at \$34,391,175, a less amount than the present valuation in single counties. In 1853 valuations approximated one hundred million and in 1902 the total crossed the billion mark. Since that date the increase has been rapid, the total amounting to more than \$2,600,000,000 in 1913.

STATE TAX RATE AND VALUATIONS

Following is a statement showing the rate of taxation and the assessed value of the State for the years beginning with 1846 up to and including 1913:

Year—	Ad Va- lorem Tax.	School Tax.	Assessed Valuation
1846	.20		\$ 34,391,175
1847	.20		37,562,505
1848	.20		33,812,337
1849	.20		46,241,539
1850	.15		51,814,615
1851	.15		69,739,581
1852	.15		80,752,011
1853	.15		99,155,114
1854	.15		126,981,617
1855	.15		149,913,451
1856	.15		161,304,025
1857	.15		183,534,205
1858	.12 1/2		113,636,818
1859	.12 1/2		224,333,266
1860	.12 1/2		234,315,659
1861	.16 1/2		256,784,482
1862	.25		
1863	.50		
1864	.50		358,101,896
1865	.12 1/2		
1866	.20		
1867	.20		170,005,545
1868	.15		144,260,244
1869	.15		149,655,353
1870	.15		170,473,716
1871	.50		222,504,073
1872	.50		208,508,372
1873	.50		223,410,920
1874	.50		244,510,555
1875	.50		249,275,979
1876	.50		258,704,189
1877	.50		319,873,231
1878	.50		303,202,424
1879	.50		304,133,163
1880	.50		311,470,436
1881	.40		357,000,000
1882	.30		419,925,476
1883	.30		527,537,340
1884	.17 1/2	.12 1/2	603,660,917
1885	.25	.12 1/2	603,069,989
1886	.25	.12 1/2	630,591,029
1887	.12 1/2	.12 1/2	650,412,401
1888	.10	.12 1/2	681,084,504
1889	.20	.12 1/2	729,175,564
1890	.20	.12 1/2	782,111,883
1891	.16 2-3	.12 1/2	876,262,283
1892	.15	.12 1/2	826,726,600
1893	.15	.12 1/2	888,175,395
1894	.15	.12 1/2	865,120,989
1895	.25	.20	860,910,567
1896	.20	.18	850,300,246
1897	.20	.18	854,847,775
1898	.20	.18	854,619,365
1899	.20	.18	822,927,231
1900	.16 2-3	.18	946,320,258

Comparative Statement—Cont.

Year—	Ad Va- lorem Tax.	School Tax.	Assessed Valuation
1901	.16 3-3	.18	\$982,187,865
1902	.16 2-3	.18	1,017,571,732
1903	.16 2-3	.18	1,064,948,037
1904	.16 2-3	.18	1,082,779,775
1905	.16 2-3	.18	1,150,022,730
1906	.20	.18	1,221,153,859
1907	.20	.20	1,635,297,115
1908	.6 1/2	.12 2-3	2,174,122,480
1909	.5	.16 2-3	2,300,803,626
1910	.4	.16 2-3	2,391,109,795
1911	.12 1/2	.16 2-3	2,515,594,636
1912	.10	.16 2-3	2,632,710,050
1913	.28	.17	2,632,000,000

*Includes 5c tax for Confederate pensions.
Note—Total valuation, 1913, as stated in table, is approximate only.

STATE BONDED DEBT AND BOND OWNERS

Refunding bonds, 1905	\$1,647,000
For retiring outstanding bonds, 1910	1,353,700
For retiring frontier defense bonds	201,000
For retiring bonds past due	152,000
For retiring bonds past due	334,500
State floating bonds	288,000
Total	\$3,976,200

Owners of State Bonds.

Permanent school fund	\$2,772,000
Permanent university fund	603,600
Blind Institute	134,400
Deaf and Dumb Institute	104,300
Lunatic Asylum fund	126,300
Orphans Asylum	30,600
A. & M. College	205,000
Total	\$3,976,200

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Treasurer Edwards has issued a statement showing that there remained in the cash fund at the close of the fiscal year, Aug. 31, \$795,370.41, while the total of bonds was \$20,127,720.28. The distribution is as follows:

General revenue	\$ 333,615 66
Available school fund	213,522 41
Permanent school fund	106,632 10
Bonds of this fund	18,815,195 78
Available university fund	15,915 55
Permanent university fund	15,413 18
Bonds	603,600 00
Permanent blind asylum	
land sales	1,507 45
Bonds	138,400 00

TREASURY STATEMENT—Cont.

Permanent deaf and dumb asylum land sales.....	1,738 41
Bonds	110,890 00
Permanent lunatic asylum land sales.....	978 39
Bonds	129,300 00
Permanent orphan asylum land sales.....	1,752 94
Bonds	40,550 00
A. & M. College fund.....	1,795 00
Bonds	205,000 00
Unorganized county tax fund Redemption of land in unorganized counties.....	16,369 29
Available university fund (medical branch).....	2,679 30
Cost of advertising lands in unorganized counties.....	4,524 33
Pro rata indebtedness fund	633 14
Escheated estates account..	2,185 63
Bonds	5,548 67
Settlement of estates.....	375 00
Fish and oyster fund.....	15,591 55
Special tax bonds.....	35,936 65
Excess purchase, price, etc., account	79,409 50
Pure food fund.....	3,431 35
Endowment fund (medical branch)	478 72
Bonds	751 87
Winkler County special juror tax	5,000 00
Upton County special tax...	15 70
Bailey County special tax...	17 39
Game, fish and oyster fund	54 58
Prison Commission account..	6,774 41
Loving County special tax..	792 65
Total cash	6,623 40
Bonds	795,370 41
Totals	20,127,720 28

ADDITIONAL STATE REVENUE.

As estimated by the State Controller, the State of Texas will receive during the year, other than revenue obtained by the ad valorem tax, as follows:

Insolvent lists.....	\$ 3,470
Redemptions	82,327
Poll taxes	287,430
Three-fourths occupation taxes..	637,854
General Land Office fees.....	23,719
Department of State.....	690,792
Attorney General.....	2,000
Controller	12,569
Treasurer	611,914
Insurance and Banking	94,477
Building and Grounds.....	7,663
Health Department.....	17,807
Interest, etc.....	19,351
Sundry asylums.....	20,318
Inheritance tax	25,569
Miscellaneous	24,951

Total.....\$2,563,211

School taxes to be collected for the twelve months of the ensuing fiscal year:

School redemptions.....	\$ 128,870
School insolvents.....	7,657
School polls.....	565,169
School occupation taxes.....	202,817
Collections by State Treasurer..	190,701
Interest from depository.....	2,625
Collections by Controller.....	4,211
Interest on bonds.....	695,401
Interest from land sales and leases	1,277,301

Total.....\$3,074,752

APPROPRIATIONS

FOR 1914 AND 1915.

Following is a summary of the appropriation bill passed by a called session of the Legislature.

1913, for the support of the State government and its various departments for the years 1914 and 1915:

Judiciary.

	1914	1915
Supreme Court	\$ 30,310	\$ 30,310
Court of Criminal Appeals..	31,678	30,378
Courts of Civil Appeals.....	118,815	117,315
District Courts	840,900	840,900

\$1,021,703 \$1,019,503

State Departments.

Executive Office	\$ 25,916	\$ 24,216
Mansion and Grounds.....	15,000	3,000
Department of State.....	22,550	22,350
State Revenue Agent.....	4,800	3,600
Public Buildings and Grounds	49,370	54,370
Inspector of Masonry, Public Buildings and Works..	9,650	9,650
Department of Insurance and Banking	124,151	223,151
Texas Library and Historical Commission	13,048	10,798
Public Printing	41,450	41,450
Bureau of Labor Statistics..	12,222	7,012
Adjutant General's Office...	69,292	45,580
State Board of Health.....	60,200	58,200
Game, Fish and Oyster Commissioner	8,550	6,050
Live Stock Sanitary Commission	50,400	50,400
State Mining Board.....	5,500	4,900
Pure Food Commissioner..	14,600	14,600
State Pension Department..	21,500	21,400
Attorney General's Department	44,830	44,330
Department of Education...	130,170	30,170
Treasury Department.....	14,230	13,130
Controller's Department	63,110	59,110
General Land Office.....	67,500	67,500
Railroad Commission.....	36,580	36,580
Department of Agriculture..	57,698	62,428
Board of Water Engineers..	20,200	20,200
State Levee and Drainage Board	44,800	3,600

\$1,027,317 \$ 940,775

Eleemosynary Institutions.

State Orphans' Home.....	\$ 76,260	\$ 58,260
Confederate Home	96,770	93,420
Confederate Woman's Home	17,005	4,630
Blind Institute	91,880	60,885
Deaf and Dumb Institute....	124,100	135,455
Epileptic Colony	96,300	128,400
Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute for Colored Youths	40,430	30,630
Juvenile Training School....	127,760	85,760
Tuberculosis Sanitarium	92,399	81,966
State Lunatic Asylum.....	358,140	349,940
Southwestern Insane Asylum	263,100	428,810
North Texas Hospital for the Insane	348,100	326,100
State Training School for Girls .....	.....	16,490

\$1,742,244 \$1,800,711

Penitentiary (regular session), \$550,000 for current expenses and support.

Educational Institutions.

University of Texas.....	\$ 658,300	.....
Bureau of Economics and Technology .....	.....	\$ 12,500
Agricultural and Mechanical College	189,300	217,200
State Experimental Substations	87,500	87,500
Prairie View Normal.....	44,250	44,000
College of Industrial Arts...	92,982	85,450
Sam Houston Normal.....	72,350	71,700
North Texas State Normal..	121,000	65,700
Southwest Texas State Normal	74,800	61,000
West Texas State Normal...	62,100	60,000

\$1,400,252 \$ 608,650

Miscellaneous Claims, Etc.

Miscellaneous	\$2,146,700.89	.....
Mileage and per diem	55,000.00	.....
Contingent expense	20,000.00	.....
Public Health—To disseminate information concerning communicable diseases	15,000.00	\$19,000
Total appropriations	\$2,236,700.89	\$1,100,000
	\$7,413,306	\$4,466,639

COUNTY ASSESSMENTS FOR 1913 AND 1912

Counties—	Assessed Valuations, 1913.	Assessed Valuations, 1912.	Increase.
Anderson	\$13,688,660	\$12,866,800	\$821,860
Andrews	2,387,960	2,045,670	342,290
Angelina	10,078,407	9,314,239	764,168
Aransas	2,983,718	2,847,606	136,112
Archer	6,869,114	6,441,424	427,690
Armstrong	4,568,141	4,819,025	-250,884
Atascosa	10,431,750	7,940,566	2,491,185
Austin	9,459,333	9,253,961	205,372
Bailey	1,289,868	1,028,861	261,007
(a) Bandera	2,788,235	2,568,305	219,930
Bastrop	13,642,198	13,147,342	494,856
Baylor	6,249,391	5,550,591	698,800
Bee	8,461,725	7,851,785	609,940
Bell	29,669,830	28,717,010	952,820
Bexar	105,896,862	99,430,648	6,466,214
Blanco	3,113,944	3,068,609	45,335
Borden	1,738,540	1,655,140	83,400
Bowie	11,973,970	11,568,690	405,280
Bowling	15,691,768	14,735,354	956,414
Brazoria	18,346,755	16,861,440	1,485,315
Brazos	9,705,156	9,324,061	381,105
Brewster	8,439,882	8,065,830	374,062
Briscoe	2,581,837	2,568,271	13,566
(b) Brooks	3,396,202	5,421,442	-2,025,240
Brown	11,493,835	11,504,020	-10,185
Burleson	8,175,100	8,800,510	-625,410
Burnet	8,102,887	7,945,390	157,497
Caldwell	11,981,144	11,675,908	305,236
Calhoun	3,215,825	3,848,231	-632,406
Callahan	6,073,539	5,948,354	125,185
Cameron	15,923,148	15,115,094	808,054
Camp	3,283,045	2,881,600	401,445
Carson	3,838,933	3,142,568	696,365
Cass	6,783,135	6,130,196	652,940
Castro	3,281,493	3,265,738	15,755
Chambers	3,206,115	3,067,940	138,175
Cherokee	11,891,856	11,660,413	231,442
Childress	5,275,765	4,972,825	302,940
Clay	14,483,375	13,346,650	1,136,725
Cochran	527,936	468,786	59,150
Coke	3,215,825	3,153,803	62,022
Coleman	13,119,970	13,057,760	62,210
Collin	27,829,119	26,346,776	1,482,343
Collingsworth	3,887,842	3,730,372	157,470
Colorado	13,979,737	13,318,498	661,239
Comal	6,945,198	6,478,269	466,929
Comanche	11,789,449	11,538,141	251,308
Concho	4,471,897	4,533,566	-61,669
Cooke	16,471,897	14,094,970	2,376,927
Coryell	9,545,730	9,157,646	388,084
Cottle	4,981,538	4,512,657	468,881
Crawley	2,754,335	2,449,915	304,420
Crane	2,742,621	2,848,786	-96,165
Crocket	3,530,920	3,640,412	-109,492
Culberson	4,617,306	4,341,022	276,284
Dallam	6,763,300	6,596,056	167,244
Dallas	129,560,350	118,387,800	11,172,550
Dawson	2,838,025	2,742,610	95,415
Deaf Smith	5,982,272	4,719,078	1,263,194
Delta	6,833,480	6,487,342	346,138
Denton	19,388,170	18,837,840	550,330
DeWitt	18,583,049	17,917,030	666,019
Dickens	3,973,744	3,856,582	117,162
Dimmit	6,483,344	5,215,375	1,267,969
Donley	5,688,943	5,434,470	254,473
Dunn	4,908,628	4,262,683	645,945
(c) Duval	4,908,628	4,262,683	645,945

County Assessments—Continued.

Counties—	Assessed Valuations 1913.	Assessed Valuations 1912.	Increase.
Eastland	\$ 9,816,415	\$ 9,687,261	\$ 129,154
Ector	3,268,006	3,158,864	109,142
(d) Edwards	4,518,458	4,670,213	-151,756
Ellis	35,980,190	34,380,156	1,600,035
El Paso	45,833,385	49,716,345	-4,882,960
Erath	12,071,575	12,486,730	-415,155
Falls	18,701,520	18,161,930	539,590
Fannin	22,646,833	21,706,620	938,213
Payette	19,618,233	18,634,066	984,167
Fisher	6,124,199	6,482,573	-358,374
Floyd	6,944,336	6,144,919	799,417
Foard	4,254,831	4,078,065	176,766
Fort Bend	14,903,443	14,687,480	215,963
Franklin	2,945,975	2,485,336	460,639
Freestone	7,859,306	7,176,765	682,540
Frio	7,132,206	6,195,802	936,404
Galveston	2,803,880	2,923,100	-119,220
Gaines	41,320,590	39,802,790	1,517,790
Garza	3,004,174	2,672,155	332,019
Gillespie	5,807,690	6,736,425	-928,735
Glasscock	1,926,098	1,882,533	43,565
Goliad	6,652,756	6,388,706	264,049
Gonzales	15,946,255	15,173,021	773,234
Gray	3,664,063	3,286,060	378,003
Grayson	45,521,022	44,160,825	1,360,197
Gregg	4,723,656	4,383,571	340,084
Grimes	12,825,088	10,804,804	2,020,284
Guadalupe	14,119,587	12,643,422	1,476,165
Hale	8,947,561	7,826,542	721,019
Hall	6,882,217	5,716,147	216,070
Hamilton	10,863,042	10,799,590	63,452
Hansford	1,489,777	1,429,710	59,067
Hardeman	8,973,320	8,999,563	-26,243
Hardin	10,514,721	10,656,698	-141,977
Harris	129,504,486	123,976,410	5,528,075
Harrison	12,901,680	11,880,555	1,021,125
Hartley	5,376,036	5,209,242	166,794
Haskell	8,643,079	8,467,080	176,070
Hays	10,269,070	10,006,280	262,790
Hempstead	3,870,042	4,513,208	-643,166
Henderson	9,112,145	6,761,280	2,350,865
Hidalgo	13,202,734	10,119,373	3,083,361
Hill	30,583,260	29,686,730	896,530
Hockley	1,128,904	1,192,823	-62,919
Hood	4,068,337	3,971,866	96,471
Hopkins	8,513,830	8,356,380	157,450
Houston	9,079,375	7,820,590	1,258,785
Howard	4,842,805	4,814,830	27,975
Hunt	25,428,235	24,424,355	1,003,880
Hutchinson	1,313,960	1,373,837	-59,877
Iberville	2,312,611	2,733,361	-420,750
Jack	7,068,150	6,733,890	334,260
Jackson	9,773,120	9,436,090	337,030
Jasper	10,852,720	8,371,200	2,481,520
Jeff Davis	4,138,766	4,236,112	-97,346
Jefferson	49,276,544	45,681,692	3,594,852
Jim Hogg	2,469,564	2,489,588	-19,924
Jim Wells	4,369,645	4,480,388	-110,743
Johnson	22,356,735	22,122,380	234,355
Johnston	12,191,823	13,464,117	-1,272,294
Karnes	10,658,244	10,438,546	219,698
Kaufman	19,188,184	18,646,567	541,617
Kendall	3,709,961	3,692,545	17,416
Kent	2,375,317	2,423,908	-48,591
(e) Kerr	4,218,010	3,949,155	268,855
Kimble	2,684,286	2,612,586	71,700
Kinney	1,768,036	1,745,838	22,198
Kitteridge	4,592,800	4,608,476	-15,676
Kleberg	6,578,394	.....	.....
Knox	6,269,477	6,101,786	167,691
Lamar	26,815,985	25,685,013	1,130,972
Lamb	3,187,014	2,817,899	369,115
Lampasas	6,975,710	6,751,256	224,454
La Salle	14,854,840	14,563,976	290,864
Lavaca	17,289,373	17,011,924	277,449
Lee	6,631,649	6,318,149	313,500
Leon	8,110,557	6,969,820	1,140,737
Liberty	9,181,455	8,879,084	302,371
Limestone	16,438,450	14,828,200	1,610,250
Lipscomb	3,616,250	2,802,836	813,414
Live Oak	4,338,860	4,073,405	265,455
Llano	6,604,848	6,557,389	47,459

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County Assessments—Continued.

Counties—	Assessed Valuations 1913.	Assessed Valuations 1912.	Increase.
Loving	\$ 384,887	\$ 410,143	\$ 25,256
Lubbock	4,971,391	4,855,247	136,054
Lynn	2,082,007	2,862,728	*780,721
Madison	4,694,670	3,582,610	1,112,060
Marion	3,962,294	3,692,703	269,591
Martin	2,603,143	2,523,563	79,580
Mason	4,522,020	4,303,565	218,465
Matagorda	16,172,645	15,030,065	1,139,580
Maclerc	6,132,661	5,640,825	491,836
McCulloch	7,529,916	7,901,417	*371,501
McLennan	54,701,370	50,604,850	4,096,520
McMullin	2,331,937	2,109,118	222,819
Medina	11,251,155	9,916,706	1,334,749
Menard	2,584,065	2,760,886	*176,825
Midland	5,734,287	5,557,148	197,139
Milam	19,574,487	18,373,589	1,200,898
Mills	6,205,140	6,216,666	*11,526
Mitchell	6,356,848	6,355,296	11,552
Montague	12,806,465	12,016,320	790,145
Montgomery	10,889,510	10,865,440	24,070
Moore	2,204,116	2,194,267	9,849
Morris	2,558,149	2,626,407	*68,258
Motley	3,934,941	3,328,246	606,695
Nacogdoches	9,528,490	9,218,570	309,920
Navarro	26,818,845	22,620,000	4,198,845
Newton	6,068,308	5,711,966	356,342
Nolan	8,267,676	8,390,405	*22,729
(f) Nueces	17,886,190	17,032,213	853,977
Ochiltree	1,515,291	1,533,177	*18,186
Oldham	3,616,753	3,668,333	*51,575
Orange	8,283,548	7,473,132	810,416
Palo Pinto	19,865,370	10,441,180	9,424,190
Panola	4,701,200	4,830,890	*129,690
Parker	13,486,760	12,887,300	629,460
Parmer	.....	4,792,839	.....
Pecos	8,072,010	7,166,860	906,150
Polk	8,436,144	7,694,991	741,153
Potter	12,577,135	12,401,259	175,876
Presidio	5,762,793	5,261,583	401,210
Rains	2,807,490	2,569,415	238,075
Randall	1,617,764	5,170,798	*553,034
Reagan	4,279,430	1,371,438	*92,006
Real	.....	.....	.....
Red River	12,408,328	11,975,020	433,308
Reeves	8,593,312	8,676,460	*83,088
Refugio	4,914,604	4,112,652	801,952
Roberts	2,671,554	2,328,722	342,782
Robertson	13,288,110	11,645,725	1,642,385
Rockwall	5,185,248	5,011,241	174,007
Runnels	10,167,342	10,286,549	*119,207
Rusk	5,977,890	5,670,016	307,864
Sabine	4,537,823	4,696,734	*108,956
San Augustine	5,508,121	4,472,243	1,035,878
San Jacinto	3,645,100	3,384,955	260,145
San Patricio	7,348,531	6,898,321	540,210
San Saba	1,111,349	9,153,007	*41,748
Schleicher	3,189,380	3,333,580	*144,200
Scurry	6,440,682	6,474,443	*33,761
Shackelford	3,663,294	3,485,644	177,560
Shelby	7,283,272	7,126,318	156,954
Sherman	3,399,211	3,321,358	177,853
Smith	14,127,621	13,091,191	1,036,427
Somervell	1,297,755	1,232,295	65,460
Starr	2,564,515	4,833,515	*31,000
Stephens	4,707,071	4,675,627	31,444
Sterling	2,070,744	1,995,074	1,075,690
Stonewall	4,210,340	4,500,080	*289,740
Sutton	2,966,423	2,963,544	72,919
Swisher	4,733,747	4,676,882	56,865
Tarrant	97,636,872	93,276,940	4,420,832
Taylor	14,114,550	13,941,765	173,185
Terrell	3,828,624	3,737,675	70,949
Terry	1,909,352	1,962,525	*42,973
Throckmorton	4,241,138	3,978,241	262,897
Titus	4,760,003	4,622,660	137,343
Tom Green	10,875,500	10,233,510	581,990
Travis	38,644,950	36,126,520	2,452,430
Trinity	6,594,911	6,333,238	261,673
Tyler	5,265,551	5,235,683	*26,137
Upshur	6,067,700	5,392,915	674,785
Upton	2,672,975	1,971,880	*601,095

County Assessments—Continued.

Counties—	Assessed Valuations 1913.	Assessed Valuations 1912.	Increase.
Uvalde	\$ 9,008,809	\$ 8,652,154	\$ 356,655
Val Verde	8,905,516	8,669,895	235,621
Van Zandt	9,541,435	8,662,450	*878,980
Victoria	13,520,180	11,643,690	1,885,490
Walker	5,811,925	5,592,570	219,355
Waller	5,344,278	5,172,669	191,619
Ward	4,462,366	4,687,174	*224,808
Washington	11,072,190	10,856,903	215,287
Webb	7,980,413	7,692,351	288,062
Wharton	15,969,939	15,714,442	153,447
Wheeler	3,811,538	3,634,748	176,790
Wichita	18,507,196	15,851,427	2,655,768
Wilbarger	11,466,140	10,750,775	715,365
Wilcay	2,162,397	2,250,388	*88,001
Williamson	32,344,520	31,012,890	1,331,646
Wilson	10,254,470	10,203,085	51,395
Winkler	1,055,473	1,230,074	*144,601
Wise	14,010,450	12,943,260	1,067,190
Wood	8,720,246	8,064,994	655,252
Yoakum	1,412,232	1,414,311	*2,079
Young	8,179,578	7,606,597	572,981
Zapata	1,156,818	1,210,033	*53,215
Zavalla	5,427,805	4,645,269	782,536

*Decrease. †Unofficial.

Note.—Assessment statistics in this table include the figures for new counties created in 1913 in the totals of the counties from which their territory was taken. (a) Assessment figures for Bandera County include values of 184 square miles now included in the new county of Real. (b) Includes 1,052 square miles taken to form a part of Jim Hogg County. (c) Includes 888 square miles taken to form Dunn County. (d) Includes 471 square miles taken to form a portion of Real County. (e) Includes 45 square miles taken to form a part of Real County. (f) For 1912, includes 1,012 square miles taken to form Kleberg County.

AREA OF COUNTIES; ACRES ASSESSED

Counties—	Area, sq. mi.—s.	Acres rendered, 1913.	Acres rendered, 1912.	Ass'd per acre, 1913.	Ass'd per acre, 1912.
Anderson	1,060	744,447	736,893	\$6.00	\$5.61
Andrews	1,541	669,932	653,969	2.40	2.25
Angelina	880	568,178	573,152	5.70	5.89
Aransas	215	152,483	155,866	7.06	6.31
Archer	860	283,789	590,039	7.00	7.85
Armstrong	870	608,417	579,918	4.03	5.20
Atascosa	1,182	760,022	835,421	10.21	6.89
Anstlin	712	396,241	397,321	11.44	11.22
Bailey	816	15,122	8,119	4.43	4.82
(a) Bandera	823	621,359	630,702	2.92	2.73
Bastrop	881	586,511	698,575	9.56	8.06
Baylor	957	592,953	555,410	6.74	5.67
Bee	875	545,288	538,433	7.69	6.79
Bell	1,091	714,528	721,287	19.17	19.50
Bexar	1,268	748,196	747,254	19.32	18.79
Blanco	762	445,852	425,473	4.37	5.48
Borden	900	588,599	542,036	2.17	2.36
Bosque	1,041	610,301	603,032	10.50	12.52
Bowie	915	592,119	608,185	5.94	7.11
Brazoria	1,438	912,960	886,373	13.69	12.80
Brazos	510	369,357	368,001	9.18	8.25
Brewster	5,006	3,249,696	3,060,925	1.06	1.06
Briscoe	850	576,500	574,586	3.40	3.46
(b) Brooks	912	633,843	1,376,147	3.57	2.83
Brown	911	595,936	594,161	7.02	7.02
Burleson	677	335,246	435,827	10.06	9.67
Burnet	1,010	534,785	638,374	6.17	5.48
Caldwell	630	356,671	369,474	19.33	18.73

Area of Counties—Continued.

Counties—	Area, sq. miles.	Acres rendered, 1913.	Acres rendered, 1912.	As'd per acre, 1913.	As'd per acre, 1912.
Red River	1,061	669,472	674,623	\$9.35	\$9.15
Reeves	2,610	1,656,267	1,618,978	2.46	2.50
Refugio	802	513,322	513,373	5.63	4.51
Roberts	860	582,964	581,318	2.41	2.27
Robertson	913	560,868	543,466	8.46	7.50
Rockwall	171	95,703	95,023	29.64	26.89
Runnels	1,073	647,659	860,411	8.05	4.86
Rusk	915	636,679	1,618,394	4.29	4.28
Sabine	577	386,722	394,995	8.52	8.70
San Augustine	370	390,631	370,874	9.73	7.25
San Jacinto	637	416,199	415,739	5.51	4.98
San Patricio	700	421,626	429,413	9.76	8.58
San Saba	1,150	706,339	707,924	7.10	6.77
Schleicher	1,365	725,869	762,310	2.64	2.64
Scurry	821	573,108	586,820	5.89	5.81
Shackelford	926	573,630	587,777	3.91	3.62
Shelby	814	566,063	539,290	7.47	7.06
Sherman	860	590,089	620,464	3.78	3.90
Smith	864	609,322	606,317	7.31	5.97
Somervell	209	112,967	109,088	7.78	7.63
Starr	1,223	809,312	789,961	2.46	1.60
Stephens	826	587,371	589,554	5.00	5.54
Sterling	821	589,123	589,794	2.00	2.00
Stonewall	777	582,442	576,288	4.70	5.30
Sutton	1,517	917,746	903,604	1.60	1.65
Swisher	850	580,112	568,862	5.13	5.17
Tarrant	900	529,209	538,778	32.91	30.90
Taylor	900	567,544	566,901	8.25	7.38
Terrell	2,776	1,322,652	1,271,371	7.77	.84
Terry	828	552,264	556,763	2.60	2.77
Throckmorton	821	514,121	531,113	6.33	5.35
Titus	420	271,882	270,871	7.77	7.77
Tom Green	1,363	930,268	912,288	3.47	3.49
Travis	1,036	653,241	653,656	18.00	17.75
Trinity	704	463,001	452,247	6.99	6.37
Tyler	925	618,780	609,463	4.04	4.42
Upshur	587	376,378	372,955	7.12	6.35
Upton	1,067	708,299	706,222	2.11	2.12
Uvalde	1,579	935,819	946,326	3.69	3.28
Val Verde	3,034	1,897,800	1,931,080	1.41	1.34
Van Zandt	877	587,375	547,416	8.90	8.18
Victoria	883	562,955	561,474	10.34	7.08
Walker	754	508,736	507,014	5.81	5.54
Waller	510	341,363	326,337	8.20	8.25
Ward	858	502,837	452,363	4.00	3.10
Washington	568	384,786	381,789	14.73	14.69
Webb	3,421	2,139,563	2,124,103	1.35	1.33
Wharton	1,137	706,287	710,603	13.39	13.15
Wheeler	851	573,653	570,038	3.51	3.38
Wichita	606	391,105	388,066	17.00	14.00
Wilbarger	932	615,709	616,257	10.56	11.07
Willacy	1,850	936,315	940,847	1.29	1.34
Williamson	1,169	716,756	718,870	26.20	31.50
Wilson	784	522,928	517,067	11.15	10.91
Winkler	806	486,994	501,193	1.75	1.65
Wise	843	592,144	599,207	11.11	11.58
Wood	688	416,364	421,603	8.04	7.25
Yoakum	840	497,848	506,888	2.15	2.15
Young	821	572,239	572,078	8.15	7.32
Zapata	1,019	752,897	811,396	1.12	1.13
Zavalla	1,328	890,248	887,995	4.30	3.60

The acres rendered in 1913 for El Paso and La Salle Counties is unofficial.

Note—Assessment figures for 1912 and for 1913, unless otherwise indicated, include assessments of new counties in the totals of counties from which they were created. Areas as given are correct. (a) One hundred and eighty-four square miles taken for Real County; (b) 1,052 square miles taken for Jim Hogg County; (c) 888 square miles taken for Dunn County and 47 square miles taken for Jim Hogg County; (d) 471 square miles taken for Real County; (e) 45 square miles, now a part of Real County.

In 1900 Texas ranked fourth among the States of the Union in the production of refined petroleum.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF TEXAS COUNTIES

(June 30, 1913.)

Counties—	Bonded debt.	Interest and sinking fund.
Anderson	\$294,000.00	\$4,663.41
Andrews	8,000.00	1,594.51
Angelina		
Aransas	30,000.00	10,443.40
Archer	25,000.00	1,160.10
Armstrong	60,000.00	2,406.77
Atascosa	110,000.00	11,006.06
Austin	176,000.00	19,093.60
Bailey (un.)		
Bandera		
Bastrop	44,975.00	1,865.23
Baylor	115,403.00	4,950.89
Bee	128,600.00	1,504.65
Bell	111,840.00	25,225.03
Bexar	1,306,500.00	249,602.59
Blanco	8,200.00	11.46
Borden	15,900.00	5,702.57
Bosque		
Bowie	283,000.00	29,933.49
Brazoria	182,300.00	12,751.75
Brazos		
Brewster	49,000.00	979.79
Briscoe		
Brooks		
Brown	156,000.00	11,339.51
Burleson		
Burnet	31,800.00	2,126.68
Caldwell	288,500.00	13,031.86
Calhoun	71,000.00	14,178.54
Callahan	11,283.76	2,768.74
Cameron	14,000.00	871.71
Camp	5,900.00	1,122.84
Carson	34,000.00	2,401.42
Cass		
Castro	28,000.00	5,368.73
Chambers	123,000.00	6,165.74
Cherokee		
Childress	24,000.00	4,369.57
Clay		
Cochran (un.)		
Coke	23,000.00	2,241.34
Coleman	3,000.00	59.07
Collin		
Collingsworth	11,000.00	1,540.17
Colorado	58,000.00	23,903.90
Comal	55,000.00	6,000.00
Comanche	39,000.00	845.42
Concho	28,000.00	1,528.49
Cooke	226,990.00	15,944.21
Coryell	28,000.00	182.05
Cottle	4,000.00	258.35
Crane (un.)		
Crockett	30,000.00	2,574.24
Crosby		
Culberson		
Dallam		
Dallas	1,876,850.00	18,043.51
Dawson		
Deaf Smith	14,000.00	3,486.61
Delta	23,000.00	2,576.42
Denton	191,700.00	4,306.59
DeWitt	67,498.00	11,033.25
Dickens	30,500.00	12,983.39
Dimmit	65,400.00	8,391.71
Donley	15,000.00	5,875.66
Duval		
Eastland	39,000.00	2,000.00
Ector	21,950.00	4,549.62
Edwards	23,700.00	8,247.46
Ellis	965,500.00	35,856.02
El Paso	345,000.00	33,133.44
Erath	30,000.00	15,028.93
Falls		
Fannin		
Fayette	101,500.00	21,482.55
Fisher	28,399.00	17,561.38
Floyd		
Foard	83,000.00	10,339.29
Fort Bend	375,000.00	53,036.70
Franklin		
Freestone	3,000.00	
Frio	113,963.00	12,964.60

Bonded Indebtedness—Continued.

Counties—	Bonded debt.	Interest and sinking fund.
Gaines	\$ 12,900.00	\$ 715.79
Galveston	2,221,200.00	133,061.52
Garza		
Gillespie		
Glasscock	32,500.00	4,726.98
Goliad	40,000.00	6,204.65
Gonzales	160,000.00	16,670.67
Gray	24,000.00	2,361.02
Grayson	621,250.00	5,800.56
Gregg	30,000.00	
Grimes	9,000.00	
Guadalupe	242,000.00	44,231.20
Hale	82,000.00	9,950.00
Hall	18,500.00	23.42
Hamilton		
Hansford		
Hardeman	74,000.00	24,354.30
Hardin	263,490.00	35,239.11
Harris	2,006,000.00	384,335.33
Harrison	42,000.00	5,362.92
Hartley		
Haskell	41,900.00	3,848.20
Hays	142,000.00	3,694.12
Hemphill	45,000.00	14,729.19
Henderson		
Hidalgo	175,000.00	24,065.22
Hill	156,500.00	68,731.94
Hockley (un.)		
Hood	52,780.00	8,173.48
Hopkins	56,000.00	13,332.15
Houston	179,000.00	1,273.31
Howard	150,000.00	11,898.15
Hunt		
Hutchinson		
Irion	7,500.00	3,302.18
Jack		
Jackson	189,425.76	19,707.32
Jasper		
Jeff Davis		
Jefferson	856,200.00	165,138.96
Jim Wells		
Johnson	482,400.00	44,064.33
Jones	125,338.70	8,896.26
Karnes		
Kaufman		
Kendall	7,000.00	2,287.14
Kent	32,000.00	9,223.06
Kerr	13,950.00	337.69
Kimble		
King	11,000.00	2,366.82
Kinney	36,000.00	3,533.12
Knox	32,500.00	2,034.96
Lamar	59,000.00	31.44
Lamb		
Lampasas	26,500.00	5,349.69
La Salle	47,925.00	12,573.10
Lavaca	66,000.00	731.34
Lee	22,000.00	1,478.06
Leon	17,000.00	119.98
Liberty		
Limestone	36,000.00	1,689.50
Lipscomb		
Live Oak	15,900.00	1,068.53
Llano	88,000.00	4,133.65
Loving (un.)		
Lubbock	30,000.00	7,315.56
Lynn		
Madison	12,000.00	316.12
Marion	234,000.00	1,449.99
Martin	40,000.00	5,715.57
Mason	40,000.00	5,129.86
Mattagorda	194,944.00	38,735.74
Maverick	43,602.00	6,928.04
McCulloch	144,000.00	14,339.02
McLennan	318,000.00	16,802.27
McMullen	4,000.00	2,149.50
Medina	58,500.00	26,320.80
Menard	20,500.00	3,395.07
Midland	22,000.00	577.46
Milam	105,872.99	18,439.28
Mills	60,440.00	2,337.28
Mitchell	85,000.00	3,097.05
Montague	76,000.00	1,428.50
Montgomery		
Moore		
Morris		

Bonded Indebtedness—Continued.

Counties—	Bonded debt.	Interest and sinking fund.
Motley	\$ 50,500.00	\$ 5,219.56
Nacogdoches	90,000.00	5,477.42
Navarro	176,000.00	9,600.58
Newton	6,000.00	716.67
Nolan	100,000.00	5,179.50
Nueces		
Ochiltree		
Oldham		
Orange	432,730.00	37,229.24
Palo Pinto	72,000.00	28,915.33
Panola		
Parker	25,000.00	8,651.20
Parmer		
Pecos	78,300.00	916.01
Polk		
Potter	70,000.00	76,224.09
Presidio	11,378.14	1,970.15
Rains		
Randall	66,000.00	12,938.83
Reagan	20,000.00	2,789.26
Red River		
Reeves	27,500.00	6,007.53
Refugio	51,900.00	
Roberts	40,000.00	1,996.65
Robertson	63,335.93	24,827.14
Rockwall		
Runnels	52,094.00	3,369.79
Rusk		
Sabine		
San Augustine		
San Jacinto	9,000.00	3,201.92
San Patricio	130,000.00	7,410.17
San Saba		
Schleicher	2,000.00	288.71
Scurry	87,500.00	8,890.35
Shackelford		
Shelby	23,817.38	
Sherman		
Smith	194,320.00	5,718.04
Somervell	29,487.10	3,244.40
Starr	7,500.00	197.44
Stephens	21,000.00	1,429.90
Sterling	35,000.00	6,315.37
Stonewall	122,240.60	9,619.25
Sutton	26,000.00	5,614.35
Swisher	60,000.00	7,906.34
Tarrant	1,814,003.00	49,053.17
Taylor	150,000.00	13,876.28
Terrell	25,000.00	40.66
Terry		
Trockmorton	23,000.00	300.00
Titus	9,500.00	103.08
Tom Green	96,000.00	310.53
Travis	429,000.00	31,103.63
Trinity	60,000.00	
Tyler		
Upshur	43,100.00	5,687.64
Uvalde	15,000.00	2,006.34
Val Verde		
Van Zandt	56,000.00	6,006.40
Victoria	114,700.00	27,842.62
Walker		
Waller	61,995.00	22,452.81
Ward	4,500.00	386.91
Washington		
Webb	6,974.00	3,815.66
Wharton	75,350.00	4,578.71
Wheeler	33,312.68	4,450.00
Wichita	51,000.00	15,000.00
Wilbarger	81,482.00	1,190.89
*Willacy		3,932.37
Williamson	399,500.00	29,288.90
Wilson		
Winkler	6,000.00	384.95
Wise	70,000.00	1,403.03
Wood	120,000.00	11,021.45
Yoakum		
Young	63,998.00	9,860.70
Zapata	22,300.00	303.31
Zavala	43,000.00	2,730.59

*Willacy County owes its proportion of bonded debt of Cameron and Hidalgo Counties, of which counties it originally was a portion. The proper proportion of this debt has not been determined.

Bonded Indebtedness—Continued.

Note—Data relative to the bonded indebtedness of a number of counties was not available at the time this report was compiled (Nov. 17).

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF CITIES AND TOWNS

City or Town—	Bonded debt.	Interest and sinking fund.
Abilene	\$182,620.00	\$27,472.46
Alice	24,000.00	3,999.16
Alvarado	18,000.00	1,110.08
Amarillo	215,900.00	54,593.44
Anson	43,000.00	5,423.93
Aransas Pass	10,000.00	137.37
Arlington	25,000.00	2,748.52
Athens	30,000.00	5,278.93
Atlanta	20,000.00	2,872.07
Baird	6,500.00	381.83
Ballinger	65,000.00	10,539.01
Bartlett	37,500.00	6,975.42
Beaumont	1,072,900.00	235,010.73
Beeville	27,000.00	1,565.80
B'g Spring	50,000.00	.....
Blossom	.....	.....
Boerne	.....	.....
Bonham	287,400.00	12,396.38
Bowie	41,500.00	15,373.35
Brandon	.....	.....
Brownham	62,250.00	416.50
Brownwood	138,500.00	28,211.22
Burnet	1,500.00	245.34
Caldwell	21,000.00	4,891.50
Calvert	23,500.00	627.37
Cameron	33,000.00	10,472.72
Canadian	10,000.00	87.17
Canyon City	25,000.00	2,165.41
Celeste	.....	.....
Celina	14,000.00	2,052.14
Cement	.....	.....
Center	22,000.00	2,595.63
Cisco	34,970.00	4,640.43
Chrendon	21,000.00	486.70
Charlottesville	64,000.00	5,927.33
Ceborne	327,996.00	51,033.24
Clifton	10,000.00	6,001.87
Coleman	96,500.00	12,844.50
Colorado	15,000.00	5,636.34
Columbus	64,500.00	10,961.83
Comanche	34,000.00	10,133.06
Cooper	28,000.00	4,141.37
Corpus Christi	53,000.00	29,230.20
Crockett	26,000.00	2,946.90
Cuero	82,900.00	15,767.26
Dalhart	33,500.00	7,645.27
Dallas	5,343,740.00	732,970.08
Dawson	.....	.....
Decatur	24,250.00	1,864.10
De Leon	19,500.00	2,747.61
Denton	66,047.55	13,397.33
Devine	.....	.....
Dublin	53,000.00	5,301.16
Eagle Lake	15,000.00	2,785.34
Eagle Pass	.....	.....
Ector	.....	.....
El Campo	10,000.00	3,376.01
Electra	.....	.....
Elgin	33,500.00	4,135.32
El Paso	2,440,000.00	328,630.00
Enloe	.....	.....
Ennis	55,000.00	7,575.00
Farmersville	40,500.00	5,485.14
Ferris	.....	.....
Floydada	.....	.....
Flatonja	12,000.00	765.72
Floresville	31,000.00	4,994.91
Forney	11,400.00	426.08
Gainesville	245,000.00	34,286.20
Gatesville	15,000.00	712.86
Georgetown	55,000.00	4,001.20
Gilmer	37,000.00	7,343.34
Goldthwaite	.....	.....
Gonzales	35,500.00	1,047.58

Bonded Indebtedness—Continued.

City or Town—	debt.	Interest and sinking fund.
Gordon	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 1,201.85
Graham	.....	.....
Granbury	.....	.....
Grand Prairie	.....	.....
Grand Saline	14,500.00	3,917.72
Grand View	13,000.00	1,000.00
Granger	15,000.00	1,290.18
Grapevine	.....	.....
Greenville	194,792.00	35,059.25
Hallettsville	18,950.00	11,370.69
Hamilton	25,000.00	2,444.90
Haskell	35,000.00	949.26
Hearne	30,000.00	3,328.91
Hempstead	2,000.00	81.06
Henrietta	49,500.00	1,087.35
Herciford	42,000.00	3,815.43
Hico	19,570.00	6,389.82
Holland	.....	.....
Honey Grove	55,000.00	4,902.07
Houston	8,430,000.00	149,000.40
Hubbard City	25,000.00	6,895.48
Huntsville	.....	.....
Italy	15,500.00	3,256.90
Jacksboro	27,500.00	2,189.88
Jacksonville	28,000.00	792.42
Kaufman	38,500.00	3,751.99
Kennedy	.....	.....
Kerrville	45,000.00	2,527.53
Ladonia	17,000.00	1,470.76
La Grange	24,000.00	1,227.23
Laredo	92,000.00	36,666.99
Longview	285,302.00	17,094.56
Lott	14,000.00	1,007.29
Lufkin	50,300.00	3,584.82
Luling	10,000.00	1,855.52
Marble Falls	.....	.....
Marlin	87,500.00	11,795.33
Marshall	551,000.00	75,023.04
Mart	45,000.00	.....
McGregor	10,500.00	1,773.83
McKinney	96,500.00	21,753.14
Memphis	20,000.00	3,727.48
Mercedes	.....	.....
Merkel	25,000.00	3,876.15
Miles	20,000.00	1,337.00
Millford	.....	.....
Mineola	11,700.00	5,802.54
Mineral Wells	134,472.00	22,936.03
Mount Pleasant	38,000.00	5,510.74
Nacogdoches	95,000.00	2,330.11
Naples	.....	.....
New Braunfels	67,000.00	14,368.91
Newton	17,500.00	1,702.70
Odessa	12,500.00	1,324.93
Olney	37,000.00	2,876.63
Paducah	37,000.00	679.19
Palacios	25,000.00	.....
Palestine	192,000.00	19,363.71
Paris	740,000.00	145,990.84
Pearsall	.....	.....
Plainview	53,000.00	6,278.07
Plano	22,500.00	6,150.88
Polytechnic	45,000.00	4,727.24
Quanah	41,500.00	5,245.97
Rockdale	15,500.00	433.71
Rockport	30,000.00	127.25
Rockwall	4,000.00	734.45
Rogers	14,000.00	1,400.00
Rosebud	23,500.00	3,970.03
Rosenberg	2,500.00	628.64
Rotan	13,500.00	1,012.50
Round Top	.....	.....
Royse	15,000.00	2,648.37
Rusk	.....	.....
Sabinal	.....	.....
San Angelo	199,000.00	38,221.32
San Antonio	2,574,500.00	701,407.38
San Augustine	23,500.00	1,127.15
San Benito	48,000.00	273.74
San Marcos	57,000.00	14,851.60
Santa Anna	22,500.00	5,101.93
Schulenburg	5,000.00	2,073.68
Seguin	33,900.00	12,311.50
Seymour	31,000.00	6,595.00
Shiner	8,000.00	1,031.59
Smithville	29,000.00	7,349.39

Bonded Indebtedness—Continued.

City or Town—	debt. Bonded	Interest ing fund. and sink-
Snyder	\$ 44,400.00	\$ 6,010.15
Stamford	56,000.00	10,632.76
Stephenville	43,000.00	3,826.51
Sweetwater	96,000.00	17,264.46
Uvalde	6,000.00	3,197.84
Van Alstyne	27,375.00	2,145.16
Vernon	69,960.00	9,497.89
Victoria	52,500.00	30,731.12
Taylor	114,400.00	20,468.50
Temple	455,500.00	52,235.72
Texarkana	306,000.00	45,902.60
Thornton	.....	.....
Troup	.....	.....
Tyler	238,000.00	29,764.19
Waco	2,454,500.00	483,284.23
Walnut Springs	.....	.....
Waxahachie	156,200.00	4,493.11
Weatherford	86,999.95	17,121.81
West	18,000.00	1,379.39
Whitesboro	24,900.00	5,149.41
Whitewright	28,500.00	4,576.58
Wills Point	10,950.00	1,406.46
Winnboro	33,000.00	2,679.93
Wortham	3,000.00	963.40
Yoakum	85,500.00	7,522.90

The above list includes all cities and towns reported to the State Controller for the year 1913 up to Nov. 20.

RAPID GROWTH OF INSURANCE IN TEXAS

The business of insurance, according to statistics issued by the Department of Banking and Insurance of Texas is furnishing the opportunities for investment of many millions of dollars and providing employment for many men. Notwithstanding legislation alleged to be detrimental to other than home companies, there are many insurance companies from other States and foreign countries licensed to transact business in Texas. In 1913 there were:

	Number.
Texas insurance companies and associations	116
With headquarters in other States	217
Foreign companies	51
Total	384

(Note—Includes all forms of insurance.)

TEXAS INSURANCE.

Class—	No. companies.	Capital stock.	Surplus.
Fire insurance	6	\$1,187,948	\$ 341,906
Life, health, accident	23	4,584,675	2,480,284
Miscellaneous	8	1,197,335	335,336
Total	37	\$6,962,958	\$3,159,625

	Number.
County mutual fire	25
Mutual fire, hail, storm, lightning	9
Local mutual aid associations	49
Fraternal beneficiary associations	29
Total	116

All Other Insurance.

Class—	Number Companies.
Mutual fire, hail, storm, etc., other States	2
Fire and marine, other States	75
Fire and marine, foreign	51
Miscellaneous, other States	45
Life, health, accident, other States	34
Assessment	6

All Other Insurance—Continued.

Class—	Number Companies.
Fraternal, etc.	46
Reciprocal	6
Total	268

Total insurance companies, associations of all kinds licensed to transact business in Texas..... 384

STATE AND NATIONAL BANK STATISTICS

Late reports from the Texas Department of Insurance and Banking and the Controller of Currency, Washington, D. C., show Texas has 736 State banks and 73 bank and trust companies, making a total of 809 State institutions, and 486 National banks. The combined capital of all banks in the State, exclusive of private institutions, is \$65,550,500 and combined resources \$355,539,993.

National Banks.

No.	Capital.	Individual Deposits.	Resources.
486	\$3,680,000	\$129,992,525	\$221,993,701

State Banks.

	(Aug. 9.)		
736	\$18,190,500	\$ 45,969,123	\$ 85,370,378

Bank and Trust Companies.

	(Aug. 9.)		
73	\$13,680,000	\$ 19,520,158	\$ 48,173,414
1,295	\$65,560,500	\$195,471,806	\$355,539,993

WORLD'S GREATEST BANK.

The United States Treasury handled in actual cash during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, the sum of \$7,071,520,000, breaking all previous records and stamping the Treasury as the greatest banking institution in the world.

Reflecting the tremendous growth of the Government business this high record, including income, outgo and operations within the Treasury, exceeded the cash transactions of the previous year by \$469,769,000, and those of three years ago by \$1,478,826,000. The figures show that Treasury officials during the year handled in cash nearly twice the amount of the total stock of money in the United States, which is estimated at \$3,720,000,000.

Including bonds, checks and warrants the Treasury handled over \$10,000,000,000 during the year. This vast aggregation of wealth, which does not include the transactions of the subtreasuries, was handled without the loss of a cent to the Government.

The receiving teller of the Government took in over the counter over \$75,353,000 during the year; the paying teller cashed \$118,177,900 in checks and warrants; the shipping teller sent \$884,518,000 to various parts of the country, and the "change teller" made "small change" for more than \$50,000,000.

The Government received for redemption during the year \$606,666,000 in timeworn United States currency and \$675,889,000 in National bank notes.

SUMMARY OF POLITICAL DATA FOR THE STATE AND NATION

Voters and others interested in the progress and development of government through political parties or who find it necessary to refer to the statistics of past events will find much of interest and value in this section. Special attention is called to the political calendar for 1914, which recounts step by step the events in which voters and parties will participate during the twelve months. For data relative to past political events not contained in this book, readers are referred to the Texas Almanacs of 1912 and 1911.

PARTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES, 1914

The executive committees of the political parties in Texas are composed of one member from each Senatorial district. The Prohibition party in 1913 was reported disorganized and had no authorized executive committee.

Democratic Party.

Walter Collins, chairman, Hillsboro; Charles J. Kirk, secretary, Houston; Lloyd P. Lockridge, assistant secretary, Austin.

Dist.	Name.	Residence.
1—	J. C. Fant,	Linden.
2—	W. P. Cornelius,	Clarksville.
3—	J. S. Williams,	Paris.
4—	George H. Culp,	Gainesville.
5—	William Bacon,	Greenville.
6—	J. J. Simmons,	Dallas.
7—	J. R. Warren,	Gilmer.
8—	A. H. Baker,	Carthage.
9—	J. S. Grinnan Jr.,	Terrell.
10—	Earl Fain,	Ennis.
11—	W. T. Hefley,	Cameron.
12—	E. G. Setzer,	Teague.
13—	P. H. Hughes,	Palestine.
14—	Thomas N. Hill,	Beaumont.
15—	L. C. Eastham,	Huntsville.
16—	B. F. Bonner,	Houston.
17—	James B. Stubbs,	Galveston.
18—	E. J. Weber,	La Grange.
19—	J. R. Heslip,	Caldwell.
20—	John L. Brunner,	Taylor.
21—	M. L. Hurst,	Lockhart.
22—	O. A. McCracken,	Floresville.
23—	Archie Parr,	San Diego.
24—	R. P. Coon,	San Antonio.
25—	G. B. Fenley,	Uvalde.
26—	Hilton Burks,	Comanche.
27—	Dr. R. Bailey,	Gatesville.
28—	Thomas Trammel,	Sweetwater.
29—	D. E. Decker,	Quanah.
30—	Paul Waples,	Fort Worth.
31—	J. W. Chancellor,	Bowie.

Republican Party.

Dist.	Name.	Residence.
1—	W. E. Singleton,	Jefferson.
2—	Vacancy.	
3—	Phil E. Baer,	Paris.
4—	H. S. Legate,	Denison.
5—	D. W. Ryon,	Point.
6—	George F. Rockhold,	Dallas.
7—	J. H. Parker,	Tyler.
8—	Vacancy.	
9—	A. M. Somers,	Terrell.
10—	J. B. Copeland,	Itasca.
11—	M. M. Patten,	Waco.

12—	P. D. Daniels,	Teague.
13—	W. B. Rogers,	Palestine.
14—	H. M. Smith,	Port Arthur.
15—	George W. Jones,	Navasota.
16—	C. A. Warnken,	Houston.
17—	E. C. Webster,	Alvin.
18—	Leo I. Steiner,	Columbus.
19—	C. P. Zegenhals,	Bastrop.
20—	John Hall,	Lampasas.
21—	L. C. Schlemmer,	Kyle.
22—	H. C. Adler,	Victoria.
23—	W. O. Staver,	Laredo.
24—	J. M. Oppenheimer,	San Antonio.
25—	C. L. McDowell,	Del Rio.
26—	George H. Wray,	Dublin.
27—	J. H. Burnett,	Belton.
28—	L. S. McDowell,	Big Spring.
29—	E. E. Diggs,	Childress.
30—	G. A. Tomlinson,	Fort Worth.
31—	T. A. Robinson,	Denton.

Progressive Party.

Cecil A. Lyon, chairman, Sherman; Bart Marshall, secretary, Sherman.

Dist.	Name.	Residence.
1—	J. M. Singleton,	Jefferson.
2—	Velmer Antle,	Sulphur Springs.
3—	C. A. Gray,	Bonham.
4—	O. F. Johnson,	Sherman.
5—	R. F. Akridge,	Wolfe City.
6—	J. M. McCormick,	Dallas.
7—	L. J. Jackson,	Tyler.
8—	Cooper Sheftall,	Longview.
9—	Rube Freedman,	Corsicana.
10—	W. B. Franks,	Palmer.
11—	F. W. Stallworth,	Marlin.
12—	John Daley Jr.,	Bryan.
13—	G. W. Burkitt Sr.,	Palestine.
14—	O. S. Hunter,	Beaumont.
15—	Vacancy.	
16—	Henry Lee Borden,	Houston.
17—	Ed McCarthy,	Galveston.
18—	W. A. Matthaai,	Bellville.
19—	M. M. Turney,	Smithville.
20—	J. C. Bierbower,	Lampasas.
21—	W. B. Kelly,	Lockhart.
22—	M. P. Schorre,	Runge.
23—	Ed C. Lasater,	Falfurrias.
24—	J. D. Dodson,	San Antonio.
25—	T. J. Martin,	Spofford.
26—	W. P. Hallmark,	Dublin.
27—	J. E. Williams,	Hamilton.
28—	H. A. Baker,	Albany.
29—	K. N. Hapgood,	Henrietta.
30—	F. M. Wright,	Fort Worth.
31—	Harry Karlsburg,	Bowie.

Socialist Party.

J. W. Hicks, chairman, Fort Worth; E. A. Green, secretary, Rockdale.

Dist.	Name.
1—	D. P. Bradshaw.
2—	G. W. Koontz.
3—	W. W. Meadows.
4—	W. A. Ellard.
5—	G. Herd.
6—	D. B. Knool.
7—	Nat. B. Hunt.
8—	C. E. Lawless.
9—	Mrs. DeWitt Owen.
10—	G. Y. Hobson.
11—	D. M. Mitchell.
12—	W. C. Barnes.
13—	J. B. Truitt.
14—	B. L. Melton.
15—	W. J. Mills.
16—	J. A. Voth.
17—	D. D. Shaw.
18—	A. C. Meitzner.
19—	F. T. Flint.
20—	E. N. Pickett.
21—	Walter Marsh.
22—	John Scarborough.
23—	I. B. Stone.
24—	John Smith.
25—	P. L. Abel.
26—	J. A. Daniel.
27—	R. F. Isbel.
28—	Dr. J. A. Presley.
29—	Charles Perrone.
30—	J. H. Brinkley.

Note—Data relative to the addresses of committeemen of the Socialist party was not received in time to be included in this section.

POLITICAL CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1914

1913.

Oct. 1—Payment of poll taxes and procurement of certificates of exemption, in order to qualify for voting, begins.

Dec. 4—Tax Collector of Grayson County must give four weeks' notice of appointment of deputy to receive poll tax payments at branch office in Denison and of the location of such branch office.

1914.

Jan. 1—Tax Collector of Grayson County must keep branch office open in Denison during the entire month of January to receive poll tax payments and issue receipts. Branch offices and substations for such purpose are not allowed elsewhere in the State.

Jan. 31—Last day for payment of poll taxes and procurement of certificates of exemption.

Feb. 5—At February term Commissioners' Courts shall appoint judges of elections.

March 10—On or before this date each County Tax Collector shall make statement to County Clerk of number of poll tax receipts issued, and to whom, in each precinct.

April 1—On or before this date County Collector shall furnish to county election board (County Judge, County Clerk and Sheriff)

certified lists of citizens of each precinct who have paid poll tax or procured exemption certificates.

May 11—Republican State Executive Committee shall meet at some place named by State chairman and decide whether it will make nominations by primary election or through conventions, and shall certify its decision to Secretary of State. (Democratic party is required to nominate through primary election.)

June 1—Candidates for party nominations for offices to be filled by a vote of the State at large shall file applications on or before this date for place on the primary election ballot. Applications may be filed by any twenty-five citizens. Deposit of such application in the United States mail by registered letter within the time limit is deemed sufficient.

June 1—Candidates for office in districts composed of more than one county shall file applications with district chairman of the respective county chairmen by this date. Twenty-five citizens may file.

June 8—State executive committee of party shall meet on this date to certify to county chairmen names of candidates for State offices to go on the ballot and to name place for holding State convention in August.

June 13—On or before this date candidates for offices to be filled by the voters of a single county or portion thereof must file applications for place on primary ballot with county chairman. Twenty-five citizens may file.

June 15—County executive committee meets to determine order of names on ballot, to name subcommittee to make up ballot, and to transact other business.

June 19—On or before this date candidates in primary election must pay ballot fees.

July 13—Subcommittee of county executive committee meets to make up ballot.

July 20—On or before this date persons who have removed from one election precinct to another must apply to the County Tax Collector for record of such transfer. On this date Collector shall furnish County Election Board with supplemental lists showing such transfers. This applies only to cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants.

July 22—If presiding judges of election have not been furnished certified lists of qualified voters by this date, they "shall send for and procure them."

July 25—Primary election and precinct convention day. Primary election opens 8 a. m. and closes at 7 p. m.

Aug. 1—County executive com-

mittee canvasses returns. County convention is held.

Aug. 4—Managers of political headquarters, or others who have expended money in behalf of any candidate or political party, must file statement of expenses with County Judge within ten days after election. Within the same time candidates must also file itemized statement of expenses.

Aug. 8—Second primary election day.

Aug. 10—Commissioners' Courts may reform election precincts. Shall serve notice on presiding judge of each precinct within ten days.

Aug. 10—State Executive Committee meets to canvass returns of primary election.

Aug. 11—State conventions of all parties.

Aug. 22—District conventions of all parties.

Aug. 24—On or before this date names of all candidates for State and district offices must be certified to Secretary of State. Secretary of State is not required to do anything in respect to the names. Applications for placing names of independent or nonpartisan candidates on official ballot for general election must be filed with Secretary of State by this date.

Sept. 1—On or before this date Commissioners' Courts shall file with County Clerk certified copy of order establishing election precincts.

Oct. 1—Citizens of cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants, who intend to be absent from Oct. 1 to Feb. 1, may provide for payment of poll tax through an agent, who must be authorized in writing as prescribed.

Oct. 1—On or before this date in each year Commissioners' Court shall furnish County Collector with poll tax receipt books.

Oct. 5—On or before this date Governor shall make proclamation of the general election. County Commissioners shall give notice of the election. Secretary of State shall prescribe to each County Judge forms of blanks necessary for the election and returns.

Oct. 15—On or before this date any nominee may decline or annul his nomination.

Oct. 29—On or before this date the county chairman of any party having candidates upon official ballot may nominate a supervisor of election for each voting precinct.

Oct. 30—On or before this date persons who have removed from one election precinct to another must apply to County Tax Collector for record of such transfer. On this date County Collector shall furnish the County Election Board

with supplemental lists showing such transfers. This applies only to cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Oct. 31—If certified lists of voters are not in hands of any presiding judge of the election by this date, he "shall send for and procure them."

Nov. 2—Sheriff shall on this day deliver writs of election and forms to presiding judges of election.

Nov. 2—Any one-fifth of the candidates may on this day agree upon and select two supervisors of the election.

Nov. 3—General election; polls open from 8 a. m. until 7 p. m.

Nov. 9—Commissioners' Court canvasses returns.

Nov. 13—On or before this date managers of campaigns, others who expend money in behalf of candidates and candidates themselves must file itemized statements of expenses with County Judges.

Nov. 15—Presiding judges of election must make returns to Commissioners' Court on or before this date.

Dec. 2—County Judges in counties to which returns for district offices are made shall on this day canvass such returns and report upon same to Secretary of State. All County Judges shall report to the Secretary of State the names of county and precinct officers elected.

Dec. 14—Secretary of State canvasses returns for all State officers (except Governor and Lieutenant Governor) and for district offices.

1915.

Jan. 12-18—Legislature in first week after organization shall canvass returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Jan. 19—Inauguration of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

OFFICES TO BE FILLED.

In the general election, 1914, offices will be filled "from Governor down to Constable." Qualified electors of the Democratic party will participate in a primary election July 25 to nominate candidates for each of these offices. State executive offices to be filled are Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Controller, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of the General Land Office, one Railroad Commissioner, one member of the Supreme Court and one member of the Court of Criminal Appeals. Also, one member of each of the eight Courts of Civil Appeals will be chosen, as well as a number of District Judges and District Attorneys.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS CHANGES

Two, possibly three, proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State will be voted upon in the general election in November, 1914.

The first of these proposed amendments, submitted through Senate Joint Resolution No. 26, provides that each member of the Legislature shall receive a salary of \$1,200 in the year in which the regular session of the Legislature is held; for special sessions held in the year next succeeding the year of the regular session he shall be paid \$5 a day for each day of such special session. He shall receive mileage at the rate of 5c a mile.

The second of the proposed amendments would authorize counties bordering on the Gulf of Mexico to issue bonds for the construction of seawalls. This is submitted through Senate Joint Resolution No. 22.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 12 undertakes to provide that a proposition to insert a provision for the initiative and the referendum in the Constitution shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election in November, 1914. However, the certificate on the enrolled resolution fails to show that the measure received in the House the required two-thirds vote, although the House Journal shows that it did receive such vote. The Legislature at the special session in last July undertook to correct the certificate, but with what effect does not yet appear. The provision which it is sought to insert in the Constitution, in lieu of the present Sec. 1 of Art. III, reads as follows:

"The legislative power of this State shall be vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, which, together, shall be styled 'The Legislature of the State of Texas,' but the people reserve to themselves power, as herein provided, to propose laws and to enact or reject the same at the polls, and to approve or reject at the polls any law, or any part of any law, enacted by the Legislature. The Legislature shall provide by law for submitting to the vote of the people, upon the petition of 20 per cent of the qualified voters of the State, the enactment of laws and the approval or rejection of any law enacted by the Legislature."

TEXAS LEGISLATURE; THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Regular Session.

The most important laws enacted by the Thirty-Third Texas Legislature in its regular session, January to April, 1913, are here summarized:

STATE PRISON SYSTEM—Appropriation of \$100,000 to pay current operating expenses and of \$450,000 for the support and authority to issue \$2,000,000 bonds.

CRIMINAL—A new law authorizing suspension of sentences in cases where the jury does not impose a sentence for more than five years' imprisonment. (2) A law providing for indeterminate sentences. (Errors in this act were corrected at the special session in July and August.) (3) Defining the offense of assault with a deadly weapon; penalties, fine not to exceed \$2,000, or imprisonment in jail not to exceed two years or imprisonment in penitentiary not to exceed five years. (4) Abolishing the degrees of murder. (5) Denouncing the passing of a check when money is not in bank to protect it, or arrangements for such protection have not been made, as "swindling," and making it punishable as such. (6) Prohibiting hazing at the State educational institutions.

NEW COUNTIES—The Legislature authorized the creation of Jim Hogg, Real and Kleberg Counties.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATIONS—Acts were passed authorizing the consolidation of six groups of railroads. The companies authorized to take over other lines were the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company of Texas; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company; St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company and El Paso and Southwestern Railroad Company.

LABOR—Enlarging jurisdiction of State Inspector of Masonry, Public Buildings and Public Works and providing for the appointment of two assistant inspectors. (2) Making eight hours a day's work on all public buildings and work in the State, except that the same does not apply to State and county convicts. (3) Giving the employes of mills, factories, shops, stores, etc., a preference lien upon products, machinery, etc., to secure the payment of wages. (4) Requiring contracting stevedores to give bond securing employes' wages. (5) Requiring persons contracting with the State or any of its political subdivisions for the construction of buildings, etc., to give bond to secure laborers' wages. (6) Providing for an additional factory inspector. (7) Fixing a mechanic's lien in favor of laborers on levees and other reclamation works. (8) Fixing the responsibility of railroads and other carriers for the death of persons. (9) Fixing the right of citizens of Texas to recover damages for injuries received in foreign countries. (10) Regulating the hours of labor and conditions of employ-

ment of females in factories, etc. (1) Providing a system for compensating employes injured in the course of their employment. Does not apply to domestic servants, farm laborers, the employes of railroads or of cotton gins.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC, ETC.—Making it a felony to sell liquor outside of saloon limits in a city. (2) Taxing wholesale liquor dealers upon all sales, instead, as heretofore, only upon sales to dealers. (3) "The Allison law," prohibiting the shipment or carrying of liquor into prohibition territory and greatly limiting the same as to "wet territory." (4) Requiring saloons to close from 9:30 p. m. until 6 a. m. (5) Making it an offense to get or be found drunk in any place except one's own home. (6) Providing for local option prohibition of pool or billiard halls. The constitutionality of the act has been questioned.

CITY GOVERNMENT—Validating the commission government of cities of 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants. (2) "The Home Rule Law," authorizing the people in cities of 5,000 or more inhabitants to adopt or amend their city charters by popular vote.

INSURANCE—New code for incorporation of mutual hail insurance companies. (2) Code for incorporation of mutual fire, lightning, hail and storm insurance companies. (3) Authorizing corporate surety companies to become sureties on bonds of State, district, county and municipal officers. (4) Prohibiting the use of co-insurance clauses in fire insurance, except as to oil in tanks, wool, mohair, grain, rice, cotton, cotton seed oil mills and products. (5) Providing that technical defenses shall not avail to defeat fire insurance. (6) Creates State Fire Insurance Commission in place of State Fire Rating Board. All members of this commission are to be appointed by the Governor and the commission is to have power to prescribe maximum rates. (7) Authorizing the insurance of automobiles and other motor vehicles. (8) Authorizing and regulating interinsurance. (9) A new code governing fraternal insurance.

STATE GOVERNMENT—Defining the duties of the Attorney General. He is prohibited from giving legal advice or written opinions to any other than certain State officials, committees of the Legislature and District and County Attorneys.

WOMEN, CHILDREN, ETC.—Giving women control over their separate estates. (2) Creates State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, the members to be appointed from the directorate of the Texas State Humane Society and giving the members broad

powers to enforce the humane laws. (3) Act to punish husband for desertion of wife and children and to punish either parent for desertion of children. (4) Act amending divorce law; among other things it prohibits remarriage until twelve months after date of divorce. (5) Authorizes State Humane Society to make arrests for cruelty to animals; makes elaborate provisions for protection of fowls, birds, etc., in market and in transportation. (6) Amends juvenile court law so as to require the appointment of probation officers in the larger counties of the State. (7) Provides for the establishment of a girls' training school for the education and training of dependent and delinquent girls. (8) Provides that inquiry as to insanity shall be made by a commission of physicians.

PUBLIC LANDS—Granting relief to purchasers of school lands who have been obliged to defend lawsuits. (2) Provides a manner in which purchasers of public school lands whose lands have been forfeited for nonpayment of interest may repurchase same after revaluation of the land. Provision is made for a commission to make such revaluation. (3) Validating title to school lands sold under act of 1879. (4) Validating lands taken under certain relocations. (5) A new mining code in respect to the public lands of the State.

RAILROADS—Requiring train dispatchers to inform station agents as to the movement of passenger trains. (2) Requiring station agents to post bulletins giving information as to the arrival of passenger trains. (3) Requiring railroads to place derailing devices on repair tracks. (4) Authorizing interurban companies to own and operate union depots and office buildings.

PUBLIC HEALTH—Authorizing County Commissioners' Courts to establish county hospitals. In counties which have a city of more than 10,000 inhabitants county hospitals must be established. (2) Prohibits the pollution of streams and other public waters. All individuals, towns, cities and corporations must construct works necessary to protect said waters within three years after the taking effect of the act; that is, by July 1, 1916. (3) Amends law in respect to leaving dead animals in public highways, so as to prohibit the same within 500 yards of any private residence.

ELECTIONS—Provides for Presidential preference primary and for the choosing of delegates and candidates for electors in such primary.

AGRICULTURE—Requiring live stock commission merchants to give bond for the protection of

persons for whom they handle shipments. (2) Act to protect bees from foul brood and other contagious diseases. (3) Provides for teaching cotton classing in State normal schools, State industrial school, summer normal schools, teachers' institutes and public free schools. (4) Providing for quarantine as to charbon and other diseases affecting cattle. (5) A code providing for the formation and incorporation of rural credit unions for promoting thrift among the members and to enable the members to obtain moderate loans for productive purposes at reasonable rates of interest. (6) Requiring commission merchants to give bond for the protection of persons who consign to them, and otherwise regulating such merchants. (7) Providing for the establishment of farmers' county public libraries. (8) Provides for the establishment of experiment stations for crops and for the breeding, feeding and fattening of live stock, and places all such experiment stations under the control of a single board to consist of the Lieutenant Governor and two members to be appointed by the Governor. (9) A new code governing live stock quarantine. (10) Continuing the sheep scab law in effect for another year after July 1, 1913.

PENSIONS—Defines the term "indigency" in respect to pensions paid by the State. In order to be entitled to a pension neither the applicant nor his wife, nor both together, nor the widow, if applicant be a widow, shall own property worth more than \$1,000, exclusive of the homestead, which must not be worth more than \$1,000, and exclusive of household goods and wearing apparel, and such applicant shall not enjoy an income in excess of \$300 per year. (2) Levies a tax of 5c on the \$100 to pay Confederate pensions. Those eligible for pensions are disabled and indigent soldiers who during the war between the States served at least six months in authorized organizations for the protection of the frontier or members of the State militia who saw at least six months' active service during the said war, and to every indigent widow of such soldier who was married to him prior to Jan. 1, 1900, or to indigent and disabled Confederate soldiers or sailors who saw at least three months' active service and who became residents of Texas prior to Jan. 1, 1900, and have continuously resided in this State since that time and to the widow of any such soldier or sailor who was married to him prior to Jan. 1, 1900, and who has resided in Texas continuously since that time, but not to any woman born since 1861.

JURISPRUDENCE—An act de-

fining the jurisdiction of the appellate courts, known as "The Supreme Court Relief Bill." (2) Providing for the submission of civil cases on special issues. (3) Requiring verified pleadings in civil cases. (4) Providing for the continuation of terms of court when Judge dies during session. (5) Permits the use of motion for new trial as an assignment of error. (6) Requires the reading of charges in criminal cases to the jury before argument of counsel and requiring exceptions to said charges to be made at the time. (7) An act amending the venue statute so as to provide that where a note or chose of action has been transferred the subsequent holder will not have the right to institute suit except in the county in which such suit could have been prosecuted if no assignment had been made. (8) An act amending the fee law so as to limit the fees of various officers. (9) Requiring applications for felony witnesses to be made under oath and allowing \$1.50 per day to witnesses in the county in felony cases. This act was amended at the special session so as to allow said witnesses only \$1 per day for not more than five days in any case. (10) Increases the salaries of Judges of Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals to \$5,000 a year and salaries of Judges of the Courts of Civil Appeals to \$4,000 a year.

STATE MEMORIALS—Authorizes the purchase of the LaBahia Mission property near Gollad, where Fannin and his men were imprisoned, and to accept the donation of what is known as Fannin's battlefield in said county to be maintained as a park or memorial. (2) Accepts from the city of Gonzales title to a strip of ground running through said city and containing about 150 acres of land, to be known as Gonzales State Park and to be maintained as such. (3) Prohibiting the use of the Texas State flag for advertising purposes.

AUTOMOBILES—Prohibiting the throwing of glass, tacks, etc., in public roads or streets. (2) Prescribing penalties for stealing automobiles or other motor vehicles or parts thereof or for meddling with the same.

CORPORATIONS—Recognizing automobiles in the formation of corporations for livery and transfer business. (2) Authorizing ice companies to buy and sell poultry and to can fruits, etc. (3) Adding to the purposes for which corporations to engage in two or more kinds of businesses may be formed and limiting the capitalization of such companies. (4) Validating increases in the capital stock of certain oil and pipe line companies.

EDUCATION—Authorizing trustees of common school districts to extend the benefits of the public school to persons up to the age of 21. (2) Fixing the number and term of office of the members of the boards of various State institutions, this to conform with a constitutional amendment providing for six-year terms. (3) A code regulating the lighting, heating, ventilation, etc., of all public school buildings. (4) Providing that no common school district shall be so arranged or organized as that the geographical center shall be more than four miles from its farthest line in counties of less than 10,000 population. (5) Establishing a State school of mines and metallurgy at El Paso.

BANKING—Increasing the requirements as to the capital stock of banks and trust companies. (2) Changing method for procuring charters for banks and trust companies. (3) Changing statute of limitations as to deeds of trust, vendors' liens, etc.

ESTATES—Regulating presentation of claims against estates of decedents. (2) Authorizing guardians to make mineral leases. (3) Fixing the amount of guardians' bonds.

FISHERIES—A new penal code governing the tidewater fisheries of the State. (2) A new civil code upon the same subject.

PUBLIC WORKS—A new code enlarging the scope of the State Levee and Drainage Department; creates office of State Reclamation Engineer. (2) Amends depository law so as to recognize irrigation, public roads, drainage and levee bonds. (3) A new water and irrigation code. (4) A new district irrigation code. (5) Regulating the compensation of County Commissioners when acting as supervisors of public roads.

MISCELLANEOUS—An act to prevent the letting of natural gas wells run wild. (2) Exempting Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. property from taxation.

Special Session Laws.

Following is a summary of the most important laws passed by the Thirty-Third Legislature in called session, 1913.

Indeterminate Sentence—An amendment correcting mistakes in the law as passed in regular session. (See summary, regular session.)

The Training School—An act changing designation of the State Juvenile Training School and designating powers and duties of the board of trustees.

Witnesses in Felony Cases—An amendment to an act of the Thirty-Third Legislature in regular session. This act fixes the witness fee at \$1 per day to be paid by the State. The original act de-

fining duties of District Clerks, Sheriffs and Judges relative to issuing subpoenas and collecting fees in felony cases.

Public Lands—An act to validate certain settlement on and purchases of free school land wherein good faith has been shown by the purchaser.

Railroad Companies and Shippers—An act requiring railroads to furnish cars upon written request and shippers to deposit one-fourth of the amount of freight charges to accrue and to load car within forty-eight hours.

Redemption of Lands—Lands sold for taxes may be redeemed by former owners within two years by paying back taxes, costs, etc.

Mineral Development—A law permitting persons or corporations to file on public lands for the purpose of developing oil, gas and other minerals.

The Texas Flag—An act prohibiting the use of the Texas flag, any imitation, design or print thereof for advertising purposes.

Deficiencies—A law prohibiting the creation of deficiencies by those in authority at State educational or eleemosynary institutions.

To Prevent Seining—A law prohibiting seining, except for minnow or shrimp, during the period from June 1 to Sept. 1 in the waters controlled by Texas.

Liens, an Amendment—Provides for the validity of mortgages and liens an additional four years after maturity, provided a contract is properly entered into and filed.

Intoxicating Liquors—A civil law fixing the hours of opening and closing of business where intoxicating liquors are sold, the hours being fixed from 6 o'clock a. m. until 9:30 p. m. (2) Prohibiting the shipment of intoxicating liquor into prohibition territory.

Sale of Corporation Stock—An Act to regulate the sale of stocks of private, foreign and domestic corporations. This act is known as the "blue sky law of Texas."

Building and Loan Associations—This act provides for the incorporation and regulation of building and loan associations, prescribing nature of the charter required and the duties of officers and directors, also penalties for misapplication of money or other funds of the association.

Dunn County—An act creating Dunn County out of portions of the territory of Brooks and Duval Counties.

Drainage Districts—An act providing for the voluntary abolishment of drainage districts. (2) An amendment to the general laws passed by regular session relating to the organization and operation of drainage districts, increasing authority in the conduct and man-

agement of said districts; reducing the fees allowed the County Judge and County Treasurers for approving and selling bonds, and requiring Commissioners to make more frequent reports.

Public Warehouses—An amendment prescribing for the conduct of the business of public warehousemen, describing what constitutes such a warehouse and defining who shall be held to be public warehousemen.

Experimental Stations—Providing for the establishing of additional feeding and experimental stations; providing for the governing of stations and for selling land owned by the State and used in connection with experimental stations.

United States Senators—An act providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote.

Appropriation Bills—Appropriations for the support of the State government and its various institutions were made at the called session of the Legislature.

Public Health—An act requiring the State Health Department to disseminate information concerning the cause and nature and extent of communicable disease and requiring the display throughout the State of a public health exhibit in a railway car.

SUFFRAGE IN TEXAS.

The following classes of persons are prohibited from voting in Texas. All persons under 21 years of age; idiots and lunatics; paupers supported by any county; persons convicted of any felony; soldiers, marines and seamen in the service of the United States. Every male citizen 21 years of age, subject to none of the foregoing disqualifications, who has resided in the State one year next preceding the election and the last six months within the district or county where he offers to vote, is a qualified elector. Payment of poll tax, however, is required.

**POLL TAX PAYMENTS
ENDING JANUARY 1**

County—	1913.	1912.
Anderson	4,322	4,525
Andrews	138	177
Angelina	2,559	2,588
Aransas	274	315
Archer	856	1,931
Armstrong	478	530
Atascosa	1,244	1,349
Austin	2,710	2,825
Bailey	42	—
Bandera	78	844
Bastrop	2,985	3,158
Baylor	1,062	1,279
Bee	1,422	1,445
Bell	6,741	7,343
Bexar	14,500	14,786
Blanco	730	761
Borden	206	239
Bosque	2,473	3,151
Bowie	3,321	4,680
Brazoria	2,070	2,086

Poll Tax Payments—Continued.

County—	1913.	1912.
Brazos	1,841	2,125
Brewster	450	590
Briscoe	288	401
Brooks	670	1,090
Brown	3,349	3,645
Burleson	2,956	2,988
Burnet	1,629	1,836
Caldwell	2,739	2,611
Callahan	934	709
Callahan	1,783	1,924
Cameron	2,061	4,364
Camp	1,415	1,561
Carson	380	410
Cass	3,804	3,954
Castro	219	291
Chambers	631	707
Cherokee	4,119	4,269
Childress	1,213	1,429
Clay	2,280	2,419
Cochran	—	—
Coke	712	767
Coleman	2,631	3,379
Collin	7,664	7,979
Collingsworth	1,015	1,051
Colorado	2,555	2,734
Comal	1,157	1,353
Comanche	4,088	4,350
Concho	710	935
Cooke	3,753	3,974
Coryell	3,623	3,691
Cottle	663	711
Crane	—	—
Crockett	159	236
Crosby	400	420
Culberson	275	285
Dallam	600	673
Dallas	17,670	19,413
Dawson	276	338
Deaf Smith	556	458
Delta	2,443	2,481
Denton	4,260	4,784
DeWitt	3,272	3,301
Dickens	618	660
Dimmit	435	588
Donley	894	939
Duval	959	1,778
Eastland	3,197	3,408
Ector	451	212
Edwards	496	555
Ellis	9,118	9,595
El Paso	4,843	7,649
Erath	4,209	4,828
Falls	4,238	4,726
Fannin	6,423	6,751
Fayette	5,068	5,034
Fisher	1,320	1,646
Floyd	970	945
Foard	757	904
Fort Bend	2,258	2,147
Franklin	1,305	1,575
Freestone	3,444	3,532
Frio	718	807
Gaines	180	212
Galveston	6,809	6,706
Garza	256	297
Gillespie	1,712	1,751
Glasscock	137	146
Goliad	1,165	1,298
Gonzales	3,400	3,713
Gray	603	596
Grayson	8,979	9,437
Gregg	1,121	1,702
Grimes	2,760	2,721
Guadalupe	3,023	3,274
Hale	1,069	1,239
Hall	1,469	1,513
Hamilton	2,549	2,687
Hansford	151	156
Hardeman	1,430	1,700
Harris	1,720	2,315
Harris	13,692	14,671
Harrison	4,702	5,121
Hartley	190	201
Haskell	1,880	2,375
Hays	1,550	1,722
Hemphill	502	637
Henderson	3,435	3,583
Hidalgo	1,219	1,729
Hill	6,259	6,643
Hockley	—	—

Poll Tax Payments—Continued.		Poll Tax Payments—Continued.	
County—	1913.	County—	1913.
Hood	1,545	San Saba	1,672
Hopkins	4,711	Schleicher	298
Houston	3,334	Scurry	1,416
Howard	900	Shackelford	550
Hunt	7,777	Shelby	3,860
Hutchinson	178	Sherman	194
Irion	228	Smith	5,445
Jack	1,872	Somervell	679
Jackson	1,136	Starr	493
Jasper	1,330	Stephens	1,060
Jeff Davis	199	Sterling	212
Jefferson	4,041	Stonewall	687
Jim Wells	569	Sutton	260
Johnson	6,052	Swisher	617
Jones	2,932	Tarrant	13,713
Karnes	1,814	Taylor	2,826
Kaufman	5,100	Terrell	234
Kendall	792	Terry	202
Kent	402	Throckmorton	718
Kerr	877	Titus	2,406
Kimble	510	Tom Green	2,014
King	131	Travis	6,141
Kinney	275	Trinity	1,699
Knox	1,302	Tyler	1,067
Lamar	6,638	Upshur	3,010
Lamb	120	Upton	86
Lampasas	1,489	Uvalde	1,125
LaSalle	441	Val Verde	620
Lavaca	4,605	Van Zandt	4,524
Lee	2,218	Victoria	2,320
Leon	2,439	Walker	1,923
Liberty	1,519	Waller	1,520
Limestone	4,300	Ward	231
Lipscomb	453	Washington	3,744
Live Oak	357	Webb	376
Llano	990	Wharton	3,036
Loving	.....	Wheeler	820
Lubbock	678	Wichita	2,397
Lynn	264	Wilbarger	1,807
Madison	1,786	Willacy	104
Marion	1,275	Williamson	5,821
Martin	205	Wilson	1,873
Mason	1,000	Winkler	69
Matagorda	1,993	Wise	3,904
Maverick	269	Wood	3,900
McCulloch	1,271	Yoakum	93
McLennan	7,979	Young	2,220
McMullen	132	Zapata	172
Medina	1,346	Zavalla	341
Menard	413		
Midland	300		
Milam	5,155	Totals	520,394
Mills	1,558	Decrease	51,567
Mitchell	976	1911	548,631
Montague	3,525	1910	535,352
Montgomery	1,685	1909	556,893
Moore	122	1908	561,838
Morris	1,461		
Motley	672		
Nacogdoches	3,538		
Navarro	6,319		
Newton	910		
Nolan	1,288		
Nueces	2,480		
Ochiltree	287		
Oldham	144		
Orange	1,061		
Palo Pinto	2,693		
Panola	3,200		
Parker	3,926		
Parmer	172		
Pecos	610		
Polk	2,185		
Potter	1,583		
Presidio	552		
Rains	1,034		
Randall	433		
Reagan	67		
Red River	4,830		
Reeves	584		
Refugio	401		
Roberts	197		
Robertson	2,847		
Rockwall	1,254		
Runnels	2,540		
Rusk	4,300		
Sabine	1,180		
San Augustine	1,247		
San Jacinto	1,832		
San Patricio	915		

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION OF 1912	
County—	Vote for Governor.
	O. B. Ramsey.
Anderson	1,289
Andrews	56
Angelina	1,045
Aransas	193
Archer	434
Armstrong	203
Atascosa	735
Austin	1,773
Bailey	.....
Bandera	143
Bastrop	1,240
Baylor	544
Bee	528
Bell	2,968
Bexar	9,703
Blanco	341
Borden	105
Bosque	1,382
Bowie	1,415
Brazoria	513
Brazos	897
Brewster	171
Briscoe	191
Brooks	250
Brown	1,504

Vote for Governor—Continued.

County—	Vote for Governor—Continued.	
	O. B. Colquitt.	W. F. Ramsey.
Burleson	1,101	622
Burnet	701	783
Caldwell	970	1,080
Calhoun	390	236
Callahan	975	674
Cameron	1,436	285
Camp	434	513
Carson	187	163
Cass	1,139	1,213
Castr	138	147
Chambers	302	179
Cherokee	1,447	1,398
Childress	428	698
Clay	778	892
Cochran	.....	.....
Coke	282	399
Coleman	1,107	1,337
Collin	2,247	3,154
Collingsworth	299	561
Colorado	1,190	368
Comal	1,339	19
Comanche	1,586	1,585
Concho	388	815
Cooke	1,407	1,303
Corvell	1,347	1,346
Cottle	274	217
Crane	.....	.....
Crockett	98	79
Crosby	181	196
Culberson	131	45
Dallam	207	198
Dallas	7,131	6,392
Dawson	116	166
Deaf Smith	96	236
Delta	973	939
Denton	1,891	1,890
DeWitt	2,086	306
Dickens	215	266
Dimmit	50	102
Donley	397	442
Duval	684	14
Eastland	1,187	1,416
Ector	116	71
Edwards	.....	.....
Ellis	2,981	3,396
El Paso	3,722	1,232
Erath	1,583	1,950
Falls	1,997	1,881
Fannin	2,367	2,459
Fayette	3,146	352
Fisher	425	689
Floyd	284	487
Foard	326	295
Fort Bend	678	395
Franklin	865	592
Freesboro	1,065	1,020
Frio	274	422
Gaines	62	102
Galveston	3,388	1,363
Garza	124	167
Gillespie	794	80
Glasscock	69	92
Goliad	.....	122
Gonzales	1,974	1,219
Gray	1,443	251
Grayson	3,062	3,344
Gregg	410	698
Grimes	847	719
Guadalupe	1,356	349
Hale	380	669
Hall	507	636
Hamilton	1,115	963
Hansford	.....	.....
Hardeman	470	777
Hardin	744	697
Harris	8,580	3,403
Harrison	1,104	1,113
Hartley	101	63
Haskell	789	868
Hays	663	850
Hemphill	80	142
Henderson	1,117	1,402
Hidalgo	813	99
Hill	2,552	3,043
Hockley	.....	.....
Hood	586	792
Hopkins	1,068	2,106
Houston	1,463	1,095
Howard	428	427

Vote for Governor—Continued.

County—	Vote for Governor—Continued.	
	O. B. Colquitt.	W. F. Ramsey.
Hunt	2,371	3,182
Hutchinson	25	11
Irion	151	121
Jack	602	621
Jackson	246	320
Jasper	579	422
Jeff Davis	7	17
Jefferson	1,986	1,206
Jim Wells	207	136
Johnson	1,701	2,722
Jones	1,029	1,390
Karnes	1,039	555
Kaufman	1,951	1,823
Kendall	355	34
Kent	213	137
Kerr	342	247
Kimble	338	184
King	65	34
Kinney	38	18
Knox	517	531
Lamar	2,724	2,408
Lamb	.....	.....
Lampasas	584	589
LaSalle	290	129
Lavaca	2,402	406
Lee	1,002	312
Leon	778	881
Liberty	686	500
Limestone	1,630	1,559
Lipscomb	46	53
Live Oak	46	45
Llano	636	428
Loving	.....	.....
Lubbock	299	375
Lynn	118	159
Madison	616	730
Marion	235	271
Martin	112	115
Mason	356	183
Matagorda	612	523
Maverick	54	40
McCulloch	544	614
McLennan	4,051	4,002
McMullin	87	52
Medina	559	249
Menard	291	106
Midland	153	209
Milam	1,995	1,853
Mills	510	565
Mitchell	453	567
Montague	1,393	1,351
Montgomery	693	629
Moore	75	52
Morris	605	518
Motley	168	216
Nacogdoches	1,271	1,380
Navarro	2,404	2,743
Newton	331	366
Nolan	677	608
Nueces	862	477
Ochiltree	45	135
Oldham	47	14
Orange	576	439
Pack Pinto	1,038	1,035
Panola	948	1,004
Parker	1,486	1,705
Parmer	85	86
Pecos	117	78
Polk	634	825
Potter	737	868
Presidio	177	17
Rains	374	359
Randall	173	216
Reagan	36	37
Red River	1,882	1,538
Reeves	178	421
Refugio	131	48
Roberts	39	96
Robertson	1,057	1,046
Rockwall	474	731
Runnels	1,071	1,039
Rusk	1,275	1,405
Sabine	638	461
San Augustine	619	437
San Jacinto	264	391
San Patricio	231	191
San Saba	814	688
Schleicher	120	158
Scurry	577	825

Vote for Governor—Continued.

County—	O. B. Colquitt.	W. F. Ramsey.
Shackelford	276	214
Shelby	1,568	1,539
Sherman	60	112
Smith	1,359	1,921
Somervell	270	212
Starr	535	2
Stephens	494	466
Sterling	113	149
Stonewall	329	285
Sutton	139	135
Swisher	209	318
Tarrant	6,941	5,141
Taylor	1,180	1,490
Terrill	35	10
Terry	101	144
Throckmorton	250	343
Titus	997	1,008
Tom Green	926	938
Travis	3,332	2,364
Trinity	736	518
Tyler	595	530
Upshur	1,167	1,259
Upton	56	26
Uvalde	512	503
Val Verde	64	104
Van Zandt	1,012	1,632
Victoria	1,370	339
Walker	547	618
Waller	538	438
Ward	138	139
Washington	2,047	238
Webb	383	43
Wharton	810	576
Wheeler	275	386
Wichita	889	814
Wilbarger	849	741
Willacy	73	1
Williamson	2,659	1,988
Wilson	1,373	650
Winkler	38	34
Wise	1,537	2,095
Wood	1,521	1,161
Yoakum	49	70
Young	563	944
Zapata	.....	.....
Zavalla	.....	.....
Totals	219,808	179,857

Vote for U. S. Senator—Continued.

Counties—	J. F. Wolters.	Morris Sheppard.	C. B. Randall.	Matt Zollner.
Camp	189	726	36	.....
Carson	64	157	64	23
Cass	651	1,561	53	17
Castro	61	138	44	12
Cherokee	246	90	106	7
Childress	229	1,680	297	28
Clay	266	635	179	8
Clay	436	928	133	9
Cochran	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coke	128	301	141	7
Coleman	590	1,739	142	54
Collin	788	2,328	2,070	34
Collingsworth	99	610	70	15
Colorado	1,132	288	77	6
Comal	1,264	26	21	5
Comanche	894	1,624	195	10
Concho	265	300	86	15
Cooke	922	1,226	287	14
Coryell	1,138	1,345	187	17
Cottle	143	257	50	5
Crane	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crockett	77	68	20	2
Crosby	114	206	38	3
Culberson	90	51	18	1
Dallas	137	161	39	5
Dallas	4,664	5,507	1,853	190
Dawson	55	176	35	.....
Deaf Smith	41	228	56	3
Delta	230	1,460	160	8
Denton	1,165	1,636	560	29
DeWitt	1,905	303	62	25
Dickens	105	218	48	5
Dimmit	33	101	5	1
Donley	175	413	80	2
Duval	688	5	5	.....
Eastland	611	1,523	222	18
Ector	97	67	13	1
Edwards	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellis	1,993	3,588	427	64
El Paso	2,911	1,196	324	102
Erath	888	1,979	401	47
Falls	1,298	1,513	343	53
Fannin	592	2,085	1,848	10
Fayette	3,110	274	53	15
Fisher	274	673	103	13
Floyd	134	391	107	6
Foard	115	319	117	6
Fort Bend	319	906	38	5
Franklin	273	906	51	6
Freestone	518	1,063	285	32
Frio	151	421	58	2
Gaines	41	92	14	3
Galveston	2,200	1,917	256	127
Garza	46	160	48	3
Gillespie	759	74	13	4
Glasscock	57	75	18	4
Goliad	373	122	9	.....
Gonzales	1,147	1,239	61	9
Gray	50	241	47	5
Grayson	1,038	1,989	3,771	11
Gregg	203	765	47	1
Grimes	560	858	50	11
Guadalupe	1,149	391	36	7
Hale	196	653	131	7
Hall	208	744	143	15
Hamilton	698	1,006	223	16
Hansford	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardeman	198	766	143	6
Hardin	555	634	81	13
Harris	8,327	2,734	722	43
Harrison	682	1,179	228	9
Hartley	41	75	21	3
Haskell	468	934	130	13
Hays	513	806	93	2
Hemphill	44	103	50	2
Henderson	680	1,012	347	32
Hidalgo	371	312	12	3
Hill	1,801	3,145	318	42
Hockley	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hood	274	753	234	15
Hopkins	637	2,756	199	30
Houston	755	1,389	230	26
Howard	254	479	73	4

VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR.

Counties—	J. F. Wolters.	Morris Sheppard.	C. B. Randall.	Matt Zollner.
Anderson	884	1,478	234	91
Andrews	18	102	21	1
Angelina	684	984	243	35
Aransas	104	116	6	.....
Archer	305	370	70	11
Armstrong	73	304	94	4
Atascosa	375	381	139	30
Austin	1,647	144	82	11
Bailey	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bandera	117	105	24	1
Bastrop	993	889	147	20
Baylor	370	554	93	5
Bee	360	442	155	15
Bell	2,228	3,028	522	31
Bexar	7,194	1,688	1,023	201
Blanco	291	176	26	2
Borden	70	126	18	.....
Bosque	777	1,473	226	20
Bowie	408	2,241	113	5
Brazoria	432	451	29	6
Brazos	609	689	103	13
Brewster	107	59	20	5
Briscoe	94	158	32	8
Brooks	254	55	4	.....
Brown	916	1,410	349	55
Burleson	906	609	143	16
Burnet	542	635	170	21
Caldwell	820	1,056	56	5
Calhoun	287	238	27	18
Callahan	663	685	78	15
Cameron	1,411	206	80	3

Vote for U. S. Senator—Continued.

Counties--	J. F. Walters.	Morris Sheppard.	C. B. Randall.	Matt Zollner
Hunt	966	2,998	1,165	94
Hutchinson	16	11	8	8
Irion	104	105	43	6
Jack	325	687	106	60
Jackson	254	269	40	5
Jacox	413	435	76	5
Jeff Davis	8	16	.....	.....
Jefferson	1,567	1,374	150	8
Jim Wells	123	135	35	1
Johnson	1,040	2,577	611	23
Jones	605	1,528	169	12
Karnes	943	467	85	13
Kaufman	1,108	2,090	337	78
Kendall	306	37	22	4
Kent	118	142	37	3
Kerr	320	244	9	3
Kimble	228	131	27	6
King	31	41	10	5
Kinney	31	13	4	.....
Knox	326	527	133	5
Lamar	959	8,705	309	35
Lamb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lampasas	363	619	84	10
LaSalle	2,293	93	15	2
Lavaca	2,351	243	68	2
Lee	239	85	6	.....
Lee	386	1,027	120	17
Liberty	573	470	49	19
Limestone	808	1,828	298	25
Lipscomb	25	58	12	2
Live Oak	30	49	5	2
Llano	497	364	105	6
Loving	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lubbock	154	252	120	6
Lynn	44	176	19	2
Madison	288	714	137	13
Marion	75	404	10	2
Martin	86	112	7	5
Mason	283	200	44	4
Matagorda	569	484	46	5
Maverick	36	35	1	1
McCulloch	409	605	52	8
McLennan	3,121	3,340	1,123	26
McMullin	41	38	9	3
Medina	511	287	18	1
Menard	211	66	31	4
Midland	142	203	20	1
Millam	1,539	1,516	403	22
Mills	323	550	78	7
Mitchell	198	767	82	9
Montague	814	1,305	523	17
Montgomery	496	541	122	21
Moore	30	57	20	5
Morris	247	787	34	3
Motley	142	202	47	3
Nacogdoches	689	1,477	377	28
Navarro	1,470	2,467	748	31
Newton	217	323	58	16
Nolan	310	754	130	16
Nueces	491	812	109	12
Ochiltree	50	71	25	5
Oldham	44	12	8	.....
Orange	424	442	47	7
Palo Pinto	781	1,042	137	7
Panola	659	962	217	12
Parker	836	1,913	204	49
Parmer	62	60	21	3
Peeps	64	87	13	1
Pell	519	710	130	6
Potter	412	912	183	16
Presidio	151	82	9	.....
Rains	132	297	251	47
Randall	143	210	21	2
Reagan	36	24	6	.....
Red River	537	2,571	182	20
Reeves	114	325	67	3
Refugio	112	59	8	2
Roberts	29	74	18	1
Robertson	728	1,057	190	26
Rockwall	276	648	59	175
Runnels	660	1,108	141	10
Rusk	833	1,663	113	29
Sabine	284	422	214	11
San Augustine	886	806	196	150

Vote for U. S. Senator—Continued.

Counties--	J. F. Walters.	Morris Sheppard.	C. B. Randall.	Matt Zollner.
San Jacinto	219	821	50	3
San Patricio	208	91	13	1
San Saba	384	956	90	6
Schleicher	96	136	13	1
Scurry	329	808	125	11
Shelby	140	231	54	4
Shelby	903	1,601	380	22
Sherman	33	94	24	3
Smith	683	1,872	559	24
Somervell	187	239	34	6
Starr	535	1	.....	.....
Stephens	325	468	101	6
Sterling	76	143	36	1
Stonewall	167	307	83	9
Sutton	81	104	24	6
Swisher	110	269	77	8
Tarrant	4,328	5,301	968	119
Taylor	739	1,615	171	16
Terrell	33	43	2	.....
Terry	43	131	8	4
Throckmorton	130	383	50	.....
Titus	320	1,256	107	7
Tom Green	715	872	194	6
Travis	2,747	2,191	873	30
Trinity	518	508	60	25
Tyler	440	492	85	2
Upshur	389	1,618	265	18
Upton	317	36	9	.....
Uvalde	231	544	56	17
Val Verde	71	69	13	1
Van Zandt	579	1,732	142	34
Victoria	1,200	345	50	1
Walker	497	534	90	6
Waller	474	389	55	7
Ward	78	168	26	5
Washington	1,908	212	80	7
Webb	364	36	12	1
Wharton	703	526	53	3
Wheeler	119	331	112	20
Wichita	544	836	203	20
Wilbarger	534	740	245	10
Willacy	77	.....	.....	.....
Williamson	1,967	2,015	863	47
Wilson	1,082	615	63	42
Winkler	29	31	9	.....
Wise	794	2,350	194	29
Wood	862	1,483	184	45
Yoakum	24	55	27	2
Young	285	1,085	82	8
Zapata	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zavalla	.....	.....	.....	.....

Totals. 146,214 182,907 40,693 3,960

PRIMARY VOTE, 1912.

United States Senator.

J. F. Walters	146,214
Morris Sheppard	182,907
C. B. Randall	40,693
Matt Zollner	3,960

Governor.

O. B. Colquitt	219,808
W. F. Ramsey	179,857

Lieutenant Governor.

W. M. Imboden	158,171
W. H. Mayes	207,622

Controller.

Bob Barker	165,683
W. P. Lane	209,605

Attorney General.

B. F. Looney	139,775
J. D. Walthall	134,062
Harris	93,972

State Treasurer.

J. M. Edwards	145,012
W. N. Adams	63,012
McCammon	42,261
J. L. Aston	104,863

Land Commissioner.	
J. T. Robison	244,347
Charles Geers	112,663

Commissioner of Agriculture.	
Kone	139,709
Halbert	75,436
Irion	22,398
Singleton	118,181

Superintendent of Public Instruction.	
Bralley	382,023

Railroad Commissioner (Six Years)	
Williams	365,904

Railroad Commissioner (Two Years).	
Wortham	137,134
Mason	22,146
Thomas	32,031
Mayfield	149,507

Chief Justice Supreme Court.	
Brown	378,173

Supreme Court (Two Years).	
Dibrell	127,843
Hawkins	208,217

Supreme Court (Four Years).	
Phillips	101,875
Townes	90,812
Pleasants	43,119
Speer	64,159
Craig	36,295

Court of Criminal Appeals.	
Muse	133,732
Green	71,122
Prendergast	141,450

Congressmen at Large.	
Summers	63,944
D. E. Garrett	56,347
McLemore	48,822
Cureton	51,183
Browning	52,887
Street	17,789
Bounds	16,276
S. C. Harris	14,530
Kellie	14,925
A. S. Garrett	18,379
Lancaster	27,046
Yantis	19,160
Pazdral	29,544
Loudermilk	30,498
Harmon	17,507
Newman	12,461
Roche	13,961
Grubbs	22,004
Opp	25,326
Smith	12,935
W. A. Harris	13,824
Featherstone	12,078
Harrison	9,556

PRIMARIES, 1910.**For Governor.**

Name—	Vote.
William Poindexter	80,060
R. V. Davidson	53,367
O. B. Colquitt	146,871
Cone Johnson	76,268
J. M. Jones	1,910

PRIMARIES, 1908.**For Governor.**

Name—	Vote.
Tom Campbell	206,038
R. R. Williams	119,378

**GENERAL ELECTION
IN TEXAS, 1912**

Following are returns of the general election in Texas for 1912:

For President.

Name—	Vote.
Wilson, Democrat	221,589
Roosevelt, Progressive	26,756
Taft, Republican	28,883

Chafin, Prohibition	1,789
Debs, Socialist	25,749
Reimers, Socialist-Labor	442

For Governor.

Name—	Vote.
Colquitt, Democrat	233,994
Lasater, Progressive	16,345
Johnson, Republican	22,541
Houston, Prohibition	2,414
Andrews, Socialist	25,275
Choate, Socialist-Labor	414

Constitutional Amendments.

For home rule in cities of 5,000 population or more	120,715
Against	42,759
For six-year terms for Prison Commissioners	91,004
Against	69,352
For six-year terms for boards of State institutions	107,917
Against	44,775
For 5c tax for Confederate pensions	135,133
Against	41,707

Constitutional Amendments.

(1913).

The official report of the canvass of the vote on proposed constitutional amendments, election July 19, 1913, was reported by the Secretary of State as follows, the returns from sixty-three counties, including Harris, Tarrant and McLennan, being missing:

The University of Texas bond amendment was defeated by a vote of over six to one, the majority against the amendment being 100,989. The canvass of the returns showed the following vote on the amendments:

For Prescribing additional qualifications of District Judges	25,329
Against	112,548
For providing a salary compensation of State and county officials	29,367
Against	108,254
For authorizing issuance of bonds for the University of Texas, A. & M. College, State penitentiary system and other public improvements and building of warehouses for agricultural products	19,745
Against	120,734

No returns were received from the following counties: Armstrong, Bell, Brazoria, Briscoe, Cameron, Camp, Cass, Cooke, Culberson, Dawson, Erath, Falls, Gray, Gregg, Grimes, Guadalupe, Hale, Hall, Hardin, Hidalgo, Harris, Haskell, Hill, Houston, Hunt, Hutchinson, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, Karnes, Kinney, Liberty, Lipscomb, Limestone, Mason, McLennan, Milam, Navarro, Nolan, Nueces, Oldham, Palo Pinto, Parmer, Pecos, Presidio, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, Shelby, Somervell, Sutton, Tarrant, Tom Green, Trinity, Tyler, Waller, Wharton, Wilbarger, Willacy, Winkler, Young and Zapata.

**PAST GUBERNATORIAL
ELECTIONS IN TEXAS****FIRST ELECTION, 1845.**

J. P. Henderson	7,853
J. B. Miller	1,673
Scattering	52

Total vote..... 9,578

SECOND ELECTION, 1847.

George T. Wood.....	7,154
J. B. Miller.....	5,106
N. H. Darnell.....	1,276
J. J. Robinson.....	879
Scattering.....	852

Total vote.....14,787

THIRD ELECTION, 1849.

P. H. Bell.....	10,319
George T. Wood.....	8,764
John T. Mills.....	2,632

Total vote.....21,715

FOURTH ELECTION, 1851.

P. H. Bell.....	12,595
M. T. Johnson.....	6,262
John A. Greer.....	4,061
E. H. Epperson.....	2,971
T. J. Chambers.....	2,320
Scattering.....	100

Total vote.....28,309

FIFTH ELECTION, 1853.

E. M. Pease.....	13,991
W. B. Ochiltree.....	9,173
George T. Wood.....	5,983
L. D. Evans.....	4,677
T. J. Chambers.....	2,449
John Dancy.....	315

Total vote.....35,682

SIXTH ELECTION, 1855.

E. M. Pease.....	26,336
D. C. Dickson.....	18,968
M. T. Johnson.....	809
George T. Wood.....	226

Total vote.....46,339

SEVENTH ELECTION, 1857.

H. R. Runnels.....	32,552
Sam Houston.....	28,628

Total vote.....61,180

EIGHTH ELECTION, 1859.

Sam Houston.....	38,227
H. R. Runnels.....	27,500
Scattering.....	61

Total vote.....63,788

NINTH ELECTION, 1861.

F. R. Lubbock.....	21,854
Edward Clark.....	21,730
T. J. Chambers.....	13,759

Total vote.....57,343

TENTH ELECTION, 1863.

Pendleton Murrah.....	17,511
T. J. Chambers.....	12,455
Scattering.....	1,070

Total vote.....31,036

ELEVENTH ELECTION, 1866.

J. W. Throckmorton.....	49,277
E. M. Pease.....	12,168

Total vote.....61,445

TWELFTH ELECTION, 1869.

E. J. Davis.....	39,901
A. J. Hamilton.....	39,092
Hamilton Stuart.....	380

Total vote.....79,373

THIRTEENTH ELECTION, 1873.

Richard Coke.....	85,549
E. J. Davis.....	42,633

Total vote.....128,182

FOURTEENTH ELECTION, 1875.

*Richard Coke.....	150,581
William Chambers.....	47,719

Total vote.....198,300

FIFTEENTH ELECTION, 1878.

O. M. Roberts.....	158,933
W. H. Hamman.....	65,002
A. B. Norton.....	28,402
Scattering.....	99

Total vote.....237,436

SIXTEENTH ELECTION, 1880.

O. M. Roberts.....	166,101
E. J. Davis.....	64,382
W. H. Hamman.....	33,721

Total vote.....264,204

SEVENTEENTH ELECTION, 1882.

John Ireland.....	150,909
George W. Jones.....	102,501
J. B. Robertson.....	334

Total vote.....253,644

EIGHTEENTH ELECTION, 1884.

John Ireland.....	212,234
George W. Jones.....	83,450
A. B. Norton.....	25,557

Total vote.....326,241

NINETEENTH ELECTION, 1886.

L. S. Ross.....	228,776
A. M. Cochran.....	65,236
E. L. Dohoney.....	19,186
Scattering.....	102

Total vote.....313,300

TWENTIETH ELECTION, 1888.

L. S. Ross.....	250,338
Marion Martin.....	93,447

Total vote.....343,785

TWENTY-FIRST ELECTION, 1890.

J. S. Hogg.....	262,432
W. Flanagan.....	77,742
E. C. Heath.....	2,235

Total vote.....342,409

TWENTY-SECOND ELECTION, 1892.

J. S. Hogg.....	190,486
George Clark.....	133,395
T. L. Nugent.....	108,483
A. J. Houston.....	1,322
D. M. Prendergast.....	1,606
Scattering.....	176

Total vote.....485,467

TWENTY-THIRD ELECTION, 1894.

C. A. Culberson.....	207,167
T. L. Nugent.....	152,731
W. K. Makemson.....	54,520
J. B. Schnaidtz.....	5,086
J. M. Dunn.....	2,196
Scattering.....	1,076

Total vote.....422,716

TWENTY-FOURTH ELECTION, 1896.

C. A. Culberson.....	293,528
J. C. Kearby.....	233,692
Randolph Clark.....	1,876
Scattering.....	682

Total vote.....539,778

TWENTY-FIFTH ELECTION, 1898.

J. D. Sayers.....	291,548
Barnett Gibbs.....	114,955
R. P. Bailey.....	2,437
G. H. Royall.....	552
Scattering.....	62

Total vote.....409,554

TWENTY-SIXTH ELECTION, 1900.

J. D. Sayers.....	303,586
R. E. Hammy.....	112,864
T. J. McMinn.....	26,864
G. H. Royall.....	155
Scattering.....	6,155

Total vote.....449,624

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TWENTY-SEVENTH ELECTION, 1902.	
S. W. T. Lanham.....	219,076
George W. Burkett.....	65,706
J. M. Mallett.....	12,387
G. W. Carroll.....	8,708
Scattering.....	8,273

Total vote.....309,150

TWENTY-EIGHTH ELECTION, 1904.	
S. W. T. Lanham.....	206,167
J. G. Lowden.....	56,865
Fat B. Clark.....	9,301
W. D. Jackson.....	4,509
Frank Leitner.....	552
W. H. Mills.....	2,487

Total vote.....279,881

TWENTY-NINTH ELECTION, 1906.	
T. M. Campbell.....	149,165
C. A. Gray.....	23,771
Alex W. Acheson.....	5,395
J. W. Pearson.....	2,215
G. C. Edwards.....	2,958
A. S. Dowler.....	260

Total vote.....183,704

THIRTIETH ELECTION, 1908.	
T. M. Campbell.....	218,956
John N. Simpson.....	73,305
J. C. Rhodes.....	8,100
William B. Cook.....	234
E. C. Heath.....	148

Total vote.....300,743

THIRTY-FIRST ELECTION, 1910.	
O. B. Colquitt.....	174,596
J. O. Terrell.....	26,191
A. J. Houston.....	6,052
Redding Andrews.....	11,536
Carl Schmidt.....	436

Total vote.....218,812

THIRTY-SECOND ELECTION, 1912.	
O. B. Colquitt.....	283,994
Ed Lasater.....	16,845
A. J. Houston.....	2,414
Redding Andrews.....	25,275
Johnson.....	22,541
Choate.....	414

Total vote.....300,983

*Lieut. Gov. R. B. Hubbard became Governor of Texas at the resignation of Gov. Richard Coke.

PROHIBITION ELECTIONS. (Texas).

	For Prohibi- tion.	Against Prohibi- tion.
1897.....	129,270	220,627
1911.....	231,096	237,398

Submission.

	For.	Against.
1910.....	159,406	131,324

Note—For vote on prohibition and sub-
mission in Texas by counties, see Texas
Almanac for 1912.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, VOTE BY STATES, 1912.

Popular Vote.

State—	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Chafin, Pro.	Reimer, Soc.-Lab.
Alabama.....	82,439	9,751	22,689	8,029	.....	.....
Arizona.....	10,324	8,021	6,949	3,168	265	.....
Arkansas.....	68,838	24,297	21,673	8,183	898	.....
California.....	283,436	8,914	283,410	79,201	23,366	.....
Colorado.....	114,223	58,388	72,306	16,418	5,063	475
Connecticut.....	74,561	68,324	84,129	10,056	2,068	1,260
Delaware.....	22,631	15,998	8,896	556	623	.....
Florida.....	36,417	4,279	4,535	4,806	1,854	.....
Georgia.....	93,171	5,190	22,010	1,014	147	.....
Idaho.....	33,921	32,810	25,530	11,942	.....	.....
Illinois.....	405,048	253,618	336,478	81,278	15,710	1,066
Indiana.....	281,890	151,267	162,007	86,931	19,249	3,130
Iowa.....	185,376	119,811	161,783	15,914	8,437	.....
Kansas.....	143,670	74,844	120,123	26,807	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	219,584	115,512	102,766	11,647	3,233	956
Louisiana.....	60,960	8,834	9,323	5,192	.....	.....
Maine.....	51,113	26,545	48,493	2,541	945	.....
Maryland.....	112,674	54,956	57,786	3,966	2,244	322
Massachusetts.....	178,408	155,948	142,228	12,616	2,754	1,102
Michigan.....	150,751	152,244	214,584	28,211	8,934	1,252
Minnesota.....	106,426	64,334	125,856	27,505	7,886	2,212
Mississippi.....	57,164	1,511	3,627	2,017	.....	.....
Missouri.....	330,746	207,821	124,371	28,466	5,380	1,778
Montana.....	28,230	18,404	22,448	10,828	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	109,109	54,348	72,776	10,219	3,419	.....
Nevada.....	7,986	8,190	5,605	3,263	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	34,724	32,927	17,794	1,981	535	.....
New Jersey.....	178,289	88,835	145,410	15,801	2,878	1,321
New Mexico.....	20,437	17,733	8,347	2,859	.....	.....
New York.....	655,475	455,428	390,021	63,351	19,427	4,251
North Carolina.....	144,507	29,139	69,130	1,025	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	29,555	23,090	25,726	6,966	1,243	.....
Ohio.....	423,152	277,066	229,327	89,930	11,459	2,623
Oklahoma.....	119,156	90,786	.....	42,262	2,185	.....
Oregon.....	47,064	34,673	37,600	13,343	4,360	.....
Pennsylvania.....	395,619	273,305	447,426	83,164	19,533	704
Rhode Island.....	30,142	27,703	16,878	2,049	616	236
South Carolina.....	48,355	536	1,293	164	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	48,942	.....	58,811	4,662	3,910	.....
Tennessee.....	130,335	59,444	53,725	8,492	825	.....
Texas.....	221,589	28,855	26,755	25,743	1,738	442
Utah.....	36,579	42,100	24,174	9,023	.....	.....
Vermont.....	15,350	23,305	22,070	928	1,154	.....
Virginia.....	90,332	23,288	21,777	820	709	50
Washington.....	86,840	70,445	113,608	40,134	9,810	1,872
West Virginia.....	113,197	56,574	79,112	15,248	4,517	.....
Wisconsin.....	164,409	130,878	58,661	34,168	8,467	698
Wyoming.....	15,310	14,560	9,232	2,760	434	.....

Presidential Election—Continued.

TOTALS.	
Wilson	6,293,454
Taft	3,484,980
Roosevelt	4,119,538
Debs	500,072
Chafin	206,972
Reimer	28,750
Total popular vote	15,033,669
Popular vote, Wilson over Roose- velt	2,173,916
Popular vote, all others com- bined, over Wilson	2,446,761

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

The Capitol at Washington fronts east and stands on a plateau eighty-eight feet above the level of the Potomac River. The entire length of the building north and south is 751 feet 4 inches and its greatest dimension from east to west is 250 feet. The area covered by the building is 152,112 square feet.

The dome of the original central building was constructed of wood, covered with copper. This was replaced in 1856 by the present structure of cast iron. It was completed in 1865. The entire weight of iron used is 8,909,200 pounds. The dome is crowned by a bronze statue of Freedom, which is 19 feet 6 inches high and weighs 14,955 pounds. It was modeled by Crawford.

The height of the dome above the base line of the east front is 287 feet 5 inches. The greatest diameter at the base is 135 feet 5 inches. The rotunda is 97 feet 6 inches in diameter and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is 180 feet 3 inches.

The Electoral Vote.

State—	Plurality.	Wilson, Democrat.	Taft, Republican.	Roosevelt, Progressive.
Alabama	59,750 D	12		
Arizona	3,375 D	3		
Arkansas	44,541 D	9		
California	174 P	2		11
Colorado	41,917 D	6		
Connecticut	6,237 D	7		
Delaware	5,031 D	3		
Florida	31,011 D	6		
Georgia	71,161 D	14		
Idaho	1,111 D	4		
Illinois	18,570 D	29		
Indiana	119,883 D	15		
Iowa	23,593 D	13		
Kansas	23,047 D	10		
Kentucky	104,072 D	13		
Louisiana	51,837 D	10		
Maine	2,620 D	6		
Maryland	54,888 D	8		
Massachusetts	17,460 D	18		
Michigan	62,340 P			15
Minnesota	19,430 P			12
Mississippi	53,537 D	10		
Missouri	122,925 D	18		
Montana	5,782 D	4		
Nebraska	36,333 D	8		
Nevada	2,381 D	3		
New Hampshire	2,097 D	4		
New Jersey	32,879 D	14		
New Mexico	2,704 D	3		
New York	200,072 D	45		
North Carolina	75,877 D	12		
North Dakota	3,829 D	5		
Ohio	146,066 D	24		
Oklahoma	28,370 D	10		
Oregon	9,464 D	5		
Pennsylvania	51,807 P			38
Rhode Island	2,709 D	6		
South Carolina	47,062 D	9		
South Dakota	9,869 P			5
Tennessee	70,891 D	12		
Texas	192,736 D	20		
Utah	5,521 R		4	
Vermont	1,235 R		4	
Virginia	67,044 D	12		
Washington	26,858 D			7
West Virginia	34,086 D	8		
Wisconsin	33,531 D	13		
Wyoming	750 D	3		
Totals.....		435	8	88

SOUTHERN TRADE.

American trade with the republics to the south amounts to \$1,000,000 for every business day. The figures are published by the Department of Commerce, Washington, and show the vast extension of business between Latin America and the United States during the last decade.

The value of exports from the United States to all South America in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, was \$321,000,000 against \$108,000,000 in 1900, an increase of 197 per cent, while the exports to other parts of the world were increasing but 67 per cent.

WEALTH OF NATIONS.

Latest estimates.	
United States.....	\$130,000,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland	80,000,000,000
France	65,000,000,000
Germany	60,500,000,000
Russia	49,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	25,000,000,000
Italy	20,000,000,000
Belgium	9,000,000,000
Spain	5,400,000,000
Netherlands	5,000,000,000
Portugal	2,500,000,000
Switzerland	2,400,000,000

The guns to be mounted in the Panama Canal defenses will have a range of twenty-one miles.

The Balkan-Turkey War and the war between the Balkan States which immediately followed in 1913 cost 400,000 lives and \$1,360,000,000 in money.

Seventy-six per cent of the fires in Texas have been classed as preventable by the Texas Fire Insurance Commission.

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS

1907	\$549,434,246
1908	555,739,443
1909	627,516,246
1910	648,191,676
1911	663,725,794
1912	634,549,661
1913	617,382,178

COUNTY OFFICERS—Judges, Superintendents, Attorneys.

Counties.	County Seat.	County Judge.	Superintendent of Schools.	County Attorney.
Anderson	Palestine	E. V. Swift	Mrs. W. T. Saddler	J. Strickland
Andrews	Andrews	V. P. Ross	N. P. Ross	J. Andrew King
Angellina	Lufkin	E. B. Robb	N. O. Satterwhite	Sam J. Sayers
Aransas	Rockport	Roy Jackson	Roy Jackson	W. H. Gossage
Archer	Archer City	J. S. Melugin	S. Melugin	W. S. Morrison
Armstrong	Claude	H. L. Mobley	L. Mobley	W. R. Gibson
Atascosa	Jourdanton	Walker E. Jones	James Keeling	W. Rodney Garnand
Austin	Bellville	C. G. Kueger	J. H. Baron	W. L. Glenn
Bastrop	Bandera	M. B. Epperson	J. H. Baron	Y. A. Earnes
Bastrop	Bastrop	J. B. Pritchard	T. N. Nowell	P. C. Maynard
Baylor	Seymour	T. T. North	T. J. North	Bert King
Bee	Beeville	T. M. Cox	Miss Lida Dougherty	Dan Troy
Bell	Belton	W. S. Shipp	P. S. Morgan	Delma Dyess
Bexar	San Antonio	I. R. Davis	J. S. Stewart	Dan Lewis
Blanco	Johnson City	W. M. Martiny	W. M. Martiny	W. H. Roar
Borden	Gall	C. E. Reader	C. E. Reader	W. H. Hudson
Bosque	Meridian	C. S. Hale	A. B. Roach	H. S. Dillard
Bowie	Bowie	Lee Tidwell	J. E. Lydal	H. H. Taylor
Brazoria	Angleton	J. W. Munson	J. P. Taylor	R. B. Loggins
Brazos	Bryan	Y. T. Maloney	W. C. Thurson	Lamar Belhea
Brewster	Alpine	A. M. Turney	A. M. Turney	K. O. Brooke
Brooks	Silverton	C. A. Brooks	C. B. Shrevebury	K. Ewing Bain
Brown	Falfurrias	F. H. Sweet	J. A. Brooks	Mrs. M. C. Goe
Brownwood	Brownwood	E. H. Alexander	J. G. Cook	W. M. Hilliard
Burleson	Caldwell	R. J. Alexander	I. G. Cook	Lewis H. Jones
Burnet	Burnet	R. J. Cook	Joseph Hatchitt	J. B. Hatchitt
Caldwell	Lockhart	Y. T. Ell	F. M. Dudgeon	Elmer Yates
Callahan	Port Lavaca	J. W. M. Dudgeon	W. C. Tisdale	I. R. Yates
Callahan	Callahan	R. Ely	J. T. Canale	H. L. Yates
Cameron	Brownsville	E. H. Goodrich	G. W. Keeler	Roy Patterson
Camp	Pittsburg	E. W. Keeling	Fayette Ratliff	Hugh Carney
Camp	Panhandle	Fayette Ratliff	Drew Porter	Maui Conroy
Cass	Linden	J. P. Part	C. F. Kerr	A. W. Marshall
Castro	Dimmit	C. F. Kerr	R. J. McMurrey	John B. Guinn
Chambers	Anahuac	R. J. Gibson	Edw Singletary	C. A. Williams
Cherokee	Rusk	F. W. T. Allen	F. W. Freeman	C. M. Stine
Childress	Childress	F. W. T. Allen	J. S. Holaday	J. E. Grece
Clay	Clay	G. S. Arnold	G. S. Arnold	R. B. Ragadale
Coleman	Robert Lee	F. M. Bowen	G. W. El Foster	C. C. Truell
Collin	Coleman	H. R. L. Davis	R. J. Cooke Jr.	A. A. Gregory
Collingsworth	Wellington	H. R. J. Mansfield	Adolf Stein	Martin Faust
Colorado	New Braunfels	Adolf Stein	W. D. Jenkins	Merton Harris
Comal	Comanche	J. H. McMillan	J. E. Howze	G. E. Critz
Comanche	Comanche	J. E. Bell	R. G. Johnson	Lewis Rogers
Concho	Paint Rock	R. G. Johnson	E. E. Prescott	H. E. Bell
Cooke	Gainesville	W. E. D. Barton	W. W. Barton	J. Ross Bell
Correll	Gainesville	W. E. D. Barton	W. W. Barton	
Cottle	Paducah			
Crockett	Ozona			

County Officers—Judges, Superintendents, Attorneys—Continued.

Counties.

County Seat.

County Judge.

Superintendent of Schools

County Attorney.

Crosby
Dalham
Dallas
Dawson
Deaf Smith
Delta
Denton
DeWitt
Dickens
Dimmit
Donley
Duvall
Eastland
Eastland
Ector
El Paso
El Paso
Erath
Falls
Fannin
Fayette
Fisher
Floyd
Fort Bend
Franklin
Freestone
Frio
Galveston
Galveston
Garza
Gillespie
Glasscock
Goliad
Gonzales
Gray
Grayson
Green
Guadalupe
Guadalupe
Hale
Hall
Hamilton
Hansford
Harrison
Haskell
Harris

Crosbyton
Van Horn
Dalhart
Dallas
Lamesa
Hereford
Cooper
Cotton
Crosby
Dickens
Carrizo Springs
Clarendon
San Diego
Eastland
Ector
Waxahatche
El Paso
Stephenville
Bonham
L. a. Grange
Floyd
Crowell
Richmond
Mount Vernon
Fairfield
Pearsall
Seminole
Galveston
Post
Fredericksburg
Garden City
Goliad
Gonzales
Sellers
Seminole
Anderson
Seguin
Plainview
Memphis
Hamilton
Hansford
Harrison
Houston

Frank L. Parish
J. T. Gibson
T. S. Mills
Thomas E. Henry
George W. Foster
Ben Short
W. E. Chancellor
J. J. McCook
D. S. Covey
J. B. Brown
James C. Kilough
J. C. Kilough
S. H. Woods
C. D. Judd
M. C. Allison
A. C. Buchanan
C. Graton
W. C. Grady
W. T. Graves
G. A. Pringle
R. M. Parker
G. A. Sterling
W. C. Martin
A. E. Duncan
T. W. Staton
J. J. Walker
Crawford Laxson
J. F. Kemp
J. M. Feindley
I. M. Boren
Max Blum
Charles W. Cunningham
T. S. Coates
A. V. Peterson
Siler Faulkner
J. A. Gilles
W. Henry Smith
W. S. Barron
W. B. Lewis
J. D. Bird
S. B. Hale
W. S. Banister
Eugene Oliver
L. L. Fugh

W. White
N. Richards
Currie McCutcheon
E. P. Robinson
Elmer Dameron
C. C. McKinney
H. N. Wilson
B. G. Worswick
W. T. Link
John L. George
Cyrus B. Frost
M. D. Herbert
Tom Whipple
J. R. Price
R. P. Johnson
Frank Orlin
L. F. Leslie
E. H. Moss
W. B. Ferrell
J. E. Bartley
J. D. Britt
Thomas B. Pearson
T. M. Woodie
O. A. Crumie
Matt Cramer
G. B. Cunningham
C. H. Theobald
H. G. Smith
Wayne Davis
N. P. Reid
Charles Cook
Ben F. Gafford
J. W. Taylor
Pat N. Fahey
James A. Harley
Charles Clements
S. M. Bryant
P. M. Rice
R. V. Crowder
A. Leak Bevil
R. L. Whitehead

County Officers—Judges, Superintendents, Attorneys—Continued.

Counties.	County Seat.	County Judge.	Superintendent of Schools.	County Attorney.
Harrison	Marshall	George H. Huffman	J. W. Cyphers	R. A. Hall
Hartley	Channing	E. R. Elkin	J. E. C. Williams	Durrall Miller
Haskell	Haskell	A. J. Smith	T. J. Saunders	Gatloyd Kline
Hays	San Marcos	A. R. Wilhelm	J. L. Harris	T. J. Saunders
Hemphill	Canadian	J. C. D. Jennings	W. S. Harris	D. M. Dickenson
Hemphill	Athens	J. C. L. Owen	R. A. Marsh	Alex Wheelless
Hidalgo	Hillsboro	J. H. Edwards	Fred J. Shipley	J. W. Marshall
Hill	Granbury	W. L. Dean	W. L. Dean	Junior M. Ator
Hood	Sulphur Springs	Dan R. Junell	John Hurley	John T. Hyde
Hopkins	Crockett	C. M. Ellis	J. F. Mangum	Ben Dent
Houston	Big Spring	S. A. Penix	J. A. Penix	H. R. Debenport
Hunt	Greenville	G. B. Hall	W. H. Wickware	T. H. Thompson
Hutchinson	Plemons	Ben H. Wickware	W. F. Fokes	
Iron	Sherwood	W. F. Simpson	C. C. Fokes	
Jack	Jacksboro	J. J. W. Bagby	A. C. Jones	R. S. Blair
Jackson	Edna	Garland Smith	A. C. Jones	E. C. G. Moffett
Jasper	Jasper	J. P. Weatherby	A. C. Jones	E. C. C. Ingram
Jeff Davis	Fort Davis	Robert H. Willson	A. C. Jones	J. L. Wohlford
Jefferson	Beaumont	A. C. Jones	A. C. Jones	Marvin Scurlock
Jim Hogg	Hebronville	W. R. Perkins	A. C. Jones	R. Y. Roper
Jim Wells	Alice	J. B. Haynes	A. C. Jones	W. W. Taylor
Johnson	Cleburne	Joe C. Randel	J. W. Carrell	J. K. Russell
Jones	Anson	C. L. Bell	L. T. Cunningham	J. R. C. Chambers
Karnes	Karnes City	C. A. Cooley	J. H. Weaver	J. Y. S. Terry
Kaufman	Kaufman	J. W. Lawhon	J. W. Lawhon	W. F. Hays
Kendall	Boerne	B. L. Glenn	Lee Wallace	W. P. Blackburn
Kent	Claremont	Lee Wallace	J. E. Randolph	W. G. Garrett
Kerr	Kerrville	James H. Lynn	James H. Lynn	
Kimble	Junction	Joseph Veltmann	Joseph Veltmann	Frank Lane
King	Guthrie	B. F. Wilson	B. F. Wilson	Gus Kowisk
King	Brackettsville	J. H. Millam	J. H. Millam	E. R. Howel
Kinney	King	Rube S. Wells	W. H. Snow	Charles Roach
Koberg	Benjamin	C. H. Curl	C. H. Curl	E. M. Davis
Koehring	Paris	M. M. White	M. M. White	
Kramer	Paris	C. M. Thomas	C. M. Thomas	
Lamb	Oton	J. H. Green	William Eilers	C. L. Stavinocha
Lampasas	Lampasas	John H. Tate	C. M. Bishop	Thomas W. Thompson
LaSalle	Coalinga	I. B. Simmons	J. M. Henderson	J. M. Chatham
Lavaca	Haltsville	F. M. Mills	J. R. Atkins	C. H. Cain
Lee	Gladding	Frank H. Church	F. B. Mills	J. E. Bradley
Liberty	Centerville	Frank H. Church	Frank H. Church	Thomas H. Mills
Limestone	Liberty	F. R. Haines	A. H. Wilburn	H. R. McInnis
Lipscomb	Groesbeck	J. L. Haines	E. R. Haines	R. A. Sowder
Lipscomb	Lipscomb	J. L. Haines	J. L. Haines	R. H. Cain
Llano	Opalle	J. W. Sharp	W. W. Sharp	A. H. Menefee
Llano	Llano			
Lubbock	Lubbock			
Lynn	Tahoka			
Madison	Madisonville			

County Officers—Judges, Superintendents, Attorneys—Continued.

Counties.	County Seat.	County Judge.	Superintendent of Schools.	County Attorney.
Marion	Jefferson	R. A. Loomis	Miss Alice Emmert	George T. Todd
Martin	Stanton	A. C. Eldson	A. C. Eldson	S. W. Pratt
Mason	Mason	Glenn W. Smith	Glenn W. Smith	John T. Banks
Macgordia	Bay City	W. S. Holman	Thomas H. Lewis	Richard R. Lewis
Mackinac	Bagley Pass	Ben A. King	E. B. Peterson	J. R. Murray
Macpherson	Waco	Edwin W. Baker	E. L. White	C. C. House
McClennan	Tilden	George N. Denton	R. W. Abbott	John B. McDonald
McMullen	Honard	L. W. Hill	J. W. Hill	R. J. Noonan
Menard	Menard	H. E. Haas	W. D. Seathoff	Fred R. King
Midland	Midland	J. D. Scruggs	J. D. Scruggs	Earl Anderson
Millam	Camaron	J. H. Knowles	J. H. Knowles	W. W. Chambers
Millis	Goldthwaite	John Watson	J. F. Clement	W. L. Darroch
Mitchell	Colorado	S. H. Allen	S. H. Allen	T. J. Coffee
Montague	Montague	A. J. Coe	A. J. Coe	Paul Donald
Moore	Moore	Levi Walker	W. W. Snodgrass	R. J. Sullivan
Morris	Dumas	W. Williams	Y. W. Perry	O. C. Pangs
Motley	Dainderfeld	J. W. Forster	J. W. Henderson	A. M. Adams
Murray	Matador	C. M. Henderson	C. M. Henderson	Dexter Hamilton
Nacogdoches	Nacogdoches	C. B. Whitten	C. B. Whitten	A. L. Shaw
Navarro	Corsicana	George F. Ingraham	W. B. Hargis	Charles W. Lewis
Newton	Newton	R. R. Owen	O. L. Albritton	James M. Taylor
Nolan	Sweetwater	W. E. Gray	W. E. Gray	W. F. Shipp
Nueces	Corpus Christi	John H. Cochran Jr.	John L. Ross	Frank Hatton
Ochiltree	Ochiltree	Walton F. Timon	Nat. Benton	W. P. Smith
Oldham	Orange	R. J. Hanna	H. E. Hanna	P. J. Smith
Orange	Orange	O. R. Sholars	O. R. Sholars	I. Epp Carter
Palo Pinto	Palo Pinto	J. F. Ransport	O. F. Jones	Charles T. Halton
Panola	Cartersage	J. R. Anderson	C. L. Eason	Ray C. Johnson
Parker	Weatherford	T. F. Temple	T. P. Everett	D. M. Rodas
Parmer	Farwell	James D. Hamlin	James D. Hamlin	W. J. Flasher
Pecos	Fort Stockton	Howell Johnson	B. A. Rollins	B. C. Jones
Pecos	Pecos	E. R. Rowe	B. A. Rollins	J. A. Holmes
Pecos	Marshall	W. W. Feger	Jesse H. Taylor	J. M. Wade
Pecos	Emory	W. W. Feger	S. M. Byrd	Charles F. Shepherd
Pecos	Carson	J. E. Coss	Y. W. Bogel	Sam Y. Huffman
Pecos	Leaky	C. E. Coss	Y. B. Alford	A. M. Garrett
Pecos	Clarksville	W. B. Moore	C. E. Coss	J. E. Crowder
Pecos	Refugio	W. H. Carr	W. H. Carr	
Pecos	Refugio	George Morrison	H. N. McKellar	
Pecos	Refugio	H. N. McKellar	Leslie Adkins	
Pecos	Refugio	Leslie Adkins	J. E. Kinney	
Pecos	Rockwall	E. Kinney	H. A. Bush	
Pecos	Rockwall	J. W. Roseman	E. A. Hesse	
Pecos	Rusk	M. Kleberg Jr.	C. A. Jay	
Pecos	Hemphill	J. W. McDavid	J. B. Lewis	
Pecos	San Augustine	J. B. Lewis	Miss Lillie Hazie	
Pecos	San Augustine	H. R. Polk	E. W. Lewis	
Pecos	San Augustine	E. W. Lewis		
Pecos	Cold Springs			

County Officers—Judges, Superintendents, Attorneys—Continued.

Counties.	County Seat.	County Judge.	Superintendent of Schools.	County Attorney.
San Patricio.....	Sinton	P. A. Hunter	P. A. Hunter	J. G. Cook
San Saba.....	San Saba	J. T. Hartley	Dor. W. Brown	A. L. Wilson
Schleicher.....	Elkado	J. T. Campbell	Joab Campbell	A. L. Brantley
Starr.....	Starr	C. R. Buchanan	C. R. Buchanan	E. W. Webb
Starkford.....	Albany	J. A. King	J. A. King	L. W. Green
Shelby.....	Center	Edgar W. Hooker	W. C. King	S. H. Sanders
Sherman.....	Stratford	J. W. Elliott	J. W. Elliott	John H. H. Stahl
Smith.....	Tyler	Jesse F. Odum	A. W. Orr	N. W. Brooks
Spanaway.....	Glen Rose	J. H. Farr	A. H. Farr	J. A. Herring
Starr.....	Rio Grande City	J. R. Monroe	Sam. P. Valle	E. L. Gammage
Stephens.....	Breckenridge	N. N. Rosenquest	N. N. Rosenquest	C. M. Caldwell
Stevins.....	Stirling City	B. F. Brown	B. F. Brown	T. E. Knight
Stirling.....	Stirling City	B. F. Brown	D. M. Oldham	P. C. Taylor
Stonewall.....	Aspermont	E. S. Bryant	W. F. Hendrix	John W. Haskin
Sutton.....	Sonora	E. S. Bryant	W. F. Hendrix	H. Rob. Keeble
Swisher.....	Tulla	Jesse M. Brown	S. J. Callaway	A. T. Polson
Tarrant.....	Fort Worth	E. M. Overshiner	S. J. Smith	F. W. Price
Taylor.....	Abilene	J. R. Ross	J. B. Ross	F. N. Williams
Taylor.....	Brownfield	George W. Neill	George W. Neill	John E. Shelton
Terry.....	Throckmorton	T. J. Wright	T. J. Wright	W. O. Seale
Throckmorton.....	Throckmorton	Sam. Porter	P. H. Rogers	D. P. Rock
Titus.....	Mount Pleasant	Oscar Frink	E. M. Davis	C. E. Florence
Tom Green.....	San Angelo	William von Rosenberg	Miss Maude Douglass	L. E. Lanier
Travis.....	Austin	C. M. McKinnon	G. C. Lowe	J. Q. Henry
Trinity.....	Groveton	A. G. Reid	A. L. Bradfield	M. G. Sanders
Tyler.....	Woodville	W. H. McClelland	L. W. Almsworth	R. L. Dantel
Upshur.....	Gilmer	J. F. Robinson	James Matthews	R. E. Tompkins
Upton.....	Upland	C. K. McDowell	Miss Eva Strickland	L. E. Rasberry
Uvalde.....	Uvalde	C. C. L. Stanford	G. D. Staton	Juan V. Benavides
Val Verde.....	Del Rio	J. W. A. Leigh	I. E. Ratcliff	J. H. H. Dennis
Van Zandt.....	Canton	J. D. Harvey	T. A. Kelley	C. E. McVeey
Victoria.....	Victoria	B. D. Carson	Burch Carson	O. F. Boone
Walker.....	Huntsville	William R. Ewing	C. Klaeherd	T. O. F. Warlick
Waller.....	Hempstead	George R. Page	B. Richardson	Harry Graves
Ward.....	Barstow	J. R. Bowen	Oswald Garrett	Luther A. Lawhon
Washington.....	Brenham	J. M. Miller	M. M. Miller	W. C. Shults
Webb.....	Laredo	C. B. Felder	B. F. Holcomb	D. M. Maynor
Wharton.....	Wharton	J. C. H. Maris	C. H. Maris	E. S. Rowe
Wheeler.....	Wheeler	E. D. Baid	J. E. Swift	C. F. Marshall
Wichita.....	Wichita Falls	W. E. Allison	J. W. E. Baird	William H. Davis
Wilbarger.....	Vernon	R. E. Bozeman	D. J. Simpson	
Willacy.....	Sarita	J. T. Gaines	T. O. Craddock	
Williamson.....	Georgetown	J. E. Fry	J. T. Gaines	
Wilson.....	Floresville	A. A. Stubbs	O. A. Stubbs	
Winkler.....	Winkler			
Winkler.....	Winkler			
Wood.....	Decatur			
Wood.....	Wood			
Yoakum.....	Yoakum			
Young.....	Graham			
Zapata.....	Zapata			
Zapata.....	Batesville			

COUNTY OFFICERS—County Clerk, District Clerk, Surveyor, Sheriff.

Counties.	County Clerk.	District Clerk.	Surveyor.	Sheriff.
Anderson	O. Miller	T. McCaIn	W. L. Horn	Boyd
Andrews	L. M. Smith	L. M. Smith	W. T. Burnham	L. W. Craddock
Arnsas	F. L. Dunn	W. L. Evans	W. T. Burnham	R. H. W. Wata
Arkansas	G. C. Herring	G. C. Herring	E. S. Perkins	R. H. W. Wata
Armstrong	E. C. Cayton	George Alexander	J. S. Stallins	R. C. Goodwin
Atascosa	L. Morgan	L. Vickers	D. W. Cobb	R. H. W. Wata
Austin	G. Morgan	F. L. Tesch	J. H. Machemehl	William Palm
Bandera	George S. Cumings	W. R. Fletcher	Joe Chisum	R. S. Smith
Bandera	W. R. Fletcher	Lee D. Olive	Charles Lehman	Woody Townsend
Baylor	H. H. Post	Elmer Graham	A. D. Kerr	W. L. Ellis
Bell	B. M. Hinton	W. E. H. H. H. H.	W. L. Ellis	W. L. Ellis
Bexar	Frank R. Newton	W. E. H. H. H. H.	W. L. Ellis	W. L. Ellis
Blanco	E. J. Stubbs	Andres Coy Jr.	William Locke	John W. Tobin
Borden	J. S. Weatherford	J. S. Weatherford	Richard Klappenback	John W. Johnson
Bosque	D. J. Cutbirth	Robert Summers	.....	W. A. Clark
Bowie	Joe White	S. C. Lynch	Mack Bertelson	H. W. Randal
Brazoria	Robert C. Shirley	Wade Phillips	W. V. Simms	Jim Baker
Brazoria	W. S. Higgs	Henry L. Barron	E. S. Adkinson Jr.	Jim Baker
Brewster	W. S. Higgs	Henry L. Barron	W. S. Jones	Jim Baker
Brewster	T. I. Anderson	T. I. Anderson	W. S. Jones	Jim Baker
Brown	Charles Phillips	Charles Phillips	Joe P. Jones	Miner Crawford
Brown	D. M. Scott	G. W. Grant	F. C. Bahmann	Amado Garza
Burnet	Hardee Chamberlain	Warlin Wilson	Mark Ragsdale	M. H. Denman
Calhoun	W. E. McDowell	L. H. Brown Sr.	J. C. Dairynpale	L. W. Henslee
Callahan	C. P. Rhinger	A. R. Dinger	E. J. Moses	O. B. Zimmerman
Callahan	C. P. Rhinger	A. R. Dinger	H. P. Floyd	J. E. Franks
Cameron	Joseph Webb	Louis Kowalski	H. W. Amthor	J. E. Franks
Cameron	Joe H. Hooton	F. H. Goodjohn	H. W. Amthor	J. E. Franks
Carson	H. H. Cleek	H. H. Cleek	A. Y. Black	D. H. Carpenter
Carson	L. L. Harper	R. A. Holland	Frank Elston	D. H. Carpenter
Castro	R. A. Harper	R. A. Holland	Robert Moore	D. H. Carpenter
Chambers	R. A. Harper	R. A. Holland	J. F. Easter	J. F. Mitchell
Cherokee	Louis G. Raney	J. T. R. Rotten	C. A. Jenkins	Roy F. Barber
Childress	T. T. Haney	Harold Cordell	E. J. Jenkins	Roy F. Barber
Childress	R. E. Douglas Jr.	Harold Cordell	E. J. Jenkins	Roy F. Barber
Clay	Leman Brown	W. E. Coleman	R. W. Watkins	Roy F. Barber
Coke	O. L. Crouch	A. S. Wheatley	E. G. Carraway	Roy F. Barber
Coleman	O. L. Crouch	O. L. Crouch	R. W. Watkins	Roy F. Barber
Collingsworth	John Bassett	W. C. Rapenberg	R. W. Watkins	Roy F. Barber
Colorado	John Bassett	W. C. Rapenberg	R. W. Watkins	Roy F. Barber
Comanche	Mrs. Mary L. Smith	W. C. Rapenberg	R. W. Watkins	Roy F. Barber
Comanche	J. E. Walde	J. E. Walde	R. W. Watkins	Roy F. Barber
Concho	D. E. Cleveland	James K. Rudolph	R. W. Watkins	Roy F. Barber
Concho	B. F. McClinton Jr.	R. E. Cross	R. W. Watkins	Roy F. Barber
Coryell	A. C. Duhaney	A. C. Duhaney	John W. Carroll	Roy F. Barber
Cottle	Tom Nolan	Tom Nolan	Frank F. Friend	Roy F. Barber
Crockett	Tom Nolan	Tom Nolan	Frank F. Friend	Roy F. Barber

County Officers—County Clerk, District Clerk, Surveyor, Sheriff—Cont.

Counties.	County Clerk.	District Clerk.	Surveyor.	Sheriff.
Croaby	Will F. Ezell	Will F. Ezell	W. H. Orand	E. Roy
Culberson	G. H. Cox	G. H. Cox	Parker Thaxton	J. H. Fuhj
Dallam	R. W. Thompson	R. W. Thompson	Charles Smith	John F. Brandenberg
Dallas	James E. Record	H. H. Williams	John R. West Jr.	Ben F. Conner
Dawson	W. E. Anderson	J. S. Jones	Harvey G. Hays	J. R. Blair
Deaf Smith	George B. Simmons	W. E. Orr	W. L. Stratton	J. E. Frazier
Denion	O. T. Button	W. J. Kennedy	W. H. Pierce	W. C. Orr
Dewitt	G. P. Box	Crawford Cobb	W. E. Dickerson	J. B. Farris
Dickens	Crawford Cobb	Guy Jeffrey	L. T. Cochran	J. B. Conner
Dimmit	Guy Jeffrey	J. S. Alexander	Willis W. Barker	W. T. Gardner
Donley	Jesse V. Flaccios	Joe Burdett	Hoyes Dix	J. T. Patman
Duval	Clyde I. Garrett	P. A. Higgins	Dan Boone	A. W. Tobin
Eastland	P. A. Higgins	S. A. Hough	J. R. Skinner	A. R. Kellog
Edwards	G. A. (Jack) Neal	Lem Wray	L. A. Kellog	L. A. Kellog
Ellis	Park W. Pittman	J. A. Escadeda	J. W. Eubank	A. W. Wilson
El Paso	Henry Clark	H. C. Thornton	McKewn Johnstone	Peyton J. Edwards
Erath	W. W. Stahl	H. L. Cobb	A. S. Hunnicutt	Dave Deaton
Falls	J. T. Fitzgerald	L. L. Peterson	R. M. Spence	W. E. Poole
Fannin	Rudolph Klass	Frank Kallus	R. C. Voft	August Loesslin
Fayette	H. E. Smith	O. C. Walker	G. A. Lane	R. E. House
Floyd	W. B. Clark	W. R. Clark	G. A. Linder	A. C. Coen
Foard	John S. Ray	John S. Ray	J. E. Archeson	A. D. Campbell
Fort Bend	M. M. Newell	Will Schendel	Cliff Rice	M. D. Wooley
Franklin	W. W. Deshazo	Jake Jones	G. E. Cowan	M. H. Holley
Freestone	E. R. Glazener	Mrs. E. E. Turner	W. W. Steward	George W. Burleson
Frio	Thomas H. Ward	Sam Johnson	Monroe Chapman	John L. Hess
Galveston	B. B. Currie	B. B. Currie	J. M. Coker	Henry Thomas
Garza	George F. Burgess	J. C. Gengler	Henry Kelly	Oerman Ochs
Gillespie	Ira Weakley	Ira Weakley	Ben F. Livellace	Ben F. Livellace
Glasscock	Herman Usener	Norman Girldwood	Victor W. Johnson	W. W. Johnson
Goliad	Norman Girldwood	J. T. Tally	A. H. Deoucette	J. H. Denison
Gonzales	R. P. Appleby	Charles Clark	A. C. Tipps	Lee Simmons
Gray	Sam Patterson	C. C. Upham	John E. Kern	J. M. Hoskins
Grayson	W. S. Reeves	J. H. Taylor	Martin Hayes	John M. Grissett
Grimes	J. F. Taylor	Dush Shaw	George E. Siddall	William F. Neubauer
Guadalupe	A. R. F. Lyles	W. E. Binford	A. M. Erskine	John C. Hooper
Hale	R. F. Wilson	Julius Fishon	T. P. Whitis	J. E. King
Hall	S. G. Lowery	B. H. Lowery	Sam Houston	J. E. Beck
Hamilton	S. G. Alexander	S. G. Alexander	Sam T. Saxon	Joe R. Spivey
Hensford	R. R. C. Cornelius	J. F. Hill	Theodore Dreesen	B. F. Walker
Hardeman	R. L. Mitchell	I. L. McClellan	Richard Spiller	Clark Jordan
Hardin	S. J. J. Bevil	J. C. Mitchell	P. G. Ellis	M. Frank Hammond
Harris	George W. Long	Henry Jones	I. Austin Miller	John C. Sanders
Hartley	E. E. Thomas	A. S. Curtis	Behn Cook	John O. Neely
		F. E. Thomas	M. F. Beaumont	

County Officers—County Clerk, District Clerk, Surveyor, Sheriff—Cont.

Counties.	County Clerk.	District Clerk.	Surveyor.	Sheriff.
Askeall	E. R. English	Guy O. Street	E. M. Morris	A. M. Allen
Bryant	James W. Turner	J. S. Davis	Steve Minot	H. F. Purdie
Beardsley	O. J. McMordie	J. R. McMorris	H. P. Spiller	A. C. H. Tipps
Benderson	A. E. Bradshaw	Sam. R. Holland	W. G. Allison	H. F. Morrow
Hidalgo	Mrs. Ruth Roberts	R. Y. Abers	T. P. Gore	J. P. Clemer
Hill	Z. C. Morrison	J. Y. Bookout	D. C. Rodgers	J. V. Trusland
Hood	E. P. Rogers	J. E. Teer	Jos. Brashear	J. V. Ward
Hookins	O. C. Goodwin	J. L. Morgan	T. M. Bean	John R. Phillips
Houston	J. I. Pritchard	J. J. D. Morgan	J. M. Lightfoot	A. W. Baggett
Howard	Stacey L. Arnold	J. I. W. Briscoe	W. J. Gayden	Nathan Arnold
Hutchinson	W. Hedgecoke	S. M. Hedgecoke	W. F. Hedgecoke	W. S. Christian
Inyon	W. C. Carson	S. W. Carson	D. C. Thompson	B. C. Castleberry
Jack	M. G. Moore	W. L. Luman	George Spiller	E. C. Thompson
Jasper	A. L. Mays	W. M. Brown	R. E. Bryson	E. C. Fagg
Jeff Davis	James Stewart	J. M. Brown	J. E. McDonald	A. E. Davis
Jefferson	J. R. Jefferson	B. T. Pipkin	J. W. Merrill	J. E. Davis
Jim Hogg	W. A. Dannelly	B. W. A. Dannelly	George W. White	Jack Giles
Jim Wells	G. W. Savage	G. W. Savage	Sixto Garcia	Oscar Thompson
Jones	C. E. Pool	R. Jay Jackson	T. G. Atlee	W. A. Hinnant
Karnes	W. H. Beard	W. F. Wright	D. G. Dalton	L. D. Cooper
Kaufman	Henry Sparks	W. F. Sakerkin	T. Phelps	T. F. McClure
Kendall	John Reinhard	W. W. Reinhard	Frank N. Brown	J. M. Brown
Kent	J. W. Darden	J. R. Leavel	W. T. Barker	J. M. Sauer
Kerr	J. R. Riley	J. W. F. Ballard	A. L. Starkey	D. L. McCombs
Kinney	W. F. Ballard	W. F. Ballard	Ray King	G. R. Ivy
Kleberg	H. W. Whitworth	H. E. Veitmann	C. F. Hodges	G. W. Moore
Knox	E. Duval	H. W. Whitworth	Tom Perry	Tom Perry
Lamar	John S. Baker	R. P. Young	M. G. Milliken	M. G. Milliken
Lampasas	G. T. Gallaway	R. P. Young	W. S. Britton	W. S. Britton
Lasalle	J. E. Morgan	G. T. Gallaway	Mason Morgan	Robert McQuillin
Lavaca	G. H. Knaggs	C. G. Eberbower	W. H. Fountain	Robert Mace
Leon	John Buchanan	G. H. Knaggs	W. H. Sylvester	A. R. Mace
Liberty	J. R. Tolkes	E. L. Long	W. H. Houchins	A. H. Houchins
Limestone	J. E. Piggott	R. W. Stanley	W. D. Scarborough	E. H. Houchins
Lipscomb	Sam. A. Thormal	R. W. Stanley	John Knox	W. T. Vann
Live Oak	B. E. Shutterly	E. M. Claret	F. A. Gale	C. W. Vann
Llano	Eugene La Riser	E. M. Shutterly	E. O. Comptos	W. T. Vann
Lubbock	S. E. Hargon	S. E. Hargon	A. H. Bryden	C. W. Vann
Lynn	J. A. Wilson	S. E. Hargon	A. H. Bryden	C. W. Vann
Lyon	J. W. Elliott	J. A. Wilson	E. H. Brown	W. T. Vann
Madison	T. W. Purcell	W. M. Vise	Otto Marshall	B. J. Mullikin
Marion	H. E. Purcell	W. M. Vise	H. O. Gullin	Charles L. Tullis
Martin	H. Hamilton	H. E. Purcell	J. C. Ford	W. H. Kuykendall
Mason	S. O. Breckman	H. Hamilton	J. C. Ford	W. H. Kuykendall
		H. Hamilton	H. B. Bingham	H. Edwards
			W. R. Batson	R. B. Batson
			W. B. Miller	W. B. Miller
			Wm. B. Read	E. C. Baird
			Ben Hay	

County Officers—County Clerk, District Clerk, Surveyor, Sheriff—Cont.

Counties.	County Clerk.	District Clerk.	Surveyor.	Sheriff.
Matagorda	W. C. Lloyd	J. F. Perry	E. N. Gustafson	Frank Rugeley
Maverick	Alfred L. White	Alfred L. White	U. N. Backus	Joe Williams
McCulloch	John Yanis	P. A. Campbell	W. J. P. Doty	J. S. Wall
McLennan	John W. Baker	R. V. McClain	Joe Goddard	S. S. Fleming
Medina	E. J. W. Booth	E. J. W. Booth	Henry S. Gott	W. T. Holland
Menard	S. A. Jungman	August Kempf Sr.	Henry V. Haass	Joe F. Spiller
Midland	Daniel T. Benchhoff	Daniel T. Benchhoff	R. E. Estes	W. E. Bradford
Milam	W. J. Sparks	W. J. Sparks	Quinn Walker	Allen D. Hooks
Mills	Jeff T. Kemp	Sam Wilson Jr.	L. E. Barker	E. O. Priddy
Mitchell	W. E. Summy	L. E. Barker	F. M. Long	G. B. Cunningham
Montague	Earl Jackson	Earl Jackson	Rufus McComas	A. W. Cunningham
Montgomery	R. O. Harris	W. S. Cook	E. H. Beeler	M. A. Anderson
Morris	W. F. Griffin	Alfred Morris Jr.	L. Burns	J. V. Mills
Motley	F. S. Making	F. S. Making	Edwin F. Hull	E. Y. Smith
Nacogdoches	R. D. Lasater	A. W. Sweeney	B. F. Moore	H. C. Rich
Navarro	Richard A. Seay	Richard A. Seay	C. E. Lee	W. I. Peavehouse
Newton	O. F. Brooks	Claud C. Watson	J. L. Tanner Jr.	H. W. M. Shaver
Nolan	G. W. Park	P. H. Geranghly	A. O. Dreyer	J. E. Russell
Nueces	Ernest E. Roy	L. C. Woods	Charles T. von Blucher	W. C. Rich
Ochiltree	H. E. Luter	Dan Childress	R. C. Allen	Allen Stagg
Oldham	J. F. Klapp	R. O. Cook Sr.	C. R. Goodman	R. M. Johnson
Orange	William Balfour	William Balfour	M. V. Smith	A. C. Jordan
Palo Pinto	A. H. Coale	J. E. Patillo	E. W. Priest	W. D. Anderson
Panola	T. P. Brock	C. V. Whitley	J. R. Braseiton	S. C. Gilbert
Parker	J. P. Christian	F. Matthews	A. N. Lea	R. C. Hopping
Parmer	Ward Bankhead	J. J. Stoker	J. D. Goshy	D. S. Booker
Pecos	M. Dickson	Frank Rooney	W. Jeff Williams	W. M. Burwell
Polk	C. H. Victory	R. E. Galloway	R. T. Pearson	M. E. Chestain
Potter	Sam B. Motlow	J. H. Taff	G. T. Foster	William Whittle
Presidio	J. H. Taff	M. H. Hardin	H. E. Dickenson	Worth A. Jenning
Rains	L. O. Burnside	M. R. Garner	John Auld	D. E. Huffman
Randall	M. R. Garner	J. B. Lucas	A. M. Dramer	T. E. Brackeen
Reagan	J. B. Lucas	John Burns	E. S. Randolph	Tom Harrison
Real River	John Burns	Morton Cook	E. S. Winsor	O. A. Johnson
Reeves	Tom Tipping	Miss Willie de Woods	R. F. Love	Willi Fasting
Refugio	Miss Willie de Woods	Eugene Lovy	John S. Mason	Y. P. Rlynt
Roberts	J. E. McKenzie	J. E. McKenzie	J. E. Powell	Y. V. State
Rockwall	C. B. Truett	Arthur Hays	J. W. Brooks	H. J. Saly
Rusk	James White	C. L. Frazier	J. J. McGown	B. W. Cupit
Sabine	O. L. Parish	Miss Mary Phillips	J. G. Ross	Z. T. Ross
San Augustine	J. M. Jones	W. C. Chulp	S. J. Cross	H. W. Miller
San Jacinto	F. P. Adams	E. H. Hubert	W. C. Benton	Hugh Miller
San Patricio	H. B. Sossaman	Ed Anderson		J. F. Craig
San Saba	D. M. Love	W. E. Whimire		
Schleicher	C. D. McGloin	C. G. English		
	W. N. Ellis			
	W. C. Benton			

County Officers—County Clerk, District Clerk, Surveyor, Sheriff—Cont.

Counties.	County Clerk.	District Clerk.	Surveyor.	Sheriff.
Scurry	W. T. Skinner	W. S. Adamson	H. A. Goodwin	J. B. Boles
Shackelford	R. S. Long	R. S. Long	Proctor K. Clarke	W. M. Biggs
Shelby	A. L. Pinkston	L. D. Windham	D. D. Spaullock	S. H. Truitt
Sherman	W. I. Gamewell	W. I. Gamewell	D. D. Spaullock	W. R. Gamble
Smith	I. N. Cross	James Lavender	D. M. Edwards	Joe Land
Somervell	C. R. Irwin	E. Irwin	G. L. Booker	P. E. Currie
Starr	E. Salmay	J. Oulteryern	J. W. Monroe	F. C. Gonzalez
Stephens	J. A. Ault	R. C. Durham	W. F. Kells	John W. Esby
Stirling	D. C. Durham	R. S. Tillotson	W. F. Lee	Dee Davis
Stonewall	E. S. Tillotson	D. S. Tillotson	J. E. C. Saunders	F. O. Senter
Sutton	J. D. Lowrey	J. T. A. Ross	H. M. Hutchison	T. B. Adams
Wisher	T. A. Ross	E. J. Brock Jr.	Henry M. Dickson	D. B. Crawford
Taylor	J. Yavers	E. J. Fuller	W. A. Finley	W. M. Rea
Terry	W. H. Lemons	W. J. Parsons	C. W. Moore	F. J. Alver
Terry	D. J. Broughton	D. J. Broughton	A. E. Moore	J. A. W. Tiernan
Throckmorton	John T. Massey Jr.	B. T. Massey Jr.	A. F. Stribling	J. D. Falls
Titus	Wallace Kelley	B. T. Nugent	B. H. Reavers	John Cooper
Tom Green	James E. Keating	Stephen Elmore	J. E. Reavers	Hawley Allen
Trotter	Paul Deas	D. J. Pickle	Grooms Lee	George S. Matthews
Tyler	G. W. Leake	G. H. Motley	J. M. O'Neill	J. C. Collins
Tyler	T. I. Shifford	I. Coleman	J. M. Hyde	E. C. Parsons
Upshur	J. C. McDonald	W. C. Harlan	W. C. Gingsman	R. C. Parsons
Uvalde	R. C. Harlan	Mat Burney	William Jarlin	A. F. Schnaubert
Val Verde	Miss Zona Dalrymple	Walter F. Jones	William Jarlin	O. H. Johnson
Van Zandt	Lamar Brown	G. T. Kennedy	C. C. Roberts	John F. Robinson
Vernon	Herman Fischer	L. N. Hofer	J. W. Bateman	J. R. Kells
Walker	A. J. Randolph	L. B. Lee	F. W. Watrous	R. N. Walsiger
Walker	E. W. Sweetie	R. W. Sear	C. B. Smith	A. Farris
Ward	E. W. Sweetie	R. W. Sear	W. B. Moore	J. C. Perry
Washington	John Green Morgan	R. V. Hoffman	W. B. Francis	H. C. Teague
Webb	J. A. Rodriguez	Raymond V. Martin	Edmund J. Foster	D. E. Teague
Wharton	P. G. Brooks	P. G. Brooks	John A. Norris	Amador Sanchez
Whitaker	J. M. Griffin	J. M. Griffin	J. D. Merriman	Robert Koehl
Whitaker	E. M. Walsh	A. F. Kerr	H. M. Snoddy	Lee Gunter
Wilbarger	E. M. Walsh	A. H. Richt	H. E. Coleman	F. L. Randolph
Willacy	Antonio Lestrano	Thomas W. Wilkison	Walter Rountree	J. D. Key
Williamson	C. T. McMurray	J. E. Wiseman	W. T. Sutherland	John T. Jove
Wilson	John McDaniell	G. C. Dawson	W. L. Wright	W. L. Wright
Winkler	G. C. Dawson	Lory D. White	W. A. Priest	Sam Faith
Wise	J. P. Williams	C. W. Vickery	A. Devereux	D. F. Chritzberg
Woods	Jonathan Russell	E. L. Bryan	W. E. Steveson	J. C. Keller
Yonkum	D. L. Cossensbury	Jose B. Garcia	P. Z. Conrad	J. C. Keller
Young	Jose B. Garcia	George K. Teagart	C. W. Hinson	J. C. Keller
Zapala	G. C. Jackson		E. E. Hall	A. M. C. Miller
Zavalla				A. C. Miller

COUNTY OFFICERS—Tax Assessor, Collector, Treasurer, Health Officer.

Counties.	Tax Assessor.	Tax Collector.	Treasurer.	Health Officer.
Anderson	O. H. Rogers	H. H. Fitzgerald	H. B. Ramsour	R. H. McLeod
Angelina	A. L. Arge	T. W. Craddock	S. D. R. Umberson	A. P. Head
Aranas	W. H. Smith	J. C. Ball	D. R. Boykin	Dr. W. W. Largent
Archier	L. P. Carrington	H. T. Ballin	C. E. Scribner	Dr. A. R. McMullen
Armstrong	W. T. McLaren	C. E. Goodwin	Mrs. T. E. McCaleb	Dr. D. H. Brooks
Atascosa	J. E. Lyons	R. C. Rodgers	H. L. McKinzie	Dr. W. A. Davis
Austin	Fred Grote	Tom S. Britte	William Wilrodt	Dr. E. O. Knolle
Bandera	J. R. Hankinson	William Schneider	A. M. Stigler	Dr. J. E. Butler
Bastrop	James H. Jones	R. S. Smith	C. S. Chalmers	Dr. H. F. Luckett
Baylor	R. E. Bryan	George W. Davis	W. L. White	Dr. C. F. Johnson
Bell	A. G. Vick	John Ellis	William Snuth	Dr. M. B. Prather
Bexar	Albert V. Huth	John Wilson	P. W. Upsaw	Dr. D. J. Berry
Blanco	G. A. Carmack	John W. Biter	P. P. Heegen	Dr. J. F. Barnwell
Borden	J. C. Darwood	W. R. Johnson	George Sherman	Dr. H. Hannabass
Boeque	S. M. Thomas	W. A. Clark	J. E. Hannabass	Dr. J. Frank McDonald
Bowle	R. M. Johnson Jr.	R. E. Moorman	L. C. Robinson	Dr. T. E. Oliver
Brazoria	H. A. Perry	Will H. Davis	J. C. Rachel	Dr. W. V. Ezell
Brazos	J. Sidney Smith	Fred A. Brock	Scott Benson	H. C. Oliver
Brewster	J. W. Phelps	W. W. Waprecht	J. E. Erfdy	Dr. J. A. Hardy
Briscoe	E. D. McMurry	J. W. Phelps	J. A. Walton	Dr. Ed Crawford
Brown	Frank C. Rachel	Alfred Crawford	J. R. Purson	Dr. J. E. Miller
Burleson	W. T. Clinton	Frank Emison	L. E. Smith	Dr. J. W. McCarver
Burnet	J. F. Pangle	George W. Johnston	H. E. Delamater	Dr. J. W. Matthews
Caldwell	J. M. Alexander	O. L. Wallace	Miss Myrt Erwin	Dr. T. Cheatam
Calhoun	J. D. Crain	J. L. Magee	Tom P. Harris	Dr. E. Coopwood
Callahan	T. L. Conway	J. D. O'Neil	S. C. Tisdale	Fred Roemer
Cameron	George Champion	W. H. Shanks	C. W. Conner	Dr. J. A. Shackelford
Camp	W. W. Chance	W. E. Walton	Edgar L. Hicks	Dr. J. Skipper
Carson	J. E. Phillips	D. H. Carpenter	C. L. Merrill	C. F. Henderson
Cass	W. C. Williams	S. H. Vance	E. L. Kool	C. E. Williams
Castro	Steve Hoelling	Roy E. Barber	E. L. Nipper	C. E. Davis
Chambers	Normie Sherman	R. B. LaFour	Mrs. M. I. Riddle	G. H. Fahrlog
Cherokee	P. B. Musslewhite	D. B. Singletary	W. F. Swinney	Dr. E. M. Moseley
Childress	Hardy Kreighbaum	A. J. Brown	W. J. Summers	Dr. H. Jennings
Clay	J. W. Gerard	I. R. Horn	Irving Corbett	Dr. J. S. Calhoun
Coke	Mrs. Louisa Hickman	Will Hickman	Miss Rena Parker	Dr. W. J. Adams
Coleman	Sam Berry	W. H. Gilliland	W. M. She	Dr. E. W. Largent
Collin	L. T. Gay	W. H. Chaddick	W. A. Glenn	Dr. H. B. Worley
Collingsworth	J. D. Thomas	L. T. Sullivan	T. J. Patton	Dr. J. H. Payne
Colorado	H. J. Laas	H. Fraden	J. J. Patten	Dr. H. Leonards
Comal	Gus Reininger	Frank Adams	August Friesch	Dr. Charles W. Ory
Comanche	Morgan Hall	Frank Palmer	Tokide W. Burns	J. W. France
Concho	S. E. Willis	Warren Puett	T. W. Tomerlin	Dr. C. R. Johnson
Cooke	D. U. Hancock	John Alexander	C. W. Bryson	Dr. C. R. Johnson
Coryell	T. J. Fikes	Clarence Stockburger	A. W. Green	Ralph Bailey
Cottle	Jessie W. Harvey	J. L. Facus	Theodore Combest	Dr. W. H. Alexander
Crockett	F. M. Holmsley	Jim Moore	Tom Casbeer	

County Officers—Tax Assessor, Collector, Treasurer, Health Officer—Continued.

Counties.	Tax Assessor.	Tax Collector.	Treasurer.	Health Officer.
Crosby	C. H. Chebonnier	C. E. Roy	S. D. Ransauer	R. L. Owen
Culberson	T. S. Searns	E. E. Ely	W. E. Moore	Dr. K. W. Field
Dallas	H. C. Floyd	John McCinnless	F. M. Bond	J. C. Lovelace
Dallam	Marsh Elliston	R. L. Conner	J. B. G. L. Mitchell	Dr. J. W. Hicks
Dawson	F. C. Warnick	R. F. Arthur	Roscoe Davidson	Dr. J. F. Crook
Deaf Smith	E. C. P. Arthur	J. M. B. Williams	J. F. Kerbow	Dr. James K. Edwards
Delta	A. M. Millsap	J. H. W. Hennen	J. W. Nelson	Dr. H. Blackwell
DeWitt	L. M. Gary	L. E. Schweb	O. C. Kennedy St.	Dr. H. H. Blackwell
Dickens	D. W. Hays	F. E. Stoll	W. A. White	Dr. W. L. Barnard
Dimmit	T. F. Skewington	J. T. Gardner	Guss Johnson	Dr. H. T. Hamm
Donley	G. W. L. Rogers	J. T. Patman	Alonzo Lopez	Jose G. Garcia
Duval	W. L. Rogers	A. W. Tobin	Walter Gray	Dr. J. L. Johnson
Eastland	John Brock	H. A. Collins	R. C. Hendrick	J. E. Rogers
Ector	John Draper	L. A. Clark	W. C. Hamrick	W. C. Fry
Ellis	J. C. Draper	George W. Smith	M. F. Howard	Hugh S. White
El Paso	George W. Huffman	George W. Smith	Y. D. Prater	Dr. Uel Keltz
Erath	W. E. Cook	Tom Stennith	Dee Kelley	F. H. Shaw
Falls	W. E. Hodges	C. W. Bratton	M. O. Nix	Dr. A. B. Kennedy
Fannin	W. B. Vaughn	William Menneke	R. L. Babb	Dr. R. R. Allen
Fayette	H. C. Steinmann	R. H. Johnson	N. S. Bonner	Dr. R. Andrews
Fisher	E. B. Kerbow	A. C. Goen	Mrs. Addie Thagard	Dr. J. M. Hill
Fort Bend	B. C. Willis	L. D. Campbell	Mrs. D. H. Tharp	Dr. Z. C. Fouquay
Fort Worth	W. P. Winzer	D. H. Helley	R. F. Major	Dr. E. G. Cochran
Franklin	H. B. Little	Tom S. Peyton	Irvan H. Bonner	Dr. W. J. Reeves
Freestone	J. A. McDonald	John L. Hess	O. L. Smith	E. S. Cox
Frio	Lee A. Love	F. T. Coker	Mrs. Mattie Trimble	
Gaines	Guy Stark	F. T. Glover	H. A. Robertson	
Garza	F. P. McNichols	E. E. Kelly	Albert Schmitt	
Garzaon	Louis Cordak	Benjamin Lovas	R. S. Dunbar	Dr. W. E. Peden
Gillespie	A. R. Wyszog	Ben F. Lovelace	Emil Beremann	Dr. W. A. Lee
Glasscock	William L. Fromme	Victor Wieman	R. K. Wyatt	Dr. W. Chilton
Goliad	H. F. Orts	N. W. Hampton	Henry Thut	Dr. J. A. Maness
Gonzales	J. E. Raines	J. S. Denson	E. A. Turner	C. E. Donnel
Gray	Clarence Hamilton	John W. Hollingsworth	Thad Barber	Dr. J. F. Jones
Grimes	John A. Webb	E. O. McWhorter	Thad Barber	R. W. Wilson
Guadalupe	John P. Smith	Hy J. Blumhagen	William Fritz	A. H. Lindsay
Hale	J. N. Jordan	John C. Hooper	John G. Hamilton	Dr. J. O. Durham
Hall	Charles Webster	J. E. King	F. A. Hudgins	
Hamilton	Tom C. Pierson	L. N. Rice	L. W. Keon	Dr. G. H. Johnson
Hansford	W. L. Barkley	Joe R. Spivey	W. E. Caldwell	Dr. John Roberts
Haskell	D. A. Mahoney	J. C. Frynt	R. L. Guiley	Dr. J. H. Taylor
Hardin	A. O. Millonons	Walter S. Parker	J. W. Chalfant	
Harris	Robert Millonons	James C. Brown	James C. Brown	
Harrison	Jeff D. Gaines	Phil P. Taylor	G. F. Steadman	
Hartley	A. B. Cullender	R. O. Neely	G. H. Wheeler	J. M. Wolf

County Officers—Tax Assessor, Collector, Treasurer, Health Officer—Continued.

Counties.	Tax Assessor.	Tax Collector.	Treasurer.	Health Officer.
Haskell	M. Torbet	E. Walling	Emory Menefee	Dr. L. Cummings
Hays	J. N. Young	A. H. C. McGeebe	P. J. Woods	Dr. C. Williams
Hemphill	Jesse Young	H. C. Tipps	G. L. Addison	Dr. H. C. Caylor
Henderson	Demps Henry	Hal C. Dunbar	T. D. Frizzell	Dr. J. K. Webster
Hidalgo	W. B. Barlow	J. R. Alama	John Closer	Dr. E. T. Osborn
Hill	George G. Smith	John E. McKinzie	Mrs. Edna Miller	Dr. L. E. Hunt
Hood	John C. Adams	Sid Powell	Joe F. Kerr	Dr. L. Menefee
Hopkins	Dennis Melton	J. G. Moore	H. G. York	Dr. S. Southerland
Houston	John Ellis	J. A. Denny	Ney Sheridan	Dr. L. Meriwether
Howard	Anderson Bailly	J. Frank M. Wood	W. F. Purser	Dr. J. T. Wright
Hunt	J. J. Darnell	W. S. Christian	W. F. Wood	Dr. J. T. Milner
Hutchinson	Mrs. W. Barnes	W. C. Castleberry	J. Thomas Stonehouse	Dr. C. Hannah
Irion	Mrs. Fannie Felton	A. C. Owens	R. M. Deal	Dr. E. O. Deal
Jack	E. L. Merriman	A. C. Egg	M. T. Ramzy	Dr. E. G. Huckabay
Jackson	E. W. Rogers	Giles McKinnon	M. T. McNeli	Dr. O. H. Radkey
Jasper	J. T. Braswell	J. B. Davis	Wesley McKee	Dr. F. W. Bean
Jeff Davis	Ogden Johnson	Joe A. Bordages	Dr. W. T. Jones	Dr. J. S. Price
Jefferson	C. W. Heilen	Oscar Thompson	H. L. Williams	.....
Jim Hogg	June Adams	Lon A. Hinnant	Miguel de la Garza	.....
Jim Wells	H. F. Southern	Lon D. Morgan	H. W. Garrett	.....
Jones	R. C. J. Roland	E. L. Barrett	J. A. Coursey	.....
Karnes	C. H. Gorham	R. L. Seale	J. R. G. Ladd	.....
Kaufman	John Yates	E. C. Seale	J. R. W. Dromgoole	.....
Kendall	Paul Hokekamp	J. M. Mounger	R. R. Choate	.....
Kent	C. O. Thompson	J. J. M. Sauer	Adolph Thels	.....
Kerr	W. C. Peterson	J. D. O. McCombs	R. I. Byrd	.....
Kimble	W. C. Reid	J. G. R. W. Moore	A. B. Williamson	.....
King	Frank Gibson	G. W. Perry	J. R. B. Hight	.....
Kinney	J. H. Stadler	Tom Perry	J. W. F. Holmes	.....
Kleberg	J. H. Kivlin	M. O. Milliken	J. G. L. House	.....
Knox	C. H. Riley	W. S. Britton	A. G. L. Hubbard	.....
Lamar	Ben Carnahan	J. T. Jones	Fred Schreier	.....
Lamb	Robert McQuillin	Robert McQuillin	G. W. Tinkle	.....
Lampasas	E. T. Jordan	A. R. Mace	F. A. D. McMahan	.....
LaSalle	Rud. Valencia	A. H. Poole	W. A. Sikes	.....
Lavaca	C. M. E. Suelis	E. L. Bennett	W. A. Sikes	.....
Lee	M. D. Lemons	E. J. G. Brown	Yance Holloman	.....
Liberty	C. W. B. Green	J. Green Prescott	W. D. Davis	.....
Limestone	F. W. M. Sellers	B. L. Milhollon	Solon Rasco	.....
Lipscomb	W. L. Owens	Charles L. Tullis	Jasper Millhollon	.....
Live Oak	Leroy C. New	W. H. Flynn	Claud E. Luttis	.....
Llano	John A. Cone	W. H. Kuykendall	R. H. Carter	.....
Lubbock	H. K. Porter	W. H. Edwards	Charles H. Reagan	.....
Lynn	F. E. Redwine	J. J. M. Roberts	Dr. William L. Baugh	.....
Madison	James R. Rhodes	J. J. King	Dr. H. S. Selman	.....
Marion	James R. Webb	J. J. A. C. Blair	Dr. E. Turrentine	.....
Martin	N. E. Henson	J. J. A. C. Blair	Dr. G. P. Day	.....
Mason	R. E. L. Clark	J. J. A. C. Blair	J. A. R. Moseley	.....
			Dr. L. C. Brown	.....
			Dr. E. Branderberger	.....

Counties.	Tax Assessor.	Tax Collector.	Treasurer.	Health Officer.
Metagovia	J. D. Moore	C. M. Steger	George E. Serrill	E. Scott
Manitick	Trinidad San Miguel	Joe Williams	John Hollis	Dr. Charles Tarver
McClintock	A. Watkins	S. H. Mayo	John Rainbolt	Dr. J. B. Granville
McClintock	John Reeds	W. B. Holland	N. B. Sportham	Dr. T. A. Langston
McClintock	John B. Bryne	Joe Ney	Lou B. Heath	Dr. W. H. Smith
Medina	Leo A. Callan	R. H. Spiller	Emil Toepperwein	Dr. William Fenley
Menard	W. C. Pemberton	W. E. Bradford	I. H. Bell	J. B. Thomas
Menard	R. S. Wiley	Porter Stevens	S. T. Wells	E. E. Best
Menard	R. S. Wiley	E. O. Friddy	S. T. Wells	Dr. W. R. Smith
Menard	J. P. Hatcher	G. D. Coughran	J. E. Stowe	Dr. W. R. Smith
Montgomery	Robert Lee Talley	J. D. Summerton	D. D. Jackson	N. M. Smith
Moore	H. B. Phythian	J. V. Mills	J. H. Phillips	Dr. J. W. Hale
Morris	H. L. Warren	R. L. Cason	D. W. Moore	L. Y. Turner
Motley	H. L. White	J. E. Russell	S. D. Horn	Dr. A. C. Traweck
Nacogdoches	R. W. Sullivan	George F. Rainbolt	J. C. Fall	R. P. Locke
Nacogdoches	J. H. Bates	W. J. Brown	S. T. Poole	W. D. Fountain
Nacogdoches	J. L. Lext	W. B. McMahon	V. M. Curtis	Dr. H. W. Hardy
Nolan	George Steward	E. S. Oliver	H. D. Gussett	Dr. H. S. Burke
Nolan	Joe W. Bluntzer	J. S. Talley	W. H. Richardson	J. W. Brewer
Ochiltree	James W. Whitfield	Allen Stagk	A. L. Turner	Dr. J. C. Seastrunk
Orange	George A. Foreman Jr.	R. M. Johnson	G. L. Downey	Dr. J. C. Smith
Palo Pinto	F. E. Watson	Claude Hightower	G. L. Dalton	Dr. H. A. Ross
Panola	Lucius Barton	Ottie Copeland	W. D. Hill	Dr. J. A. Williams
Parmer	J. R. Jenkins	Oscar Harris	Henry Barber	Dr. J. A. Oliver
Pecos	C. G. Moore	R. S. Rooking	Bob Kutz	W. H. Oliver
Pecos	J. H. McKee	E. H. Waldrep	S. H. Holcomb	Dr. E. P. Love
Potter	George S. Williams	Frank E. Buckingham	Mrs. N. H. Tudor	Dr. E. P. Vinyard
Presidio	Frank Russell	M. B. Chastain	V. Hogan	Dr. M. R. Mahon
Rains	Sam Kennemer	William Whittle	W. J. F. Glass	Dr. P. W. Pearson
Randall	Cyrus Eskman	Worly A. Jennings	W. T. Garrett	Dr. D. M. Stewart
Randall	Emory Cutbirth	H. M. Pugh	W. T. Brittman	Dr. L. Terry
Reagan	John Pugh	Sam Johnson	Joe Haurges	Dr. W. H. Benway
Reed River	Charles Grant	Sam Porter	John B. Hudson	Dr. W. H. Walker
Reeves	W. W. Camp	Tom Harrison	William Baumgartner	P. L. Shelton
Refugio	T. P. Shelly	P. A. Johnson	Dan Kiveleben	T. G. Curry
Roberts	L. A. Coffee	O. B. Hardin	J. P. Grant	C. M. Jackson
Robertson	J. T. Young	Guy Hearn	Lennie Stinson	Dr. E. R. Walker
Rockwall	Lonnie Walker	M. A. Brown	R. H. Hester	Dr. E. W. Perkins
Rusk	Charles Hardy	M. A. Brown	A. H. McGown	Dr. M. Smith
Rusk	Charles Hardy	George S. Wood	G. W. Slaughter	Dr. D. McCardell
Sabine	J. D. Woods	H. J. Sally	G. G. Woodruff	Dr. S. W. Rimmer
San Augustine	J. E. Roberts	T. B. Roberts	E. A. McKeown	Dr. S. W. Rimmer
San Jacinto	C. T. Hill	H. L. Lilly Jr.	D. A. Autter	Dr. G. L. Lewis
San Patricio	P. C. Rachol	D. Odem Skelton	G. A. Nell	
San Saba	P. C. Dusey	W. W. Craig		
Schleicher	H. W. Finley	J. F. Craig		

County Officers—Tax Assessor, Collector, Treasurer, Health Officer—Continued.

Counties.	Tax Assessor.	Tax Collector.	Treasurer.	Health Officer.
Scurry	J. A. Merritt	W. M. Curry	C. R. Lockhart	Dr. H. E. Rosser
Shackelford	P. H. Williams	W. M. Biggs	George T. Latimer	Dr. Z. W. Casey
Shelby	Blain Wood	J. O. Cooper	Lem Reed	Dr. E. S. Carroll
Sherman	J. M. Turner	W. R. Gamble	D. J. Wilson	Dr. W. O. Brown
Smith	H. B. Matthews	George Burtriss	W. H. Chitwood	Dr. D. Bell
Somervell	F. M. Faulkner	P. E. Currie	J. A. Hamberlain	G. J. T. Murray
Starr	H. Garza Jr.	G. A. Guerra	Santiago Gonzales	Dr. C. Salls
Stephens	J. E. Lucius	H. W. Sayle	Newton Russell	Dr. B. F. Rhodes
Stirling	W. E. Allen	Dee Davis	R. B. Cummins	William Jordan
Stonewall	J. C. Rash	F. O. Center	S. R. Dickey	.....
Sutton	George J. Trainer	D. B. Adams	J. E. Grimland	.....
Swisher	J. R. Spence	T. B. Crawford	W. O. Owens	.....
Tarrant	George W. Bell	W. E. Elliott	W. E. Matthews	Dr. D. S. Rumph
Taylor	W. T. St. John	D. T. Hartrider	G. E. Tittle	Dr. C. M. Cash
Terrill	W. J. Banner	J. J. Allen	F. K. Harrell	Dr. F. W. Reeve
Terry	R. W. Glover	George E. Tiernan	H. T. Brooks	.....
Throckmorton	A. B. Gober	J. D. Falls	W. F. Cahalan	.....
Titus	Ed McElreath	Tom Price	J. A. Cook	.....
Tom Green	Squire Boone	W. S. Cunningham	R. C. Hanks	.....
Travis	Dr. J. E. Hill	Mrs. Eli H. Miller	R. C. Roberdeau	Dr. L. H. Hardy
Trimble	W. W. Cobb	W. L. Hutson	J. A. Steveson	Dr. T. M. Fleming
Tyler	W. H. Cobb	J. M. Sumrall	J. C. Enloe	Dr. S. L. Smith
Upshur	M. C. Bell	E. L. Lawrence	J. L. George	Dr. J. M. Loving
Upton	J. H. Johnson	A. F. Schnaubert	N. A. Zinn	J. B. Cruse
Ovalde	O. P. Hector	W. A. Timberlake	F. W. Miller	Dr. H. J. Childress
Val Verde	John W. Almond	John F. Robinson	John M. Gray	Dr. T. R. Knox
Van Zandt	H. J. Craft	A. W. Herrin	C. E. Wilson	Dr. R. M. Scott
Victoria	Hunt Stoner	E. W. Klein	A. E. Robinson	B. B. Brandon
Walker	C. B. Oliphint	Howell Mayes	C. E. Wilson	O. S. McMullen
Waller	G. H. Umland	Sam Ferguson	W. H. Woodall	Dr. E. W. Fowler
Ward	P. C. Leland	E. C. Cantrell	L. D. Amster	Dr. C. W. LeGrande
Washington	William Wendt	Frank H. Boss	Miss Edna Bacon	Isaac Mayhugh
Webb	B. J. Leyendecker	H. Lufarde	Burney Parker	F. H. Barnhill
Wharton	Gus Seydler	John Blair	A. M. Bruni	Dr. W. W. MacGregor
Wheeler	J. D. Craig	Lee Gunter	J. P. Taylor	Dr. E. R. Valls
Wichita	John Robertson	W. H. Daugherty	J. R. Carver	Dr. E. Blackerby
Wilbarger	Albert Mason	J. G. Hall	J. M. McHam	.....
Willacy	John G. Kennedy Jr.	John T. Love	J. J. Pepper	Dr. H. H. Rhoads
Willamson	J. W. Armstrong	Haisey Davis	A. L. East	Dr. Graham
Williams	C. E. Stevenson	O. E. Irvin	D. O. L. East	Dr. E. M. Thomas
Winkler	W. F. Stewart	M. A. Priest	O. L. Ezzell	Dr. John V. Blake
Wise	Jesse A. Maddux	M. A. Arnett	J. S. Howe	.....
Wood	Lon Christtzeberg	B. F. Smart	Buck Smith	L. H. Reeves
Yankum	W. H. Hague	J. C. Keller	Miss Lillie Leath	Dr. W. T. Black
Zabala	G. D. Hinson	Ed M. Parsons	N. B. Bigger	Dr. W. M. Johnson
Zavalla	Y. Sanchez	A. M. Cuellar	L. E. Padgett	Dr. J. L. Williamson
	G. C. Miller	I. E. Hall	W. O. Day	Dr. R. F. Martin

DISTRICT JUDGES AND ATTORNEYS.

County—	Dist. No.	District Judge.	District Attorney.
Anderson	3	J. L. Prince	Earl Adams Jr.
Andrews	70	S. J. Isaacks	W. P. Brady
Angelina	2	L. D. Guinn	W. B. O'Quinn
Aransas	36	F. G. Chambliss	T. P. Morris
Archer	30	P. A. Martin	Edgar Scurry
Armstrong	47	J. N. Browning	H. S. Bishop
Asgarosa	36	F. G. Chambliss	T. P. Morris
Austin	22	F. S. Roberts	Sam Lowrey
Bailey	64	L. S. Kinder	George L. Mayfield
Bandera	33	R. H. Burney	L. J. Brucks
Bastrop	21	Ed R. Sinks	Jack Jenkins
Baylor	50	J. A. P. Dickson	I. O. Newton
Bee	36	F. G. Chambliss	T. P. Morris
Bell	27	J. D. Robinson	J. L. Ward
Bexar	37	W. S. Anderson	W. C. Linden
	57	R. B. Minor	
	45	S. G. Taylor	
	73	W. F. Ezell	
	33	C. W. Martin	Dayton Moses
Blanco	32	W. W. Beall	W. P. Leslie
Borden	18	O. L. Lockett	(See County Attorney)
Bosque	5	H. F. O'Neal	L. E. Keeney
Bowie	23	S. J. Stiles	W. M. Holland
Brazoria	20	J. C. Scott	W. C. Davis
Brazos	63	W. C. Douglas	C. C. Belcher
Brewster	64	L. S. Kinder	George L. Mayfield
Briscoe	28	W. B. Hopkins	J. I. Kleiber
Brooks	35	J. W. Goodman	W. U. Early
Brown	21	Ed R. Sinks	Jack Jenkins
Burleson	33	C. W. Martin	Dayton Moses
Burnet	22	F. S. Roberts	Sam Lowrey
Caldwell	24	J. M. Green	Guy Mitchell
Calhoun	42	T. L. Blanton	W. L. Morris
Callahan	28	W. B. Hopkins	J. I. Kleiber
Cameron	7	R. W. Simpson	W. W. Sanders
Camp	31	F. P. Greever	W. R. Ewing
Carson	5	H. F. O'Neal	L. E. Keeney
Cass	64	L. S. Kinder	George L. Mayfield
Castro	9	L. E. Hightower	J. L. Maury
Chambers	2	L. D. Guinn	W. B. O'Quinn
Cherokee	46	J. A. Nabers	H. D. Spencer
Childress	30	P. A. Martin	Edgar Scurry
Clay	72	W. R. Spencer	G. E. Lockhart
Cochran	51	J. W. Timmins	Alex Collins
Coke	35	J. W. Goodwin	W. U. Early
Coleman	59	J. M. Pearson	(See County Attorney)
Collin	46	J. A. Nabers	H. D. Spencer
Collingsworth	25	M. Kennon	Lester Holt
Colorado	22	F. S. Roberts	Sam Lowrey
Comal	52	J. H. Arnold	R. J. McClellan
Comanche	35	J. W. Goodwin	W. U. Early
Concho	16	C. F. Spencer	(See County Attorney)
Cooke	52	J. A. Arnold	R. J. McClellan
Coryell	50	J. A. P. Dickson	I. O. Newton
Cottle	70	S. J. Isaacks	W. P. Brady
Crane	51	J. W. Timmins	Alex Collins
Crockett	72	W. R. Spencer	G. E. Lockhart
Crosby	70	S. J. Isaacks	W. P. Brady
Culberson	69	D. E. Hill	J. W. Sellars
Dallam	14	Kenneth Foree	(See County Attorney)
Dallas	44	E. B. Muse	
	68	J. C. Roberts	
	72	W. R. Spencer	G. E. Lockhart
Dawson	69	D. E. Hill	J. W. Sellars
Deaf Smith	8	William Pierson	L. L. Bowman
Delta	62	A. P. Dohoney	
Denton	16	Charles F. Spencer	(See County Attorney)
DeWitt	24	J. M. Green	Guy Mitchell
Dickens	50	J. A. P. Dickson	I. O. Newton
Dimmit	49	J. F. Mullally	John A. Walls
Donley	47	J. N. Browning	Henry Bishop
Dunn	28	W. P. Hopkins	J. I. Kleiber
Duval	28	W. P. Hopkins	J. I. Kleiber
Eastland	42	T. L. Blanton	W. L. Morris
Ector	70	S. J. Isaacks	W. P. Brady
Edwards	38	R. H. Burney	L. J. Brucks
Ellis	40	F. L. Hawkins	(See County Attorney)
El Paso	34	Dan M. Jackson	W. W. Bridgers
	41	A. M. Walthall	
Erath	29	W. J. Oxford	J. J. Hiner
Falls	54	R. I. Munroe	(See County Attorney)
Fannin	6	E. H. Denton	R. T. Linscomb
Fayette	22	F. S. Roberts	Sam Lowrey
Fisher	39	J. B. Thomas	J. P. Stinson
Floyd	64	L. S. Kinder	George L. Mayfield
Foard	46	J. A. Nabers	H. D. Spencer

District Judges and Attorneys—Continued.

County—	Dist. No.	District Judge.	District Attorney.
Fort Bend	23	Sam J. Styles	W. M. Holland
Franklin	5	H. F. O'Neal	L. E. Keeney
Freestone	13	H. B. Daviss	James Kimbell
Frio	49	J. F. Mullally	John A. Valls
Gaines	72	W. R. Spencer	G. E. Lockhart
Galveston	10	C. S. Briggs	(See County Attorney)
	56	R. G. Street	
Garza	72	W. R. Spencer	G. E. Lockhart
Gillespie	33	Clarence Martin	Dayton Moses
Glasscock	70	W. W. Beall	W. P. Leslie
Goliad	24	J. M. Green	Guy Mitchell
Gonzales	25	M. Kennon	Lester Holt
Gray	31	F. P. Greever	W. R. Ewing
Grayson	15	W. M. Peck	(See County Attorney)
	59	J. M. Pearson	
Gregg	4	W. C. Buford	L. W. Strong
Grimes	12	S. W. Dean	E. A. Berry
Guadalupe	25	M. Kennon	Lester Holt
Hale	63	L. S. Kinder	George L. Mayfield
Hall	46	J. A. Nabers	H. D. Spencer
Hamilton	52	J. H. Arnold	R. J. McClellan
Hansford	31	F. P. Greever	W. R. Ewing
Hardeman	46	J. A. Nabers	H. D. Spencer
Hardin	9	L. B. Hightower	J. L. Maury
Harris	11	C. A. Ashe	R. G. Maury
	55	William Masterson	
	61	J. A. Read	
Harrison	71	H. T. Lyttleton	R. A. Hall
Hartley	69	D. B. Hill	J. W. Sellars
Haskell	39	J. B. Thomas	J. P. Stinson
Hays	22	Frank Roberts	Sam Lowrey
Hemphill	31	F. P. Greever	W. R. Ewing
Henderson	3	J. S. Prince	Earl Adams
Hidalgo	28	W. H. Hopkins	J. I. Kleiber
Hill	66	Horton B. Porter	(See County Attorney)
Hockley	72	W. R. Spencer	G. E. Lockhart
Hood	29	W. J. Oxford	J. J. Hiner
Hopkins	8	M. S. Pierson	(See County Attorney)
Houston	3	J. S. Prince	Earl Adams Jr.
Howard	32	W. W. Beal	W. P. Leslie
Hunt	62	A. H. Dahoney	L. L. Bowman
	8	William Pierson	
Hutchinson	31	F. P. Greever	W. R. Ewing
Iron	51	J. W. Timmins	Alex Collins
Jack	43	F. O. McKinsey	(See County Attorney)
Jackson	24	J. M. Green	Guy Mitchell
Jasper	1	A. E. Davis	W. R. Blackshear
Jeff Davis	63	W. C. Douglas	C. C. Belcher
Jefferson	58	W. H. Davidson	(See County Attorney)
	60	John M. Conley	
Jim Hogg	28	W. B. Hopkins	J. I. Kleiber
Jim Wells	28	W. B. Hopkins	J. I. Kleiber
Johnson	18	O. L. Lockett	(See County Attorney)
Jones	39	John B. Thomas	J. P. Stinson
Karnes	24	J. M. Green	Guy Mitchell
Kaufman	40	F. L. Hawkins	(See County Attorney)
Kendall	38	R. H. Burney	L. J. Brucks
Kent	39	J. B. Thomas	J. P. Stinson
Kerr	38	R. H. Burney	L. J. Brucks
Kimble	33	Clarence Martin	Dayton Moses
King	50	J. A. P. Dickson	I. O. Newton
Kinney	63	L. S. Kinder	George L. Mayfield
Kleberg	28	W. B. Hopkins	J. I. Kleiber
Knox	50	J. A. P. Dickson	I. O. Newton
Lamar	6	Ben H. Denton	R. T. Lipscomb
	62	A. P. Dahoney	
Lamb	64	L. S. Kinder	George L. Mayfield
Lampasas	27	J. D. Robinson	J. L. Ward
LaSalle	49	J. F. Mullally	John A. Valls
Lavaca	25	M. Kennon	Lester Holt
Lee	21	Ed R. Sinks	Jack Jenkins
Leon	12	S. W. Dean	E. A. Berry
Liberty	9	L. B. Hightower	J. L. Murray
Limestone	13	H. B. Daviss	James Kimbell
Lipscomb	31	F. P. Greever	W. R. Ewing
Live Oak	36	F. G. Chambliss	T. P. Morris
Llano	33	Clarence Martin	Dayton Moses
Loving	64	L. S. Kinder	George L. Mayfield
Lubbock	72	W. R. Spencer	G. E. Lockhart
Lynn	72	W. R. Spencer	G. E. Lockhart
Madison	12	S. W. Dean	E. A. Berry
Marion	5	H. F. O'Neal	L. E. Keeney
Martin	70	S. J. Isaacks	W. P. Brady
Mason	33	Clarence Martin	Dayton Moses
Matagorda	23	S. J. Styles	W. M. Holland
Maverick	63	W. C. Douglas	C. C. Belcher

District Judges and Attorneys—Continued.

County—	Dist. No.	District Judge.	District Attorney.
McCulloch	35	J. W. Goodwin	W. U. Early
McLennan	64	R. L. Munroe	(See County Attorney)
	16	T. L. McCullough	
McMullen	38	F. G. Chambliss	T. P. Morris
	38	R. H. Burney	L. J. Brucks
Medina	33	Clarence Martin	Dayton Moses
Menard	70	S. J. Isaacks	W. P. Brady
Midland	20	J. C. Scott	W. C. Davis
Milam	27	J. D. Robinson	J. L. Ward
Mills	32	W. W. Beal	W. F. Leslie
Mitchell	16	C. F. Spencer	(See County Attorney)
Montague	9	L. B. Hightower	J. L. Maury
Montgomery	69	D. B. Hill	J. W. Sellars
Moore	5	H. F. O'Neal	L. E. Keeney
Morris	50	J. A. P. Dickson	I. O. Newton
Motlev	2	L. D. Gulnir	W. B. O'Quinn
Nacozdoches	13	H. B. Davis	James Kimball
Navarro	32	A. E. Davis	W. R. Blackshear
Newton	1	W. W. Beall	W. F. Leslie
Nolan	23	W. B. Hopkins	J. L. Kleiber
Nueces	31	F. P. Greever	W. R. Ewing
Ochiltree	69	D. B. Hill	J. W. Sellars
Oldham	1	E. A. Davis	W. R. Blackshear
Orange	29	W. J. Oxford	J. J. Hiner
Palo Pinto	4	W. C. Buford	W. C. Strong
Panola	43	F. O. McKinsey	(See County Attorney)
Parker	69	D. B. Hill	J. W. Sellars
Parmer	63	W. C. Douglas	A. A. Belcher
Pecos	9	L. B. Hightower Sr.	J. L. Maury
Polk	47	J. N. Browning	H. S. Bishop
Potter	63	W. C. Douglas	C. C. Belcher
Presidio	8	William Pierson	L. L. Bowman
Rains	47	J. N. Browning	H. S. Bishop
Randall	61	J. W. Timmins	Alex Collins
Reagan	28	R. H. Burney	L. J. Brucks
Real	6	B. H. Denton	R. T. Lipscomb
Red River	70	S. J. Isaacks	W. P. Brady
Reeves	24	J. M. Green	Guy Mitchell
Refugio	31	F. P. Greever	W. R. Ewing
Roberts	20	J. C. Scott	W. C. Davis
Robertson	14	Kenneth Foree	(See County Attorney)
Rockwall	35	J. W. Goodwin	W. U. Early
Rusk	4	W. C. Buford	W. C. Strong
Sabine	1	A. E. Davis	W. R. Blackshear
Saginaw	1	A. E. Davis	W. R. Blackshear
San Augustine	9	L. B. Hightower	J. L. Maury
San Jacinto	36	F. J. Chambliss	T. P. Morris
San Patricio	33	Clarence Martin	Dayton Moses
San Saba	61	J. W. Timmins	Alex Collins
Schleicher	39	J. E. Thorras	J. P. Stinson
Scurry	42	T. L. Blanton	W. L. Morris
Shackelford	4	W. C. Buford	W. C. Strong
Shelby	69	D. B. Hill	J. W. Sellars
Sherman	7	R. W. Simpson	W. W. Sanders
Somervell	29	W. J. Oxford	J. J. Hiner
Starr	28	W. B. Hopkins	J. I. Kleiber
Stephens	42	T. L. Blanton	W. L. Morris
Sterling	51	J. W. Timmins	Alex Collins
Stonewall	38	John B. Thomas	J. P. Stinson
Sutton	51	J. W. Timmins	Alex Collins
Swisher	64	L. S. Klander	George L. Mayfield
Tarrant	48	R. H. Buck	(See County Attorney)
	17	J. W. Swayne	
	67	M. H. Brown	
Taylor	42	T. L. Blanton	W. L. Morris
Terrell	63	W. C. Douglas	C. C. Belcher
Terry	72	W. R. Simpson	E. Lockhart
Throckmorton	39	J. E. Thomas	J. P. Stinson
Titus	5	H. F. O'Neal	L. E. Keeney
Tom Green	51	J. M. Timmins	Alex Collins
Travis	26	C. A. Wilcox	J. R. Hamilton
	53	Geo. Calhoun	
Trinity	12	S. W. Dean	E. A. Berry
Tyler	1	W. E. Davis	W. R. Blackshear
Upshur	7	R. W. Simpson	W. W. Sanders
Upton	70	S. J. Isaacks	W. P. Brady
Uvalde	38	R. H. Burney	L. J. Brucks
Val Verde	63	W. C. Douglas	C. C. Belcher
Van Zandt	7	R. W. Simpson	W. W. Sanders
Victoria	24	J. M. Green	Guy Mitchell
Walker	12	S. W. Dean	E. A. Berry
Waller	23	S. J. Styles	W. M. Holland
Ward	70	S. J. Isaacks	W. P. Brady
Washington	21	Ed R. Sinks	Jack Jenkins
Webb	49	J. F. Mullally	J. A. Vails
Wharton	23	S. J. Styles	W. M. Holland

District Judges and Attorneys—Continued.

County--	Dist. No.	District Judge.	District Attorney.
Wheeler	31	F. P. Greever	W. R. Ewing
Wichita	30	P. A. Martin	Edgar Scurry
Wilbarger	46	J. A. Nabers	H. D. Spencer
Willacy	28	W. B. Hopkins	J. I. Kleiber
Williamson	26	C. A. Wilcox	C. P. Hamilton
Wilson	36	F. G. Chambliss	T. P. Morris
Winkler	70	S. J. Isaacks	W. P. Brady
Wise	43	F. O. McKensy	(See County Attorney)
Wood	7	R. W. Simpson	W. W. Sanders
Ycakum	72	W. R. Spencer	G. E. Lockhart
Young	30	P. A. Martin	Edgar Scurry
Zapata	49	J. F. Mullally	J. A. Vallis
Zavalla	38	R. H. Burney	L. J. Brucks

POLITICAL DISTRICTS, TEXAS COUNTIES

Political Districts—Continued.

Counties--	Congres- sional.	State Sen- atorial.	State Repre- sentative.	Courts of Civil Appeal.	Judicial Dis- trict Courts.	Counties--	Congres- sional.	State Sen- atorial.	State Repre- sentative.	Courts of Civil Appeal.	Judicial Dis- trict Courts.
Anderson	7	13	25	1	3	*Dallas	5	6	44(4)-47(f)	5	14-44
Andrews	10	28	122	1	70	Dawson	16	28	122	7	122
Angelina	2	13	10	1	2	Deaf Smith	13	2	123	7	123
Aransas	9	22	75	1	36	Delta	1	2	35(f)	5	35
Archer	13	29	100	2	47	Denton	13	31	46-54(f)	2	46-54
Armstrong	13	29	123	2	35	DeWitt	13	29	81	2	81
Atascosa	15	22	80	4	35	Dickens	13	29	105	1	105
Austin	8	18	71-127(f)	7	22	Dimmit	15	23	116	7	116
Bailey (un.)	13	29	123	7	64	Donley	13	29	124	7	124
Bandera	14	24	115	4	38	Dunn	15	23	76	4	76
Bastrop	10	19	90	3	21	Duval	15	23	76	4	76
Baylor	13	29	102	2	50	Eastland	16	28	108	2	108
Bee	9	22	75	4	35	Ector	16	28	120	8	120
Bell	11	27	66-67(f)	3	27	Edwards	16	28	115	4	115
					37-43	Ellis	5	10	55(2)	5	55
Bexar	14	24	85(4)	4	57-73	El Paso	16	28	118-119(f)	5	118-119
Blanco	14	21	87	1	33	Erath	12	26	96-97(f)	2	96-97
Borden	16	28	122	1	32	Falls	11	11	62-63(f)	3	62-63
Bosque	5	27	95(f)	3	18	Fannin	4	3	37-38(f)	1	37-38
Bowie	1	1	1-3(f)	5	5	Fayette	9	18	70-127(f)	6	70-127
Brazoria	9	17	19	1	23	Fisher	16	28	121	7	121
Brazos	6	12	22(f)	1	20	Floyd	13	29	122	7	122
Brewster	16	25	117	8	63	Foard	13	29	103	7	103
Briscoe	13	29	122	7	61	Fort Bend	8	16	18-127(f)	1	18-127
Brooks	15	23	78	4	28	Franklin	1	2	35(f)	5	35
Brown	14	26	110(f)	3	35	Freestone	6	12	58(f)	6	58
Burleson	10	19	68-127(f)	1	21	Frio	15	22	80	4	80
Burnet	14	20	92(f)	3	33	Gaines	16	28	122	7	122
Caldwell	10	21	86	3	22	Galveston	7	17	16-17(f)	1	16-17
Calhoun	9	22	74	4	24	Garza	16	28	122	7	122
Callahan	16	28	108-110(f)	2	42	Gillespie	14	24	87	4	87
Cameron	15	23	77	4	28	Glasscock	16	28	120	8	120
Camp	1	7	31	6	7	Goliad	9	22	74	4	74
Carson	13	29	125	7	31	Gonzales	9	21	82	4	82
Cass	1	1	2-3(f)	6	5	Gray	13	29	124	7	124
Castro	13	29	123	7	64	Grayson	4	4	42(2)-43(f)	5	42-43
Chambers	7	17	17(f)	1	9	Gregg	3	8	126(f)	1	126
Cherokee	2	13	26	6	2	Grimes	8	15	21-22(f)	6	21-22
Childress	13	29	104	7	46	Guadalupe	15	21	83	4	83
Clay	13	29	100	2	30	Hale	13	29	123	7	123
Cochran (un.)	16	29	122	7	72	Hall	13	29	104	7	104
Coke	16	25	111	3	51	Hamilton	11	27	94	3	94
Coleman	14	26	112	3	35	Hansford	13	29	125	7	125
Collin	4	5	41-43(f)	5	59	Hardeman	13	29	103	7	103
Collingsworth	13	29	124	7	46	Hardin	2	14	12	1	12
Colorado	9	18	71-127(f)	1	25	*Harris	8	16	15(4)	1	15-4
Comal	14	21	88	3	22	Harrison	2	8	4-126(f)	6	4-126
Comanche	12	26	109	2	52	Hartley	13	29	125	7	125
Concho	16	26	112	3	35	Haskell	16	28	102	2	102
Cooke	13	4	48	2	16	Hays	10	21	88	3	88
Coryell	11	27	93	3	52	Hempfill	13	29	124	7	124
Cottle	13	29	104	7	50	Henderson	3	9	28(f)	5	28
Crane (un.)	16	28	120	8	70	Hidalgo	15	23	78	4	78
Crockett	16	25	115	3	51	Hill	5	10	56-59(f)	4	56-59
Crosby	16	29	122	7	72	Hockley (un.)	16	29	122	7	122
Culberson	16	25	119(f)	8	70	Hood	12	30	97(f)	2	97
Dallam	13	29	125	7	69	Hopkins	1	2	34-35(f)	6	34-35
						Houston	7	13	24	1	24

Political Districts—Continued.

Counties—	Congressional.	State Senatorial.	State Representative.	Courts of Civil Appeal.	Judicial District Courts.
Howard	16	28	120	2	32
Hunt	13	28	39-40(f)	4	32
Hutchinson	16	28	126	3	31
Iron	16	28	113	3	51
Jack	13	29	99	2	43
Jackson	9	22	73	1	24
Jasper	2	14	9	1	1
Jeff Davis	16	25	117	8	63
Jefferson	2	14	13-14(f)	1	56-60
Jim Hogg	15	23	78	4	4
Jim Wells	15	23	76	4	4
Johnson	12	19	53-56(f)	2	18
Jones	16	28	106	2	39
Karnes	9	23	81-84(f)	4	24
Kaufman	3	9	45-47(f)	5	40
Kendall	14	24	87	4	38
Kent	16	28	105	7	39
Kerr	14	24	115	4	38
Kimble	16	28	115	4	38
King	16	29	105	7	50
Kinney	15	23	117	4	63
Kleberg	15	23	77	4	28
Knox	13	29	103	2	50
Lamar	1	3	35-38(f)	6	62
Lamb	13	29	123	4	64
Lampasas	14	20	93	3	22
La Salle	15	23	90	1	49
Lavaca	9	18	72	1	28
Leon	10	19	63-127(f)	3	21
Liberty	7	14	23	1	12
Limestone	6	12	60-63(f)	5	13
Lipscomb	13	29	124	7	31
Live Oak	15	22	75	4	36
Llano	14	23	87	3	36
Loving (sm.)	16	28	120	8	64
Lubbock	16	28	122	7	72
Lynn	16	28	122	7	72
Madison	8	15	23	1	12
Marion	1	1	3(f)	6	5
Martin	16	28	120	8	70
Mason	14	25	115	4	33
Matagorda	9	17	19	1	23
Maverick	15	25	117	4	65
McCulloch	14	23	114	3	35
McLennan	11	11	61(2)-63(f)	3	19-54
McMullin	15	23	80	4	36
Medina	15	25	116	4	38
Menard	16	25	115	4	33
Midland	16	28	120	8	70
Milam	6	11	65-67(f)	3	20
Mills	14	23	94	2	32
Mitchell	16	28	121	2	32
Montague	13	31	49	4	16
Montgomery	8	15	21	1	9
Moore	13	29	125	7	60
Morris	1	1	32	6	5
Motley	13	29	104	7	50
Nacogdoches	2	14	7	1	2
Navarro	6	9	57-58(f)-59(f)	5	13
Newton	2	14	9	1	1
Nolan	16	28	121	2	32
Nueces	16	28	76	4	28
Ochiltree	13	29	124	7	71
Oldham	13	29	125	7	69
Orange	2	14	14(f)	1	1
Palo Pinto	16	28	98	2	29
Panola	2	8	5	2	4
Parker	12	30	51	2	43
Parmer	13	29	123	6	60
Pecos	16	25	120	8	65
Polk	13	29	11	1	9
Potter	13	29	125	7	47
Presidio	16	25	117	8	63
Rains	4	5	30	5	8
Randall	13	29	123	7	47
Reagan	16	25	120	8	51
Real	16	24	115	4	38
Red River	1	2	33	6	2
Reeves	16	23	120	8	70

Political Districts—Continued.

Counties—	Congressional.	State Senatorial.	State Representative.	Courts of Civil Appeal.	Judicial District Courts.
Refugio	9	23	75	4	24
Roberts	13	29	125	7	51
Robertson	8	12	64	3	30
Rockwall	5	6	40(f)	3	14
Runnels	16	28	111	3	35
Rusk	3	8	6	6	4
Sabine	2	14	9	1	1
San Augustine	2	14	10	1	1
San Jacinto	7	15	11	1	1
San Patricio	15	23	115	4	34
San Saba	14	23	116	3	33
Schleicher	18	25	113	5	51
Scurry	16	28	105	7	32
Shackelford	16	28	106	2	42
Shelby	2	8	8	6	4
Sherman	13	29	125	7	69
Smith	3	7	27-28(f)	6	7
Somervell	12	30	97(f)	2	29
Starr	15	23	79	4	28
Stephens	16	28	98	3	42
Sterling	16	25	113	3	51
Stonewall	16	28	105	2	39
Sutton	16	25	115	4	51
Swisher	13	29	123	7	64
Tarrant	12	30	52(3)-54(f)	2	17-48-57
Taylor	16	28	107	2	42
Terrell	16	25	117	3	63
Terry	16	28	122	7	72
Tchukm'ton	13	29	102	2	39
Titus	1	2	32	6	5
Tom Green	15	25	113	3	51
Travis	10	30	89(2)	3	25-53
Trinity	7	13	20	1	12
Tyler	2	14	12	1	1
Upshur	3	7	31	6	7
Upton	16	28	120	8	70
Uvalde	15	25	116	4	38
Val Verde	15	25	117	4	63
Van Zandt	3	7	29	5	7
Victoria	9	22	74	4	24
Walker	8	15	20	1	12
Waller	8	16	18-127(f)	1	23
Ward	16	28	120	8	70
Washington	10	19	69	1	21
Webb	15	23	79	4	49
Wharton	9	17	73	7	23
Wheeler	13	29	124	7	51
Wichita	13	29	101	2	30
Willbarger	13	29	101	7	46
Willacy	*15	23	77	4	26
Williamson	10	20	91-92(f)	3	26
Wilson	15	22	84(f)	4	36
Winkler	16	28	120	8	70
Wise	13	31	50	2	43
Wood	3	7	30	5	7
Yamum	16	25	122	7	77
Young	13	29	99	2	30
Zapata	15	23	79	4	49
Zavalla	15	25	116	4	28

*Dallas County has two Criminal District Courts, Harris County has one Criminal District Court.

In the metropolitan district of New York, which under the term includes population outside of the city limits but to all intents and purposes a part of the city, there was in 1910 a population of 6,474,568, in the metropolitan district of Chicago 2,446,921, of Philadelphia 1,972,342, of Boston 1,520,470, of Pittsburg 1,042,855, of St. Louis 828,733.

ALTITUDES OF TEXAS TOWNS AND PROMINENT ELEVATIONS

Texas, with its thousands of square miles of plains and prairies, has also many topographical features, unique and wonderful in form and interesting from every point of view. Altitudes vary from sea level to broad and extensive plateaus of 4,000 feet elevation. There are many broad and fertile valleys, deep and narrow gorges, ranges of hills and bluffs and many high mountain peaks. The altitudes of Texas increase from the Gulf Coast at a gradual rate until out of the coastal prairie, when the plateaus are reached. The highest plateaus are in the Panhandle section of the State.

TEXAS MOUNTAINS ARE HIGHEST IN THE SOUTH

Texas is credited in the United States geological survey with the six highest mountain peaks in the South. There are none as high east of the Mississippi River or east of the Rocky Mountain ranges proper. The ranges of mountains in Southwestern Texas are properly classed as portions of the Rocky Mountains to the north.

The highest peaks in Texas are: Guadalupe Peak, Culberson County, altitude 9,500 feet, barometer measurement; Mount El Capitan, El Paso County, 8,690 feet; Baldy Peak and Mount Livermore, Jeff Davis County, both 8,332 feet; Mount Emory, Brewster County, 7,835 feet. There are many other peaks ranging in altitude from 4,000 to above 6,000 feet.

Many of the mountains of Texas are more wonderful in formation, and more rugged in character than any of the elevations in the East. Situated in the semi-arid region of the State, nearly all are bare of timber. They are known to contain valuable deposits of minerals, some of which are being developed. Lack of water and of transportation and, possibly, inadequate mineral laws, have delayed their fullest development.

Following is given an Altitude Dictionary of Texas in which is listed nearly 2,800 towns and prominent elevations, their location and height above the level of the sea. A large amount of the data presented in this dictionary was secured from the United States Dictionary of Altitudes. Some was taken from reports of geological surveys of Texas.

DICTIONARY OF TEXAS ALTITUDES

Locality and County	Elevation, Feet.	Amarillo, Potter	Athens, Henderson
Abbott, Hill	713	3,683	490
Abilene, Taylor	1,738	Ambia, Lamar	294
Abneys, Harrison	304	Amelia, Jefferson	526
Acme, Hardeman	1,517	Amea, Liberty	681
Adams, Bexar	718	Anacacho, Kinney	656
Adkins, Bexar	547	Andrews, Andrews	497
Adrian, Oldham	25	Angie, Cherokee	439
Ady, Potter	3,140	Angie, Uvalde	591
Agua Fria Sum't, Brewster	4,660	Angelita, San Patricio	1,539
Aguilares, Webb	617	Angleton, Brazoria	845
Aguja Peak, Presidio	5,981	Angua, Navarro	534
Alamo, Cass	242	Anna, Collin	225
Alamo Heights, Bexar	780	Annarine, Archer	521
Alaunred, Gray	2,993	Annetta, Parker	530
Alazan, Bexar	666	Anmona, Red River	476
Alba, Wood	447	Anson, Jones	705
Albany, Shackelford	1,423	Antelope, Jack	1,708
Albedy, Parker	874	Antelope Hills, Shackelford	365
Alexander, Erath	1,165	Antelope Hill, Coryell	227
Algoa, Galveston	37	Antelope Gap, Mills	1,000
Alice, Jim Wells	206	Anthony's Nose, El Paso	1,239
Allamore, Culberson	4,619	Arville, Wilson	1,200
Allen, Collin	652	Apache Peak, Culberson	8,332
Allendale, Wichita	951	Appleby, Nacogdoches	450
Allen Farm, Brazos	205	Aquila, Hill	1,637
Allenhurst, Matagorda	45	Aragon, Presidio	1,258
Alleyton, Colorado	138	Aranas Pass, San Patricio	4,600
Alma, Ellis	473	Arcadia, Galveston	1,603
Aloe, Victoria	111	Archer City, Archer	82
Alpine, Brewster	4,481	Arcoia, Fort Bend	1,050
Alsdorf, Ellis	368	Argyle, Denton	477
Altair, Colorado	207	Arlington, Tarrant	669
Alta Loma, Galveston	25	Arno, Reeves	616
Alto, Cherokee	423	Aroya, Ward	2,663
Altuda, Brewster	4,628	Artesia Wells, La Salle	302
Alvarado, Johnson	693	Arthur, Lamar	590
Alvin, Brazoria	51	Ash, Henderson	544
Alvord, Wise	886	Asherton, Dimmit	502
Amanda, Kinney	1,085	Ashwood, Matagorda	502
		Aspermont, Stonewall	1,773
		Asphalt Mountain, Uvalde	1,300
			Baxter, Henderson
			483

Altitudes of Texas—Continued.

Locality and County—	Elevation, Feet.	Locality and County—	Elevation, Feet.	Locality and County—	Elevation, Feet.
Bay City, Matagorda.....	45	Bon Weir, Newton.....	76	Camden, Polk.....	320
Bayler M'tns, Culberson.....	5,569	Booth, Fort Bend.....	76	Cameron, Milam.....	402
Bayview, Galveston.....	23	Boracho, Culberson.....	1,451	Camp, McCulloch.....	345
Bead Mountain, Coleman.....	2,069	Boyd, Jeff Davis.....	5,631	Campbell, Hunt.....	402
Beach, Montgomery.....	212	Borden, Colorado.....	293	Camp Eagle Pass, Maverick.....	800
Beagle, Matagorda.....	37	Bovina, Farmer.....	1,664	Canaan, Limestone.....	414
Beard, Uvalde.....	1,431	Bowers, Polk.....	253	Canadian, Hemphill.....	2,340
Beard, Austin.....	179	Bowie, Montague.....	1,115	Caney, Matagorda.....	36
Beasley, Fort Bend.....	112	Boyd, Wise.....	733	Canutillo, El Paso.....	3,751
Beaukiss, Williamson.....	502	Boynton, Angelina.....	216	Canyon, Stephens.....	1,150
Beaumont, Jefferson.....	34	Bradon, Hill.....	1,319	Canyon City, Randall.....	3,585
Beckville, Polk.....	336	Bradshaw, Taylor.....	2,003	Cap Mountain, Llano.....	1,376
Bee Caves, Travis.....	960	Brady, McCulloch.....	1,670	Capote Peak, Presidio.....	6,183
Bee Mountain, Bosque.....	850	Brady Mountains, Concho.....	2,150	Carbon, Eastland.....	1,591
Beeville, Bee.....	214	Bragg, Hardin.....	124	Carey, Childress.....	1,739
Behm, Hartley.....	3,146	Brambleton, Tarrant.....	649	Cariker, Nacogdoches.....	369
Belcher, Montague.....	887	Brandon, Hill.....	821	Carl, Navarro.....	354
Belen, El Paso.....	3,552	Bransford, Tarrant.....	955	Carlisle, Trinity.....	972
Bellevue, Clay.....	1,029	Brasher, Hopkins.....	613	Carlos, Grimes.....	255
Bell Mount, Brewster.....	3,469	Bravo, Hardin.....	4,161	Carlsbad, Tom Green.....	2,011
Bell Mountain, Gillespie.....	1,850	Brazoria, Brazoria.....	32	Carmine, Fayette.....	447
Bells, Grayson.....	674	Brazos, Palo Pinto.....	801	Carmona, Polk.....	254
Bellville, Austin.....	200	Bread Tray Mt., Coryell.....	850	Carney, Haskell.....	1,560
Belton, Bell.....	511	Bremont, Robertson.....	456	Caro, Nacogdoches.....	426
Ben Arnold, Milam.....	392	Brenham, Washington.....	359	Carrollton, Dallas.....	448
Benavides, Duval.....	390	Bridges, Shelby.....	352	Carroll, Caldwell.....	612
Ben Brook, Tarrant.....	653	Bridgmont, Wise.....	776	Carson, Fannin.....	2,952
Benchesly, Robertson.....	301	Brin, Kaufman.....	533	Carthage, Panola.....	432
Bencini, Newton.....	107	Britton, Ellis.....	660	Cartwright, Wood.....	453
Bender, Harris.....	79	Bronson, Sabine.....	326	Cary Lecter.....	460
Benford Junction, Polk.....	210	Bronze, Coke.....	1,893	Cash, Hunt.....	498
Ben Franklin, Delta.....	465	Brookeland, Sabine.....	179	Casket Mt., Jeff Davis.....	6,180
Benjamin, Knox.....	1,456	Brookshire, Waller.....	168	Cason, Morris.....	337
Benonine, Wheeler.....	2,142	Brooksland, Lamar.....	683	Castell, Llano.....	1,207
Benson Knob, Blanco.....	1,077	Brooms, Spring.....	2,233	Castle Hill, Bell.....	1,000
Benwest, Jackson.....	37	Brownell, Jasper.....	223	Castle Peak, Lampasas.....	1,552
Berclair, Goliad.....	194	Brownsboro, Henderson.....	376	Catarina, Dimmit.....	369
Bergs, Bexar.....	542	Browns Mount., Stephens.....	1,400	Cathedral Mt., Brewster.....	6,880
Bering, Polk.....	253	Brownsville, Cameron.....	67	Cat Spring, Austin.....	307
Bertram, Burnet.....	1,268	Brownwood, Brown.....	1,342	Cedar, Fayette.....	331
Berwick, Jack.....	1,095	Bruceville, McLennan.....	692	Cedar Creek, Bastrop.....	445
Bessemer, Llano.....	1,009	Brushy Knob, Hill.....	800	Cedar Knob, Edwards.....	2,309
Bessumy, Jasper.....	91	Brushy Knob, Johnson.....	1,050	Cedar Knob, Kimble.....	2,000
Bethel, Anderson.....	694	Brushy Knob, Tom Green.....	2,300	Cedar Hill, Travis.....	1,150
Bettie, Upshur.....	330	Brushy Mound, Cooke.....	800	Cedar Hill, Dallas.....	820
Big Mountain, Uvalde.....	1,155	Brushy Mountain, Erath.....	1,500	Cedar Mountain, Llano.....	1,850
Big Sandy, Upshur.....	338	Bryan, Brazos.....	367	Cedar Mountains, Pecos.....	4,050
Big Spring, Howard.....	2,397	Bryson, Jack.....	1,227	Cedar M't'n, Eastland.....	1,600
Bill Hill Peak, San Saba.....	1,859	Buck, Polk.....	180	Cedar Mountain, Burnet.....	1,425
Billum, Trier.....	182	Buckshots, Milam.....	527	Cedar Park, Williamson.....	612
Bishop, McLennan.....	498	Buck Mountain, Stephens.....	1,300	Cedar Top Peak, Lampasas.....	1,530
Bishop, Nueces.....	61	Buckeye, Matagorda.....	43	Cedar Valley, Travis.....	679
Bivins, Cass.....	314	Buda, Hays.....	716	Celeste, Hunt.....	660
Bixby, Hidalgo.....	65	Buffalo, Leon.....	397	Celina, Collin.....	663
Black, Farmer.....	3,993	Buffalo Peak, Blanco.....	1,650	Center, Shelby.....	345
Black Hills, Brewster.....	3,600	Bulcher, Cooke.....	745	Center Point, Kerr.....	1,573
Black Mountain, Brewster.....	4,280	Bullard, Smith.....	662	Cerro Alto Peak, El Paso.....	5,767
Black M't'n, Jeff Davis.....	7,530	Buome, Meiring, Edwards.....	2,063	Cerro Diablo, El Paso.....	5,700
Black Mountain, Uvalde.....	1,277	Buna, Jasper.....	74	Cerro Castellan, Brewster.....	2,293
Blair, Shelby.....	351	Bunker Hill, Erath.....	1,450	Chamberlain, Dallam.....	3,952
Blanco, Blanco.....	560	Burdett, Hill.....	458	Chandler, Henderson.....	400
Blanket, Brown.....	1,601	Burk, Wichita.....	1,030	Chandler's Peak, Coleman.....	2,200
Blanks, Caldwell.....	562	Burke, Angelina.....	272	Chaney Junction, Harris.....	58
Blessing, Matagorda.....	44	Burkert Mound, Lavaca.....	450	Channing, Hartley.....	3,817
Blocker, Harrison.....	268	Burkland, Williamson.....	713	Chapin, Hidalgo.....	1,089
Bloodgett, Harris.....	603	Burleson, Johnson.....	715	Chappel Hill, Washington.....	293
Blooming Grove, Navarro.....	599	Burlington, Milam.....	421	Chatfield, Navarro.....	953
Bloomington, Victoria.....	61	Burnet, Burnet.....	1,319	Chautaugua, Callahan.....	1,626
Blossom, Lamar.....	530	Burro, Hunt.....	542	Cheek, Jefferson.....	21
Blue, Lee.....	475	Burroughs, Austin.....	148	Cheetam, Colorado.....	264
Blue Mountain, Brewster.....	7,339	Burton, Washington.....	415	Chenango, Brazoria.....	46
Blue Mountains, Mason.....	2,217	Burton Knob, Parker.....	1,008	Cherokee, San Saba.....	1,529
Blue Mountain, Jeff Davis.....	1,277	Butler, Bastrop.....	257	Chester, Tyler.....	257
Blue Mountains, Uvalde.....	2,214	Buzzard Peak, King.....	2,000	Chesterfield, Colorado.....	258
Blue Range, Brewster.....	5,055	Byers, Clay.....	1,540	Chew, Anderson.....	371
Bluffdale, Erath.....	890	Bynum, Hill.....	662	Chico, Wise.....	942
Bluffton, Llano.....	1,000	Cabra, Uvalde.....	1,417	Childress, Childress.....	1,877
Blum, Hill.....	522	Cactus, Webb.....	607	Chihuahua, Hidalgo.....	124
Bobbin, Montgomery.....	246	Caddo Peak, Johnson.....	1,050	Chillicothe, Hardeman.....	1,406
Bobo, Shelby.....	320	Caddo Mills, Hunt.....	533	Chilton, Falls.....	425
Boerne, Kendall.....	1,409	Cassar, Nueces.....	56	China, Jefferson.....	50
Bois d'Arc, Kaufman.....	350	Calaveras, Wilson.....	413	China Grove.....	3
Bold Mountain, Stephens.....	1,450	Caldwell Knob, Bastrop.....	575	Chianti Peak, Presidio.....	7,730
Bonami, Jasper.....	148	Caldwell, Burleson.....	406	Chispa, Jeff Davis.....	4,079
Bonham, Fannin.....	568	Calef, Tarrant.....	338	Chispa M't'n, Culberson.....	5,215
Bonita, Montague.....	830	Calf Hill, Bexar.....	760	Chita, Hardin.....	39
Bonita Junc., Nacogdoches.....	354	Callan, Menard.....	2,010	Chocac, Culberson.....	4,280
Bonus, Wharton.....	144	Calvert, Robertson.....	338	Choctaw, Grayson.....	578

Altitudes of Texas—Continued.

Locality and County—	Elevation, Feet.	Locality and County—	Elevation, Feet.	Locality and County—	Elevation, Feet.
Chrisman, Burleson	452	Coupland, Williamson	536	Dialville, Cherokee	494
Christmas Mts., Brewster	5,735	Courchesne, El Paso	3,720	Diana, Orange	18
Cibolo, Guadalupe	718	Courtney, Grimes	186	Dickworsham, Clay	888
Cienega Mt., Brewster	5,227	Corrington, Hill	76	Dies, Hardin	97
Cigar Mountain, Brewster	3,236	Cowan, Erath	874	Dilley, Gonzales	586
Cima, Tyler	292	Crabb, Fort Bend	8	Dillworth, Gonzales	228
Circleville, Williamson	559	Craft, Cherokee	423	Divoll, Angelina	231
Cisco, Eastland	1,608	Craig, Victoria	121	Diexland, Reeves	2,681
Citrus Grove, Matagorda	24	Crandall, Kaufman	43	Dixon, Hunt	509
C. J. Mountain, Stephens	1,450	Crawell, Refugio	47	Dobbin, Montgomery	224
Clairete, Erath	1,023	Creedmore, McLennan	681	Dodd, Fannin	602
Clara, Bee	134	Creedmore, Travis	531	Dodge, Walker	402
Clarendon, Donley	2,727	Cress, Angelina	289	Dolores, Brazoria	31
Clarksville, Red River	442	Cresson, Hood	1,047	Dome, Freestone	426
Claude, Armstrong	3,405	Crisp, Ellis	399	Dome Peak, El Paso	5,406
Clawson, Angelina	372	Crockett, Houston	350	Donna, Hidalgo	21
Clay, Burleson	208	Crosby, Harris	41	Donovan, Angelina	229
Clearfork, Caldwell	567	Cross, Madison	356	Dora, Nolan	2,511
Clear Fork, Jones	1,505	Cross Plains, Comanche	1,713	Dorchester, Grayson	861
Clear Lake, Collin	464	Cross Timbers, Johnson	75	Dorothy, Fort Bend	25
Cleburne, Johnson	764	Crossville Peak, Bell	1,150	Dorr Junct., Nacogdoches	222
Clemito, Cameron	29	Crothers, McMullen	1,770	Dorso, Uvalde	1,552
Cleveland, Liberty	160	Crowell, Foard	1,463	Double Mount'n, Stephens	1,550
Cleveger, Nacogdoches	223	Crowley, Tarrant	764	Doucette, Tyler	229
Click, Llano	1,050	Crown Mt., Brewster	7,186	Douglas Mountains, Bell	1,060
Click Gap, Llano	1,393	Crush, Milam	527	Douro, Ector	3,030
Cliffside, Potter	3,511	Cuero, DeWitt	127	Downsville, McLennan	394
Clifton, Bosque	670	Culberson, Lamar	325	Doyle, Limestone	434
Clifton-by-the-Sea, Galveston	21	Culebra Hill, Bexar	1,146	Driscoll, Nueces	164
Cline, Uvalde	1,000	Cumby, Hopkins	649	Dryden, Pecos	2,104
Cline Peak, Uvalde	1,517	Curry, Navarro	410	Dubin, Erath	1,461
Clinesburg, Montgomery	171	Cushig, Nacogdoches	420	Duff, Shelby	468
Clinton, El Paso	3,632	Cypress, Harris	144	Duff, Fort Bend	71
Clinton, Hunt	567	Cypress Mill, Blanco	976	Dumont, Harris	41
Clinton, Harris	8	Dacus, Montgomery	250	Duncan, Angelina	316
Clip, Goliad	230	Daffan, Travis	616	Duncan, Hartley	3,913
Clodina, Fort Bend	99	Dainingerfield, Morris	403	Duncanville, Dallas	921
Clopton, Bastrop	508	Dairy, Harris	85	Dundee, Archer	914
Clozner, Hidalgo	119	Dakin, Young	1,139	Dunlay, Medina	997
Clyde, Callahan	1,984	Dalberg, Culberson	4,185	Dunn, Seely	331
Coburn, Lipscomb	2,644	Dale, Caldwell	520	Durham, Borden	228
Codman, Roberts	2,885	Dalhart, Dallam	3,985	Durst, Angelina	328
Coleman, Coleman	1,710	Dallas, Dallas	466	Dustin, Harris	21
Coleman Junc., Coleman	1,680	Dallas Junct., Dallas	431	Duval, Duval	658
Collado, Culberson	4,145	Dalzell, Brown	453	Dyer, Fort Bend	114
Collegeport, Matagorda	13	Dalzell, Brown	1,468	Eagle Flat, El Paso	4,459
College Station, Brazos	360	Danbury, Brazoria	23	Eagle Ford, Dallas	441
Collins, Jasper	184	Dancer Peak	1,686	Eagle Lake, Colorado	171
Collinsville, Grayson	744	Dargan, Shelby	358	Eagle Mountain, El Paso	7,511
Colmesneil, Tyler	303	Darling, Maverick	927	Eagle Mountain, Callahan	2,230
Cologne, Goliad	130	Datura, Limestone	507	Eagle Pass, Maverick	728
Colorado, Mitchell	2,067	Daugherty, Kaufman	459	East Bernard, Wharton	12
Columbia, Brazoria	34	Dauphin, Henderson	366	East Dallas, Dallas	48
Columbus, Colorado	201	Davenport, Red River	798	Eastland, Eastland	1,422
Comanche Peak, Somervell	1,200	Davidson, Van Zandt	346	East Peak, Taylor	2,400
Comanche, Comanche	1,358	Davisville, Angelina	258	East River, Liberty	145
Combes, Cameron	381	Davis Hill, Travis	900	East Winnboro, Wood	52
Comfort, Kendall	1,437	Dawn, Deaf Smith	3,758	Ebenezer, Hidalgo	91
Commerce, Hunt	548	Dawson, Navarro	482	Echo, Jack	64
Como, Hopkins	532	Dayton, Liberty	81	Echo, Orange	11
Comstock, Val Verde	1,550	Dean, Clay	1,160	Ector, Fannin	652
Comyn, Comanche	1,241	Deaver, Grayson	619	Eddy, McLennan	671
Concord, Leon	36	Decatur, Wise	1,097	Edem	2,004
Cone, Crosby	467	Deep Park, Harris	39	Eden, Concho	73
Conejo, Presidio	4,905	Deep Water, Harris	41	Edgar, DeWitt	322
Conley, Johnson	746	De Kalb, Bowie	407	Edgewood, Van Zandt	49
Conroe, Montgomery	213	Delaware, Brown	1,457	Edmonds, Brazoria	463
Contrabando Mt., Brewster	2,684	Delaware Mts., Culberson	5,870	Edna, Jackson	71
Content, Runnels	2,015	De Leon, Comanche	1,268	Edwards, Clay	95
Converse, Bexar	713	Delery, Matagorda	57	Egan, Johnson	839
Cook Mountain, Houston	490	Delhi, Caldwell	529	Egypt, Wharton	119
Cookville, Titus	422	Delmar, Newton	1,609	Elam, Dallas	459
Cooledge, Limestone	535	Delphine, Jefferson	13	El Campo, Wharton	119
Cooper, Delta	495	Del Rio, Val Verde	948	El Capitan, El Paso	8,500
Copeville, Collin	561	Delrose, Upshur	346	Eldorado, Tom Green	2,411
Coppell, Dallas	767	Demison, Grayson	767	Eldridge, Colorado	2,233
Copperas Cove, Coryell	1,066	Denny, Falls	507	Electra, Wichita	1,223
Corbet, Navarro	397	Denton, Denton	620	Elgin, Bastrop	571
Corbyn, Comal	709	Derby, Frio	542	Elhart, Anderson	398
Corleza, Dallam	4,641	Devoit, Red River	482	Ellard, Hunt	45
Corley, Bowie	226	Detroit, Liberty	58	Ellinger, Fayette	28
Corn Mountain, Brown	1,700	Devils Court House Peak	2,250	Elmdale, Taylor	1,718
Corpus Christi, Nueces	35	Tom Green	2,250	Elmorton, Matagorda	4
Corrigan, Polk	226	Devils Backbone, Montague	1,225	Elmendorf, Bexar	50
Corsicana, Navarro	448	Devils Ridge, El Paso	5,300	Elm Mott, McLennan	517
Cortes, Matagorda	661	Devils River, Val Verde	966	Elmo Mountain, Kinney	1,444
Cotulla, La Salle	442	Devine, Medina	670	Elm, Kaufman	53
		D Hanis, Medina	881	El Paso, El Paso	3,718

Altitudes of Texas—Continued.

Locality and County	Elevation Feet.	Locality and County	Elevation Feet.	Locality and County	Elevation Feet.
El Toro, Jackson	75	Fort Davis, Jeff Davis	4,924	Green, Karnes	607
Eliza, Jefferson	9	Fort Elliott, Wheeler	2,678	Green Lake, Calhoun	32
Emerson, Tarrant	3,090	Fort Griffin, Shackelford	1,275	Greenville, Hunt	554
Emory, Rains	564	Fort Hancock, El Paso	3,517	Greer, Polk	113
Emporia, Angelina	197	Fort McIntosh	460	Greer Mts., Shackelford	1,500
Enchanted Rock, Llano	1,815	Fort McKavett, Menard	2,156	Gregory, San Patricio	32
Encinal, La Salle	375	Fort McKavett, Comos	3,083	Greta, Refugio	54
Engle, Fayette	495	Fort Worth, Tarrant	670	Grimes, Grimes	337
Enloe, Delta	495	Postoria, Montgomery	169	Groesbeck, Limestone	477
Ennis, Ellis	548	Fowler, Bosque	565	Groom, Carson	3,214
Erin, Jasper	59	Francitas, Jackson	42	Grovedals, Matagorda	52
Escondido Spring, Reeves	2,806	Franklin, El Paso	3,913	Grover, Williamson	1,148
Escola, Fisher	1,939	Frankston, Anderson	389	Groveton, Trinity	323
Estelline, Hall	1,759	Fratt, Bexar	722	Guadalupe, Victoria	2,853
Etholen, El Paso	4,446	Fredericksburg, Gillespie	1,742	Guadalupe Pk., Culberson	9,500
Eureka, Navarro	71	Freestone, Freestone	506	Guene, Comal	646
Eustace, Henderson	430	Fresenius, Hardin	49	Guffey, Jefferson	21
Evadale, Jasper	42	Erinona, Parmer	4,006	Guion, Taylor	2,121
Evans, Donley	3,117	Frio	3,998	Gunsight Mt., Eastland	1,550
Evans, Hardeman	1,530	Friortown, Frio	625	Gunter, Grayson	697
Evansville, Leon	428	Frisco, Collin	645	Gurley, Falls	382
Evensville Pk., Palo Pinto	1,490	Frost, Navarro	528	Gypsum, Hardeman	1,578
Ewelder, San Patricio	339	Fruiland, Matagorda	1,054	Hale, Brazos	639
Eylau, Bexar	339	Frya Gap, Cherokee	576	Hackett Peak, Culberson	5,280
Fabens, El Paso	3,612	Fugua, Liberty	116	Hale, Dallas	633
Fairbanks, Harris	94	Fulda, Baylor	968	Hale Spr'g Ch'ch, Fannin	750
Fairland, Burnet	973	Fuller, Wheeler	2,181	Hallettsville, Lavaca	232
Fairlie, Hunt	549	Fulshear, Fort Bend	132	Hallville, Harrison	385
Fair Plains, Cooke	783	Furd, Clay	1,094	Halsell, Clay	956
Faker, Camp	319	Gael River, Williamson	911	Ham, Henderson	353
Fallon, Limestone	504	Gainesville, Cooke	738	Hamilton, Hamilton	1,154
Falls City, Karnes	309	Galgo, Presidio	4,793	Hamlin, Jones	1,705
Fannett, Jefferson	221	Gallatin, Cherokee	355	Hammond, Robertson	408
Fannin, Goliad	143	Galloway, Cass	312	Hampton, Tyler	288
Farber, Angelina	305	Galveston, Galveston	6	Hamshire, Jefferson	16
Farmers Branch, Dallas	445	Ganado, Jackson	71	Handy, Tarrant	590
Farmersville, Collin	628	Garland, Dallas	551	Hanson, Shelby	265
Farmington, La Salle	333	Garrett, Ellis	567	Happ, Swisher	3,619
Farrar, Limestone	426	Garrison, Nacogdoches	328	Harris, Brazos	1,282
Farrwell, Parmer	4,375	Gary, Panola	293	Harborth Hill, Guadalupe	700
Fate, Rockwall	391	Garza, Denton	586	Harkey Knobs, San Saba	1,500
Faulkner	391	Gaston, Fort Bend	126	Harlem, Fort Bend	84
Fauna, Harris	51	Gastonia, Kaufman	456	Harlingen, Cameron	36
Fawcett, Bastrop	332	Gatesville, Coryell	774	Harlow, Hunt	562
Fay, Culberson	4,018	Gause, Milam	387	Harmon, Walker	169
Fayetteville, Fayette	411	Gay Hill, Washington	541	Hartlet Mountain, Erath	1,150
Fedor, Lee	424	Genoa, Harris	511	Harriett, Tom Green	1,832
Feely, Uvalde	1,342	Gent Mountain, Cherokee	660	Harris, Perry	113
Felicia, Liberty	49	George, Madison	363	Harrisburg, Harris	40
Ferguson, Tarrant	356	Georgetown, Williamson	750	Harrison, McLennan	457
Ferris, Ellis	463	Gerlack, Polk	174	Harrold, Wilbarger	1,235
Field, Potter	3,249	Germania, Midland	2,745	Harry	420
Field Creek, Llano	1,407	Gettysburg Peak, Presidio	4,897	Hartley, Hartley	3,915
Finlay, El Paso	3,393	Gibson, Shelby	345	Hartley, Montgomery	120
Finley, Bowie	524	Giddings, Lee	530	Harton, Jasper	418
Fish Branch, San Patricio	106	Giles, Donley	2,396	Harwood, Gonzales	452
Fisher, Dallas	1,920	Gilmer, Upshur	370	Haslet, Tarrant	700
Fisher, Hunt	487	Gladewater, Gregg	333	Hasse, Comanche	1,170
Fisher, Fisher	1,920	Glazier, Hemphill	2,601	Hawkins, Wood	394
Fishers, Travis	678	Glen Flora, Wharton	117	Hawkinsville, Matagorda	20
Fitz, Nacogdoches	452	Glidden, Colorado	634	Hawley, Jones	1,631
Fitzpatrick, Harrison	426	Goodnight, Armstrong	3,145	Hawley, Brewster	3,879
Flanigan, Rusk	237	Goodrich, Polk	97	Hayrick Mountain, Coke	3,300
Flate, Galveston	12	Golden, Wood	422	Hazel, Clay	861
Flat Fork, Shelby	268	Goldthwaite, Miles	1,589	Hazel, Montgomery	107
Flatonina, Fayette	453	Goliad, Goliad	167	Hazel, Hardeman	1,481
Flat Top M't'n, Bosque	1,200	Gomez, Terry	3,272	Hearne, Robertson	305
Flat Top Mt., Stonewall	1,796	Gonzales, Gonzales	309	Hebron, Denton	517
Flat Top Peak, Lampasas	1,541	Goodnight, Armstrong	3,145	Hebronville, Duval	550
Flores, Comanche	238	Goodrich, Polk	97	Hick, Donley	231
Fletcher, Orange	13	Goodwin, Comal	691	Heidenheimer, Bell	519
Fletcher, Hardin	35	Gordon, Palo Pinto	556	Hemkins, Bastrop	439
Fleudora, Montgomery	136	Gordon Mount, Montague	1,275	Hempstead, Waller	251
Flewelen, Fort Bend	125	Gorman, Eastland	1,433	Henning, Nacogdoches	382
Flint, Smith	525	Graham, Young	1,045	Henrietta, Gray	915
Floresville, Wilson	359	Granberry, Hood	725	Henson Mountain, Coryell	950
Florine, Bexar	471	Grand Lake, Montgomery	130	Herbert, Jefferson	29
Fort Bliss, El Paso	3,874	Grand Prairie, Dallas	628	Hersford, Deaf Smith	3,860
Fort Brown, Cameron	661	Grand Saline, Van Zandt	407	Herman, Wise	933
Fort Chadbourne, Coke	1,960	Grand View, Johnson	700	Hermleigh, Scurry	2,442
Fort Clarke, Kinney	1,060	Granger, Williamson	578	Hermosa, Reeves	2,728
		Granite Knob	1,317	Herrington, Brazos	196
		Granite Mountain, Burnet	866	Hess, Jack	1,207
		Grapeland, Houston	480	Hester, Hardin	104
		Grapsie, Tarrant	1,110	Hetty, Hunt	460
		Granhite, Llano	867	Hewitt, McLennan	49
		Granton, Wilson	4,224	Heyser, Calhoun	49
		Grathouse, Jack	1,148	Hicks, Lee	432

Altitudes of Texas—Continued.

Table with 4 columns: Locality and County, Elevation, Locality and County, Elevation, Locality and County, Elevation. Lists various Texas locations and their altitudes.

Altitudes of Texas—Continued.

Table with 4 columns: Locality and County, Elevation, Locality and County, Elevation, Locality and County, Elevation. Continues the list of Texas locations and their altitudes.

Altitudes of Texas—Continued.

Locality and County—	Elevation, Feet.	Locality and County—	Elevation, Feet.	Locality and County—	Elevation, Feet.
Tenaha, Shelby	351	Twist, Swisher	3,969	Webb, Webb	
Tenneyson, Coke	1,872	Tyler, Smith	558	Webster, Montgomery	
Tepee Butte, El Paso	5,173	Umer, Grimes	291	Weeden, Montgomery	
Terrace, Grayson	549	Umbarger, Randall	3,746	Weimar, Colorado	
Terrill, Kaufman	530	Upton, Bastrop	343	Weirert, Haskell	
Terry, Orange	19	Urbana, San Jacinto	97	Weir, Williamson	
Texasakana, Bowie	215	Uvalde, Uvalde	915	Weiss, Hardin	
Texas City Jet, Galveston	12	Valentine, Jeff Davis	4,431	Welfare, Kendall	
Texhoma, Sherman	2,695	Valera, Coleman	1,790	Wellborn, Brazos	
Texline, Dallam	4,694	Valley Mills, Bosque	630	Wells, Cherokee	
Thomas, Dallas	504	Valley View, Cooke	714	Wendell, Jeff Davis	
Thomaston, DeWitt	160	Van Alstyne, Grayson	791	West, McLennan	
Thompson, Fort Bend	63	Vanderbilt, Jackson	38	West Brook, Mitchell	
Thornton, Limestone	396	Van Horn, Culberson	4,019	Westcott, San Jacinto	
Three Mounds, Cooke	398	Van Raub, Bexar	1,371	Westala, Nolan	
Thurber, Erath	908	Van Zandt, Tarrant	782	Westfield, Harris	
Thurston, Terrell	1,505	Veals, Parker	435	Westhoff, DeWitt	
Tidehaven, Matagorda	35	Venable, San Augustine	378	Westland	
Tierra Vieja, Presidio	6,000	Venus, Johnson	653	Westover, Young	
Tiffin, Eastland	1,400	Verde, Tyler	325	West Point, Fayette	
Timber, Montgomery	181	Verga, Oldham	3,950	Wetmore, Bexar	
Timber Mt., Jeff Davis	6,442	Verhelde, DeWitt	145	Whaley's, Bowie	
Timpson, Shelby	394	Vernon, Wilbarger	1,206	Wharton, Wharton	
Toga, Grayson	663	Viaduct, Uvalde	1,549	White	
Tolin, El Paso	3,389	Victor, Erath	3,324	White Deer, Carson	
Tod Mountain, Mason	1,695	Victoria, Victoria	187	Whitehouse, Smith	
Tolar, Hood	1,613	Victoria Peak, Culberson	6,432	Whiteoak, Brady	
Tomball, Harris	211	Vida, Tyler	230	Whiteoak, Hopkins	
Tolbert, Wilbarger	1,206	Viega Peak, Presidio	6,467	Whitesboro, Grayson	
Tom Bean, Grayson	816	Vigo, Corcho	1,515	White's Branch, Chambers	
Tomlin, Bastrop	534	Village Mills, Hardin	102	Whitewright, Grayson	
Tom Nun Hill, Uvalde	864	Vim, Nacogdoches	295	Whitney, Hill	
Tona, Kaufman	605	Vineyard, Jack	534	Wichita Falls, Wichita	
Torbett, Culberson	4,346	Vinton, El Paso	3,773	Willetta Mt., Edwards	
Torcer, El Paso	4,272	Virgile	938	Wild Horse, Brewster	
Tornillo, El Paso	3,583	Virginia Point, Galveston	5	Wildhorse Mt., Brewster	
Toronto, Presidio	4,730	Vista	2,381	Widorado, Oldham	
Tow, Llano	1,025	Viterbo, Jefferson	19	Wiley Mt., Culberson	
Tower Hill, Sterling	2,500	Vira, Bexar	1,091	Wilkie, Burnet	
Towne, El Paso	3,720	Volga, Culberson	4,049	Wilkins, Unshur	
Town Mountain, Llano	1,285	Votaw, Hardin	137	Willard, Trinity	
Toyah, Reeves	2,909	Voth, Jefferson	21	Willis, Montgomery	
Tracie, Panola	276	Waco, McLennan	427	Willow Mount, Brewster	
Travis, Falls	155	Wage, Guadalupe	178	Willow Springs, Gregg	
Travis Peak, Travis	1,250	Wadsworth, Matagorda	34	Wills Point, Van Zandt	
Trawick, Nacogdoches	438	Waelter, Gonzales	307	Wilmer, Dallas	
Trebla, Henderson	493	Waldo, McLennan	1,098	Winckell, Brown	
Trent, Taylor	1,914	Walker Peak	1,551	Winchester, Fayette	
Trenton, Fannin	754	Walkerton, Williamson	998	Windom, Angelina	
Tres Cuevas Mt., Brewster	3,635	Waller, Waller	250	Windom, Fannin	
Trigg, Angelina	295	Wallis, Austin	132	Windsor, Cooke	
Trigger Mountain, Mills	1,709	Wally, Harris	68	Winfield, Titus	
Trinidad, Henderson	304	Walnut Springs, Bosque	100	Winnie, Chambers	
Trinity, Ellis	357	Walsh, San Jacinto	916	Winnboro, Wood	
Trinity, Kaufman	357	Walton, Clay	661	Winona, Smith	
Trinity, Trinity	226	Wantmore Jet., Dallas	433	Winters, Runnels	
Trinity Mills, Dallas	559	Ware, Dallam	4,214	Withers, Bexar	
Triple Hill, El Paso	5,400	Warfield, Midland	2,812	Wolfe City, Hunt	
Troup, Smith	467	Waring, Kendall	1,357	Wolf Mt., Palo Pinto	
Troy, Bell	680	Waring Sanap	1,355	Woodbine, Cooke	
Trueloves, Johnson	734	Warren, Tyler	147	Woodlawn, Harrison	
Trumbull, Ellis	463	Warwick, Brewster	4,067	Woodboro, Refugio	
Truscott, Knox	1,522	Washington, Armstrong	3,526	Woodville, Tyler	
Ubbert, Nacogdoches	185	Washtou Mountain, Erath	1,550	Wootan, Robertson	
Uburn, Brewster	3,833	Wascom, Harrison	290	Wortham, Freestone	
Tule Mountain, Brewster	3,438	Watauga, Tarrant	606	Wyatt, Ellis	
Tulia, Swisher	3,438	Watch Mountain	1,620	Wylie, Collin	
Tumlinson, Burnet	1,265	Waterman, Shelby	286	Yarboro, Grimes	
Tuna, La Salle	553	Waters Park, Travis	705	Yarnall, Carson	
Turcotte, Willacy	38	Water Valley, Tom Green	2,108	Yegua Knobs, Lee	
Turkey Mountain, Kinney	1,805	Watkins, Tarrant	1,715	Yokam, DeWitt	
Turkey Peak, Palo Pinto	1,000	Watson, Comanche	1,754	Yokton, DeWitt	
Turney, Cherokee	409	Waukegan, Montgomery	188	Ysleta, El Paso	
Tuxedo, Jones	1,681	Waverly, Walker	365	Yturria, Cameron	
Twin Mountains, Corvell	1,250	Waxahachie, Ellis	585	Yucca, Uvalde	
Twin Mountains, Corvell	1,000	Weatherford, Parker	1,000	Zavalla, Angelina	
Twin Mountains, Erath	1,450	Weaver, Hopkins	435	Zephyr, Brown	
Twin Mountains, Presidio	6,650	Webb, Tarrant	934	Zulch, Madison	
Twin Sister Pks., Lampasas	1,650				

GREATEST ALTITUDES, U. S.

Following is a table of the highest point in each State according to the United States Geological Survey. There are other points and peaks for which greater alti-

tudes are claimed, but of which spirit levelings have not been made. Guadalupe Peak is given an altitude of 9,500 feet by barometer measurement. Mount El Capitan, 8,690 feet, is recorded in the

following list as the highest point in Texas:

State or Territory and Name of Place—	Height, Feet.
Alabama, Cheaha Mt. (Talladega Co.)	2,407
Alaska, Mt. McKinley	29,464
Arizona, San Francisco Peak	12,611
Arkansas, Magazine Mt.	2,890
California, Mt. Whitney	14,501
Colorado, Mt. Elbert	14,421
Connecticut, Bear Mt.	2,355
Delaware, 2 Summits, N. Brandywine	440
District of Columbia, Fort Reno	421
Florida, Mt. Pleasant Stn.	301
Georgia, Brasstown Bald Mt.	4,765
Idaho, Hyndman Peak	12,073
Illinois, Charles Mound	1,241
Indiana, Carlos City	1,309
Iowa, Iowa Pringhar	4,135
Kansas, North of Arkansas River	4,100
Kentucky, Big Black Mt. (Harlan Co.)	400
Louisiana, Summits in W. Parishes	5,200
Maine, Katahdin Mt.	5,200
Maryland, Great Backbone Mt.	3,400
Massachusetts, Mt. Greylock	3,335
Michigan, Porcupine Mt.	2,023
Minnesota, Misquah Hills	2,520
Mississippi, Holly Springs	1,402
Missouri, Mt. Saint Louis	1,800
Montana, Granite Peak	12,850
Nebraska, S. W. corner	5,300
Nevada, Wheeler Peak	13,058
New Hampshire, Mt. Washington	6,230
New Jersey, High Point	1,800
New Mexico, 2 miles N. Truchas Peak	13,206
New York, Mt. Marcy (Adirondacks)	5,344
North Carolina, Mt. Mitchell	6,711
North Dakota, So. part Bowman Co.	3,500
Ohio, Bellefontaine	1,540
Oklahoma, southwest corner	4,700
Oregon, Mt. Hood	11,225
Pennsylvania, Blue Knob	3,136
Rhode Island, Durfee Hill	805
South Carolina, Sassafras Mt.	2,348
South Dakota, Harmey Peak	2,740
Tennessee, Guadalupe	6,635
Texas, El Capitan	8,690
Utah, Kings Peak	13,498
Vermont, Mt. Mansfield	4,406
Virginia, Mt. Rogers (Grayson Co.)	5,719
Washington, Mt. Ranier	14,470
West Virginia, Spruce Mt. (Pendleton County)	4,860
Wisconsin, Rib Hill (Marathon Co.)	1,940
Wyoming, Mt. Gannett	13,785

The lowest point of dry land in the United States is in Death Valley, Cal., 278 feet below sea level.

According to a statement recently issued by the United States Geological Survey, the highest mountain in the South is located in Texas in the northwestern part of Culberson County. The name of the mountain is Guadalupe Peak and is 9,500 feet in height. Mount Whitney, in California, is the highest peak in the United States, being 14,501 feet.

Seabirds frequently spend weeks at sea and are believed to quench their thirst partly from the falling rains and partly from the fat and oil which they devour ravenously when opportunity puts them in their way. The keen eyesight of birds is well known, and seabirds have been observed flocking toward the storm cloud, about to burst, from all points of the compass, and apparently drinking in the water as it descends from the skies.

Montreal has the largest flour mill in the British Empire. It turns out 5,000 barrels of flour a day.

It is a curious fact that the countries of the tallest and the shortest people of Europe—the Norwegian and the Lapps—adjoin each other.

Milliner is a corruption of "Milaner" from Milan, which city at one time gave the fashion to Europe in all matters of taste in woman's headgear.

Wall paper can now be hung by machinery. The device consists of a rod on which a roll of paper is placed, and a paste reservoir with a feeder.

The Russian Government gives a golden medal to every couple that celebrates their golden or diamond wedding. Last year 614 couples received medals.

The clearness of the air at Horn Sound, Spitzbergen, is such that it is possible to make out objects on the horizon at a distance of eighty miles.

In Dahomey, according to an official report recently issued, the currency consists of cowry shells, of which a sack of 20,000 is considered the equivalent of \$1.44.

For every ton of genuine ivory brought into Great Britain there are imported three tons of vegetable ivory. The latter comes chiefly from the Republic of Colombia, in South America. It is obtained from the seeds of the ivory nut palm.

In olden times when a knight entered a company of ladies he removed his helmet, to indicate that he considered himself among friends and that there was no need to protect himself. This practice has survived in the custom of raising the hat when saluting a lady.

Girls in Papau, or New Guinea, an island in the Pacific, have little chance to elope. Their fathers force them to sleep on the topmost branches of a tall tree; then the ladder is removed, and the slumber of the parents is not disturbed with fears of an elopement.

Army surgeons state that the expression on the faces of soldiers killed in battle indicate the causes of death. Those who have perished from sword wounds have a look of repose, while there is an expression of pain on the countenance of those slain by bullets.

TEXAS POSTOFFICE GUIDE, WITH LATE SUPPLEMENT

All stations issue and cash money orders, register letters and parcels and sell postal supplies. Lettered and named stations, in addition, receive, deliver and dispatch mail matter.

Money orders must be drawn only on the main office or branch offices, not on stations, but may be cashed at either the main office, branch office or any station of such office.

Independent stations, indicated thus (Ind.), receive and dispatch registered mail in the same manner as postoffices, and are the only stations to which postmasters address registered package tickets.

County seats (ch) and the number of rural routes emanating from certain offices are shown in the list of postoffices arranged by States and counties.

Office.	County.	Office.	County.	Office.	County.
Abbot	Hill	Anarene	Archer	Bagwell	Red River
Aberdeen	Collingsworth	Anchor	Brazoria	Bailey	Panola
Abernathy	Hale	Anchorage	Atascosa	Baileyville	Milam
Abilene	Taylor	Anchor	Goliad	Bald	Callahan
Ables	El Paso	Anderson	Grimes	Bald Prairie	Robertson
Abram	Hidalgo	Andrews	Andrews	Baldwin	Harris
Acme	Hardeman	Angeles	Reeves	Ballingert	Runkle
Acworth	Red River	Angelita	San Patricio	Balmorea	Reeves
Adair	Fisher	Angelton	Brazoria	Balsora	Wise
Adamsville	Lampasas	Angus	Navarro	Banders	Banders
Adicks	Harris	Anna	Collin	Banks	Brown
Addison	Dallas	Annona	Red River	Banquet	Nueces
Adkins	Bexar	Anson	Jones	Bardwell	Ellis
Admiral	Callahan	Antelope	Jack	Barker	Harris
Adobe Walls	Hutchinson	Antelope Gap	Mills	Barksdale	Edwards
Adrian	Oldham	Appleby	Nacogdoches	Barnes	Polk
Atton	Dickens	Apple Springs	Trinity	Barnhart	Irion
Aqua Dulce	Nueces	Aquilla	Hill	Barnum	Polk
Aquilares	Webb	Arah	Scurry	Barry	Navarro
Aqua Nueva	Brooks	Aransas Pass	San Patricio	Barstow	Ward
Alamo Beach	Calhoun	Arbala	Hopkins	Bartlett	Williamson
Alamo Mills	Casa	Arbala	Galveston	Bartlett	Hill
Alamogordo	Gray	Archer City	Archer	Bassett	Bowling
Alamogordo	Wood	Arcola	Fort Bend	Bassett	Harris
Albany	Shackelford	Arden	Irion	Bastrop	Bastrop
Albert	Gillespie	Argenta	Live Oak	Batesville	Zavalla
Albion	Red River	Argyle	Denton	Batsy	Hardy
Aldine	Harris	Arlice	Childress	Bat City	Matagorda
Aldridge	Jasper	Arlington	Tarrant	Bayou	Sabine
Aledo	Bexar	Armonkville	DeWitt	Bayside	Reeves
Alexander	Erath	Armonkville	Reeves	Bayview	Matagorda
Alfa	Ochiltree	Arno	Smith	Beale	Fort Bend
Alford	Jim Wells	Artesia	LaSalle	Beasley	Fort Bend
Algoa	Galveston	Artesia Wells	LaSalle	Beatriz	Hidalgo
Alhambra	Hutchinson	Arthur City	Lamar	Beaukiss	Williamson
Allice	Jim Wells	Asby	Matagorda	Beaumont	Jefferson
Allen	Harris	Asherton	Dimmit	Stations.	
Allamore	El Paso	Ashland	Upton	No. 1.	
Allen	Collin	Ashwood	Matagorda	No. 2.	
Allenfarm	Brazos	Aspermont	Stonewall	No. 3.	
Alleyton	Colorado	Aspermont	Bexar	No. 4.	
Alma	Ellis	Atascosa	Henderson	No. 5.	
Almeda	Harris	Athens	Cass		
Alpha	Hutchinson	Atlanta	Lamar		
Alpiner	Brewster	Atlas	Nacogdoches		
Alsford	Ellis	Atoyac	Callahan		
Altair	Colorado	Atwell	Denton		
Alta Loma	Galveston	Augusta	Houston		
Altavista	Brooks	Austin	Travis		
Altot	Cherokee	Stations.			
Altoza	Collin	Capitol.			
Altonia	San Augustine	University.			
Altura	El Paso	No. 1.			
Alvarado	Johnson	No. 2.			
Alvord	Brazoria	No. 3.			
Alvord	Wise	No. 4.			
Amarillo	Potter	No. 5.			
Station.		Austwell	Refugio		
No. 1.		Avery	Red River		
Ambrose	Grayson	Avinger	Cass		
Amelia	Jefferson	Avoca	Jones		
Ames	Corvell	Avondale	Tarrant		
Amherst	Atascosa	Axtell	McFeters		
Ample	Haskell	Azle	Tarrant		
ANABUAC	Chambers	Baber	Angelina		
ANAPA	Victoria	Baby Head	Llano		

Texas Postoffice Guide—Continued.

Office.	County.	Office.	County.	Office.	County.
Benoit	Runnels	Bradshaw	Taylor	Call Junction	Jasper
Benois	Wheeler	Brady	McCulloch	Calvert	Robertson
Benton	Atascosa	Brand	Hardin	Calvin	Bastrop
Bentonville	Jim Wells	Brandenburg	Stonewall	Camden	Polk
Ben Wheeler	Van Zandt	Brandon	Hill	Cameron	Milam
Berclair	Van Goliad	Branon	Lavaca	Camilla	San Jacinto
Berclair	Kendall	Brashear	Hopkins	Campbell	Hunt
Berclair	Polk	Brazoria	Brazoria	Campbellton	Atascosa
Berclair	Dimmit	Brazos	Palo Pinto	Camp San Saba	McCulloch
Bernuda	Colorado	Breckenridge	Stephens	Camp Springs	Scurry
Bernardo	Burnet	Brenham	Washington	Camp Verde	Robertson
Bertram	Jasper	Brice	Hall	Cantriant	Hemphill
Berwick	Anderson	Bridgeport	Wise	Canary	Polk
Bessmay	Upshur	Briggs	Burnet	Candelaria	Presidio
Bethel	Briscoe	Brighton	Nueces	Candlish	Bee
Bettie	Lamar	Britton	Ellis	Caney	Matagorda
Bevier	Liberty	Braddock	San Augustine	Canton	Van Zandt
Big Creek	Lytle	Broaddus	San Augustine	Canutillo	El Paso
Bigfoot	Lytle	Brookmoor	McCulloch	Canyon	Randall
Big Hill	Reagan	Brook	Parker	Capitol Sta.	Austin
Big Lake	Milam	Brookdale	Reeves	Capitol	Galveston
Big Luma	Upshur	Bronco	Yoakum	Caps	Taylor
Big Spring	Howard	Bronson	Sabine	Car	Mitchell
Bigsquare	Castro	Bronte	Coke	Caradan	Mills
Birgwell	Dimmit	Brookeland	Sabine	Carancahua	Jackson
Birgwell	Hill	Brookesmith	Brown	Carbon	Eastland
Birgwell	Hopkins	Brookhaven	Bell	Carbondale	Bowie
Birgwell	Cass	Brookshire	Lamar	Carlisle	Childress
Bivins	Farmer	Brookston	Lamar	Carlisle	Trinity
Blackwell	Nolan	Broome	Sterling	Carlson	Grimes
Blair	Taylor	Broomtown	Austin	Carlsbad	Tom Green
Blake	Brown	Brownel	Jasper	Carlton	Hamilton
Blakeney	Red River	Brownfield	Terry	Carmel	Pecos
Blalock	Titus	Brownshoro	Henderson	Carmine	Fayette
Blanchard	Polk	Brownstown	Bowie	Carmona	Polk
Blanco	Blanco	Brownsville	Cameron	Carmona	Nacogdoches
Blanco	Bee	Brownwood	Brown	Caroper	Wilson
Blanco	Bee	Bruceville	McLennan	Carricito	Cameron
Blanco	Bell	Brundage	Dimmit	Carrizo Spring	Dimmit
Blanco	Bell	Bruni	Webb	Carrington	Dallas
Blanco	San Augustine	Brushy Creek	Anderson	Carta Valley	Edwards
Blanco	Brown	Bryan	Brazos	Cartthage	Panola
Blanco	Newton	Bryans Mill	Cass	Casablanca	Jim Wells
Blanco	Austin	Bryant	Red River	Casa Piedra	Presidio
Blanco	Matagorda	Buck	Jack	Casey	Jeff Davis
Blanco	Harris	Buck	Polk	Cash	Hunt
Blanco	Cass	Buckeye	Matagorda	Cason	Morris
Blanco	Cass	Buckholts	Milam	Cass	Cass
Blanco	Navarro	Buckner	Parker	Castell	Llano
Blanco	Victoria	Budat	Hays	Castroville	Medina
Blanco	Lamar	Budconnor	Hardin	Catarina	Dimmit
Blanco	Blanco	Buenavista	Pecos	Cat Spring	Austin
Blanco	Clay	Buffalo	Leon	Caviness	Lamar
Blanco	Clay	Buffalo Gap	Taylor	Cawthon	Brazos
Blanco	Clay	Buffalo Springs	Clay	Cayuga	Anderson
Blanco	Bandera	Burford	Mitchell	Cedar Bayou	Harris
Blanco	Erath	Bullard	Smith	Cedar Creek	Bastrop
Blanco	Llano	Bulverde	Bexar	Cedar Hill	Dallas
Blanco	Hill	Buna	Jasper	Cedar Lake	Matagorda
Blanco	Nueces	Bunker	Young	Cedar Lane	Matagorda
Blanco	Gaines	Bunker Hill	Jasper	Cedar Park	Williamson
Blanco	Montgomery	Burburnett	Wichita	Cedar Valley	Travis
Blanco	Kendall	Burke	Angelina	Celestet	Hunt
Blanco	Red River	Burkett	Coleman	Celina	Collin
Blanco	San Saba	Burkeville	Newton	Cement	Dallas
Blanco	Baylor	Burleigh	Austrin	Centennial	Panola
Blanco	Jasper	Burleson	Johnson	Center	Shelby
Blanco	Fannin	Burlington	Milam	Center City	Mills
Blanco	Montague	Burnet	Burnet	Center Point	Kerr
Blanco	Bowling	Burns	Wharton	Centerville	Leon
Blanco	Johnson	Burrow	Hunt	Centralia	Trinity
Blanco	Wharton	Burton	Washington	Cestohowa	Karnes
Blanco	Newton	Bushland	Potter	Ceta	Randall
Blanco	Wise	Butler	Freestone	Chadwick	Lampasas
Blanco	Fort Bend	Eyers	Clay	Chalk	Cottle
Blanco	Brewster	Bynum	Hill	Chalk Mountain	Erath
Blanco	Pecos	Fyrd	Brown	Chalmers	Matagorda
Blanco	Brazoria	Fyrd	San Jacinto	Chandler	Henderson
Blanco	Walker	Factus	Webb	Channing	Hartley
Blanco	Palmer	Caddo	Stephens	Chapel Hill	Washington
Blanco	Hunt	Caddo Mills	Hunt	Chappel	San Saba
Blanco	Montague	Cadiz	Bee	Charco	Goliad
Blanco	San Saba	Caesar	Bee	Charleston	Delta
Blanco	Red River	Calallen	Nueces	Charlie	Clay
Blanco	Ellis	Calaverast	Wilson	Charlotte	Atascosa
Blanco	Ylse	Calderwell	San Augustine	Chatfield	Nacogdoches
Blanco	Comal	Calderwell	Rurlison	Chautauqua	Callahan
Blanco	Kinney	Calhoun	Colorado	Chesapeake	Gonzales
Blanco	Palo Pinto	Call	Newton	Cheek	Jefferson

Texas Postoffice Guide—Continued.

Office.	County.	Office.	County.	Office.	County.
Cheatham*	Colorado	Coppell*	Dallas	Darwin*	Webb
Cheenang*	Brazoria	Copperas Cove*	Correll	Datum*	Limestone
Chester*	San Saba	Corbet*	Navarro	Daugherty*	Culberson
Chesterville*	Tyler	Cordele	Jackson	Davenport*	Red River
Chicot	Colorado	Corinth	Denton	Davidson*	Van Zandt
Chicot	Wise	Corina*	Dallam	De la Hoya*	Milam
Chicot	Lamar	Corley	Brewster	Davisville*	Ballinger
Childress*	Childress	Corpus Christi*	Nueces	Davy*	DeWitt
Chillicothe*	Hardeman	Corrikan*	Polk	Dawson†	Navarro
Chilton*	Falls	Coriscanat	Navarro	Dayton†	Liberty
China*	Jefferson	Station.		Deadwood*	Panola
China Spring*	McLennan	No. 1.		Deanville*	Burleson
Chireno*	Nacogdoches	Correll	Correll	Dearborn*	Hardy
Chita*	Trinity	Cost*	Gonzales	Decatur†	Panola
Chocolate Bayou*	Brazoria	Cottonwood*	Callahan	Decker	Nolan
Choice*	Shelby	Cottull†	LaSalle	Decoy*	Nacogdoches
Chrisman*	Burleson	Coupland*	Williamson	Deepwater*	Harris
Christine*	Atascosa	Courtney*	Grimes	Deepwater*	Harris
Christoval*	Tom Green	Cove*	Chambers	Deer Park*	Harris
Cibolo*	Guadalupe	Covington*	Hill	De Kalb†	Bowling
Cinonia	Zavalla	Coyanosa*	Pecos	De Leon†	Comanche
Circleville*	Williamson	Crafton*	Cherokee	De Leon†	Comanche
Cisco*	Eastland	Crawford*	Wise	Delhi*	Caldwell
Cistern*	Fayette	Crandall*	Kaufman	Della*	Limestone
Citrus Grove*	Matagorda	Cranes Mill*	Comal	Del Rio†	Val Verde
Claremont*	Kent	Cranfills Gap*	Bosque	Delvallet	Travis
Clarette*	Erath	Cranz*	Gonzales	Democrat*	Comanche
Clarendon†	Donley	Crawford*	McLennan	Denison†	Grayson
Clareville*	Bee	Creath	Houston	Stations.	
Clark*	Liberty	Creay	Trinity	No. 1.	
Clarksville†	Red River	Creedmoor†	Travis	Denning*	San Augustine
Clarkwood*	Nueces	Creek*	Houston	Dennis*	San Augustine
Claude†	Armstrong	Cresson*	Hood	Denny*	Falls
Clawson*	Angelina	Crete	Trinity	Denson Spring*	Anderson
Clay*	Burleson	Crews*	Runnels	Denton†	Denton
Clayton*	Panola	Crisp*	Ellis	Dentonio	Dimmit
Claytonville*	Fisher	Crockett†	Houston	De Witt*	Lamar
Clearlake*	Collin	Crosby†	Harris	Derby*	DeWitt
Cleburne†	Johnson	Crosby†	Crosby	Desdemona*	Scurry
Clemville*	Matagorda	Cross*	Grimes	Detroit†	Red River
Cleveland*	Liberty	Cross Cut*	Brown	DeWitt*	DeWitt
Click*	Llano	Cross Plains†	Callahan	Dexter*	Cook
Cliff	Medina	Crotan*	Stonewall	Dialville*	Cherokee
Cliffside	Potter	Crow*	Wood	Diboll*	Angelina
Clifton†	Bosque	Crowley†	Tarrant	Dickey*	Hopkins
Clint*	Uvalde	Crown*	Tarrant	Dickinson†	Galveston
Clinton*	El Paso	Crown†	Atascosa	Dike*	Hopkins
Clinton*	Hunt	Crowther*	McMullen	Dille†	Fris
Clodine*	Fort Bend	Crystal City†	Zavalla	Dillworth*	Gonzales
Clover	Burnet	Crystal Falls†	Stephens	Dime Box*	Lea
Clyde†	Callahan	Cuerot	DeWitt	Dimmitt*	Red River
Coahoma*	Howard	Cuevitas*	Brooks	Dimple*	Red River
Cobb*	Kaufman	Cumby†	Hopkins	Diner*	Livestock
Coburn*	Lipscomb	Cundiff*	Jack	Dinkins*	Brazos
Cockville*	Pushur	Cunningham*	Lamar	Direct*	Lamar
Coldspring*	San Jacinto	Curlew	Floyd	Dirgin*	Rusk
Coleman†	Coleman	Cushing*	Nacogdoches	Ditto*	Atascosa
Coleyville	Cottle	Cusseta*	Cass	Divide	Colorado
Collegeport*	Matagorda	Cut*	Houston	Divot	Fris
College Station†	Brazos	Cuthand†	Red River	Dixon*	Lea
Collinsville†	Grayson	Cuthbert*	Mitchell	Dobbin*	Montgomery
Colmesneil*	Tyler	Cypress*	Harris	Dock	Tyler
Colona*	Goliad	Cypress Mill*	Blanco	Dodd City*	Fanna
Colorado†	Goliad	Dacosta*	Victoria	Dodge*	Walker
Colombia*	Michigan	Dacus*	Montgomery	Dodsonville*	Collingsworth
Colombus†	Brazoria	Daingerfield†	Morris	Dolen	Liberty
Comanchet	Comanche	Daiby Springs*	Bowie	Dolan*	Fris
Combes	Cameron	Dale†	Callwall	Donna†	Hidalgo
Cometa*	Zavalla	Dallhart†	Dallam	Doole*	McCurley
Comfort*	Kendall	Dallardsville*	Polk	Dora*	Nolan
Commerce†	Hunt	Dallast	Dallas	Dorchester*	Grayson
Comot	Hopkins	Stations.		Dorras*	Fisher
Comstock†	Val Verde	A (Oak Cliff).		Doss*	Gillespie
Comyn*	Comanche	No. 1.		Douhan*	Eastland
Concan*	Uvalde	No. 2.		Doubt Bayou*	Chastain
Concepcion*	Duval	No. 3.		Doucette*	Tyler
Concho*	Concho	No. 4.		Douglass*	Nacogdoches
Concord*	Leon	No. 5.		Douglasville*	Comanche
Cone*	Crosby	No. 6.		Dowden*	Polk
Conlen*	Dallam	No. 7.			
Conroe†	Montgomery	No. 8.			
Converse*	Bexar	No. 9.			
Conway*	Carson	No. 10.			
Cookes Point	Burleson	No. 11.			
Cookville*	Dalworth Park.	Dallas	Dallas		
Cooleto†	Limestone	Damon*	Brazoria		
Cooper†	Delta	Damsite*	Hardeman		
Copville*	Collin	Danbury*	Wharton		
Copita	Duval	Danevang*	Wharton		

Texas Postoffice Guide—Continued.

Office.	County.	Office.	County.	Office.	County.
Doyle	Limestone	Eolan*	Stephens	Fort Davis†	Jeff Davis
Dozier	Collingsworth	Era*	Cooke	Fort Griffin*	Shackelford
Draper	Dickens	Erin*	Jasper	Fort Hancock*	El Paso
Draftwood†	Hays	Erwin*	Grimes	Fort McKavett*	Menard
Dripping Springs*	Nueces	Esbon	Llano	Fort Sam Houston†	Bexar
Driscol†	Houston	Eskota*	Fisher	Fort Spunky	Hood
Drus*	Jasper	Esperanza*	Montgomery	Fort Stockton†	Pecos
Dunbart*	Burke	Estacado*	Crosby	Fort Worth†	Tarrant
Dumont*	Erath	Estellinet	Hall	Branch Postoffice.	
Dunbar	Matagorda	Estes*	Aransas	Polytechnic.	
Duncanville*	Dallas	Estle*	Nacogdoches	Stations.	
Dunkin	Angelina	Eula*	Callahan	Forest Park.	
Dunlap	Medina	Eunice*	Leon	Stock Yards (Ind.)	
Dunlay*	Scurry	Eureka*	Navarro	No. 1.	
Durant	Angelina	Eustace*	Henderson	No. 2.	
Durham	Borden	Eva*	Jim Wells	No. 3.	
Duster*	Comanche	Evadale*	Jasper	No. 4.	
Dwile.	San Augustine	Evansville*	Leon	No. 5.	
Eagle Ford*	Dallas	Evant*	Correll	No. 6.	
Eagle Lake†	Colorado	Evergreen*	San Jacinto	No. 7.	
Eagle Pass*	Maverick	Everitt*	San Jacinto	Foster*	Fort Bend
Eaht Bernard*	Wharton	Everman*	Tarrant	Postoria*	Montgomery
Easterly*	Robertson	Excelsior*	Liberty	Pouts*	Liberty
Eastgate	Liberty	Ezell*	Lavaca	Fowler*	Bosque
East Hamilton.	Shelby	Fabens*	El Paso	Fowler†	LaSalle
East Houston*	Harris	Fairbanks*	Harris	Fowlkes	Wichita
Eastland†	Eastland	Fairchilds	Fort Bend	Frances	Zavalla
Echo*	Coleman	Fairdale*	Sabine	Francitas*	Jackson
Eckert*	Gillespie	Fairfield*	Freestone	Franklin†	Robertson
Eclipse*	Galnes	Fairland*	Burnet	Frankston*	Anderson
Ector*	Fannin	Fairlie*	Hunt	Fred*	Tyler
Eddy†	McLennan	Fairmount*	Sabine	Fredericksburg†	Gillespie
Eden*	Concho	Fairy*	Hamilton	Fredonia*	Mason
Edgar	Dallas	Falba	Walker	Free*	Terrell
Edwards*	Brazos	Falcon	Zanata	Freeport*	Brazoria
Edgewood*	Van Zandt	Falfurrias†	Brooks	Freestone*	Freestone
Edinburg*	Hidalgo	Falls City*	Karnes	Fresno*	Fort Bend
Edith*	Coke	Fanchon*	Swisher	Friday*	Trinity
Edna†	Jackson	Fannett*	Jefferson	Friendswood*	Galveston
Edom*	Van Zandt	Fannin†	Goliad	Friena*	Parmer
Egan*	Johnson	Fargo*	Wilbarger	Frio Town*	Frio
Egbert*	Throckmorton	Farmers*	Young	Frisco*	Collin
Eldorado†	Wharton	Farmers Branch*	Dallas	Fross*	Limestone
Eldridge*	Colorado	Farmersville†	Collin	Frost†	Navarro
Electra†	Wichita	Farrar	Limestone	Fruitland*	Montague
Elena*	Harris	Farrville*	Newton	Fruitvale*	Van Zandt
Elgin†	Bastrop	Farwell*	Parmer	Fulbright*	Red River
Ellasville*	Hall	Fate*	Rockwall	Fulshear*	Fort Bend
Elkhart*	Anderson	Fayetteville†	Fayette	Fuqua†	Liberty
Ellen*	Hale	Fehlis	Kinney	Furth*	Panola
Ellinger*	Fayette	Fentress*	Caldwell	Gagey*	Hemphill
Elliot*	Robertson	Ferris†	Ellis	Gall*	Borden
Elmendorf*	Austin	Field Creek*	Llano	Gainesmore	Matagorda
Elmota*	Bexar	Fife*	McCulloch	Gainesville†	Cooke
Elmo*	Walker	Finis*	Jack	Gallatin*	Cherokee
Elmosa*	McLennan	Finlay*	El Paso	Galle	Guadalupe
Elmott*	Kaufman	Fischer Store*	Comal	Galveston†	Galveston
Elois*	Falls	Fisk*	Coleman	Branch Postoffice.	
El Paso†	El Paso	Fitzhugh	Hays	Military.	
Stations.		Flanagan*	Rusk	Stations.	
No. 1.		Flat*	Correll	A. (Et. Crockett Mil. Res.)	
No. 2.		Flatomiat	Fayette	No. 1.	
No. 3.		Flatprairie	Washington	No. 2.	
No. 4.		Fleming*	Comanche	No. 3.	
No. 5.		Flint*	Smith	No. 4.	
No. 6.		Flo	Leon	No. 5.	
No. 7.		Flores*	Motley	No. 6.	
No. 8.		Florence*	Williamson	Ganadot	Jackson
No. 9.		Floresville†	Wilson	Gap*	Comanche
No. 10.		Floreys	Andrews	Garcias*	Starr
No. 11.		Floyd	Nueces	Garden City*	Giasscock
No. 12.		Floydada†	Brooks	Gardendale*	LaSalle
No. 13.		Floydada†	Hunt	Garden Valley*	Smith
No. 14.		Floydada†	Hunt	Garland†	Dallas
No. 15.		Flynn*	Scurry	Garner*	Terrell
No. 16.		Foard City*	Foard	Garrett*	Ellis
No. 17.		Fodice*	Houston	Garrison†	Nacogdoches
No. 18.		Folger	Palo Pinto	Garwood*	Colorado
No. 19.		Fordtran*	Victoria	Gary*	Panola
No. 20.		Fores†	Cherokee	Garza*	Denton
No. 21.		Foresburg*	Montague	Gasoline*	Briscoe
No. 22.		Foresburg*	Montague	Gaston*	Fort Bend
No. 23.		Foresburg*	Montague	Gates*	Dallas
No. 24.		Forsyth*	Montague	Gatesville†	Correll
No. 25.		Forsyth*	Montague	Gause*	Milam
No. 26.		Forsyth*	Montague	Gay	San Augustine
No. 27.		Forsyth*	Montague	Gay Hill*	Washington
No. 28.		Forsyth*	Montague	Gem*	Hemphill
No. 29.		Forsyth*	Montague	Geneva*	Sabine
No. 30.		Forsyth*	Montague		
No. 31.		Forsyth*	Montague		
No. 32.		Forsyth*	Montague		
No. 33.		Forsyth*	Montague		
No. 34.		Forsyth*	Montague		
No. 35.		Forsyth*	Montague		
No. 36.		Forsyth*	Montague		
No. 37.		Forsyth*	Montague		
No. 38.		Forsyth*	Montague		
No. 39.		Forsyth*	Montague		
No. 40.		Forsyth*	Montague		

Texas Postoffice Guide—Continued.

Office.	County.	Office.	County.	Office.	County.
Genoa*	Harris	Gulott	Taylor	Hillbister*	Ty.
George*	Madison	Gunsight*	Stephens	Hillsboro*	Ellis
Georges Creek*	Somervell	Gunter*	Grayson	Hills Prairie*	Stephens
Georgetown*	Williamson	Gus	Burleson	Hindes	Fannin
German town*	Goliad	Gustine*	Comanche	Hindes Ferry*	Lampasas
Geromo*	Guadalupe	Guthrie	King	Hitchcock*	Newton
Gibtown*	Jack	Guy*	Fort Bend	Hoban	Jack
Giddings*	Lee	Guyler	Montgomery	Hobbs*	Cherokee
Giles*	Donley	Guy's Store*	Leon	Hobson*	Newton
Gillitt*	Karnes	Hacienda	Uvalde	Hochheim*	DeWitt
Gilliland*	Knox	Hagensport*	Franklin	Hockley*	Harris
Gilmert	Upshur	Hagerman*	Grayson	Holden*	Brook
Giblin	Dickens	Halt*	Wharton	Holland*	Brook
Ginsite	Cottle	Hale Center*	Hale	Holiday*	Archer
Girard*	Kent	Halfway	Hale	Holly	Houston
Gist	Jasper	Halt	San Saba	Holt*	San Saba
Girvin	Pecos	Hallettsville*	Lavaca	Homer*	Annel
Gladewater*	Gregg	Hallsville*	Harrison	Hondot	Medina
Glass*	Somervell	Halsei*	Clay	Honey Grove*	Fannin
Glaizer*	Hemphill	Hambly	Taylor	Honey Island*	Harris
Glen*	Chambers	Hamilton	Hamilton	Hooks*	Harris
Glen Cove*	Coleman	Hamilton Pool	Travis	Hoover*	Griffin
Glendale*	Trinity	Hamilton	Jones	Hooper*	Jasper
Glenfawn*	Rusk	Hammond*	Robertson	Hortense*	Johnson City
Glenflora*	Wharton	Hamon*	Gonzales	Hot Wells.	El Paso
Glen Rose*	Somervell	Hamshire*	Jefferson	House*	Fort Bend
Glenwood*	Upshur	Handley	Tarrant	Houston*	Harris
Glidden*	Colorado	Handley	Chambers	Stations.	Harris
Gloria*	Lamar	Hansford*	Hansford	No. 1.	Johnson
Gober*	Fannin	Hanson	Fort Bend	No. 2.	Coryell
Godley*	Johnson	Hansy*	Swisher	No. 3.	Milam
Golan	Jones	Harbin*	Erath	No. 4.	Harrison
Gold*	Gillespie	Hardy*	Montague	No. 5.	Jack
Golden*	Wood	Harleton*	Harris	No. 6.	Waller
Goldshoro*	Coleman	Harlingent	Cameron	No. 7.	Collin
Goldthwait*	Mills	Harmony	Nacogdoches	No. 8.	Collin
Golia*	Goliad	Harper*	Nacogdoches	Houston Heights*	Harris
Gomez*	Terry	Harpersville*	Stephens	Howe*	Grayson
Gonzales*	Gonzales	Harriett	Tom Green	Howland*	Lamar
Goodlett*	Hardeman	Harris	Terry	Howth*	Madison
Goodman*	Bastrop	Harrisburg*	Harris	Hubbard*	Harris
Goodnight*	Armstrong	Harrold*	Wilbarger	Huckabay*	Erath
Goodrich*	Polk	Hart*	Castro	Hud	Sevier
Goose Creek*	Harris	Hartburg*	Newton	Hudsonville*	Fannin
Gooson*	Palo Pinto	Hartley	Newton	Hull*	Garza
Gordonville*	Grayson	Harvey*	Brazos	Hutsmith*	Justiceburg
Gorett*	Knox	Harwood*	Gonzales	Hughes Springs*	Castro
Gorman*	Eastland	Haskina	Harris	Hull*	Liberal
Gossett	Kaufman	Haskell*	Haskell	Hulver*	Harris
Gould	Chester	Haskell	Tarrant	Humble*	Harris
Gouldbusk*	Coleman	Hasse*	Comanche	Hunterford*	Wharton
Grace	King	Hatchel*	Runnels	Hunter*	Comanche
Granton*	Upshur	Hawkins*	Wood	Huntington*	Comanche
Gratford*	Palo Pinto	Hawley*	Jones	Huntsville*	Harris
Graham*	Young	Hawthorne*	Walker	Hurley	Waller
Grandbury*	Hood	Hayflat	Winkler	Hutcheson*	Walker
Grandfalls*	Ward	Haymond	Brewster	Hutchins*	Dallas
Grand Prairie*	Dallas	Hazel*	Montgomery	Hutton*	Brewster
Grand Sallinet	Van Zandt	Heald	Wheeler	Huttof	Williamson
Grand View*	Johnson	Hearnot*	Robertson	Hive*	Blanco
Granert	Williamson	Hebbornville*	Davitt	Hyton*	Blanco
Grant	Burleson	Hebron*	Denton	Iatan*	Wharton
Grapeland*	Houston	Hedley*	Donley	Ideal*	Mitchell
Grape Vine*	Tarrant	Hegar*	Waller	Illinois Bend*	Sherman
Grayburg*	Hardin	Heidenheimer*	Bell	Imperial	Montague
Graydon*	Chambers	Helena*	Karnes	Independence*	Washington
Green*	Karnes	Helms*	Trinity	Indian Creek*	Brewster
Green Lake	Calhoun	Helmke*	Bexar	Indian Gap*	Harris
Greenock	Bosque	Hemphill*	Sabine	Industry*	Hamilton
Greenview	Hunt	Hempstead*	Waller	Ibez*	Victoria
Station.		Henderson*	Rusk	Inkleside*	San Patricio
No. 1.		Henly*	Hays	Ingram*	Kennedale
Greenwood*	Wise	Henrietta*	Clay	Inlakum	Tarrant
Gregory*	San Patricio	Henze	Edwards	Inman	Walker
Grigsby*	Shelby	Hersford*	Dear	Iota*	Austin
Grit*	Mason	Herrin*	Sevier	Iolanthe*	Grimes
Grosbeck*	Hermosa	Herron*	Reeves	Iowa Park*	Grimes
Grozan	Ochiltree	Hewitt*	McLennan	Ira*	Tarrant
Groom*	Carson	Hext*	Menard	Iredell*	Upshur
Grosvenor*	Brown	Hicks*	Lee	Irland*	Angelina
Groveton*	Trinity	Hickston*	Gonzales	Irene*	Galveston
Grow	King	Hicot	Hamilton	Ironosa*	Galveston
Grunda*	Starr	Hidalgo	Hidalgo	Ironson*	Cherokee
Grundyville*	Lampasas	Higginst	Lipscomb	Irvings*	Bellevue
Guadalupe*	Victoria	Hich*	Lamar	Isabel*	Comanche
Guda	Falls	Highbank*	Falls	Isaiah*	Comanche
Guelph	Polk	High Island*	Galveston	Isler*	El Paso
Guerra*	Brewers	Hightower*	Liberty	Isitas*	San Patricio
Guffey*	Jefferson	Hilda*	Mason	Iloom	Hutchins

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Office.	County.	Office.	County.	Office.	County.
Klomatia	Red River	Kiowa	Lipscomb	Leon Junction*	Coryell
Kirby	Bexar	Kirbyville*	Chadron	Leon Springs*	Bexar
Kirkland*	Lampasas	Kirland*	Childress	Leroy*	McLennan
Kittrell	Walker	Kittrell	Walker	Lesley*	Hall
Kleburg*	Dallas	Kleburg*	Dallas	Levita*	Coryell
Klondike*	Delta	Klondike*	Delta	Lewisville*	Denton
Knapp*	Scurry	Knapp*	Scurry	Lexington	Liberty
Knickerbocker*	Tom Green	Knickerbocker*	Tom Green	Liberty Hill*	Williamson
Knight*	Polk	Knight*	Polk	Lieb*	Hutchinson
Knippa*	Uvalde	Knippa*	Uvalde	Lightner	Concho
Knott*	Howard	Knott*	Howard	Lillian*	Johnson
Knox City*	Knox	Knox City*	Knox	Lima	Bandera
Konohasset*	Glasscock	Konohasset*	Glasscock	Lincoln*	Jeff Davis
Kopperi*	Bosque	Kopperi*	Bosque	Lindalet	Smith
Kosciusko	Wilson	Kosciusko	Wilson	Linden*	Cass
Kosset*	Limestone	Kosset*	Limestone	Lindsay*	Cooke
Kountze*	Hardin	Kountze*	Hardin	Lingleville*	Erath
Kovar	Bastrop	Kovar	Bastrop	Linn Flat*	Nacogdoches
Kress*	Swisher	Kress*	Swisher	Lipan*	Hood
Krum*	Denton	Krum*	Denton	Lipscomb*	Lipscomb
Kurten*	Brazos	Kurten*	Brazos	Lissie*	Wharton
Kyle*	Hays	Kyle*	Hays	Littig*	Travis
Labelle*	Jefferson	Labelle*	Jefferson	Little Elm*	Denton
Lacaca*	Stephens	Lacaca*	Stephens	Littlefield*	Lamb
Lacoste	Medina	Lacoste	Medina	Little River*	Bell
Ladonia*	Fannin	Ladonia*	Fannin	Liverpool	Brazoria
La Fayette*	Unsub	La Fayette*	Unsub	Livingston	Polk
La Feria	Cameron	La Feria	Cameron	Llano	Llano
Lagarto*	Live Oak	Lagarto*	Live Oak	Llano Grande	Hidalgo
La Gloria*	Jim Wells	La Gloria*	Jim Wells	Lobo*	Culberson
Lagranget	Fayette	Lagranget	Fayette	Locker*	San Saba
Laguna*	Uvalde	Laguna*	Uvalde	Lockhart	Caldwell
Lair	Wheeler	Lair	Wheeler	Lockney*	Floyd
Lake Creek*	Delta	Lake Creek*	Delta	Loel*	Marion
Lakeland	Liberty	Lakeland	Liberty	Lodwick*	Marion
Lake Victor*	Burnet	Lake Victor*	Burnet	Lodson*	Andrews
Lakeview*	Hall	Lakeview*	Hall	Lohn*	McCulloch
Lamar*	Aransas	Lamar*	Aransas	Lolla	Jackson
Lamarque*	Galveston	Lamarque*	Galveston	Loma Vista*	Zavalla
Lamasco*	Fannin	Lamasco*	Fannin	Lometa*	Lampasas
Lamesa*	Dawson	Lamesa*	Dawson	Lomo Alto	McMullen
Lamburg	Atascosa	Lamburg	Atascosa	London*	Kimble
Lamkin*	Comanche	Lamkin*	Comanche	Lone Camp*	Palo Pinto
Lampasas*	Lampasas	Lampasas*	Lampasas	Lone Grove*	Llano
Lancaster*	Dallas	Lancaster*	Dallas	Lone Oak*	Hunt
lane City*	Wharton	lane City*	Wharton	Lone Star*	Chester
Laneville*	Rusk	Laneville*	Rusk	Long Branch*	Polk
Lange*	Gillespie	Lange*	Gillespie	Longfellow*	Pecos
Langer*	Val Verde	Langer*	Val Verde	Long Mott*	Calhoun
Lanier*	Cameron	Lanier*	Cameron	Longview*	Gregg
Lapala*	Live Oak	Lapala*	Live Oak	Station.	No. 1
La Porter	Harris	La Porter	Harris	Longworth*	Fisher
La Pryor*	Zavalla	La Pryor*	Zavalla	Lonie	Childress
Laredot	Webb	Laredot	Webb	Loop	Gaines
Station.		Station.		Lopeno	Zapata
No. 1.		No. 1.		Lorainet	Mitchell
Lark*	Carson	Lark*	Carson	Lorenat	McLennan
Larue*	Henderson	Larue*	Henderson	Lorenzo*	Crosby
Lassater*	Montgomery	Lassater*	Montgomery	Los Ebanos*	Hidalgo
Latax*	Houston	Latax*	Houston	Lott*	Falls
Lavernia*	Wilson	Lavernia*	Wilson	Lou*	Dawson
Lavon*	Collin	Lavon*	Collin	Louetta	Harris
La Ward*	Jackson	La Ward*	Jackson	Louise*	Wharton
Lawn*	Taylor	Lawn*	Taylor	Lovelady*	Houston
Lawrence*	Kaufman	Lawrence*	Kaufman	Loving*	Young
Lazare*	Cottle	Lazare*	Cottle	Lowake	Concho
Leaday*	Coleman	Leaday*	Coleman	Loya Valley	Mason
League City*	Galveston	League City*	Galveston	Loyola	Martin
Leakey*	Edwards	Leakey*	Edwards	Lubbock	Lubbock
Leander*	Williamson	Leander*	Williamson	Lucern	Hansford
Leary*	Bowie	Leary*	Bowie	Luckenbach*	Gillespie
Ledbetter*	Fayette	Ledbetter*	Fayette	Lueders*	Jones
Lees*	Glasscock	Lees*	Glasscock	Luella*	Grayson
Leesburg*	Camp	Leesburg*	Camp	Lufkin*	Anellina
Lees Mill*	Newton	Lees Mill*	Newton	Lula*	Edwards
Leesville*	Gonzales	Leesville*	Gonzales	Luling*	Caldwell
Lefors*	Gray	Lefors*	Gray	Lumberton	Hardin
Leggett*	Polk	Leggett*	Polk	Lundy	Houston
Leik*	Harrison	Leik*	Harrison	Lusk*	Throckmorton
Lela*	Wheeler	Lela*	Wheeler	Luther*	Howard
Lela Lake*	Donley	Lela Lake*	Donley	Luzon*	Kent
Leona*	Orange	Leona*	Orange	Lynford*	Cameron
Leonard*	Cooke	Leonard*	Cooke	Lyman*	Motley
Leonard*	Fannin	Leonard*	Fannin	Lynchburg*	Levy
Leonard*	Fannin	Leonard*	Fannin	Lyons*	Burleson
Leonard*	Fannin	Leonard*	Fannin	Lyra*	Palo Pinto

Texas Postoffice Guide—Continued.

Office.	County.	Office.	County.
Redbluff*	Jackson	Rowden	Callahan
Redford	Presidio	Rowena*	Runnels
Red Oak*	Ellis	Rowlett*	Dallas
Red Rock*	Bastrop	Roxton*	Lamar
Red Springs*	Baylor	Royse City	Rockwall
Redwater*	Bowie	Royston*	Fisher
Reedvillet	Caldwell	Ruby	Sherman
Reese*	Cherokee	Rucker*	Comanche
Refugio*	Refugio	Rudd*	Schleicher
Regency*	Presidio	Ruddosa	Hidalgo
Reinhardt*	Dallas	Rulet*	Haskell
Reiser*	Webb	Run*	Hidalgo
Reklaw*	Cherokee	Runnet*	Karnes
Relampago	Hidalgo	Running Water*	Hale
Remlig*	Jasper	Rusk*	Cherokee
Renner*	Collin	Russell*	Leon
Reno*	Parker	Rutersville*	Fayette
Retrieve*	Angelina	Ruth	Concho
Rhea	Parmer	Rye	Liberty
Rhineland*	Knox	Ryle*	Dallas
Rhomb*	Wise	Sabanno*	Eastland
Rhonesboro*	Upshur	Sabinal†	Uvalde
Ricardo*	Nueces	Sabinet	Jefferson
Rice*	Navarro	Sabinetown*	Nacogdoches
Richards*	Grimes	Sacul†	Grayson
Richardson*	Dallas	Sadler*	Haskell
Richland*	Navarro	Sagerton*	Haskell
Richland Springs*	San Saba	Saginaw*	Tarrant
Richmond†	Fort Bend	St. Francis*	Potter
Ridge	Mills	St. Hedwig*	Bexar
Ridgeway*	Hopkins	St. Joel	Montague
Riesel†	McLennan	St. Paul†	San Patricio
Ringgold*	Montague	Salado*	Comal
Rio Frio*	Bandera	Salem	Victoria
Riogrande†	Starr	Salesville*	Palo Pinto
Riohondo*	Cameron	Salleno	Starr
Ritmeana†	Medina	Salmon*	Anderson
Rivista*	Johnson	Salt Gap	McCulloch
Risher*	Starr	Saltus*	Hopkins
Riverside*	Walker	Samfordyce	Hidalgo
River View	Red River	Sample*	Gonzales
Riviera*	Nueces	San Angelo†	Tom Green
Roane*	Navarro	San Antonio†	Bexar
Roanoke*	Denton	Stations.	
Roans Prairie*	Grimes	No. 1.	San Augustine†
Roaring Springs*	Motley	No. 2.	
Robberson	Starr	No. 3.	
Robert Lee*	Coke	No. 4.	
Robstown†	Nueces	No. 5.	
Robt	Fisher	No. 6.	
Rochelle*	McCulloch	No. 7.	
Rochester*	Haskell	No. 8.	
Rock Crusher	Coleman	No. 9.	
Rockdale†	Milam	No. 10.	
Rock Island*	Colorado		
Rockland†	Tyler		
Rockport†	Aransas		
Rock Springs†	Edwards		
Rockwall†	Rockwall		
Rockwood*	Coleman		
Roganville*	Jasper		
Roger†	Bell		
Rogerstown	Ochiltree		
Rohde	Atascosa		
Roma*	Starr		
Romayor	Liberty		
Romero*	Hartley		
Romney*	Eastland		
Roosevelt*	Kimble		
Rosalie*	Red River		
Rosanky*	Bastrop		
Roscoe†	Nolan		
Rosebud	Fort Bend		
Rosewood	Upshur		
Rosharon*	Brazoria		
Rosita	San Patricio		
Rosprim	Brazos		
Ross*	McLennan		
Rosser*	Kaufman		
Rosslyn	Harris		
Rosston*	Cooke		
Roswell†	Boque		
Rotan†	Fisher		
Round Mountain*	Blanco		
Round Rock†	Williamson		
Round Timber*	Baylor		
Round Top*	Fayette		
Roundtree	Bee		

Office.	County.	Office.	County.
Saron*	Trinity	Sartartia†	Fort Bend
Sasamco*	Dallas	Sattler*	Harris
Satsuma*	Lamar	Sattler*	Smith
Sattler*	Rockwall	Sattler*	Smith
Satur*	Fisher	Satur*	Smith
Savoy*	Sherman	Satur*	Smith
Sayers	Comanche	Satur*	Smith
Sayersville*	Schleicher	Satur*	Smith
Schertz*	Haskell	Satur*	Smith
Schulenburg†	Hidalgo	Satur*	Smith
Schwertner	Karnes	Satur*	Smith
Scottland*	Hale	Satur*	Smith
Scottsville*	Cherokee	Satur*	Smith
Scranton*	Leon	Satur*	Smith
Scrap	Fayette	Satur*	Smith
Scruggins*	Concho	Satur*	Smith
Scurry*	Liberty	Satur*	Smith
Seabrook*	Dallas	Satur*	Smith
Seadrift*	Eastland	Satur*	Smith
Seagraveville*	Uvalde	Satur*	Smith
Seale*	Jefferson	Satur*	Smith
Seaford*	Nacogdoches	Satur*	Smith
Seattle	Grayson	Satur*	Smith
Sebastian*	Haskell	Satur*	Smith
Sebree*	Tarrant	Satur*	Smith
Seclusion*	Potter	Satur*	Smith
Security*	Bexar	Satur*	Smith
Sedwick*	Montague	Satur*	Smith
Seeley*	Comal	Satur*	Smith
Segovia*	Throckmorton	Satur*	Smith
Segunt	Jim Wells	Satur*	Smith
Seminole*	Lamb	Satur*	Smith
Senate	Parker	Satur*	Smith
Sevenoaks	Travis	Satur*	Smith
Sexton	Dickens	Satur*	Smith
Seymour†	Tyler	Satur*	Smith
Shadeland*	McCulloch	Satur*	Smith
Shaffer†	Fort Bend	Satur*	Smith
Shafter	Jones	Satur*	Smith
Shafter Lake*	Martin	Satur*	Smith
Shamrock†	Guadalupe	Satur*	Smith
Shannon*	Mills	Satur*	Smith
Shelfield*	Llano	Satur*	Smith
Shelbyville*	Brazos	Satur*	Smith
Sheldon*	San Augustine	Satur*	Smith
Shepherd*	Erath	Satur*	Smith
Sheridan	Stirling	Satur*	Smith
Sherman†	Ellis	Satur*	Smith
Sherrill*	Freestone	Satur*	Smith
Sherry	Red River	Satur*	Smith
Sherwood*	Hill	Satur*	Smith
Shimke*	Colorado	Satur*	Smith
Shiner†	Lavaca	Satur*	Smith
Shino*	Grimes	Satur*	Smith
Shive*	Harris	Satur*	Smith
Sholar	Shelby	Satur*	Smith
Sidney*	Comanche	Satur*	Smith
Sierra Blanca*	El Paso	Satur*	Smith
Silsbee†	Harris	Satur*	Smith
Silver*	Van Zandt	Satur*	Smith
Silver Lake*	Blanco	Satur*	Smith
Silverton†	Blanco	Satur*	Smith
Slacks Valley*	Blanco	Satur*	Smith
Simmons*	Live Oak	Satur*	Smith
Simms*	Bozeman	Satur*	Smith
Simonton*	Fort Bend	Satur*	Smith
Simpsonville	Matagorda	Satur*	Smith
Singleton*	Grimes	Satur*	Smith
Sintont	San Patricio	Satur*	Smith
Sion Springs*	Comal	Satur*	Smith
Sisk*	Comal	Satur*	Smith
Sisterdale*	Erath	Satur*	Smith
Sivells Bend*	Colorado	Satur*	Smith
Skidmore†	Colorado	Satur*	Smith
Slater*	Comal	Satur*	Smith
Slatton†	Comal	Satur*	Smith
Slayden*	Gonzales	Satur*	Smith
Slidell*	Waller	Satur*	Smith
Sligo	Waller	Satur*	Smith
Stocum*	Anderson	Satur*	Smith
Smada*	Fort Bend	Satur*	Smith
Smiley*	Gonzales	Satur*	Smith
Smith Ferry	Tarrant	Satur*	Smith
Smithfield*	Tarrant	Satur*	Smith

Texas Postoffice Guide—Continued.

Office.	County.	Office.	County.
Sweet Home*	Lavaca	Sutton	Comal
Sweetwater†	Nolan	Sutton	Comal
Swenson*	Stonewall	Sutton	Comal
Swift*	Nacogdoches	Sutton	Comal
Sylvester*	Fisher	Sutton	Comal
Tabor*	Brazos	Sutton	Comal
Tadoma*	Panola	Sutton	Comal
Tadmor	Houston	Sutton	Comal
Taft*	San Patricio	Sutton	Comal
Tage*	Montague	Sutton	Comal
Tahoka†	Lynn	Sutton	Comal
Talton*	Wharton	Sutton	Comal
Talco*	Titus	Sutton	Comal
Talpa*	Coleman	Sutton	Comal
Tama*	Coryell	Sutton	Comal
Tamina*	Montgomery	Sutton	Comal
Tanglewood*	Lee	Sutton	Comal
Tankersly*	Tom Green	Sutton	Comal
Tarkington Prairie†	Liberty	Sutton	Comal
Tarpley*	Bandera	Sutton	Comal
Tarrant*	Tarrant	Sutton	Comal
Tatum*	Oldham	Sutton	Comal
Tavener	Rusk	Sutton	Comal
Taylor†	Band	Sutton	Comal
Teague†	Williamson	Sutton	Comal
Tebo	Sabine	Sutton	Comal
Teck	Travis	Sutton	Comal
Teddy*	San Jacinto	Sutton	Comal
Tehuacana*	Limestone	Sutton	Comal
Telegraph	Kimble	Sutton	Comal
Telephone*	Fannin	Sutton	Comal
Telferner†	Victoria	Sutton	Comal
Tell*	Childress	Sutton	Comal
Temple†	Bell	Sutton	Comal
Tenaha†	Shelby	Sutton	Comal
Tennessee Colony*	Anderson	Sutton	Comal
Tennyson*	Coke	Sutton	Comal
Ternsua*	Brewster	Sutton	Comal
Terrill†	Kaufman	Sutton	Comal
Terry*	Orange	Sutton	Comal
Tesnus	Brewster	Sutton	Comal
Texarkana†	Bowie	Sutton	Comal
Texas City†	Galveston	Sutton	Comal
Textla*	Orange	Sutton	Comal
Textline*	Dallam	Sutton	Comal
Thalla	Foard	Sutton	Comal
The Grove*	Coryell	Sutton	Comal
Thelma*	Victoria	Sutton	Comal
Thicket*	Hardin	Sutton	Comal
Thomaston*	De Witt	Sutton	Comal
Thompsons*	Fort Bend	Sutton	Comal
Thorndale†	Milam	Sutton	Comal
Thornton†	Limestone	Sutton	Comal
Thorne	Schleicher	Sutton	Comal
Thorp Spring*	Hood	Sutton	Comal
Thrall*	Williamson	Sutton	Comal
Thrifty*	Brown	Sutton	Comal
Throckmorton*	Brown	Sutton	Comal
Thurbert	Throckmorton	Sutton	Comal
Tilden*	Erath	Sutton	Comal
Time*	McMullen	Sutton	Comal
Tinison†	Sabine	Sutton	Comal
Tiogot†	Shelby	Sutton	Comal
Tira	Hopkins	Sutton	Comal
Tivoli*	Refugio	Sutton	Comal
Todd	Grimes	Sutton	Comal
Token*	Runnels	Sutton	Comal
Toklo	Terry	Sutton	Comal
Tolar*	Hood	Sutton	Comal
Tolbert*	Hood	Sutton	Comal
Toledo*	Wilbarger	Sutton	Comal
Tomball*	Harris	Sutton	Comal
Tom Bean*	Grayson	Sutton	Comal
Tona*	Kaufman	Sutton	Comal
Tonsey*	Coryell	Sutton	Comal
Tordia	Wilson	Sutton	Comal
Torreallas*	Webb	Sutton	Comal
Town*	Llano	Sutton	Comal
Townbluff	Tyler	Sutton	Comal
Toyah†	Reeves	Sutton	Comal
Toyahvale*	Reeves	Sutton	Comal
Travis*	Falls	Sutton	Comal
Trawick*	Nacogdoches	Sutton	Comal
Traway*	Borden	Sutton	Comal
Trent†	Comal	Sutton	Comal
Trenton†	Comal	Sutton	Comal
Treva†	Trinity	Sutton	Comal

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Texas Postoffice Guide—Continued.

Office.	County.	Office.	County.	Office.	County.
Wake	Crosby	Wellborn	Brazos	Winchell	Brown
Walburg	Williamson	Wellington	Collingsworth	Winchester	Fayette
Waldeck	Fayette	Wells	Cherokee	Windom	Fannin
Waldrup	McCulloch	Welview	Concho	Windthorst	Archibald
Wall	Tom Green	Weser	Goliad	Winfield	Tarrant
Waller	Waller	West	McLennan	Winfree	Cherokee
Wallis	Hill	Westbrook	Mitchell	Winnie	Runnels
Wallisville	Austin	West Columbia	Brazoria	Winnisor	Chambers
Walnut Springs	Bosque	Westfield	Harris	Winona	Smith
Walter	Liberty	Westfork	Archer	Winterst	Runnels
Wamba	Bowie	Westhoff	DeWitt	Woden	Nacogdoches
Warda	Fayette	Westminster	Collin	Wolfe City	Harris
Ware	Dallam	Weston	Collin	Woodbine	Cook
Waring	Kendall	Westover	Baylor	Woodland	Red River
Warren	Tyler	Westpoint	Fayette	Woodlawn	Harris
Warrenton	Fayette	Westville	Tyler	Woodsboro	Refugio
Washburn	Armstrong	Wetmore	Bexar	Woodson	Throckmorth
Washington	Washington	Wharton	Wharton	Woodville	Tyler
Washita	Hemphill	Wheeler	Wheeler	Woodward	LaSalle
Waskom	Harrison	White	Robertson	Wooster	Harris
Wastella	Nolan	Wherry	Rusk	Worban	Wells
Watauga	Tarrant	White City	San Augustine	Worham	Orange
Waterman	Shelby	White Deer	Carson	Wortham	Orange
Water Valley	Tom Green	Whiteflat	Motley	Worthy	Freestone
Watkins	Terrell	Whitehouse	Smith	Wright	Uvalde
Waukegan	Montgomery	Whiteland	McCulloch	Wrightsboro	Gonzales
Waverly	Walker	Whiteoak	Marion	Wylie	Collin
Wawaka	Ochiltree	Whitesboro	Grayson	Yancey	Medina
Waxahachie	Ellis	Whiteright	Grayson	Yantis	Wade
No. 1 Station.		Whitfield	Grimes	Yarbore	Wagner
Wayland	Stephens	Whitney	Swisher	Yard	Anderson
Wayside	Armstrong	Whittaker	Hill	Yates	Kimble
Wealthy	Leon	Whittaker	Burleson	Yellowpine	Sabine
Weatherford	Parker	Whon	Coleman	Yewpon	Bastrop
Weaver	Hopkins	Wichita Falls	Wichita	Yoakum	DeWitt
Webb	Webb	Wightman	Newton	Yorktown	DeWitt
Webster	Harris	Wilcox	Burleson	Young	Freestone
Weches	Houston	Wildorado	Webb	Yoursport	Freestone
Weesatche	Goliad	Wilkinson	Oldham	Zack	El Paso
Weimart	Colorado	William Penn	Washington	Zana	San Auguste
Weinert	Haskell	Willis	Montgomery	Zapata	Zapata
Weir	Williamson	Willow City	Gillespie	Zavalla	Angelina
Welcome	Austin	Willow Point	Wise	Zephyr	Brewster
Weldon	Houston	Willis Point	Van Zandt	Zulch	Adair
Welfare	Kendall	Wilson	Dallas	Zulch	Harris
		Wimberley	Lynn	Zybach	Wheeler
			Hays		

TEXAS POSTOFFICE CHANGES.

Established and Names Changed.	NEW COUNTIES.
Armstrong* (N), 3145	Jim Hogg.
Willacy	Formerly in Brooks County.
Agua Nueva.	
Camey Spur, 3032	Alta Vista*.
Denton	Cuevita*.
Cipres, 3105	Guerrras*.
Hidalgo	Randado*.
Coughran, 3101	Formerly in Duval County.
Atascosa	Hebronville† (ch).
Crestonjo, 3244	
Duval	Kleberg.
Cupp, 2785	Formerly in Nueces County.
San Augustine	Kingsville† (ch).
Anderson	Ricardo*.
Delors River, 3490	Riviera*.
Val Verde	
Dolores, 3343	Real.
Webb	Formerly in Edwards Coun-
Lasalle	ty.
Dyersdale, 2880	Leaky* (ch).
Harris	Lula*.
Eagle, 2830	Vance*.
Chambers	
Felzer, 2938	Formerly in Bandera Coun-
Waller	ty.
Harbor City, 3093	Rio Frio*.
San Patricio	
Havrick, 3385	Formerly in Edwards Coun-
Coke	ty.
Hightop, 3381	Leaky* (ch).
Cottie	Lula*.
Fughlett, 3479	Vance*.
Armstrong	
Joyce, 3343	Formerly in Bandera Coun-
Webb	ty.
Las Vegas, 3291	Rio Frio*.
Dimmitt	
Lochridge, 2890	Rural Station, Mart.
Brazoria	Prairie Hill.
McBeth, 2390	
Brazoria	M. O. Business Established.
Manton*, 2956	Big Lake*.
Angelina	Farrar*.
Swisher	Johnsville*.
Mitchell, 3329	Erath
Newby, 2986	La Feria*.
Leon	Formerly in Cameron
Newview, 3431	County.
Dickens	
Parrin, 3133	Rural Station, Mart.
Jack	Prairie Hill.
Sachse*, 3033	
Dallas	M. O. Business Established.
Staley, 2887	Big Lake*.
San Jacinto	Farrar*.
Standart*, 3440	Johnsville*.
Kinney	Erath
Stover, 3538	La Feria*.
Terrell	
Trinity Mills, 3033	
Dallas	
Whitsett, 3191	
Live Oak	
Yowell*, 2932	
Delta	

Texas Postoffice Changes—Continued.

Discontinued.	Discontinued.	Discontinued.
Panola	Panola	Starr
R. D. from Longstreet, La.	Mail to Santa Elena.	Worhaino
Ralph	Senate	Mail to Beaumont.
Mail to Canyon.	Jack	
Retrieve*	Mail to Jacksboro.	*Money order offices.
Angelina	Trion	†International money or
Mail to Baber.	Mail to Mineral Wells.	der offices.

CLASSES OF MAIL MATTER.

All mailable matter for transmission by the United States mail within the United States under the following regulations: Domestic rates apply to mail for Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Tutulla, Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii, the Philippines, the "Canal Zone," the Republic of Panama and Shanghai, China; also to officers or members of the crew of vessels of war of the United States and officers and men of the United States Navy in the United States Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

First-Class Matter.

This class includes letters, postal cards, "post cards" and anything sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, except sealed packages of proprietary articles described under "fourth-class matter," or anything containing writing not authorized on second, third or fourth-class matter.

Second-Class Matter.

Second-class matter consists of printed newspapers and periodicals that have been entered in such class and are regularly issued at stated intervals.

Third-Class Matter.

Mail matter of the third class includes printed books, pamphlets, engravings, circulars in print (or by the hectograph, electric pen or similar process when at least twenty identical copies are mailed at postoffice windows at one time), and other matter wholly in print, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same.

Fourth-Class Matter.

Fourth-class matter is all mailable matter not included in the three classes previously mentioned which is so prepared so as to be easily withdrawn from the wrapper for examination, except such sealed packages, not unmailable, as are excepted to this ruling. Under the parcel post law and orders issued since its passage, all parcel post matter is rated fourth class, but packages of more than four ounces take the parcel post rate and are subject to parcel post rules as to zones, etc. (See Parcel Post.)

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

The rural free delivery of mail has been extended until there are 3,844 routes in operation. This has brought about the discontinuance of a large number of postoffices.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE RATES.

Weight by Ounces—	CLASS.			
	1st.	*4th.	3rd.	2nd.
1 OUNCE or under	.02	.01	1	
2 OUNCES or over 1	.04	.02	1	
3 OUNCES or over 2	.06	.03	2	1
4 OUNCES or over 3	.08	.04	2	
5 OUNCES or over 4	.10		3	
6 OUNCES or over 5	.12		3	2
7 OUNCES or over 6	.14		4	
8 OUNCES or over 7	.16		4	
9 OUNCES or over 8	.18		5	3
10 OUNCES or over 9	.20		5	
11 OUNCES or over 10	.22		6	3
12 OUNCES or over 11	.24		6	
13 OUNCES or over 12	.26		7	
14 OUNCES or over 13	.28		7	4
15 OUNCES or over 14	.30		8	
16 OUNCES or over 15	.32		8	

*See parcel post for fourth-class matter over four ounces in weight.

DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS.

\$.01 to \$2.50	3c
2.51 to 5.00	5c
5.01 to 10.00	8c
10.01 to 20.00	10c
20.01 to 30.00	12c
30.01 to 40.00	15c
40.01 to 50.00	18c
50.01 to 60.00	20c

Domestic Money Orders—Cont.

60.01 to 75.00.....	25c
75.01 to 100.00.....	30c

Rural delivery carriers are authorized to accept and receipt for cash for money orders, to be inclosed in unsealed letters committed to their care, or to be delivered next trip.

One hundred dollars is the largest amount for which a money order can be written, but there is no longer any limit to the number of orders that may be drawn at the same time upon any office above the fourth class. Upon offices of the fourth class the aggregate should not exceed \$300.

Foreign Postal Money Order Rates.
Foreign postal money order rates are as follows: \$10, 10 cents; \$10 to \$20, 20 cents; \$20 to \$30, 30 cents; \$30 to \$40, 40 cents; \$40 to \$50, 50 cents; \$50 to \$60, 60 cents; \$60 to \$70, 70 cents; \$70 to \$80, 80 cents; \$80 to \$90, 90 cents; \$90 to \$100, \$1. The rates to Cuba are the same as domestic rates.

Canada and Mexico.

All articles admissible to the mails of the United States, addressed to Canada or Mexico, will be transmitted at same rates, and under same conditions as domestic matter, except that seeds, bulbs, plants, etc., for Canada must be prepaid at 1c per ounce, and that sealed packages, other than letters in their ordinary form, that can not be readily examined to determine whether dutiable or not, will not be admitted though prepaid at the full letter rate.

The Registry System.

Any article of mailable matter may be registered at any post-office in the United States for a fee of 10c in addition to the regular postage of its class, all of which must be prepaid in full with stamps affixed by the sender, whose name and address must be printed or written upon the envelope or wrapper before it will be received for registration.

Foreign Postage Rates.

Articles for and from foreign countries (except Canada, Mexico, Cuba and the Republic of Panama) are classified as letters or post-cards, printed matter, commercial paper and samples of merchandise.

For letters, 5c for first ounce and 3c for each additional ounce or fraction thereof; for postal cards, 2c for each single and 4c for double cards; for printed matter, 1c for each two ounces or fraction thereof; for commercial paper, 5c for first ten ounces or less and 1c for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof; for samples, 2c for each four ounces

or less and 1c for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof. Registration fee in addition to postage, 10c.

Letters for England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Newfoundland, 2 for ounce, and letters for Germany dispatched only by steamers which land the mails at German ports, 2 per ounce.

PARCEL POST RULES AND REGULATION

A general parcel post in the United States is provided for by Sec. 8 of the act of Aug. 24, 1911.

By this act fourth-class matter shall embrace all other matter, including farm and factory products, not now embraced by law in either the first, second or third class, not exceeding eleven pound in weight nor greater in size than seventy-two inches in length and girth combined, nor in form of kind likely to injure the person of any postal employe or damage the mail equipment or other mail matter and not of a character perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery.

Weight Limit Raised.

By order of the Postmaster General, the weight limit has been raised from eleven to twenty pounds for transportation in the first and second zones, the rate of postage on parcels exceeding four ounces to be 5c for the first pound and 1c for each additional two pounds or fractions thereof, when intended for local delivery, and 1c for the first pound and 1c for each additional pound or fraction thereof when intended for delivery at other offices within the first and second zones.

The weight limits and measurements remain the same as previously indicated in all other zones.

Parcel Post Zones.

Every postoffice, to all intent and purposes, is the center of eight zones or circles, the first zone including all territory within a radius of fifty miles; the second, a radius of 150 miles; the third, 300 miles; the fourth, 600 miles; the fifth, 1,000 miles; the sixth, 1,400 miles; the seventh, 1,800 miles; and the eighth, all the area outside the seventh zone.

There are twenty-nine postoffices owned by the Federal Government. They are located in the following cities: Abilene, Austin, Beaumont, Brownsville, Corsican, Dallas, Denison, Eagle Pass, Paso, Fort Worth, Gainesville, Galveston, Gonzales, Greenville, Houston, Jefferson, Laredo, McKinney, Palestine, Paris, San Angelo, San Antonio, San Marcos, Sherman, Temple, Tyler, Victoria, Waco and Wichita Falls.

PARCEL POST RATES.

Weight Pounds.	First Zone.		Second Zone Rate.
	Local Rate.	Zone Rate.	
1.....	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05
2.....	.06	.06	.06
3.....	.06	.07	.07
4.....	.07	.08	.08
5.....	.07	.09	.09
6.....	.08	.10	.10
7.....	.09	.11	.11
8.....	.09	.12	.12
9.....	.09	.13	.13
10.....	.10	.14	.14
11.....	.10	.15	.15
12.....	.11	.16	.16
13.....	.11	.17	.17
14.....	.12	.18	.18
15.....	.12	.19	.19
16.....	.13	.20	.20
17.....	.13	.21	.21
18.....	.14	.22	.22
19.....	.14	.23	.23
20.....	.15	.24	.24

Other Zones.

Weight Pounds.	Third Zone Rate.	Fourth Zone Rate.	Fifth Zone Rate.	Sixth Zone Rate.	Seventh Zone Rate.	Eighth Zone Rate.
	1.....	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.11	$0.12
2.....	.12	.14	.16	.19	.21	.24
3.....	.17	.20	.23	.28	.31	.36
4.....	.22	.26	.30	.37	.41	.48
5.....	.28	.32	.37	.46	.51	.60
6.....	.33	.38	.44	.55	.61	.72
7.....	.37	.44	.51	.64	.71	.84
8.....	.42	.50	.58	.73	.81	.96
9.....	.47	.56	.65	.82	.91	1.08
10.....	.52	.62	.72	.91	1.01	1.20
11.....	.57	.68	.79	1.00	1.11	1.32

Use Regular Stamps.

Parcel post stamps have been discontinued. Regular letter stamps may be used in mailing packages or other fourth-class matter. Parcels weighing more than four ounces must be mailed at a post-office, branch postoffice, named or lettered station, or such numbered stations as may be designated by the postmaster, or delivered to a rural or other carrier duly authorized to receive such matter. Parcels weighing four ounces or less may be mailed in the same manner as matter of other classes.

Special Delivery.

A mailable parcel will be accorded special delivery service when a special delivery stamp or 10c extra in other stamps are affixed. When ordinary stamps are used the words "Special Delivery" must be placed on the wrapper.

Parcel Insurance.

A mailable parcel on which the postage is fully prepaid may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed \$25, on payment of a fee of 5c, and in an amount equivalent to its actual value in excess of \$25, but not to exceed \$50, on payment of a fee of 10c in

stamps, such stamps to be affixed. The amount of the insurance fee shall be placed on the receipt given the sender and on the coupon retained at the mailing office.

Collect on Delivery.

The sender of a mailable parcel on which the postage is fully prepaid may have the price of the article and the charges thereon collected from the addressee on payment of a fee of 10c in parcel post stamps affixed, provided the amount to be collected does not exceed \$100. Such a parcel will be insured against loss, without additional charge, in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed \$50.

A C. O. D. parcel will be accepted for mailing only at a money order office and when addressed to a money order office. Money order offices are designated in the parcel post guide by an asterisk (*) or a dagger (†). The postmaster at the mailing office will be responsible for the postage required for the return of a parcel addressed to a nonmoney order office.

The 3c postage stamp was first used in 1851, when the rate of postage on letters, previously 5c for each half ounce for distances under 300 miles and 10c beyond that, was reduced to 3c for distances not exceeding 3,000 miles, the rate for over that distance remaining 10c. At that time, however, prepayment was not required and there was no general use of stamps until 1855, when prepayment became compulsory. In 1863 the element of distance was abolished and a uniform rate of 3c made for any place in the United States. In 1883 the rate was reduced to 2c.

YEAR'S COINAGE \$3,000,000.

The total coinage for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, according to the statement of the director of the mint, is as follows: Double eagles 462,091, value \$9,241,820; eagles 809,050, value \$8,090,500; half eagles 2,140,099, value \$10,700,495; quarter eagles 810,165, value \$2,025,412.

The total gold coinage was 4,221,400 pieces, value \$30,058,227.

Of silver half dollars there were coined 3,982,235, quarter dollars 4,141,235 and dimes 4,210,235, making a total silver coinage of 12,336,705 pieces, amounting in value to \$3,448,199.75.—Washington Correspondence New York Commercial.

A physiologist has discovered that nearly all criminals have large ears.

Most of the shoes worn in Japan are made of straw or wood.

POPULATION STATISTICS, FEDERAL CENSUS, 1910

The thirteenth decennial census advanced Texas to fifth position among the States of the Union in point of population, and to first place in the percentage of growth among States in the 3,000,000 population class. This section of the Texas Almanac contains the official figures on population for Texas and political divisions and population statistics for the United States, the cities of the United States of 10,000 population and over, cities of the world, and other statistical data of interest and value to those desiring information relating to the growth of the State and Nation.

SHARP INCREASE IN POPULATION OF TEXAS

The population of Texas, as returned by the thirteenth decennial census, is 3,896,542, which shows an increase of 847,832 persons, or 27.8 per cent, over the census of 1900. In rank among States Texas advanced to fifth place, displacing Missouri. The first census of Texas was in 1850, when the population was 212,592.

An interesting feature of the population statistics which follow is the classification of races. In 1910 the population was subdivided as to color as follows: White 3,204,896, negro 690,020, all other persons 1,626. The equivalent figures for 1900 were: White 2,426,669, negro 620,722, all other 1,319. The negro population constituted 17.7 per cent of the total population in 1910 as against 20.4 per cent in 1900 and 21.8 per cent in 1890. The increase in negro population during the decade was 11.2 per cent and the white population 32.1. In the following statistics by counties the white population is given first, the negro population second and the total population, including all others, last.

Texas Population, 1850-1910.
Following are the population statistics for Texas from 1850 to 1910, inclusive:

Years—	Rank.	Pop.	Increase. No.	Pct.
1850.....	25	212,592		
1860.....	23	604,251	391,659	184.2
1870.....	19	818,579	214,328	35.5
1880.....	11	1,591,749	773,170	94.5
1890.....	7	2,235,523	643,774	40.4
1900.....	6	3,043,710	813,187	36.4
1910.....	5	3,896,542	847,832	27.8

Estimated population 1913, 4,208,265.

TEXAS FAMILIES.

In 1910 there were 798,426 families in Texas, according to the thirteenth decennial census. In 1900 there were 539,291 families. The increase in number of families during the decade was 35.5 per cent, but the size of families decreased from 5.1 to 4.9 persons each.

POPULATION OF TEXAS COUNTIES.

Note—First figures show white population; second, colored; third, total population. All other population, Indians, Asiatics, etc., included in totals.

	1910. White. Colored. Total.	1900. White. Colored. Total.	Pct. of Inc. 1900- 1910.
Anderson	18,327 11,323 29,650	16,399 11,615 28,015	5.1
Andrews	974 1 975	87 87	1,020.7
Angelina	15,270 2,435 17,705	11,324 2,156 13,481	31.1
Aransas	1,970 136 2,106	1,527 189 1,716	22.2
Archer	6,522 3 6,525	2,506 2 2,508	160.1
Armstrong	2,682 2 2,684	1,205 2 1,207	122.1
Atascosa	9,765 228 10,004	6,856 277 7,133	40.1
Austin	12,681 5,018 17,699	14,483 6,193 20,676	*14.1
Bailey	312 4 316	4 4	7,700.6
Bandera	4,887 34 4,921	5,233 89 5,322	*7.1
Bastrop	15,916 9,428 25,344	16,473 10,369 26,842	*5.1
Baylor	8,408 3 8,411	3,035 16 3,051	175.5
Bee	8,411 11,522 20,909	3,052 7,244 10,296	56.1
Bell	42,874 6,302 49,176	41,712 3,812 45,524	8.0
Bexar	107,932 11,642 119,676	60,831 8,530 69,422	72.1
Blanco	3,961 350 4,311	4,279 224 4,503	*8.1
Borden	1,386 2 1,388	774 774	79.1
Bosque	18,165 848 19,013	16,545 845 17,390	9.1
Bowie	22,093 12,734 34,827	16,977 10,199 27,176	30.1
Brazoria	7,051 6,237 13,299	6,642 8,219 14,861	*10.1

Population Texas Counties—Cont.

	1910. White. Colored. Total.	1900. White. Colored. Total.	Pct. of Inc. 1900- 1910.
Brazos	10,091 8,827 18,919	10,005 8,845 18,850	3.0
Brewster	5,149 80 5,229	2,275 71 2,346	121.5
Briscoe	2,162 2,162	1,253 1,253	72.4
(a)Brooks	22,416 525 22,941	15,813 306 16,119	43.1
Brown	10,098 8,578 18,676	10,044 8,321 18,365	1.7
Burleson	10,455 292 10,747	10,264 264 10,528	2.1
Burnet	18,859 5,378 24,237	16,075 5,687 21,762	11.4
Caldwell	3,143 491 3,634	2,124 271 2,395	51.3
Callahan	12,909 4 12,913	8,743 23 8,766	47.9
(a)Cameron	27,081 74 27,155	15,918 177 16,095	68.6
Camp	27,158 5,136 32,294	16,095 4,792 20,887	4.4
Carsen	4,415 9,551 13,966	4,354 9,146 13,500	351.3
Cass	9,146 2,127 11,273	467 2 469	20.9
Castro	17,635 9,552 27,187	13,933 8,908 22,841	362.5
Causey	2,127 1,850 3,977	469 400 869	39.0
Chambers	3,195 1,032 4,227	2,217 829 3,046	15.4
Cherokee	21,397 7,641 29,038	16,953 8,196 25,149	345.6
Childress	29,038 9,538 38,576	25,154 2,137 27,291	84.6
Clay	9,538 16,942 26,480	2,138 9,176 11,314	169.0
Cochran	101 17,043 17,144	44 9,231 9,275	85.7
Coke	65 65	25 25	169.0
Coleman	6,412 6,412	3,428 3,428	85.7
Collin	22,363 2,553 24,916	9,986 30 10,016	124.1
Collingsworth	22,618 46,514 69,132	10,677 47,629 58,306	*2.2
Colorado	5,221 3 5,224	1,231 2 1,233	323.6
Comal	5,221 774 5,995	1,231 9,683 10,914	*14.0
Comanche	18,897 8,202 27,099	22,203 6,748 28,951	20.3
Concho	8,434 27,174 35,608	7,008 23,009 30,017	18.1
Cooke	27,188 6,647 33,835	23,009 1,413 24,422	366.2

Population Texas Counties—Cont.

	1910. White. Colored. Total.	1900. White. Colored. Total.	Pct. of Inc. 1900- 1910.
Coryell	21,215 488 21,703	20,738 570 21,308	1.8
Cottle	4,394 4,394	1,002 1,002	338.2
Crane	4,396 331 4,727	1,002 51 1,053	549.0
Crockett	331 1,292 1,623	51 8 59	*18.6
Crosby	1,292 1,763 3,055	1,591 783 2,374	123.9
(a)Culberson	1,765 1,765	788 788	146
Dallas	3,995 6 3,999	146 146	2,640.4
Dawson	4,001 111,388 115,389	146 69,052 69,198	64.1
DeWitt	15,748 2,318 18,066	82,726 37 82,763	6,170.0
Deaf Smith	2,318 2 2,320	37 37	10.2
Delta	3,635 18,717 22,352	2,395 16,368 18,763	367.6
Denton	4,733 23,501 28,234	4,940 21,311 26,251	*4.5
Dickens	3,872 68 3,940	842 842	10.3
Dimmit	3,942 13,757 17,699	843 14,281 15,124	168.6
Donley	800 15,566 16,366	967 15,249 16,216	212.8
Duval	29,041 2,217 31,258	26,251 2,067 28,318	91.7
Eastland	31,258 3,000 34,258	28,318 1,151 29,469	5.6
Ector	3,002 3,431 6,433	1,151 1,065 2,216	30.3
Edwards	3,431 29 3,460	1,065 41 1,106	209.1
(a)El Paso	5,245 38 5,283	2,704 49 2,753	21.2
Duval	8,956 8 8,964	8,471 12 8,483	5.6
Eastland	8,964 23,364 32,328	8,483 17,919 26,402	30.3
Ector	32,328 1,178 33,506	17,919 378 18,297	209.1
Edwards	1,178 3,764 4,942	381 3,097 3,478	21.2
(a)El Paso	50,748 1,562 52,310	23,860 620 24,480	111.3
Ellis	52,310 41,006 93,316	24,856 45,216 70,072	7.3
Erath	53,027 31,506 84,533	50,059 29,379 79,438	7.1
Falls	32,095 23,025 55,120	29,966 21,353 51,319	6.9
Fannin	12,612 35,649 48,261	11,985 33,342 45,327	*13.5
Fayette	39,437 5,466 44,903	46,827 5,466 52,293	*18.5
Fisher	44,903 22,434 67,337	51,793 26,148 77,941	239.7
Floyd	22,434 7,361 29,795	26,148 10,394 36,542	129.6
Foard	29,795 12,587 42,382	36,542 3,705 40,247	265.2

Population Texas Counties—Cont.

Table with 4 columns: County, 1910 White, 1900 White, Pct. of Inc. 1900-1910. Rows include Fort Bend, Franklin, Freestone, Frio, Gaines, Galveston, Garza, Gillespie, Glascock, Goliad, Gonzales, Gray, Grayson, Gregg, Grimes, Guadalupe, Hale, Hall, Hamilton, Hansford, Hardeman, Hardin, Harris, Harrison, Hartley, Haskell, Hays, Hemphill, Henderson.

Population Texas Counties—Cont.

Table with 4 columns: County, 1910 White, 1900 White, Pct. of Inc. 1900-1910. Rows include (a) Hidalgo, Hill, Hockley, Hood, Hopkins, Houston, Howard, Hunt, Hutchinson, Irion, Jack, Jackson, Jasper, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, (a) Jim Hogg, (a) Jim Wells, Johnson, Jones, Karnes, Kaufman, Kendall, Kent, Kerr, Kimble, King, Kinney, (a) Kleberg, Knott, La Salle, Lamar.

Population Texas Counties—Cont.

Table with 4 columns: County, 1910 White, 1900 White, Pct. of Inc. 1900-1910. Rows include Lamb, Lampasas, Lavaca, Lee, Leon, Liberty, Limestone, Lipscomb, Live Oak, Llano, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, McCulloch, McLennan, McMullen, Madison, Marlon, Martin, Mason, Matagorda, Maverick, Medina, Menard, Midland, Milam, Mills, Mitchell, Montague.

Population Texas Counties—Cont.

Table with 4 columns: County, 1910 White, 1900 White, Pct. of Inc. 1900-1910. Rows include Montgomery, Moore, Morris, Motley, Nacogdoches, Navarro, Newton, Nolan, (a) Nueces, Ochiltree, Oldham, Orange, Palo Pinto, Panola, Parker, Farmer, Pecos, Polk, Potter, Presidio, Rains, Randall, Reagan, (a) Real, Red River, Reeves, Refugio, Roberts, Robertson.

Population Texas Counties—Cont.

Table with 4 columns: County Name, 1910 White, 1900 White, and Pct. of Inc. 1900-1910. Lists counties like Rockwall, Runnels, Rusk, Sabine, Sar Augustine, Sar Jacinto, San Patricio, San Saba, Schleicher, Scurry, Shackelford, Shelby, Sherman, Smith, Somervell, Starr, Stephens, Sterling, Stonewall, Sutton, Swisher, Tarrant, Taylor, Terrell, Terry, Throckmorton, Titus, Tom Green, Travis.

Population Texas Counties—Cont.

Table with 4 columns: County Name, 1910 White, 1900 White, and Pct. of Inc. 1900-1910. Lists counties like Trinity, Tyler, Upshur, Upton, Uvalde, Val Verde, Van Zandt, Victoria, Walker, Waller, Ward, Washington, Webb, Wharton, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, Williamson, Wilson, Winkler, Wise, Wood, Yoakum, Young, Zapata, Zavalla. Includes Total State and Total.

Population Texas Counties—Cont.

Wells is included in Nueces County; that of Cuberson in El Paso; of Willacy in Cameron and Hidalgo and of Brooks in Hidalgo, Starr and Zapata Counties; Jim Hogg in Duval and (Hidalgo, Starr and Zapata Counties), portions of which were used to form Brooks County; Kleberg in Nueces County; Real in Banderas, Kerr and Edwards Counties; and Dunn in Duval County. These counties were created after the census of 1910.

INCORPORATED TOWNS AND CITIES.

The population of all cities and towns in Texas which were incorporated at the time of taking the thirteenth decennial census follows. The Federal Government does not recognize unincorporated towns in its census report nor include persons outside the incorporate limits. At the time of taking the last census there were 313 municipal corporations in the State.

Population of Texas Cities.

Table with 3 columns: City, Town or Village and County, 1910, 1900. Lists cities like Abilene-Taylor, Alice-Nueces, Alvarado-Johnson, Alvin-Brazoria, Amarillo-Potter, Anson-Jones, Aransas Pass-San Patricio, Archer-Archer, Arlington-Tarrant, Athens-Henderson, Atlanta-Cass, Austin-Travis, Baird-Callahan, Ballinger-Runnels, Bangs-Brown, Bartlett-Bell-Williamson, Bastrop-Bastrop, Bay City-Matagorda, Beaumont-Jefferson, Beeville-Bee, Belcher-Montague, Bells-Grayson, Belton-Bell, Besmay-Jasper, Big Spring-Howard, Blooming Grove-Navarro, Blossom-Lamar, Boerne-Kendall, Bonham-Fannin, Bowie-Montague, Brady-McCoch, Brandon-Hill, Brenham-Washington, Bridgeport-Wise, Bronco-Coke, Brownsville-Cameron, Brownwood-Brown, Bryan-Brazos, Burnet-Burnet, Caldwell-Burleson, Calvert-Robertson, Cameron-Milam, Canadian-Hemphill, Canyon-Randall, Carbon-Eastland, Celeste-Hunt, Collins-Collin, Cement-Dallas, Center-Shelby, Childress-Childress, Childicothe-Hardeman, Cisco-Eastland, Clarendon-Donley, Clarksville-Red River, Clark-Armstrong, Cleburne-Johnson.

Population of Texas Cities—Cont.

Table with 3 columns: City, Town or Village and County, 1910, 1900. Lists cities like Clifton-Bosque, Clinton-Hunt, Cloyd-Callahan, Coleman-Coleman, Collinsville-Grayson, Colorado-Mitchell, Comanche-Comanche, Commerce-Hunt, Conroe-Montgomery, Coolidge-Limestone, Cooper-Delta, Corpus Christi-Nueces, Corsicana-Navarro, Cotulla-La Salle, Crawford-McLennan, Crockett-Houston, Crowell-Foard, Crows-DeWitt, Dalhart-Dallam-Hartley, Dallas-Dallas, Dawson-Navarro, De Leon-Comanche, Decatur-Wise, Denison-Grayson, Denton-Denton, Devine-Medina, Dodd-Fannin, Dublin-Erath, Eagle Lake-Colorado, Eagle Pass-Maverick, Eastland-Eastland, Ector-Fannin, El Campo-Wharton, El Paso-El Paso, Electric-Wichita, Elgin-Bastrop, Enloe-Delta, Ennis-Ellis, Farmersville-Collin, Fayetteville-Fayette, Ferris-Ellis, Flatonia-Fayette, Floresville-Wilson, Florida-Floyd, Forney-Kaufman, Fort Worth-Tarrant, Frost-Navarro, Gainesville-Cooke, Galveston-Galveston, Ganado-Jackson, Garland-Dallas, Garrison-Nacogdoches, Gatesville-Coryell, Georgetown-Williamson, Gilmer-Upshur, Goldthwaite-Mills, Gonzales-Gonzales, Gordon-Palo Pinto, Gorman-Eastland, Graham-Young, Grandbury-Hood, Grand Prairie-Dallas, Grand Saline-Van Zandt, Grand View-Johnson, Granger-Williamson, Grapevine-Tarrant, Greenville-Hunt, Groesbeck-Limestone, Halsette-Lovaca, Hamilton-Hamilton, Hamlin-Jones, Haskell-Haskell, Hearne-Robertson, Henrietta-Clay, Hereford-Deaf Smith, Hico-Hamilton, Hillsboro-Hill, Highland-Bell, Honey Grove-Fannin, Houston-Harris, Houston Heights-Harris, Howe-Grayson, Hubbard-Hill, Huntsville-Walker, Iowa Park-Wichita, Italy-Ellis.

Population of Texas Cities—Cont.

Table with 2 columns: City, Town or Village and County— and Population. Lists cities like Itasca, Jacksboro, Jacksonvillle, etc., with population data for 1910 and 1900.

Population of Texas Cities—Cont.

Table with 2 columns: City, Town or Village and County— and Population. Lists cities like Ravenna-Fannin, Richmond-Fort Bend, Rising Star-Eastland, etc., with population data for 1910 and 1900.

A State lunch in China contains 14 dishes.

POPULATION LEADING CITIES.

Table with 4 columns: Cities—, 1910 Total, 1900 Total, Pct. of 1910. Lists cities like Austin, Beaumont, Brownsville, etc., with population data for 1910 and 1900.

*Decrease.

Nearly one-tenth (9.2 per cent) of the population of the United States in 1910 resided in the three cities of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. Twenty-two and one-tenth of the population resided in cities of 100,000 or over.

In 1910 there were three cities in the United States with 1,000,000 or more inhabitants, five with 500,000 to 1,000,000, eleven with 250,000 to 500,000, thirty-one with 100,000 to 250,000, fifty-nine with 50,000 to 100,000, 120 with 25,000 to 50,000, 374 with 10,000 to 25,000, 2,299 with 5,000 to 10,000 and 1,173 with 2,500 to 5,000 inhabitants.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1910

The thirteenth decennial census gave a population of 91,972,262 to Continental United States, a net gain of 21 per cent in ten years. Including estimates of the population of the Philippine Islands, Panama Canal Zone, Guam and Samoa and the population of the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico and Alaska, there were 101,100,000 persons under the protection of the Stars and Stripes in 1910.

Table with 4 columns: Census Year—, Population Continental U. S., Inc. Over Preceding Census. Lists census years from 1910 to 1700 with population and gain data.

United States Possessions.

Table with 4 columns: Possessions—, 1910, 1900, Gain Pct. Lists Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, Alaska with population and gain data.

*Census 1899.

CENSUS BY STATES.

Table with 4 columns: State—, 1910, 1900, Gain Pct. Lists all states with population and gain data for 1910 and 1900.

Census by States—Cont.

Table with columns: State, 1910, 1900, Gain Pct. Lists states from Oklahoma to Dist. Columbia.

*Decrease.

WORLD'S LARGEST CITIES.

Table with columns: City, Population. Lists cities from London to Rome.

830 TO THE SQUARE MILE.

The statistical abstract for 1900 to 1910-11 contains the latest available figures respecting the populations of Europe.

Apart from the small areas of the Hanse towns, whose figure is 3,825, the densest population recorded is that of Saxony, which has 830 persons to the square mile.

335, Italy 313, Germany 311, Austria 246, Switzerland 235, France 191, Russia in Europe 55, Norway 19, Egypt proper 939.

NEIGHBORS ARE FAR APART.

There are twenty-two counties in Texas which, according to the last census, had less than one person per square mile. They are as follows:

Table with columns: County, Population per sq. mile. Lists counties from Andrews to Yoakum.

Only three counties in the State had a population in 1910 in excess of the average European population of 101.1 per square mile. They are:

LATIN-AMERICAN CENSUS.

Frederick W. Goding, United States Consul at Montevideo, has compiled statistics of the population of the Latin-American countries. The result of his work is as follows:

Table with columns: Country, Population, Area Sq. Miles. Lists countries from Brazil to Costa Rica.

A peat fire has been burning continuously for 200 years in the house of William Goodfellow on a lonely fell on the border of Cumberland and Northumberland, England. The same family has occupied the house 600 years.

(Note—Population of cities in the United States of 10,000 or over, according to the census of 1910.)

Large table with columns: City and State, Pop. Lists cities from Aberdeen, S. D. to Johnstown, N. Y.

Reproduced from the Unclassified / Declassified Holdings of the National Archives

Cities of United States—Continued.

Table listing cities and their populations. Columns include City and State, Pop., City and State, Pop., City and State, Pop., City and State, Pop.

Cities of United States—Continued.

Table listing cities and their populations. Columns include City and State, Pop., City and State, Pop., City and State, Pop., City and State, Pop.

BEST RECORDS OF GROWTH.

Table showing best records of growth for various cities. Columns include Rank, City, Pop. 1910, Rate in 1900-1910.

persons to the mile, more than double that of Nevada, while Arizona, with 1.8, stands third from the bottom. Montana, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, South Dakota, Colorado and North Dakota all have fewer people than ten to the mile.

Of the States of large population, Washington takes the lead on the growth of density, having advanced from 7.8 to 17.1 per square mile in the last ten years, thus taking a place between Kansas with 20.5 and Nebraska with 15.5. Washington exceeds Oregon with seven persons to the mile by more than ten, even surpassing California, with 15.2. Idaho increased from 1.9 to 3.9 and Oklahoma from 1.4 to 23.9.

Table showing population per square mile for various years. Columns include Census Year, Population of Continental United States, Land Area in Square Miles, Population Per Square Mile.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

Of the 91,972,266 persons living in Continental United States, 42,623,833 or 46.3 per cent, live in cities of 2,500 or over and 49,348,883, or 53.7 per cent, live in small towns and cities and rural dis-

tricts. Compared with the census of 1900, it shows a marked tendency for city life. The comparative percentages are 40.5 and 59.5, respectively.

Texans living in cities of 2,500 or more number 938,104 as compared with 2,958,438 living in small towns and rural districts. The percentage in 1910 was 24.1 and 75.9, respectively, as compared with 17.1 and 82.9 in 1900 and 15.6 and 84.4 in 1890.

CENTER OF POPULATION.

The center of population in the United States is in the western part of the city of Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana. Increased population on the Pacific Coast moved the center of population thirty-nine miles westward from its location in 1900.

Urban places having over 25,000 inhabitants increased in population during the last decade more than two and three-fourths times as rapidly as the State as a whole, and the group of places having from 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants more than twice as rapidly. The rate of increase for rural territory was only about two-thirds that for the State as a whole.

Texas was admitted as a State in 1845 and appears in the Federal census reports for the first time in 1850. Since that time Texas has grown rapidly, its population nearly trebling during the first decade, 1850-1860, more than doubling during the twenty years, 1860-1880, and nearly doubling again in the twenty years from 1880 to 1900.

In 1910 the combined population of the cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more constituted 12.1 per cent of the total population of the State; the corresponding percentage in 1900 and 1890 was 6.7 and 5.9 respectively. The urban places having less than 25,000 inhabitants at the censuses of 1910, 1900 and 1890 contributed 11.9, 10.4 and 9.7 per cent respectively, of the total population of the State.

Federal census reports issued Jan. 1, 1910, show that at that time there were 4,053 insane persons confined in Texas institutions, compared with 3,345 in 1904. During 1910 there were 1,480 patients committed to these institutions, while 1,183 were discharged, transferred or died. To every 100,000 inhabitants in Texas we have 104 insane persons in asylums while the average for the United States is 204.

The Lord Chief Justice is, by virtue of his office, the principal Coroner of England.

TITLE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The address of the President simply "The President of the United States." In the First Congress there was debate over a title and it was proposed by some members that he be addressed as "His Excellency" and by others as "His Highness," but a committee reported that "it is not proper to annex any style or title other than that expressed in the Constitution." In the constitutional convention the first report fixed the term of office at seven years with out eligibility to re-election. The debate various periods from "during good behavior" to twenty years were favored. The limit of four years was finally adopted. A grand committee and ratified the convention.

BIG FIRE LOSSES.

Date and Location—	Loss.
1845 Dec. 16, New York City	\$17,500
1849 Sept. 23, New York City	4,000
1849 July 19, New York City	7,500
1846 June 9, St. Johns	5,000
1848 Aug. 17, Albany	3,000
1849 May 18, St. Louis	3,000
1851 May 3, San Francisco	3,000
1852 July 8, Montreal	5,000
1852 Nov. 12, Sacramento	5,000
1861 Dec. 12, Charleston	10,000
1866 July 4, Portland, Maine	10,000
1866 Oct. 16, Quebec	3,000
1869 Aug. 4, Philadelphia	3,500
1871 Oct. 8, Chicago	165,000
1872 Nov. 9, Boston	70,000
1874 July 14, Chicago	4,000
1875 Oct. 26, Virginia City, Nev.	7,500
1876 June 18, Quebec	6,000
1876 Sept. 3, St. Hyacinth	15,000
1877 June 20, St. John, N. B.	15,000
1885 Nov. 13, Galveston	1,840
1889 June 10, Seattle	6,626
1889 Nov. 27, Boston	5,000
1892 Oct. 20, Milwaukee	5,000
1900 April 27, Ottawa	10,000
1892 July 8, St. Johns	25,000
1900 June, Hoboken	4,627
1901 May 3, Jacksonville, Fla.	10,000
1904 Feb. 7, Baltimore	50,000
1904 April 19, Toronto	12,000
1904 April 18, San Francisco	350,000
1909 April 4, Fort Worth	2,500
1912 Feb. 21, Houston	7,000

ENGLISH ORTHOGRAPHY.

William H. Maxwell, superintendent of the New York City public schools, gives this illustration of the complexity of English orthography: "The sound of long vowels is represented in thirteen different ways: So, boat, roe, oh, door, so, though, low, owe, yeoman, se, hautboy, beau." He urges colleges and universities to unite in reforming our spelling. But a change must be popularized, and this end this suggestion has been made: Get the newspapers and magazines to agree to adopt a simpler spelling of, say, twenty-five words on Jan. 1, 1913; twenty-five more on Jan. 1, 1914, and so the pledge not to be binding until a majority is secured.

CONTINUED ADVANCEMENT ALONG EDUCATIONAL LINES IN TEXAS

There is an increasing interest in educational matters in Texas. With a well-organized school system as a foundation and a magnificent endowment for educational purposes, there is reason to believe that Texas will make such advancement that in the near future it will stand in the foremost rank among States in the efficiency of its school system and in the power of its higher institutions of learning. The rapid development of the resources of Texas demands progressiveness in educational lines. To secure desired results it is necessary to support the schools by providing a wise and progressive administration and liberal appropriations.

A WELL-ORGANIZED SYSTEM OF SCHOOLS

The educational system of Texas, founded upon the common and independent district schools, is headed by the State University, located at Austin and Galveston, and by the Agricultural and Mechanical College, located at College Station. Classed with these two schools as higher institutions of learning under the control of the State are four normal schools for the training of white teachers, one normal and industrial school for colored youths, and the College of Industrial Arts for young ladies.

In addition to the institutions named there is a system of high schools in the cities and towns of the State, a large number of which are affiliated with the university, nearly 600 independent district schools, many of which have agricultural and manual training courses, and 8,053 common schools in less populated districts.

The effort to improve and broaden the work of the common and independent schools of the State is meeting with success. The interest manifested is in evidence in better school buildings, better teachers, a larger and more regular attendance and greater efficiency.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

The First Congress of the Republic of Texas, in 1839, set aside three leagues of land for each county then organized, or there-after to be organized, for primary schools and academies, and fifty leagues of land for "two colleges or universities." While Congress provided for two schools, it being thought at that time that it might prove advisable to establish separate universities for males and females, advanced thought crystallized around the idea of one central co-educational institution.

The State Interested.

In 1858 the State Legislature discussed the advisability of executing the plans of the First Congress of the Republic and establish a university, but political dis-

turbances followed by the Civil War again delayed and the question was not again taken up until 1871. The new Constitution adopted that year provided for and directed the establishment of a university, and pursuant to this demand the Legislature refunded a prior endowment of \$100,000 in bonds and lands and added thereto an endowment of 1,000,000 acres of West Texas lands.

In 1881 sufficient funds were on hand and the main university was established at Austin, and in 1883 it was open for the enrollment of students, 221 entering. In 1891 the medical department at Galveston received its first students.

Since the opening of the university its growth has been rapid and substantial and the enrollment of students has increased each year. The work of the university is being broadened and its influence in the development of the State and in the production of a higher citizenship is constantly growing more effective.

University Departments.

At Austin:
College of Arts.
Department of Education.
Department of Engineering.
Department of Law.
At Galveston:
Department of Medicine.

New schools have recently been organized. In the College of Arts: Domestic economy, business training, journalism and semantics education, history of education, engineering, architectural engineering.

In the Medical Department at Galveston there is a school of pharmacy and a school of nursing. The medical school is classed as "A Plus" by the American Medical Association.

ANNUAL ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment of the university for the years of its existence follows:

1883-84....	221	1898-99....	986
1884-85....	209	1899-00....	1,041
1885-86....	199	1900-01....	1,121
1886-87....	245	1901-02....	1,291
1887-88....	250	1902-03....	1,348

Annual Enrollment—Cont.

1888-89....	278	1903-04....	1,353
1889-90....	309	1904-05....	1,486
1890-91....	283	1905-06....	1,991
1891-92....	388	1906-07....	2,273
1892-93....	853	1907-08....	2,482
1893-94....	422	1908-09....	2,573
1894-95....	639	1909-10....	2,701
1895-96....	730	1910-11....	2,758
1896-97....	751	1911-12....	2,832
1897-98....	800	1912-13....	3,334

Affiliated Schools.

There are now 165 schools in Texas affiliated with the university. The university has established the office of visitor of schools and valuable assistance is given principals and superintendents. The increasing strength of the university is directly traceable to a growth in efficiency of the high school and other preparatory schools.

Mines and Metallurgy School.

The Thirty-Third Legislature provided for the establishment of a school of mines and metallurgy at El Paso. At the time of the compilation of this report final steps in carrying out this provision had not been taken.

University Extension.

In keeping with the purpose of the university as a State educational institution for all the people of the State, the university extension department was organized. During the three years of its existence it has rendered valuable services to large numbers of citizens unable to attend regular sessions of the university and is doing its utmost to assist in the upbuilding of every worthy interest that it is possible for it to help. Its activities are organized as follows: Correspondence division, public discussion division, home welfare division, child welfare division, public lectures and publicity division, public welfare division and information and exhibits division.

The university is also proving to be of great benefit to the State through its Bureau of economic geology, testing in its laboratories clays, oils and other minerals, establishing the value of deposits in various portions of the State.

University Faculty.

Dr. Sidney Edward Mezes, president. The faculty consists of forty-five professors, ten associate professors, twenty-eight adjunct professors, seventy-three instructors, twelve tutors, ninety-four student assistants and seven-teen librarians and assistants.

A. & M. COLLEGE.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, located five miles south of Bryan, in Brazos County, is one of the great schools of its

class in the country. It is an important factor in furthering the progress of the development of the State and is wielding a greater influence over the people than any other institution, except possibly the University of Texas. With lower requirements for admission it is gathering the young men of the State from the farm, the store and the office and giving them not only a solid educational foundation, but is training them in practical and scientific farming, animal husbandry, dairying and kindred lines, as well as in engineering in its various branches. No other school is closer to the people of Texas.

Origin of the College.

The Federal Congress in 1890 provided for a certain amount of public land to be apportioned to each State. The amount apportioned to each State was equivalent to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress. It was provided that each State, within five years, should establish a college where the primary object would be to teach military science and such branches as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. Under this act Texas received Federal script for 130,000 acres of land. This land was sold for \$154,000.

The college was opened in 1892 with 106 students. Its enrollment and its scope of work has constantly increased and in 1912 there were 1,129 students.

Annual Enrollment.

1876-77....	106	1894-95....	313
1877-78....	331	1895-96....	313
1878-79....	248	1896-97....	313
1879-80....	144	1897-98....	313
1880-81....	127	1898-99....	313
1881-82....	258	1899-1900....	313
1882-83....	228	1900-01....	313
1883-84....	108	1901-02....	313
1884-85....	112	1902-03....	313
1885-86....	170	1903-04....	313
1886-87....	176	1904-05....	313
1887-88....	214	1905-06....	313
1888-89....	207	1906-07....	313
1889-90....	279	1907-08....	313
1890-91....	318	1908-09....	313
1891-92....	331	1909-10....	313
1892-93....	293	1910-11....	313
1893-94....	313	1911-12....	313
1912-13....	1,129		

College Courses.

Instruction is given in the following courses: Agriculture, animal husbandry, architecture, architectural engineering, drawing, botany, zoology, chemistry, mineralogy, creamery management, dairying, civil, electric, highway, textile and mechanical engineering; horticulture, languages, mathematics, speaking, physics, veterinary science and military science. A two-year course in textile

engineering is provided for those unable to take the full four-year course. In addition to the above a free correspondence course in agriculture is offered, also a summer course in agriculture for practical farmers.

Military Training.

Regular training in military science is a feature of the work of the college. The college is in class BA, the highest military rank given to schools by the United States Government. The cadets are under the command of an officer of the United States Army. Two graduates, a principal and an alternate, are appointed each year to the regular army on the same footing as graduates of West Point.

The College Faculty.

Charles Puryear, president pro tem. The faculty consists of thirty-eight professors and assistants, besides many instructors in various departments. Prof. B. Youngblood is director of the State experiment stations, the work of which has developed into an important factor in the making of progress in agriculture in Texas. The college plant is constantly being enlarged. It consists of many modern buildings located on a large and well-arranged campus. The rapid growth of the college is requiring a constant extension and enlargement of facilities.

COLLEGE OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

The College of Industrial Arts, the State school for women, was created by an act of the Twenty-seventh Legislature in April, 1901, and a commission created for the purpose located the college at Denton. The cornerstone of the main building was laid Jan. 10, 1903, and the first term's work began on Sept. 23, 1903.

This school is situated on a campus of seventy acres of rising ground overlooking the city of Denton. The college plant consists of ten substantial buildings, among them being the academic arts building, the new household arts and science building, the hospital building, Stoddard Hall, the dormitory, the president's home, a photography building and a central heating plant. The college buildings are equipped with a view of furnishing students and instructors with every convenience for securing the best results in the courses pursued. Not only is this institution prepared to give instruction to young women of Texas, but it is made as homelike as possible. Students are surrounded with an atmosphere of culture. A woman physician is a member of the faculty, and health is considered of prime importance and every effort made to provide right living

conditions that the students may be in good health both mentally and physically.

Course of Study.

There are three general courses leading to graduation, as follows: (1) Literary, (2) household arts and (3) fine and industrial arts. Each of these courses is three years in length and carries with it opportunities for practical work and providing for instruction in manual training, nursing, dairying, laundering, light construction work and the various branches of domestic economy. Instruction is also given in the social, natural and biological sciences.

Vocational or trade courses are also provided, as follows: (1) Dressmaking and millinery, (2) commercial art—shorthand, book-keeping and typewriting, and photography. These vocational or trade courses are designed for women who are preparing for a practical trade, and they are designed to be completed in one year.

The college also offers a practical course, extending over one year, in housekeeping to qualify young women who are soon to assume the responsibility of a home.

The college also has very efficient departments of music and expression, instruction being given in piano, voice and violin. This is the only State institution that has a department of music.

Student Expenses.

Tuition is free but fees aggregating \$20 are charged for material hospital, etc. A fair average expense of a student per annum is \$265.

Enrollment and Faculty.

The college graduated forty-eight students and twenty additional students received vocational certificates for 1912-13. The total enrollment for the year was 570. The faculty consists of thirty-four teachers who are specialists in their respective lines. W. B. Bizzell is president of the college.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

There are four State normal schools for the instruction of young men and young women in the science and art of teaching. These schools are under the control of a board of regents appointed by the Governor—except the president of the board, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is elected by the people.

Sam Houston Normal Institute.
The Sam Houston Normal Institute is the oldest of the Texas State normal schools. On the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1879, Gov. Roberts signed the bill establishing this

school for the training of teachers. It was named in honor of the hero of the battle of San Jacinto and located at Huntsville, where he passed his declining years and where his body is buried.

From a single building on a five-acre campus the institution has grown until it has five buildings and grounds comprising twenty-three acres. Its faculty has increased from five to twenty-five and its student body from 100 to 1,200, including the summer school enrollment.

Courses of Study.

Primary and arts, agriculture, manual training, foreign language, science-mathematics and history-English courses. Each student on entering is assigned to one of these courses.

Statistical.

Members of faculty.....	25
Enrollment of students, 1912-13.....	631
Summer school, 1912-13.....	550
Total enrollment.....	1,181

The president of the normal is H. F. Estill.

West Texas State Normal.

The West Texas State Normal was established in 1910 at Canyon, in the Panhandle section of the State. The initial appropriation by the Legislature was \$50,000. This was supplemented by a gift of forty acres of land and \$100,000 by the citizens of Canyon. The present investment is about \$250,000.

This institution has the usual academic and college departments and, in addition, sewing, cooking, manual training and agriculture. It also has the advantage of a training school of nine grades, in which 135 children of public school age receive instruction and the young teachers in training get their correct observation and practice. The normal enrollment was 175 the first year and in 1912-13 reached 570, with a summer school enrollment of 736.

The faculty consists of nineteen professors and instructors and four teachers in the training school. R. B. Cousins is the president.

North Texas State Normal.

The North Texas State Normal is located at Denton. This school was provided for by legislative enactment in 1901. It has made splendid progress in enlarging the scope of its work and in its enrollment. The plant consists of a campus of ten acres on which are located three modern buildings. The usual academic and college departments are conducted and, in addition, courses in manual training, agriculture, teaching, etc., are offered.

W. H. Bruce is the president. The faculty consists of twenty-five professors, assistants and instruct-

The enrollment for 1912-13 was 783. Including the summer session 1,496 students received instruction during the year.

Southwest Texas Normal.

The Southwest Texas Normal located at San Marcos, was provided for by legislative enactment in 1901. The present value of buildings and grounds is \$152,000. The departments and the course of instruction are similar to the already described in connection with other normal schools of State.

The enrollment in 1912-13 was 568. The summer school attracted 750 students.

C. B. Evans is president. The faculty consists of twenty-five professors, assistants and instructors.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

There are many excellent academies, colleges and schools of high learning in Texas which are supported by religious denominations also private schools for boys and girls, young men and young ladies. In addition to preparatory institutions there are several colleges, universities and institutes, higher learning carrying approved classical courses, and also providing special and technical training of a high order.

The denominational and private schools in Texas are growing in usefulness and increasing in efficiency. There are many to rank with more famous and older institutions in the East in a range of work, thoroughness of instruction and in environment.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriation bill, passed the special session of the Third Third Legislature, 1913, after left the Governor's hands, carried appropriations for the support of the educational institutions of the State for the fiscal years 1913 and 1914-15 as follows:

	1913-14.	1914-15.
University.....	\$658,300	
A. & M. College.....	189,300	\$210,000
Prairie View Normal..	44,250	
State experimental sub-stations.....	87,500	
College Industrial Arts	92,382	
Sam Houston Normal..	72,350	
North Texas Normal..	121,000	
S. W. Texas Normal..	74,800	
West Texas Normal..	62,100	
Total.....	\$1,305,682	\$210,000

SCHOOL FUNDS AND SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The total amount of land set aside by the Republic of Texas for the State of Texas for educational purposes approximates 52,000 acres. This has been divided

between the University of Texas, the permanent school fund and the permanent county school fund.

The Constitution of the Republic set aside three leagues, or 13,227 acres, for each county or counties organized thereafter for primary schools and academies, and fifty leagues of land, or 220,450 acres, for the establishment of a university. The State of Texas refunded a prior endowment of \$100,000 and added to the university fund 1,000,000 acres of land. The land set aside for schools in counties was finally increased from three to four leagues. Considerable land was also granted to other educational institutions by the Republic.

In the early history of the State lands were granted to various railroads, the railroads to do the surveying and the State to retain the even-numbered sections. This land became school land and receipts from sales were placed in the permanent State school fund. Receipts from the sale of county lands, or the equivalent in money or other lands donated to the counties after the allotment was exhausted, formed the basis for the permanent county school funds.

STATE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

The State permanent school fund is composed of land notes, unsold lands, interest-bearing bonds, railroad bonds and cash on hand. It has been customary to invest the principal of the school fund, money received from the sale of land, etc., in independent school district bonds or other bonds issued by improvement districts, etc., in Texas. Interest on land notes and other securities form the basis for a fund which, together with other income, the source of which will be referred to further on in this section, is annually distributed to counties and independent school districts in proportion to the official scholastic census.

Condition of State Fund.

The last official report available on the condition of the State permanent school fund follows:

Land notes.....	\$50,909,287 42
Interest-bearing bonds.....	16,703,361 78
Unsold lands (estimated)...	3,000,000 00
Railroad bonds.....	1,172,817 00
Cash on hand.....	90,729 80
Total.....	\$71,876,195 20

Sources of Income.

State tax.....	\$3,114,469 00
Poll taxes.....	602,241 00
Occupation taxes.....	225,538 00
Interest on land sales and leases.....	1,423,948 00
Interest on bonds.....	658,188 83
Special collections by State Treasurer.....	200,585 58
Special collections by Comptroller.....	10,028 31
Interest on special deposits...	2,703 87
Delinquent taxes.....	72,205 20
Total.....	\$6,308,957 50

(Note—The above statistics apply to the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1912. Later data is not available. The figures, however, will not vary materially.)

COUNTY SCHOOL FUND.

Invested in bonds.....	\$3,991,539 52
Vendor's lien notes.....	4,545,304 56
Lands (valued at).....	3,068,830 21
Other securities.....	121,658 01
Cash.....	427,049 29
Total.....	\$12,174,441 61

Sources of Income.

From county permanent fund.....	\$38,112 76
Local taxes.....	4,233,935 58
Tuition, etc.....	528,618 05
Total.....	\$5,200,665 19
*State apportionment.....	\$7,350,000 00

Grand total.....\$12,550,665 19
*Estimated for 1913-14.

COMMON AND DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

The public schools of Texas consist of common schools, organized by the Commissioners' Court in various counties, and independent schools, incorporated by a vote of property tax paying voters of the district. Of the former there are 8,053 and of the latter 591. In the independent districts are seventy-four schools receiving aid from the State for agricultural, domestic science and manual training instruction, thirty-six of which are situated in rural districts.

Public School Statistics.

The following statistics are for 1911-12 and 1912-13, the latest available. The data for 1913-14 had not been compiled at the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction on Nov. 1, 1913.

Scholastic Population.

Scholastic population, 1911-12.....	961,400
Scholastic population, 1912-13.....	1,017,133
Scholastic population, 1913-14.....	1,048,631

Appropriations.

State appropriations, per child:	
1911-12.....	\$6 80
1912-13.....	6 85
1913-14.....	7 00

Total State appropriation:	
1911-12.....	\$6,741,581 20
1912-13.....	8,067,361 05
1913-14.....	7,339,717 00

Number of Districts.

Common school districts.....	8,053
Independent school districts.....	591
Value common school property.....	\$9,807,633
Value independent school property.....	21,170,656

Total value.....\$30,478,289

Cost of Maintenance.

Cost of maintenance, 1911-12:	
Common schools.....	\$6,039,557
For all purposes.....	6,846,696
Raised by taxes (local).....	1,497,597
Independent schools.....	6,291,611
For all purposes.....	8,352,632
Raised by local taxes.....	8,202,208

Total.....\$32,229,701
Raised by local taxation.....\$4,699,805
(Note—The amount of money received by many school districts from the State school fund exceeds the amount raised by local taxation.)

The number of new school houses erected per year has averaged over 625 for several years, the approximate amount thus spent annually being \$2,600,000.

Teachers in Texas.

The latest official records relative to Texas teachers are as follows:

Third grade	262
Second grade	10,775
First grade	6,524
Permanent	3,316
Permanent primary	684
Kindergarten	19
City certificates	62

Total.....21,742

Rural teachers	14,362
City teachers	7,380

Total.....21,742

The work of the public schools is supervised by regularly elected County Superintendents in 127 counties and by the County Judge in an ex officio capacity in 122 counties.

School Libraries.

The number of schools with libraries is increasing each year. There are now over 325,000 volumes in these libraries, valued approximately at \$260,000. Laboratory equipment is valued at \$180,298.

State High Schools.

In 1913 the Department of Education classified the high schools of the State as follows:

First class	144
Second class	134
Third class	90

Total.....368

EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION.

The Thirty-Second Legislature enacted the following educational laws:

1. The rural high school law, creating County Board of Education and authorizing it to classify the country schools into primary schools, intermediate schools and high schools; to prescribe courses of study therefor; to establish rural high schools and to determine their location; to consolidate common school districts in cooperation with district school trustees in work of establishing high schools, and appropriating \$50,000 a year each for two fiscal years for establishing, equipping and maintaining departments of agriculture, manual training and domestic economy in school districts, to be granted to districts in sums of not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000, setting aside the same amount of money granted by the State.

2. The teachers' new certificate law, simplifying, unifying and making more pedagogical the certification of teachers, under which all certificates of State-wide valid-

ity must be issued by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and recorded in his office.

3. The county line school district law, authorizing the organization of either a common or an independent school district including territory in two or more counties and providing a method of abolishing independent school districts.

4. The law empowering Commissioners' Courts to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment farm for the county, where scientific methods of farming may be demonstrated.

5. A resolution providing for the submitting to the people the constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature to enact a law making the terms of office of boards of regents and managers of educational, eleemosynary and penal institutions of the State for one-third of the members of each board to be elected or appointed every two years. This law become a law.

6. The State normal school board of regents law, vesting the control and management of the normal schools in a board of five persons four of whom are appointed by Governor, the State Superintendent being made president of the board.

7. The new textbook law, providing for the adoption of unified textbooks for use in the public schools of Texas for a term of years, by a board of nine persons together with the Governor, State Superintendent, to be appointed by the Governor from a list of thirty teachers of recognized scholarship and professional ability, five of whom shall be primary teachers. From this primary nine shall be selected to serve a board, one of whom shall be selected from is submitted by president of the college of Industrial Arts, the president of University of Texas and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Thirty-Third Legislature passed a law governing the construction of schoolhouses. The law is now in effect and a schoolhouse erected must conform to certain specifications with reference to lighting, heating and ventilation, contained in the law. The plans for schoolhouses in common school districts must be proved by the County Superintendent of Public Instruction and independent districts the plans must be approved by the Superintendent of Schools. The law requires that, after the plans have been examined and approved by the County Superintendent or Superintendent, a report shall be made to the State Superintendent transmitting all evidence. Under the specifications and provisions

This law, more hygienic, sanitary and modern schoolhouses will be built and better provision will be made for lighting, heating and ventilation than has been made in the past, when, in many cases, schoolhouses were erected without regard to the health and comfort of the children and in violation of accepted principles which should govern with respect to sanitation, heating, lighting and ventilation.

SCHOLASTIC CENSUS AND APPORTIONMENTS

The following tables present the scholastic population of common school districts by counties and the apportionment of the school fund for the scholastic year 1913-14, also the scholastic population and apportionment of the school fund for the independent districts of the State.

COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Counties—	Scholastic Population, 1913-14.	Appr. School Fund, 1913-14.
Anderson	5,062	35,434
Andrews	133	931
Angelina	3,394	23,758
Aransas	161	1,127
Archer	1,438	10,066
Armstrong	362	2,534
Atascosa	2,834	19,838
Austin	3,945	27,615
Bailey	71	497
Bandera	1,199	8,393
Bastrop	5,070	35,670
Baylor	1,288	9,018
Bee	2,530	17,710
Bell	6,577	46,039
Bexar	5,926	41,482
Blanco	854	5,978
Borden	277	1,939
Bosque	3,196	22,572
Bowie	5,821	40,747
Brazoria	4,103	28,721
Brazos	4,837	30,359
Brewster	732	5,124
Briscoe	638	4,406
Brooks	532	3,724
Burton	3,253	22,631
Burnes	4,288	30,016
Burnet	1,722	12,054
Baldwell	4,077	28,533
Balton	811	5,677
Ballahan	1,834	12,838
Bameron	7,078	49,546
Band	2,085	14,595
Barton	481	3,367
Bass	6,402	44,814
Bastrop	347	2,429
Baughman	668	6,776
Berkeley	6,426	44,982
Bidwell	1,512	10,584
Blair	2,995	20,965
Bolton	972	6,804
Bolan	3,516	24,612
Bolin	8,244	57,708
Bollingerworth	1,551	10,857
Bolton	4,164	29,148
Bonham	1,215	8,505
Bonham	4,739	33,173
Bonham	1,330	9,310
Bonham	4,594	32,158
Bonham	4,839	33,873
Bonham	1,367	9,569
Bonham	273	1,646
Bonham	508	3,556
Bonham	451	3,157

Common School Districts—Cont.

Counties—	Scholastic Population, 1913-14.	Appr. School Fund, 1913-14.
Dallas	299	2,003
Dallas	8,375	58,625
Dawson	521	3,647
Deaf Smith	205	1,435
Delta	3,600	21,000
Denton	5,238	36,606
De Witt	4,891	33,667
Dickens	872	6,104
Dimmit	1,684	7,588
Donley	1,031	7,357
Dunn	.....	.....
Duval	1,817	12,719
Eastland	4,364	30,548
Ector	354	1,568
Edwards	395	2,705
Ellis	7,991	55,937
El Paso	2,970	20,790
Erath	6,028	42,196
Falls	6,515	45,605
Fannin	8,505	59,535
Fayette	7,205	50,435
Fisher	1,829	12,803
Floyd	782	5,481
Foard	956	6,692
Fort Bend	4,821	33,747
Franklin	2,116	14,812
Freestone	4,205	29,455
Frio	1,943	13,601
Gaines	255	1,785
Galveston	1,259	8,813
Garza	1,441	2,387
Gillespie	1,767	12,369
Glasscock	194	1,358
Goliad	2,080	14,560
Gonzales	5,864	41,048
Gray	713	4,991
Grayson	7,843	54,901
Gregg	2,255	15,785
Grimes	4,049	28,322
Guadalupe	5,541	38,315
Hale	985	6,815
Hall	1,617	11,319
Hamilton	2,744	19,208
Hansford	227	1,582
Hardema	1,547	10,829
Hardin	7,122	11,984
Harris	7,821	54,747
Harrison	8,330	58,310
Hartley	209	1,463
Haskell	2,274	15,918
Hays	2,256	15,792
Hemphill	728	5,096
Hidalgo	4,526	31,682
Hill	4,128	28,896
Hockley	7,822	54,747
Hood	26	182
Hopkin	1,780	12,502
Houston	6,427	44,939
Howard	8,598	60,186
Hunt	821	5,747
Hutchinson	7,604	53,228
Irion	228	1,596
Jack	203	1,421
Jack	2,442	17,094
Jackson	1,465	10,255
Jasper	4,195	29,385
Jeff Davis	431	3,017
Jefferson	1,787	12,509
Jim Wells	473	3,311
Johnson	932	6,524
Jones	5,984	41,888
Karnes	3,416	23,912
Kaufman	3,084	21,588
Kendall	6,160	43,120
Kent	709	4,963
Kerr	504	3,528
Kimble	659	4,613
King	771	5,397
Kinney	234	1,638
Kleberg	314	2,198
Knox	301	2,107
Lamar	1,353	9,471
Lamb	8,122	56,854
Lampasas	150	1,092
La Salle	1,420	9,940
La Salle	1,705	11,935

Common School Districts—Cont.

Table with columns: Counties, Scholastic Population 1913-14, Appr. School Fund, 1913-14. Lists districts from Lavaca to Tyler.

Common School Districts—Cont.

Table with columns: Counties, Scholastic Population 1913-14, Appr. School Fund, 1913-14. Lists districts from Upshur to Blanco.

Independent Districts—Cont.

Table with columns: District, Scholastic Population 1913-14, Appr. School Fund, 1913-14. Lists districts from Blanket to Abilene.

Independent Districts—Cont.

Table with columns: District, Scholastic Population 1913-14, Appr. School Fund, 1913-14. Lists districts from Copperas Cove to Gilmer.

INDEPENDENT DISTRICTS.

Table with columns: District, Scholastic Population 1913-14, Appr. School Fund, 1913-14. Lists districts from Abilene to Blanco.

Independent Districts—Cont.

District—	Scholastic Population, 1913-14.	Appr. School Fund, 1913-14.
Valley View.....	207	1,449
Van Alstyne.....	279	1,953
Velasco.....	165	1,153
Venus.....	458	1,596
Vernon.....	342	1,814
Victoria.....	1,832	12,824
Waco.....	6,578	46,046
Waelder.....	315	2,205
Waller.....	170	1,190
Wallis.....	202	1,414
Walnut Springs.....	319	2,170
Warren.....	168	1,178
Washington Heights.....	337	2,339
Waskom.....	253	1,771
Waxahachie.....	1,484	10,388
Weatherford.....	1,254	8,778
Wellington.....	457	3,199
West.....	331	2,358
West Dallas.....	365	2,538
Westminster.....	165	1,155
Wharton.....	785	5,495
Whitehouse.....	180	1,260
Whitesboro.....	393	2,751
Whitewright.....	348	2,436
Whitney.....	330	2,310
Whitt.....	154	1,073
Wichita Falls.....	2,539	17,773
Willis.....	271	1,807
Willis Point.....	385	2,695
Windsor.....	181	1,287
Windsfield.....	182	1,274
Winnnsboro.....	609	4,263
Winters.....	347	2,429
Wolfe City.....	340	2,422
Woodsboro.....	369	1,120
Woodville.....	165	1,045
Wortham.....	305	2,135
Wylie.....	281	1,967
Yantis.....	156	1,092
Yoakum.....	1,377	9,459
Yorktown.....	587	4,100
Totals.....	398,471	\$2,759,297

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

The annual expenditure for education in the United States is about \$450,000,000.

School books alone cost less than 3 per cent of this sum, or \$12,000,000.

Now, while we spend \$12,000,000 for school books, at which we often complain, we spend the following sums every year and make no objection:

- Cigars and cigarettes \$215,000,000.
- Cigar boxes \$7,500,000.
- Liquors \$440,000,000.
- Candy and soda water \$117,000,000.

One would think from this that when we spend for the stomach's sake we don't complain, but when it is for the intellect—mind, brain, or call it what you will—we think \$12,000,000 a large sum—Philadelphia Enquirer.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The municipal government of the District of Columbia is vested by act of Congress approved June 11, 1878, in three Commissioners, two of whom are appointed by the President from citizens of the District having had three years' residence therein immediately preceding

their appointment, and confirmed by the Senate. The other Commissioner is detailed by the President of the United States from the corps of engineers of the United States Army and must have line rank senior to Captain, or be Captain who has served at least fifteen years in the corps of engineers of the army. The Commissioners appoint the subordinate official service of said government except the Board of Education which is appointed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Commissioners Cuno H. Rudolph (Republican) and John A. Johnston (Democrat), whose terms expire Jan. 24, 1913; Major W. Judson (nonpartisan), corps of engineers, United States Army, detailed during the pleasure of the President of the United States; and secretary, William Tindall, Office of Commissioners, District Building, Washington, D. C.

BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities paid by the British people to the royal family for support are as follows: The King and Queen \$2,350,000, Queen Alexandra \$350,000, Princess Christian \$30,000, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) \$30,000, Duke of Cornwall \$125,000, Duchess of Edinburgh \$30,000, Princess Beatrice \$30,000, Duchess of Albany \$30,000, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz \$15,000, trustees for King Edward VII's daughters \$90,000; total \$790,000. The King also receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster. During recent years the have amounted to about \$350,000 per annum. The Prince of Wales has an income also from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall amounting to about \$500,000 per annum. When the royal children marry dowries are usually provided for them. The last of the children of the late Queen Victoria to marry, Princess Beatrice, received \$150,000 as dowry from British people by Parliamentary grant.

Two thousand six hundred State and private schools in the United States teach agriculture.

An average of nearly two school houses are erected in Texas each day of the year.

A professional acrobat says that a person may stand erect with arms in against his side and (if he have sufficient courage to make the attempt) fall flat on his back or on his chest without the slightest injury or bruise. He has merely to incline his head forward backward, as the case may be, and his breath and make no effort whatever to save himself.

TEXAS RELIGIOUS GROWTH; DENOMINATIONAL STATISTICS

Under a constitutional guarantee supported by adequate and favorable laws, Texas citizens enjoy freedom of religion in belief and practice. More than thirty creeds have been established and are prospering, all working in harmony in the promotion of higher ideals and a better citizenship. Development in religious matters has kept pace with the increase in population. There are approximately 12,500 religious organizations in the State. No section is without a house of worship. Churches are as numerous as school buildings in Texas.

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS AND PROPERTY VALUES

Reports gathered from various religious organizations in Texas all show a healthy increase in membership and in church property. A comparison of official reports indicate a slightly better progress than the increase in population of the State. The population of Texas increased approximately an average of 2.7 per cent per year during the decade of 1900-10. At the same rate of increase, Texas had a population of 148,255 on Jan. 1, 1914.

Based on the increase in church membership at the rate of increase in population and the following results, which may be safely considered as approximate-correct, are secured:

Percentage of Population.

Religion	Percentage
Texas Population, 1913, 4,148,255	
Protestant.....	25.8
Roman Catholic.....	8.7
Others.....	0.1
Members.....	65.3

1913 Membership.

Church members.....	1,451,889
Members.....	2,696,366
Protestants.....	1,078,546
Roman Catholics.....	323,000
Others.....	65,787

Leading Denominations.

Methodist Episcopal, South.....	280,935
Baptist.....	319,782
Roman Catholics.....	323,000
Presbyterians.....	63,380
Disciples of Christ.....	78,630

Census of 1906, (Population, 1906, 3,536,618.)

Religion	Communicants
Evangelist bodies.....	1,825
Episcopal bodies.....	110
Methodist (Episcopal, South).....	401,720
Presbyterians.....	90
Episcopalians.....	55
Presbyterians.....	36
Church of Christ, Scientists.....	706
Churches of the Living God (colored).....	578
Church of the New Jerusalem.....	1,856
Aggregationists.....	1,856
Disciples of Christ.....	78,536
Episcopalians.....	151
Eastern Orthodox.....	500
Angelic bodies.....	611
Angelic associations.....	68
Evangelists.....	114
Methodist Episcopal Synod of North America.....	7,745
Independent churches.....	1,387
Fish congregations.....	11,676
Inter-Day Saints.....	1,500
Methodist bodies.....	27,437

Mennonite bodies.....	85
Methodist bodies.....	\$17,495
Moravian bodies.....	740
Presbyterian bodies.....	62,000
Protestant Episcopal.....	14,346
Roman Catholic Church.....	308,556
Salvationists.....	361
Spiritualists.....	957
Swedish Evangelical.....	201
Unitarians.....	118
Universalists.....	270

Note—The latest official source for religious statistics for Texas is the census of 1906. The statistics of this census includes all bodies. This accounts for the difference with the figures given under the caption "Leading Denominations," which were furnished the editor by officials of those particular denominations.

Other Religious Statistics.

Number of organizations.....	12,500
Number of church buildings.....	9,456
Value of property.....	\$26,890,675
Amount of debt.....	1,856,000
Number of Sunday schools.....	9,600
Number of Sunday school teachers.....	63,500
Number of Sunday school pupils.....	600,000
Seating capacity of churches.....	2,900,000
Value of parsonages.....	\$3,000,000

Note—Statistics based on census of 1906.

The 1913 report of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, shows a membership of 280,935 in Texas, churches valued at \$7,193,014 and parsonages valued at \$1,535,268.

The Baptists report a membership of 319,782; 3,600 churches valued at \$6,377,034.

National Figures, 1912.

Catholic.....	12,907,000
Methodist.....	6,906,000
Baptist.....	5,894,000
Lutheran.....	2,553,000
Presbyterian.....	1,981,000
Disciples.....	1,840,000
Episcopal.....	970,000
Congregational.....	742,000
Reformed.....	459,006
United Brethren.....	320,000
Quakers.....	124,000

Y. M. C. A. IN TEXAS.

The Y. M. C. A. is an active organization in the cities of Texas. There are forty active organizations, nineteen of which own their own buildings and equipment. There are eleven city organizations, ten railroad and twenty col-

lege. The total membership for the State is 14,178, of which number 5,806 are active. The daily average attendance is 5,000.

The Y. M. C. A. of Texas are largely supported by membership fees and rents. In some instances these funds are supplemented by subscriptions. It takes approximately \$250,000 per year for their support.

Other Y. M. C. A. Statistics.

All property value.....	\$1,350,000
Number using physical privileges.....	5,000
Enrolled in gymnasium classes.....	2,700
Enrolled in Bible classes.....	1,550
Books drawn from libraries.....	20,589
Papers and magazines.....	1,175

Y. M. C. A. Buildings.

City.	Value.
Beaumont.....	\$60,500
Dallas.....	175,000
El Paso.....	102,000
Fort Worth.....	65,000
Galveston.....	100,000
Houston.....	275,000
San Antonio.....	75,000
San Antonio (railroad).....	10,000
Sherman.....	60,000
Austin College (Sherman).....	30,000
Waco.....	75,000
Big Spring.....	16,000
Cleburne.....	23,500
Ennis.....	12,000
Mart.....	20,500
Palestine.....	33,700
Smithville.....	9,000
Temple.....	23,000
University of Texas.....	80,000

Total.....\$1,245,200

Y. M. C. A. World, 1912.

The returns made annually to the world's committee of the Y. M. C. A. from all Nations for 1912 show that there were 3,340 associations with a membership of 897,000. There was an increase of 300 associations during the year.

Of the property owned by the association, the American branches have \$60,000,000 out of a total of \$77,000,000. Germany has the largest number of associations, 2,300; Austria ranks second with 2,000. The German membership, however, is only 128,000, while the American rolls show 496,000 names.

TEXAS Y. W. C. A.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Texas has entered upon three distinct lines of work—city and town, student and country. Its city associations has a membership of 6,700, the associations owning or controlling property valued at \$372,000.

City Associations.

City—	Members.	Property Value.
Fort Worth.....	1,200	\$16,000
Houston.....	1,300	.....
Dallas.....	2,000	5,000
El Paso.....	700	351,000
San Antonio.....	1,500	.....
Total.....	6,700	\$372,000

Student Associations.

School.	Student Associations.
College of Industrial Arts.....	De
Sam Houston Normal.....	Hunts
School for the Blind.....	Hunts
Southwest Texas Normal.....	San Ma
University of Texas.....	Car
West Texas Normal.....	Car
Baylor University.....	San Ma
Coronal Institute.....	San Ma
Daniel Baker College.....	Brown
Howard Payne College.....	Brown
Simmons College.....	Abbe
Southwestern University.....	Georg
Texas Christian University.....	Fort W
Trinity University.....	Waxaha
San Marcos Baptist Academy.....	San Ma
Kidd-Key College.....	Sher
Texas Fairmont Seminary.....	Weathe

Three private schools in State also have the advantage student associations.

A GIANT TREE.

A giant yellow fir tree has been cut in Snohomish County, Washington, 66 feet in butt circumference, 128 feet to the first limb and 300 feet in length. The limb is 109 inches around. A cut can be hewn from it 250 feet long, 15x15 feet at one end and 6x6 at the other. If it can be brought to salt water in one piece it will be the largest stick logged in the world. Its age has not been calculated, but stumps near by are only six feet in diameter having 500 rings, meaning 500 years of life. This tree may have been growing when Hiram, King of Tyre, was getting out timber for Solomon's Temple.

TELEPHONES IN TEXAS.

A census on the telephone and telegraph industry in Texas compiled by the Texas Commercial Secretaries and Business Men's association shows that there are independent connecting telephone companies, 30 independent non-connecting telephone companies operating in the State, and that there are approximately 300,000 telephones in use.

DRINKING AND SMOKING.

The wealth of gold and silver and paper money filling the vaults of the Federal Treasury is due no small measure to the record-breaking drinking, smoking and card playing of the American people during the fiscal year 1912. The sum of \$344,424,453 was collected from the tobacco and liquor manufacturers and dealers during the year.

Two Oceans Pass, in Yellowstone Park, is so named because wherever there is a shower in the vicinity and a certain small creek overflows its waters spread over the edge of the continent divide and pass into tributary rivers which flow to the Atlantic and to the Pacific.

MAKING GIANT STRIDES IN DEVELOPING MANUFACTURING

Texas is a State with many natural resources and enormous quantities of raw material, both mineral and vegetable, for manufacturing purposes. Not many years ago nearly 100 per cent of the manufactured products consumed in the State were imported. Today the State is producing a great variety of commodities in ever-increasing quantities and leading all other States in some lines. Notwithstanding an increase of 45 per cent in the number of manufacturing plants and 95 per cent in the cost of materials used in a period of ten years, the opportunities for new industries are more numerous and more inviting than ever before.

LARGE INVESTMENTS IN TEXAS FACTORIES

The total money investment in manufacturing enterprises in Texas in 1909 was \$216,876,000 as compared with \$115,665,000 five years previous, the increase being 87.5 per cent, or 17.5 per cent for each year of the five between dates of making the census.

Since 1909 many new factories have been established and others have greatly increased their capacity. Based upon specific information concerning the progress in manufacturing lines, it is conservative to state that the figures for 1909 for the State may be increased in the same proportion for 1913, as is indicated by the Government figures for 1904 and 1909. This method of estimating can not be safely used in connection with individual enterprises or in arriving at approximate statistics for any one industry of the State.

Basis for Estimating.

	Inc. 1904-09.	Pct. (Est.)	Inc. 1909-13.	Pct. (Est.)
Number of establishments.....	45.3	36.2	70.0	64.8
Capital invested.....	87.5	70.0	81.3	49.7
Value of products.....	89.7	49.4	43.1	36.2
Value added by manufacture.....	43.1	36.2		
Number of wage earners.....				

Manufacturing in Texas.

	1900.	1913.
No. of establishments.....	4,588	6,248
Capital invested.....	\$216,876,000	\$368,688,200
Value of products.....	\$272,896,000	\$449,732,608
Value added by manufacture.....	\$94,717,000	\$140,560,028
Number of wage earners.....	70,230	95,653
Added wealth to Texas.....	\$7,893,083	\$11,721,228
per month.....	303,976	450,816
Added wealth per day.....		

LAST OFFICIAL CENSUS.

In the following table is found a classification of Texas manufacturing industries showing the number of institutions, average number of wage-earners, value of products and value added by manufacture for the year 1909, the date of the last official census. In this classification petroleum refineries, of which there were eight, and six other important industries, producing more than a million dollars annually, including bags, other than paper; coffee and spice roasting and grinding, mineral and soda waters, smelting and refining copper, smelting and refining lead and wood preserving, are included under the classification of "All Other" as a precaution against disclosing individual operations. For the same reason thirty other industries producing more than \$100,000 of products annually are similarly classified.

GROWTH OF LEADING INDUSTRIES.

Industry—	Number of establishments.	Persons Engaged.		Total capital.	Total expenses.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
		Total.	Wage earners, av. number.				
All industries.....	4,588	84,575	70,230	\$216,875,579	\$244,872,532	\$272,896,635	\$94,717,120
Artificial stone.....	33	187	133	152,796	183,298	239,391	183,062
Automobiles, inc. bodies and parts.....	4	70	56	55,940	187,836	183,580	62,152
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.....	6	52	36	56,247	83,060	102,133	53,810
Brass and bronze products.....	8	143	112	328,915	438,675	517,818	208,559
Bread and other bakery products.....	385	2,078	1,391	4,003,289	4,513,496	5,310,785	2,248,540
Brick and tile.....	29	2,135	1,935	3,606,752	2,063,023	2,544,702	1,778,669
Cheese.....	32	258	184	282,766	324,557	393,749	183,719
Corn.....	36	143	84	309,239	617,482	660,432	130,730
Cream.....	19	217	158	345,721	338,451	498,196	297,482
Butter, cheese and condensed milk.....							
Canning and preserving.....							
Carrriages and wagons and material.....	94	523	412	940,529	700,063	829,724	510,543

Growth of Leading Industries—Continued.

Table with columns: Industry, Number of establishments, Total, Wage earners, av. number, Total capital, Total expenses, Value of products. Lists various industries like Cars and general shop construction, Clothing, Confectionery, etc.

Note.—While the ratio of increase from 1904 to 1909 can safely be applied to year 1913 for the State as a whole, there are only exceptional instances where it be applied for approximate results in individual lines.

CLASSED AS ALL OTHER.

Table with columns: Industry, No. Lists items like Agricultural implements, Awnings, tents and sails, Bags, other than paper, etc.

Classed as All Other—Cont.

Table with columns: Industry, No. Lists items like Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, Engraving and desinking, Explosives, etc.

Classed as All Other—Cont.

Table with columns: Material or Product, No. Lists items like Hats and caps, other than felt, straw and wool, Hats, fur-felt, Hosiery and knit goods, etc.

OTHER IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES

For certain industries the Census Bureau collected by means of special schedules, details regarding quantity and value of products and other information not provided for in the general schedule.

Slaughtering and Packing.

Although one of the youngest in the State, the slaughtering and meat packing industry made remarkable development during the decade 1899 and 1909.

Table with columns: Material or Product, 1909, 1904. Lists items like Materials used, total cost, Bees slaughtered, etc.

Table with columns: Material or Product, 1909, 1904. Lists items like Calves slaughtered, Beef, fresh, Beef, salted or cured, etc.

Flour and Grist Mill Products.

This industry depends largely upon crop conditions. In 1909 the cereal crop was light and grain prices high.

Table with columns: Product, Quantity, 1909, 1904. Lists items like Wheat flour, White, Graham, etc.

Table with columns: Product, Quantity, 1909, 1904. Lists items like Total, Wheat flour, White, Graham, etc.

Lumber and Timber.

Product--	Quantity.	
	1909.	1899.
Rough lumber.....M feet b.m.	2,099,130	1,332,434
Shingles.....thousands	137,719	210,633
Lath.....thousands	59,827	4,181

Oil, Cotton Seed and Cake.

Material or Product--	Quantity.	
	1909.	1904.
Cotton seed crushed.....tons	916,374	864,767
Crude products manufactured:		
Oil.....gallons	33,497,933	32,238,649
Meal and cake.....tons	395,791	340,709
Hulls.....tons	340,323	337,233
Linters.....pounds	46,994,462	32,307,490
	1909.	1913.
Number mills.....	194	220
Capital.....	\$21,506,000	
Cost of materials.....	23,439,000	
Value of products.....	29,916,000	
Added value.....	6,477,000	
Persons employed.....	8,923	
Wages.....	1,296,000	
Salariated employes.....	811	
Salaries.....	879,000	

Rice Cleaning and Polishing.

Material or Product--	Quantity (lbs.)	
	1909.	1904.
Rough rice, milled.....	371,816,370	316,170,406
Products manufactured:		
Clean rice.....	236,117,296	197,433,320
Whole.....	158,877,308	102,812,839
Broken.....	79,239,987	94,620,481
Polish.....	10,402,638	9,500,830
Bran.....	33,506,946	40,772,421
Hulls.....	43,717,550	68,463,834

*Includes waste.

Steam Laundries.

Statistics for steam laundries are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries. In 1909 there were 127 such establishments in Texas, sixty-six of which were in cities of 10,000 inhabitants or more. The following statement summarizes the statistics:

Number of establishments.....	127
Persons engaged in the industry.....	3,514
Proprietors and firm members.....	150
Salaried employes.....	291
Wage earners (average number).....	3,073
Primary horsepower.....	3,195
Capital.....	\$2,005,200
Expenses.....	2,629,766
Services.....	1,554,399
Materials.....	471,421
Miscellaneous.....	603,946
Amount received for work done.....	3,220,315

Custom Gristmills.

Statistics for custom sawmills and gristmills are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries. Those for custom sawmills, of which there are only two, can not be shown without disclosing individual operations, but those for

custom gristmills are presented in the following summary:

Number of establishments.....	14
Persons engaged in the industry.....	42
Proprietors and firm members.....	3
Salaried employes.....	19
Wage earners (average number).....	42
Primary horsepower.....	14
Capital.....	7,937
Expenses.....	7,937
Services.....	7,937
Materials.....	7,937
Miscellaneous.....	7,937
Value of products.....	7,937

*Includes estimate of all grain ground.

CITIES OF TEXAS.

The following table shows relative importance of manufacturing in the leading cities of Texas for the years 1904 and 1909:

	No. of establishments.	Wage earners.	Capital.
Dallas--			
1909	305	4,882	\$17,688
1904	247	3,445	10,891
Houston			
1909	249	5,338	16,594
1904	209	5,056	8,877
San Antonio--			
1909	194	3,105	8,629
1904	141	2,457	5,259
Fort Worth--			
1909	147	2,059	7,443
1904	122	1,423	3,170
Austin--			
1909	108	754	2,340
1904	62	641	1,287
Benjamin--			
1909	56	863	4,007
1904	40	732	2,722
Brownsville--			
1909	9	51	51
1904	24	825	773
Denison--			
1909	29	833	1,108
1904	25	725	1,052
El Paso--			
1909	88	1,732	4,252
1904	54	1,158	1,673
Galveston--			
1909	81	1,094	4,572
1904	67	761	2,986
Laredo--			
1909	23	213	213
1904	18	515	221
Marshall--			
1909	22	977	1,326
1904	20	745	1,524
1909	17	544	679
Paris--			
1909	45	541	1,831
1904	29	210	980
San Angelo--			
1909	26	115	306
1904	36	273	1,638
1909	39	307	1,586
Temple--			
1909	37	366	916
1909	23	484	661
1904	21	368	319
Waco--			
1909	92	1,033	3,561
1904	76	947	2,142

(Note: Figures of 1904 for Brownsville, Burne, Marshall, Sherman and Temple are available.)

Active Spindles, United States, 1912.

State--	No. active spindles.	Bales consumed.
Alabama.....	960,416	267,189
Arizona.....	6,674	6,177
Arkansas.....	16,000	18,730
California.....	1,249,593	142,745
Connecticut.....	1,945,772	564,426
Georgia.....	48,444	27,431
Illinois.....	91,656	21,795
Indiana.....	8,160	4,457
Kansas.....	92,424	27,339
Kentucky.....	36,676	15,151
Louisiana.....	1,047,466	166,550
Maine.....	128,546	69,704
Maryland.....	10,822,771	1,264,017
Massachusetts.....	14,592	6,001
Michigan.....	132,766	31,159
Mississippi.....	31,840	13,868
Missouri.....	1,445,161	295,095
New Hampshire.....	466,617	62,433
New Jersey.....	833,670	205,191
New York.....	3,337,253	824,476
North Carolina.....	240	33,068
Ohio.....	5,712	7,912
Oklahoma.....	245,477	69,887
Pennsylvania.....	2,453,550	223,365
Rhode Island.....	4,272,598	731,318
South Carolina.....	247,474	73,441
Tennessee.....	97,556	51,820
Texas.....	116,304	10,588
Vermont.....	407,548	86,177
Virginia.....	2,112	8,979
Wisconsin.....	407,548	86,177
All other.....	7,360	24,618

Location Flour Mills.

Abilene.....	Henrietta
Albany.....	Itasca
Aubrey.....	Jacksboro
Brownwood (2).....	Kerrville
Ballinger.....	McKinney
Bonham (2).....	McGregor (2)
Burleson.....	Meridian
Blum.....	New Braunfels (2)
Cleburne (2).....	Pilot Point
Coleman.....	Plainview
Commerce.....	Plano
Chillicothe (2).....	Paris
Celina.....	Quanah
Cisco.....	Rhome
Dallas (2).....	Sherman (5)
Denton (2).....	San Angelo
Dublin.....	San Antonio (2)
Dalhart.....	Sanger
Decatur.....	Stamford
Fort Worth (2).....	Seguin
Farmersville.....	Terrell
Galveston.....	Vernon
Gainesville.....	Waco
Greenville.....	Waxahachie
Gatesville.....	Weatherford
Graham.....	Wichita Falls
Hico.....	Whitesboro (2)
Hamilton.....	Wolfe City

Note--Numbers in parenthesis indicate number of establishments.

Texas Lumber Industry.

	Feet.	Value.
Standing pine.....	25,000,000,000	\$100,000,000
Hardwood.....	10,000,000,000	25,000,000
Annual output:		
Pine.....	2,100,000,000	
Hardwood.....	300,000,000	
Active sawmills (No.).....	427	
Capital invested (exclusive of standing timber).....		25,000,000
Lumber and timber products establishments:		
Number.....	793	
Capital invested.....	\$45,552,000	
Value of products.....	\$32,201,000	
Added by manufacture.....	\$21,197,000	
Number of wage earners.....	23,518	

Other Manufacturing.

Among other important manufacturing industries of the State are found the following: Peanut mills 14, brick plants 77, pottery and tile plants 34, creameries 102.

In 1909 Texas factories burned 21,164 tons of anthracite coal, 586,261 tons of bituminous coal, 86,862 tons of coke, 182,241 cords of wood, 3,500,798 barrels of oil and 714,292 thousand feet of gas. The consumption in 1913, if the statistics were available, would show a sharp increase.

Dallas leads the cities of Texas in total value of manufactured products. Houston leads in the number of men employed, including in the statement laborers in the car and railroad machine shops. San Antonio ranks third in the list of Texas cities in manufacturing. The number of factories in Dallas increased 23 per cent in five years and Houston 19 per cent. The average number of wage-earners in 1909 was 42 per cent larger in Dallas than in 1904. The increase in Houston, the second city in point of value of products, was 6 per cent.

TEXAS MANUFACTURING: STATISTICS FOR 1913

The census of 1909 contains the last official data on all manufacturing industries of Texas. There are, however, certain lines on which reliable data is available for the year 1913.

Texas Cotton Mills.

Location--	No. spindles.	No. looms.	Capital.
Belton.....	7,500		\$ 150,000
Bonham.....	15,000	432	200,000
Brenham.....	5,000	170	50,000
Celeste.....	5,000		100,000
Corsicana.....	5,100	150	100,000
Cuero.....	7,000	160	125,000
Dallas.....	12,000	360	250,000
Denison.....	12,000	270	350,000
Gonzales.....	5,000	150	100,000
Hillsboro.....	2,500	80	73,500
Itasca.....	6,500	200	150,000
McKinney.....	10,240	320	220,000
Fest.....	10,000	180	550,000
Sherman.....	10,000	188	100,000
Waxahachie.....	10,000	220	100,000
West.....	6,200	210	100,000
Totals.....	129,400	3,070	\$2,468,000

Cotton Ginneries in Texas.

Number of ginneries.....	4,217
Number of saws.....	965,693

Portland Cement Plants.

Number of plants.....	4
Capital invested.....	\$8,000,000
Value of output.....	\$3,000,000
Number of laborers.....	875

Active Flour Mills.

Number of active flour mills, 1912.....	71
Capitalization.....	\$13,764,000
Value of products.....	\$2,900,000
Wage earners.....	1,648

Custom Gristmills--	
Number of establishments.....	412
Capital.....	\$449,944
Value of products.....	924,427
Wage earners (average).....	404

POWER POSSIBILITIES AND PUBLIC UTILITIES IN TEXAS

Texas is at the beginning of its industrial development. The latent power contained in its great fields of lignite and the advantages to industries to come through the conservation of water for power purposes are subjects of study for present-day engineers. Engineers have already demonstrated the practicability of the use of producers' gas, and with enormous deposits easily accessible it remains only for the investment of sufficient capital to erect plants and cables to send cheap electric power into every city and hamlet in an area covering more than one-half the State.

DEVELOPING POWER FROM TEXAS LIGNITE

(By A. C. Scott, Ph. D., Dallas.)

The development of the lignite resources of Texas began about twenty years ago and the output of lignite in 1912 was about 750,000 tons.

The location of the principal lignite mines in operation at the present time is given in the following table:

Location—County.	Number of Mines.
Alba—Wood	4
Calvert—Robertson	1
Crockett—Houston	1
Como—Hopkins	2
Hicks—Lee	1
Jewett—Leon	1
Lytle—Medina	1
Mount Pleasant—Titus	1
O'Quinn—Fayette	1
Phelan—Bastrop	1
Rockdale—Milam	7
Wills Point—Van Zandt	1

Analyses Texas Lignite.

The following table, taken from University of Texas Bulletin No. 189, shows results of analyses of samples from twenty-three different lignite mines in Texas:

	From. Pct.	To. Average. Pct.
Moisture	7.30	37.26
Volatile and combustible	20.33	45.62
Fixed carbon	21.09	38.82
Ash	4.81	16.11
Sulphur	0.41	0.96
Carbon	36.16	58.78

An Economical Fuel.

The greater part of the lignite mine output is used under steam boilers in the various industrial plants in the State, and while it is classed as a low-grade fuel, it

is the most economical fuel for the small or medium-size power plants at the present time when the railroad haul is short enough to add not more than 50c or 75c per ton to the mine cost of approximately \$1 per ton.

The freight and handling costs are in most cases so large compared with the mine cost that improvements in apparatus to reduce the amount burned to produce a required amount of power is an important and direct economy for the industrial concern.

Gas-Producer Successful.

During the last few years the gas-producer has been placed in successful service with Texas lignite as a fuel. The producer gas from lignite is mostly used for power in gas engines designed for operation with gas averaging about 120 British thermal units per cubic foot; the gas is also used as a fuel for burning lime and could well be used for burning brick and tile.

The use of lignite in the producer to furnish gas for industrial power effects an economy of about 60 per cent over the steam boiler plant operating with noncondensing steam engine.

There are now about twenty-three power plants operating with lignite gas-producer equipment using about 200 tons per day and having a total rated gas engine capacity of approximately 12,000 horsepower.

Gas-Producer Plants.

The following table indicates the location of gas-producer plants:

Locality.	Number.	Kind.	Producers.	H. P.	Kind.	Gas Engines.	Number.
Altair	1	R. D. Wood & Co.	100	Foos			
Blooming Grove	1	Smith	60	Rathbun-Jones			
Brownwood	1	Smith	100	Foos			
Calallen	1	R. D. Wood & Co.	225	Rathbun-Jones			
Corpus Christi	3	Smith-Wood	425	Allis-Chalmers			
Earle Ford	6	Smith	3,300	Nash			
Gainesville	1	Fairbanks-Morse	200	Fairbanks-Morse			
Garwood	1	Smith	80	Muenzel			
Gatesville	1	Fairbanks-Morse	200	Fairbanks-Morse			
Glen Flora	1	Bethlehem. Loomis & Pettibone	4,400	Bethlehem-Snow			
Harry	3	R. D. Wood & Co.	500	Rathbun-Jones			
Houston	2	R. D. Wood & Co.	500	Rathbun-Jones			
Huntsville	1	Fairbanks-Morse	100	Fairbanks-Morse			

Locality.	Number.	Kind.	H. P.	Kind.	Gas Engines.	Number.
Kingsville	1	Smith	100	Fairbanks-Morse		1
Mart	1	Fairbanks-Morse	100	Fairbanks-Morse		1
Mineola	1	Smith	90	Rathbun-Jones		1
Rockport	1	Fairbanks-Morse	50	Fairbanks-Morse		1
San Antonio	3	Smith	250	Alberger		2
Smithville	1	Fairbanks-Morse	600	Allis-Chalmers		1
Stephenville	1	Fairbanks-Morse	150	Fairbanks-Morse		1
Teague	2	Fairbanks-Morse	100	Fairbanks-Morse		2
Terrell	1	Irvin	150	Fairbanks-Morse		1
Yorktown	1	Smith	100	Weber		1
			60	Rathbun-Jones		1
Totals	37		11,500			31

Tests made upon a 600-horsepower producer gas engine installation, using an average grade of lignite in Smith producers, showed an average development of power of 545 kilowatt hours, or the equivalent of 730 horsepower hours per ton of lignite.

Composition of Producer Gas.

The composition of lignite producer gas is necessarily and obviously more or less variable in character, but as a general indication of percentage of constituents only, the following analysis by volume is significant:

	From.	To.	Average.
Carbon dioxide	8.2	11.8	10.3
Carbon monoxide	8.2	17.6	12.6
Methane	2.8	7.6	4.8
Ethylene	0.1	0.8	0.4
Hydrogen	3.6	12.8	8.7
Oxygen	0.0	1.0	0.5
Nitrogen	55.8	60.2	62.4
Heat units	118.0	133.0	127.1

Transmission of Power.

The economic importance of establishing large producer gas power plants on lignite territory and transmitting electrical energy to towns and cities within a radius of 200 miles has had attention in a rather desultory manner for the last four or five years, but no definite plans have as yet been consummated to install such plants.

An Economical Plan.

Data has been obtained to show conclusively that this method of producing power, besides being so much more economical than that of burning the lignite under steam boilers, eliminates the freight haul charges and losses in transit and actually compares most favorably with the cost of power production with a hydroelectric plant, the total of fixed and operating costs for the latter being higher in many cases than would be true of the producer gas engine installation.

The average cost to mine a ton of lignite is approximately 60c, and with proper provision in a large producer gas installation for the recovery of tar and ammonia the value of these by-products will undoubtedly more than offset the cost of mining the lignite.

Opportunities in Texas.

In the year 1900 the capital invested in manufacturing in Texas

was about \$63,500,000; now it has reached figures between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000, and such a use of the enormous tonnage of fuel as exists in the lignite territory of Texas to produce cheap power would undoubtedly give a further impetus to this phenomenal development of manufacturing in the State.

Texas presents unparalleled satisfactory conditions for the long-distance transmission of electric power, and under conditions of cheap power the many cotton gins, oil mills, flour mills, irrigation plants and public service utilities in the north part of the State would find it economical to use electric instead of steam power and their number would doubtless be increased. In the south part of the State such power could be utilized to the fullest extent for rice mills, lumber mills, sugar mills, irrigation plants and the handling of merchandise on the wharves of Texas ports.

It is significant in this connection to state that during the six years prior to 1912 Texas City increased its tonnage of freight handled from 8,712 tons to 464,201 tons, and Galveston increased its tonnage handled from 567,160 tons to 1,369,296 tons entered, and from 842,194 tons to 1,815,031 tons cleared.

The distance necessary to transmit electric power to serve the industrial requirements, both north and south, can be readily covered, and the fact should not be lost sight of that while an increased amount of power will be required to keep pace with further industrial development there results, when gas power is used instead of steam power, a conservation of substantially 50 per cent of the lignite fuel required, and even though the lignite tonnage still untouched be enormous, the industrial development of this State has but just begun, and no valid excuse can be given for any unnecessary waste of the fuel resources.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PROPERTIES

The portion of the public utilities included in the electric light and power properties in the State

amounts to about 150,000 horsepower total capacity, having a capitalization in excess of \$37,000,000.

The following table shows the location, capacity and capitalization of these properties:

City or Town—	Number of Plants.	Capacity of Plants, Horsepower.	Capital Invested.
Abilene	1	950	
*Allen	1	75	\$ 30,000
Alpine	1	90	40,000
Alvarado	1	1,150	300,000
Amarillo	1	100	10,000
*Anna	1	115	40,000
Anson	1	150	12,000
†Arlington	1	80	
Athens	1	3,200	
Austina	1	150	20,000
†Baird	1	380	
Ballingler	1	16	
Barstow	1	50	
Bartlett	1	220	40,000
†Bastrop	1	213	
†Bay City	1	1,800	600,000
†Beaumont	1	160	50,000
†Bevelille	1	210	30,000
Belton	1	390	45,000
Big Spring	1	300	
Bishop	1	130	
Blooming Grove	1	60	24,000
Boerne	1	280	
Bonham	1	150	15,000
Bowie	1	190	40,000
Brady	1	400	150,000
†Brenham	1	100	6,000
Bridgeport	1	470	90,000
Brownsville	1	300	
Brownwood	1	100	50,000
Brunner	1	115	
Bryan	1	160	10,000
†Caldwell	1	380	100,000
†Calvert	1	470	100,000
†Cameron	1	200	37,000
Canadian	1	125	25,000
Canyon	1	300	20,000
†Carthage	1	225	
†Center	1	213	20,000
†Childress	1	215	50,000
Clack	1	150	25,000
Clarendon	1	350	30,000
†Clarksville	1	500	
*Cleburne	1	90	
Clifton	1	300	18,000
Coleman	1	600	60,000
College Station	1	200	10,000
Colorado	1	125	10,000
Columbus	1	150	
Comanche	1	125	
Comfort	1	250	35,000
†Commerce	1	125	
Conroe	1	125	
Cooper	1	1,200	
Corpus Christi	1	500	45,000
Corstiana	1	125	
†Crocket	1	90	11,000
Crowell	1	530	160,000
Cuero	1	300	98,000
†Dalhart	2	15,450	7,400,000
Dallas	1	125	2,500
Decatur	1	140	
†De Leon	1	300	40,000
†Del Rio	1	670	
Denison	1	350	65,000
Denton	1	190	50,000
Dublin	1	450	
Eagle Pass	1	80	10,000
Eastland	1	240	100,000
†Edna	1		
El Campo	1		

Electric Light and Power Companies—Continued.

City or Town—	Number of Plants.	Capacity of Plants, Horsepower.	Capital Invested.
Elgin	1	340	\$15,000
El Paso	1	2,700	500,000
†Ennis	1	410	
†Falfurrias	1	460	75,000
Farmersville	1	240	50,000
Fentress	1	80	
†Flatonla	1	75	15,000
†Forsyth	1	80	10,000
†Fort Stockton	1	140	
Fort Worth	2	19,500	3,500,000
Franklin	1	60	20,000
Fredericksburg	1	60	9,000
Gainesville	1	450	
Galveston	3	7,500	1,700,000
Gatesville	1	120	15,000
Georgetown	1	120	100,000
Giddings	1	75	9,000
†Gilmer	1	200	
Goldthwalte	1	90	25,000
Gollad	1	75	50,000
Gonzales	1	870	15,000
Gorman	1	65	15,000
Graham	1	175	35,000
†Granbury	1	120	10,000
Grand Saline	1	100	200,000
†Grandview	1	125	
Granger	1	25	
†Grapevine	1	1,000	60,000
Greenville	1	60	6,000
Groesbeck	1	150	25,000
Groveton	1	30	30,000
†Hallettsville	1	50	12,000
Hamilton	1	150	50,000
Hamin	1	60	20,000
†Haskell	1	50	10,000
Hearne	1	60	20,000
Hempstead	1	400	75,000
†Henderson	1	150	
Henrietta	1	125	30,000
Hersford	1	250	
Hico	1	250	
*Hillsboro	1	50	2,000
Hondo	1	350	100,000
Houston	2	19,500	1,500,000
Houston Heights	1	350	100,000
*Howe	1	35	5,000
Hubbard City	1	85	9,000
†Humble	1	100	12,000
Huntsville	1	60	
*Italy	1	170	
*Itasca	1	90	
Jacksboro	1	330	75,000
†Jacksonville	1	150	50,000
†Jefferson	1	350	25,000
†Jourdanton	1	25	5,000
Kaufman	1	50	
Kemp	1	30	
Kennedy	1	100	10,000
Kerens	1	70	10,000
†Kerville	1	530	20,000
†Killeen	1	100	30,000
Kingsville	1	200	30,000
Ladonia	1	180	20,000
La Grange	1	1,000	100,000
Lampasas	1	20	
Laredo	1	80	
Leonard	1	25	
Lewisville	1	50	12,000
Livingston	1	200	30,000
Llano	1	175	
†Lockhart	1	310	50,000
Lockney	1	800	25,000
†Longview	1	300	21,000
†Lubbock	1	240	
Lufkin	1	240	
Luling	1	240	
McGregor	1	650	100,000
†McKinney	2		
Madisonville	1		

Electric Light and Power Companies—Continued.

City or Town—	Number of Plants.	Capacity of Plants, Horsepower.	Capital Invested.
†Marfa	1	80	\$15,000
†Marlin	1	470	130,000
†Marshall	1	540	150,000
†Mart	1	230	25,000
Martindale	1	80	
*Mason	1	70	14,000
*Melissa	1	50	25,000
†Memphis	1	340	41,000
*Meridian	1	165	
Mexia	1	150	15,000
Midland	1	75	
†Midlothian	1	200	40,000
†Minnesota	1	540	235,000
†Mineral Wells	1	50	8,000
Moody	1	210	
Mount Pleasant	1	2,000	20,000
Nacogdoches	1	250	
†Navasota	1	580	
New Braunfels	1	300	15,000
Nocona	1	600	60,000
†Orange	1	60	20,000
†Ozona	1	680	
Palacios	1	600	
*Palestine	1	100	30,000
*Paris	1	125	150,000
†Pilot Point	1	350	30,000
†Pittsburg	1	200	
†Plainview	1	2,400	600,000
*Port Arthur	1	150	41,000
†Port Lavaca	1	1,000	100,000
Post	1	450	50,000
*Quannah	1	170	5,500
*Richardson	1	75	
†Richmond	1	150	50,000
†Rising Star	1	50	25,000
Rockdale	1	340	
†Rockport	1	75	
†Rosebud	1	70	30,000
Rotan	1	75	28,000
Royse City	1	870	500,000
San Angelo	1	10,000	1,300,000
San Antonio	1		3,300
San Augustine	1	300	200,000
San Benito	1	150	15,000
†San Marcos	1	275	25,000
†San Saba	1	150	
Saratoga	1	150	
Sealy	1	190	50,000
Sequin	1	725	
Seymour	2	725	
*Sherman	1	250	50,000
Shiner	1	25	
Smithville	1	150	
†Snyder	1	150	25,000
Somerville	1	65	
Sour Lake	1	350	
Spur	1	225	40,000
Stamford	1	300	
Stephenville	1	150	
Stubbins Springs	1	270	35,000
Sweetwater	1	600	
*Taylor	1	1,800	88,000
*Temple	1	2,200	500,000
Terrell	2	1,200	
Texas City	1		
Thorton	1	500	
Timber	1	75	
†Timpson	1	40	5,000
Troy	1	30	
†Troup	1	70	
Tulla	1	75	27,000
†Tyler	1	250	40,000
†Uvalde	1		

Electric Light and Power Companies—Continued.

City or Town—	Number of Plants.	Capacity of Plants, Horsepower.	Capital Invested.
†Van Alstyne	1	25	
Venus	1	150	
Vernon	1	650	\$250,000
†Victoria	1	4,700	
*Waco	1	40	10,000
Walnut Springs	1	230	
*Waxahachie	1	300	80,000
Weatherford	1		
Weimar	1		
West	1	60	
Wharton	1	150	11,000
Whitewright	1	60	
Whitney	1	225	
*Wichita Falls	1	200	10,000
Wichita Falls	1	318	59,000
Willis Point	1	125	10,000
Winnboro	1	65	
Wolfe City	1	600	100,000
Wortham	1	125	20,000
Yoakum	1		
†Yorktown	1		
Totals	262	148,700	\$24,560,300

*Indicates power purchased from another company.
†Indicates ice plant operated in connection with light plant.
‡Indicates Texas Power and Light Company controlling plants at Bonham, Brownwood, Cleburne, Denison, Eagle Pass, Ennis, Gainesville, Hillsboro, Italy, Itasca, Palestine, Paris, Sherman, Taylor, Temple, Tyler, Waco, Waxahachie, Wichita Falls. Capitalization \$13,000,000.

DEVELOPMENT OF TEXAS WATER POWERS

Water power development in Texas is small as a whole compared with that of some of the other Southern States.

The larger plants are located on the Colorado, Guadalupe and Brazos Rivers and their tributaries, but the water supply of the Colorado and the Guadalupe is variable in amount and subject to great and sudden fluctuations in height.

The smaller plants are used for the most part for ginning cotton, grinding corn and sawing lumber.

The following table shows the horsepower capacity of the water power developments on the principal rivers of the State, and where the location is stated hydro-electric plants are in operation:

River—Location.	No. of Plants.	H. P.	Capacity.
Brazos—Clifton	1	75	
Brazos	2	70	
Colorado—Austin	1	6,000	
Colorado	5	100	
Central—New Braunfels	1	700	
Concho	1	120	
Comanche	2	85	
Guadalupe—Cuero	1	1,125	
Guadalupe—Comfort	1	110	
Guadalupe—Luling	1	170	
Guadalupe—Sequin	1	225	
Guadalupe	10	960	
Lampasas	3	20	

Texas Water Powers—Cont.

River—Location.	No. of Plants.	H. P. Capacity.
Leon—Belton	1	125
Leon	2	30
Llano—Llano	1	180
Llano	3	100
Medina—(Irrigation)	2	22
Mill Creek	2	30
Navasota	3	410
Neches	3	410
Nueces—(Irrigation)	1	100
Pecos—(Irrigation)	1	100
San Felipe—Del Rio	1	108
San Felipe—(Irrigation)	1	80
San Gabriel	3	80
San Marcos—Fentress	1	80
San Marcos—Marindale	1	80
San Marcos	11	800
San Saba	2	72
Sabine	26	848
Toyah	2	25
Trinity	5	46
All others	25	336
Totals	136	12,673

WATER MOST VALUABLE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(By T. U. Taylor in U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin.)

The water supply of the United States is of more importance to the life and pursuits of the people than any other natural resource. In the arid States the limit of agricultural development is determined by the amount of water available for irrigation, while in all parts of the country the increase in the population of cities and towns makes necessary additional water supplies for domestic and industrial uses, in procuring which both the quantity and the quality of the water that may be obtained must be considered. The location of manufacturing plants may depend largely on the water-power facilities and on the character of the water. The notable advances made in the electric transmission of power have led to the utilization of water powers for the operation of manufacturing establishments, railroads and municipal lighting plants, many of which are at some distance from the places at which the power is developed.

The intelligent establishment and maintenance of enterprises or industries that depend on the use of water demands a thorough knowledge of the flow of the streams and an understanding of the conditions affecting that flow. This knowledge should be based on data showing both the total flow and the distribution of the flow throughout the year. In order that normal fluctuations may be provided for. As the flow of a stream is variable from year to year, estimates of future flow can be made only from a study of observations covering several years. The rapid increase in the development of the water resources of the United States has caused a great demand

by engineers for information in regard to the flow of streams, as it is now generally realized that the failure of many large power, irrigation and other projects has been due to the fact that the plans were made without sufficient trustworthy information in respect to the water supply.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

Texas has 400,000 miles of telegraph and telephone lines and rural telephones penetrate the remotest sections of our agricultural districts. Seven cables span the Atlantic Ocean and two the Pacific, which afford Texas direct communication with all foreign countries. There are fifteen wireless stations in Texas. There are approximately 300,000 telephones in use in the State. We have the longest telephone line operated by one company in any one State. It is the line from Brownsville to Dalhart. There are four telegraph companies operating in the State, one of which is wireless.—Industrial Texas.

Texas is the second State in the Union in the value of products of rice mills.

The prevailing hours for labor in Texas ranges from 54 to 60 hours per week.

Texas leads the United States in the percentage of increase in manufactures for 1909 over 1904.

Texas consumed 61,348 bales of the 1912-13 cotton crop, an increase of 14,942 bales as compared with the year previous.

Slaughtering and meat packing ranks first in the list of manufacturing industries in Texas in the value of its production.

Ninty-two and seven-tenths per cent of the wage-earners in Texas are males 16 years of age or over, 5.5 per cent females 16 years of age or over and 1.8 per cent children. The largest proportion of wage-earners under 16 years of age are found in the cotton goods and printing and publishing industries.

It is said that sand will, under pressure, emit sounds of distinct musical value. If a quantity of sand be put into a vessel and submitted to pressure by friction between the grains, sounds are produced which sometimes resemble a chirp. The finer the grain the higher is the pitch of the note sounded.

STATISTICS OF THE NINE LARGEST CITIES IN TEXAS

In 1910 there were 91 cities in Texas having a population of 2,500 or more, 4 of which had a population of 50,000 or more, 4 with a population of 25,000 to 50,000, 13 with a population of 10,000 to 25,000, 19 of 5,000 to 10,000, and 51 with a population of 2,500 to 5,000. There were 220 cities, towns and villages of less than 2,500 inhabitants. Since the census many of these cities have made large gains in population as well as splendid progress in extensions of public utilities and in civic improvements. Following are statistical comparisons of the nine leading cities of the State.

FOUR FIRST DIVISION CITIES OF THE STATE

San Antonio, Dallas, Houston and Fort Worth are the four first division cities of the State and ranked in population in 1910 in the order named. These cities have all made rapid growth since the census and three of them, at least, are in the 100,000 class, with one approaching that mark. Following are some comparisons of interest concerning public utilities, building permits, area, etc.:

shell streets are included. The data available shows that Dallas has 61 miles of permanent paving and 82 miles of macadam, Houston 27 miles of permanent paving and 83 miles of gravel and shell.)

WATER MAINS AND PARKS.

	Miles of water mains.	Number parks.	Park Acreage.
San Antonio	248	19	325.9
Dallas	176	8	230
		7	470
Houston	110.3	12	200
Fort Worth	150	31	433

*Private parks.

BUILDING PERMITS.

(Twelve months ending Sept. 30, 1913.)

1912.	San An.	Dallas.	Houston.	Fort W.
Oct.	\$ 221,245	\$ 274,876	\$ 273,330	\$ 96,050
Nov.	281,813	315,250	203,567	80,548
Dec.	158,974	245,670	368,493	2,268,864

1913.

	San An.	Dallas.	Houston.	Fort W.
Jan.	146,811	417,750	389,906	231,278
Feb.	127,390	434,460	433,995	122,885
March ..	130,830	1,054,640	698,696	219,063
April	153,165	1,209,833	432,320	155,292
May	275,156	1,107,495	289,500	177,437
June	160,002	936,015	646,725	145,236
July	244,355	905,250	300,320	437,277
Aug.	225,385	495,300	176,145	95,915
Sept.	176,128	469,925	456,120	116,700
Total ..	\$2,347,064	\$7,683,375	\$5,188,176	\$4,140,534

POSTOFFICE RECEIPTS.

(Fiscal year 1912-13.)
 Dallas—Gross receipts \$1,003,023.42, net revenue \$724,558.02; money order transactions 528,559, amounting to \$7,335,671.45.
 Houston—Gross receipts \$552,004.19; money order transactions 289,721, amounting to \$5,995,340.16.
 Fort Worth—Gross receipts \$377,457.34.
 San Antonio — Gross receipts \$354,340.60.
 (Note—Requests for postoffice data brought returns from Texas postmasters, but in various forms, making it impossible to include some items in a comparative statement, gross receipts statements excepted.)

ASSESSMENT, BONDED DEBT.

	Assessed valuation.	Bonded debt.	City tax rate.
San Antonio	\$ 96,332,035	\$2,098,000	1.54
Dallas	107,970,200	5,414,750	1.92
Houston	97,069,386	8,453,000	1.85
Fort Worth	64,253,937	5,751,000	1.93

Rate of Assessment.

	Per Cent.
San Antonio	60
Dallas	60
Fort Worth	70
Houston, Somers' system, land improvements 25, merchandise	30

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

	St. Ry. miles.	Paving miles.	Sewers miles.	Storm Dr'ns miles.
San Antonio	77	14.4	120.3	..
Dallas	77.5	143	189	32
Houston	70	110	81.7	12
Fort Worth	70.5	59.36	180.44	5

(Note—In paving figures the miles of macadam, graveled and

SECOND DIVISION CITIES OF TEXAS

There are four cities in Texas which had a population of more than 25,000 and less than 50,000 in 1910. To this list Beaumont has

been added, although the census showed a population slightly under the minimum for the classification.

AUSTIN.

Population, 1910	20,800
Area in square miles	16.5
Miles of street railway	20.4
Miles of paving	7.5
Miles of sewer	59.4
Miles of storm sewers and drains	9
Miles of water mains	54.3
Number of parks	7
Acres in parks	40
Assessed valuation of city	\$22,290,123.00
City bonded debt	2,177,500.00
City tax rate	\$1.66 2-3
Rate of assessment, pct.	60
Building permits (year ending Sept. 30)	\$378,856.00
Postoffice receipts (fiscal year 1912-13)	149,921.82

BEAUMONT.

Population, 1910	20,640
Area in square miles	5.7
Miles of street railway	12
Miles of paving	27.1
*Miles of sewer	28.7
Miles of water mains	31.6
Number of parks	5
Acres in parks	175
Assessed valuation of city	\$33,911,700.00
City bonded debt	1,072,000.00
Rate of assessment, per cent	60
City tax rate	\$1.50
Building permits (year ending Sept. 30)	\$315,804.00
Postoffice receipts (fiscal year 1912-13)	85,954.04
*Miles of underground drains included in sewer figures.	

EL PASO.

Population, 1910	30,279
Area in square miles	9.13
Miles of street railway	81.9
Miles of paving	26.65
Miles of sewer	62.97
Miles of underground drains	35
Miles of water mains	78
Number of parks	11
Acres in parks	56.25
Assessed valuation of city	\$34,389,295.00
City bonded debt	2,330,000.00
City tax rate	1.88
Building permits (year ending Sept. 30)	1,572,129.00

GALVESTON.

Population, 1910	36,981
Area in square miles	87.9
Miles of street railway	37.9
Miles of paving	37.1
Miles of sewer	48
Miles of underground drains	12.2
Miles of water mains	65
Number of parks	3
Acres in parks	6
Assessed valuation of city	\$30,391,745.00
Somers' system of assessment, per cent	60
City bonded debt	\$1,853,800.00
City tax rate	1.30
Value of building permits (year ending Sept. 30)	1,675,328.00
Postoffice receipts (fiscal year 1912-13)	194,364.00

WACO

Population, 1910	26,425
Area in square miles	9
Miles of street railway	18
Miles of paving	8.5
Miles of sewer	55
Miles of underground drains	5
Miles of water mains	89
Number of parks	9
Acres in parks	77
*Assessed valuation of city	\$35,000,000.00
Rate of assessment, per cent	60 2-3
City bonded debt	2,445,500.00

WACO—Continued.

City tax rate	\$1.70
Value building permits (year ending Sept. 30)	\$2,176,226.00
Postoffice receipts (fiscal year 1912-13)	162,714.00
*Estimated.	
(Note—Paving statistics include macadam, mud shell and graveled streets.)	

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

There are four express companies operating over 15,160 miles of Texas railroads. The Wells-Fargo stands first in mileage in the State, operating 10,500 miles. The American is second in mileage operated with 2,750 miles of line, and the United States and Adams companies follow with 1,203 and 708 miles, respectively. These four companies own property in the State valued by the Railroad Commission at \$635,000 and employ 3,300 men, whom they pay \$1,500,000 in salaries annually. The expense of operating these companies in 1912 aggregated \$3,330,000 and their income that year was \$4,173,000.—Industrial Texas.

SAYINGS OF CONFUCIUS.

It is because men are prone to be partial toward those they love unjust toward those they hate servile toward those above them arrogant to those below and either harsh or overindulgent to those in poverty and distress that it is so difficult to find anyone capable of exercising a sound judgment with respect to the qualities of others.

There are five good principles of action to be adopted: To benefit others without being lavish, to encourage others without being harsh, to add to our resources without being covetous, to be dignified without being supercilious, and to inspire awe without being austere.

He who is incapable of regulating his own family can not be capable of ruling a nation.—Chinese Annual.

Paper can be manufactured out of almost anything that can be pounded into pulp. Over fifty kinds of bark are said to be used, also banana skins, bean stalks, pea stalks, coconut fiber, straw, sea and water weeds and many kinds of grass are all applicable. It has also been made from hair, fur, wool and from asbestos, which furnishes an article indestructible by fire. Leaves make a good, strong paper, while the husks and stems of Indian corn have been tried.

Prior to 1870 cotton seed was considered practically worthless. Texas produces about \$34,000,000 in cotton seed products annually, the figures in 1909 being \$29,916,000.

TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS BY STEAM AND ELECTRICITY

The question of transportation is of equal interest to both producers and consumers. In many respects Texas has kept pace with other States in the Union in successful effort to solve the problems growing out of the demand for a lower cost in transporting the products of the farm, mine, forest and factory to the consumer. The great area of Texas, however, forbids a complete solution in any single generation. Texas, however, is making progress in good road construction, in securing improvements of rivers and harbors and in railroad building. Details of this progress will be found in the following pages.

INCREASE IN TEXAS RAILROAD MILEAGE

The railroads serving Texas are rapidly adding to their mileage and improving both roadbeds and service as conditions justify. They are pioneers in country development, and as a rule build into undeveloped sections, trusting to the future to provide tonnage to pay interest on bonds and dividends on the investment.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, Texas railroad mileage was increased 342.69 miles. Many projects are now in the course of construction and millions of acres of virgin soil will be added to the improved farm acreage because of improved transportation facilities. The same rate of increase will give Texas 20,000 miles of main line railroad in 1920.

Main Line Mileage, 1913.

The following is the main line mileage of Texas railroads, June 30, 1913, excluding terminal belt lines:

Companies.	Miles.
Aransas Harbor Terminal Railway	13.20
Ablene and Southern Railway Company	72.17
Ablene and Northern Railway Company	38.70
Artesian Belt	42.23
Asherton and Gulf	32.10
Angelina and Neches River	30.63
Bartlett Western Railway	23.20
Beaumont and Great Northern Railroad Company	48.30
Beaumont, Sour Lake and Western Railway Company	84.29
Beaumont Wharf and Terminal Company	4.11
Burr's Ferry Brownel and Chester Railway Company	11.12
Brownwood North and South Railway Company	17.65
Bryan and College Interurban Railway Company	5.00
Cane Belt Railroad Company	107.84
Caro Northern Railway Company	16.63
Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railway Company	468.89
Cocho San Saba and Llano Valley Railroad Company	59.46
Crosbyton-South Plains Railroad Company	38.82
Dallas, Cleburne and Southwestern Railway Company	9.82
Denison, Bonham and New Orleans Railroad Company	24.17

Railroad Mileage—Continued.

Companies.	Miles.
Denison and Pacific Suburban Railway Company	7.63
Dallas Terminal and Union Depot Company	5.82
Eastern Texas Railroad Company	30.30
El Paso and Northeastern Railroad Company	19.22
El Paso and Southwestern Railroad Company of Texas	4.69
Fort Worth Belt Railway	18.00
Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company	454.14
Fort Worth and Denver Terminal Railway Company	13.86
Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company	223.44
Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company	1,331.70
Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company	47.33
Galveston Terminal Railway Co.	8.49
Galveston and Western Railway Company	8.50
Galveston Wharf Company	44.58
Groveton, Lufkin and Northern Railway	21.15
Gulf, Beaumont and Great Northern Railway Company	77.78
Gulf, Beaumont and Kansas City Railway Company	62.62
Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company	1,145.12
Gulf and Interstate Railway Company of Texas	70.24
Gulf, Texas and Western Railway Company	90.10
Hearne and Brazos Valley Railroad Company	18.59
Houston and Brazos Valley Railway Company	23.60
Houston Belt and Terminal Railway Company	18.50
Houston East and West Texas Railway Company	190.94
Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company	789.01
International and Great Northern Railway Company	1,106.00
Jasper and Eastern Railway Co.	17.46
Jefferson and Northwestern Railway Company	35.88
Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway Company of Texas	464.69
Marshall and East Texas Railway Company	91.32
Livingston and Southeastern Railway	.....
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company of Texas	1,119.33
Mcscow, Camden and San Augustine Railway Company	7.00
Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Company of Texas	9.10
Nacogdoches and Southeastern Railroad	14.00
Orange and Northwestern Railroad Company	61.55
Paris and Great Northern Railroad Company	16.94

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Railroads by Counties—Cont.

Counties—	Number of railroads.	Mileage.	Rendered value.	Including intangible assets.
Randall	1	46.78	406,404	641,064
Reagan	1	81.92	217,743	.....
Red River	1	41.06	506,875	1,207,855
Refugio	1	137.75	922,513	1,787,513
Robertson	1	47.32	369,134	400,490
Roberts	1	17.75	130,492	449,992
Robertson	1	127.00	1,584,345	3,175,629
Rockwall	1	13.58	159,742	419,972
Bunnell	1	62.37	427,238	968,702
Rusk	1	83.47	471,780	818,360
Sabine	1	35.65	181,840	461,853
San Augustine	1	34.31	307,629	676,702
San Jacinto	1	16.70	144,595	310,570
San Patricio	1	76.00	670,451	1,250,697
San Saba	1	34.97	327,822	826,144
Scurry	1	78.05	648,894	838,197
Shackelford	1	39.00	219,235	323,034
Shelby	1	88.30	764,242	1,306,712
Sherman	1	28.91	242,095	463,010
Smith	1	109.60	1,616,643	2,662,031
Stephens	1	5.87	66,433	187,863
Sterling	1	13.11	88,293	.....
Stonewall	1	39.00	320,555	449,540
Sutton	1	33.68	6,900	.....
Swisher	1	30.29	183,164	338,618
Tarrant	12	297.71	5,315,890	8,567,332
Taylor	4	108.30	1,727,735	2,067,060
Terrell	1	61.82	782,697	1,999,097
Titus	1	48.90	407,438	663,733
Tom Green	1	96.91	695,370	887,700
Travis	1	87.20	1,305,010	1,729,790
Trinity	1	102.32	948,045	1,700,821
Tyler	1	56.27	738,852	1,069,742
Upshur	1	86.00	317,589	1,189,180
Upton	1	36.00	373,823	1,645,223
Uvalde	1	124.58	1,295,778	3,286,378
Val Verde	1	32.69	401,286	996,165
Van Zandt	1	90.00	1,110,620	2,350,500
Victoria	1	54.75	600,890	1,049,545
Walker	1	40.53	537,065	1,211,283
Waller	1	43.50	482,459	1,352,459
Ward	1	87.34	676,370	1,499,630
Washington	1	124.34	981,074	1,778,219
Webb	1	106.42	1,121,167	2,896,879
Wharton	1	83.33	250,865	544,595
Wheeler	1	71.88	1,000,812	2,608,160
Wichita	1	58.90	568,795	1,302,395
Wilbarger	1	47.00	370,032	410,032
Willacy	1	146.88	1,638,820	3,621,970
Williamson	1	54.16	678,417	1,433,617
Wilson	1	96.47	1,217,795	2,480,940
Wise	1	69.72	818,901	1,783,062
Wood	1	33.61	604,811	897,631
Young	1	38.28	150,407	.....
Zavala	1	.....	.....	.....

INTERURBANS AND STREET RAILWAYS

Activity in interurban railway construction was marked during the year 1913, the new mileage placed into service nearly equaling the new mileage for steam lines. During the year several new electric lines were completed and work on others far enough advanced to justify the announcement of early operation and a 1913 classification.

INTERURBANS IN OPERATION. (Electric Power.)

	Miles.
Northern Texas Traction Co.—	
Dallas to Fort Worth.....	85
(Stone & Webster Management.)	

Fort Worth Southern Traction Co.—
Fort Worth to Cleburne.....
(Stone & Webster Management.)
Galveston-Houston Electric Co.
Galveston to Houston.....
(Stone & Webster Management.)
Jefferson County Traction Co.—
Beaumont to Port Arthur.....
(Stone & Webster Management.)
Rio Grande Valley Traction Co.—
El Paso to Ysleta.....
(Stone & Webster Management.)
Texas Traction Co.—
Dallas to Denison.....
(J. F. Strickland Management.)
Southern Traction Co.—
Dallas to Corsicana.....
(J. F. Strickland Management.)
Southern Traction Co.—
Dallas to Waco.....
(J. F. Strickland Management.)
Eastern Texas Traction Co.—
Dallas to Greenville.....
Southwestern Traction Co.—
Temple to Belton.....

Other Lines in Operation. (Gasoline Power.)

	Miles.
Bryan to College Station.....	5
Rivera Beach and Western— Rivera to the coast.....	10
San Benito and Rio Grande— San Benito to Mission and Monte Christo.....	64
Anna-Blue Ridge-Greenville— Anna to Westminster.....	12
Totals.....	91

Total mileage of interurbans, electric and other power, in operation at the close of 1913..... 506
Note—The Rivera Beach and Western San Benito and Rio Grande and the Anna-Blue Ridge-Greenville lines use gasoline motor cars for passengers and steam power for freight.

Electric Lines Contemplated. Charters have been granted several interurban companies and other companies are being formed and companies with lines now in operation have announced extensions. Several new interurbans are almost positively assured for 1914 and 1915.

Dallas to Terrell. The Stone & Webster Management Association have announced an interurban railroad from Dallas to Terrell, a distance of thirty miles. With the completion of this line to Terrell, it is considered probable that it will be extended as far east as Tyler.

Dallas-Cleburne-Glen Rose. Articles of incorporation have been approved for the construction of an electric line from Dallas to Glen Rose via Cleburne, a distance of seventy-five miles.

Dallas to Denton. A company has been organized to construct an electric line from Dallas to Denton, a distance of thirty-five miles. Franchises have been granted the company in both cities. This line will be extended to Gainesville, an additional twenty-seven miles.

Austin to San Antonio. An interurban from Austin to San Antonio via Lockhart and Seguin. The right of way and franchises have been acquired nearly the entire route. This line will be approximately 110 miles long.

Waco-Temple-Austin. The Southwestern Traction Company is contemplating a line from Temple to Waco and from Temple via Belton, over their present line, to Austin, making a through line from Waco to Austin, a distance of 100 miles.

Houston-Freepport. An electric line has been announced for Houston and Freepport, a distance of approximately sixty miles.

Sherman-Gainesville. An interurban road is being promoted to connect Sherman and Gainesville via Whitesboro, a distance of approximately thirty-five miles.

Fort Worth-Mineral Wells. This is a proposed line, partially promoted, but not chartered. It is believed that action will be taken during 1914.

EXTENSIONS OF INTERURBANS. The Eastern Texas Traction Company has announced projected extensions of its Dallas-Greenville line, upon its completion. Extensions will be constructed from Greenville to Bonham and from Greenville east to Cooper and Clarksville, with a branch to Paris.

Bryan-College Station. The line is being extended south to points in the Brazos River Valley.

San Benito-Rio Grande. This line is being extended southeast to Point Isabel. It traverses the irrigated sections of the valley and will approximate a mileage of 125 when completed. Passengers are carried in motor cars, freight by steam.

Anna-Blue Ridge-Greenville. The line has been surveyed to Greenville, and when constructed will be approximately forty miles in length. The total mileage of projected new interurbans and extensions approximates 720.

Dallas is the chief interurban center of Texas, having in operation five electric lines of a total mileage of 287 miles, with three lines proposed for which companies have been organized and charters taken out. The proposed new lines will have a mileage of 167. A union interurban terminal station costing a million and a half dollars will be constructed in Dal-

las in the near future. The site has already been purchased.

CITY STREET RAILWAYS. Thirty-six cities of Texas enjoy modern street railway service, the total length of all lines in service being 550.1 miles.

City of Dallas.	Miles.
Dallas Consolidated Electric Street Railway.....	46.4
Rapid Transit Railway Company.....	11.6
Metropolitan Street Railway Company.....	6.0
Northern Texas Traction Company (Stone & Webster Management.).....	11.5
Independent.....	2.0
Total.....	77.5

City of Houston. Houston Electric Company..... 66.1 (Stone & Webster Management.)

City of Fort Worth. Northern Texas Traction Company..... 70.5 (Stone & Webster Management.)

City of El Paso. El Paso Electric Railway Company..... 31.9 (Stone & Webster Management.)

City of Galveston. Galveston Electric Company..... 37.9 (Stone & Webster Management.)

City of Beaumont. Beaumont Traction Company..... 12.0

City of San Antonio. San Antonio Traction Company..... 77.0

City of Waco. Southern Traction Company..... 18.0 (J. F. Strickland Management.)

City of Austin. Austin Electric Company..... 20.4

All Other Street Railways.	Miles.
City—	
Ablene.....	6.0
Amarillo.....	10.0
Belton.....	3.1
Bonham.....	3.0
Brownsville.....	3.0
Cleburne.....	3.0
Corpus Christi.....	8.0
Corsicana.....	5.0
Denison.....	5.0
Denton.....	4.0
Greenville.....	10.0
Laredo.....	6.0
Longview.....	1.0
Marshall.....	1.25
McKinney.....	3.0
Mineral Wells.....	7.0
Paris.....	5.5
Port Arthur.....	7.5
San Angelo.....	3.5
Seguin.....	3.0
Sherman.....	8.7
Temple.....	5.02
Texas City.....	2.5
Texarkana (Texas-Arkansas).....	14.0
Tyler.....	7.0
Uvalde.....	3.0
Waxahachie.....	4.75
Wichita Falls.....	10.5

Mitsumata paper, made from the stems of a small shrub which grows in the mountains of Japan, is impervious to water and is therefore invaluable when made into raincoats and cloaks. The plant is said to thrive in some mountainous sections of the United States.

ACTIVE INTEREST IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF HIGHWAYS

Bringing the farm nearer to the market by constructing public highways for use during all seasons of the year is a work occupying the attention of many thousands of Texas citizens in every section of the State. The progress made in constructing good roads since 1909 indicates a widespread and active interest in improving rural transportation. The statistics which follow tell a story of development in Texas which compares favorably with development along the same lines in other States in the Union.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS FOR ROAD BUILDING

Texas counties spend \$5,000,000 annually in highway improvement, exclusive of bond issues, revenue from other sources, contributions and free labor. Of the amount raised by taxes, \$3,900,000 is from the regular tax and approximately \$1,100,000 from special taxes. Sixty-three counties of the State collect a special road tax.

During the first eight months and fifteen days of 1913 good roads bonds to the amount of \$4,350,000 were voted in various Texas counties, precincts and road districts. During the previous four years bonds to the amount of \$11,332,000 were voted, making a total of \$15,682,000 for good roads in less than five years. During the same period nearly \$2,000,000 in bonds were voted for the construction of bridges.

Public Highway Mileage.

The miles of public highway in Texas will approximate 140,000, which, if placed end to end would encircle the globe at the equator nearly seven times. Of this amount, more than 40,000 miles are either well graded or in sections of the State where roads are naturally good and serviceable during most months of the year. Of highways costing \$400 per mile or more, there are 9,768, while there are approximately 25,000 miles (included in the 40,000 previously mentioned) on which work and money is expended annually with good results.

Interest Is Statewide.

Interest in the good roads movement is Statewide. Seventy-three counties, or precincts thereof, have issued good roads bonds of nearly \$16,000,000 during the last four years and a half. Sixty-three counties, including some which have issued bonds, assess a special tax for road work. These facts in themselves indicate the extent of the movement, but the most interesting feature of highway construction in Texas is not found in figures.

The value of good roads is ap-

preciated in many counties where bonds have not been issued and where no special tax is collected. Reports received by the Texas Almanac from every county in the State call attention, in many instances, to large contributions of private citizens and to voluntary road work. Merchants and farmers are co-operating in the work of constructing and maintaining good highways.

The Split Log Drag.

The split log drag and other forms of drags are being effectively used in many counties. Many counties own their own teams and road machinery and by proper supervising the work are keeping the highways in good condition and constructing many miles of permanent road without resort to other sources of revenue than the regular tax. In some counties convicts are employed effectively.

Sand-Clay Roads.

Many miles of smooth, reliable highway have been and are being constructed in East Texas and in other sections where sand and clay are available, by the proper mixing of the two materials and surfacing after the road has been graded and drained. Sand-clay roads, when properly constructed, are classed among the best forms of improved highway and have the advantage of being comparatively inexpensive.

Other Road Materials.

In the coast country of Texas mud shell is largely used as a road surfacing. In many other sections limerock, granite or other grades of stone for surfacing are convenient to the right of way, but they are counties where much road work has been done that have had to transport their material many miles by rail.

The Cost of Highways.

The cost of public highways in Texas varies according to location and class. In many counties the grading of roads is inexpensive and material for surfacing is found along the right of way or at convenient distance. In other sections grading is expensive, draining more so and materials must

transported many miles. Good roads have been constructed for less than \$200 per mile, but there are hundreds of miles of paved highways in Texas that have cost from \$1,000 to \$6,000 per mile.

In the following statistics the good road mileage set opposite the name of each county cost \$100 per mile and upward. Many counties reported good roads costing less. The report on bond issues includes bonds voted, but not sold. A large mileage of paved highway will be added to the present total when bonds recently voted are sold and other money on hand is devoted to highway construction.

TEXAS HIGHWAY STATISTICS.

County—	Good road mileage.	Road bonds, 1913 (to Sept. 1)	Road bonds, 1909-12.	Special tax, per \$100.
Anderson	150		\$ 150,000	\$.15
Aransas	39			
Archier	6			
Atascosa	70	\$ 20,000		
Austin	167		175,000	
Bastrop	10		180,000	
Baylor	150		100,000	
Bell	78	200,000		
Bexar	339			
Bosque	60		40,000	.15
Bowie	45		250,000	.15
Brazoria		550,000		.15
Brewster			45,000	
Brown	85		50,000	
Burleson				.15
Calhoun	39	100,000	135,000	
Caldwell	129		325,000	
Cameron	74	20,000		
Camp	69			.15
Cass	19			.15
Chambers	159	100,000	20,000	
Cherokee	20			
Childress				.15
Clay	34			.15
Coke				.15
Colorado	35			.10
Comal		50,000		
Comanche	19			
Cooke	62		100,000	
Crosby				.07 1/2
Dallam	37			
Dallas	479		1,100,000	
Denton	48		75,000	.10
DeWitt	45			.10
Dickens				.15
Ellis	312		717,000	
El Paso	169	350,000	17,500	.15
Erath	69			.15
Frio	420		80,000	.15
Gaines	14			
Galveston	190		500,000	
Gillespie	30			
Goliad	115			.15
Gonzales	189		150,000	.15
Grayson	47		650,000	
Grimes	80	12,000		
Gregg	60		100,000	
Guidalupe			100,000	.15
Hall	39		65,000	
Hamilton	225			.15
Hardin	107		250,000	
Harris	309	1,000,000	500,000	
Harrison	250			
Hartley	49			.08
Hays	129		30,000	
Hend	29		25,000	.15
Hopkins	89			.15
Houston	157		174,000	
Howard	70		100,000	.15
Irion		20,000		

Texas Highway Statistics—Cont.

County—	Good road mileage.	Road bonds, 1913 (to Sept. 1)	Road bonds, 1909-12.	Special tax, per \$100.
Jack	10			\$.15
Jackson	200		\$ 100,000	.15
Jeff Davis				.15
Jefferson	127		150,000	
Jim Wells	15			
Johnson			75,000	.15
Karnes				.15
Kerr		\$ 40,000		
Lamar	209	100,000	200,000	.15
La Salle				.15
Leon	70		84,000	
Liberty	150		225,000	.15
Limestone			150,000	
Lipscomb				.20
Live Oak				.10
Llano	11			
Lubbock	10			
Marion	25			
Matagorda	159	460,000		
Maverick	25		37,000	
McCulloch	72		75,000	
McLennan	175		100,000	
Medina	50		40,000	.15
Midland		50,000		.15
Milam	20	200,000		.04
Mitchell	11		30,000	
Montague	19			.15
Montgomery	50	100,000		.15
Morris	20			.15
Motley	10		25,000	.07 1/2
Navarro	109	475,000		
Nolan	62		100,000	
Nueces	157		100,000	
Orange	209		200,000	
Palo Pinto	85			.10
Parker	75			
Pecos	5			
Polk		40,000		
Rains	11			
Randall	20			.10
Refugio	70		50,000	.11
Robertson	57		400,000	.30
Rockwall				.15
Rusk				.15
San Augustine	10			.15
San Patricio	129		100,000	.15
Scurry	1			
Shelby				.15
Smith		275,000		
Stephens	69			
Stonewall	29		30,000	
Tarrant	57		1,000,000	
Taylor	36		150,000	.15
Terrell				.07
Titus				.15
Tyler	70			
Upshur	140		43,000	
Uvalde				.15
Val Verde	50			.15
Victoria	200	60,000	200,000	.15
Waller			25,000	.15
Washington				.15
Wharton	370		300,000	.15
Wichita				.15
Wilbarger				.15
Williamson	150		450,000	
Wise	109			.13 1/2
Wood	279		150,000	
Young				.15
Totals	9,703	\$4,410,000	\$11,332,000	

Bridge bonds voted and sold during the period mentioned amount to \$1,548,944, making a total of \$17,230,944 for roads and bridges, exclusive of taxes, donations and other sources, during the four and a half years ending July 1, 1913.

PORTS, HARBORS, RIVERS AND WATERWAYS OF TEXAS

The Gulf Coast line of Texas extends in the form of a crescent in southwesterly direction from the Louisiana border to the mouth of the Rio Grande, a distance of 375 miles (not including indentures). The coast is indented by numerous large and small bays, generally shallow, but protected by long, low islands of sand formation. These islands not only provide favorable conditions for inland waterways for light-draft navigation, but furnish protection for harbors which are easily provided by the construction of jetties and by dredging. Texas now has four deep water harbors, which are saving in lower freight rates more than \$30,000,000 annually to a vast producing section of the United States.

DEEP WATER PORTS ON THE TEXAS COAST

The industrial development of Texas and all that territory of the United States lying west of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky Mountains has made necessary the construction of deep water ports along the Texas coast. The completion of the Panama Canal will undoubtedly demonstrate the need of further improvements at these ports and probably the establishment of others. The combined coastwise and foreign business of the ports of the first class now existing is valued at more than \$1,000,000,000 annually.

THE PORT OF GALVESTON.

The port of Galveston officially includes Texas City and Port Bolivar on Galveston Bay, with Houston, San Antonio and Dallas as ports of entry in the Galveston customs district. Texas City and Port Bolivar are logically a part of the port of Galveston. Vessels docking at these points enter the bay through the same channel and handle cargo to and from the same territory. The statistics for both points are officially included with those of Galveston.

Galveston is situated upon an island connected with the mainland by a concrete causeway. Although but four lines of rails carrying steam propelled trains enter the port direct, these lines are used as terminals, carrying the trains of several other roads and connection with 75,000 miles of railroad serving the greatest surplus producing section of the country.

Galveston Water Frontage.

Galveston has an improved water frontage of over five miles. Lying in crescent shape on the bay side of the island are modern docks capable of giving berth room to ninety large vessels at one time. These docks are equipped with modern fireproof warehouses of immense capacity and facilities for

direct handling of cargo from vessel to cars. The port holds the best records for loading and discharging cargo in the least possible time, and is known the world over for the convenience of its facilities which permits a complete loading at any of the docks without the expense of shifting vessels.

Depth of Water.

The docks at Galveston lie an hour in time from the deep sea. The channel across the bar in the roadway is protected by a system of jetties extending between eight and nine miles to sea. The roadway has a natural depth thirty-five to eighty feet and an area large enough to provide anchorage for the United States Navy. The bar channel is maintained at a depth of thirty feet mean low tide. A movement under way to provide thirty-five feet. The harbor channel is 1 1/2 feet wide and thirty feet deep and extends the full length of the harbor. Connecting with this channel in the roadway is the channel of the Port Bolivar docks and the channel to Texas City; also the channel under construction known as the Houston ship channel.

Rank of the Port.

The port of Galveston, which includes Port Bolivar and Texas City, holds a place next to the port of New York in the value of its foreign commerce, exporting commodities valued at \$281,457,858 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and importing merchandise valued at \$7,820,638. Its exports alone exceeded the value of the combined foreign business of all Pacific ports. Compared with the leading ports of the country Galveston stands as follows:

Ports—	Foreign Business.
New York.....	\$1,966,226,600
Galveston.....	289,278,400
New Orleans.....	252,379,000
Boston.....	216,151,500

Galveston is the greatest cotton exporting port in the world, having received 4,035,114 bales and exported to foreign countries 3,870

936 bales during the last fiscal year. Galveston also exports large quantities of wheat and corn, cotton seed meal, lumber, oil, logs, staves and packing house products.

During the last fiscal year 2,223 vessels entered and cleared, having a total net tonnage of 5,824,579.

During the same period 7,261 immigrants entered the port and 1,726 persons departed for foreign ports.

Government Expenditures.

In constructing and maintaining the port of Galveston and tributary channels the United States Government has expended approximately \$14,000,000. Each Congress appropriates large sums of money for maintenance and improvements, the money thus spent proving to be a most profitable investment for the people of the great territory served.

TEXAS CITY.

Texas City, a part of the port of Galveston, is located on the main land six miles west by north of the Galveston wharves. Its deep water connection is by way of a channel which joins the Galveston channel in Bolivar roads. The present channel is twenty-five feet deep, but an appropriation has been made for the construction of a dike to prevent shoaling and for giving a thirty-foot depth.

Texas City is equipped with wharf space for the handling of fifteen vessels. Its water frontage measures 5,700 feet. Its warehouses are fireproof and of great capacity and are equipped with modern machinery for loading and discharging vessels. There are thirty-five miles of terminal railroad tracks and commodious terminal warehouses. The improvements at terminals, land and docks represents an investment approximating \$5,000,000. A terminal railroad connects with all lines serving Galveston.

Texas City Commerce.

The commerce of Texas City is reported officially with the statistics from Galveston, but a record is kept at Texas City which shows a rapid development in commerce at that point.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, a total of 471 vessels with a total net tonnage of 860,243 arrived and departed in the foreign and coastwise trade. Foreign business amounted to 247,823 tons, valued at \$43,966,062 and coastwise to 213,416 tons, valued at \$18,769,191.

PORT BOLIVAR.

Port Bolivar is located on Bolivar Peninsula, four miles north-east of the Galveston city docks, and is a part of the port of Gal-

veston. It is served by the Gulf and Interstate Railway (Santa Fe) and exports large quantities of lumber. The port equipment consists of a large and modern dock for handling iron ores, shipments of East Texas iron for Pittsburg, going by the way of Port Bolivar. It has also a large lumber dock and concentration space. Other cargo is handled. Business handled at Port Bolivar during the fiscal year was valued at \$6,181,185.

PORT OF FREEPORT.

Within the last twelve months Freeport, near the mouth of the Brazos River, has joined the ranks of deep water ports of Texas. Ocean steamers are making regular calls in the coastwise trade. A movement is on foot to secure a uniform depth of twenty-five feet of water across the bar to Freeport. Sulphur deposits, now being developed, and other industries are giving this new port considerable prominence.

Freeport is now in the Galveston customs district.

PORT OF PORT ARTHUR.

Port Arthur, a growing and important Texas port, has kept pace with the development of Southern waterways during the last year. Located about twelve and a half miles from the bar at Sabine Pass, it is the natural gateway for a large volume of the lumber and oil business of the State. During the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1913, there was recorded a gain of \$6,629,555 in exports over the business handled the year previous.

Exports from Port Arthur consist mainly of grain, sulphur, cotton seed meal and cake, cotton, rice, timber logs and lumber, oil and oil products and miscellaneous general cargo. Imports were mainly oil and general merchandise. The total value of exports for the last fiscal year were \$25,254,482; imports, \$2,384,104; coastwise business, \$21,465,000; total commerce, \$49,003,586.

The turning basin is located twelve and three-fourths miles from the bar at Sabine Pass. The main ship canal is 7.2 miles long. Improvements thus far have cost the Government \$2,500,000. When completed the canal will have a width of 270 feet at the top and 150 feet at the bottom, with a minimum depth of twenty-seven feet.

An additional appropriation of \$1,500,000 for jetties has been expended.

The Kansas City Southern and Southern Pacific Railways have spent large sums of money in dock facilities at Port Arthur and Sabine, the latter point handling considerable commerce.

PORT OF ARANSAS PASS.

A new deep water port is being constructed at Aransas Pass and Harbor Island. The last survey of the pass was made in May, 1913, and shows a navigable depth of channel of 20.6 feet, with a width of 150 feet at the narrowest point extending from deep water in the gulf to the Corpus Christi channel and the water front of Harbor Island. The narrowest part of the twenty-foot channel is 1,700 feet inside to outer end of the north jetty. The maximum depth that can be carried through the channel at the end of the fiscal year is twenty feet, the same as last report, but the navigable channel has narrowed about 100 feet during the year. Under authority of rivers and harbors act of March 4, specifications are being prepared for extension and repair of jetties and for dredging to a depth of twenty-five feet. Total cost of work during fiscal year was \$11,322.21.

Commercial statistics show: Total steamers, 38; tons, 8,301; freight traffic, fuel, oil, cotton, etc., 42,800 tons, \$702,945.

Harbor Island.

Dredging operations under a contract entered into August, 1911, and completed in October, 1912, removed a total of 501,280 cubic yards from the channels and water front at Harbor Island, near Aransas Pass. The total cost of this work was \$64,072. Specifications are being prepared for extension and repair of jetties and for dredging a portion of this harbor to twenty-five feet, as provided for in the rivers and harbors act of March, 1913.

IMPROVING INLAND WATERWAYS OF TEXAS

The Federal Government has recognized the importance of the inland waterways along the Gulf Coast and is maintaining several of importance, improving and increasing dimensions as commerce justifies. Each Congress appropriates many hundreds of thousands of dollars for this work in Texas.

THE HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL.

Federal appropriation of \$1,250,000, supplemented by a like amount furnished by the Harris County navigation district, is being expended to secure for the city of Houston deep water facilities for ocean-going ships.

The ship channel extending up through Galveston Bay and Buffalo Bayou is being widened and deepened to a ruling project depth of twenty-five feet from Galveston Bay to the head of Long Beach, near Houston. The last year has

seen rapid progress in the work, five dredges being constantly engaged.

The report of the United States engineers of the district, made on June 30, showed progress as follows: Division No. 1, a depth of 8½ feet; division No. 2, 9 feet; division No. 2 and part of 3, 10 feet; Houston division, turning basin to foot of Main street, 6 feet. Portions of the canal show twenty-four feet deep, considerable of the work of the last year being the straightening of sharp turns and redredging silted portions.

Commercial statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, show: American steam tugs and barges 131, tonnage 11,990, freight traffic valued at \$35,938,800.

BEAUMONT AND ORANGE.

Beaumont and Orange, occupying positions of strategical importance with reference to the commerce of the Southwest, give every promise of becoming deep water ports within a short time. Beaumont, on the Neches River, fifty miles from Sabine Pass, is one of the growing cities and lumber centers of the State. Orange, situated on the Sabine River, thirty-two miles from Sabine bar, is also a city of importance in Texas commerce.

Federal aid in the development of the deep water connection has been obtained, the project being to obtain a channel twenty-five feet deep from Port Arthur ship canal to the cities of Beaumont and Orange, with a width of ninety feet in the Sabine-Neches Canal from the Port Arthur ship canal to the mouth of the Neches River, eighty feet from the mouth of the Neches River to mouth of the Sabine River, and 150 feet in the open rivers with passing points in the canal and turning basins at the towns named at a cost of \$1,143,000. This conditioned that one-half shall be paid by the Beaumont and Orange navigation districts. The conditions of the Government have been met by the people of the district in voting a bond issue to cover the expenditure.

INTERCOASTAL CANAL.

An inland waterway through the bays along the Gulf Coast, cutting through the land where necessary, and extending from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the Mississippi River and there connecting with a similar waterway along the east Gulf Coast to another light draft and protected channel along the Atlantic Coast, is a work that has been advocated many years, and one which has received the support of Congress in sufficient appropriations to make a part of the canal a reality.

THE CANAL IN TEXAS.

During 1913 the intercoastal canal in Texas was completed from Galveston to Corpus Christi, this section now being in use by light draft vessels requiring not more than five feet of water. The next section which will probably claim the attention of the engineers lies between Galveston and Port Arthur. Considerable inland dredging will be required to complete the work as far as the Louisiana line.

History of the Canal.

The Matagorda Bay and Brazos River section was started on May 22, 1911, at the Brazos River end by the Metropolitan Contracting Company of Texas City, the first dredging to be done by the suction dredge Velasco. Work on the Matagorda end of the waterway was started Sept. 6, 1911, through Dog Island Reef by the same company with their sixteen-inch suction dredge Matagorda. The dredging done covered a distance of forty-five miles. Under the Government contract work was to have been finished Jan. 7, 1913, but an extension of the contract was granted to June, 1913.

The finishing of this section of the canal on May 29 gives a period of two years and twenty-six days in which the work was finally completed. Approximately 2,167,000 cubic yards were excavated in the construction, for which the Government paid an average price of 10c per yard, bringing the cost of this forty-five miles up to \$216,700.

The canal as completed from Matagorda Bay to Galveston, including the new canal dug and the improvements made on the Brazos River and Galveston Canal, which was dug before the war by a private corporation and afterward purchased by the United States Government, gives a waterway six feet in depth with a minimum depth of five feet of water at mean low tide, with an average width of seventy-five feet. Every nautical mile, or 6,000 feet, turning basins have been constructed 200 feet long and twenty-five feet wide.

In the cost of constructing the canal the amount necessary to construct the bridges across the waterways have figured in a small way. In the last section to be built \$12,000 additional to the \$216,700 cost of dredging has been applied to put in bridges.

ARANSAS PASS-CORPUS CHRISTI

A light draft canal from Aransas Pass to Corpus Christi through Corpus Christi Bay is now under construction. At the last survey the running depth was seven and one-half feet. With the completion of dredging the minimum depth

will rule ten feet. The citizens of Corpus Christi have provided the proposed bulkhead for holding material taken from the turning basin in the harbor.

Commercial statistics show a net tonnage of 8,150 for the channel and a freight traffic of oil, cotton, etc., of 42,872 tons, valued at \$698,000. Corpus Christi expects to eventually secure a deep water channel, as does Rockport, which lies a few miles east of Aransas Pass channel.

ARANSAS PASS-PASS CAVALLO.

A total of 335,822 cubic yards of material has been removed from this channel, which is now forty to fifty feet wide and of a ruling depth of five feet. The commercial record shows sixty-four vessels and a freight traffic of 334 short tons, valued at \$52,160, during a period of twelve months through this section of the channel.

GALVESTON BAY CHANNELS.

Light draft channels are maintained from Galveston to points at the mouth of the Trinity River, Anahuac and various other points in Galveston, Chambers and Harris Counties. The commerce is composed of merchandise, agricultural products, fish and oysters, sand and mud shell, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars annually.

Anahuac Channel.

Snagboat Trinity worked one day removing snags at cost of \$1,014.25, including moving dredge, etc. Ruling depth, 5.1 feet.

Statistics 1912—Tugs and barges 500, with 90,700 tons; freight traffic amounted to 94,073 tons, valued at \$712,285, principally general merchandise.

Mouth of Trinity.

No work during the year; depth 4.7 feet, with greater part of channel over five feet. Appropriations \$90,626.57.

Statistics 1912—Vessels 34, tons 4,005, passengers 500, commercial statistics 4,299 short tons, valued at \$325,600.

Turtle Bayou.

The snagboat Trinity worked on this project from Dec. 14 to Dec. 31, 1912. Removed snags and sunken objects in river. Ruling depth of channel June 30 was 3.2 feet with general shoaling entire length. Appropriations \$14,000. Commercial statistics: Steam and sailing vessels 22, with tonnage of 720; freight traffic, general merchandise principally, 11,117 tons, valued at \$208,305 for year 1912.

Cedar Bayou.

Only work was removal of a sunken barge from channel six miles from mouth; paid for with special appropriation. Ruling depth 4.2 feet. Statistics: Twenty-eight

steam vessels and barges with 162 tons; freight traffic 41,432 short tons, valued at \$946,981; principally general merchandise, farm products, lumber, cotton products, etc.

TRINITY RIVER IMPROVEMENTS

Work is progressing in canalizing the Trinity from Dallas to Galveston Bay. While the flow in the upper reaches of the river is small, the high banks and other natural conditions make it an ideal stream for locks and dams, thus making possible light draft navigation.

Locks and Dams Completed.

Four dams and three locks have been completed as follows:

Lock and dam No. 1 at McComas Bluff, thirteen miles below Dallas; dam at Parsons Slough, twenty-two miles below Dallas; lock and dam No. 4, thirty miles below Dallas, and lock and dam No. 6, located forty-two miles below Dallas.

Under Construction.

Locks and dams under construction are as follows:

No. 2, located twenty-three miles below Dallas; No. 7, located forty-nine miles below Dallas; at Hurricane Shoals, 243 miles below Dallas, and at White Rock Shoals, 334 miles below Dallas.

Survey of the River.

An accurate survey of Trinity River from its mouth to Dallas was provided for by an act of Congress, approved June 25, 1912, at an estimated cost of \$100,000. The State Levee and Drainage Board of Texas is co-operating in the work.

Government Expenditures.

The Federal Government has expended \$1,534,133 in connection with making the Trinity River navigable. The amount expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, was \$388,441. The river and harbor act of March 4, 1913, appropriated the sum of \$270,000 to continue the work.

BRAZOS RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The Federal Government is improving the Brazos River with the view of providing light draft navigation from its mouth to Waco. This is being done by dredging and by the construction of locks and dams.

Mouth of the Brazos.

Repairs to the jetties, damaged in 1909, were finished in August, 1912, at a cost of \$11,834. The ruling depth of the channel was then sixteen feet. The sum of \$200,000 was appropriated by Congress to purchase a hopper dredge for this part of the work, one-half the cost to be charged to improvements at Aransas Pass, at which point the dredge will divide time. An effort is being made to secure

a depth of twenty-five feet at mouth of the river and north Freeport.

To Matagorda Bay.

A channel is being constructed and maintained from the mouth of the Brazos River to Matagorda Bay. The channel was completed west to Clear Lake, a distance of 37,329 feet, at a cost of \$126,400. This includes some work with the mouth of the river. The entire channel is now complete, with a ruling depth of five feet.

Commercial statistics show movement of 123,750 short tons merchandise, valued at \$553,000 for the last fiscal year.

Velasco to Washington.

A large amount of work was done in 1913 in snagging and cutting overhanging trees. The total cost for the year, including the purchase of two boats, was \$27,452.

Washington to Waco.

The work during the year consisted principally in maintaining and preserving work previously completed and in preparation of new locks and dams. An important feature of the year was the assembling of the plant for lock and dam No. 8 and the beginning of its construction. Preliminary work for the selection of sites for two other locks and dams was finished. Government expenditure for the fiscal year amounted to \$195,820 on this section of the river.

OTHER WATERWAYS.

Sulphur River, Texas and Arkansas. The project is to maintain a navigable channel in the first 100 miles above Red River by removal of shoals, stumps, logs and other obstructions. No dimensions fixed.

Red River, Louisiana and Arkansas.

The present project is to remove drift and snags from the waterway, to clear the banks of dangerous timber and to close chutes and cut-offs where necessary, as appropriations may from time to time be made by law. River and harbor act of July 25, 1912, House Document 71, Sixty-First Congress, first session. This project also provides for the addition of a small combined dredging and snag boat and one pile driver to the existing plant and estimates the cost of the new plant, including operations and also that of the existing plant for the first year, \$100,000, for operation of the plant the second year \$60,000 and for future operation \$50,000 annually.

Cypress Bayou, Texas and Louisiana.

The project is to maintain a navigable channel from Jefferson, Tex., to Shreveport, La., by way of Cypress Bayou and connecting

waters, by removal of shoals, stumps, logs and other obstructions. The average annual cost is \$5,000.

The river and harbor act of June 25, 1910, appropriated \$100,000 for the construction of a dam without a lock across the foot of Caddo Lake, in accordance with the report published in House Document 220, Sixtieth Congress, first session.

Johnsons Bayou, Louisiana.

The project is to maintain a channel across the bar in Sabine Lake at the mouth of the bayou, as appropriations may from time to time be made. The last work gave a depth of seven feet and width of 110 feet.

NAVIGATION PROJECTS OF TEXAS RIVERS

Previous to railroad construction many of the larger streams of Texas were important highways of commerce. Railroads reduced the apparent usefulness of the rivers and lack of use permitted shoals and drifts to form. The desire for lower freight rates has again centered attention on the possibilities of river navigation.

Trinity and Brazos.

The Trinity River drains an area of 17,700 square miles. Its length is 471 miles. Light draft navigation is possible as far north as Liberty. The Brazos River, the largest stream in the State, is 950 miles long and drains 36,763 square miles.

For data concerning the improvement of these rivers for navigation purposes readers are referred to other pages in this section.

Rio Grande.

The Rio Grande is a border stream draining an area of 22,981 square miles. It is 1,770 miles long, measuring its entire course through New Mexico. Much of its water is used for irrigation, but light draft navigation is possible from its mouth. Being a border stream, no arrangements have ever been made for its improvement.

Guadalupe River.

Light draft navigation with a ruling depth of four feet as far north as Victoria is a project in which people of that city are very much interested. This stream is considered an important waterway and is susceptible of improvement. The Guadalupe is 289 miles long and drains an area of 5,568 square miles.

Colorado River.

The Colorado River is 605 miles long and drains an area of 45,400

square miles. Considerable interest in its improvement for navigation purposes is manifested by the citizens of cities along its lower reaches, but although Government engineers have inspected it on several occasions nothing definite concerning its probable improvement in the near future has been announced.

Neches River.

The Neches River, with its tributaries at the higher stages, is navigable fully 400 miles from Sabine Lake and is one of the most extensively used streams in Texas. The river is connected with deep water at Port Arthur by the Sabine-Neches Canal, ten feet deep and 100 feet wide, and to Beaumont, fifty miles from Sabine Pass, there is a depth of fifteen to twenty feet. Steamers now run to Beaumont through the Sabine-Neches Canal and the Neches River. In high water steamboats and gasoline launches tow barges as far up the Neches from Beaumont as Rockland, a distance of about 175 miles, and up the Angelina River, in high water, as far as Patonia, about 400 miles. In low water the Neches is navigable as far up as Weiss Bluff, a distance of twenty-eight miles above Beaumont. Pine Island Bayou, which flows into the Neches about twelve miles north of Beaumont, is navigable at all times as far as Voth, twelve miles from the confluence of the two streams for boats drawing not more than five feet. The Neches River is 258 miles long and drains an area of 11,725 square miles.

Sabine River.

The Sabine River, like the Neches, is connected with the Sabine-Neches Canal, affording a minimum depth of ten feet between Port Arthur and Orange. Orange is located thirty-two miles from Sabine Pass. The river is navigable north of Orange as far up as Neblett's Bluff and to the foot of the Narrows, twenty miles north of Orange, but frequently in time of high water barges are brought down to Orange from points 200 miles upstream. Cow Bayou, a small stream emptying into the Sabine River, is navigable a few miles up and is extensively used, likewise Black's Bayou on the Louisiana side of the river, and Johnson's Bayou, which empties into the lake. The Sabine River is 368 miles long and drains an area of 13,826 square miles.

REORGANIZATION OF U. S. CUSTOMS DISTRICTS

In the reorganization of United States customs districts in Texas

the number of districts were reduced to five as follows:

Districts.	
Eagle Pass.....	1234 51234 5
El Paso.....	1234 123 12 11
Galveston.....	123 12 12 12
Laredo.....	
Sabine.....	

Ports.
Eagle Pass
Bocuilias
Del Rio
Presidio
El Paso
Columbus, N. M.
Galveston, including Texas City and Port Bolivar
Dallas
Houston
San Antonio
Port Lavaca
Laredo
Brownsville
Corpus Christi
Rio Grande City
Roma
Santa Maria
Port Arthur
Sabine

Port Statistics.

Export and import statistics for the districts of Galveston and Sabine are given in another part of this section. Similar statistics for border ports for the last fiscal year follow:

District—	Exports.	Imports.
Brownsville—		
(Brazos Santiago).....	\$ 342,189	\$ 923,480
Laredo.....	1,876,450	13,444,688
(Corpus Christi).....		
El Paso—		
(Paso del Norte).....	3,704,062	3,867,954
Eagle Pass—		
(Saurita).....	4,526,065	3,496,812

THE PANAMA CANAL AND TEXAS PORTS

All Gulf ports of the United States look forward to the date of completion of the Panama Canal as the beginning of a new era of commercial activity. The shortened route to Japan, China, the Philippine Islands and other lands of the great East; new opportunities for trade with the western coast of South America and coast-wise trade between the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports will provide opportunities for an interchange of products at lower rates than was possible over the all-water route via Cape Horn or by rail and water.

Via Texas Ports.

Texas and Texas ports will undoubtedly profit in this great change in the routing of trade. Texas cotton will find its way to the East via Gulf ports and the Panama Canal. Texas products will be exchanged for South American products. The products of China, Japan and other eastern countries will move to Texas and other American States via the canal.

It is reasonable to believe that the ports of Texas will handle a large portion of the commerce cre-

ated by the canal or diverted to cause of the shorter route. The belief is based on the fact that Texas ports are conveniently located as to distance, the distance from Galveston being 1,480 miles to Colon; upon the adequate facilities for handling cargoes and upon the knowledge that Texas and territory served by Texas ports produces a surplus of commodities in demand in countries reached by vessels going via the canal and a growing consumer of foreign goods.

Panama Canal Facts.

A canal across the Isthmus of Panama, now practically a reality, has been in the minds of navigators and others interested in commerce almost since the discovery and mapping of the American continents. It was suggested as early as the fifteenth century, but it was until the nineteenth century surveys made. In 1828 the feasibility of a canal was discussed in investigations made. In 1849 surveys of the Nicaragua route were made and since that date this route has been under consideration many times.

First Efforts Via Isthmus.

In 1879 the Panama Canal Company was formed, with M. de Lesseps at its head, and estimates made fixing the cost of the enterprise at \$169,000,000. Plans, however, were changed to a lock and dam canal, but after the expenditure of \$260,000,000 the work was abandoned.

United States Becomes Interested.

Interest in the canal in the United States quickened during the Spanish-American war and in 1900 the French company sold their interests to the United States for \$40,000,000. In 1903 a treaty between the United States and Colombia was signed, but the Colombian Congress refused to ratify. Then followed the establishment of the Republic of Panama, which country a favorable treaty was made. Work was immediately started, and already the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific have been joined. Before the expiration of this year, 1914, the canal will be carrying interoceanic commerce and early in 1915 the last detail in construction will have been completed.

Description of Canal.

Vessels will climb and descend by means of locks and dams to an elevation of eighty-five feet, passing through the canal. Three of these locks are located at Gatun on the Atlantic side, and one at Pedro Miguel, on the Pacific side. Each lock has a usable length of 1,000 feet and a width of 110 feet. The summit level, extending from Gatun to Pedro Miguel, is three

one and a half miles. The water on this level is regulated by a spillway in the dam at Gatun. The Gatun Lake at this level has an area of 164.23 square miles and is maintained by means of dams, which retains the waters of the Chagres River and other streams thus furnish water for the canal at an elevation of eighty-two to eighty-seven feet.

Distance and Dimensions.

The canal from shore to shore is 40.5 miles in length; from deep water to deep water it is fifty miles. Entering the canal from the Atlantic side a vessel will pass through a channel 500 feet wide for a distance of seven miles to Gatun locks, which are six-tenths of a mile long. Here the ship will be elevated a distance of eighty-five feet to the level of the water in Gatun Lake. Then for sixteen miles the channel will be 1,000 feet wide to San Pablo. The next 3.8 miles the channel will be 800 feet wide, then for 3.7 miles 500 feet wide and for 8.2 miles 300 feet wide. Here the Pedro Miguel locks are entered, where the vessel will be lowered a distance of fifty-five feet to Miraflores Lake, through which the channel is 500 feet wide to the Miraflores locks, where the vessel will be dropped to tide level of the Pacific and proceed to sea, a distance of eight miles through a channel 500 feet wide.

The canal will have a minimum depth of forty-one feet.

Cost to the United States.

The French company expended \$260,000,000 on the canal, partially completing twelve miles of the easiest built section, excavating 78,146,860 cubic yards of material, 29,908,000 of which benefited the present canal. In addition to this the United States has excavated 174,666,594 cubic yards, not counting the extra work caused by earth slides.

Including the \$40,000,000 paid to the French company for their rights, the canal has cost the United States the sum of \$375,000,000. Including sanitation, civil administration, franchises, etc., the cost will exceed \$400,000,000.

NEW YORK THE GREATEST SEAPORT.

New York City is now the greatest seaport in the world, measured by the total value of its exports and imports. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, according to figures collected by the Merchants' Association of New York City, the port of New York did a foreign business of nearly two billion dollars. The figures for New York

and nine other great ports are given as follows:

	Total Trade.
1. New York.....	\$1,973,981,693
(Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913)	
2. London.....	1,791,857,641
3. Hamburg.....	1,674,187,176
4. Liverpool.....	1,673,280,476
5. Antwerp.....	1,121,654,790
6. Marseilles.....	678,431,300
7. Havre.....	531,096,600
8. Bremen.....	501,146,540
9. Buenos Ayres.....	479,536,241
10. Calcutta.....	410,128,830

Notwithstanding the current idea that trade has been dull during the past six months, the figures show that the business of the port of New York increased about \$200,000,000 last year over the record of the year preceding.—Engineering News.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

Year.	Name—Cause.	Lives Lost.
1858	Austria (burned).....	470
1859	Lady Elgin (wrecked on Lake Michigan).....	297
1865	William Nelson (burned).....	670
1870	Captain, British warship (foundered).....	482
1873	Atlantic (wrecked).....	583
1878	Princess Alice (collision).....	700
1890	Shanghai (burned).....	300
1891	Utorsia (collision).....	562
1892	Nanchow (foundered).....	509
1893	Warship Victoria (collision).....	360
1894	Horn Head (sunk by iceberg).....	62
1895	Chicora (vanished in Lake Michigan).....	26
1895	Warship Reina Regina (collision).....	400
1895	Colima (wrecked).....	171
1896	Copernicus (sunk).....	152
1897	Kapunda (foundered).....	300
1898	Labourgone (collision).....	540
1904	Gen. Slocum (burned).....	958
1904	Norge (wrecked on reef).....	750
1905	Hilda (sunk).....	123
1906	Valencia (foundered).....	119
1906	Sirio (foundered).....	225
1906	Brazilian cruiser Aquaban (sunk).....	212
1907	Larchmont (lost).....	185
1907	Hongkong (struck rock).....	130
1907	Berlin (wrecked).....	125
1907	Lakota (struck reef).....	Unknown
1907	Columbia (collision).....	100
1908	Matsu Maru (collision).....	210
1908	Star of Bengal (wrecked).....	110
1909	Steamer Seyne (sunk).....	16
1910	Pere Marquette (foundered).....	93
1910	Gen. Chanzy (wrecked).....	156
1910	Prinz Willem (foundered).....	52
1910	Tetsu Maru (wrecked).....	200
1911	Santa Rosa (foundered).....	20
1911	John Irwin (burned).....	11
1912	Titanic (wrecked by iceberg).....	*1,500

*Estimated.

The United States Geological Survey reports nineteen commercial minerals produced in Texas, and petroleum is, by far, the most important. The total production of the Texas mines, wells and quarries in 1912 had a value of \$20,827,712, and petroleum constituted 43 per cent of the total value of the output.

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GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF TEXAS

The story of Texas, its history ages ago, as told to geologists by the rock and soil formations, is not only interesting, but of value to students and others who wish to inform themselves concerning soil and mineral resources of the State and the possibilities which natural conditions suggest. The following story is written with a view of briefly explaining these conditions in language easily understood by those who are without technical knowledge of the subject.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL UNITS OF TEXAS

(By Alexander Deussen, Instructor in Geology in the University of Texas, Austin.)

Texas, geographically, consists of four large units. (See Fig. 1.) These are the Coastal Plain, the Central Basin, the Plateau Region and the Trans-Pecos Region. The Coastal Plain includes the sublevel, seaward-sloping area, bordering the coast, and increasing in altitude and rugosity toward the

interior. The western margin of this plain is formed by the Grand Prairie escarpment and the Balcones hills.

This plain is co-extensive with a group of strata or rock sheets (originally deposited in a horizontal position beneath the sea and later elevated into land) which lie on top of one another much like the leaves of a book and have an inclination toward the Gulf greater than that of the surface. The plain is thus formed by the upturned edges of these several rock sheets. The lowest one and the first deposited is exposed at the western margin; along the eastern margin, or the Gulf line, this sheet lies very deeply buried. The uppermost and latest to be formed appears at the

surface immediately adjacent to the Gulf.

This series of strata is subdivisible into three groups which differ from each other greatly in physical composition. The outcropping edges of these in turn give rise at the surface to three different types of country.

Cretaceous Series.

The lowermost series—called the Cretaceous series—is exposed west of a line extending through Eagle Pass, Elmendorf in Bexar County, Webbville in Travis County, Baileyville in Milam County, Commerce in Hunt County and Annona in Red River County. The component rock sheets consist chiefly of limestones and chalky marls, which weather into fertile black clay soils, and form open, treeless or mesquite covered prairies. This part of the Coastal Plain comprises the well-known Black and Grand Prairies of Texas, north of Colorado River, and the interior margin of the so-called Rio Grande Plain south of the Colorado. At the present time these Black Land Prairies constitute the most important agricultural region of Texas.

Abundance of Water.

These Cretaceous prairies are underlain by prolific and widespread water-bearing formations which supply many artesian and flowing wells. The wells yield a plentiful supply of water for the towns and farms of this subprovince.

The important industry of the area is agriculture and cotton and corn are the leading products. In the northern section wheat and oats are largely cultivated, and in some counties alfalfa and sorghum are grown to a considerable extent.

Intermediate Series.

The intermediate series of strata, which outcrop at the surface in a belt of country lying to the east of the Cretaceous prairies and west of a line extending from Newton on the Sabine, through Conroe, Columbus, Beeville, Alice to Reynosa on the Rio Grande, consists chiefly of sands, loosely consolidated, and clay—the so-called Tertiary series.

East of the Colorado River this Tertiary area is generally forested, constituting the so-called East Texas Timber Belt. In the southeastern portion of the forested area extensive pine forests prevail, which form the basis for the important lumbering industry of Texas.

South of the Colorado this Tertiary area is a part of the so-called Rio Grande Plain, characterized by a semi-arid climate and shrub-like vegetation known as chaparral.

The Tertiary Area.

The Tertiary area is underlain by valuable deposits of lignite and clay, which are worked at numer-

ous points. In the East Texas Timber Belt considerable deposits of iron ore occur, which are being mined at the present time.

An abundant supply of underground water exists nearly everywhere in the Tertiary area and flowing and nonflowing wells are numerous east of the Colorado. This water is in most instances potable and suited for domestic and industrial use; south of the Colorado, however, owing to the semi-arid nature of the climate, the underground water contains in many places large quantities of salt and "alkali." In many places the water is not suited for drinking nor for irrigation purposes.

East Texas Soils.

The soils in the East Texas Timber Belt are red and brown sands, sandy loams, or loams. Cotton and corn are extensively grown. Along the interior margin much fruit and truck is raised, including peaches, tomatoes, etc.

South of the Colorado brown sandy loam to red and black loam soils occur. The area between the Colorado and San Antonio Rivers is a well developed agricultural section, cotton and corn being the leading agricultural products. South of the San Antonio River the agricultural development has not thus far reached the stage of the other districts named. It is only within the last five to seven years that any serious attempt has been made to reclaim this portion of the State to the plow. Within this period many irrigation projects have been inaugurated. Aside from the irrigation farming, stock raising continues to be the leading industry of this subprovince.

The Coastal Prairies.

The remaining portion of the Coastal Plain is included in the Coastal Prairies, the strip of low-lying, flat country immediately adjacent to the coast. These Coastal Prairies are formed by the upturned edges of a series of clay beds, referred to the Quaternary series of rocks. The elevation of the interior margin does not exceed thirty to forty feet. The plain is generally treeless, except along the stream valleys, though occasionally mottes of live oak and thickets of mesquite and huisache are found on the uplands.

The culture of rice is an important industry in the eastern portion of these prairies; in the central portion sugar cane, fruit and truck are extensively raised; in the western portion the culture of cotton and the raising of cattle are the chief industries. Many of the important oil fields of Texas are located on the Coastal Prairies, their location being determined by the favorable underground geological

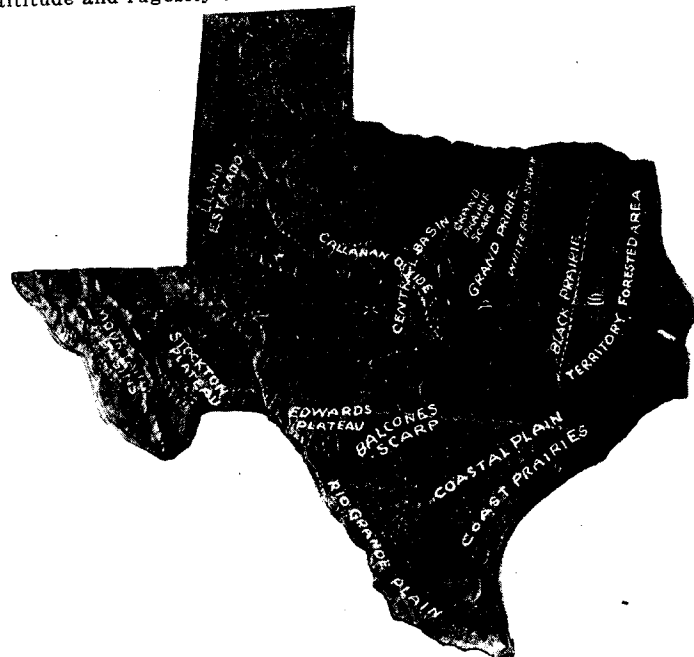


FIGURE I.

structure. In most places abundant supplies of potable underground water may be secured; though immediately adjacent to the coast, this water is in many localities salty.

The Central Basin.

The second large geographic province of Texas is the Central Basin, lying west of the Coastal Plain in the north central portion of the State. (See Fig. 1.) This region gets its name from the fact that it is surrounded on the east, south and west by low hills or escarpments, which everywhere overlook this relatively depressed area.

Like the Coastal Plain, the Central Basin is characterized by the outcrop of a series of strata or rock sheets one parallel to the other. Unlike those of the former region, however, these have an inclination to the northwest instead of to the southeast.

In point of time this Central Basin antedates the formation of the Coastal Plain. It represents a part of the original nucleus about which the State has been built. Once the surface was covered by the rock sheets which form the Coastal Plain, which sheets then extended much further toward the interior than they do at present. These have been removed by the agents of erosion and the old buried Central Basin land surface has been uncovered.

Central Basin Subdivisions.

Three subdivisions of the Central Basin may be recognized.

The Llano country forms the southeastern portion. The topography is hilly and rugged and the country is only sparsely covered with soil. The underlying rocks are mostly granites and schists, belonging to the Algonkian (and probably Archean) system, and formed during the earliest periods of the earth's history. Important deposits of iron ore, granite and rare earth minerals occur here. The northernmost strip of the Llano country is important agriculturally, and in addition to fertile clay soils is also favored with a supply of artesian water.

Carboniferous Area.

The Carboniferous area lies north of the Llano country and forms the eastern half of the Central Basin region. It is underlain chiefly by deposits of limestone, shale and sandstone. The soils vary from black loams to brown sands. The region is the site of an important agricultural industry, cotton, milo maize and Kaffir corn being staple crops. Valuable deposits of bituminous coal, building stone and clay occur, and these form the basis for local industries. For water, the farms and towns of this section depend largely on impound-

ed supplies in creeks and ravines and on surface wells. No potable water is available in deep wells in any considerable part of this sub-province.

Red Beds Country.

The Red Beds country forms the western half of the Central Basin. The characteristic feature is the mesquite vegetation and the red clay and red loam soils, derived from the underlying red clays of the Permian rock series. The prevalence of red clay soils has given the name to this region. The area is rapidly becoming a well developed agricultural section. Cotton, milo maize and Kaffir corn are the leading crops. Important deposits of gypsum, salt and clay occur, and these materials are worked at a number of places. Water is mainly derived from impounded supplies in creeks and ravines and from shallow wells. Flowing wells are not to be had and most of the water from the deep wells is too highly mineralized for drinking.

The Plateau Province.

The Plateau Province of Texas lies to the west of the Central Basin and the Coastal Plain and east of the Pecos River. This province is formed by another group of rock strata, which lie horizontally on top of those of the Central Basin. Two minor subdivisions are recognizable.

The Staked Plains.

The northern half includes the Staked Plains of Texas. The underlying materials are mostly beds of sand and clay. These have been accumulated in a lake (now obliterated) which existed in this portion of the State in a comparatively recent period of the earth's history; namely, the Tertiary.

The Staked Plains are very level, treeless, grass-covered prairies. The soils are fine sandy loams, loams and sands. The average rainfall is from 15 to 24 inches a year. Formerly cattle raising was the only industry, but now agriculture is being successfully practiced. Alfalfa, barley, broom corn, cotton, wheat and fruits are being successfully raised without the aid of irrigation.

While the geological structure of the Staked Plains is unfavorable to the procurement of flowing artesian wells except in a few isolated spots, the structure includes a number of porous, widespread, water-bearing formations, which may be reached in wells ranging in depth from 40 to 600 feet. These wells supply abundant quantities of water.

Some of these nonflowing pumping wells are now being utilized for purposes of irrigation.

Edwards Plateau.

The southern half of the Plateau

Province is represented by the Edwards Plateau. This topographic feature of Texas owes its existence to earth movements, which occurred during the Tertiary period. A large crack or break developed at this time along the line which is now the southern margin of the plateau (which line extends in part through Austin, San Antonio and Del Rio). The crustal block north of the break was lifted up bodily with respect to the crustal block on the south. The uplifted block constitutes the so-called Edwards Plateau and the Stockton Plateau. The line of slipping is technically known as a fault and is called the Balcones fault.

The surface formation of the Edwards Plateau is a hard resistant limestone belonging to the Cretaceous series, known as the Edwards limestone.

The uplands of the Edwards Plateau are level grass-covered areas with live oak and shrub oak mottes in places. The soil is sparse, and these lands have little value for agricultural purposes. They are mainly devoted to the raising of cattle, sheep and goats. In the valleys and canyons of the plateau, however, occur fertile alluvial lands, which are used for farming purposes. Black clays are the prevailing soil types here, cotton, corn, milo maize, wheat and oats being the leading crops.

In this portion of Texas surface wells are not abundant, but certain beds of the Edwards, Glen Rose and Trinity formations are water-bearing and supply water to nonflowing wells. These wells range in depth from 100 to 500 feet. Flowing wells, except in one or two instances, do not occur.

Trans-Pecos Region.

The Trans-Pecos region includes that portion of Texas lying west of the Pecos River. It may be divided into two subprovinces, namely, the Stockton Plateau and the Trans-Pecos mountains.

The Stockton Plateau occupies the southeastern corner. It represents the extension into this region of the Edwards Plateau, from which it is separated only by the canyon of the Pecos River. More properly, this subprovince should be included in the Plateau region of Texas.

The rainfall averages only fifteen inches a year. The country is sparsely settled and is used almost entirely for cattle raising.

The Trans-Pecos mountains occupy the western portion of the Trans-Pecos region. These represent the extension into Texas of the Cordilleras of North America. Precipitous, rugged mountains, with wide, smooth, intermountain plains formed by the wash from the adjacent highlands are characteristic features.

The more important ranges are the Guadalupe, Santiago, Chinati, Quitman and Franklin. The elevations range from 5,000 to 9,500 feet.

Geologically Complex.

Geologically this region is very complex. There is involved in the structure rock strata and masses belonging to nearly every rock system from Archean to Recent. The strata have been highly folded, faulted and eroded. Accompanying the folding and faulting was pronounced volcanic action. Volcanic rocks have been wedged between the strata, have occupied fissures, thus forming dikes, and have spread over the older rocks.

These great geological disturbances have been favorable for the formation of metallic minerals, and this is the only portion of Texas, with the exception of the Llano country, where the geological conditions have been thus favorable for the accumulation of ores, iron excepted. Among the metallic deposits occurring may be mentioned silver, copper, lead, gold, tin and quicksilver.

This mountainous country is not adapted to agriculture. The rainfall averages only 10 to 15 inches a year, and without irrigation farming can not be successfully carried on. A limited amount of irrigation is being practiced in the valleys, and this development may be expected to continue. The crops usually raised under irrigation are alfalfa and Kaffir corn.

Ground water is scarce and the supply commonly depended on for stock and domestic use is impounded storm water.

Cattle raising is the predominant industry, with mining occupying second place.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Population of States and countries in which women exercise equal suffrage:

English-Speaking—	
California	2,377,549
Colorado	799,024
Idaho	325,594
Utah	373,351
Washington	1,141,990
Wyoming	145,965
Australia	4,275,297
New Zealand.....	1,029,417

Total

Foreign—	
Finland	2,673,200
Iceland	78,470
Isle of Man.....	54,853
Norway	2,240,032

Total

It takes over 300,000 horsepower to turn the wheels of the factories in Texas.

TEXAS MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL PRODUCTION

The articles which follow will give the readers a complete survey of the mineral and water resources of the State, the status of their development and statistics of mineral production. The year 1911 is the latest period for which complete production statistics are available for all minerals in Texas. Wherever possible later data is given. The development of the mineral resources and the underground water supply of Texas is progressing and both subjects are of special interest to Texans at this time.

TEXAS MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1911

(By Alexander Deussen, Instructor in Geology, University of Texas.)

Following is a statement of the quantity and value of minerals produced in Texas in the year 1911. This is the latest year for which complete data is available.

Mineral	Quantity	Value
Petroleum, barrels	9,526,474	\$6,554,552
Coal, short tons	1,974,593	3,273,288
Clay and clay products	2,609,399	2,609,399
Natural gas	1,014,945	1,014,945
Asphalt	55,826	786,785
Stone	588,777	588,777
Sand and gravel, short tons	1,048,352	543,866
Gypsum	179,625	491,685
Salt, barrels	385,200	299,537
Silver, fine ozs.	444,200	239,900
Copper, short tons	43,064	218,007
Mineral waters, gallons sold	1,687,932	158,367
Lead, short tons	57	5,130
Iron, short tons	5	4,226
Gold, fine ozs.	189	3,900
Emeralds and precious stones	2,600	2,600
Opium, pounds	105	13
Element, Fuller's earth, quicksilver and sand		
lime brick		1,971,807
Total		\$18,817,304

*The statistics used in this report are those collected by the United States Geological Survey unless otherwise stated.

Record for Seven Years.
The value of the mineral production of the State during the past seven years is as follows:

Year	Total Value
1905	\$13,752,346
1906	14,751,037
1907	19,806,458
1908	15,381,929
1909	17,217,807
1910	18,404,254
1911	18,817,304

It will be noted from the table that while 1911 shows a slight increase over 1910, it has not yet reached the total of 1907, the most productive year thus far recorded. 1907 the output of petroleum reached a maximum figure in point value.

Minerals vs. Agriculture.
The total value of the ten leading agricultural products of Texas—cotton, corn, oats, hay, wheat, rice, potatoes, barley, tobacco and sugar—was \$320,444,000. As compared

with this, the mineral product of the State is almost infinitesimal, yet its size and importance is not to be ignored. In 1911 its value exceeded that of the wheat and oat crop (which was \$16,569,000), and it was about one-third that of the corn crop.

Rank of Texas.

In the list of mineral-producing States Texas ranks twenty-third. Pennsylvania ranks first (total production in 1911, \$549,901,327), and in order follow Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, California, New York, Colorado, Missouri, Montana, Indiana, Michigan, Arizona, Oklahoma, Utah, Alabama, Nevada, New Jersey, Kansas, Iowa, Tennessee, Alaska and Kentucky. Practically one-half the States of the Union produce less in the way of mineral wealth than Texas.

PETROLEUM LEADING MINERAL PRODUCT

Petroleum continues to be the leading mineral product of Texas, though it is only since 1902 that it has enjoyed this distinction. The following table will indicate the production and value of petroleum since 1900, the year in which Texas began to figure as a factor in the oil markets.

Production by Years.

Year	Quantity, Barrels	Value
1900	836,039	\$871,996
1901	4,393,658	1,247,149
1902	18,083,658	3,998,097
1903	17,955,572	7,517,479
1904	22,241,413	8,152,220
1905	28,136,187	7,552,262
1906	12,567,897	6,595,578
1907	12,322,696	10,401,863
1908	11,206,464	6,700,708
1909	9,534,467	6,793,050
1910	8,603,862	5,719,735
1911	9,526,474	6,554,552
1912	11,735,067	8,852,713

Increase for 1912.

The production of 1912 as compared with that of 1911 shows an increase of 2,208,583 barrels in point of quantity and \$2,298,161 in point of value. Notwithstanding this increase the total production of the State still lacks considerable of attaining the enormous total of 1905. In this year the Southeast

Texas fields were in their prime and 28,136,187 barrels of oil were produced.

Texas in 1912 climbed back to third in the list of oil-producing States, after having been sixth in 1911. In 1912 California and Oklahoma in the order named were the only two States that surpassed Texas in oil production.

Texas Oil Fields.

At the present time oil is produced commercially at the following

localities in Texas: Batson, Saratoga and Sour Lake, in Hardin County; Goose Creek and Humble, in Harris County; Markham, in Matagorda County; Spindletop, in Jefferson County; Dayton, in Liberty County; Corsicana and Powell, in Navarro County; Petrolia, in Clay County, and Electra, Burkburnett and Iowa Park, in Wichita County. The production of these several fields during the years 1910 and 1911 was as follows:

Production and Value of Petroleum in Texas, 1910 and 1911.

District	1910.		Price, Barrel.	1911.		Price, Barrel.
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
Corsicana	137,331	\$ 87,623	\$0.638	128,526	\$ 74,439	\$0.579
Powell	450,188	242,440	.538	373,055	186,528	.500
Petrolia	126,531	69,086	.546	168,965	92,046	.545
Electra				399,579	492,175	.544
Batson	1,113,767	851,927	.765	1,023,493	704,788	.688
Dayton				.711	4,344	.678
Humble	2,495,511	1,927,879	.773	2,426,220	1,864,598	.768
Matagorda	455,999	250,050	.548	561,828	305,588	.543
Saratoga	1,024,347	789,761	.771	925,777	739,247	.798
Sour Lake	1,518,723	1,203,920	.793	1,364,880	995,807	.729
Spindletop	1,182,436	961,758	.813	965,939	724,978	.750
Other fields	*384,850	214,496	.561	2683,868	371,412	.542

*Includes small production from South Bosque, in McLennan and Brown Counties; Goose Creek, in Harris County; Hoskins Mound, in Brazoria County; Piedras Pintas, in Duval County, and Potters Point, in Marion County.
zIncludes small production from Sputh Bosque, Brown County, Piedras Pintas, Hoskins Mound and Potters Point.

New Fields Discovered.

Since the last issue of the Almanac the Burkburnett pool, in Wichita County, and a field in Shackelford County have been discovered. The Burkburnett field is located three miles west of the town of Burkburnett, near Red River, in the northern part of Wichita County, about seventeen miles northwest of Wichita Falls and about twenty miles east-northeast of Electra. Oil was discovered in July, 1912, in a well drilled by the Corsicana Petroleum Company on the Schmocker farm. The deep oil occurs in a sand at about 1810 feet and the deep wells are producing at the present time about 100 barrels per day. The Viles well is the largest producer in the field, making 140 barrels a day. The George well is next with 100 barrels. The remainder of the wells are drawing oil from a shallow sand and average 30 to 50 barrels a day. The total daily production at the present time (Sept. 29, 1913), is 1,500 barrels.

Near Iowa Park, also in Wichita County, about ten miles west of Wichita Falls, oil has been found in a shallow sand at a depth of 450 feet. The wells produce from 8 to 15 barrels a day. The total production at the present time (Sept. 29, 1913) is 180 barrels daily. Thus far no deep sand has been found.

Near Trickham, in the southeastern part of Coleman County, prospecting continues at an active rate.

A number of producing wells have been brought in. The oil is light and of good quality and occurs in a sand at a depth of about 95 feet. The wells produce from 8 to 25 barrels per well daily. The great distance from the railroad hinders vigorous development.

A small strike of oil was made near Somerset, in Bexar County, in June, 1913, and prospecting is very active at the present time.

At Crowther, in McMullen County, a number of wells are also in process of drilling. Late in the fall of 1913 oil was developed near the Moran gas fields, in Shackelford County.

All of the other localities mentioned in the list above have been described in some detail in the 1910, 1911 and 1912 issues of this Almanac, and persons desiring additional information on the history, geology and statistics of these fields should consult these numbers.

In addition to the localities above listed, oil occurs in small quantities at a great number of other places in Texas. At some of these oil is produced and consumed locally.

IMPORTANT GAS FIELDS IN TEXAS

The important gas fields of Texas are the Petrolia field, in Clay County; the Corsicana field, in Navarro County; the Reiser field, in Webb County; the Moran field,

in Shackelford County; the Mexia field, in Limestone County; the Trickham field, in Coleman County; the Crowther field, in McMullen County, and the Bangs field, in Brown County.

The Petrolia field lies close to Red River, in Clay County. Gas was discovered in 1907 and occurs in a sand at 1,500 feet in depth. The wells produce from 8,000,000 to 30,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily. Pipe lines are laid to Fort Worth, Dallas and Wichita Falls and in addition to these three the following cities and towns are being supplied with gas: Petrolia, Henrietta, Byers, Bowie, Decatur, Alvord, Rhome, Sunset, Bridgeport, Irving, Bellevue, Arlington, Dalworth, Grand Prairie, Denton, Denison, Gainesville, Sherman and Whitesboro.

At Corsicana there are several gas wells which range in depth from 832 to 1,200 feet and have a pressure of 200 to 225 pounds. The gas is used to supply consumers in Corsicana.

At Reiser, in Webb County, a number of gas wells exist, the gas of which is piped to Laredo and is used to supply domestic and industrial consumers in that city.

The Moran Field.

At Moran, in Shackelford County, the following gas wells have been drilled by the Texas Company:

Tract—	Depth.	Volume. Cubic Feet of Gas Per Day.
Cottle	2,600	2,000,000
Chaney	2,600	2,000,000
Brewster	2,000	1,500,000
Watson	2,040	4,000,000
Wilds	1,980	4,500,000

Total 14,000,000
The well on the Wilds tract is the last completed and is the best of the five. It was brought in early in October, 1913.

The rock pressure is about 500 pounds. The rate of decline in the pressure is about 5 pounds per month, or 60 pounds a year.

The gas is being piped through the company's lines to Putnam, in Callahan County, and to Moran and Albany, in Shackelford County. Arrangements are making to supply Cisco, in Eastland County; Baird, in Callahan County, and Abilene, in Taylor County.

The Mexia Field.

Since the last issue of the Almanac the Mexia gas field, in Limestone County, has been discovered. Gas was struck in a well 900 feet deep near the town of Mexia in August, 1912. About ten wells have been completed, which yield from 2,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of gas per well. The depths range from 600 to 1,000 feet. Domestic and industrial consumers in Mexia and Teague, in Fretson County,

are being supplied with gas and arrangements are being made to supply Waco and possibly Temple. Gas has also been developed near Groesbeck, Limestone County.

Gas in Coleman County.

At Trickham, in Coleman County, a gas well of 350 pounds pressure and 3,000,000 cubic feet capacity has been discovered while drilling for oil.

The town of Crowther, in McMullen County, is being supplied with natural gas from one well in the oil field near by.

In May, 1913, the Neodosha Gas and Oil Company brought in a gas well at a depth of 1,120 feet three miles northwest of Bangs, in Brown County, the capacity of which is said to be 3,000,000 cubic feet daily. Arrangements are being made to pipe this gas into Bangs.

The Caddo Field.

The Caddo gas field is situated in Caddo Parish, Louisiana, adjacent to the Texas line, and from it gas is supplied to the towns of Atlanta, Queen City, Marshall and Texarkana, in Texas.

During 1912 7,500,000,000 cubic feet of gas, valued at \$1,405,000, was produced from wells in Texas. This is an increase over the production of 1911 of 1,966,980,000 cubic feet in volume and \$390,132 in value.

TEXAS COAL AND LIGNITE FIELDS

In 1911 the coal production of Texas was 1,974,593 short tons, having a mine value of \$3,272,238. This is the largest production on record. Texas continues to rank twenty-second in the list of coal-producing States, Pennsylvania ranking first. The following table gives the production since 1884:

Coal Production.			
Year—	Short Tons.	Year—	Short Tons.
1884.....	125,000	1898.....	686,794
1885.....	100,000	1899.....	831,832
1886.....	100,000	1900.....	968,373
1887.....	75,000	1901.....	1,107,953
1888.....	90,000	1902.....	901,012
1889.....	128,216	1903.....	928,759
1890.....	194,440	1904.....	1,195,944
1891.....	172,100	1905.....	1,200,684
1892.....	245,690	1906.....	1,312,873
1893.....	302,206	1907.....	1,648,069
1894.....	420,848	1908.....	1,895,377
1895.....	484,959	1909.....	1,824,440
1896.....	544,015	1910.....	1,892,176
1897.....	639,341	1911.....	1,974,593
Total.....			22,031,534

Three Important Fields.

In Texas there are three important coal fields. These are the bituminous, or carboniferous, field in Central Northwest Texas, including the counties of Wise, Parker, Erath, Brown, McCulloch, Coleman, Callahan, Eastland, Ste-

phens, Young and Jack; the sub-bituminous, or cretaceous, field in Maverick County, in the vicinity of Eagle Pass, and the lignite field in the Tertiary area.

Detailed description of these coal fields have been given in previous numbers of the Almanac and persons wishing additional information should refer to these.

Bituminous coal is mined in Palo Pinto, Erath, Eastland, Wise and Young Counties; sub-bituminous coal is mined in Maverick and Webb Counties, and lignite, a low grade of coal relatively high in ash and water, is mined in Bastrop, Hopkins, Houston, Lee, Leon, Medina, Milam, Rains, Robertson, Titus, Van Zandt and Wood Counties.

Coal and Lignite Mines.

There were 43 coal and lignite mines in operation in Texas in 1911, nine new mines being opened during the year. Fifteen of these produce bituminous or sub-bituminous coal and the remaining twenty-eight produce lignite.

The total production of bituminous coal in 1911 was 1,033,952 short tons, valued at \$2,491,361, or \$2.30 per ton at the mine. The production of lignite in 1911 was 890,641 short tons, valued at \$781,927, or 88c per ton at the mine.

LARGE AND VALUABLE DEPOSITS OF IRON

In Llano and Burnet Counties occur deposits of iron ore of possible commercial value. These are high-grade magnetites and hematites, with a phosphorus content low enough to enable them to be classed as Bessemer ores. Lack of transportation facilities and proper fuel has retarded development.

East Texas Iron.

In the Tertiary area of East Texas, including the counties of Cass, Marion, Harrison, Gregg, Rusk, Smith, Cherokee and Anderson, occur extensive deposits of limonite, or brown, iron ore. These yield from 48 to 50 per cent metallic iron when smelted. The deposits have been worked at intervals in the past and within the last year mining operations have been begun in Cass and Marion Counties on an extensive scale.

Eastern Shipments.

A railroad has been built from Longview to Ore City, in Cass County. Mines have been opened at this last named point by the East Texas Brown Ore Development Company and mining began in May, 1913. The ore is being shipped by rail to Port Bolivar and then by vessel to Philadelphia, where it is smelted.

Proposed Steel Plant.

These East Texas ores possess a

peculiar advantage in the fact that they are very easily reduced and can be very cheaply mined. Difficulties in the way of local manufacture of pig iron and steel in this region are the absence of coking coal, of limestone suitable for a flux and the high cost of charcoal.

According to announcements made late in the fall of 1913, the difficulties in the way of smelting Texas ore in Texas are about to be overcome by the construction of a large steel plant at Texas City, the coking coal to be brought by water from mines east of the Mississippi and the limestone from quarries in Coryell and other counties in Texas.

TAKES HIGH RANK IN CLAY INDUSTRY

The clay industry is next to the coal industry in Texas in point of magnitude. In 1911 the value of brick and tile produced in the State was \$2,527,502, the value of pottery was \$132,417, the value of fire clay was \$5,786 and the total value of the clay product was \$2,665,399. Texas stands twelfth in the list of clay-producing States. Ohio leads and then follow in order Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, New York, Indiana, Missouri, California, Iowa, West Virginia, Washington and Texas.

The following table will indicate the variety, quantity and value of clay products in Texas in 1910 and 1911:

Clay Products, 1910-11.

Brick—			
Common:	1910.	1911.	
Quantity	271,640,000	255,811,000	
Value	\$1,779,052	\$1,596,763	
Average per 1,000.....	\$6.55	\$6.24	
Vitrified:			
Quantity	(a)	(a)	
Value	(a)	(a)	
Average per 1,000.....	\$13.67	\$15.92	
Front:			
Quantity	21,646,000	19,331,000	
Value	\$325,074	\$297,817	
Average per 1,000.....	\$15.02	\$15.41	
Fire—Value	\$75,950	\$78,230	
Drain tile—Value	\$18,408	\$12,817	
Sewer pipe—Value	(a)	(a)	
Fireproofing—Value	(a)	\$47,038	
Pottery—			
Red earthenware—Value	\$6,481	\$8,963	
Stoneware and yellow and Rockingham ware—Value	\$112,604	\$123,454	
Fire Clay—			
Quantity—Short tons...	1,114	1,114	
Value .....	.....	\$5,786	
Miscellaneous—Value	\$546,351	\$494,807	
Total value		\$2,665,705	

Clay-Burning Establishments.

At the present time no china-ware, porcelain or sanitary ware is manufactured in the State.

Clay-burning establishments operate in Atascosa, Bexar, Bastrop, Dallas, Denton, Harrison, Hunt,

Medina, Navarro, Wise, Wilson, Nacogdoches, Falls, Henderson, Husk, Wood, Bowie, Parker, Erath, Wichita, Travis, McLennan, Milam, Tom Green, Harris and other counties of Texas. One hundred and eighteen plants were in operation in 1911.

The most numerous and best clay deposits of the State occur in the Tertiary and the Permian areas, followed by the Cretaceous and Carboniferous areas. Many valuable clay deposits exist which have not yet been developed.

ASPHALT DEPOSITS.

While in Texas a number of deposits of rock asphalt occur, notably in Montague, Burnet, Anderson and Uvalde Counties, none of these are being worked at the present time, though the deposits of Anderson, Uvalde and Montague Counties have been worked in the past.

The chief source of asphalt in Texas is the residuum derived from the refining of the heavy oils of the oil fields. The dark-colored, heavy oils from Spindletop, Humble, Powell, Saratoga, Sour Lake and Batson yield upon distillation a variable percentage of asphalt, ranging from 2 to 20 per cent.

This material is used extensively for street paving, roofing, the manufacture of tarred papers, paints, etc.

CEMENT PRODUCTION.

Portland cement is a substance which when wet possesses the property of hardening under water. It is made by mixing together clay and limestone of certain composition in proper proportions, which mixture is then ground and burned to a clinker in a kiln. The clinker when cooled is pulverized, and the powder constitutes Portland cement.

There are many deposits of limestone and clay in Texas which possess the proper chemical composition for the manufacture of cement, but there are only comparatively few localities where cement can be made profitably at the present time.

Four Portland cement mills now operate in Texas; two are situated at Dallas and the third is located near San Antonio, the fourth at El Paso. The first three mills utilize for the purpose of making cement the so-called Austin chalk formation, a rock sheet of the Cretaceous series, and mix with it the clay or shale from the overlying and underlying formations.

Natural cement differs from Portland cement in the fact that the materials from which the natural cement is made are not artificially mixed, but they have been mixed to proper composition by

nature. Natural cement rock occurs at a number of places in Texas and a small amount of such cement has been manufactured at San Antonio by the same company which makes the Portland cement. Natural cement in the industries, however, is constantly becoming of less importance, owing to the superior qualities of Portland cement.

MANY KINDS OF STONE.

In Texas valuable deposits of granite occur in Llano and Burnet Counties and in the Trans-Pecos country. The Llano and Burnet granites are the only ones quarried for market at the present time. All varieties of granite occur in these two counties, including coarse-grained and fine-grained, blue and pink. Several quarries are in operation. The best known of these are at Granite Mountain, in Burnet County. The granite from these quarries is used for building purposes, for monuments and for the construction of roads.

Marble deposits occur in Burnet, San Saba and Presidio Counties, but these are not being worked at the present time. Inadequate transportation facilities are in part responsible for their lack of development.

Limestones suitable for building purposes exist in the Carboniferous, Cretaceous and Permian areas of Texas. Limestone quarries are in operation at Crawford, in McLennan County; Cedar Park, in Travis County; Baird, in Callahan County; Jacksboro, in Jack County, and Ballinger, in Runnels County. In addition limestone is quarried for local use in many localities in Texas.

Serpentine deposits, suitable for the manufacture of ornaments, wainscoting, etc., occur in Gillespie County, but so far these materials have not come on the market.

Sandstone deposits exist in the Tertiary, Carboniferous and Permian areas. Red sandstones are quarried at Pecos, in Reeves County, and Barstow, in Ward County. A light gray sandstone is quarried at Moulton, in Lavaca County.

Sandstone suited for riprap, jetty work and ballast is quarried at Rockland, in Tyler County; Millican, in Brazos County; Quarry, in Washington County, and Muldoon, in Fayette County.

Limestone is quarried and crushed into crushed stone suited for paving and construction purposes at Jacksboro, in Jack County; near Salesville, in Palo Pinto County; Chico, in Wise County, and near Viva, in Bexar County.

Limestone suitable for use as a flux in the smelting of iron ores occurs at many places in the Cre-

taceous area. The best known quarries where rock of this character is produced are at Leon Junction, in Coryell County.

Rank in Stone Production.

As a producer of stone, Texas ranks thirty-first in the list of States, being credited with .76 per cent of the entire output. Pennsylvania heads the list, producing 10.59 per cent of the total.

Stone Production, 1911.

The following table gives the value of the various kinds of stone produced in 1911:

Granite	\$ 70,488
Sandstone	28,000
Limestone	490,289
Total	\$588,777
Production of crushed stone in Texas, 1911, by uses, in short tons:	
Road	181,838
Railroad	124,240
Making Ballast, Concrete, Total	406,851
Quantity	124,240
Value	\$91,171
Quantity	181,838
Value	\$176,838
Quantity	124,240
Value	\$151,635
Quantity	418,190
Value	\$418,190

SAND AND GRAVEL.

Sand and gravel are produced extensively in the State. These materials are widely distributed, but material of good grade or adapted for particular purposes is not so commonly found. The deposits are largely confined to the flood plains and valleys of the streams. Some of the chief centers of production are: Austin, in Travis County; Smithville, in Bastrop County; Ledbetter, in Fayette County; Columbus, in Colorado County, and Calaveras, in Wilson County.

1912 Statistics.

The following table indicates the production of sand and gravel in 1912 and the use made thereof:

	Quantity, Short tons.	Value.
Molding sand	3,185	\$ 4,050
Building sand	290,675	181,617
Gravel	380,218	186,480

Grand total, inclusive of glass, grinding and polishing, fire, engine and paving sands

Molding Sand.

By molding sand is meant the sand used for making the molds into which metal is cast when drawn from the blast furnace. It also includes core sand, which is used for making the cores which occupy the hollow spaces of the cast piece. Molding sands must be sufficiently cohesive so that cores and molds can be made; they must be sufficiently fire-resisting so that they will not melt when the molten metal is poured into the mold, sufficiently porous to permit escape of gases given off by the cooling metal and sufficiently durable to enable it to be used for a number of times. Of course not all sands possess these properties, and deposits of this character are not of common occurrence.

Building sand is used for making mortar and concrete.

Gravel is used for making concrete, for railroad ballast and for making roads.

Glass Sand.

Glass sand is used for the manufacture of glass. Such sands must be practically pure grains of quartz, free from iron, magnesia, lime, alumina, etc. A number of deposits of glass sand exist in Texas. At the present time there are four glass factories in Texas, three located at Wichita Falls and one at Texarkana. Cheap fuel in the form of natural gas is available. Without cheap fuel to go with it, a deposit of glass sand does not possess much value.

Sand is also used for grinding and polishing wares, for the manufacture of sandpaper, polishing powders, etc.

Engine sand is the sand used in locomotives in order to reduce the slipperiness of the track when getting started.

Paving sand is used as filler between blocks, bricks, etc., in street pavements.

USE OF GYPSUM.

Gypsum is the material used in the manufacture of plaster of Paris, hard wall plasters, cold water paints, etc. In the Permian area of Northwest Texas this mineral occurs in the form of rock gypsum, alabaster and gypsite, or gypsum earth. The gypsum earth is the particular form of gypsum which is commonly used in Texas. From it is manufactured plaster of Paris and hard wall plaster. Mills operate at Quanah and Acme, in Hardeman County, and at Hamlin, in Jones County, four mills being in operation in 1912. The total number of tons of plaster produced in 1912 was 143,281, valued at \$491,685.

TEXAS SALT DEPOSITS.

Salt deposits occur in the Permian and Juratrias areas of Northwest Texas and in spots—at the so-called salines—in the Tertiary area. Manufacturing plants operate at Colorado, in Mitchell County; at Palestine, in Anderson County, and at Grand Saline, in Van Zandt County.

The total production in 1912 was 373,064 barrels, or 52,229 short tons, valued at \$290,328.

LIME PRODUCTION.

Lime is manufactured from the Edwards limestone—a formation in the Cretaceous series—along the Balcones scarp, where the rock is favorably exposed for working. Plants are in operation at Round Rock, in Williamson County; McNeil, Travis County; Dittlinger, in Comal County, and near Leon

Springs, in Bexar County. Both the ordinary quicklime and the hydrated lime are produced at the first three named plants.

The total production in 1912 was 45,529 short tons, valued at \$236,101, or \$5.19 per ton.

TEXAS METAL PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the production of gold, silver, copper and lead in Texas in 1910 and 1911:

Production Statistics.		
Gold—	1910.	1911.
Quantity (fine oz.)	20.46	1.02
Value	\$4,237.00	\$21.00
Silver—		
Quantity (fine oz.)	380,322	424,394
Value	\$206,374.00	\$214,929.00
Copper—		
Quantity (pounds)	3,157	.....
Value	\$401	.....
Lead—		
Quantity (pounds)	65,068	122,900
Value	\$2,863.00	\$5,526.00
Total value.....	\$209,061.00	\$220,476.00

Culberson County.

In 1911 no production was made from the gold-silver-copper mines near Van Horn. The Hazel silver-copper mine near Van horn is now in operation.

El Paso County.

No production was made from the mines near Lasca and Sierra Blanca in 1911. At the Bonanza mine small operations are in progress, some lead and zinc ore being reported as shipped in 1912.

Presidio County.

Candelaria District—Some lead ore was shipped in 1911.

Shafter District—The Presidio mine, in this district, is the principal precious metal producer of Texas, having been in operation for twenty-two years. The ore occurs in the Cibolo limestone of the Carboniferous series and is principally silver chloride (horn silver), with which are associated more or less isolated patches of silver-bearing lead ore.

Knox County.

In 1911 some development work was done on the Pvron copper prospect near Truscott. The ore is found as a chalcocite in the blue clays of the Permian series. Some copper ore was mined from the Harris & Harkins mine, in the Permian beds, near Knox City, but none was shipped.

Llano County.

The Heath mine of the Llano Gold and Rare Metal Mining Company, near Llano, is opened by workings consisting of a 628-foot vertical shaft, 250-foot incline shaft, four 65-foot vertical shafts and 200 feet of open cuts. A new fifty-ton mill was put in operation in January, 1912.

Prospecting was continued on the Boyd & Roberts mine near Llano in 1911.

QUICKSILVER PRODUCTION.

Quicksilver is mined near Terlingua, in Brewster County. The ore occurs in calcite veins cutting the Cretaceous rocks. It carries about 1.7 per cent of metallic quicksilver. A number of mines have been in operation in this district, but the Chisos mine is the only one that has been producing during the past three years.

The following table shows the quicksilver output of Texas from the beginning of operations in 1899 to the end of 1910:

Production Statistics.			
Year—	Flasks	Year—	Flasks
1899.....	1,000	1905.....	4,723
1900.....	1,800	1906.....	4,761
1901.....	2,932	1907.....	3,686
1902.....	5,319	1908.....	2,882
1903.....	5,029	1909.....	4,188
1904.....	5,336	1910.....	3,320

Flasks, 76½ pounds net; 75 pounds since June 1, 1904.

The value of the total output, estimated at the average domestic San Francisco prices, is, up to and including 1910, \$1,916,400.

TIN IN EL PASO COUNTY.

Cassiterite, the ore of tin, occurs with quartz as veins and impregnations in light red so-called aplite cutting granite on the east base of the Franklin Mountains, twelve miles north of El Paso, Tex. A small mill and an oil-burning reverberatory furnace have been erected and a few tons of pure tin have been made. The total production in 1911 was 5 short tons, valued at \$4,226.

MINERAL WATERS.

The sale and production of mineral water is an important industry in Texas. In 1911 1,637,932 gallons of mineral water were sold, valued at \$158,367. The statistics of the industry since 1904 are given in the following table:

Production Statistics.			
Year—	Springs Reporting	Amount Sold,	Value.
1904.....	14	1,142,500	\$64,923
1905.....	23	1,526,970	144,421
1906.....	28	1,045,315	122,085
1907.....	23	1,146,279	152,233
1908.....	36	1,586,634	151,032
1909.....	34	1,035,476	98,499
1910.....	31	1,241,248	128,549
1911.....	40	1,637,932	158,367

The greater part of the mineral water sold is used for medicinal purposes. Resorts are situated at twenty of the springs, accommodating nearly 25,000 patrons, and the water at eighteen of the springs is reported as used for bathing.

A list of the more important mineral springs in the State was given in the 1912 Almanac and persons interested should refer to this issue.

SULPHUR.

Valuable deposits of sulphur occur in Trans-Pecos Texas, but the absence of railroad facilities has prevented development.

Sulphur also occurs in isolated spots beneath the structural mounds or domes in the Coastal Plain region, where it is associated with gypsum, salt and more or less oil. Such deposits exist at Big Hill, in Matagorda, and near Bryan Heights, at the mouth of the Brazos River, in Brazoria County, Texas.

At the last named locality sulphur is being mined and shipped by the Freeport Sulphur Company, operations having begun in November, 1912. At this point well sections show 760 feet of gravel, gumbo and cap rock, below this 150 feet of sulphur-bearing limestone, dolomite and gypsum. The base of the sulphur is found to vary in depth from 900 to 1,100 feet, and below the sulphur-bearing beds gypsum and rock salt are again found. The sulphur beds range in thickness from a few inches up to seven feet.

An extensive plant has been erected to facilitate the mining of the sulphur. The "ore" is obtained by a process similar to that employed in Louisiana. Wells are drilled to the sulphur beds and into these holes is forced superheated steam. The steam melts the sulphur, which is then pumped to the surface by air-lift.

FULLER'S EARTH.

A clay which when finely powdered possesses the property of decolorizing oils when they are filtered through the pulverized earth is known as Fuller's earth.

A number of valuable deposits of this earth occur in Washington, Gonzales, Fayette, Burleson and Karnes Counties, but high freight rates to market prevent active development. The Fuller's Earth Company of Houston operates at Somerville, in Burleson County, and the Commercial Pulverizing Company of Houston in Burleson and Fayette Counties.

SAND-LIME BRICK.

A brick made of sand and lime, in place of clay, is called a sand-lime brick. Such bricks can be made where no clay can be had, but where sand and limestone are available. A plant is in operation in San Antonio.

MICA.

Mica is a mineral made up of transparent, fire-resisting leaves or flakes. It has a wide commercial application, both in the form of sheet mica and of ground mica. The most extensive use of sheet mica is in the manufacture of elec-

trical apparatus, but a considerable quantity is still used in the glazing trade for stoves, for gas lamp chimneys, for lamp shades, etc. The demand for mica for glazing is small and only the best quality and the larger sheets are thus used.

Deposits of mica occur in El Paso County and are being developed by the Texas Mica Company of Pecos, Tex.

DEVELOPMENT OF UNDERGROUND WATER

The underground water resources of the State have been described in some detail in a special article by this writer in the 1911 number of the Almanac and persons desiring more information should refer to this volume. At the present time it is desired to call attention only to particular features in the development of the underground water resources of the State that have occurred since the last issue of this publication.

A small iron pot, capable of containing about one quart, was the first output of the iron industry in America. This humble utensil was cast at a foundry on the Saugus River, near Lynn, before 1650. The power behind the pot, writes Ralph Davol in "Two Men of Taunton," was no less a personage than John Winthrop Jr., who furnished the "influence" that started the little forge at "Hammersmith," as they named the place.

Texas has large and extensive deposits of high-grade iron ore. At the present time the State is consuming large quantities of iron and steel articles made many thousands of miles away. Texas is even shipping ore to the smelters in the East. It is believed that the day is not far distant when the iron and steel industry will prosper in Texas, notwithstanding the absence of coking coal.

Texas, with its enormous deposits of lignite, will some day produce many thousands of horsepower in the form of electricity to be used on farms and in towns and cities many miles distant from the lignite fields. This will be done by establishing producers' gas and electric plants in the lignite districts, conveying the power over long distance cables.

Surveys have been made of large and valuable deposits of pure white marble in Culberson County with a view of developing. Pure white marble, while not rare, is not common.

Gold has been discovered in Reeves County in the vicinity of Saragosa.

RAINFALL ZONES.

A cursory examination of this table shows that the annual precipitation diminishes in regular proportion from east or southeast to west and northwest. In the eastern portion of the State, east of an almost straight line from Lamar County southward to Calhoun County, the annual rainfall exceeds 40 inches. This is the wettest portion of the State. Thence westward to an undulated line from Montague County southward to Aransas County the annual rainfall amounts to 30 inches. Thence westward to an undulated line passing through the western portion of the Panhandle, through the Staked Plains and southward to Val Verde County there is a further decrease to 20 inches per annum. West of this line the annual amounts decrease to slightly less than 10 inches in the extreme western portion of El Paso County.

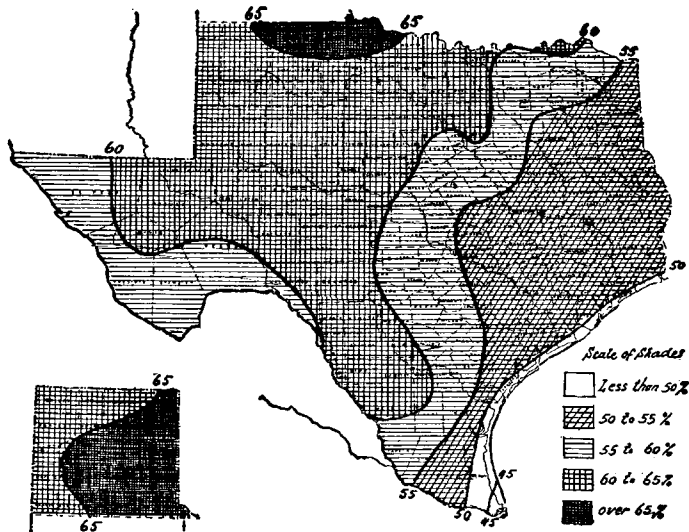
Favorable Distribution.

It has been stated that an annual rainfall of less than 12 inches produces arid conditions; that 12 to 18 inches render the land suitable for grazing only, and that more than 18 inches are favorable for agriculture, while more than 100 inches produce vegetation too luxuriant for agriculture. But much depends upon the distribution of the rainfall throughout the year which, as will be shown later, is exceptionally favorable in Texas

Existing deficiencies are met by irrigation on the one hand and by drainage on the other. But even in sections where irrigation is resorted to for agricultural purposes, cognizance must be taken of the distribution of precipitation, whether the water to be conserved and used falls just prior to the growing season or whether it falls afterward, in which case it must be protected against evaporation and seepage until the arrival of planting time.

Texas Rainfall Curve.

The rainfall curve for the State as a whole has its lowest value in January and February; thence increases to May, which is normally the wettest month, after which there is a general decrease to the close of the year, except for September, which shows a slight increase. During the driest months of the year, which are January and February, the precipitation is less than one inch west of an undulated line from Wichita County south to Hidalgo County. East of that line the amounts range from one inch in the west to over three inches in the east. During the wettest month of the year, which is May, the monthly amounts range from two inches in West Texas to more than five inches in East Texas, except in the Trans-Pecos region, where the amounts are considerably less than two inches. Considering individual sections, how-



Average Percentage of Precipitation from March 1 to Sept. 1.

ever, the wettest month in the Panhandle is July and in the lower Rio Grande Valley and along the immediate coast, September.

Grouped by Seasons.

Grouped by seasons, the three winter months, December, January and February, are dryest in all portions of the State, except along the immediate coast from Matagorda to Orange County, where the spring months are the dryest, and over a broad area extending from Burleson and Waller Counties northeastward to Harrison and Red River Counties, where the summer or fall months are dryest. The wettest season is spring in the central and eastern portions of the State and summer in the

Panhandle, West Texas, Rio Grande Valley and coast section, except over a limited area from the lower Rio Grande Valley north-eastward to Calhoun County, where fall is the wettest season. The distribution of precipitation is unusually favorable for agricultural purposes in nearly all portions of the State, the per cent of moisture received during the crop-growing season being greatest in Northwest Texas and least in East Texas.

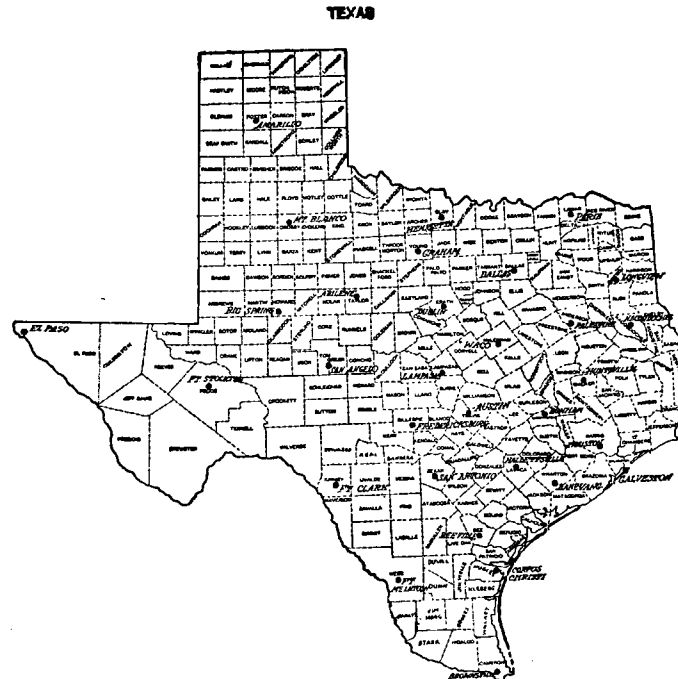
During Growing Season.

The chart on page 166 shows the per cent of the annual precipitation that falls during the six months from March 1 to Sept. 1, when moisture is most needed for germination and growth of crops.

Panhandle Favored.

The chart shows at a glance that the Panhandle is the most favored section in this respect, as it receives but little less than 70 per cent of the total annual precipitation during the crop season, which has been assumed to be March 1 to Sept. 1. But assuming the crop season to be from

April 1 to Oct. 1, the per cent would be still greater because October is normally wetter than March. An additional factor favorable to Northwest Texas is the fact that much of the winter precipitation falls in the form of snow and is therefore in the best possible form to protect and nourish the grasses of the plains.



Locations of Stations from Which Records of Precipitation Have Been Compiled for the Texas Almanac.

Average Days of Rain.

The average number of days with rain is directly proportional to the amount of precipitation; that is, it is greatest during the crop season. In the Panhandle and Northwest Texas rain usually occurs on one day in every six days during the crop-growing season and on one day in every ten days during the late fall to the early spring. In West Central and Southwest Texas rain may be expected on one day in every five and one-half days during the crop season and on one day in every eight days during the remaining months of the year. In East Central and East Texas the ratio is one rainy day in every four and one-half days during the crop season and one rainy day in every six days during the other months of the year. The month of May generally has the largest number of days with rain, and the month of December has the least in Central

and West Texas, and the month of October in East Texas.

Precipitation Tables.

The accompanying tables show the monthly and annual precipitation at selected stations from the beginning of observations to date as far as possible before going to print. The stations represented were chosen not so much on account of their long record, but because they are so located as to form a network of stations from which the values for intervening localities can be readily interpolated. These tables will be of value to the agriculturist in determining the probabilities of sufficient rainfall during the critical periods of crop growth and development and to the engineer in determining the probable amount of run-off available for storage in irrigation projects or in determining the amount of surplus water to be taken care of in the establishment of storm sewers and drainage projects.

Amarillo, Potter County (Elevation 3,676 Feet)—Continued.

Table with columns for Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows for years 1916-1913.

Austin, Travis County (Elevation 593 Feet).

Table with columns for Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows for years 1903-1913.

RECORDS OF PRECIPITATION FOR PERIOD OF TWENTY YEARS.

Ablene, Taylor County (Elevation 1,738 Feet).

Table with columns for Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows for years 1893-1913.

Beeville, Bee County (Elevation 225 Feet).

Table with columns for Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows for years 1896-1913.

Amarillo, Potter County (Elevation 3,676 Feet).

Table with columns for Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows for years 1893-1909.

Big Spring, Howard County (Elevation 2,390 Feet).

Table with columns for Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows for years 1900-1913.

Brenham, Washington County (Elevation 350 Feet).

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows: 1893-1913.

Brownsville, Brown County (Elevation 38 Feet).

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows: 1893-1913.

Corpus Christi, Nueces County (Elevation 20 Feet).

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows: 1893-1913.

Dallas, Dallas County (Elevation 406 Feet).

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows: 1893-1913.

Danewang, Wharton County (Elevation 145 Feet).

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows: 1896-1913.

Dublin, Erath County (Elevation 1,466 Feet).

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows: 1890-1913.

El Paso, El Paso County (Elevation 3,762 Feet).

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows 1883-1913.

Fort Clark, Kinney County (Elevation 1,050 Feet).

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows 1883-1913.

Fort McIntosh, Webb County (Elevation 460 Feet).

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows 1883-1913.

Fort Stockton, Pecos County (Elevation 3,050 Feet).

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows 1884-1913.

Fredericksburg, Gillespie County (Elevation 1,696 Feet).

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows 1883-1913.

Galveston, Galveston County (Elevation 69 Feet).

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows 1883-1913.

Graham, Young County (Elevation 1,040 Feet).

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows: 1893-1913.

Hallettsville, Lavaca County (Elevation 235 Feet).

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows: 1893-1913.

Henrietta, Clay County (Elevation 915 Feet).

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows: 1896-1913.

Houston, Harris County (Elevation 138 Feet).

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows: 1893-1913.

Huntsville, Walker County (Elevation 400 Feet).

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows: 1893-1913.

Lampasas, Lampasas County (Elevation 1,020 Feet).

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows: 1894-1913.

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Longview, Gregg County (Elevation 336 Feet).

Table with columns for Year (1893-1913) and monthly rainfall (Jan-Dec) plus Annual total. Data includes values like 0.38 for Jan 1893 and 36.47 for Annual 1893.

Mount Blanco, Crosby County (Elevation 2,750 Feet).

Table with columns for Year (1896-1913) and monthly rainfall (Jan-Dec) plus Annual total. Data includes values like 0.76 for Jan 1896 and 15.58 for Annual 1896.

Nacogdoches, Nacogdoches County (Elevation 271 Feet).

Table with columns for Year (1892-1913) and monthly rainfall (Jan-Dec) plus Annual total. Data includes values like 1.76 for Jan 1892 and 41.69 for Annual 1892.

Palestine, Anderson County (Elevation 510 Feet).

Table with columns for Year (1893-1913) and monthly rainfall (Jan-Dec) plus Annual total. Data includes values like 1.14 for Jan 1893 and 30.56 for Annual 1893.

Paris, Lamar County (Elevation 592 Feet).

Table with columns for Year (1893-1913) and monthly rainfall (Jan-Dec) plus Annual total. Data includes values like 2.50 for Jan 1893 and 33.70 for Annual 1893.

San Angelo, Tom Green County (Elevation 1,847 Feet).

Table with columns for Year (1894-1913) and monthly rainfall (Jan-Dec) plus Annual total. Data includes values like 1.26 for Jan 1894 and 41.91 for Annual 1894.

San Antonio, Bexar County (Elevation 701 Feet).

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows for years 1893 to 1913.

Waco, McLennan County (Elevation 424 Feet).

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows for years 1893 to 1913.

TEMPERATURE DATA AT TEXAS STATIONS. Following are the records of temperature for a period of years at various Texas stations:

MEAN TEMPERATURES.

Table with columns: Stations, No. Yrs. record, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, August, Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows for various Texas stations.

LOWEST TEMPERATURES.

Table with columns: Stations, No. Years record, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, August, Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows for various Texas stations.

HIGHEST TEMPERATURES.

Table with columns: Stations, No. Years record, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, August, Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Annual. Rows for various Texas stations.

FROST DATA.

Table with columns: Stations, No. Years record, Average date of first killing frost in fall, Average date of last killing frost in spring, Earliest date of killing frost in fall, Latest date of killing frost in spring. Rows for various Texas stations.

In 1913 Texas harvested over 100,000 acres of peanuts.

Texas cultivates and harvests over 2,500,000 acres of special crops, grasses, truck, fruits, etc.

Texas has 1,138,852 apple trees, 9,737,827 peach trees, 558,478 pear trees and 1,020,339 plum and prune trees.

There are 1,034,000 milch cows in Texas

Texas produces in creameries and on the farm approximately 70,000,000 pounds of butter annually and imports between 40,000,000

and 50,000,000 pounds during the same period.

Texas milch cows average \$39.90 per head in value.

Texas has 724,000 mules, a greater number than any other State. They average \$110 per head in value.

The United States Government credits Texas with a total of 6,056,000 cattle of all classes.

Texas horses average in value \$32 per head. They number 1,181,000.

THOUSANDS OF ACRES MADE PRODUCTIVE BY IRRIGATION

Over a vast area of Texas, even in regions of heavy rainfall, the subject of irrigation is receiving consideration by an increasing number of citizens. The conservation of rain, the saving of the run-off of streams and the development of the underground water supply is making available for cultivation a large area of land in the semi-arid sections of the State and adding to the productiveness of many thousands of acres in regions where the rainfall is generally sufficient for all agricultural purposes.

IRRIGATION PRACTICED IN MANY SECTIONS

A splendid beginning has been made in the development of the soil and water resources in all sections of Texas. In East and Northeast Texas, where the rainfall averages 35 to 48 inches, the necessity for water conservation appeals to but few. In the rice-growing sections of the coast country irrigation is a necessity in the production of that crop. In Southwest, Central West, West and Northwest, or the Panhandle, sections of the State the development of the water resources, both surface and underground, is becoming an important factor in the prosperity and material welfare of the people. In these sections there is a greater appreciation of the value of water, and although many branches of the agricultural and live stock industry are successfully conducted with the natural fall of rain, wherever water can be secured for irrigation purposes, it adds value to the lands because of the increase in variety of crops raised and in acre production.

Well Defined Districts.

Although irrigation is practiced in over 100 counties in the State, there are several well defined districts which stand out prominently above all others because of the acreage under cultivation or because of the large sums of money being expended in development work.

There are other districts in which several thousand acres are watered, reference to which will be found in the statistical table which accompanies this article.

Rice Growing Area.

In the midcoast and east coast section of the State the cultivation of rice is an important industry. Although the rainfall averages from 35 to 48 inches, irrigation is necessary for this grain, and in 1913 more than 300,000 acres were under ditch. This entire area, however, was not devoted to the rice crop, the acreage varying considerably from year to year.

The coast country of Texas lies

in the artesian belt, but in but few instances are wells, either artesian or shallow, used in the irrigation of the crop. The country is traversed by the large rivers of the State, which, with other streams, furnish an abundance of water which is distributed to the fields by pumps through canals and ditches.

The Artesian Belt.

South and Southwest of San Antonio is a section of country generally known as the artesian belt because water from flowing wells is used for irrigation. In 1913 approximately 25,000 acres were watered in this section, either from wells or from streams. Plans for the development of 20,000 additional acres have been announced. Cotton, corn, fruits and truck are the chief products.

Lower Rio Grande.

In what is known as the valley of the lower Rio Grande in Cameron and Hidalgo Counties is found one of the most prominent irrigated sections of the Southwest. The development of this section dates back hardly more than a decade. In 1913 about 105,000 acres were in cultivation, with as many more acres under ditch and ready for settlement. The main canals in this district are the largest in the Southwest, some of them measuring 150 to 200 feet in width and from ten to twenty feet in depth. Water is secured from the Rio Grande, being lifted by pump over the river banks and carried by gravity through the canals and laterals. The valley soil is a rich alluvial. It is excellent for sugar cane, cotton, fruit and truck. Winter gardening and truck raising is a prominent industry.

The valley contains between 400,000 and 500,000 acres capable of being irrigated.

Upper River Points.

Starr County, adjoining Hidalgo, has a large acreage capable of being irrigated. Only about 500 acres have been developed. Webb County, farther up the river, has under irrigation 3,500 acres, a large portion of which is devoted to Bermuda

onions and other truck. Maverick County, the next river county north of Webb, has under irrigation 1,280 acres. Val Verde County, also bordering the Rio Grande, has 8,500 acres. Water is secured from the San Felipe springs, which burst out from the surface of the prairie near Del Rio with a sufficient flow to water 15,000 to 17,000 acres. These springs are among the largest in the Southwest.

The El Paso Region.

Irrigation in the upper valley of the Rio Grande near El Paso was practiced by prehistoric races long before white men set foot upon the American continent. Early Spanish missionaries in the sixteenth century discovered the ditches, some of which are still in use. Traces of other ditches and evidence of great age were also found by these men.

At the present time more than 25,000 acres are either under ditch or have been, but the acreage under actual cultivation varies from 10,000 to 15,000, according to river conditions.

Elephant Butte Dam.

With the completion of the Elephant Butte dam, now under construction by the Federal Government in New Mexico, the valley at El Paso will be supplied with water for 45,000 acres. This project is one of the largest ever taken by the Government, the cost approximating \$10,000,000. Under treaty with Mexico, water will be furnished for 25,000 acres in that country. Texas will be provided with water for 45,000 acres and New Mexico for approximately 100,000 acres. The dam is 1,200 feet long at the top, 275 feet high above the foundation and will form a reservoir forty miles in length, covering 41,280 acres, and capable of storing 2,760,000 acre feet of water.

Pecos Valley of Texas.

The Pecos Valley region of Texas includes irrigated sections in Reeves, Ward, Pecos and Crane Counties. The area under irrigation and cultivation in 1913 approximated 55,000 acres. Over 200,000 acres are susceptible to irrigation with the development and conservation of the present known water resources. This area can undoubtedly be enlarged considerably by further development of the shallow water belt in Reeves and Pecos Counties.

In the vicinity of Pecos, Reeves County, is a large shallow water belt. About twenty-five wells were in operation in 1913. The area is known to extend over 75,000 acres. There is also shallow water in the Leon Valley, Pecos County.

In the southern part of Reeves County is an area known as the Toyah Valley in which 8,000 acres

are irrigated from the San Solomon Springs. Farther into the mountains is another immense spring which forms Phantom Lake. This spring, it is estimated, can furnish water for an additional 8,000 acres, although it has never been accurately measured, nor has its waters ever been diverted to the fields for irrigation purposes.

Water is taken from the Pecos River for a large acreage in Reeves, Ward and Pecos Counties, and another project covering 7,000 acres, 2,000 of which were in cultivation in 1913 in Crane County will look to the Pecos River for its water supply.

At Fort Stockton, Pecos County, are found the Comanche Springs, among the most noted in the Southwest. These springs give a never-varying flow of 55,000,000 gallons of water per day, which is utilized for the watering of about 7,000 acres. Springs in the Leon Valley, near Fort Stockton, will add largely to the improved acreage in this section.

The construction of reservoirs, conservation of water by improving canals and ditches and the development of the underground supply, movements now under way in the Pecos Valley will greatly increase the acreage in cultivation within the next few years.

Chief among the products grown is alfalfa, feedstuffs, fruit, truck and melons.

Texas Plains Country.

Ten thousand acres of land were in crop and irrigated in the Texas plains country in 1913. Irrigation in this section is but a few years old. Development work has progressed far enough, however, to justify the prediction of a great future.

The plains of Texas are treeless and without visible streams of water. The underground supply, however, is abundant and irrigation is conducted by individual plants, wells and pumps. The average depth of these wells is 120 feet, but water rises within fifteen to fifty feet of the surface, according to location, and is lifted by centrifugal pumps at the rate of 500 to 2,500 gallons per minute, the flow depending upon the capacity of the pump and the power applied. Tests have been made for many consecutive hours and thus far the machinery employed has been unable to exhaust the water or materially lower its level. One well of the largest capacity in use is sufficient to care for 160 acres.

Deaf Smith County, in the southwest corner of the Panhandle proper, and Hale County, in the Plains, show greater progress in the development of their underground water resources than other counties in this section. Between

4,000 and 5,000 acres in each county was in crop and under irrigation in 1913. The season of 1914 will probably witness this acreage more than doubled.

The shallow water belt extends under a very large territory, no one knowing even approximately the acreage. Wells are in operation in Deaf Smith, Hale, Bailey, Lubbock, Swisher, Andrews, Gaines, Floyd and many other counties, which of itself provides the belt to be extensive. This same water is found under all Panhandle and Plains counties, an area equal to that of the State of Illinois, but the depth varies, and in many sections it is too deep for economical irrigation with the equipment now in use.

The water secured from these wells is practically pure and soft. There is but little mineral in the soil and the dangers from over-irrigation are considerable less than in other sections.

The crops grown by irrigation are alfalfa, wheat, Kaffir corn and maize, melons, apples, grapes and other fruits.

In Medina County.

A dam across the Medina River eleven miles north of Castroville, Medina County, was completed during 1913, and the reservoir back of it, capable of storing 19,385,000,000 cubic feet of water, made ready to collect the drainage of a large area of country. Water from this great reservoir will be conducted by canal to a tract of 60,000 acres in Medina County. The dam, canals, lands, etc., were constructed and purchased at a cost of over \$6,000,000. It is one of the largest single irrigation projects in the Southwest. The dam is 164 feet high above the river bed and from the bottom of the cut off trench to the top of the concrete has a total height of 180 feet. The crest length is 1,580 feet, base width 128 feet and crest width twenty-five feet. The spillway is 1,200 feet long and the cubic contents equal to 90 per cent of the famous Roosevelt dam in Arizona.

Other Irrigation Districts.

Development of irrigation is found in widely scattered sections of the State. At Midland shallow water development is under way. In Wichita County 2,800 acres are cultivated and watered. In Hardeman about 4,000 acres are under ditch. Menard County has 7,365 acres, San Saba 3,200, Tom Green 4,960 and many other counties from 500 to 2,500 acres. A statistical table giving acreage under irrigation in the various counties of the State is attached to this article.

New Development Work.

During the year 1913 announcements were made through the

newspapers of many new irrigation projects, some of which undoubtedly will materialize in the near future. Operations in the shallow water belt in the Plains country give indication of increasing the acreage to 100,000 within a few years. The artesian belt in Dimmit, Zavalla and La Salle Counties is being rapidly developed. Announcement has been made of several large irrigation projects in Pecos and Presidio Counties and surveys have been made in Runnels County for damming the Colorado River and watering a large body of land. In various other counties of the State, particularly in Central West and West Texas, the people are alive to the subject of water development and water-conservation.

Federal Census, 1910.

The United States census for 1910 gives the following irrigation statistics for Texas:

Farms reporting rice.....	1,088
Other irrigated farms.....	4,150
Total number farms.....	5,238
Acres in rice.....	280,847
Other irrigated acreage.....	164,283
Total acres irrigated.....	451,130
Rice acreage capable of irrigation, present enterprises.....	350,350
Other acreage capable of irrigation, present enterprises.....	340,641
Total.....	690,991
Rice acreage included in projects	499,474
Other acreage included in projects	753,649
Total.....	1,263,173

Statistics for 1913.

Rice acreage irrigated.....	304,436
Other acreage irrigated.....	269,715
Total.....	574,151
Total acreage capable of being irrigated by present systems...	1,068,880
Acres irrigated, 1910.....	451,130
Acres irrigated, 1913.....	574,151
Increase.....	123,021

COUNTY STATISTICS, 1913.

County—	Acres Irrigated.	Acres Within Reach of Present Systems.
Anderson	100	100
Aransas	200	200
Atascosa	3,000	10,000
Austin .....	.....	2,000
Eandera	200	200
Bastrop	250	250
Bexar	2,000	3,000
Borden	20	20
Bosque	100	100
Brazoria	2,000	2,000
Brewster	500	800
Briscoe	50	50
Brooks	50	100
Brown	3,000	3,000
Burnet	50	50
Calhoun	500	500
Cameron	45,250	79,000
Chambers	29,650	35,000
Coke	400	400

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County Statistics, 1913—Cont.

County—	Acres Irrigated.	Acres Within Reach of Present Systems.
Coleman	800	800
Colorado	24,500	30,000
Comal	2,500	8,000
Comanche	50	100
Concho	500	500
Cooke	50	50
Coryell	1,000	1,000
Crane	2,000	7,000
Deaf Smith	4,180	5,800
DeWitt	60	260
Dimit	6,000	8,000
El Paso	15,000	20,000
Falls	400	1,000
Floyd	500	5,500
Fort Bend	5,437	50,000
Frio	2,000	3,000
Galveston	575	800
Glasscock	100	100
Gaines	100	100
Gonzales	25	500
Guadalupe	90	250
Hale	4,300	5,000
Harris	23,558	35,000
Hays	600	1,200
Hidalgo	55,300	80,000
Irion	2,000	2,500
Jack	100	1,000
Jackson	12,031	15,000
Jeff Davis	2,000	3,000
Jefferson	73,303	150,000
Karnes	175	300
Kimble	3,800	8,000
Kinney	800	12,000
Lampasas	450	500
LaSalle	5,000	10,000
Liberty	11,400	40,000
Live Oak	25	100
Llano	65	250
Loving	500	500
Lubbock	200	700
Martin	150	150
McLennan	200	200
Mason	100	200
Matagorda	55,095	75,000
Maverick	1,280	8,570
McMullen	15	15
Medina	100	200
Menard	7,385	8,365
Midland	50	250
Milam	50	50
Mills	1,075	1,200
Mitchell	115	400
Motley	50	500
Nacogdoches	50	50
Nueces	1,700	2,500
Oldham	500	500
Orange	16,127	25,000
Pecos	17,680	45,000
Presidio	1,000	2,000
Reagan	20	1,000
Reeves	20,000	75,000
Refugio	150	200
Runnels	2,500	2,500
San Saba	3,200	3,200
Scurry	100	100
Starr	100	1,000
Stephens	1,000	1,000
Sterling	255	5,450
Taylor	500	5,000
Tom Green	4,960	10,000
Travis	1,500	5,000
Uvalde	2,000	5,000
Val Verde	8,500	15,000
Van Zandt	100	100
Victoria	500	500
Ward	15,000	60,000
Webb	3,500	3,500
Wharton	50,200	50,200
Wichita	2,800	2,800
Willacy	100	500
Williamson	500	500
Winkler	100	500
Young	3,000	3,000
Zavalla	2,500	4,000
Totals	574,151	1,063,880

Greatest Irrigation Projects.

Following are the Department of Interior figures on the world's greatest irrigation dams and irrigation projects:

Where Located—	Length in feet at top.	Max. ht. in feet above foundation.	Storage capacity, acre feet.
Elephant Butte, N. M.	1,125	265	2,760,000
Assuan, Egypt	6,532	141	1,860,000
Roosevelt, Ariz.	1,083	230	1,284,000
Pathfinder, Wyo.	432	218	1,025,000
Rio Conchos, Mexico	853	208	1,000,000
Shoshone, Wyo.	200	328	456,000
Periyar, India	1,231	178	305,300
Ashti, India	12,709	58	32,660
Villar, Spain	546	170	13,050

IRRIGATION OF RICE.

The following is the United States census report on rice irrigation in Texas for 1910. The acres irrigated per mile of main ditch was 533.2. These figures will prove approximately correct for 1913.

Independent enterprises	number	611
Ditches, total length	miles	1,040
Main ditches	number	225
Length	miles	538
Lateral ditches	number	216
Length	miles	502
Reservoirs	number	21
Capacity	acre-feet	2,310
Floating wells	number	1
Capacity	gallons per minute	80
Pumped wells	number	500
Capacity	gallons per minute	445,495
Pumping plants	number	575
Engine capacity	horsepower	48,179
Pump capacity	gallons per minute	3,907,330

Cost enterprises up to July 1, 1910	\$6,140,639.00
Average cost per acre enterprises capable of irrigating in 1910	17.53
Estimated final cost of existing enterprises	6,140,639.00
Average per acre included in projects	12.29

A CURE FOR MOSQUITOES.

The people of London have learned of an agreeable way to keep their houses free from flies and mosquitoes, according to a recent dispatch from that city. They burn sandalwood, which has a pleasing odor, but one that the summer pests much dislike. The idea comes from the Orient, where it has long been practiced.

The sandalwood can be bought at almost any Turkish or Japanese importing house. You prepare it for burning by cutting it into pieces about half an inch thick and three inches long, and then bake or dry it in a slow oven for twenty-four hours. You light a piece of the wood and put it in a metal urn, or saucer. After it has ignited well blow out the flame and leave the red ember to smolder until the wood is wholly consumed. —Youth's Companion.

RECLAMATION OF SWAMP AND OVERFLOW LANDS

(By Arthur Alvord Stiles, State Reclamation Engineer.)

The swamp and overflow lands of Texas exceed in extent the combined areas of the States of New Jersey and Connecticut. The swamp lands are situated principally in that part of the State known as the Coastal Plain. The overflow lands constitute the low valleys or "flood plains" of the several streams which traverse the eastern quarter and southern portion of the State. The total area of the swamp lands is conservatively estimated at 5,000,000 acres, that of the overflow lands at 3,000,000 acres. These lands are not the property of the State nor of the United States. They are owned by private individuals, and lie in tracts of irregular shapes and varying sizes, which as a rule contain swamp and overflow land and high land.

RECLAIMED LANDS VERY PRODUCTIVE

The productiveness of swamp lands after being properly reclaimed is far above the average of farm property in other parts of the State, and they are located in a section where the seasons are most favorable to general agriculture. The overflowed lands are recognized as the richest to be found in Texas. They are formed by alluvial deposits of great depth, and during periods when floods do not occur they usually produce at least a bale of cotton to the acre.

Value of Lands.

The market value of the unimproved swamp land ranges from \$10 to \$25 per acre; that of the unprotected overflowed lands from \$10 to \$40 per acre, according to location, need of drainage or severity of overflows. The cost of reclaiming the swamp lands varies from \$5 to \$25 per acre; the overflowed lands from \$15 to \$40 per acre. Consequently, the final total cost after being adequately reclaimed and protected varies from \$15 to \$50 per acre for swamp lands and from \$25 to \$80 per acre for overflowed lands. It is the general conclusion among practical farmers that the value of such lands after being so reclaimed or protected runs from \$50 to \$75 per acre for swamp lands and from \$60 to \$100 per acre for overflowed lands, and that one or two crops in the swamp areas will pay for the necessary reclamation improvements and two crops saved from overflow will more than pay for flood protection adequate to last a lifetime.

Improvement Methods.

The swamp lands are reclaimed by means of drainage, effected by improving the capacity of the natural water courses and supplementing them by canals and lateral ditches. The overflowed lands are protected from the periodical floods

in the rivers by means of simple earthen embankments called levees, built along the meandering main stream channels adjacent to the channel banks. The levees increase the height of the channel banks and thereby enlarge the capacity of the streams so that the floods do not spread out over the valleys.

Progress of the Work.

The reclamation of the swamp and overflowed lands of Texas began with the passage of the general and amended levee and drainage laws of 1909 and 1911. In the short time since the enactment of these statutes an exceedingly small proportion of these lands has been reclaimed, but the practical application of the reclamation laws and the feasibility of the work from an engineering standpoint have been fully demonstrated, and it is universally conceded that no greater opportunity for profitable investment offers in Texas today than the development of these virgin lands.

Encouraged by Law.

The laws above referred to and now in effect authorize the Commissioners' Courts of the several counties to form drainage and levee districts, which may issue bonds to pay for the necessary reclamation improvements. A district may be created if two-thirds of the freehold property taxpayers actually residing within the proposed district vote for its establishment. By constitutional provision only such persons are qualified to vote. Copies of these laws may be had on application to the Secretary of State, Austin, Tex.; price by mail 35c per copy.

Securing Surveys.

The necessary surveys for the designing and marking out of drainage and levee improvements may be made in two ways. First, as provided in chapter 85, General Laws of 1909, and chapter 118, General Laws of 1911, a private engi-

neer may be employed at the expense of the proposed district at a compensation not exceeding \$10 per day. Second, as provided in chapter 145, General Laws of 1913, a complete topographic and hydraulic survey may be made by the State Reclamation Engineer, and the improvements may be marked out upon the ground in the manner best calculated to safely protect the interests not only of the individual district in question, but of the entire valley adjacent. In any event, however, the law of 1913 requires that all levee and drainage districts prior to the approval of their bonds by the Attorney General must file in the office of the State Reclamation Engineer at Austin a complete record of their organizations, together with plans of improvements, maps, profiles, estimates and engineer's reports.

Surveyed by State.

The extensive and accurate survey work now being done by the State Reclamation Department is available free to any proposed district, but after the territory has been surveyed, the district fully organized and its bonds have been sold the present law requires the district to reimburse the State to the extent of the actual cost of the survey, it being the duty of the State Reclamation Engineer to keep an accurate account of all expense and to make a correct proportionate division thereof among the several areas to be reclaimed. By this means the proposed districts are relieved of the burden of advancing private funds for the surveys and preliminary engineering work. In addition to this advantage, the State Reclamation Engineer is authorized to secure the co-operation of the Federal Government in doing all of the reclamation engineering work. In the past material assistance of this kind has been obtained, hence the ultimate expense to the districts for such work is far less and the extent and accuracy of the surveys is far greater than would be possible under the other statutes cited above.

The services of the State Reclamation Engineer in an advisory capacity, either independently or in co-operation with the district engineer, are also at all times available free to the several districts throughout the State, and his services in such capacity are extensively utilized.

Much Work Accomplished.

The present State Reclamation Department is the result of a rapid but substantial development from the co-operative topographic survey act of 1909. Since the establishment of the department not less than forty levee divisions have been completely surveyed and mapped and the necessary improvements designed. This work is represented by detailed topographic and hydrographic maps of high order, which cover more than 100,000 acres of overflowed land in various parts of the State. The general and engineering features of levee building in Texas are thoroughly discussed in a State publication entitled the "First Technical Report of the State Levee and Drainage Commissioner on the Reclamation of the Overflowed Lands," which accompanies the above-mentioned maps, and, like them, is available free to the public until the edition is exhausted on application to the State Reclamation Engineer, Austin, Tex.

Floods and Levees.

Prior to the establishment of the department in 1909 the floods in the various rivers of the State had been frequent and severe, those of 1908 being generally the highest of record. But from 1908 to the summer of 1913 ensued a period of remarkably dry years, during which no floods occurred. Naturally this fact practically put a stop to levee building for a time, but since the floods in North Texas in July and those in Central and South Texas in October, 1913, many new districts are now being formed.

The State Reclamation Department can not undertake to furnish information concerning ownership, titles and market values of swamp and overflowed lands in Texas further than is indicated upon the official maps and reports of the department. Requests for data of this nature should be addressed to the individual land owners or to real estate dealers throughout the State.

The following is a complete list of the several drainage and improvement districts, showing dates of organization, cost of improvements (bond issues) and taxable area of each district, including the acreage reclaimed, as now of record in the office of the State Reclamation Engineer at Austin:

TEXAS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS.

County—	District Name or Number.	Organized.	Cost. (Bond Issues.)	Acres. (Area Taxed.)
Brazoria	.....Angleton	Jan. 20, 1908	\$120,000 00	44,540
Brazoria	.....Velasco	May 11, 1908	50,000 00	28,172
Brazoria	.....No. 3	Jan. 20, 1910	106,058 00	65,490
Brazoria	.....No. 4	June 28, 1910	124,000 00	55,534
Brazoria	.....No. 5	Aug. 14, 1912	279,000 00	71,947
Brazoria	.....No. 6	Aug. 14, 1912	80,000 00	20,000
Brazoria	.....No. 8	Sept. 10, 1912	130,000 00	55,975
Brazoria	.....No. 9	Oct. 28, 1912	47,533 00	9,650
Brazos	.....No. 1	Nov. 10, 1903	59,000 00	7,459
Burleson	.....No. 1	July 26, 1909	215,320 00	50,357
Burleson	.....No. 2	June 13, 1911	4,483 36	2,000
Cameron	.....No. 1	Jan. 22, 1910	204,500 00	81,136
Cameron	.....No. 2	Feb. 12, 1912	102,620 00	20,289
Cameron	.....San Benito	May 13, 1912	450,000 00	100,000
Chambers	.....No. 1	Nov. 14, 1910	15,000 00	90,496
Ellis	.....No. 1	Feb. 8, 1909	31,000 00	5,936
El Paso	.....No. 1	Sept. 11, 1912	68,000 00	15,000
Galveston	.....No. 1	Sept. 25, 1908	96,000 00	36,581
Galveston	.....No. 2	Sept. 19, 1910	45,000 00	22,192
Galveston	.....No. 3	Dec. 9, 1910	31,000 00	7,500
Harris	.....No. 1	Oct. 19, 1908	60,000 00	31,613
Harris	.....No. 2	Feb. 10, 1909	200,000 00	81,584
Harris	.....No. 5	May 13, 1912	138,000 00	50,000
Hidalgo	.....No. 1	April 9, 1909	170,000 00	357,871
Jackson	.....No. 3	Aug. 21, 1912	64,950 00	29,362
Jefferson	.....No. 3	May 13, 1912	92,000 00	45,480
Liberty	.....Old River	July 6, 1909	85,000 00	29,700
Matagorda	.....No. 1	Oct. 21, 1907	142,000 00	16,751
Matagorda	.....No. 2	Jan. 27, 1912	100,000 00	80,000
Matagorda	.....No. 3	Nov. 13, 1911	27,950 00	14,141
Matagorda	.....No. 4	Nov. 23, 1911	103,069 43	33,583
Milam	.....Hefley	Jan. 12, 1910	18,500 00	3,564
Orange	.....No. 1	Jan. 11, 1913	31,000 00	2,000
Ward	.....Barstow	Oct. 28, 1907	50,000 00	23,500
Ward	.....Grandfalls	Oct. 28, 1907	33,000 00	24,440
Washington	.....No. 1	Aug. 11, 1910	57,000 00	8,412
Wharton	.....No. 2	Sept. 11, 1911	50,000 00	16,349
Totals	.....37 Districts		\$3,776,119 79	1,739,729

INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS.

Interest in road construction is Nation-wide. Many thousands of miles of interstate highways have been planned and logged, several of which will cross Texas. Chief among these highways are the Colorado-to-the-Gulf and the all-Southern highway to the Pacific Coast. Several routes have been announced and logged, but thus far actual construction work has not started except in sections where county roads will become a part of the through route. Many counties of Texas have shown an interest and have announced willingness to issue bonds for their portion.

Gypsies introduced the practice of palmistry into England. This appears from a statute of 1531, called an "Acte concerning Egyp-syans," which recites that "afore this tyme dyverse and many outlandyshe People, callyne themselves Egypstians, using no craffte nor fafcte of marchaundyse, have comen into this Realme and gone from Shire to Shire and Place to Place, and used greate subtyll and crafty meanes to deceyve the people that they by palmestre could tell menne and womens fortunes, and have by craffte and subtylle deceyved the people of their moneye."

STARTLING TOBACCO STATISTICS.

The American people are now firmly established as the greatest smoking Nation in the world, according to statistics published by the United States Tobacco Journal. More than 10,000,000,000 cigarettes were manufactured and sold in this country during the year, without counting several billion more that were tax-exempt because rolled by the smokers themselves.

Taking the length of the average cigarette as three inches, the total consumed by the United States in a year, if laid in a straight line, would girdle the globe nineteen times.

Taking the population of the country at 90,000,000, every man, woman and child has averaged during the past year 100 cigarettes, 80 cigars, 13 small cigars and four pounds of smoking tobacco in pipes or handrolled cigarettes.

The total number of cigars smoked last year is given as 7,270,000,000, an increase of 200,000,000. The number of little cigars was 1,200,000,000, an increase of 160,000,000. The cigarette census shows an annual increase of 1,200,000,000.

AGRICULTURE, GREATEST OF ALL TEXAS INDUSTRIES

One who undertakes to know Texas and appreciate its present greatness and future possibilities must acquaint himself with all the phases of the agriculture industry. He must study the forces which are raising farm life to higher planes. He must familiarize himself with the progress made in solving market problems and with the work of educating the producer along scientific lines. The attention of Almanac readers is called to the various subjects treated in this and following sections and to the sections immediately preceding it. Also to the statistical data and comparisons, which will be found invaluable as an index to the forward movement in the development of the State's soil resources.

DEVELOPING SOIL RESOURCES OF TEXAS

While the land area of Texas approximates 167,934,720 acres, of which amount 120,000,000 acres or more are tillable under proper handling and only 30,000,000 acres improved, the agricultural development of the State depends as much, even more, upon securing the maximum acre tonnage as it does upon extending the industry into unoccupied sections and increasing the number of acres cultivated. Less than one-fourth of the tillable land is put into crop annually. It may be many decades before the State will average with Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio in the percentage of land under cultivation. The glory of the agriculture industry of Texas, however, depends upon intensive rather than extensive farming.

The citizens of Texas are awakening to the importance of raising the standard of farm life; to the necessity of solving the market problems; to the value of country transportation and to the great need of conserving the soil elements, improving soil fertility and increasing acre production.

DEMONSTRATION FARMING.

Increased yields and better quality of products in all sections of Texas are resulting from demonstration and co-operative farming as conducted by the Texas Industrial Congress, the Department of Agriculture of the United States, of Texas and by the A. & M. College through its experiment farms.

The Farmers' Union, the Farmers' Congress, various agricultural and live stock organizations, commercial secretaries, Farm Life Commission and the agricultural, daily and weekly press of the State are all doing splendid service in promoting the development of the State's greatest resource—the soil.

Making the Soil Pay.

Every year shows an increasing number of farmers, boys and girls interested in scientific methods of

production. The figures for 1913 follow:

Industrial Congress report:	
Number of demonstration farms.....	11,815
Number of counties represented....	215
Federal Government demonstration work:	
Number of demonstration farms....	6,910
Number of co-operative farmers.....	15,644
Boys in corn clubs.....	10,375
Boys in cotton clubs.....	1,200
Boys in Kaffir corn clubs.....	1,475
Girls in canning clubs.....	1,500
Total.....	36,104
Grand total.....	47,919
Number of counties having Government demonstration farms....	94

TEXAS INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

Among the most important factors in the development of the industry of agriculture in the State is the Texas Industrial Congress, of which Col. Henry Exall is the president and leading spirit, and whose motto is, "For a Greater Texas—Smaller Farms; Better Farming."

The Texas Industrial Congress, supported by contributions from citizens, has completed its third year of activity. For three seasons it has successfully interested thousands of farmers in its contests and has demonstrated in all sections of the State the necessity of conserving soil resources, for returning to the soil the elements taken away by overcropping and has proved beyond a doubt that proper plowing, crop rotation and cultivation will increase the acre yield from 1 to 300 per cent.

Methods Employed.

To secure immediate attention and to add to the interest of the contest the Texas Industrial Congress offers \$10,000 in gold, to be distributed as prizes among those who conform to conditions and produce results. Every contestant is furnished with instructions relative to the contest and receives from time to time encouragement and instruction as to methods to be followed in the way of tracts and pamphlets bearing upon the crops to be raised and upon agriculture in general.

In addition to arranging the contest and instructing farmers in proper methods by sending them letters and printed matter, Col. Exall fills many engagements, speaking to thousands under various circumstances and conditions and addresses the boys and girls in the schoolhouses, his subject and theme always the same, "Smaller Farms and Better Farming."

The Results Obtained.

The interest manifested in the work of the Congress is more than Statewide. It is impossible to sum up the results, for the seed thus planted will be bearing fruit during generations to come.

Immediate results, as concerns the yields secured by contestants, are of record. The fact that during the first two years of contest the seasons in Texas were below normal, particularly as to corn, makes the records of greater significance.

In 1911, the first year of activity for the Industrial Congress, there were 1,746 contestants, representing 161 counties, cultivating a total of 5,400 acres under instructions. During that year the State produced an average of 9.6 bushels of corn and less than one-third of a bale of cotton per acre. The contestants produced an average of thirty-one and a half bushels of corn and six-eighths of a bale of cotton per acre.

In 1912 the contestants numbered 4,030, representing 205 counties. The State average on corn was twenty bushels per acre and on cotton eleven-twenty-fifths of a bale per acre. The contestants averaged fifty-one bushels of corn and 1.04 bales of cotton. The average on Kaffir corn and maize was twenty-two bushels per acre and the average for the contestants 70.6 bushels per acre.

During 1911 prizes were won in seventeen counties. In 1912 prizes were won in fifty-five counties, sixteen of the seventeen that won in 1911 winning again in 1912. Results of the 1913 contest were announced too late to appear in this publication.

Splendid Demonstration.

The results obtained are not confined to the few acres, comparatively speaking, that are entered in contest. There is undisputed evidence in all sections of the State that those who have tried for prizes are continuing on a much larger scale the practice of correct farming methods, and that their success in securing large yields under adverse circumstances has encouraged their neighbors to follow their example.

GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS.

Ninety-four counties of Texas contribute toward the support of Federal agricultural agents, who devote their time to instructing farmers in proven ways of increasing acre yields, in the cultivation of new crops and in soil conservation and reclamation. These agents as a rule secure small tracts for demonstration work and as many co-operative farmers as possible, who agree to cultivate their lands, or at least a portion of them, according to instructions.

In addition to oral instructions and demonstration work, farmers are supplied with bulletins of value and of interest to them in the operation of their farms.

The interest in this class of work is widely distributed and growing more important each year. Government agents frequently have offered them a greater amount of land for demonstration work than they can handle and more co-operative farmers than they can oversee properly. Their work is resulting in a better understanding of conditions and in a more general application of proper methods in the production of all staple crops and in the handling of live stock on the farm.

Texas Experiment Stations.

The work of the Texas experiment farms during the last few years has resulted in the addition of much valuable data concerning kinds of crops most profitably grown and how to grow them. The improvement of these farms and additional equipment is one of the advanced steps taken by the State government in lending its aid in the development of the soil resources.

There are ten stations and farms under the superintendency of Prof. Youngblood, director, a member of the A. & M. College faculty. These stations and farms are located in various sections of Texas in order to take advantage of the varying conditions in working out the problems which are presented to the producers.

The station at Beaumont is paying special attention to the problems confronting rice growers; testing out various kinds of rice and new methods of handling soils and crops. This station also pays some attention to citrus fruits, cotton, corn and other coastal prairie crops.

The station at Angleton also gives some attention to rice, but makes a specialty of citrus fruits, other fruits and general farm crops as grown on the coast.

Beeville, almost on the edge of the light rainfall region, but in a splendid truck and fruit growing section, has a station where spe-

cial attention is given to those crops as well as staples.

The Nacogdoches station is experimenting with tobacco, but also devotes some time to East Texas fruits and staples.

At Troup the possibilities of typical East Texas sandy land is under investigation, East Texas fruits, truck and staple crops being subjects of various experiments.

The Pecos station is located in an irrigated section of high altitude, and irrigated crops, such as alfalfa, grains, cotton and fruits are the subjects of special study.

The Spur station is located just below the cap rock in a region of comparative light rainfall. Here the work is along dry farming lines and splendid results are being obtained.

At Lubbock, on the Plains, dry farming experiments are also conducted, but much attention is given to the grain crops. Irrigation from individual plants forms part of the work.

At Denton, North Texas, special work in the growing of grains is producing satisfactory results. Some attention is also given to other staples.

The Temple station is located in the lower black land belt, where problems affecting cotton growing are being solved. Other staples best grown in the black lands are subject of experiment, both field crops and horticultural products.

Results of experiments, calculated to be beneficial to the agricultural industry of the State, are published in bulletin form from time to time and distributed free to farmers and others interested. The work of the stations thus far has been productive of excellent results and further expansion along lines already drawn is strongly recommended by citizens in close touch with the necessities of the industry.

A. & M. COLLEGE.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas is contributing largely to the work of increasing the importance of the agricultural industry in the State. Interest in this institution is widespread, and although there is a difference in opinion concerning its control, its value to Texas is generally recognized.

Although instruction is given in military tactics, engineering and in various other subjects not directly connected with farm work, the agricultural course embraces a wide range, giving to students every advantage of scientific training in practical farm and orchard work, live stock farming and kindred subjects.

The correspondence courses and short sessions for practical farm-

ers are well patronized and are having a wide influence in promoting better farm methods.

Various Courses Offered.

Division of Chemistry—Instruction is given in soil investigations and in analyses of feed and forage stuffs as to the relative digestibility and nutritive value.

Veterinary Department—In this department students are given a regular course of instruction in diseases of animals, methods of treatment and the eradication of animal insect pests. The investigations of this department have resulted in discoveries of almost inestimable value to the live stock industry of the State.

Division of Entomology—Investigations are made in this department, the results of which are beneficial to all sections of Texas. The study of insect habits and methods of combating their destructive powers on fruit and field crops continue throughout the year.

Horticultural Division—Work is performed in plant breeding, budding, grafting, care of orchards and the propagation of new plants and fruits.

Plant Pathology—This division has under way an investigation of the relation of soil types to the quantity of nitrogen tubercules produced by different legumes and the study of plant diseases. The work, when completed, will quickly prove to be of the utmost value to the agricultural industry of Texas.

Division of Agronomy—This division deals with the theory and practice of crop production and the scientific management of lands.

Animal Husbandry—Thus far the work in this department has been confined to feeding experiments and with different combinations of Texas feedstuffs. The work is important and will be extended.

TEXAS FARM LIFE COMMISSION

The Texas Farm Life Commission was organized by the Texas Commercial and Business Men's Association. The object of this organization is to raise the standard of farm life, make it more attractive by making it more profitable. The market problems confronting the Texas producers is under thorough investigation. The commission also advocates better social conditions in rural districts, more and better schoolhouses, better farm homes for both farm owners and tenants and more attractive surroundings.

The commission is composed of prominent citizens of the State, who are active in the work assigned them. They are: S. A.

Lindsey, chairman, Tyler; Mrs. E. P. Turner, Dallas; Peter Radford, Fort Worth; Joe Hirsch, Corpus Christi; S. D. Steedman, Hagerman; G. B. Dealey, Dallas; E. J. Kyle, College Station; E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney; Prof. A. Caswell Ellis, Austin; H. Laas, Brookshire; R. J. Kleberg, Kingsville; Edward W. Knox, San Antonio; W. F. Procter, College Station; C. W. Post, Post City; Edward Chamberlain, San Antonio; J. T. S. Gant, Wichita Falls.

OTHER IMPORTANT FACTORS.

Among other important factors in the development of the agricultural resources of Texas are the following:

The Farmers' Union—This is an organization of farmers working for better agricultural development, better markets and better farm life. Its work is indorsed by all citizens. It is one of the strongest organizations of the State.

The Farmers' Congress; President, E. W. Kirkpatrick—The congress meets at A. & M. College annually. Various subjects relating to agriculture, live stock, dairying and kindred lines of industry are discussed. Numerous agricultural organizations also hold their annual meetings during the session.

Agricultural and Live Stock Organizations—Every branch of both industries is organized and much good work toward improving methods of conducting the industry, marketing, etc., is accomplished.

Commercial Secretaries—The commercial secretaries throughout the State, representing the business interests, are co-operating with the farmers.

Newspapers and Other Publications—No single industry receives more space or a greater consideration at the hands of the press than does agriculture and kindred lines. Publishers realize that the soil is the greatest natural resource of the State.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Texas Department of Agriculture was created by an act of the Thirtieth Legislature, approved April 4, 1907. Entered upon the discharge of its duties Sept. 1, 1907, with Col. R. T. Milner as Commissioner, who served until succeeded by the present Commissioner, Hon. Ed R. Kone, Sept. 12, 1908. J. C. Lindsey, chief clerk; Sam H. Dixon, chief inspector of orchards and nurseries; Ernest E. Scholl, entomologist; E. A. Miller,

plant pathologist and assistant entomologist; J. W. Neill, director of farmers' institutes; William Connally, J. E. Edmondson, Paul Wipprecht, B. L. Nance, R. L. Taylor and Thomas A. McCalliard, regular farmers' institute lecturers and organizers; James Kilpatrick, chief clerk of cotton bureau; J. K. Thompson, mailing clerk and clerk in cotton bureau; E. H. Loughery, statistician and general clerk; Miss Mary Thompson and Mrs. M. D. Wyatt, stenographers.

Features of 1913.

Notable features of the work of the department during the year 1913 were: Nursery and orchard inspection; control of insect pests and plant diseases; organization of baby beef clubs; arranging for and holding the third annual farmers' institute at College Station; field demonstrations; issuance of twelve bulletins of value to farmers and other agriculturists; performing the function of a bureau of information for people engaged in every branch of agriculture in the State through letters, press notices and otherwise; supplying, on request, information of every sort about Texas to newspapers and correspondents in Texas and over the United States by data sheets and signed articles; aiding in work to solve the problem of evolving better systems of marketing the products of Texas farms, gardens and orchards, and last, but not least, organizing and supplying with lecturers and literature farmers' institutes. The following statement, covering the period from June 30, 1912, to June 30, 1913, gives a summary of the farmers' institute and similar work done:

Number of Institutes.

Number of one-day institutes.....	925
Number of young people's institutes	56
Number of two-day institutes.....	112
Number of three or more day institutes	15
Number of round-up institutes.....	8
Other special institutes.....	24
Teachers' institutes addressed.....	15
High schools addressed.....	37
Common schools addressed.....	173
Total attendance at above meetings	381,075

In addition to doing the above work, institute lecturers of the department constituted part of the instruction corps on five railroad farm demonstration trains that covered an aggregate of 5,000 miles, made 250 stops and drew an attendance of farmer listeners that aggregated 109,100.

The farmers' institute force also delivered addresses on agriculture at most of the county fairs to audiences aggregating not under 100,000 persons.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS OF LEADING TEXAS STAPLES

Although cotton is the leading field staple of Texas, a diversity of climate, altitude, rainfall and soil permits the growth of a great variety of staple products. In 1912, the latest year for which complete statistics are obtainable, Texas lead all other States in the Union in the total value of its agricultural products. Better methods of farming is increasing the average acre yield of the State and this feature of the industry, combined with increasing population and a greater acreage, favors a continued leadership in production values. In this section readers will find the latest statistics of crop production. In all cases, where possible, official figures are used.

SECOND TO NONE IN VALUE OF PRODUCTS

Texas is the first State in the Union in the value of its agricultural products. The Census Bureau figures for 1912, taking into account leading field staples only, estimates the value of the agricultural products of Texas at \$407,160,000, with Illinois second with \$289,326,000.

Following is the bureau's statement of agricultural values of 1912 for the ten leading States:

Texas	\$407,160,000
Illinois	289,326,000
Iowa	264,395,000
Missouri	190,968,000
Ohio	190,718,000
Kansas	182,368,000
Pennsylvania	176,275,000
Minnesota	166,915,000
Georgia	159,762,000
North Dakota.....	155,110,000

Total Texas Values.

The total for Texas has reference to leading field crops only. The total value of all soil products of Texas for 1912, the latest year for which reliable figures are available, reaches nearly \$600,000,000. The following statistics were taken from the United States agricultural yearbook for 1912, except those for cotton, which data was taken from census report for 1912. Estimates on products for which no official data is obtainable are indicated thus (*).

Product.	Value.
Cotton	\$281,740,000
Cotton seed	89,690,000
Corn	98,112,000
Wheat	10,258,000
*Kaffir corn maize, sorghum, etc.	15,000,000
Oats	13,390,000
Rice	8,863,000
Barley	187,000
Rye	86,000
Irish potatoes.....	3,440,000
*Sweet potatoes.....	3,000,000
Tobacco	30,000
Hay	3,559,000
*All other forage crops.....	25,000,000
*Fruits and truck.....	40,000,000
*All other products.....	10,000,000
Total.....	\$553,250,000

COTTON, KING OF ALL TEXAS FIELD CROPS

Cotton is the king of all Texas field crops. Natural conditions over a very large area of the State are favorable to cotton, and although farmers are diversifying, the acreage is maintained, while the production is increased. As the United States leads the world in the production of this staple, so does Texas lead the United States, producing in 1912 approximately one-third of the total crop of the country.

Cotton Statistics.

Official statistics relative to the production of cotton for 1913 are not available. They will not be issued in detail by the Census Bureau, Department of Agriculture, earlier than June, 1914. Therefore, it is necessary to confine production statistics to the 1912-13 crop, or the 1912 growth, except as to such estimates of 1913 crop as come from reliable sources.

Hester's Report, 1912 Crop. (Including Linters.)

The total cotton crop of the United States for the season of 1912-13 as shown by the official statement of Secretary H. G. Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange was 14,167,115 bales.

Bales.	
Port receipts.....	10,180,671
Overland shipments.....	1,100,414
Southern consumption (net).....	2,877,080
Total crop.....	14,167,115

Acreage and Production, 1912.

States—	Acres Harvested.	Production, 1912.	
		500-Pound Bales,	Linters
United States.....	34,283,000	13,703,421	
Alabama	3,730,000	1,342,276	
Arkansas	1,991,000	727,048	
Florida	224,000	52,780	
Georgia	5,335,000	1,776,546	
Louisiana	829,000	376,096	
Mississippi	2,859,000	1,046,413	
Missouri	112,000	55,601	
North Carolina.....	1,545,000	965,633	
Oklahoma	2,665,000	1,021,250	
South Carolina.....	2,635,000	1,182,128	
Tennessee	783,000	276,546	
Texas	11,338,000	4,880,210	
Virginia	47,000	24,308	
All others.....		11,402	

U. S. Production, 1899-1912.

Year—	500-Pound Bales, Including Linters.
1912	14,313,015
1911	16,250,278
1910	12,005,688
1909	10,315,382
1908	13,587,306
1907	11,375,461
1906	13,535,498
1905	10,804,556
1904	15,679,954
1903	10,035,915
1902	10,827,168
1901	9,675,771
1900	10,266,527
1899	9,459,935

Texas Cotton Production—Cont.

	1912	1911	1910
Archer	10,395	2,450	4,175
Atascosa	14,788	9,436	6,179
Austin	80,185	82,134	26,997
Bandera	2,003	1,418	721
Bastrop	87,477	35,049	7,721
Baylor	16,336	6,187	9,750
Bee	20,077	12,253	11,022
Bell	87,213	81,321	58,006
Bexar	28,875	21,318	11,544
Blanco	4,756	3,760	2,892
Bosque	23,479	24,836	17,196
Bowie	27,906	25,221	17,894
Brazoria	5,454	6,019	3,826
Erazos	37,216	38,176	25,899
Brooks	3,753		
Brown	18,525	20,817	12,747
Burleson	37,925	37,107	26,228
Burnet	11,461	11,894	8,000
Caldwell	59,961	54,850	31,078
Calhoun	5,388	3,462	3,222
Callahan	16,332	11,283	9,213
Cameron	5,285	13,281	3,718
Camp	12,961	12,479	8,796
Cass	20,942	21,298	15,881
Cherokee	22,890	21,298	12,087
Childress	19,482	14,060	14,234
Clay	28,779	10,208	17,186
Coke	7,511	7,374	669
Coleman	25,204	34,881	16,694
Collin	105,463	62,729	74,978
Collingsworth	11,308	10,445	7,416
Colorado	23,681	20,570	17,088
Comal	15,113	12,236	7,859
Comanche	39,477	40,256	28,559
Concho	4,686	5,429	5,478
Cooke	37,624	27,651	27,412
Coryell	38,491	33,172	18,678
Cottle	11,923	8,672	5,988
Crosby	1,061		
Dallas	92,301	46,353	51,362
Delta	41,541	43,249	30,337
Denton	59,193	36,769	35,156
De Witt	58,109	42,615	32,737
Dickens	6,648	6,472	3,322
Donley	8,540	8,937	7,176
Duval	9,304	5,709	4,748
Eastland	37,866	30,838	26,935
Ellis	187,449	138,774	106,384
Erath	41,140	34,950	27,925
Falls	79,317	68,541	46,686
Fannin	102,588	80,955	70,531
Fayette	52,109	44,903	65,286
Fisher	10,492	14,287	8,600
Floyd	10,629	7,255	
Foard	10,629	6,434	23,993
Fort Bend	34,240	25,302	23,993
Franklin	13,419	10,121	7,282
Freestone	26,293	31,870	17,246
Frio	17,525	10,755	10,079
Gillespie	10,055	10,043	7,916
Gollad	17,905	13,205	8,918
Gonzales	49,235	39,020	30,530
Grayson	79,638	50,564	56,018
Gregg	12,174	12,109	7,962
Grimes	29,574	30,129	21,738
Guadalupe	51,518	39,732	28,122
Hall	737		
Hall	20,642	20,040	20,119
Hamilton	25,101	24,620	16,307
Hardeman	17,145	11,644	13,413
Harris	4,307	4,719	3,849
Harrison	24,905	27,560	18,094
Haskell	26,457	15,182	14,403
Hays	33,730	26,138	18,877
Henderson	23,808	27,513	14,033
Hidalgo	6,037	11,289	2,142
Hill	134,798	120,550	74,937
Hood	17,875	10,608	9,520
Hopkins	44,157	46,249	29,657
Houston	32,505	38,109	23,200
Howard	3,585	7,295	1,546
Hunt	85,159	86,183	64,478
Jack	16,254	6,990	9,819
Jackson	7,077	4,017	2,969
Jasper	828	387	274
Jim Wells	7,236	4,714	
Johnson	73,581	58,945	40,202
Jones	36,325	26,202	14,807
Karnes	34,453	26,105	22,286
Kaufman	104,511	69,273	55,563

World's Cotton Production, 1912.

Country—	—500-Pound Bales—	
	1912.	1911.
Total	21,817,000	22,151,000
United States	13,896,000	15,546,000
India	3,518,000	2,630,000
Egypt	1,523,000	1,433,000
China	1,074,000	625,000
Russia	950,000	925,000
Brazil	320,000	320,000
Mexico	140,000	100,000
Peru	128,000	128,000
Persia	118,000	80,000
Turkey	115,000	124,000
All other countries	235,000	210,000

Texas Acreage-Production.

Year—	Acres Harvested.	500-Pound Bales.
1913	*11,732,000	
1912	11,338,000	4,880,210
1911	10,943,000	4,256,427
1910	10,060,000	3,049,408
1909	9,700,000	2,822,811
1908	9,316,000	3,814,485
1907	9,156,000	2,221,079
1906	8,834,000	4,050,498
1905	6,945,501	2,674,638
1904	8,355,491	3,074,986
1903	7,801,578	2,609,535
1902	7,640,331	2,461,374
1901	7,056,312	2,622,755
1900	7,178,915	3,509,236
1879	2,178,435	806,284

*Government June estimate.

Texas Cotton Crop Values.

Year—	Cotton.	Cotton Seed.
1912	\$281,740,000	\$39,690,000
1911	197,000,000	33,410,000
1910	214,520,000	33,360,000
1909	172,390,000	29,350,000
1908	105,960,000	23,650,000
1907	126,310,000	17,770,000
1906	200,320,000	23,230,000
1905	133,330,000	15,340,000
1904	130,470,000	21,690,000
1903	144,110,000	21,280,000

Gineries in Texas.

In 1912 there were 4,607 gineries in Texas, of which number 4,300 were active and 307 inactive.

Cotton Seed Mills.

There are 220 active cotton seed mills in Texas, which crushed 1,570,966 tons of seed in 1912, which year is the latest for which official statistics are available.

TEXAS COTTON PRODUCTION.
(500-Pound Bales.)

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Texas	4,880,210	4,256,427	3,049,408
Anderson	25,494	28,964	17,935
Angelina	6,334	5,694	3,528

Texas Cotton Production—Cont.

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Kendall	2,496	1,659	1,518
Kent	3,141	2,837	2,920
Kerr	552	344	222
Kimble	462	.....	.....
Knox	19,417	13,271	8,284
Lamar	85,983	100,251	67,297
Lampasas	6,726	7,020	4,946
LaSalle	4,103	1,345	1,424
Lavaca	46,650	43,207	33,485
Lee	16,511	15,109	10,830
Leon	21,348	29,233	18,000
Liberty	1,211	1,318	950
Limestone	89,900	83,210	55,566
Live Oak	2,223	.....	.....
Llano	2,653	3,706	2,662
Madison	14,338	15,363	10,484
Marion	6,877	7,845	4,900
Mason	4,060	4,919	2,787
Mataorda	6,954	4,506	3,446
McCulloch	12,797	13,268	9,697
McLennan	143,015	127,198	91,285
Medina	18,933	10,874	11,925
Menard	885	1,277	560
Milam	81,521	88,055	54,427
Mills	13,472	14,125	9,126
Mitchell	10,024	13,889	6,882
Montague	4,048	2,936	23,485
Montgomery	8,577	7,721	5,186
Morris	11,476	10,735	5,871
Motley	2,901	5,287	3,624
Nacogdoches	21,010	22,273	14,181
Navarro	11,300	113,264	68,139
Newton	360	897	367
Nolan	8,11	11,470	3,238
Nueces	19,951	11,028	8,868
Palo Pinto	13,098	10,631	10,350
Panola	24,411	23,372	18,065
Parker	40,144	23,637	24,121
Polk	7,527	6,515	3,497
Rains	9,536	9,668	6,421
Red River	44,731	53,884	34,358
Refugio	6,577	.....	.....
Robertson	53,006	69,022	41,283
Rockwall	31,211	22,159	21,286
Runnels	25,663	31,671	10,501
Rusk	32,094	33,670	21,844
Sabine	3,798	3,655	2,409
San Augustine	8,506	7,246	5,872
San Jacinto	17,048	7,031	4,245
San Patricio	17,165	14,030	6,898
San Saba	9,909	12,588	7,919
Scurry	7,935	13,220	7,856
Shackelford	4,838	2,467	2,390
Shelby	22,875	21,443	15,112
Smith	47,554	48,321	30,579
Somervell	4,436	3,064	2,806
Stephens	5,808	1,983	2,094
Stonewall	5,238	5,324	4,255
Tarrant	48,885	32,433	28,404
Taylor	26,246	24,449	9,055
Throckmorton	7,985	2,064	4,305
Titus	17,304	15,831	12,681
Tom Green	4,102	3,434	1,361
Travis	73,074	64,312	45,428
Trinity	8,095	8,896	5,530
Tyler	1,099	1,612	947
Upshur	22,354	25,591	12,284
Uvalde	9,871	4,503	3,546
Van Zandt	40,939	40,227	24,900
Victoria	21,223	14,745	12,147
Walker	13,047	10,477	10,480
Waller	13,586	16,385	12,675
Ward	1,243	.....	.....
Washington	41,084	43,397	32,066
Wharton	25,263	16,751	16,091
Wheeler	2,887	4,450	2,185
Wichita	13,337	4,280	8,756
Wibarger	25,955	17,965	21,329
Williamson	134,680	130,104	70,616
Wilson	25,465	20,986	15,555
Wise	10,573	28,649	24,241
Wood	31,060	29,879	18,871
Young	26,365	7,764	12,565
All other	10,824	89,160	13,978

TEXAS GRAIN CROPS, ACREAGE AND VALUES

Texas is rapidly increasing its acreage and yield of grains. Diversification methods have become firmly established. The increase in live stock farming where the finished product is made ready for the market has brought about a larger acreage of feedstuffs, including grains used for stock purposes. A large area of the State yet in its virgin condition is adapted to the growing of cereals, forage grains, etc., and as the soil resources are developed Texas will advance in rank in the grain-growing division of the agriculture industry.

TEXAS WHEAT.

The Texas wheat crop for several years has varied from 11,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels and the acreage from 450,000 to 735,000. The average yield for 1912 was fifteen bushels; for the United States 15.9. In 1913 the yield was approximately 13,000,000 bushels. The yield averaged approximately eighteen bushels per acre.

The area adapted to the growing of wheat is many times larger than the area sowed. It is variously estimated from 7,000,000 to 12,000,000 acres. Wheat is now grown in the Panhandle and Plains country, North Texas, in the Red River and adjoining counties and in small acreage in many other sections of the State.

LARGE ACREAGE OF CORN.

The last official report credits Texas with 7,300,000 acres of corn, yielding an average of twenty-one bushels per acre, or a total of 153,300,000 bushels. Texas has been considered only an average corn State, but improved methods in cultivation is sending it higher in the scale each year. Fifty-one bushels per acre was the average of over 4,000 farmers working with the Industrial Congress. Boys in the corn clubs made a higher average, the prize winner making a record of 122 bushels.

With the exception of the higher altitudes and region of light rainfall in West and Central West Texas, corn is a staple field crop. It is adapted to several times the area now given over to its production. If the occasion required, Texas could grow 50,000,000 acres of corn and have left a large area for other crops.

KAFFIR CORN AND MAIZE.

It is unfortunate that neither the State nor the United States Government furnishes a statistical record of acreage and yield of Kaffir corn and milo maize in Texas. The latest data available is found in the United States cen-

A Federal demonstration agent estimates a loss of \$100,000,000 to Texas due to lack of proper farming and soil development.

sus, taken in 1909 and published in 1910 and 1911. At that time Texas was credited with an acreage of 573,384 and a production of 5,860,444 bushels. The acreage and production since the date of census has increased fully 50 per cent. It is conservative to estimate the acreage at 900,000 and the average annual yield at approximately 13,500,000 bushels.

Kaffir corn and milo maize is the leading forage crop of Central West Texas, West Texas, the Plains and the Panhandle. In food value it ranks almost equal to corn, being superior in some respects. In yield it exceeds corn, producing in dry weather and living under adverse conditions. When cut at the right time it has proven to be excellent for silos. In fact, it is already one of the great staples of Texas and in the near future will undoubtedly exceed all field crops in value except cotton.

OATS FLOURISH IN TEXAS.

The oat crop of Texas grows larger each succeeding year. It has been demonstrated that oats are adapted to all sections and that the yield per acre averages with the yield in other States. The acreage in 1912 was 865,000, more than 100,000 greater than any previous year. The yield was 31,140,000 bushels, an average of thirty-six bushels per acre. In many sections the acre yield varied from fifty to eighty bushels. The total value of the 1912 crop was \$13,390,000 to the farmers, Dec. 1 prices.

Texas produces an excellent quality of oats, shipping thousands of bushels North for seed. It is becoming a popular winter crop in Central, Central West and Northwest Texas.

BARLEY, RYE AND FLAX.

Barley, rye and flax are grown in small acreage in North Texas, the Plains and the Panhandle. These grains do well, the yield as a rule being excellent. Thus far farmers have not become accustomed to them, but those who have tried have been successful and a fair percentage of increase in acreage can be noted each year.

LARGE RICE ACREAGE.

Texas is outranked by Louisiana only in the acreage and production of rice. This industry is comparatively new, having become prominent less than a decade ago. In 1912 the area planted to rice was 265,600 acres and the production 9,429,000 bushels, an average of 35.5 bushels per acre. The total value of the year's production was \$8,863,000. The estimated acreage for 1913 was 304,436.

The rice area of Texas is in the coast country, east of Victoria County. If conditions justified the acreage could be more than doubled.

OTHER GRAINS AND SEEDS.

Texas also produces large quantities of Egyptian wheat, alfalfa seed, millet seed and other grass seeds. The range of variety of grains and seeds is large, seed production showing large gains in all sections.

ACREAGE AND YIELD TEXAS CROPS, 1913

Official statistics of acreage, yield and value of Texas grain, forage and other crops for 1913 will not be published by the Government earlier than June, 1914. Following, however, are statistics from reliable sources which will be found approximately correct:

	Acre.	Production, Bushels.
Corn	7,400,000	180,000,000
Wheat	725,000	13,050,000
Oats	875,000	32,500,000
Earley	7,000	210,000
Rye	3,000	41,000
Kaffir corn and maize	900,000	13,500,000
Rice	304,436	*10,665,000
Emmer and spelt...	6,000	65,800
Dry peas.....	60,000	338,500
Peanuts	100,000	1,800,000
Potatoes	55,000	3,500,000
Sweet potatoes.....	50,000	3,000,000
		Tons.
Hay and grasses....	1,500,000	1,650,000
Cane, sugar.....	35,000	325,000
Cane, all other.....	75,000	127,000
Broom corn.....	10,000	1,350
Truck	225,000	.....
Fruits	140,000	.....
Cotton	11,732,000	.....

*Crop damaged by flood.

LATEST OFFICIAL CROP REPORT, 1912

Following are the official figures on acreage, yield and farm values of Texas grain crops for a period of four years, commencing with 1909. The values are based on price to producers on Dec. 1 of each year:

Year—	Wheat.		
	Acre.	Total Av. Yield	Per Acre
1913	725,000	13,050,000	*18.0
1912	735,000	11,025,000	15.0
1911	700,000	6,590,000	9.4
1910	700,000	10,500,000	15.0
1909	326,000	2,561,000	9.1

(United States, 1912)

45,814,000 730,263,000 15.9

*Estimated.

Year--	Farm Value.	
	Texas.	United States.
1912	\$10,253,000	\$555,280,000
1911	6,580,000	543,063,000
1910	10,210,000	561,051,000
1909	3,022,000	673,643,000

Wheat—Continued.

Year—	Value Per Acres. Texas.	Value Per Acres. U. S.
1912	\$13.45	\$12.12
1911	9.40	10.08
1910	14.70	12.28
1909	9.32	15.22

Corn.

Year—	Acres.	Total Yield.	Av. Yield Per Acre.
1912	7,300,000	153,300,000	21.0
1911	7,300,000	69,350,000	9.5
1910	6,800,000	140,080,000	20.6
1909	5,130,000	75,400,000	15.0

(United States, 1912)

107,083,000 3,124,746,000 29.2

Year—	Farm Value, Texas.	Farm Value, United States.
1912	\$98,112,000	\$1,520,454,000
1911	55,450,000	1,563,253,000
1910	83,250,000	1,384,817,000
1909	57,379,000	1,477,223,000

Year—	Value Per Acres. Texas.	Value Per Acres. U. S.
1912	\$13.44	\$14.20
1911	7.60	14.79
1910	12.98	13.31
1909	11.17	15.02

Oats.

Year—	Acres.	Total Yield.	Av. Yield Per Acre.
1912	863,000	31,140,000	36.0
1911	737,000	18,459,000	25.1
1910	688,000	24,089,000	35.0
1909	440,000	7,035,000	18.7

(United States, 1912)

37,917,000 1,418,337,000 37.4

Year—	Farm Value, Texas.	Farm Value, United States.
1912	\$13,300,000	\$452,469,000
1911	9,980,000	414,663,000
1910	11,318,000	408,398,000
1909	4,361,000	405,120,000

Year—	Value Per Acres. Texas.	Value Per Acres. U. S.
1912	\$15.43	\$11.93
1911	13.45	10.95
1910	16.43	10.88
1909	9.92	11.62

Barley, 1912.

Acres.	Bushels.	Farm Value.
6,000	176,000	\$137,000

(United States, 1912)

7,530,000 223,824,000 \$112,957,000

	Av. Yield Per Acre.
Texas	29.3
United States	29.7

Rye, 1912.

Acres.	Bushels.	Farm Value.
Texas	2,000	35,000
U. S.	2,117,000	35,064,000

	Av. Yield Per Acre.
Texas	10.6
United States	16.8

Texas Second in Rice.

	Bushels.
World's crop	3,653,444,000
United States	25,054,000
Texas	4,429,000

Rice Crop by States, 1912.

State—	Acres.	Yield Bushels.	Farm Value.
Louisiana	352,600	11,812,000	\$10,985,000
Texas	265,600	3,420,000	8,893,000
S. Carolina	800	200,000	24,000
Georgia	900	27,000	14,000
N. Carolina	400	10,000	9,000
Florida	600	15,000	14,000
Alabama	300	9,000	8,000
Mississippi	2,200	77,000	69,000
Arkansas	90,800	3,405,000	3,201,000
California	1,400	70,000	64,000
Totals	772,800	25,054,000	\$28,423,000

Acre Yield and Value.

State—	Av. Yield Per Acre.	Av. Value Per Acre.
Louisiana	33.5	\$31.10
Texas	85.5	\$33.57
South Carolina	25.0	23.25
Georgia	30.0	27.00
North Carolina	25.0	22.50
Florida	25.0	22.50
Alabama	30.0	27.00
Mississippi	35.0	31.50
Arkansas	37.5	35.25
California	50.0	45.50

Texas Rice Acreage, 1850-1913.

Year—	Acres.
1850	110
1860	135
1900	8,711
1906	220,057
1907	254,834
1908	231,105
1909	283,282
1910	264,800
1911	288,300
1912	265,600
1913	*804,430

*Estimated.

Kaffir Corn and Maise.

Acres.	Bushels.
600,000	13,500,000

IMPORTANT SPECIAL CROPS OF TEXAS

Diversification is becoming the rule with Texas producers. Besides the general field crops previously mentioned, with which comparison can be made with other States, Texas produces a large number of special crops. Conditions of climate and soil are peculiarly adapted to specializing and large areas are devoted to crops not generally listed as staple.

TEXAS SUGAR PRODUCTION.

Texas contains approximately 600,000 acres adapted to sugar cane production, or nearly two times the area devoted to that crop in the United States. Conditions have not warranted a rapid development of the industry.

About 350,000 acres are devoted to sugar cane for sugar-making purposes in the United States. Three hundred thousand of this is in Louisiana. The census of 1910 showed 34,350 acres in sugar cane in Texas. The acreage has been greatly decreased owing to local economic conditions.

Scanned from the Unclassified / Declassified Holdings of the National Archives

Lower Rio Grande Valley.

Several hundred thousand acres in the irrigated section of the lower Rio Grande Valley are adapted to sugar plantations. It has been demonstrated that this section exceeds Louisiana in acre tonnage, in vitality of the stubble and in percentage of sugar. It is grown without fertilizing, but must be irrigated.

Compared with Louisiana: Rio Grande Valley, tons per acre 35 to 40, crops from same stubble four to six; Louisiana, tons per acre 20, crops from same stubble two.

Coast Country Sugar.

A large area has been devoted to sugar in Fort Bend, Colorado, Matagorda, Wharton and Brazoria Counties. The acreage in these counties has been greatly reduced since prison labor was withdrawn. The area adapted to sugar growing is sufficient to supply Texas, and, including the Rio Grande Valley, to supply the needs of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona and Kansas.

Mills and Refinery.

The only sugar refinery in Texas is located at Sugarland, near Richmond, in Fort Bend County. This refinery draws its raw product from the mills in the near-by territory and imports from Cuba. It has a capacity of 500 barrels per day.

In the four counties previously named there are six sugar mills producing the raw product, while three mills are operated in the Rio Grande.

Texas Sugar Production.

According to Government statistics, Texas has never produced more than 15,000 long tons of sugar in any one year. In 1912 early frosts caught the crop, reducing the production materially. The production of sugar for a series of years follows:

	Long Tons.
1904-05	15,000
1905-06	12,000
1906-07	13,000
1907-08	12,000
1908-09	15,000
1909-10	10,000
1910-11	11,000
1911-12	7,000

Sugar Beets in Texas.

A large area of the Panhandle and Plains of Texas is adapted to the growth of sugar beets. Tests have demonstrated that the percentage of sugar is large, exceeding in quality and amount the sugar in beets grown in other States where the industry prospers. Thus far, however, sugar beets have been grown for stock purposes only.

Cane for Syrup.

Approximately 75,000 acres in Texas are annually devoted to the growth of sugar cane, ribbon cane and sorghum for syrup-making purposes. The amount of syrup manufactured amounts to 2,500,000 gallons annually, worth to the producer \$1,250,000. The coast country and East Texas are particularly well adapted to this crop.

HAY AND FORAGE CROPS.

It has been stated by officials of the Texas Haymakers' Association that the Texas hay and forage crop is worth \$180,000,000 annually. Statistics, however, are confined to the product commercially, or to such acreage as is cultivated or harvested and placed on the market.

The 1912 year book gives Texas an acreage of 387,000 in hay, producing 1.40 tons per acre, the total value to the producer being \$3,559,000. The United States census credits Texas with 1,311,967 acres of hay, grasses and coarse forage and a production of 1,257,845 tons, valued at \$10,062,760. The acreage has been largely increased since the census, which was taken in 1909, and it is conservative to place 1913 figures at 1,500,000 acres, a production of 1,650,000 tons, valued at approximately \$16,000,000.

Alfalfa an Important Crop.

Alfalfa is becoming one of the important hay crops in Texas. In all irrigated sections it is the chief crop, producing from five to six tons per acre each season. The market price varies, but growers seldom receive less than \$15 per ton baled. Many make one crop of seed which gives a net profit on the investment without even considering the value of the hay. The alfalfa crop is prominent in the Pecos Valley, the Plains and Panhandle, the Rio Grande Valley and many sections in North Texas.

Other Forage Crops.

Approximately 100,000 acres of peanuts are grown in Texas. Many pull the vine and bale it for hay with peanuts on the roots. This makes a valuable hay, an almost balanced ration. Hogs are then turned into the field and fatten on the nuts left in the ground. Others plow the crop, sending the nuts to factories, where they are graded, shelled and prepared for confections or else made into peanut butter and oil. The peanut is growing rapidly in favor in all sections. The net returns per acre exceeds cotton.

A large acreage of millet, Hungarian grasses, sorghum and green grains is grown annually. Cow peas are also grown for the seed and for hay. Bermuda grass is

proving very profitable in East Texas. Johnson grass, while considered a pest by some, is rated as a splendid hay. A large acreage of prairie hay is harvested in East, North and South Texas.

A GROWING TRUCK INDUSTRY.

Truck growing and shipping is an important industry in Texas. It is prominent in nearly all sections of the State, but finds its greatest development in the coast country, South Central and East Texas. In some areas in West Texas a large acreage of melons and fruits are cultivated and in the vicinity of the cities in North and Central Texas there are many gardens and truck farms. There are approximately 225,000 acres in Texas devoted to the growing of vegetables.

Coast Country Truck Farms.

The coast country truck farms produce large quantities of cabbage, celery, onions, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, cantaloupes, potatoes, beans, peas, spinach, mustard, radishes, egg plants, peppers, corn, beets, okra and other kinds of garden truck. Cabbage is shipped in car and train load lots. Onion growing is an industry in itself and from 2,500 to 3,000 car loads are shipped annually. Many hundreds of cars of melons and mixed vegetables are shipped in season, while express shipments continue nearly twelve months in the year.

The Onion Industry.

The onion industry is most pronounced along the Rio Grande in the vicinity of Laredo and in the Brownsville country. Various other sections in Southwest Texas devote a large acreage to Bermudas. The Texas Bermuda reaches the market several weeks earlier than the Bermuda Island crop and is a superior product. In average years it is a very profitable crop.

Growers of Fancy Tomatoes.

Early and fancy tomatoes bring large returns to Texas growers. The growers in the Rio Grande Valley and other South and Southwest Texas points reach the market first, but East Texas, particularly the Jacksonville and Tyler districts, also Palestine, Milano and other East Texas and Central Texas points, have made a greater reputation for this product because of a larger acreage. Texas tomato shipments average 2,500 cars per annum. They are graded and well packed, selling in 1913 at an average of 75c per crate of four baskets, f. o. b. shipping station.

Melons and Cantaloupes.

Many thousands of acres in Texas are devoted to melons and cantaloupes. Both are shipped in car load lots and sometimes by the

train load. Both are grown in every section of the State, each section claiming a superior product. Notwithstanding these various claims, the Rio Grande country must be credited with the earliest shipments and Brenham, Washington County, with the largest total shipments. Brenham frequently loads out more than 1,000 cars per season.

Fruits and Nuts.

The small-fruit crop is important in all sections of the State, but of greater commercial prominence in East Texas and the coast country. Orchard fruit is shipped in train loads from East, North and Northwest Texas. (For fruit statistics, see section on horticulture.)

IRISH AND SWEET POTATOES.

Potatoes, frequently classed as truck, are produced in larger quantities in Texas each year. The figures of the Agriculture Department for 1912 credit Texas with 52,000 acres of Irish potatoes, which produced 3,276,000 bushels, valued at \$3,440,000. The average yield per acre was sixty-three bushels.

Texas Irish potatoes grown for the market are harvested early and sold as new potatoes. This reduces the yield per acre, but gives the producer higher prices. Most of the crop is shipped to Northern cities early in the spring.

The Texas sweet potato crop is greater in acreage and production than the Irish. The only statistics available are found in the census report for 1910, which report shows about 20 per cent greater acreage for sweets and yams than for Irish. The total value of both crops will approximate \$7,500,000 per annum.

TEXAS TOBACCO.

Although it has been demonstrated that a large area in East Texas in the vicinity of Nacogdoches, Palestine and San Augustine, also near Willis, will produce a cigar leaf tobacco of superior quality, practically duplicating the Havana leaf, the growth of the industry has been exceedingly slow. The acreage last reported was 200, the production 140,000 pounds, valued at \$24,000.

FERTILIZERS SOLD IN TEXAS.

	Tons.
1910	34,000
1911	53,000
1912	44,766
1913	64,000

Twenty per cent of the total number of boys enrolled in the boys' corn clubs in the South reside in Texas.

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FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY, CENSUS OF 1900 AND 1910

As an index to a decade of development of Texas, attention is directed to the comparisons given in the statistical data in this section. Note should be taken of the Census Bureau's method of classifying farm lands and the distinction made between tillable lands, lands which may be tillable and farm lands. The statistics which follow show a ten years' progress which compares favorably with the progress made during the same period in any other State in the Union.

TEXAS FARMS AND

FARM STATISTICS

The approximate land area of Texas is 167,834,720 acres, of which amount 112,435,067 acres is classified by the Census Bureau as farm land. By farm land the Census Bureau means all lands improved or unimproved, wood lands or otherwise—everything under fence or annually used either for cropping or for pasture.

Under this method of classification some of the most sparsely settled counties of the State are credited with having a greater per cent in farm lands than counties with a large population. To illustrate: Lamb County is credited with having 95 to 100 per cent of its area in farms. Lamb County has a population of 540, or 1.9 persons to every square mile. Ellis County has a population of 53,629. It has about the same area as Lamb County, but credited with 80 to 90 per cent of its area in farms. The difference is that Lamb County is occupied by large ranches with a minimum of land in cultivation, while in Ellis County 80 to 90 per cent of the area is in actual farms.

Improved Farm Lands.

Of the 112,435,067 acres of farm lands in Texas, 27,360,666 acres were improved in 1910, meaning in cultivation, or lands used as integral parts of farms. While it is not officially stated, there are approximately 115,000,000 to 120,000,000 acres of land in Texas which may be classed as tillable.

According to the census, there were 417,770 farms in the State in 1910, an increase of 65,780, or 18.6 per cent, in ten years. This classification includes ranches, which are used mainly for grazing purposes.

The total value of farm property in the State is \$2,218,645,164, an increase of \$1,256,168,891, or 130.5 per cent, in a decade. This value includes lands, buildings, implements, machinery, domestic animals, poultry and bees.

During the three years which have elapsed since the census farm values have increased many millions of dollars and now approximate two and three-quarter billions.

TEXAS FARM CENSUS, 1910.

The statistics which follow cover in detail all information relative to Texas farms, number, acreage, values, tenure, operators, etc., with comparisons:

Number, Area and Value of Farms—	1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)	Increase. Per cent.
Population	3,896,542	3,048,710	27.8
Number of all farms.....	417,770	352,190	18.6
Approximate land area of the state.....acres	167,934,720	167,934,720	....
Land in farms	112,435,067	125,807,017	-10.6
Improved land in farms.....	27,360,666	19,578,076	39.8
Average acres per farm.....	269.1	357.2	-24.7
Value of farm property:			
Total	\$2,218,645,164	\$962,476,273	130.5
Land	\$1,633,207,135	\$591,550,802	176.1
Buildings	210,001,260	100,222,511	109.5
Implements and machinery	58,790,260	30,125,705	88.5
Domestic animals, poultry and bees.....	318,646,509	240,578,955	32.5
Average value of all property per farm.....	\$5,311	\$2,733	94.8
Average value of land per acre.....	\$14.58	\$4.70	209.1

Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

Note.—Ranges or ranches using the public domain for grazing purposes, but not owning or leasing land, were counted as farms in 1910 and 1900. They were included as owned or managed, free from mortgage, and under three acres in size. The counting of these ranges as farms affects all totals, averages and per cents in which the number of farms is a factor. In 1910 there were 87 such ranges included as farms.

Farms and Farm Acreage.

The following table presents for the State as a whole for each census from 1850 to 1910, inclusive, the number of farms, acres in farms, acres in farm lands, improved acres in farms and per cent of farm land improved:

Census Year	Number Farms.	Land in Farms.		Per cent of farm land improved.
		All land. Acres.	Improved in farms. (acres).	
1910...	417,770	112,435,067	27,360,666	24.3
1900...	352,190	125,807,017	19,578,078	15.6
1890...	223,126	51,406,937	20,746,215	40.4
1880...	174,184	36,292,219	12,650,314	34.9
1870...	61,125	18,396,523	2,964,836	16.1
1860...	42,811	25,344,023	2,650,781	10.5
1850...	12,198	11,406,333	648,976	5.6

ing table of acreage values of sixteen Southern States, included in the territory of the Southern Commercial Congress, shows that Texas acreage values have increased more rapidly than all other States in the list except one. Oklahoma leads the list:

State—	1900.	1910.	Inc.	Pct.
Alabama	\$ 4.94	\$10.45	\$5.61	116
Arkansas	6.32	14.11	7.79	123
Florida	7.02	17.33	10.35	148
Georgia	5.25	13.74	8.49	162
Kentucky	13.25	21.80	8.55	65
Louisiana	9.74	17.97	8.23	84
Maryland	23.28	32.28	9.00	39
Mississippi	6.30	13.61	7.31	116
Missouri	20.46	41.76	21.30	104
North Carolina..	6.24	15.29	9.05	145
Oklahoma	6.30	22.54	16.04	247
South Carolina..	7.14	19.89	12.75	179
Tennessee	9.93	18.53	8.60	87
Texas	4.70	14.77	10.07	214
Virginia	10.08	20.22	10.14	101
West Virginia...	12.60	20.64	8.04	64

Acre Value, Southern States.

In 1900 the average value of Texas farm lands was \$4.70. In 1910 the average acreage value advanced to \$14.77, an increase of \$10.07, or 214 per cent. The follow-

Value of Farm Property.

The agricultural changes in Texas since 1850 are reflected in the values of the several classes of farm property as shown in the table which follows:

Census Year—	Total.		Land and buildings.		Implements and machinery.		Domestic animals, poultry and bees	
	Value.	Per cent of Increase.	Value.	Per cent of Increase.	Value.	Per cent of Increase.	Value.	Per cent of Increase.
1910	\$2,218,645,164	130.5	\$1,843,206,395	168.4	\$56,790,290	88.5	\$318,646,509	32.5
1900	962,476,273	74.3	691,773,613	73.0	30,125,705	119.2	240,576,955	73.8
1890	552,127,104	115.6	399,971,289	134.6	13,746,541	51.9	138,403,274	60.3
1880	256,061,364	217.0	170,468,885	254.2	9,051,491	273.1	76,563,987	155.7
1870 (a)	80,777,590	41.1	48,119,960	45.4	2,717,435	56.6	29,940,156	30.1
1860	137,186,219	371.2	88,161,329	432.3	6,269,482	190.9	42,826,447	311.3
1850	29,114,539		16,550,008		2,151,704		10,412,927	

(a) Computed gold values, being 80 per cent of the currency values reported. *Includes estimated value of range animals. — Decrease.

Acreage and Value Per Farm.

The changes which have taken place during the last sixty years in the average acreage of Texas farms and in the average values of the various classes of Texas farm property, as well as in the average value per acre of land and buildings, are shown in the following table.

In making a study of this table it must be considered that in early days the inhabited portion of the State was divided into large plantations worked by tenants. Each plantation was counted as a farm. Of late years plantations have been divided into farms, and although occupied by tenants, each division is numbered as a farm.

Census Year—	Average acres per farm.	Average Value Per Farm (1).					Average value of land and buildings per acre.
		All farm property.	Land and buildings.	Implement and machinery.	Domestic animals, poultry and bees.	Average value of land and buildings per acre.	
1910	269.1	\$5,811	\$4,412	\$136	\$763	\$16.39	
1900	367.2	2,733	1,964	85	688	5.50	
1890	225.3	2,420	1,793	60	607	4.78	
1880	208.4	1,470	1,079	52	440	4.70	
1870 (a)	301.0	1,322	787	44	490	2.62	
1860	590.9	3,198	2,064	146	988	3.48	
1850	942.5	2,387	1,357	176	854	1.44	

(1) Averages are based on "all farms" in State.

*Includes estimated value of range animals.

(a) Computed gold values, being 80 per cent of the currency values reported.

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Farm Building Values.

Texas farm buildings were valued by the Census Bureau at \$209,200,000, as compared with the 1900 value of \$100,223,000, an increase of \$108,977,000, or 109 per cent. In this respect Texas ties with Arkansas for seventh place among sixteen Southern States in increase of percentage, and is second to Oklahoma for actual increase in dollars and cents.

Following is a comparative statement of farm building values of sixteen Southern States:

State—	1900.	1910.	Inc. Pct.
Alabama	\$34,453,000	\$71,163,000	107
Arkansas	30,075,000	62,092,000	109
Florida	9,977,000	24,335,000	144
Georgia	44,855,000	108,433,000	142
Kentucky	30,887,000	130,655,000	66
Louisiana	33,400,000	49,611,000	49
Maryland	54,811,000	77,761,000	42
Mississippi	37,150,000	79,530,000	114
Missouri	148,508,000	208,976,000	31
North Carolina	52,700,000	113,170,000	115
Oklahoma	21,407,000	89,295,000	317
South Carolina	26,956,000	63,902,000	137
Tennessee	63,137,000	108,823,000	72
Texas	100,223,000	209,200,000	109
Virginia	70,963,000	137,081,000	93
West Virginia	34,027,000	56,848,000	67

Farms—Size Groups.

The following table shows the distribution of farms by size groups:

Size Group.	Number of Farms.	
	1910.	1900.
Total	417,770	352,100
Under 3 acres	411	1,302
3 to 9 acres	9,049	6,735
10 to 19 acres	19,891	19,633
20 to 49 acres	98,583	99,137
50 to 99 acres	112,237	88,537
100 to 174 acres	64,574	71,392
175 to 259 acres	31,864	24,000
260 to 499 acres	27,185	20,001
500 to 999 acres	12,833	10,183
1,000 acres and over	11,123	11,220

Tenure—	1910.	1900.	1890.
Number of all farms	417,770	352,100	228,126
Farms operated by owners and managers	198,195	177,109	182,616
Farms consisting of owned land only	167,515	153,634	*
Farms consisting of owned and hired land	28,348	21,005	*
Farms operated by managers	2,332	2,560	*
Farms operated by tenants	219,575	174,991	95,510
Share tenants	180,195		
Share-cash tenants (1)	13,197	149,181	75,429
Cash tenants	17,549		
Tenure not specified (3)	8,634	26,810	20,081
Per cent of farms operated by—			
Owners and managers	47.4	50.3	58.1
Tenants	52.6	49.7	41.9
Share and share-cash	46.3	42.4	33.1
Cash and nonspecified	6.3	7.3	8.8

*Not reported separately.

(2) Share-cash tenants were doubtless largely included with share tenants in 1900, 1890 and 1880.

(3) Prior to 1910 nonspecified tenants were included with cash tenants.

Farm Mortgages, 1900-10.

The following table relates to farms operated by persons owning all or part of the land and shows for 1910 (*) the number of such farms reported as free from mortgage; (x) the number reported as mortgaged, and (z) the number for which no mortgage reports were secured:

Class—	Owned Farms, ^o 1910.		Farm Homes, 1900.	
	No.	Pct.*	No.	Pct.*
Total	195,863		171,975	
Free from mortgage	128,032	66.7	125,594	76.6
Mortgaged	64,008	33.3	38,468	23.4
Unknown	3,773		8,063	

*Includes all farms owned in whole or in part by the operator.

^oPer cent of combined total of "free from mortgage" and "mortgaged."

	Owned Farms or Farm Homes Mortgaged.	
	1910.	1890.
Number	48,024	7,221
Value—Land and buildings	\$297,880,532	\$15,532,093
Amount of mortgage debt	\$76,089,272	\$6,494,633
Per cent of debt to value	25.5	41.7
Average value per farm	\$6,203	\$2,159
Average debt per farm	\$1,584	\$899
Average equity per farm	\$4,619	\$1,259

1910 includes only farms consisting wholly of owned land and reporting value of farm and amount of debt.

1890 includes all owned farm homes, estimates being made of value of farms and amount of debt for all defective reports.

Farm Tenure, 1890-1910.

The following table shows the distribution of the farms of the State according to the character of the tenure at each census since 1890:

Color and Nativity.

The farm operators of Texas are classed according to color and nativity in the following table:

Color and Nativity.	Total Number.	Owners.	Tenants.	Managers.
Total.....	417,770	195,863	219,573	2,332
Native white.....	318,988	157,910	158,968	2,120
Foreign-born white.....	28,864	16,721	12,012	131
Negro and other non-white.....	69,918	21,232	48,605	81

FARM STATISTICS FOR TEXAS COUNTIES

In the following tables will be found detailed statistics of great interest concerning farms in the various counties of the State. At the time of taking the census the counties of Brooks, Culberson, Jim Wells, Kleberg, Jim Hogg, Real, Dunn and Willacy were a part of El Paso, Nueces, Cameron, Hidalgo, Duval, Edwards, Bandera, Kerr and Zapata Counties. (Note explanation at the bottom of each table.)

The first table gives the approximate land area of each county, number of farms, number of acres improved and the average number of improved acres per farm.

The second table contains farm tenure statistics for each county: The number of farms operated by owners, the number operated by tenants and by managers and the percentage of all farms operated by tenants.

Table No. 3 gives the total farm land value in each county, the value of farm buildings and the total value of all farm property, which includes machinery and implements and domestic animals.

The last table in this section gives the average farm values of Texas counties, showing the average value of all farms and farm property in each county, average value of lands and buildings, average value of lands per acre and the average value of lands per acre in 1900. Attention is called to the large average farm values in some counties, particularly those counties given over to large ranches. In these cases there are but few ranches and all of great size, making average values high because of size. In most of such cases the acre value is comparatively small.

Note—Statistics were taken from census bulletins of 1910. The figures apply to present conditions only in a comparative way to be used as a basis for present day estimates by those familiar with the changes made since that date.

LAND AND FARM AREA.

County—	Land area, acres.	Number of farms.	Improved acres.	Av. imp'd acres per farm.
Texas.....	167,924,720	417,770	27,390,666	65.5
Anderson.....	597,320	3,773	172,086	45.6
Andrews.....	1,001,600	18	1,105	61.4
Angelina.....	601,600	1,569	48,342	30.8
Aransas.....	153,600	79	1,843	23.3
Archer.....	558,900	792	80,186	101.2
Armstrong.....	577,920	387	116,734	301.6
Atascosa.....	869,120	1,343	90,040	66.9
Austin.....	468,920	2,906	164,448	56.6
Bailey.....	659,200	71	11,000	154.9
Bandera(1).....	629,120	774	36,783	46.5
Bastrop.....	554,880	3,096	157,222	50.8
Baylor.....	563,200	1,040	102,507	98.6
Bee.....	547,810	1,209	100,759	83.3
Bell.....	693,120	4,815	348,511	70.9
Bexar.....	808,320	2,943	185,534	63.0
Blanco.....	480,000	753	36,804	48.9
Borden.....	572,800	228	25,736	112.9
Bosque.....	624,000	2,598	222,207	85.5
Bowie.....	538,720	4,480	161,116	36.0
Brazoria.....	357,600	1,935	71,621	42.5
Brazos.....	385,040	2,627	137,886	52.5
Brewster.....	3,738,400	190	1,322	12.2
Briscoe.....	577,920	307	92,418	301.0
Brooks(2).....	611,840	2,741	173,629	63.3
Brown.....	437,760	2,765	139,555	47.2
Burleson.....	623,360	1,582	97,536	61.7
Burnet.....	327,040	2,929	167,641	57.2
Calwell.....	390,320	233	15,891	54.2
Calhoun.....	545,520	1,535	120,294	65.5
Callahan.....	1,557,760	701	32,923	46.5
Cameron(3).....	132,480	1,525	63,042	41.8
Camp.....	571,520	294	86,357	304.1
Carson.....	606,640	4,466	185,693	41.6
Cass.....	573,440	327	71,235	217.8
Castro.....	395,520	593	53,825	90.8
Chambers.....	671,360	4,217	185,188	43.9
Cherokee.....	469,120	961	109,675	114.3
Childress.....	514,120	2,308	233,435	101.2
Clay.....	558,160	16	1,826	114.1
Cochran.....	595,840	969	65,395	68.1
Coke.....	825,600	2,938	238,751	81.8
Coleman.....	561,920	6,507	427,581	65.7
Collin.....	574,720	806	104,892	130.1
Colorado.....	622,080	2,283	167,866	73.5
Comal.....	357,760	899	47,453	52.8
Comanche.....	608,720	4,372	252,560	57.8
Concho.....	587,520	8,865	90,582	93.2
Cooke.....	577,280	3,458	250,587	72.9
Correll.....	294,040	3,200	256,235	71.6
Cottle.....	647,680	506	213,577	322.1
Crane.....	561,920	71	1,584	22.3
Crockett.....	2,057,600	79	47,314	599.3
Crosby.....	556,800	242	30,351	125.4
Culberson.....	980,480	201	48,443	241.0
Dallas.....	549,760	5,224	353,301	66.9
Dawson.....	577,920	330	42,631	129.2
Deaf Smith.....	951,360	361	86,292	239.0
Delta.....	167,040	2,202	112,802	74.8
Denton.....	609,280	4,303	343,462	51.7
DeWitt.....	562,560	2,746	163,913	59.7
Dickens.....	563,840	349	34,502	98.9
Dimmit.....	870,400	154	8,053	52.3
Donley.....	579,840	601	82,008	136.5
Dunn.....	1,163,000	633	42,397	67.0
Eastland.....	592,000	2,951	173,631	58.2
Ector.....	570,880	311	4,790	57.1
Edwards(5).....	1,505,280	455	8,574	19.1
Ellis.....	624,000	5,801	44,194	75.9
El Paso(6).....	5,971,840	669	16,772	25.1
Erath.....	593,120	4,225	256,701	60.8
Falls.....	476,800	4,623	290,216	62.8
Faunin.....	536,320	6,433	370,856	57.6
Fayette.....	619,520	4,379	199,689	45.6
Fisher.....	596,400	1,839	138,694	75.4
Floyd.....	647,040	620	73,265	118.2
Foard.....	721,680	718	73,212	102.0
Fort Bend.....	506,880	2,541	140,756	55.4

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Land and Farm Area—Continued.

Land and Farm Area—Continued.

County—	Land area, acres.	Number of farms.	Improved acres.	Av. imp'd d acres per farm.	County—	Land area, acres.	Number of farms.	Improved acres.	Av. imp'd d acres per farm.
Franklin	184,960	1,788	76,025	42.5	McMullen	833,380	1,114	4,399	38.1
Freestone	564,890	3,138	151,577	48.0	Medina	865,920	1,419	111,785	78.0
Frio	719,360	918	160,122	109.1	Menard	594,960	331	18,049	54.5
Gaines	985,603	206	19,717	95.7	Midland	767,690	178	16,166	90.8
Galveston	252,800	947	18,990	29.1	Milam	613,700	5,055	293,139	58.0
Garza	556,800	81	16,368	232.4	Mills	445,440	1,484	94,872	63.9
Gillespie	709,760	1,360	72,323	53.2	Mitchell	1,46,401	1,108	106,302	95.9
Glasscock	554,240	165	15,334	63.2	Montague	591,560	3,691	244,170	66.2
Goliad	111,360	1,145	77,983	68.0	Montgomery	660,890	1,855	62,234	33.5
Gonzales	652,800	4,048	218,257	53.9	Moore	169,440	95	21,613	227.5
Gray	575,360	432	51,751	211.9	Morris	185,700	1,593	52,665	33.1
Grayson	602,880	5,739	402,285	70.4	McTies	659,200	373	36,924	99.0
Gregg	199,120	1,653	70,221	117.7	Nacogdoches	777,700	3,911	151,833	38.1
Grimes	519,680	3,176	155,339	48.9	Navarro	678,400	5,956	377,714	67.5
Guadalupe	449,921	3,171	201,399	63.5	Newton	78,900	891	70,485	23.0
Hale	663,041	731	126,514	173.1	Nolan	553,270	1,164	93,236	80.4
Hall	576,640	1,028	117,130	113.9	Nueces(?)	1,456,900	1,915	39,615	63.1
Hamilton	533,123	2,237	188,676	70.9	Ochiltree	570,220	264	83,096	201.1
Hansford	564,480	152	32,997	217.1	Orange	637,520	87	12,667	135.5
Hardeman	487,043	1,058	133,157	124.7	Palo Pinto	232,350	337	25,177	74.3
Hardin	551,680	350	6,712	19.3	Panola	613,120	1,921	104,636	54.5
Harris	1,052,560	2,543	148,172	86.3	Parker	536,800	3,356	164,601	48.4
Harrison	555,980	4,601	258,331	53.4	Parmer	637,280	161	215,013	59.2
Hartley	964,480	165	195,057	1,182.1	Pecos	778,280	161	37,909	235.5
Haskell	590,720	2,710	253,353	101.3	Pek	2,645,700	95	6,528	116.5
Hays	598,720	1,561	92,277	211.9	Potter	778,800	1,769	46,468	28.3
Hemphill	532,720	249	82,763	43.9	Priddy	560,000	1,692	29,138	180.0
Henderson	605,440	3,880	155,130	55.9	Presidio	2,439,680	1,287	6,989	37.3
Hidalgo(?)	1,456,640	877	33,407	46.4	Rains	170,880	1,272	54,669	42.5
Hill	618,240	5,539	408,186	73.7	Randall	669,800	363	94,404	200.1
Hockley	554,880	2,637	115.5	115.5	Reagan	685,440	51	2,496	43.9
Hood	250,200	1,786	90,942	50.9	Real	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hopkins	520,320	5,380	253,510	47.1	Red River	664,960	4,783	223,646	45.8
Houston	787,840	4,446	193,371	43.5	Reeves	1,779,840	225	15,674	69.7
Howard	570,240	819	84,799	103.5	Refugio	473,600	236	13,518	57.3
Hunt	571,520	5,944	343,927	57.9	Roberts	564,480	93	18,049	194.1
Hutchinson	562,560	150	23,785	138.6	Robertson	500,000	4,303	201,032	46.7
Iron	638,721	94	5,257	55.9	Rockwall	95,360	902	71,377	77.4
Jack	615,680	1,883	107,442	56.9	Runnels	668,120	2,826	232,076	91.9
Jackson	571,521	804	258,070	321.0	Rusk	629,120	4,634	629,724	49.0
Jasper	625,920	864	22,232	25.7	Sabine	376,900	1,047	39,280	37.5
Jeff Davis	1,448,320	91	5,768	63.4	San Augustine	398,080	1,647	58,909	35.5
Jefferson	588,800	586	145,431	248.2	San Jacinto	385,280	1,479	43,736	29.6
Jim Hogg	.....	.....	.....	.....	San Patricio	422,640	470	34,668	73.8
Jim Wells	.....	.....	.....	.....	San Saba	714,240	1,530	89,168	58.3
Johnson	473,600	3,601	249,416	69.3	Schleicher	887,680	2,086	12,734	61.2
Jones	590,080	2,907	245,777	84.5	Scurry	567,680	1,424	144,642	101.6
Karnes	442,880	1,801	122,921	68.3	Shackelford	606,080	589	47,275	80.3
Kaufman	533,760	4,115	270,298	65.7	Shelby	500,120	3,503	144,363	41.2
Kendall	382,720	617	30,401	49.3	Sherman	598,400	1,165	89,090	539.9
Kent	560,000	326	26,730	82.0	Smith	588,800	5,024	266,807	45.0
Kerr(?)	766,080	569	32,236	108.0	Somervell	117,760	664	93,616	68.7
Kimble	832,340	415	16,692	40.2	Starr(10)	1,712,000	918	34,769	37.9
King	554,880	107	8,474	83.6	Stephens	692,000	1,375	86,699	63.1
Kinney	839,680	150	7,752	51.7	Sterling	606,720	135	7,983	59.1
Kleberg	.....	.....	.....	.....	Stewart	545,280	834	67,421	80.8
Knox	551,681	1,175	142,354	121.2	Sutton	973,440	131	4,749	36.3
Lamar	604,800	6,156	313,779	51.0	Swisher	614,720	510	113,052	221.7
Lamb	664,080	92	13,727	150.0	Tarrant	577,900	3,582	262,226	73.2
Lampasas	475,600	1,219	81,306	66.8	Taylor	581,120	2,404	201,170	83.7
La Salle	999,400	263	23,432	89.3	Terrell	1,680,400	60	800	13.3
Lavaca	608,000	3,734	100,733	43.1	Terry	1,556,800	235	23,248	96.9
Lee	718,680	2,108	95,777	45.4	Throckmton	562,560	694	52,543	75.7
Leon	704,640	2,863	138,425	48.3	Titus	264,720	2,722	106,001	38.6
Liberty	742,400	1,000	35,487	35.5	Tom Green	930,560	998	104,014	105.2
Limestone	623,360	4,967	315,039	63.4	Travis	642,560	3,568	234,073	65.6
Lipscomb	568,320	372	108,787	290.0	Trinity	458,240	1,406	43,184	90.7
Live Oak	714,240	487	28,306	60.2	Tyler	181,120	1,123	27,748	24.7
Llano	621,440	795	42,773	53.8	Uphur	384,000	3,313	127,437	53.5
Loving	81,920	79	580	7.3	Upton	794,500	103	1,638	15.6
Lubbock	835,200	208	27,541	132.5	Uvalde	1,016,900	706	64,014	90.7
Lynn	552,000	201	20,108	100.0	Val Verde	1,473,120	191	3,668	18.9
Madison	316,800	1,869	88,787	47.5	Van Zandt	631,800	4,508	233,302	49.5
Marion	250,240	1,341	56,996	42.5	Victoria	569,600	2,519	53,394	64.2
Martin	978,560	147	14,411	98.1	Walker	506,240	2,161	81,789	37.2
Mason	620,160	856	44,256	51.7	Wallace	332,160	2,061	108,109	52.5
Matagorda	727,040	1,116	154,251	138.6	Ward	629,280	231	17,500	74.1
Maverick	800,640	49	3,346	68.3	Washington	401,920	3,651	178,951	49.9
McClulloch	686,720	1,545	121,128	78.4	Webb	2,060,160	237	16,918	60.2
McLennan	671,360	5,894	443,543	75.3	Wharton	711,680	2,654	215,636	80.8

FARM TENURE, TEXAS COUNTIES.

Land and Farm Area—Continued.

Farm Tenure, by Counties—Cont.

County—	Land area, acres.	Number of farms.	Improved acres.	Average improved acres per farm.
Wheeler	572,800	736	169,254	230.0
Whitita	386,550	1,039	174,656	167.1
Willbarger	593,920	1,435	202,460	141.1
Willacy	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamson	722,560	4,482	363,266	81.0
Wilson	520,320	2,120	138,971	65.7
Winkler	540,160	128	638	5.0
Wise	552,320	3,721	249,830	67.1
Wood	420,480	3,600	145,976	40.5
Yeakum	562,560	107	5,359	77.9
Young	560,000	1,736	131,768	73.4
Zapata(11)	824,320	297	7,346	24.7
Zavala	862,720	150	6,175	41.1

Note.—(1) Portion taken to form Real County. (2) Portion taken to form a part of Jim Hogg County. (3) Portion taken to form Willacy County. (4) Portion taken to form a part of Jim Hogg County and Dunn County. (5) Portion taken to form a part of Real County. (6) Portion taken to form Culberson County. (7) Portion taken as a part of Brooks and Willacy Counties. (8) Portion taken to form a part of Real County. (9) Portion taken to form Jim Wells and Kleberg Counties. (10) Portion taken to form a part of Brooks County. (11) Portion taken to form a part of Brooks County.

The counties of Brooks, Culberson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kleberg, Real, Willacy and Pat Dunn were created too late to be considered in the census report of 1910.

FARM TENURE, TEXAS COUNTIES.

County—	Farmed by owners.	Farmed by tenants.	Farmed by managers.	Per cent of tenants.
State	195,863	219,575	2,332	52.6
Anderson	1,895	1,908	9	50.6
Andrews	16	1	1	5.6
Angelina	1,104	462	3	29.4
Aransas	60	17	2	23.4
Archer	443	339	10	42.8
Armstrong	286	133	8	10.5
Atascosa	719	620	13	46.7
Austin	1,601	1,300	15	44.7
Bailey	48	17	6	23.9
Bandera(1)	576	195	3	25.2
Bastrop	1,287	1,816	13	58.7
Baylor	420	616	4	59.2
Bee	502	691	16	57.2
Bell	1,335	2,973	7	69.5
Bezar	1,625	1,268	50	43.1
Blanco	507	240	4	31.9
Borden	199	72	7	21.6
Bosque	1,289	1,294	15	49.8
Bowie	1,902	2,569	9	57.3
Brazoria	1,022	631	31	37.4
Brazos	1,068	1,575	14	60.0
Brewster	176	6	8	2.2
Briscoe	196	107	4	34.9
Brooks(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown	1,570	1,160	11	42.3
Burleson	1,063	1,661	21	60.8
Burnet	862	716	4	45.3
Caldwell	922	1,038	2	58.2
Callahan	187	104	2	35.5
Callahan	1,032	798	7	43.4
Cameron(3)	366	322	21	45.4
Camp	770	763	2	49.4
Carson	143	139	2	48.9
Cass	2,420	2,043	3	45.7
Castro	223	94	10	28.7

County—	Farmed by owners.	Farmed by tenants.	Farmed by managers.	Per cent of tenants.
Chambers	429	164	5	27.7
Cherokee	2,157	2,655	5	49.7
Childress	429	530	2	48.9
Clay	1,161	1,123	18	48.9
Cochran	4	5	7	31.3
Coke	497	460	12	47.5
Coleman	1,357	1,563	18	52.9
Collin	2,021	4,475	11	68.8
Collingsworth	460	340	6	42.2
Colorado	1,206	1,066	11	46.7
Comal	508	236	6	32.8
Comanche	1,923	2,423	18	55.5
Concho	390	465	10	53.8
Cooke	1,672	1,755	11	51.0
Coryell	1,581	1,698	11	51.6
Cottle	220	283	3	55.9
Crane	71	10	3	12.7
Crockett	66	10	3	12.7
Crosby	168	68	6	28.1
Culberson	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas	144	47	10	27.4
Dallas	2,020	3,217	47	60.9
Dawson	220	106	4	32.1
Deaf Smith	216	127	18	35.2
Delta	731	1,487	4	66.6
Denton	1,666	2,624	13	61.0
DeWitt	1,320	1,410	16	51.3
Dickens	198	145	6	41.5
Dimmit	95	80	9	32.5
Donley	332	261	8	43.4
Dunn	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duval(4)	379	249	1	39.8
Eastland	1,520	1,452	9	48.7
Ector	66	11	7	13.1
Edwards(5)	321	109	25	24.0
Ellis	1,778	4,005	18	69.0
El Paso(6)	505	151	13	22.6
Erath	2,160	2,067	8	48.7
Falls	1,544	3,057	21	66.1
Fannin	2,059	4,309	25	67.0
Fayette	2,184	1,186	9	42.9
Fisher	799	1,032	8	55.1
Floyd	388	232	2	37.4
Foard	366	348	4	48.5
Fort Bend	957	1,549	35	61.0
Franklin	848	937	3	52.4
Freestone	1,404	1,732	2	55.5
Frio	337	567	14	61.8
Gaines	168	36	2	17.5
Galveston	621	174	152	18.4
Garza	88	17	6	21.0
Gillespie	1,046	61	19	21.7
Glasscock	98	6	8	6.0
Goliad	521	607	18	53.0
Gonzales	1,578	2,445	25	60.4
Gray	304	128	1	29.6
Grayson	2,111	3,382	27	62.6
Gregg	796	897	.....	52.7
Grimes	1,225	1,945	6	61.2
Guadalupe	1,539	1,628	4	51.3
Hale	468	253	10	31.9
Hall	382	685	11	66.6
Hamilton	1,204	1,029	4	46.0
Hansford	125	25	2	16.4
Hardeman	457	609	2	57.0
Hardin	267	83	.....	23.7
Harris	1,861	654	28	25.7
Harrison	2,212	2,381	9	51.7
Hartley	98	46	21	27.9
Haskell	850	1,348	12	61.0
Hemphill	630	923	8	59.1
Henderson	168	10	7	37.7
Hidalgo	1,888	1,662	13	47.0
Hidalgo(7)	398	237	42	35.0
Hill	986	3,566	8	64.4
Hockley	17	3	.....	15.0
Hood	867	910	9	51.0
Hopkins	2,531	2,846	3	52.9
Houston	2,142	2,291	13	51.5
Howard	385	425	9	51.3

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Farm Tenure, by Counties—Cont.

County--	Farmed by owners.	Farmed by tenants.	Farmed by managers.	Per cent of tenants.
Hunt	1,926	4,011	7	67.5
Hutchinson	122	22	6	14.7
Irion	76	17	1	18.1
Jack	973	899	16	17.6
Jackson	389	400	15	19.8
Jasper	668	194	3	22.5
Jeff Davis	87	2	2	2.2
Jefferson	300	253	33	43.2
Jim Hogg				
Jim Wells				
Johnson	1,708	1,875	18	52.1
Jones	1,126	1,774	7	61.0
Karnes	696	1,099	6	61.0
Kaufman	1,349	2,744	22	66.7
Kendall	485	125	7	20.3
Kent	164	155	7	47.5
Kerr(8)	431	124	14	21.8
Kimble	317	92	6	22.2
King	42	63	2	53.9
Kinney	114	30	6	20.0
Kleberg				
Knox	530	643	2	54.7
Lamar	2,104	4,046	5	65.7
Lamb	74	15	3	16.3
Lampasas	691	520	5	42.7
La Salle	150	101	12	20.6
Lavaca	1,941	1,777	16	47.6
Lee	1,065	1,041	2	49.4
Leon	1,382	1,499	2	52.4
Liberty	803	389	8	38.9
Limestone	1,610	3,146	11	63.3
Lipscomb	293	79	3	21.1
Live Oak	233	244	10	50.1
Llano	460	328	7	41.3
Loving	77	2	2	.....
Lubbock	144	63	1	30.3
Lynn	142	54	6	28.9
Madison	896	971	2	62.0
Marion	819	518	4	38.6
Martin	111	34	4	23.1
Mason	508	341	7	39.8
Matagorda	476	612	28	54.8
Maverick	36	12	1	24.5
McCulloch	708	827	10	53.5
McLennan	2,083	3,781	30	64.1
McMullen	78	33	3	28.9
Medina	755	642	2	45.2
Menard	188	128	15	38.7
Midland	117	52	9	29.2
Milam	1,791	3,251	13	64.3
Mills	828	650	6	43.8
Mitchell	415	688	5	62.1
Montague	1,895	1,786	10	48.4
Montgomery	949	898	8	48.4
Moon	87	28	3	29.5
Morris	689	892	2	56.0
Motley	188	154	1	49.3
Nacogdoches	2,071	1,916	5	48.0
Navarro	1,917	3,668	11	66.5
Newton	621	130	1	14.6
Nolan	521	634	5	54.7
Nueces(9)	607	334	4	35.3
Ochiltree	170	92	2	34.8
Oldham	57	28	2	32.2
Orange	242	92	5	27.1
Palo Pinto	937	919	6	47.8
Panola	1,772	1,624	2	47.8
Parker	1,830	1,730	14	47.6
Farmer	119	40	2	34.8
Pecos	45	2	9	3.6
Folk	1,056	705	3	40.0
Potter	101	44	17	27.2
Presidio	129	56	1	30.1
Bains	586	685	1	53.9
Randall	201	142	20	59.1
Beagan	39	9	4	17.6
Real				
Red River	1,780	3,000	3	62.7
Reeves	195	21	9	9.3
Refugio	135	99	2	41.9

Farm Tenure, by Counties—Cont.

County--	Farmed by owners.	Farmed by tenants.	Farmed by managers.	Per cent of tenants.
Roberts	55	28	10	3.4
Robertson	1,281	3,000	22	68.7
Rockwall	317	602	3	68.3
Runnels	1,122	1,397	7	56.3
Rusk	2,539	2,351	4	48.0
Sabine	640	402	5	38.4
San Augustine	751	892	4	34.2
San Jacinto	791	687	1	46.4
San Patricio	210	252	8	53.6
San Saba	845	681	4	44.5
Schleicher	160	43	5	20.7
Scurry	705	709	10	49.1
Shackelford	332	248	9	42.1
Shelby	2,137	1,361	15	38.9
Sherman	103	56	6	33.9
Smith	2,708	3,196	20	54.0
Somervell	341	322	1	48.5
Starr(10)	651	261	6	26.4
Stephens	864	506	5	36.8
Sterling	128	7	.....	5.2
Stonewall	410	418	6	50.1
Sutton	113	15	3	4.3
Swisher	320	184	6	36.1
Tarrant	1,765	1,784	33	49.8
Taylor	1,089	1,351	14	56.2
Terrell	44	14	2	23.3
Terry	181	53	1	22.6
Throckmorton	396	293	5	42.2
Titus	1,166	1,554	2	57.1
Tom Green	478	497	23	49.8
Travis	1,381	2,156	31	60.1
Trinity	836	570	.....	49.5
Tyler	822	288	3	26.5
Upshur	1,694	1,617	2	48.8
Upton	87	3	1	22.2
Uvalde	474	223	9	51.6
Val Verde	150	39	2	20.4
Van Zandt	2,427	2,075	6	46.0
Victoria	806	690	23	45.4
Walker	926	1,232	3	57.0
Waller	892	1,158	11	36.2
Ward	118	109	4	47.2
Washington	1,550	2,069	12	57.2
Webb	277	32	28	9.6
Wharton	1,050	1,581	23	59.5
Wheeler	494	236	6	32.1
Wichita	487	574	8	55.2
Wilbarger	565	878	2	61.2
Willacy				
Williamson	1,832	2,667	7	59.1
Wilson	1,074	1,043	13	49.0
Winkler	123	1	1	0.8
Wise	1,937	1,771	13	47.6
Wood	1,803	1,702	5	47.3
Yoakum	89	15	3	14.0
Young	983	802	1	44.7
Zapata(11)	286	36	1	10.1
Zavalla	109	56	5	24.0

Note.—(1) Portion of territory taken to form a part of Real County. (2) Portion taken to form a part of Jim Hogg County. (3) Portion taken to form a part of Willacy County. (4) Portion taken to form a part of Jim Hogg County and Dunn County. (5) Portion taken to form a part of Real County. (6) Portion taken to form Culberson County. (7) Portion taken to form parts of Brooks and Willacy Counties. (8) Portion taken to form a part of Real County. (9) Portion taken to form Jim Wells and Kleberg Counties. (10) Portion taken to form a part of Brooks County. (11) Portion taken to form a part of Brooks County.

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FARM VALUES, TEXAS COUNTIES.

Farm Values, by Counties—Cont.

County—	Land value.	Building value.	All farm property value.*
Anderson	\$ 3,015,729	\$ 973,665	\$ 5,374,759
Andrews	1,977,702	28,000	3,507,471
Angelina	1,015,393	412,105	2,117,148
Aransas	852,945	48,429	747,388
Archer	6,947,816	595,093	9,395,348
Armstrong	4,985,049	443,330	6,826,459
Atascosa	6,135,433	406,450	7,852,858
Austin	5,807,040	1,761,444	9,414,447
Bailey	3,709,170	64,620	4,193,213
Bandera(1)	2,627,923	386,756	3,940,206
Bastrop	6,229,392	1,106,979	9,055,549
Baylor	5,834,594	837,600	7,682,976
Bee	7,646,744	694,944	9,684,774
Bell	26,426,033	3,436,528	35,934,375
Bexar	23,102,026	2,200,830	28,049,350
Blanco	2,724,209	496,680	4,190,628
Borden	2,113,961	126,155	2,783,381
Bosque	9,761,960	1,668,947	13,960,865
Bowie	4,122,517	1,295,449	6,981,918
Brazoria	6,118,908	954,446	8,671,322
Brazos	5,667,819	1,030,348	8,255,810
Brewster	4,513,796	129,150	5,917,494
Briscoe	4,769,153	172,242	6,044,461
Brooks(2)	9,637,391	1,248,443	15,000,823
Burleson	5,456,037	886,573	7,590,120
Burnet	5,682,257	1,032,204	8,637,041
Caldwell	11,711,406	1,542,890	15,402,922
Calhoun	2,260,181	170,830	2,815,289
Callahan	7,241,213	973,320	9,897,500
Cameron(3)	7,509,633	385,105	9,184,783
Camp	1,268,026	484,237	2,275,462
Carson	5,802,217	287,140	7,155,394
Cass	2,929,674	1,322,367	5,731,042
Castro	5,245,428	284,570	6,837,741
Chambers	2,264,348	385,895	3,243,682
Cherokee	4,515,202	1,281,043	7,003,466
Childress	5,093,694	610,955	6,861,856
Clay	14,407,011	1,568,570	19,205,685
Cochran	4,664,125	69,675	5,206,146
Coke	4,862,472	428,243	6,686,196
Coleman	14,955,876	1,465,466	19,669,466
Collin	25,474,223	3,500,622	33,444,289
Collingsworth	5,610,622	455,113	7,362,384
Colorado	6,494,327	1,314,450	9,704,144
Comal	5,162,733	1,045,690	7,330,523
Comanche	12,169,723	2,118,425	17,153,936
Concho	6,285,630	427,268	8,166,342
Cooke	13,056,107	2,315,923	18,423,511
Coryell	11,354,726	2,096,932	16,324,131
Cottle	4,891,851	257,398	6,290,437
Crane	1,619,444	54,435	2,210,672
Crockett	4,497,926	56,557	6,662,580
Crosby	4,178,608	204,835	5,322,840
Culberson	5,378,534	227,755	6,610,886
Dallas	29,219,133	3,757,404	37,196,297
Dawson	2,092,393	244,305	2,702,162
Deaf Smith	5,871,885	439,925	7,283,927
Delta	5,147,921	1,015,925	7,360,561
Denton	18,168,978	2,919,631	24,975,141
DeWitt	14,745,319	1,664,573	19,054,969
Dickens	9,568,827	188,250	10,666,021
Dimmit	2,695,295	112,510	3,686,986
Donley	5,002,567	431,066	6,807,786
Dunn	2,262,450	145,841	3,328,996
Dwight(4)	7,278,653	1,293,244	10,368,162
Ector	3,043,225	106,895	3,901,845
Edwards(5)	4,311,869	352,769	7,515,383
Ellis	32,301,832	3,923,082	40,594,786
El Paso(6)	10,063,918	414,735	13,115,948
Erath	10,971,273	2,151,910	15,811,883
Falls	18,388,372	2,419,806	23,973,515
Fannin	15,483,799	3,175,632	22,490,291
Fayette	9,969,065	1,417,314	15,004,341
Fisher	8,129,400	787,466	10,450,900
Floyd	5,996,245	612,860	7,708,052
Foard	5,211,632	415,890	6,594,469
Fort Bend	9,246,196	1,367,103	12,903,628
Franklin	1,008,888	604,508	3,000,404
Freestone	3,220,090	997,917	5,668,708

County—	Land value.	Building value.	All farm property value.*
Frio	\$14,517,333	\$ 527,019	\$16,456,716
Galveston	3,859,866	156,830	5,006,907
Gaines	4,006,164	717,020	5,436,038
Garza	2,162,701	80,835	2,775,437
Gillespie	7,161,590	1,264,660	10,090,442
Glasscock	3,716,003	151,800	4,590,504
Goliad	6,276,733	577,413	8,322,297
Gonzales	13,148,969	1,848,653	17,904,422
Gray	4,784,155	363,790	6,428,587
Grayson	20,097,413	3,939,483	27,941,505
Gregg	1,273,350	549,397	2,356,266
Grimes	3,261,002	798,092	5,581,626
Guadalupe	15,134,571	2,437,432	19,706,383
Hale	8,953,890	746,495	11,092,891
Hall	6,178,141	588,405	8,306,971
Hamilton	7,999,716	1,249,323	11,068,219
Hansford	2,542,797	161,431	3,234,912
Hardeman	6,349,131	758,428	8,386,814
Hardin	575,366	128,855	755,464
Harris	13,206,909	2,010,535	18,130,815
Harrison	3,917,736	1,259,428	6,663,451
Hartley	3,967,493	176,520	5,326,403
Haskell	11,582,466	1,265,712	14,742,133
Hays	8,089,613	909,556	10,447,246
Hemphill	3,722,834	187,400	4,798,689
Henderson	3,422,130	1,121,033	6,170,127
Hidalgo(7)	9,551,230	374,891	10,992,746
Hill	26,464,223	3,743,101	34,871,675
Hockley	1,900,266	43,950	2,214,729
Hood	4,536,466	908,990	6,611,645
Hopkins	6,833,495	2,070,446	11,441,295
Houston	3,321,733	1,141,426	5,943,309
Howard	9,610,285	585,605	11,977,314
Hunt	15,656,280	3,239,290	22,661,678
Hutchinson	2,426,507	61,040	3,537,697
Iron	934,115	85,835	1,055,355
Jack	6,158,929	720,938	8,777,093
Jackson	12,995,540	720,938	16,343,721
Jasper	786,756	497,748	1,737,712
Jeff Davis	2,289,603	138,200	3,731,010
Jefferson	4,617,034	735,570	6,564,996
Jim Hogg			
Jim Wells			
Johnson	15,761,969	2,607,896	21,198,566
Jones	13,207,165	1,497,653	18,973,682
Karnopolis	9,729,329	833,797	12,537,389
Kaufman	13,013,237	2,130,766	17,282,889
Kendall	3,063,575	568,272	4,448,256
Kent	5,609,572	176,145	6,376,326
Kerr(8)	4,078,420	428,820	5,070,713
Kimble	3,936,154	305,355	5,431,419
King	1,838,830	73,915	2,774,854
Kinney	2,621,652	85,121	3,343,474
Kleberg			
Knox	7,956,945	668,027	10,191,093
Lamar	12,313,728	1,497,659	18,473,846
Lamb	6,797,634	73,752	9,007,896
Lampasas	4,685,205	750,843	7,042,888
La Salle	8,456,811	260,770	10,122,361
Lavaca	11,891,000	1,971,127	16,385,611
Lee	2,663,827	719,129	4,490,935
Leon	2,793,973	729,079	4,812,505
Liberty	1,398,672	294,940	2,533,831
Limestone	15,067,288	2,433,773	21,063,892
Lipscomb	5,500,084	280,105	6,709,346
Live Oak	3,870,911	250,750	4,953,769
Llano	3,737,590	428,753	5,580,091
Loving	1,107,832	18,314	1,580,100
Lubbock	4,654,495	263,340	5,617,779
Lynn	3,014,650	191,040	3,665,893
Madison	2,074,490	471,524	3,395,245
Marion	1,127,061	393,726	2,022,899
Martin	2,698,799	150,702	3,370,347
Mason	5,519,423	605,535	7,473,668
Matagorda	7,441,866	774,130	9,755,497
Maverick	7,749,414	45,261	1,155,178
Mculloch	12,615,842	689,633	15,174,082
McComan	28,366,774	3,984,364	36,624,707
McCurry	66,280	56,270	3,163,211
Medina	7,739,156	856,441	10,163,365
Menard	3,639,233	209,635	4,935,377
Midland	4,138,600	220,535	5,278,721

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Farm Values, by Counties—Cont.

County—	Land value.	Building value.	All farm property value.*
Milam	\$12,841,248	\$1,952,946	\$17,849,279
Mills	4,837,861	661,505	6,809,329
Mitchell	7,064,207	567,693	8,860,550
Montague	1,931,164	1,568,893	12,173 0-3
Montgomery	1,435,464	520,995	2,781,113
Moore	1,142,885	90,355	1,563,348
Morris	1,097,861	514,166	2,191,501
Motley	6,966,001	229,822	8,802,282
Nacogdoches	2,829,717	1,236,312	5,456,072
Navarro	18,715,561	2,729,545	25,392,827
Newton	673,184	292,630	1,371,265
Nolan	5,777,557	533,608	7,491,028
Nueces(9)	20,411,010	802,875	24,517,342
Ochiltree	2,930,018	236,655	3,898,345
Oldham	2,682,624	97,922	3,554,720
Orange	1,005,990	283,040	1,701,420
Palo Pinto	6,960,895	907,230	9,359,832
Panola	2,104,681	770,403	4,020,734
Parker	9,233,467	1,734,561	13,669,343
Parmer	1,668,171	109,175	2,141,577
Pecos	4,791,080	32,580	7,273,796
Pellam	1,174,453	476,944	2,418,159
Potter	3,911,430	212,165	5,202,101
Presidio	2,147,364	174,825	3,447,709
Rains	1,287,175	349,020	2,206,940
Randall	6,424,466	505,223	7,964,920
Reagan	2,444,659	43,800	2,906,730
Real			
Red River	6,286,710	1,556,737	10,212,417
Reeves	3,463,177	198,495	4,358,528
Refugio	4,405,030	243,992	5,376,864
Roberts	3,936,912	144,100	5,265,946
Robertson	5,539,139	1,248,940	8,876,169
Rockwall	4,679,810	700,846	6,088,312
Runnels	12,791,792	1,351,938	16,455,509
Rusk	3,091,925	1,242,079	6,158,707
Sabine	770,898	273,540	1,394,101
San Augustine	1,033,087	323,186	1,897,851
San Jacinto	829,524	223,243	1,558,748
San Patricio	3,482,713	350,700	5,133,421
San Saba	7,912,989	794,820	10,892,294
Schleicher	4,699,374	315,925	7,063,357
Scurry	8,633,213	818,252	11,013,424
Shackelford	6,676,477	435,949	8,624,093
Shelby	2,353,736	1,060,430	4,660,642
Sherman	3,056,615	189,710	3,931,877
Smith	4,928,288	1,756,891	8,761,191
Somervell	1,346,313	214,790	1,931,927
Starr(10)	3,122,601	145,680	5,468,184
Stephens	4,794,856	583,665	6,737,719
Sterling	2,673,844	140,412	3,597,896
Stonewall	4,371,640	364,680	5,820,020
Sutton	3,444,412	206,120	5,315,465
Swisher	6,293,977	517,204	7,771,464
Tarrant	20,132,963	2,646,103	26,045,813
Taylor	11,178,525	1,229,622	14,590,752
Terrell	1,492,830	115,250	2,423,630
Terry	3,457,789	163,266	4,431,806
Throckmorton	5,523,914	258,420	7,139,882
Titus	2,159,120	785,125	3,993,845
Tom Green	10,627,185	633,977	13,284,324
Travis	19,513,776	2,831,383	25,382,648
Trinity	852,881	393,585	1,900,644
Tyler	712,327	332,211	1,494,602
Upshur	1,839,289	811,108	3,812,280
Upton	3,515,947	111,680	4,483,242
Uvalde	5,617,648	486,962	7,707,036
Val Verde	3,879,837	167,610	5,332,392
VanZandt	5,140,100	1,520,829	8,980,451
Victoria	11,953,071	817,279	14,798,918
Walker	1,455,174	435,114	2,674,378
Waller	3,063,250	171,974	4,988,403
Ward	2,779,283	125,315	3,331,197
Washington	7,024,567	1,939,224	11,120,561
Webb	5,272,442	227,815	6,646,355
Wharton	12,713,694	1,493,828	17,257,134
Wheeler	5,632,606	506,840	7,699,099
Wichita	9,393,415	776,642	11,715,573
Willbarger	9,536,666	979,425	12,670,989
Willacy			
Williamson	33,977,692	3,606,406	41,814,047
Wilson	7,022,660	1,024,024	9,446,911
Winkler	1,897,196	28,413	2,300,318

Farm Values, by Counties—Cont.

County—	Land value.	Building value.	All farm property value.*
Wise	\$8,690,225	\$1,631,619	\$13,281,225
Wood	2,523,955	1,075,936	4,836,848
Yoakum	2,929,970	101,105	3,698,675
Young	8,519,812	920,416	11,296,978
Zapata(11)	285,068	79,339	950,880
Zavalla	2,833,275	110,020	3,603,544

*All farm property includes lands, buildings, farm machinery and implements and domestic animals.

(Note.—Farm lands in Texas were given a total value of \$1,633,207,135 by the census of 1910; farm buildings \$210,001,200; farm machinery and implements \$56,790,260; domestic animals \$318,616,500; total value of all farm property \$2,218,645,164.)

Note.—(1) Portion of territory taken to form a part of Real County. (2) Portion taken to form a part of Jim Hogg County. (3) Portion taken to form a part of Willacy County. (4) Portion taken to form a part of Jim Hogg County and Dunn County. (5) Portion taken to form a part of Real County. (6) Portion taken to form Culberson County. (7) Portion taken to form parts of Brooks and Willacy Counties. (8) Portion taken to form a part of Real County. (9) Portion taken to form Jim Wells and Kleberg Counties. (10) Portion taken to form a part of Brooks County. (11) Portion taken to form a part of Brooks County taken to form a part of Brooks County.

The counties of Brooks, Culberson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kleberg, Real, Willacy and Dunn were created too late to be considered in the census report of 1910.

AVERAGE FARM VALUES IN TEXAS.

County—	All prop- erty, per farm.	Land and buildings.	Land per acre, 1910.	Land per acre, 1900.
Anderson	\$1,425	\$1,067	\$ 8.07	\$ 4.13
Andrews	194,880	111,428	5.72	6.66
Angelina	1,349	910	6.40	3.90
Aransas	9,461	7,359	8.97	6.38
Archer	11,863	9,437	15.65	3.87
Armstrong	17,639	14,028	5.95	1.85
Atascosa	5,839	4,938	12.87	2.56
Austin	3,240	2,604	17.08	14.67
Bailey	59,059	63,152	10.16	8.62
Bandera(1)	5,091	3,856	5.52	2.80
Bastrop	2,925	2,370	15.74	9.69
Baylor	7,291	6,127	11.88	2.64
Bee	8,176	6,876	17.69	4.13
Bell	7,311	6,483	50.02	17.18
Bexar	9,531	8,588	29.71	10.41
Blanco	5,566	4,277	6.08	3.14
Borden	12,208	9,825	7.80	1.26
Bosque	5,374	4,396	16.81	8.19
Bowie	1,569	1,209	12.34	4.35
Brazoria	5,146	4,158	24.62	9.92
Brazos	3,143	2,560	19.03	8.56
Brewster	31,145	24,437	3.10	8.53
Briscoe	19,689	16,063	9.91	1.06
Brooks(2)				
Brown	4,767	3,964	17.72	5.63
Burleson	2,745	2,298	15.98	9.96
Burnet	5,460	4,232	9.79	6.19
Caldwell	5,259	4,552	40.87	14.75
Calhoun	9,068	8,297	23.49	4.64
Callahan	5,388	4,472	15.52	4.33
Cameron(3)	12,955	11,135	13.75	4.53
Camp	1,492	1,149	11.74	5.47
Carson	25,195	21,441	11.79	1.36
Cass	1,233	953	7.37	3.22
Castro	19,834	17,737	19.07	1.36
Chambers	5,469	4,419	12.54	2.16
Cherokee	1,803	1,374	13.09	4.83
Childress	7,140	5,936	16.95	1.94

Average Farm Values—Cont.

County—	All prop- erty, per farm.	Land and buildings.	Land per acre, 1910.	Land per acre, 1900.
Clay	8,321	8,917	20.03	7.90
Cochar	323,394	203,863	9.50	2.95
Cole	6,900	5,461	8.76	2.36
Coleman	6,095	5,589	20.83	4.43
Collin	5,140	4,467	50.76	29.43
Collingsworth	9,135	7,526	13.59	1.70
Colorado	4,251	3,421	16.92	10.73
Comal	8,143	6,399	14.39	7.33
Comanche	3,924	3,268	22.48	6.98
Cooke	9,441	7,761	11.67	2.22
Cooke	5,359	4,471	26.11	14.14
Correll	4,962	4,089	18.72	8.87
Cottle	12,432	10,176	10.62	2.12
Crane	31,136	23,576	5.22	1.75
Crockett	84,336	67,662	3.30	1.15
Crosby	21,995	18,113	11.27	1.88
Culberson	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallam	32,890	27,944	15.51	2.28
Dallas	7,089	6,241	59.28	25.68
Dawson	8,188	7,061	11.79	1.50
Deaf Smith	20,177	17,484	21.47	1.61
Delta	3,343	2,799	33.92	15.80
Denton	5,711	4,901	33.62	17.03
DeWitt	6,939	5,376	27.01	12.78
Dickens	30,559	27,957	6.15	1.73
Dimmit	23,941	18,232	6.88	1.77
Donley	11,327	9,041	10.24	1.49
Dunn	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duval(4)	5,256	3,833	4.42	5.86
Eastland	3,478	2,876	17.32	5.86
Ector	45,258	37,490	6.72	1.26
Edwards(5)	16,517	10,303	2.90	1.26
Ellis	6,986	6,245	59.91	25.46
El Paso(6)	19,905	15,663	4.30	1.37
Erath	3,742	3,106	17.98	6.95
Falls	5,139	4,501	45.17	18.11
Fannin	3,496	2,901	32.42	21.30
Fayette	3,426	2,826	19.11	15.97
Fisher	5,628	4,838	18.15	2.57
Flowd	12,432	10,680	19.27	1.40
Foard	9,137	7,833	17.93	1.79
Fort Bend	5,078	4,137	29.86	12.08
Franklin	1,678	1,238	11.34	6.12
Freestone	1,795	1,336	10.09	6.28
Frio	17,927	16,388	22.84	2.31
Galves	24,376	19,494	7.71	1.88
Galveston	5,764	4,988	78.37	21.19
Garza	34,278	26,968	4.72	1.01
Gillespie	7,478	6,136	10.79	3.94
Glasscock	27,761	23,441	14.42	1.13
Goliad	7,262	5,981	16.15	7.00
Gonzales	4,423	3,705	21.13	9.88
Gray	14,847	11,889	13.31	1.45
Grayson	4,885	4,187	36.15	22.11
Gregg	1,399	1,083	9.48	4.44
Grimes	1,797	1,274	10.18	7.82
Gundalup	6,215	4,724	40.13	18.21
Hale	15,175	13,278	23.61	1.35
Hall	8,061	6,482	13.48	2.01
Hamilton	4,945	4,135	17.78	6.82
Hansford	21,232	17,791	10.89	1.30
Hardeman	7,883	6,665	20.46	2.57
Hardin	2,787	2,012	12.76	2.77
Harris	7,130	5,985	32.97	10.12
Harrison	1,483	1,126	8.33	4.08
Hartley	32,273	25,236	7.72	1.97
Haskell	6,671	5,796	21.63	3.21
Hays	6,693	5,823	23.98	8.52
Hemphill	19,272	15,720	10.07	2.04
Henderson	1,723	1,269	9.50	5.41
Hidalgo(7)	16,237	14,662	14.55	1.51
Hill	6,242	5,454	48.76	18.18
Hockley	96,283	84,831	10.47	1.87
Hood	3,702	3,046	19.06	6.68
Hopkins	2,127	1,655	15.46	7.33
Houston	1,337	1,094	8.24	4.89
Howard	14,136	12,409	11.25	1.22
Hunt	3,813	3,179	33.68	18.26
Hutchinson	22,263	18,692	6.82	1.18
Irion	15,394	10,600	6.04	1.17
Jack	4,647	4,137	4.34	1.17
Jackson	20,328	16,871	13.13	5.04
Jasper	2,011	1,466	7.80	2.88

Average Farm Values—Cont.

County—	All prop- erty, per farm.	Land and buildings.	Land per acre, 1910.	Land per acre, 1900.
Jeff Davis	\$ 11,000	\$ 26,679	2.55	\$ 4.21
Jefferson	11,203	9,134	22.87	5.48
Jim Hogg	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jim Wells	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnson	5,837	5,101	36.72	15.99
Jones	5,839	5,053	26.73	3.74
Karres	6,906	5,876	23.85	7.31
Kaufman	4,336	3,682	23.81	15.85
Kendall	7,209	5,927	8.31	3.84
Keut	20,173	17,748	10.14	1.24
Kerr(8)	9,966	7,821	5.32	2.32
Kimble	13,329	10,220	5.62	1.46
King	25,923	17,876	4.41	1.57
Kinney	23,156	18,045	4.66	1.27
Kleberg	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knox	8,673	7,333	15.23	2.22
Lamar	3,001	2,468	26.27	16.65
Lamb	81,593	74,315	7.78	1.31
Lampasas	5,778	4,589	10.60	3.81
La Salle	38,488	33,143	8.49	1.86
Lavaca	4,391	3,712	24.02	13.16
Lee	2,111	1,606	9.37	7.66
Leon	1,881	1,231	9.37	7.66
Liberty	2,531	1,684	13.68	4.50
Limestone	4,239	3,521	30.88	13.01
Lipscomb	17,892	14,907	12.52	1.70
Live Oak	10,172	8,482	10.74	2.63
Llano	6,994	5,241	7.91	3.54
Loving	16,204	14,255	5.55	1.65
Lubbock	27,003	23,511	16.79	1.83
Lynn	17,887	15,709	11.56	1.27
Madison	1,817	1,932	9.04	4.69
Marion	1,508	1,084	8.08	2.89
Martin	23,928	19,384	9.93	9.94
Mason	8,741	6,822	9.11	3.01
Matagorda	8,741	7,362	28.06	6.63
Maverick	23,575	17,320	4.07	1.77
McCulloch	9,821	8,610	22.62	3.28
McLennan	6,277	5,489	47.49	21.27
McLennan	27,147	24,747	12.58	1.75
McLinn	7,162	6,088	12.38	1.13
Menard	14,912	11,628	6.78	2.17
Midland	29,656	24,490	8.87	1.77
Milam	3,531	2,927	25.71	14.33
Mills	4,588	3,706	11.90	4.01
Mitchell	7,997	6,888	12.25	1.99
Montague	3,296	2,574	14.93	7.52
Montgomery	1,498	1,055	8.41	5.98
Moore	16,456	12,981	12.25	1.35
Morris	1,375	1,012	9.79	4.92
Motley	23,599	19,292	8.07	1.56
Nacogdoches	1,367	1,019	8.30	4.76
Navarro	4,538	3,832	33.33	16.12
Newton	1,539	1,094	6.63	2.51
Nolan	6,456	5,441	14.96	2.28
Nueces(9)	25,044	21,949	11.81	2.94
Ochiltree	14,768	11,866	12.00	3.74
Oldham	40,859	32,075	5.24	1.47
Orange	5,019	3,802	17.41	5.64
Palo Pinto	4,872	4,066	14.72	4.55
Panola	1,183	846	6.73	3.41
Parker	3,762	3,018	18.06	7.85
Parmer	13,808	11,412	14.37	1.99
Pecos	129,889	86,137	2.21	0.97
Polk	1,371	936	6.20	3.74
Potter	32,112	25,454	7.57	1.54
Presidio	18,536	12,485	2.22	1.54
Rains	1,737	1,286	12.43	6.84
Randall	21,666	19,090	23.07	1.34
Reagan	56,975	48,793	5.51	.....
Real	.....	.....	.....	.....
Real River	2,135	1,640	15.42	10.20
Reeves	19,371	16,230	6.15	1.22
Refugio	22,783	19,699	18.75	4.86
Roberts	56,623	43,882	7.06	1.15
Robertson	2,063	1,589	15.52	10.19
Rockwall	6,903	5,836	55.50	27.80
Runnels	6,514	5,600	22.26	2.97
Rusk	1,238	886	6.28	3.91
Sabine	1,822	968	7.11	3.61
San Augustin	1,822	812	7.09	3.61
San Jacinto	1,064	717	7.09	5.18
San Patricio	10,822	8,166	11.24	3.26

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Average Farm Values—Cont.

County—	All prop- erty, per farm.	Land and buildings.	Land per acre, 1910.	Land per acre, 1900.
San Saba	\$ 7,113	\$ 5,691	\$12.06	\$ 3.71
Schleicher	33,958	24,113	5.72	1.23
Scurry	7,734	6,637	16.62	1.78
Shackelford	14,642	11,906	13.49	3.43
Shelby	1,330	975	7.78	3.89
Sherman	23,830	19,553	11.97	1.56
Smith	1,479	1,128	11.02	6.16
Somervell	2,910	2,351	14.38	5.54
Starr(10)	5,937	3,500	4.62	1.37
Stephens	4,900	3,904	10.33	3.21
Sterling	26,632	20,104	7.68	1.36
Stonewall	6,978	5,579	10.92	1.45
Sutton	40,576	27,859	4.38	1.21
Swisher	15,238	13,355	21.11	1.62
Tarrant	7,271	6,365	43.12	17.06
Taylor	6,057	5,161	23.87	4.41
Terrell	40,394	26,801	2.40	.....
Terry	18,859	15,409	8.96	1.12
Throckmorton	10,288	8,332	11.96	3.33
Titus	1,467	1,062	10.49	8.92
Tom Green	13,311	11,294	11.29	2.03
Travis	7,114	6,950	38.75	19.20
Trinity	1,352	896	7.66	3.64
Tyler	1,322	930	7.69	1.27
Upshur	1,151	809	7.47	3.85
Upton	42,698	34,835	4.43	1.04
Uvalde	10,912	8,647	8.56	2.18
Val Verde	27,918	19,620	2.68	1.07
Van Zandt	1,992	1,478	11.92	7.00
Victoria	9,743	8,407	26.98	8.89
Walker	1,238	875	7.97	4.56
Waller	2,420	1,827	15.82	9.79
Ward	14,637	12,574	8.56	1.13
Washington	3,046	2,455	20.40	20.88
Webb	19,722	16,321	4.98	1.27
Wharton	6,502	5,333	35.81	10.02
Wheeler	10,419	8,367	12.34	1.50
Wichita	11,276	9,787	28.76	4.54
Wilbarger	8,380	7,537	23.88	4.97
Willacy	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamson	9,329	8,386	51.35	18.13
Wilson	4,335	3,778	17.50	5.05
Winkler	17,971	15,044	5.22	2.34
Wise	3,569	2,865	17.77	9.04
Wood	1,349	1,000	9.20	5.35
Yoakum	34,567	28,627	6.74	.07
Young	6,290	5,273	18.94	3.72
Zapata(11)	3,201	1,469	4.75	1.64
Zavalla	24,044	19,422	6.31	1.73

Note.—(1) A portion of territory taken to form a part of Real County. (2) Portion taken to form a part of Jim Hogg County. (3) Portion taken to form a part of Willacy County. (4) A portion taken to form a part of Jim Hogg County and Dunn County. (5) Portion taken to form a part of Real County. (6) Portion taken to form Culberson County. (7) Portion taken to form parts of Brooks and Willacy Counties. (8) Portion taken to form a part of Real County. (9) Portion taken to form Jim Wells and Kleberg Counties. (10) Portion taken to form a part of Brooks County. (11) Portion taken to form a part of Brooks County.

The counties of Brooks, Culberson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kleberg, Real, Willacy and Dunn were created too late to be considered in the census report of 1910.

Texas, with its almost unlimited capacity for producing feedstuffs, does not raise enough for home consumption. The Department of Commerce and Labor recently issued a statement showing that Texas spent \$10,800,000 for feedstuffs annually.

WORLD'S COTTON CONSUMPTION

Statistics of the consumption of cotton for the year ended Aug. 31, 1913, and of the stocks of cotton in spinners' hands Aug. 31, 1913, issued by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations, show that during the year mentioned 129,895,561 spinning spindles out of a total estimated 143,452,659 spinning spindles in the world were in work, and that the consumption of cotton during the period was 20,277,386 running bales of which 13,760,261 were American. The stock on hand at the close of the year was 3,540,771 bales, of which 1,622,366 bales were American, says a consular report.

In his introduction to the report, the secretary of the federation states:

"The owners of more than 90 per cent of the total spindles in the world have made returns; it must be borne in mind, however, when drawing conclusions from the figures in these tabulations that the consumers of American and Egyptian cotton are represented by a higher percentage than 90, as the missing 10 per cent is partly accounted for through the smaller response from India, Mexico, Brazil, Turkey, etc., where indigenous cottons are almost exclusively used.

"The total number of spindles in work is, for most countries, arrived at by the addition of the comparatively few spindles which have not sent returns to those actually reported. Doubling and waste spindles do not use raw cotton and are not included in these statistics.

COTTON DISTRIBUTION.

Few people really understand how necessary cotton is to the carrying on of the world's industries. In addition to the manufacture of cotton cloth, a few of the minor uses to which cotton was put in 1912 are as follows:

	Bales.
In the manufacture of automobiles	500,000
In railway and street cars	200,000
The rope and twine industry	75,000
Harvesting machinery (elevators, aprons, carriers)	70,000
Cotton sacks used for grain, flour, meal, cereals, etc.	60,000
Covering for electric wires	50,000
Umbrellas	40,000
Rubber belting and rubber hose	25,000
Absorbent cotton, surgeon's bandages, jewelers' cotton	15,000
Upholstering for all "household furniture"	20,000
Curtain, shades and allied industries	15,000

—Industrial Texas.

HORTICULTURE ATTRACTING ATTENTION OF THOUSANDS

The growth of horticulture in Texas is one of the features in its progress to the top of the column in the list of States in the total value of soil products. Compared with other States noted for the production of fruits and nuts, it has been but a few years since Texas assumed a position of importance in horticultural lines. It is now a leading State in that respect, although its horticultural possibilities have hardly more than been surveyed. Improvement in grading and packing and a more perfect system of marketing is all that is needed to bring about a development in commercial fruit and nut growing which will divide honors in Texas with the cotton growing industry.

DEVELOPMENT OF TEXAS HORTICULTURE

(By John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.)

Horticulture is very properly termed the finer part of agriculture. It is agriculture intensified. Between the two there is no well defined boundary.

Horticulture primarily means garden culture from hortus, the garden, and cultura, to cultivate. Horticulture is the growing of flowers, fruits, vegetables and of plants for ornament and fancy, as well as utility, comfort and profit.

Belongs to Diversification.

Texas has witnessed four principal epochs, viz.: First, the struggle of our forefathers for independence from Mexicans and Indians; second, the epoch of the cattle kings; third, the reign of King Cotton, and fourth, the epoch of diversification. In this latter epoch is where horticulture shines. Long and arduous have been the battles fought and glorious the victories being won by the devotees of Texas horticulture.

Horticulture Divisions.

Horticulture may be divided into at least four parts.

First—Pomology, the growing of fruits.

Second—Trucking, the growing of vegetables, melons, etc.

Third—Floriculture, the growing of ornamental and blooming plants.

Fourth—Landscape gardening, the growing, selecting and the disposing of trees, plants and landscapes for pleasing effects and for utility.

THE POMOLOGY OF TEXAS.

Most wonderful progress has been made in the last fifty years in Texas, and I venture the prophecy that the next twenty years or less may show a greater pomological development than in the last half century.

In the epoch of the cattle kings, "Nothing would grow in Texas but grass," and the man who dared break the virgin sod agriculturally

was both a fool and a malefactor and liable to dire calamity. In the '70s, '80s and '90s King Cotton gained control. Meanwhile, the fruits of the pomologist with surprising attractiveness and unsurpassing richness of quality won the admiration and hearts of not only consumers at home and abroad, but also the home-builder, the real estate man and the investor, until all classes vied with each other in growing fruit.

The Elberta Propaganda.

The Elberta peach propaganda held full sway along about 1900 to 1910, when every available space and surplus dollar was put into Elberta peaches. Like all such propaganda, the Elberta aircastles of many visionaries crumbled and fell, while rich harvests rewarded the practical orchardist, who gave proper orchard treatment.

Not only the peaches, but the plums, the apples, the pears, the oranges and other citrus fruits, the figs, the berries, all have played important parts in our emancipation from King Cotton.

Four to eight thousand car loads of Texas fruits are shipped to market annually, besides other thousands of cars which are consumed at home, both fresh, canned and preserved.

The value of the fruits of Texas may be conservatively estimated at \$2,000,000 annually. This does not take into account our nuts and truck crops.

Not since the day when the boll weevil stung King Cotton has there been a greater aid to diversification than fruit growing. And yet Texas pomology is still in its infancy. We have learned what there is in the big infant, what he can do for us, but we have still much to learn how best to care for and conserve him.

TRUCKING INDUSTRY.

In the passing reigns of the second and third epochs and the inauguration of the fourth, the epoch of diversification, the growing of

vegetables is playing a most important part.

The tomatoes, the watermelons, the cantaloupes, the cabbages, the onions, the cucumbers, the potatoes and the sugar beets are astonishing the world, both as to quality and quantity. They are topping the markets, they are overtaking the transportation companies, they are enlisting the best talent in the land as to marketing.

FLORICULTURE.

Time was when all Texas homes were to be deprived of flowers. "You can't grow them here." Thanks to the persistence and perseverance and the faith of Texas florists and others, Texas is now blessed with successful floral and ornamental plants, hardly surpassed by any of our sister States, and many of them peculiarly her own production, "to the manner born."

Texas has a wealth of natural flora and, besides this, our horticulturists have demonstrated that a large class of plants from other sections flourish here. However, many of the old favorites of the North and East do not endure our hot, dry summers. The catalogues of our leading Southern nurseries afford a reasonably safe guide in making selections of flowers for our various sections of Texas.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

Nothing in our Texas horticulture is more marked than the progress of our landscape gardening and nothing more marks the progress of culture and refinement among our people than their appreciation of the landscapist's art, as evidenced in both the selection and the arrangement of trees and flowers upon the landscape to produce beautiful and harmonious grounds in our homes, parks, cemeteries and public places. All of which shows fine advancement of our landscape gardening, and yet there is room for great improvement.

No man now should plant an important place without the aid of a landscape gardener any more than he would build an important house without the assistance of a building architect.

HORTICULTURAL DISTRICTS OF TEXAS.

The State of Texas is so vast in its area and so varied in its climatic and soil conditions and consequently has such widely varying horticultural resources and adaptations that it is difficult to give a comprehensive presentation of the horticulture of Texas. To aid in presenting the subject to advantage, I have divided the State

into horticultural districts by means of a map, which has been reproduced, and is shown here, and accompanying it is a key explaining the map.

This map has been divided in accordance with the writer's knowledge of these districts and is intended to show only approximately the leading products of each section, and is not expected to be positively accurate in every detail. For instance, section No. 1, the peach and tomato belt of Texas, produces many other fruits, vegetables, nuts, etc., to perfection, and, on the other hand, it is not intended to say that peaches and tomatoes are not profitably grown in other districts, but No. 1 leads in these products, and so of the statements of all other sections.

KEY TO MAP OF FRUIT DISTRICTS.

District No. 1.

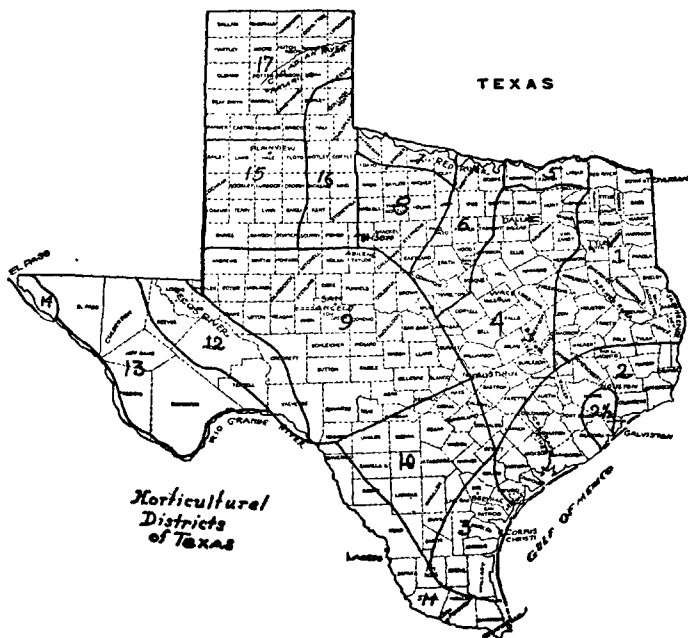
The great peach and tomato belt of Texas, with decided adaptability to plums, pears, apricots, figs, apples, grapes, berries, nuts, etc. This comprises the timbered section of Texas, noted for general farming, pine lumber, etc.

Districts Nos. 2 and 2½.

These districts comprise the great rice field of Texas, well adapted also in many sections to oranges, lemons, pomelos and other citrus fruits, figs, plums, pears, American grapes, strawberries, blackberries, etc. The Alvin section, No. 2½, has become noted for its great production of berries and figs. This section is also noted for its melons, cucumbers and winter gardens; the land of the magnolia and cape jasmine. The soil is largely a heavy dark loam, with sections which are more sandy. Much of the land needs drainage, which is being rapidly provided for. Irrigation, both from streams and from wells, artesian and pumped, is practiced, especially in rice production. Wonderful development, not only in the horticultural, but also in many other lines, is taking place here.

District No. 3.

This may be considered the western continuation of section 2. This and No. 11 comprise the great winter garden of Texas. Train loads of cabbages, melons, potatoes and onions are grown and shipped annually. The citrus fruits, pineapples, dates, bananas, palms and other tropical plants, Vinifera or California grapes, the coast peaches, plums, pecans, walnuts and other fruits are grown. The soil for the most part is heavy, dark and rich, with here and there sections more sandy, most all espe-



cially adapted to horticulture. Irrigation from artesian and pumped wells and from streams is practiced more or less.

District No. 4.

The rich black waxy section of Central Texas, interspersed with tracts of sandy loam. Noted for grain, cotton farming and stock. Peaches, plums, pears, apples, apricots, American grapes, blackberries, dewberries, strawberries, pecans, walnuts and all the vegetables and melons succeed reasonably well and are grown for home consumption mainly and in many sections are grown commercially.

District No. 5.

The center of the Red River fruit belt of Texas, comprising that part of the Red River Valley contiguous to Gainesville, Denison, Sherman and Paris. Apples, plums, peaches, American grapes, berries of all kinds, pecans, walnuts, etc., there being quite an area devoted to commercial orcharding, especially to apples, pears, peaches, grapes and berries. Potatoes, both Irish and sweet, and all other vegetables are grown.

District No. 6.

The cross timbers fruit belt from Montague to Hamilton Counties. Noted for fine peaches, plums, apples, pears, berries, grapes, nuts, vegetables, melons, etc. This may

be considered the southwestern extension of No. 5 and No. 7. Many large orchards have been planted. The soil varies from post oak sandy to rich heavy, black waxy, the section of fine farms, comfortable homes and fine orchards.

District No. 7.

The upper Red River district from Clay to Hardeman Counties is the western portion of No. 5 and No. 6. A rich general grain, stock and cotton farming and horticultural country. Produces the same line of fruits as Nos. 5 and 6 to a more limited extent as yet.

District No. 8.

Largely a stock, grain and cotton country. Is proving to be well adapted to horticulture and to a general line of fruits, vegetables, melons, nuts, etc. There are districts finely suited to all the temperate zone fruits and to gardening. Development is getting well under way.

District No. 9.

This great area, with San Angelo as its center, may be termed Western Central Texas, now being transformed from the dominion of the cattle kings to the stock farmer, orchardist, etc. The same may be said of No. 10; in fact, of nearly all of Western Texas. Along the streams and among the mountains of Nos. 9 and 10 are the great na-

tive pecan orchards, which produce and market annually thousands of car loads of pecans. Vinifera, or California, grapes are proving very successful and profitable over much of this area. The mountainous parts abound with wild grapes, wild plums and other fruits, nuts, etc., and with many rare and beautiful native flowering trees and plants, many of which are proving worthy of cultivation and dissemination. In the prairie or plains sections stock farming is practiced, with many large ranches still intact. Improved breeds and stock feeding is, however, fast displacing the longhorn and all grass methods of the past. Much of this country has proven finely adapted to the leading fruits, grapes, apples, pears, plums, peaches, berries, melons and vegetables. There are a variety of soils, mostly rich alluvial loam. Irrigation in part is practiced down streams, reservoirs and wells. The elevation of this section ranges from 2,000 to 3,000 feet and gives very salutary climatic effects on fruits, similar to that of the Ozark regions. The dryness, freedom from fungus diseases and cool bracing nights are very conducive to fine fruit production.

District No. 10.

Is the southern counterpart or continuation of No. 9. The San Antonio country is famed far and near for rich land, fine enterprise, unsurpassed development and healthful climate. No visitor, healthseeker or prospector coming Southwest is content to miss the San Antonio country, and especially the Alamo City. The great cattle ranches of former days are fast giving way to stock farming, fruit and truck gardening and to development enterprises of stupendous proportions. Some of the largest irrigation projects are located here and there is much room, water and fine, cheap land still open to the magic touch of capital and labor.

The Spanish and honey types of peaches, certain hybrid plums, Oriental pears, apricots and some Southern varieties of apples are profitable. The Vinifera, or California, grapes are especially at home and many American grapes. Also blackberries, dewberries, strawberries and fig growing and preserving are profitable; also the citrus fruits are grown in the southern portion.

District No. 11.

Sugar making, truck gardening and other lines of intensive farming prevail here. The citrus fruits and figs are successfully grown. Spanish and honey peaches and plums produce good results. Pecans and Persian walnuts are being largely planted and give

promise of great success, especially pecans. The walnuts should be grafted on our native black walnut. This is the home of the Bermuda onion. It first became famous from the large plantings and the splendid yield and fine quality of this section, being first grown near Laredo.

The soil is the deep alluvial deposit of the Rio Grande during past ages, rich as the Nile Valley, and fine irrigation water is supplied by the river. Some of the finest irrigation systems of the West are here.

District No. 12.

No section of our State shows more marked development than the Pecos Valley, which section No. 12 covers. *Alfalfa* is the principal farm crop, but orchard planting is coming into prominence and is the subject of much development.

The apple and pear orchards of the Roswell section, the peaches and other fruits of Carlsbad, the California grapes and orchards of Pecos, Barstow, Balmorhea and Fort Stockton are becoming noted for their abundant yields of the finest quality of fruits. Irrigation prevails from the Pecos River, from artesian and pumped wells and from large reservoirs. The elevation of this country is one of its chief considerations in horticulture.

District No. 13.

Rising from the Pecos and the Rio Grande Valleys, this section comprises the high table lands and mountain districts ranging around 4,000 to 7,000 or 8,000 feet elevation. It is well known that the greater elevations produce the finest fruits, especially apples. This is well demonstrated at Fort Davis, Alpine, Marfa, Valentine and other elevated points.

District No. 14.

The upper Rio Grande Valley, the El Paso district has made most wonderful strides in horticultural development, and yet development is still in its incipiency. There are pears in this valley planted by the Mission Fathers a hundred years ago. The Bartlett pear here finds its ideal home. The purity of the atmosphere prevents blight and other bacterial diseases, the soil and other things conspire to give the Bartlett its best development. The same may be said of other pears. Apples, quinces, plums and peaches grow as well here, I believe, as in the Ozark regions. Vinifera grapes grow and produce very fine. Many other fruits and nuts grow to perfection.

The near completion of the Elephant Butte dam is destined to make the Rio Grande Valley, both below and above El Paso, one of the richest sections in Texas.

District No. 15.

The Panhandle of Texas is comprised in our Nos. 15, 16 and 17; the South Plains by 15, the North Plains by 17 and the Lower Plains by 16.

The California gold hunters of '49 called this the Staked Plains, the "Desert," after the '49ers came the "cowboys." The cattle barons now have loosened their grip and turned the country over to the stock farmer, the growers of milo maize, alfalfa and the big red apple. The desert plains, where many once starved for water, are found to be well watered by both artesian and pumped wells. The soil is ideal. The elevation from 2,000 to 5,000 feet makes the finest quality in fruit.

One must see with his own eyes before he can begin to comprehend the transformation of this wonderful country. It is growing the finest of standard fruits of all kinds.

In Conclusion.

In so short a space I can only touch on the horticulture of the various divisions. What I have given I believe to be true and conservative.

For further information about any particular section I suggest that those who are interested should write the secretary of the Board of Trade of any of the cities in these districts, who will gladly respond. Also write for catalogues of nurseries in these districts. Your readers will find Texans loyal, intelligent, hospitable, accommodating and with a desire to have others come and share our advantages.

HORTICULTURE;
CENSUS OF TEXAS

In 1910 the Federal Census Bureau collected statistics on the acreage of small fruits and the number of fruit trees and vines in Texas, compiling returns in time for early publication in 1913. The production figures secured at that time can apply in a general way only to present conditions. The statistics relative to acreage and trees can probably be considered only approximately correct. In many counties they will hold good in 1913, but in others some changes have been made.

In the peach-growing districts new orchards will about balance the destruction of old ones. In a few cases there are fewer trees now than there was in 1910. The extension of the fruit industry, however, makes up the loss. In many sections of West Texas and the plains there has been a heavy planting of apple, peach, plum and apricot trees. In the Pecos Valley and other irrigated sections a large

increase in vineyards has taken place.

According to the census of 1910, Texas has 12,560,032 fruit trees, which produced, commercially, 1,090,233 bushels of fruit that year.

There were 1,138,852 apple trees, 9,737,827 peach and nectarines, 558,478 pear, 1,020,339 plum and prune and 42,384 orange trees, 230,171 fig trees, 1,087,619 pecan trees, 2,161 acres of strawberries and 2,773 acres of blackberries and dewberries and 712,201 grape vines.

The production for 1910 was 168,008 bushels of apples, 729,631 bushels of peaches and nectarines, 110,967 bushels of pears, 75,222 bushels of plums and prunes, 1,802,618 pounds of grapes, 2,411,876 pounds of figs, 10,694 boxes of oranges, 4,207,056 quarts of strawberries, 1,868,119 quarts of blackberries and dewberries and 5,832,367 pounds of pecans.

Those who were familiar with general conditions in 1910 may find these statistics of some value in estimating production for 1913 and 1914.

Since the census of 1910 new vineyards covering 700 acres, containing 377,300 grape vines, have been set out in the vicinity of Fort Stockton, Pecos County, which increases the figures for the State to 1,087,501 vines. Other plantings will bring the total to nearly 2,000,000 vines.

APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS,
PLUMS AND GRAPES.

County—	Apples, No. trees.	Peaches, No. trees.	Pears, No. trees.	Plums, No. trees.	Grapes, No. vines.
Anderson	6,613	213,046	20,747	2,501	130
Andrews					
Angelina	1,076	78,428	3,202	3,788	496
Aransas		5		8	
Archer	89	8,159	155	636	3,744
Armstrong	4,429	7,821	269	1,164	237
Atascosa	90	18,629	1,775	13,844	6,313
Austin	1,139	11,691	3,300	1,431	350
Bailey					
Bandera	534	18,328	1,647	1,920	218
Bastrop	373	15,622	1,402	10,613	3,334
Baylor	568	9,469	641	770	190
Bee	129	1,416	98	1,416	769
Bell	1,496	82,137	3,369	7,178	226
Bexar	136	37,312	4,213	15,361	4,669
Blanco	254	18,163	1,018	2,312	266
Borden		10			6
Bosque	747	60,569	1,821	9,905	1,269
Bowie	12,366	111,069	4,226	8,493	4,541
Brazoria	55	3,381	17,644	304	209
Brazos	643	20,111	2,906	12,879	166
Brewster	275	2,100	778	13	780
Briscoe	6,672	7,722	324	2,060	1,418
Brooks(a)	8,777	74,266	5,267	21,197	4,264
Brown	634	16,213	1,163	2,637	512
Burleson	395	48,063	1,346	14,895	441
Burnet	229	24,033	1,117	6,944	2,200
Caldwell		301		399	582
Callahan	24,512	90,373	3,476	11,223	16,215
Cameron		68		1	365
Camp	7,408	67,437	2,111	6,139	31
Carson	636	473	48	206	355
Cass	17,728	149,876	5,323	5,649	3,334

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Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums and
Grapes—Continued.

County—	Apples, No. trees.	Peaches, No. trees.	Pears, No. trees.	Plums, No. trees.	Grapes, No. vines.
Castro	4,031	6,531	3,701	2,371	2,972
Chambers	46	2,463	2,227	3,238	87
Cherokee	6,277	355,253	6,045	2,043	1,203
Childress	583	5,271	1,021	236	449
Clay	5,178	79,707	3,158	5,339	8,145
Cochran	633	149	37	44	40
Coke	335	13,944	428	2,389	444
Coleman	1,830	43,389	1,824	9,674	1,085
Collin	3,355	46,592	2,634	5,777	765
Collingsworth	2,824	15,149	734	1,914	1,922
Comal	134	6,082	3,468	856	2,274
Comanche	49,154	118,455	6,979	18,761	21,352
Concho	25	4,224	100	715	13
Cooke	31,831	91,020	14,162	7,307	17,023
Correll	947	57,431	1,369	8,922	353
Cottle	364	4,827	69	1,089	131
Crane					
Crockett	12	137	6	30	
Crosby	1,665	6,143	148	1,935	1,285
Culberson(b)					
Dallam	106	1		19	
Dallas	5,338	87,522	18,555	11,840	3,489
Dawson	1,062	5,683	185	774	416
Deaf Smith	729	1,697	204	656	1,338
Delta	682	6,049	766	585	360
Denton	13,823	45,955	12,172	11,679	18,786
DeWitt	15	11,519	1,134	5,264	1,154
Dickens	1,000	9,243	66	777	874
Dimmit	2,731	16,810	1,462	2,944	797
Donley	4,613	19,601	1,211	2,410	2,232
Duval					7
Eastland	58,427	92,254	6,815	17,780	19,700
Ector	7	538	32	135	195
Edwards	140	7,345	115	543	50
Ellis	3,142	52,737	3,003	3,953	399
El Paso	2,530	2,001	9,971	734	35,958
Erath	109,311	112,281	11,766	16,487	8,789
Fannin	34	384	2,201	2,491	272
Fayette	42,987	75,528	10,756	7,904	4,733
Fisher	435	18,842	2,709	8,847	332
Floyd	1,197	34,966	2,246	4,972	3,149
Foard	12,122	11,328	662	5,603	4,266
Fort Bend	531	8,112	238	1,114	1,179
Fort Worth	127	853	2,292	79	63
Franklin	10,429	122,742	1,419	902	131
Fresno	2,973	67,281	249	594	582
Frio	126	1,468	249	442	132
Gaines	37	1,413	82	227	145
Garveston	37	181	11,032	1,208	859
Garza	10	664	8	150	
Gillespie	1,618	26,607	2,097	5,993	7,264
Glasscock	314	1,387	37	328	260
Goliad	34	6,169	5,033	3,318	677
Gonzales	284	18,167	3,409	19,203	3,744
Gray	1,968	1,936	2,949	5,633	2,836
Gregg	66,074	135,053	14,991	17,149	50,050
Grimes	10,535	97,397	2,299	3,514	115
Guadalupe	142	12,264	1,227	398	184
Hale	148	22,473	2,211	12,217	4,426
Hall	45,095	13,756	2,249	6,139	12,418
Hall	811	12,771	206	998	649
Hamilton	2,339	47,980	1,388	6,736	2,279
Hansford	52	451	4	71	3
Harteman	591	4,425	680	1,327	769
Hartley	648	6,122	1,093	5,170	151
Harris	405	4,409	27	462	1,256
Harrison	15,695	351,309	3,050	13,258	1,843
Hartley	367	876	124	92	50
Haskell	147	24,420	93	2,772	513
Hays	624	31,906	907	7,458	147
Hemphill	1,171	1,806	136	126	705
Henderson	22,988	520,287	6,267	5,434	525
Hidalgo	18	78	423	423	1,418
Hill	3,848	87,063	10,919	16,771	3,703
Hockley	216	222	4	25	266
Hood	4,935	38,336	3,780	8,914	4,357
Hopkins	27,497	232,738	7,863	6,933	3,333
Houston	4,811	130,816	11,728	14,330	729
Howard	3,917	17,745	384	4,547	325
Hunt	15,843	48,950	4,533	4,129	3,579
Hutchinson	400	315	11	42	24

Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums and
Grapes—Continued.

County—	Apples, No. trees.	Peaches, No. trees.	Pears, No. trees.	Plums, No. trees.	Grapes, No. vines.
Ilion		49	381	17	668
Jacobs	3,429	38,474	2,773	8,200	14,357
Jasper	1,527	15,407	2,718	13,333	17,173
Jeff Davis	1,367	503	1,040	23,939	246
Jefferson	82	3,981	9,946	971	15
Jim Hogg(e)					
Jim Wells(c)					
Johnson	8,218	111,486	5,098	13,989	10,549
Jones	2,629	29,988	1,254	5,129	3,173
Karls	159	4,073	2,383	1,180	1,116
Kaufman	7,897	51,218	6,589	4,890	1,160
Kendall	1,271	13,233	4,289	1,850	59
Kent	399	4,643	54	420	608
Kerr	1,075	11,388	1,761	1,604	404
Kimble	458	6,637	188	1,452	67
King	46	3,514	59	293	205
Kinney	31	1,101	190	342	28
Kleberg(f)					
Knock	177	28,563	1,208	2,710	2,271
Lamar	18,457	60,669	8,306	6,632	1,833
Lamb	1,268	840	108	298	128
Lampasas	441	31,382	995	7,047	134
La Salle		436		222	
Lavaca	145	17,077	2,381	10,803	1,590
Lee	308	18,054	1,853	3,046	
Leon	1,056	71,337	1,416	1,205	1,228
Liberty	478	5,071	2,321	618	122
Limestone	2,703	54,875	3,595	2,500	760
Lipscomb	1,040	2,531	106	175	78
Livestock		255	6	448	38
Llano	101	16,274	2,497	5,119	634
Loving					
Lubbock	3,949	7,900	205	983	546
Lynn	670	4,851	45	612	123
Madison	323	21,566	1,296	8,776	707
Marion	2,211	45,165	2,037	3,490	294
Martin	12	96	9	9	39
Mason	1,860	25,422	1,492	7,304	3,683
Matagorda	13	1,495	114	71	97
Maverick		2	2	4	
McClulloch	651	2,662	1,140	3,303	171
McLennan	2,119	95,001	14,864	9,618	1,027
McMullen		4	170	7	90
Medina	111	6,612	494	3,718	768
Menard	213	3,715	122	735	240
Midland	5,227	145,233	3,381	8,533	4,445
Milam	5,297	93,989	5,135	16,607	2,608
Mitchell	1,568	17,731	494	2,562	1,465
Montague	46,926	224,366	7,178	8,825	63,568
Montgomery	2,431	10,014	1,223	2,382	1,051
Moore	218	301	31	15	
Morris	5,221	56,153	1,369	711	122
Motley	1,250	8,959	158	446	731
Nacoches	5,597	146,293	3,781	8,631	2,414
Navarro	3,365	58,903	4,229	4,994	374
Newton	483	15,078	588	3,654	762
Nolan	932	18,609	306	4,654	738
Nueces		163	12	69	105
Ochiltree	555	1,531	34	647	125
Oldham	1,108	298	18	296	9
Orange	9,024	2,154	1,054	429	180
Palo Pinto	2,780	47,025	2,893	13,683	13,155
Panola	4,694	80,345	2,626	8,284	477
Parker	7,216	108,834	7,159	19,239	12,021
Parmer	33	81	6	13	
Pecos					
Polk	2,109	21,396	2,574	1,794	74
Potter	151	424	90	55	
Presidio	46	682	7	28	89
Rains	4,517	41,299	1,940	1,204	2,554
Randall	1,779	3,907	104	1,650	1,230
Reagan					
Real					
Red River	19,593	37,494	3,832	6,740	373
Reeves	186	142	85	44	220
Refugio	10	170	33	12	
Roberts	329	537	40	22	
Robertson	1,206	59,530	1,906	12,445	1,335
Rockwall	228	6,666	465	927	147
Rusk	2,223	51,112	246	31	5,937

Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums and Grapes—Continued.

FIGS AND PECANS.

County—	Apples, No. trees.	Peaches, No. trees.	Pears, No. trees.	Plums, No. trees.	Grapes, No. vines.
Rank	1,615	171,963	2,351	1,548	382
Sabine	1,343	15,966	623	1,500	1,694
San Augustine	27	15,139	518	1,191	26
San Jacinto	330	11,054	817	1,636	28
San Patricio	1,161	1,104	302	11,279	
San Saba	4,861	23,873	2,923	6,607	2,334
Schleicher	1	700		103	22
Scurry	1,093	23,653	644	3,750	852
Shackelford	297	5,790	278	957	468
Shelby	3,674	99,913	1,799	19,723	1,481
Sherman	8	7,365	2	192	
Smith	48,895	815,049	10,762	14,352	782
Somervell	7,094	17,906	2,649	2,774	2,772
Starr					13
Stephens	2,727	25,012	948	7,585	3,196
Sterling	286	1,464	20	165	38
Stonewall	688	12,390	38	1,098	439
Sutton	1,033	27	27	246	126
Swisher	7,337	6,246	258	6,239	2,266
Tarrant	11,504	114,492	11,841	25,435	56,655
Taylor	2,486	46,764	1,196	15,097	7,715
Terrell		65			
Terry	1,149	3,132	146	1,478	343
Throckmorton	83	5,918	111	1,069	217
Titus	10,254	104,564	1,391	3,221	365
Tom Green	242	7,263	89	930	1,845
Travis	1,476	43,613	2,656	6,283	1,689
Trinity	2,601	17,131	1,206	2,088	40
Tyler	5,243	32,831	2,122	3,490	832
Upshur	12,636	99,022	1,837	1,846	264
Upton	6	110		25	5
Uvalde	54	6,602	171	796	95
Val Verde	190	4,458	279	140	10,437
Van Zandt	42,852	153,083	2,562	6,927	894
Victoria	519	5,756	1,147	2,921	1,502
Walker	596	15,838	1,097	7,331	118
Waller	100	2,388	535	1,363	12
Ward	174	6,477	225	13	31,689
Washington	398	8,302	1,356	2,675	22,729
Webb					113
Wharton	343	2,659	595	680	108
Wheeler	3,397	11,092	348	3,363	4,567
Wichita	170	11,883	167	832	1,923
Wilbarger	2,223	10,384	1,429	2,563	3,997
Willacy(d)					
Williamson	952	52,383	3,167	5,273	315
Wilson	48	8,991	1,149	14,879	1,216
Winkler					
Wise	15,739	100,891	1,330	15,922	31,150
Wood	16,070	230,317	3,805	11,746	2,115
Yoakum	200	300	12	149	78
Young	1,003	29,437	966	6,110	3,710
Zapata					
Zavala	365	555	22	100	373

County—	Number Fig Trees.	Number Pecan Trees.
Anderson	229	33
Angelina	621	82
Aransas	105	2
Atascosa	108	174
Austin	917	2,477
Bandera	331	10,056
Bastrop	749	583
Bee	245	7
Bell	155	7,292
Bezar	1,140	39,129
Blanco	399	5,345
Bosque	35	26,100
Powle	452	806
Brazoria	39,136	6,834
Brazos	613	426
Brown	102	46,312
Burleson	156	4,830
Burnet	399	25,184
Caldwell	404	7,894
Calhoun	726	
Callahan	753	17,040
Cameron	396	
Cass	450	243
Chambers	903	206
Cherokee	499	1,308
Cole	9	19,549
Coke		
Coleman	55	24,922
Collin		1,695
Colorado	881	2,538
Conal		496
Comanche	89	23,756
Cochaco		8,798
Cooke		529
Dallas	129	11,485
DeWitt	392	4,449
Delta	13	98
Denton		1,528
Eastland		14,988
Edwards	131	13,061
El Paso	32	7,371
Erath	38	10,099
Falls		416
Fannin	10	2,252
Fayette	579	9,875
Fisher		84
Fort Bend	193	1,091
Frostone		428
Frio	58	6,841
Galveston	62,041	143
Gillespie	105	17,166
Goliad	362	1,597
Grayson	63	1,603
Gregg	280	42
Grimes	351	44
Guadalupe	1,443	15,639
Hamilton	85	11,501
Hardin	894	62
Harris	34,722	876
Harrison	568	210
Hays	368	303
Henderson	433	58
Hidalgo	10,457	
Hill		6,680
Hood		11,411
Hopkins	422	1,192
Houston	1,258	237
Hunt	72	2,047
Jack		2,781
Jackson	549	174
Jasper	2,533	330
Jefferson	1,836	184
Johnson		2,466
Jones		813
Karnes		685
Kaufman	151	298
Kendall	135	12,774
Kerr	191	5,046
Kimble		83,718
Kinney	144	1,716
Lamar		938
Lampasas		81,040
Lavaca	1,486	8,716
Lee	315	877
Leon	236	236
Liberty	9,573	62
Limestone	327	963

According to the census of 1910, Texas has 1,133,852 apple trees, 9,737,827 peach and nectarine trees, 568,478 pear trees and 1,026,339 plum and prune trees.

(Note.—(a) Brooks County was created from portions of Zapata, Starr and Hidalgo Counties. (b) Culberson was created from a portion of El Paso County. (c) Jim Wells County was created from a portion of Nueces County. (d) Willacy was created from a portion of Cameron and Hidalgo Counties. (e) Jim Hogg was created from portions of Brooks and Duval Counties. (f) Kinney was created from Nueces County; Real was created from Edwards, Kerr and Bandera Counties. The statistics of these counties are included in the counties from which they were created.)

*Pecos County is not credited in this report with having any grapes. Pecos County has several vineyards, conditions being favorable for the production of many varieties.

Eighty-five per cent of all Texas farms reported poultry in the 1910 National census.

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Figs and Pecans—Cont.

County	Number Fig Trees.	Number Pecan Trees.
Llano	100	25,939
McCulloch	.....	10,295
McLennan	89	5,381
Madison	534	1,062
Marion	136	59
Mason	.....	28,229
Matagorda	11,148	427
Medina	408	14,202
Menard	.....	17,421
Milam	498	1,655
Montague	.....	10,191
Montgomery	1,021	732
Nacogdoches	1,108	199
Navarro	356	1,488
Newton	930	631
Nolan	.....	106
Nueces	611	.....
Orange	687	108
Palo Pinto	83	14,568
Panola	1,087	89
Parker	1,552	6,845
Folk	664	73
Red River	.....	2,010
Refugio	.....	1,112
Robertson	1,136	1,807
Rockwall	.....	416
Runnels	.....	4,893
Rusk	768	78
Sabine	775	33
San Augustine	667	.....
San Patricio	901	.....
San Saba	46	59,032
Shackelford	.....	31,975
Shelby	1,784	250
Smith	429	3,529
Somervell	.....	9,693
Stephens	107	8,829
Sterling	.....	9,230
Tarrant	.....	9,049
Taylor	90	2,128
Throckmorton	.....	9,895
Titus	106	96
Tom Green	.....	54,909
Travis	1,138	20,053
Trinity	416	178
Tyler	1,300	249
Upshur	195	34
Uvalde	355	9,102
Val Verde	501	545
Van Zandt	213	181
Victoria	2,819	28,006
Walker	780	377
Waller	2,632	.....
Washington	560	362
Wharton	1,620	2,990
Wichita	.....	154
Williamson	342	23,378
Wilson	115	777
Wise	118	4,160
Wood	244	45
Young	.....	9,149
Zavalla	555	.....

Experiments and demonstrations with the silo in Texas proves that butter and beef can be produced cheaper on a ration of ensilage than is possible by any other method. The silo increases the efficiency of feed more than 15 per cent.

Grapes, properly selected as to cypes, when given attention will prosper in nearly every county in Texas. Interest in the production of this fruit is increasing. Plans have been discussed at Texarkana looking to an encouragement of the industry in Northeast Texas.

RUBBER FROM COTTON.

A method of making from unopened cotton bolls a new product, said to be an excellent substitute for hard rubber, has been invented, according to a letter to Gov. Colquitt from W. P. Wilson, director of the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia. The information was extended to the Governor by reason of his position as chairman of the cotton conference of the Southern Governors.

Mr. Wilson wrote that 5 to 10, sometimes 15, per cent of the cotton crop is often lost by reason of the failure of the boll to open before the cold weather.

The new method will fully utilize these bolls and 3c to 4c a pound can be obtained from them, the "substitute for rubber" being manufactured for 10c to 20c a pound, considerably less than the cost of the vulcanized article.

This discovery, it was noted, if successful, should prove of great benefit to farmers, bringing substantial returns on that part of the crop now considered a loss.

FROZEN LADYBUGS.

Several millions of ladybugs, packed in ice-bound crates, came into Chicago by express in the summer of 1913 to attend the International Refrigeration Exposition. The bugs knew nothing about it, for they were frozen beyond feeling. They were shipped to show how refrigeration preserves life.

Benjamin Franklin once observed flies which had been bottled in wine several years which came to life when dried, and he wondered whether men might be made to sleep like Rip Van Winkle. This is done with ladybugs.

Between seasons in California the bugs are stored away in refrigerators, where they remain frozen for several months. Then they are taken out, revived—or brought to life—and set free in the big orchards of the coast to destroy the scale on fruit trees.

Texas produced in 1913 more than 1,000,000 bushels of peanuts. The peanut crop is rapidly becoming second to cotton in many sections of the State.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury placed \$2,500,000 in the National banks of Texas in the fall of 1913 to be used in the movement of crops.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that the boll weevil has destroyed 2,550,000 bales of cotton, valued at \$125,000,000, since the beginning of its invasion of the cotton belt.

DEVELOPING THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY ALONG NEW LINES

Texas holds first place among the States in the Union in the production of cattle and mules and ranks with the leading States in the production of hogs, sheep, goats and horses. Depression in the cattle markets a few years ago, coupled with the increased cost of production, followed by attractive prices, brought about a decrease in the number of live stock in Texas, but changing conditions already give indications of keeping the State in the lead in supplying meat to the Nation.

PRODUCERS MARKET FINISHED PRODUCT

The live stock industry of Texas is passing from the era of ranches to one of stock farms. Just as the old free range gave way to fenced pastures are the pastures being cut into large farms and large farms into smaller ones, the live stock farmer is taking the place of the cowman and is sending to market animals worth many dollars more per head than did his predecessor. Those who have made a special study of conditions freely predict that the movement is under way to add largely to the prestige of the State as a producer of live stock and there will be a greater number of animals per square mile than ever in the history of the free range and big pastures.

Live Stock Farming.

A great variety of feed crops are either native of or adapted to Texas conditions. Texas can produce feed for many times the number of live stock now within her borders and happily Texas farmers are increasing their acreage of feedstuffs every year. Live stock farming is proving profitable and more certain than any other line of the industry. Selling the crop on the hoof saves to the farmer the fertility of his soil and brings to him a larger acre value than he would otherwise get.

An Age of Silos.

The silo, although something new for Texas, is revolutionizing the agriculture industry without interfering with the raising of cotton and other staple crops long familiar to the Southwest. The silo enables the stock farmer to preserve his feedstuffs against need in wintertime and in times of drouth and hot winds. It is encouraging the production of more feedstuffs, more and better live stock and permits placing the finished animal on the market at top prices.

Silo building in Texas, with the exception of a few instances, did not begin to attract attention until 1911 and 1912. Authorities now estimate a total of 1,400 in use. Another year will bring about a large addition in numbers. In a few

years it is believed the silo will be considered a necessity on every farm where live stock is raised.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS

According to the United States agriculture year book, there were 13,393,136 farm animals in Texas in January, 1913. These animals were valued at \$353,139,000. Compared with the previous year there was a loss of 121,000 animals and an increase in value of \$53,466,000.

CATTLE IN TEXAS.

Milk Cows.		Total	Value per
	Number.	Value.	Head.
1913	1,034,000	\$41,257,000	\$39.90
1912	1,034,000	\$6,293,000	\$5.10
Increase		\$4,964,000	\$4.80

Other Leading States.

	Number.	Total	Value per
		Value.	Head.
Wisconsin	1,504,000	\$71,471,000	\$47.70
New York	1,465,000	73,250,000	50.00
Iowa	1,337,000	67,253,000	50.30
Minnesota	1,029,000	50,835,000	45.00

In milk cows Texas ranks fourth in total number and seventh in total value.

All Other Cattle.

	Number.	Total	Value per
		Value.	Head.
1913	5,022,000	\$113,497,000	\$22.60
1912	5,177,000	\$5,009,000	17.00
Increase	*155,000	\$25,488,000	\$5.60
		*Decrease.	

Other Leading States.

	Number.	Total	Value per
		Value.	Head.
Iowa	2,807,000	\$98,031,000	\$33.00
Illinois	1,228,000	\$9,682,000	31.50
Nebraska	1,002,000	61,625,000	32.40
Kansas	1,778,000	59,331,000	33.40

In all other cattle Texas ranks first in number and first in total value.

Total Cattle in Texas.

	Number.	Total	Value.
			Head.
Milk cows	1,034,000	\$41,257,000	
Other cattle	5,022,000	113,497,000	
Total	6,056,000	\$154,754,000	

HORSES AND MULES.

Horses.

	Number.	Total	Value per
		Value.	Head.
1913	1,181,000	\$96,842,000	\$82.00
1912	1,158,000	85,692,000	74.00
Increase	23,000	\$11,150,000	\$8.00

Other Leading States.

	Number.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
Iowa	1,568,000	\$188,160,000	\$120.00
Illinois	1,482,000	177,840,000	120.00

In horses Texas ranks third in number and seventh in total value.

Mules.

	Number.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
1913	724,000	\$79,640,000	\$110.00
1912	703,000	78,112,000	104.00
Increase..	21,000	\$6,528,000	\$6.00

Other Leading States.

	Number.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
Missouri ...	326,000	\$38,295,000	\$117.00
Georgia	310,000	46,810,000	151.00

In mules Texas ranks first in number and first in total value.

Swine.

	Number.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
1913	2,493,000	\$20,941,000	\$8.40
1912	2,544,000	16,027,000	6.30
Increase	*51,000	\$4,914,000	\$2.10
*Decrease.			

Other Leading States.

	Number.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
Iowa	8,720,000	\$104,640,000	\$12.00
Illinois	4,315,000	45,808,000	10.50
Missouri ...	4,087,000	34,740,000	8.50
Nebraska ...	3,798,000	43,297,000	11.40

In swine Texas ranks eighth in total number and twelfth in total value.

Sheep.

	Number.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
1913	2,073,000	\$6,012,000	\$2.90
1912	2,032,000	5,690,000	2.80
Increase	41,000	\$422,000	\$0.10

Other Leading States.

	Number.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
Montana ..	5,111,000	\$18,911,000	\$3.70
Wyoming..	4,472,000	13,835,000	4.10
Ohio	3,345,000	14,984,000	4.10
N. Mexico..	3,300,000	10,230,000	3.10

In sheep Texas ranks ninth in number and thirteenth in total value.

Goats.

The assessment rolls of Texas credit Texas with 866,136 goats. The statistics of the Government give no comparisons with other States. The mohair production amounts to 2,200,000 pounds, valued at \$526,000.

Texas Wool Production.

The wool production in Texas varies annually between 9,500,000 to 10,000,000 pounds, valued at \$2,200,000 to \$2,500,000.

Wool is produced in 207 counties, Val Verde leading all others. Southwestern counties, seventeen in number contribute 75 per cent of the total clip. They are Val Verde, Terrell, Edwards, Crockett, Sutton, Burnet, Pecos, Kinney, Kerr, Kimble, Lampasas, Bandera, Schleicher, Concho, Gillespie, Coryell and Tom Green.

Animals Sold and Slaughtered.

The following table presents

statistics relative to the domestic animals sold and slaughtered on the farms in Texas. These statistics are for the year 1910 as published in the United States census. Conditions for 1913 indicate about the same movement. The figures do not include the animals slaughtered in the packing houses:

	Number of animals.	Value.
All domestic animals:		
Sold		\$78,647,800
Slaughtered		15,151,968
Calves:		
Sold	512,442	4,605,061
Slaughtered	22,445	186,304
Other cattle:		
Sold	2,535,219	52,980,326
Slaughtered	64,031	1,079,200
Horses:		
Sold	69,497	5,582,276
Mules:		
Sold	70,975	7,929,187
Asses and burros:		
Sold	3,032	146,532
Swine:		
Sold	742,769	5,755,068
Slaughtered	885,260	13,808,127
Sheep:		
Sold	401,433	1,311,296
Slaughtered	9,396	26,566
Goats:		
Sold	152,724	837,246
Slaughtered	28,423	51,688
1889—		
All domestic animals:		
Sold		34,357,266
Slaughtered		11,032,614

Slaughtered in Packing Houses.

	Number.	Value.
Reeves	527,469	\$15,069,896
Calves	234,172	2,074,188
Sheep	77,805	815,696
Hogs	839,674	10,933,068

Totals.....1,779,120 \$28,412,858

Fort Worth Receipts.

Following is the latest report of live stock receipts at Fort Worth:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	H. M.
1911..	670,840	192,713	556,201	186,535	37,361
1912..	775,321	263,958	387,579	283,914	49,025

Ending July 31, 1913:
577,143 116,207 244,092 240,627 20,644

OPPORTUNITIES IN THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY

Conditions in no other State are more favorable for the production of live stock at a profit than in Texas. At the present time Texas is completing the transformation from a ranching country to one of stock farming. More than half the State has thus been changed and ranches in the central west and western sections have been trimmed down to a small fraction of their previous size. Even in those sections where the cowman exists there are farms and every ranch has its fields of feedstuffs and many are building silos.

Fewer and Better Cattle.

There are fewer but better cattle in Texas than at any time in its history. The cutting of ranches has had its effect, but the scarcity of cattle and the high prices resulting has done more to deplete

the herds than anything else. The only serious result, however, has been the temptation to sell cows which makes it more difficult to restock ranches and farms.

A Better Live Stock State.

The increasing acreage of feed-stuffs, the silo and higher prices is bringing about the live stock farm, and although an increased production will undoubtedly lower prices, experts in the industry state that the finished product will weigh more and cost less per pound to produce and therefore be more profitable to the farmer than cattle raised in the old way and shipped to feeders.

Cattle and Hogs.

Cattle and hogs, the two leading food animals, are raised in every county in Texas. The best section for either is a matter of opinion. Because of the large pastures, West Texas has been considered the cattle country, but Central and East Texas have many stock farms and all farmers have a few animals. The ease with which feed-stuffs are grown in these sections invites stock farming under modern methods.

In the Plains, Panhandle and Pecos countries swine breeding is growing in favor. There seems to be little danger from disease and feed is plentiful, especially in the alfalfa-growing regions. In East Texas and many parts of Central and North Texas the peanut crop is increasing the number of hogs, growers finding them very profitable.

Improvement in class and quality of cattle and hogs has been the aim of farmers and stock growers for a number of years and their efforts have been crowned with success. Texas is producing better animals and receiving better prices every year. Today, while the average price per head is much lower than in some other States, due to the large number of cattle and hogs in Texas, the State is the mecca for buyers of prize animals and Texas cattle receive the blue ribbon in many of the great fat stock shows in the country.

The Texas Tick.

The Southern States have always had one disadvantage in growing cattle. The Texas tick has cost many millions of dollars, but by simple methods the tick is being eradicated and large areas of the State are free from them. Constant attention to this pest will soon rid the State. (See live stock quarantine article in this section.)

With the exception of the tick in some sections, Texas is an ideal cattle country. An abundance of feed, mild winters, long grazing period, good transportation and near markets makes it an attractive industry.

Sheep and Goats.

Large areas of Texas are adapted to the sheep and goat industry and it has flourished for many years. Texas produces an average of 12,000,000 pounds of wool annually. Several millions of pounds of mohair are shipped to Eastern markets.

At the present time many growers fear that the industry will be injured by the new tariff bill. As a result interest in the industry is halting.

MORE INTEREST IN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Texas has 1,034,000 milch cows, averaging \$39.90 per head, and of a total value of \$41,257,000.

In 1900 there were but five creameries, producing 170,000 pounds of butter. In 1913 the number approximates 100, producing 5,000,000 pounds of butter.

The latest reliable statistics credit Texas farms with 64,993,214 pounds of butter, of which amount 12,141,264 pounds is sold, leaving an annual consumption on the farms reporting of 52,859,950 pounds.

The total production of butter on farms and by creameries for the year was 69,993,214 pounds. Compilers of Government statistics report the average value of farm-made butter at 20c, making a total value of \$12,911,632. Consumers paid an average of 30c per pound, making a total value of \$20,997,978 for the year's butter production.

It is conservatively estimated that Texas annually consumes 105,000,000 pounds of butter, and of this amount imports 35,000,000 pounds, paying therefor the sum of \$10,500,000.

Dairy Products Statistics.

Following is a statement of the amount and value of dairy products of Texas farms (last United States census):

Products—	Number or quantity.	Unit.	Total value
Milk reported	197,039,954	Gals.	.....
Butter made..	64,993,214	Lbs.	\$12,911,632
Cheese made..	194,990	Lbs.	20,351
Milk sold.....	8,990,968	Gals.	2,069,314
Cream sold.....	452,073	Gals.	954,622
Butter fat sold	1,247,013	Lbs.	323,969
Butter sold...	12,141,224	Lbs.	2,704,405
Cheese sold....	69,730	Lbs.	9,077
Total receipts from sales, 1909			5,461,423
Total value of milk, cream and butter fat sold and butter and cheese made, 1909			15,679,924

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Conditions Are Favorable.

In New York and Wisconsin, the greatest dairy States in the Union, dairy animals have proved exceptionally profitable under most exacting conditions. Animals must be protected by warm and expensive stables fully seven months of each year and fed during this time from silos and graineries.

In Texas grazing is good from nine to ten months each year, and in some sections some years continues the full twelve months. In no part of the State are expensive stables required. Feedstuffs are abundant. An almost unlimited amount can be produced. By constructing silos animals can be easily provided for during the winter months and during times when grazing is short. Texas offers opportunities for successful dairying hardly equaled and never excelled by any State in the Union.

Creameries Multiplying.

From five to 100 creameries in thirteen years indicates progress in the creamery industry. Others are being successfully established each month. Some new institutions fail, but this is due, not to the absence of a demand for the product or the necessity for the establishment, but to misplaced judgment and sometimes misplaced confidence. Many creameries which fail are constructed without first securing pledges of enough milk and cream to keep it running. There may not be enough dairy animals in that community. Others permit an agent to sell them from two to three times as large a plant as is needed and consequently money is invested that can not return dividends.

Creameries established in communities where there are sufficient dairy animals to support it and where the people appreciate the value of such an institution are always successful in Texas.

Milk and Cream.

The product of the dairies in Texas does not all go to the creameries. The consumption of milk and cream in ice cream factories and in cities and towns is enormous. While statistics are not available, it is conservative to estimate the amount thus consumed as many times greater than the total product taken by creameries.

Dairies near large cities are inspected and kept sanitary. The animals are of pure breed and will compare favorably with the best dairy herds in other States.

Pure Breed of Cattle.

The beginning of the dairy industry in Texas dates back as far as 1880, which date marks the first importation of pure-bred Jersey cattle, and has advanced steadily until now Texas can boast of over 5,000 registered Jerseys,

as estimated by Hon. J. J. Terrell of San Antonio. While the number of pure-bred Holsteins in the State will not near reach this number, the wonderful producing qualities of this breed is fast making them popular with the farmers.

There are many thousands of graded animals, excellent producers of milk.

FARM ANIMALS IN TEXAS. (1913 Assessment.)

County—	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Jacks and jennets.	Sheep and goats.	Hogs.
Anderson	8,819	15,340	46	503	5,560
Andrews	1,586	24,020	11	1,230	61
Angelina	4,534	19,307	44	4,435	12,933
Aransas	476	7,654	1	2,322	755
Archer	6,153	31,931	61	932	1,272
Armstrong	4,892	19,055	36	372	3,434
Atascosa	5,902	16,075	21	442	1,725
Austin	10,383	22,337	94	459	5,509
Bailey	414	14,336	5	.....	296
Bandera(a)	5,717	7,916	115	100,021	3,688
Bastrop	11,131	14,712	20	.....	6,887
Baylor	6,400	20,077	67	326	1,611
Bea	8,002	23,580	55	855	2,400
Bee	20,550	16,256	110	10,625	3,972
Bexar	13,783	14,648	37	2,257	269
Blanco	4,819	15,184	115	92,588	212
Borden	2,345	12,568	44	820	140
Bosque	13,905	22,059	116	11,494	4,158
Bowie	8,287	11,965	36	1,223	6,230
Brazoria	9,207	50,386	69	795	2,578
Brazos	6,257	8,318	13	2,814	2,332
Brewster	5,457	53,513	518	49,502	21
Briscoe	4,287	24,412	22	17	2,035
Brooks	3,162	25,871	67	815	26
Brown	12,942	24,612	145	3,237	3,369
Burleson	8,733	12,568	36	917	8,022
Burnet	7,503	18,960	54	59,264	3,686
Caldwell	11,464	7,915	31	426	4,040
Calhoun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calahan	9,224	15,423	193	6,948	2,078
Cameron	5,430	25,631	127	2,610	256
Camp	3,426	3,469	18	.....	2,014
Carson	3,713	21,482	24	23	4,713
Cass	7,767	9,044	28	1,179	6,660
Castro	2,531	15,181	50	16,696	1,474
Chambers	2,875	20,302	.....	712	1,073
Cherokee	10,511	18,060	73	1,508	8,543
Childress	6,711	19,276	78	713	3,356
Clay	11,303	40,256	87	362	4,645
Cochran	194	12,592	.....	30	35
Coke	5,975	15,797	79	14,263	298
Coleman	13,616	20,380	75	29,328	156
Collin	22,220	12,194	274	4,101	14,622
Collingsworth	6,809	32,915	25	97	7,332
Colorado	9,700	29,876	121	491	1,816
Comal	4,348	10,293	24	3,410	95
Comanche	20,923	16,416	99	2,846	6,093
Concho	5,217	16,151	67	34,142	630
Cooke	15,721	20,553	94	886	8,624
Coryell	13,411	15,050	134	13,312	3,987
Cottle	4,040	26,241	15	8	1,302
Crane	290	9,431	.....	.....	.....
Crockett	3,298	31,783	57	63,466	250
Crosby	2,809	21,708	22	1,851	1,647
Cullbertson	1,804	31,906	1	50	.....
Dallam	1,716	23,835	21	5,924	564
Dallas	22,210	16,394	92	724	10,122
Dawson	2,067	10,277	35	2,338	458
Deaf Smith	2,694	19,809	43	37,077	397
Delta	6,735	3,689	20	33	3,444
Denton	18,851	19,823	149	7,358	8,716
DeWitt	13,151	25,699	44	3,510	8,164
Dickens	3,399	28,987	23	73	1,324
Dimmit	1,909	23,289	28	5,759	879
Donley	4,341	32,204	12	296	3,738
Dunn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duval(b)	4,307	27,332	16	6,795	6
Eastland	4,922	12,064	49	3,482	1,263

Farm Animals in Texas—Cont.

Farm Animals in Texas—Cont.

County—	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Jack and jennets.	Sheep and goats.	Hogs.
Acton	1,026	11,402	27	.....	.....
Adair	5,615	26,454	84	333,968	3,163
Adkins	22,556	11,364	45	1,299	10,818
Adrian	4,214	23,627	56	1,840	398
Adrian	13,415	21,122	123	2,013	4,278
Adrian	18,234	11,880	66	1,512	10,616
Adrian	20,369	13,748	116	222	11,129
Adrian	15,796	24,059	34	242	13,303
Adrian	5,164	9,089	37	1,630	719
Adrian	7,270	19,244	119	799	4,301
Adrian	5,317	16,947	87	27	1,556
Adrian	11,198	26,447	19	1,420	1,160
Adrian	1,468	5,794	16	287	1,671
Adrian	9,685	15,409	97	1,147	6,757
Adrian	5,019	18,032	17	4,126	632
Adrian	2,609	22,923	120	100	146
Adrian	2,510	9,176	23	635	22
Adrian	1,770	9,176	9	50	1,415
Adrian	7,740	21,233	57	43,167	1,572
Adrian	2,581	10,334	53	15,750	69
Adrian	7,682	31,917	28	1,716	4,866
Adrian	15,560	27,339	88	1,891	6,470
Adrian	5,175	22,741	34	849	3,326
Adrian	22,154	19,185	140	789	13,161
Adrian	3,323	5,591	17	366	2,493
Adrian	8,494	22,327	65	1,975	5,287
Adrian	13,164	9,439	56	62	3,950
Adrian	7,146	19,542	97	4,540	6,753
Adrian	7,205	30,299	18	.....	5,201
Adrian	11,259	15,415	75	13,725	4,212
Adrian	3,197	16,297	29	4,079	1,588
Adrian	7,292	13,325	76	80	5,826
Adrian	1,625	7,091	2	2,910	7,465
Adrian	13,094	33,043	34	8,956	2,713
Adrian	1,230	19,663	18	482	4,264
Adrian	1,902	32,693	6	2,294	494
Adrian	9,498	12,636	110	44	1,469
Adrian	6,777	8,920	233	6,906	518
Adrian	3,156	46,296	2	262	2,989
Adrian	9,462	14,198	69	1,702	7,453
Adrian	6,593	17,990	76	6,337	369
Adrian	21,539	15,181	42	1,540	10,073
Adrian	6,127	15,003	22	412	2,253
Adrian	12,491	11,789	19	932	1,831
Adrian	9,640	16,465	34	1,291	8,035
Adrian	3,229	11,391	20	69	624
Adrian	19,971	12,997	137	2,018	9,252
Adrian	2,855	25,022	15	206	1,297
Adrian	2,674	17,019	116	33,794	138
Adrian	8,598	32,515	62	640	4,117
Adrian	6,069	33,299	80	1,321	2,353
Adrian	2,926	11,542	11	6,056	8,183
Adrian	2,375	46,791	135	599	22
Adrian	5,995	21,390	.....	61	848
Adrian	2,282	30,543	6	2,455	10
Adrian	3,481	14,553	27	724	220
Adrian	15,472	16,711	221	1,014	6,012
Adrian	10,533	13,919	92	108	2,017
Adrian	8,194	18,665	83	885	5,649
Adrian	14,906	11,994	123	703	5,884
Adrian	4,175	8,128	52	13,311	655
Adrian	2,827	16,335	15	33	450
Adrian	4,107	15,161	62	62,782	2,357
Adrian	4,074	16,848	31	126,673	785
Adrian	2,969	31,701	30	218	.....
Adrian	2,719	30,354	10	47,525	199
Adrian	2,338	31,306	50	1,580	114
Adrian	7,843	13,070	41	800	2,135
Adrian	19,191	13,395	104	434	10,830
Adrian	1,470	28,441	23	9,397	595
Adrian	6,385	15,672	66	37,771	2,182
Adrian	1,418	20,406	16	3,840	81
Adrian	14,444	36,114	73	1,978	12,260
Adrian	6,390	12,325	.....	.....	6,101
Adrian	6,641	12,752	46	1,713	12,891
Adrian	5,098	15,149	51	4,260	934
Adrian	17,860	12,317	67	1,284	9,075
Adrian	3,260	26,798	8	.....	1,001
Adrian	4,107	25,672	29	1,300	748
Adrian	5,293	33,089	21	26,594	9,516
Adrian	636	4,735	5	30	27
Adrian	2,158	20,942	.....	5,500	1,146

County—	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Jack and jennets.	Sheep and goats.	Hogs.
Lynn	2,263	13,541	33	21	412
Lynn	5,555	12,728	19	2,630	2,025
Lynn	3,221	5,096	16	559	2,291
Lynn	1,152	17,946	5	288	53
Lynn	4,738	29,965	22	11,533	7,104
Lynn	8,490	50,771	44	4,714	3,801
Lynn	1,410	27,858	16	4,534	186
Lynn	7,080	19,402	201	10,599	786
Lynn	21,159	13,075	26	5,178	7,862
Lynn	1,585	14,668	37	1,639	846
Lynn	8,067	23,574	66	6,178	872
Lynn	2,289	19,618	32	31,966	973
Lynn	2,277	14,317	6	100	179
Lynn	17,041	14,792	93	1,114	11,288
Lynn	7,950	13,518	39	11,949	455
Lynn	4,734	12,869	66	38	826
Lynn	14,279	25,017	148	1,868	713
Lynn	4,498	14,328	46	329	7,749
Lynn	1,724	16,565	40	4,890	686
Lynn	3,479	4,434	19	334	2,236
Lynn	4,110	36,988	36	129	1,763
Lynn	8,261	11,879	42	1,146	7,466
Lynn	22,231	14,420	100	2,649	6,060
Lynn	1,917	8,748	2	4,297	8,058
Lynn	6,075	12,712	119	4,857	1,061
Lynn	5,039	12,536	46	354	446
Lynn	3,939	7,787	48	1,854	1,794
Lynn	1,548	38,320	15	.....	53
Lynn	1,199	3,557	.....	1,165	1,366
Lynn	7,652	27,532	81	2,223	2,476
Lynn	6,968	13,870	29	1,546	7,800
Lynn	11,900	25,345	17	1,874	4,087
Lynn	5,037	43,576	86	58,890	373
Lynn	4,498	20,337	37	3,061	14,689
Lynn	2,039	15,789	4	150	676
Lynn	3,618	34,197	574	4,440	5
Lynn	3,878	4,665	32	434	1,127
Lynn	3,744	21,643	24	424	1,906
Lynn	1,492	11,070	21	10,350	3
Lynn	17,665	.....	59	1,040	13,886
Lynn	4,801	20,337	137	2,766	172
Lynn	4,776	34,274	21	1,356	1,312
Lynn	1,782	26,074	.....	.....	635
Lynn	10,983	11,246	57	1,884	5,607
Lynn	3,529	1,972	10	241	1,539
Lynn	10,302	13,063	42	14,415	812
Lynn	12,022	14,074	85	719	5,007
Lynn	2,242	6,753	9	1,767	4,965
Lynn	3,311	8,529	5	1,228	6,795
Lynn	4,105	13,263	23	3,582	8,786
Lynn	3,885	14,966	35	2,784	859
Lynn	9,216	39,038	127	5,040	6,140
Lynn	5,742	23,674	141	66,687	776
Lynn	6,371	12,539	64	666	1,557
Lynn	4,265	23,319	84	2,966	3,999
Lynn	7,312	12,440	10	661	7,328
Lynn	2,629	14,772	14	2,010	3,851
Lynn	1,871	11,157	23	7,057	6,131
Lynn	2,636	2,471	34	.....	.....
Lynn	3,731	8,747	159	13,000	35
Lynn	6,768	21,368	96	833	1,489
Lynn	3,919	16,382	128	32,617	117
Lynn	4,988	16,147	95	36	435
Lynn	5,068	34,043	89	155,301	3,375
Lynn	4,785	20,744	51	3,940	3,324
Lynn	16,156	13,765	70	3,357	5,841
Lynn	10,710	13,363	205	7,057	1,283
Lynn	434	11,366	37	33,768	.....
Lynn	3,247	16,377	36	2,626	285
Lynn	5,321	21,915	74	2,825	67
Lynn	6,139	7,270	42	530	1,430
Lynn	8,391	25,705	94	27,759	1,387
Lynn	17,239	13,712	87	6,987	5,872
Lynn	3,768	15,830	11	3,952	5,329
Lynn	2,191	9,334	53	7,057	4,087
Lynn	6,663	10,439	37	466	4,087
Lynn	1,536	5,287	19	2,200	4
Lynn	6,289	26,392	496	27,736	3,465
Lynn	6,853	21,014	20	272,199	245
Lynn	12,960	15,010	87	1,026	6,490
Lynn	10,581	34,061	45	1,890	2,677

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Farm Animals in Texas—Cont.

County	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Jack and jennets.	Sheep and goats.	Hogs.
Walker	5,064	12,580	21	1,379	4,115
Waller	6,551	16,243	37	752	2,904
Ward	1,921	6,178	69	31	63
Washington	11,833	12,378	153	686	8,280
Webb	2,676	23,844	19	5,345	35
Wharton	12,931	32,163	40	640	7,957
Wheeler	5,736	26,759	53	91	8,502
Wichita	7,051	12,113	45	18	2,230
Wilbarger	9,396	14,680	53	64	3,925
Wilbacy	1,783	36,715	5		31
Williamson	21,607	18,827	94	16,898	11,948
Wilson	9,752	15,097	81	433	4,951
Winkler	838	8,337	3		118
Wise	15,080	22,991	154	1,821	7,783
Wood	8,951	13,457	35	680	6,220
Yoakum	1,437	12,565	13	1,068	211
Young	8,398	17,351	69	1,016	2,923
Zapata	1,736	12,328	43	5,323	3
Zavalla	1,631	26,512	15	1,284	887

(Note.—Live stock numbered and assessed in counties organized in 1913, except the county of Kleberg, is included in the statistics for the counties from which they were created. (a) Live stock figures for Bandera County include count in an area of 184 square miles now a part of Real County; (b) includes count in 888 square miles now a part of Dunn County; (c) includes count in 471 square miles now a part of Real County; (d) includes count in 45 square miles now a part of Real County.

TEXAS QUARANTINE LINE AREA CLEAR OF TICKS

Through co-operation of the Federal and State Governments the tick-infested sections of Texas are being gradually narrowed in area. In order to protect cattle in regions not cleared of the tick quarantine lines are established over which cattle from infested regions can not be moved without proper inspection showing them to be free from the insect which is known to cause the splenic fever.

The quarantine line in Texas, as per proclamation April 7, 1913, is as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of the Sanderson canyon, on the Rio Grande River; thence in a north-westerly direction following said canyon to a point known as Baxter's curve on the Galveston, Houston and San Antonio Railway; thence easterly following said railway to Eldridge; thence north following N. H. Corder's and D. Hart's pasture fence through the eastern part of sections 36, 13 and 12, block A2, Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway, across section 1, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway; thence continuing north on the D. Hart pasture fence through the eastern part of sections 16, 17, 46, 47, 76 and 77; thence east along the southern boundary of sections 106, 105, 104, 103 and 102; thence north along the eastern boundary of sections 102 and 111; thence east

along southern boundary of sections 181, 130 and 129; thence north along eastern boundary of sections 129, 152, 167, 172 and 187; thence east along northern boundary of sections 186 and 185; thence north along western boundary of section 195; thence east along the northern boundary of sections 195, 198, 187 and 200, block D, Missouri, Kansas and Texas Extension Railway; thence north following east boundary of the Michael Kim and Charles Woodson surveys to the southeast corner of section 43, block 1, Texas Central Railway; thence north along the eastern boundary of sections 43 to 49, inclusive; thence east along the southern boundary of sections 37, 36, 25, 24 and 19, Texas Central Railway; thence north along the eastern boundary of section 19 to southwest corner of section 7, block 34, State University lands; thence east along southern boundary of sections 7 and 6 to the southeast corner of section 6; thence north along eastern boundary of sections 6, 5, 4 and 3, block 84, State University lands; thence east along southern boundary of Juan Reyes' survey; thence north along the eastern boundary of said Juan Reyes', Anna McClung's and James C. Blake's surveys; thence east along the southern boundary of sections 21, 20 and 7; thence north along the eastern boundary of sections 7 to 13, inclusive, block B2, Corpus Christi, San Diego and Rio Grande Narrow Gauge Railway, to the Pecos and Terrell County lines; thence east along the said Pecos and Terrell County line to its intersection with the Pecos River; thence northwesterly along the said Pecos River to the northwest corner of Crockett County; thence east along the northern boundary of Crockett County to the southwest corner of Irion County; thence north along the western boundaries of Irion, Tom Green and Sterling Counties, to the northwest corner of Sterling County; thence east along the northern boundary of Sterling and Coke Counties to the southeast corner of Mitchell County; thence north along the eastern boundary of Mitchell County to the northeast corner of said county; thence east along the southern boundaries of Fisher and Jones Counties to the southeast corner of Jones County; thence north along the eastern boundary of Jones County to the northeast corner of said county; thence west along the southern boundary of Haskell County to the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway; thence northerly along the said railroad to the right of way of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway; thence southeasterly along the right of way of

said Fort Worth and Denver City Railway to its intersection with the east line of Hardeman County; thence north along the eastern boundary of Hardeman County to the Red River. On Sept. 1, 1913, the counties of Fisher, Terrell, Hardeman and portions of Crockett, Sterling, Mitchell, Haskell and Knox, an area of 20,000 square miles, were released from quarantine.

Scab Infested.

Forty-one counties in the Panhandle and Plains, also Nueces, Willacy, Kleberg, Jim Wells and Cameron Counties, are infested with scab to some extent. This trouble is being cared for by the Texas Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

THRIVING POULTRY INDUSTRY IN TEXAS

Poultry and poultry products add many millions of dollars to the revenue of the citizens of the State. The late census reported the number of fowls on farms as follows:

Kind.	Farms reporting. Number.	Number of fowls.	Value.
Chickens	356,875	12,719,572	4,130,450
Total	357,363	13,669,645	\$4,806,642
Turkeys	76,423	363,666	440,526
Ducks	14,007	14,010	30,241
Geese	26,807	24,901	126,791
Guinea fowls	27,629	170,107	47,042
Pigeons	5,581	95,625	14,536
Ostriches	1	12	6,000
*All other.....	222	782	2,056

*Two hundred and eighteen farms reported 736 peafowls, valued at \$1,919; two farms reported twenty pheasants, valued at \$130, and two farms reported six wild geese, valued at \$7.

All Domestic Fowls.

Including fowls reported by farms and fowls not on farms, Texas is credited with 22,440,311 head of poultry. Following are the statistics on poultry and poultry products:

Poultry raised.....	22,440,311
Poultry sold.....	5,461,423
Egg produced (dozens).....	62,478,654
Value of poultry and eggs produced	\$16,129,509
Receipts from sales of poultry and eggs.....	5,909,942

BEE AND HONEY INDUSTRY IN TEXAS

The bee and honey industry in Texas is of State-wide interest. Of the 249 counties, 202 report colonies of bees. In 1910, the latest year for which official statistics are available, Texas was credited with 238,107 colonies, having a value of \$675,327. Nine farms out of every

hundred has one or more colonies. The county of Uvalde reported 7,736 stands, leading all other counties in this industry. Thirty-one other counties reported from 2,000 to over 5,000 stands each, while a large number of counties reported over 1,000.

Although bees thrive and multiply in all sections, conditions seem to be peculiarly adapted to the industry in Southwest Texas. The rainfall is light, but sufficient to permit the growth of a large number of varieties of flowering plants and at nearly all seasons of the year the prairies and hills are covered with blossoms rich in sweets.

Free from Disease.

With the exception of a few cases of foul brood, bees in Texas remain remarkably free from disease. This disease has not secured a dangerous start, and with assistance from the State it is expected that it will soon be eradicated.

COST OF HOG CHOLERA.

Hog cholera prevails more or less in thirty States and during 1913 cost producers the sum of \$60,000,000, according to the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. A preventive serum has been discovered and it is hoped that a constant campaigning will finally conquer the disease in this country.

The Bureau of Statistics reports that \$250,000,000 was sent out of the United States during the last decade in the purchase of goat skins. Goats of the class supplying skins can be grown in many States of the country.

Midland, Tex., receives considerable fame each year because of its thriving industry in raising and training polo ponies. These ponies are shipped East, where they command fancy prices.

Prof. A. D. Milon, chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, predicts a day not far distant when the Texas cattle fever will be entirely wiped out in all Southern States.

In his report to the Texas Welfare Commission Col. I. T. Pryor stated that \$52,000,000 worth of meats, both fresh and cured, is imported into Texas annually.

San Angelo, Tex., is the leading wool market in the South, handling on an average over 5,000,000 pounds per year. The Texas production approximates 10,000,000 pounds.

What is reported to be the world's largest herd of registered Hereford cattle is known as the Lone Star herd at Midland, Tex.

TEXAS STATE ORGANIZATIONS, LODGES AND ASSOCIATIONS

Organized effort in improving social, educational and religious conditions and co-operation in the development of business and the resources of the State is a predominating factor in the life of Texas. There are more than 200 State-wide organizations in Texas and many associations in various counties and sections of the State. A classified list as complete as could be obtained, together with the names of the executive officers and secretaries and their postoffice addresses, follows.

(Note—This list was closed Dec. 5, 1913.)

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATIONS

Texas Baby Beef Club Association—President, Sam Mathews, Coleman; secretary, Lloyd Webb, Bellevue.

Texas Barred Rock Club—President, W. P. Godfrey, Midlothian; secretary, W. J. Newcomb, Fort Worth.

Texas Boys and Girls' Agricultural Association—President, Sam Mathews, Coleman; secretary, Hugh H. White, Tarrant County.

Texas Horse, Jack and Mule Breeders' Association—President, John C. Burns, College Station; secretary, F. W. Bell, College Station.

Texas Cattle Raisers' Association—President, Al McFadden, Victoria; secretary, E. B. Spiller, Fort Worth.

Texas Thoroughbred Association—President, G. L. Blackford, Denison; secretary, D. C. Bunbury, San Antonio.

Texas Citrus Growers' Association—President, Dr. H. M. Harrison, La Porte; secretary, Dr. C. Backus, Alcoa.

South Texas Citrus Fruit Growers' Association—President, John Stewart, Houston; secretary, A. J. Elliott, Webster.

Texas Corn Growers' Association—President, H. E. Singleton, McKinney; secretary, Judge L. Gough, Crosbyton.

Texas Co-operative Poultry Producers' Association—President, Mrs. B. G. Kalb, Houston; secretary, Mrs. John Harter, Marshall.

Texas Cotton Growers' Association—President, D. J. Neal, Gorman; secretary, A. P. Smythe, Thornton.

Texas Dairymen's Association—President, C. O. Moser, Dallas; secretary, J. W. Ridgeway, College Station.

Texas Dry Farming Congress—President, Benjamin F. Berkeley, Alpine; secretary, Fletcher Davis, Hondo.

Texas Farmers' Boys and Girls' League—President, Sam Mathews, Coleman; secretary, Hugh White, Keller.

Texas Farmers' Congress—President, H. E. Singleton, McKinney; secretary, T. W. Larkin, Beaumont.

Texas Farm Management Association—President, J. F. Bradley, Memphis; secretary, A. S. Ware, College Station.

Texas Farm Life Commission—Chairman, Judge Lindsey, Tyler.

Texas Federation of Fairs—President, T. W. Larkin, Beaumont; secretary, S. N. Mayfield, Waco.

Texas Fig Growers' Association—President, W. A. Stockwell, Alvin; secretary, Dr. Elva A. Wright, Houston.

Texas Hay, Forage and Grain Growers' Association—President, W. B. Starr, Cisco; secretary, T. W. Buell, Denton.

Texas Industrial Congress—President, Henry Exall, Dallas; secretary, W. C. Barrickman, Dallas.

Southern Rice Growers' Association—President, W. E. Dunlap, Beaumont; secretary, A. C. Wilkins, Beaumont.

Southwestern Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association—President, Johnston Robertson, Del Rio; secretary, J. Q. Henry, Del Rio.

State Beekeepers' Association—President, B. M. Cathaway, Mathis; secretary, W. C. Collier, Goliad.

State Colored Farmers' Congress—President, Surry Smith Sr.; secretary, H. J. Mason.

Texas Nurserymen's Association—President, J. S. Kerr, Sherman; secretary, W. B. Munson, Denison.

Texas Saddlehorse Breeders' Association—President, W. I. Yopp, Dallas; secretary, James Miller, Dallas.

Texas State Horticultural Society—President, H. J. Arbenz, Sarita; secretary, E. J. Kyle, College Station.

Texas Hereford Breeders' Association—Secretary, John Lee, San Angelo.

Texas Angus Association—Secretary, G. O. Cresswell, Alpine.

Texas Shorthorn Breeders' Association—President, Frank Scofield, Hillsboro; secretary, Stuart Harrison, Dallas (Oak Cliff).

Texas Swine Breeders' Association—President, Dr. A. E. Flowers, Dallas; secretary, Edwin W. Houston, Welfare.

Texas Duroc-Jersey Association—President, A. L. Ward, Hagerman; secretary, R. W. Plummer, Burleson.

Texas State Fair—President, J. J. Eckford, Dallas; secretary, W. C. McKamy, Dallas.

Texas Truck Growers' Association—President, Fritz Englehardt, Eagle Lake; secretary, T. D. Walton, Alvin.

Texas Orange Growers' Association—President, E. S. Stockwell, Alvin; secretary, J. H. Arbenz, Sarita.

Texas Women's Educational and Industrial Association—President, Mrs. Rebecca Henry Hays, Alvin; secretary, Miss Allie T. Hill, Alvin.

Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America for Texas—President, D. J. Neil, Gorman; secretary, A. P. Smythe, Limestone County.

Farmers' Educative and Co-operative Union of Texas—President, W. D. Lewis, Topsy; secretary, A. L. Barker, Stockdale.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Association of Texas Railway Accounting Officers—President, J. W. Terry, San Antonio; secretary, H. G. Askew, Austin.

Commercial and Industrial—Cont.

Associated Advertising Clubs of Texas—President, Gus W. Thomasson, Dallas; secretary, B. C. Bracken, Greenville.

Carpenters and Joiners' Association of Texas—President, D. B. White, Sherman; secretary, J. E. Proctor, Houston.

Commercial Secretaries' Institute—President, L. M. Ward, Sherman; secretary, E. B. Buckeridge, Fort Worth.

East Texas Development Association—President, Tucker Royal, Palestine; secretary, R. S. Bolton, Jacksonville.

Texas Association of Stationary Engineers—President, J. P. Greenwood, Dallas; secretary, H. W. Waters, Dallas.

Employing Commercial Printers of Texas—President, L. E. Clegg, San Antonio; secretary, Henry Dorsey, Dallas.

Employers' Insurance Association—President, John S. Radford; secretary, C. P. Collins, Austin.

Electrical Contractors' Association of Texas—President, A. J. Anderson, Fort Worth; secretary, C. M. Cockrell, Dallas.

Lumbermen's Association of Texas—President, George C. Vaughan, San Antonio; secretary, J. C. Dionne, Houston.

National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association—President, H. C. Beasley, Grenada, Miss.; secretary, H. E. Wilson, Wharton Tex.

Retail Merchants Secretaries' Association—President, C. C. Lewis, Cleburne; secretary, J. W. Thomas, Wichita Falls.

Master Plumbers' Association of Texas—President, W. E. Tacher, Fort Worth; secretary, P. J. Sheehan, Dallas.

Texas Travelers' Association—President, W. N. Griffith, Waco; secretary, W. P. Gilbert, Waco.

Professional Photographers' Association—President, H. J. Braunig, Hallettsville; secretary, A. M. Howe, Ladonia.

Southwestern Mutual Trades Association—President, J. H. Holmgren, San Antonio; secretary, L. J. Black, Beaumont.

Retail Coal Dealers' Association of Texas—President, F. F. La Grave, Fort Worth; secretary, D. B. Mikesell, Dallas.

Retail Merchants' Association of Texas—President, Phil Meyers, Palestine; secretary, W. J. Edgecomb, San Antonio.

Retail Monumental Association of Texas—President, W. D. Sedgwick, Dallas; secretary, Roy Anderson, Brownwood.

State Co-operative Warehouse Association—President, J. E. Cherry, Rockdale; secretary, E. F. Shropshire, Liano.

State Federation of Labor—President, Edward Cunningham, Bridgeport; secretary, John Spencer, Waco.

South Texas Wholesale Grocers' Association—President, Morris Stern, Galveston; secretary, Alvin T. Lang, Galveston.

Southwestern Electrical and Gas Association—President, G. H. Clifford, Fort Worth; secretary, H. S. Cooper, Dallas.

Southwestern Saddlery and Harness Dealers' Association—President, Gus Heye, San Antonio; secretary, Joe Mireur, Corpus Christi.

Southern Inventors' Association—President, John M. Spellman, Dallas; secretary, J. S. Murray, Dallas.

Southwestern Talking Machine Association—President, Robert N. Watkin, Dallas; secretary, James S. Camp, Mangum, Ok.

Texas Association Fire Insurance Agents—President, Mabry Seay, Dallas; secretary, W. R. Ellis, Dallas.

Commercial and Industrial—Cont.

Texas and Louisiana Rice Millers' Association—President, J. E. Broussard, Beaumont; secretary, J. R. Legunec, Beaumont.

Texas Bankers' Association—Nathan Adams, Dallas; secretary, J. W. Hoopes, Galveston.

Texas Bricklayers and Masons' Association—President, L. S. Fisher, San Antonio; secretary, William J. Moran, Fort Worth.

Texas Brick Manufacturers' Association—President, C. W. Martin, Fort Worth; secretary, T. M. Harwood, Gonzales.

Texas Bottlers' Association—President, W. G. Freese, Paris; secretary, E. G. Eberle, Dallas.

Texas Commercial Secretaries and Business Men's Association—President, Ben Cain, Dallas; secretary, J. A. Arnold, Fort Worth.

Texas Confectioners' Club—President, John V. Hughes, Dallas; secretary, B. F. Smith, Temple.

Texas Creamery Association—President, George Connelly, Houston; secretary, J. W. Ridgeway, College Station.

Texas Cotton Manufacturers' Association—President, A. L. Smith, Hillsboro.

Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association—President, W. F. Pendleton, Farmersville; secretary, Major Robert Gibson, Dallas.

Texas Grain Dealers' Association—President, T. G. Moore, Fort Worth; secretary, G. J. Gibbs, Fort Worth.

Texas Hardware and Implement Association—President, W. B. Howell, Waxahachie; secretary, Henry Marti, Dallas.

Texas Hardware Jobbers' Association—President, John L. Keith, Beaumont; secretary, to be appointed.

Texas Hotel Keepers' Association—President, F. M. Swearingen, San Antonio; secretary, E. S. Swearingen, Houston.

Texas Laundrymen's Club—President, Eugene Cherry, Sherman; secretary, W. A. Johnson, Galveston.

Texas Life Convention—President, A. S. Doerr, Dallas; secretary, B. P. Bailey, Paris.

Texas Midcoast Congress—President, F. J. Hardy, El Campo; secretary, H. A. Clapp, College Port.

Texas Motion Picture Exhibitors—President, J. S. Phillips, Fort Worth; secretary, Harry Gould, Dallas.

Texas Optical Association—President, A. F. Thompson, Dallas; Fred R. Baker, San Angelo.

Texas Pharmaceutical Association—President, John A. Weeks, Ballinger; secretary, E. G. Eberle, Dallas.

Texas Pharmacists, Ladies' Auxiliary—President, H. C. Jackson, Austin; secretary, Miss Lum Shid, San Marcos.

Texas Poster Advertisers' Association—President, Alf A. Edwards, Waco; secretary, J. O. Bell, Denton.

Texas Press Association—President, J. J. Taylor, Dallas; secretary, Sam P. Harben, Richardson.

Texas State Association of Architects—President, H. A. Overbeck, Dallas; secretary, D. F. Coburn, Dallas.

Texas State Federation of Labor—President, Ed Cunningham, Bridgeport; secretary, John R. Spencer, Waco.

Commercial and Industrial—Cont.

Texas State Ginners' Association—President, Frank W. Jackson, Renner; secretary, Dabney White, Tyler.

Texas State Printers' Council—President, A. D. Thompson, San Antonio; secretary, A. A. Clark, Palestine.

Texas State Realty Association—President, T. H. Barrow, San Antonio; secretary, R. W. E. Thompson, Austin.

Texas Transfer Men's Association—President, G. M. Minton, Paris; secretary, A. S. Wagner, Dallas.

Texas Women's Bankers' Association—President, Miss Minnie Hester, Lexington; secretary, Miss Arna L. Allen, Texarkana.

Texas Women's Press Association—President, Mrs. F. M. B. Hughes, Wharton; secretary, Mrs. Fred Scott, Austin.

United Master Bakers' Association of Texas—President, Ed Goodman, Dallas; secretary, S. W. Plaughaupt, San Antonio.

FRATERNAL.

Ancient Order United Workmen. Grand Lodge of Texas—Grand master workman, French O. Smith, Gonzales; grand recorder, Z. M. Duckworth, Dallas.

Association of Texas Clubs—President, J. L. Peeler, Austin; secretary, W. E. Fitzgerald, Austin.

Catholic Knights of America, State Council—President, M. E. Seay, Galveston; secretary, P. C. Goebel, Taylor.

Grand Chapter of Texas, Order of Eastern Star—Grand matron, Mrs. Carrie A. Chase, Galveston; grand secretary, Mrs. Cassie C. Leonard, Fort Worth.

Grand Commandery, Uniform Rank, Knights Templar—Eminent grand commander, J. J. Davis, Galveston; grand recorder, John C. Kidd, Houston.

Grand Chapter of Texas Masons—Grand high priest, D. W. Glasscock, Mission; grand secretary, Tom Bartley, Waco.

Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, I. O. O. F.—Grand warden, Dr. E. A. Jonsson, Corsicana; grand master, W. R. Francis, Fort Worth; grand secretary, W. W. Walker, Dallas.

Grand Lodge of the Sons of Hermann—President, August von Haxthausen, Houston; secretary, John Windlinger, San Antonio.

Great Council of the Improved Order of the Red Men—Great sachem, William G. Eyles, Austin; great chief of records, C. P. Stafford, San Antonio.

International Order of Good Templars—Grand chief templar, W. G. Heath, Minus; secretary, E. J. Moffitt, Dallas.

International Travelers' Association—President, Price Cross, Dallas; secretary, W. M. Hancock.

Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. of Texas—Grand master, Marcus W. Davis, San Antonio; grand secretary, W. H. Walker, Dallas.

Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F. of Texas—Grand patriarch, L. G. Christopher, Abilene; grand scribe, Charles L. Sauer, San Antonio.

Knights of Columbus—State deputy, Joseph P. Landry, Beaumont; secretary, Mr. Schneider, Austin.

Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M.—Grand master, A. W. Houston, San Antonio; grand secretary, W. B. Pearson, Nacogoches.

Fraternal—Continued.

Knights and Ladies of Honor of Texas—Grand protector, Mrs. Marie J. Cole, Dallas; grand secretary, Dr. J. Burghelm, Houston.

Knights of Honor (Grand Lodge)—Grand dictator, M. L. Potash, Victoria; grand reporter, J. B. Wolf, Cameron.

Knights of the Maccabees of Texas—State commander, J. E. Sawtell, Waco; record keeper, L. O. Harvey, Dallas.

Knights of Pythias of Texas—Grand chancellor, Tom Connolly, Marlin; grand keeper of records and seal, Henry Miller, Weatherford.

Pythian Sisters—Grand chief, Mrs. R. H. Buck, Fort Worth; grand mistress of seals and records, Mrs. Flora Hey, Marshall.

Rebekah Assembly of Texas—President, Mrs. John House, Fort Worth; secretary, Mrs. Ida Murphy, Corsicana.

Supreme Lodge, United Benevolent Association—President, E. S. Royal, Fort Worth; secretary, J. A. Conner, Fort Worth.

Texas Drug Travelers' Association—President, J. E. Gallagher, Houston; secretary, E. G. Eberle, Dallas.

Travelers' Protective Association of America, Texas Division, Benevolent League—President, George D. Bennett, Dallas.

Travelers' Protective Association—President, J. V. Hardy, Dallas; secretary, F. N. Palmer, Dallas.

Texas State Aerie Eagles—President, A. C. Opperman, Palestine; secretary, W. T. Souter, San Antonio.

Texas State Senate of Praetorians—President, B. E. Looney, Fort Worth; secretary, Jessie Smith, Coleman.

Woodmen Circle of Texas—Grand guardian, Mrs. Maggie Hyde, Fort Worth; grand clerk, Mrs. Minnie Kerr, Terrell.

Woodmen of the World—Head consul, H. W. Wiseman, Cleburne; head clerk, H. Russell, Mineral Wells.

United Commercial Travelers of Texas—Grand senior counselor, W. N. Griffith, Waco; grand secretary, W. P. Gilbert, Waco.

MEDICAL.

Texas State Dental Association—President, Dr. Frank Forman, Waco; secretary, Dr. J. G. Fife, Dallas.

State Homeopathic Medical Association of Texas—President, Dr. C. C. Bowes, Greenville; secretary, Dr. Julia H. Bass, Austin.

Texas Eclectic Medical Association—President, Dr. W. H. Walker, Killeen; secretary, Dr. Rosa B. Gates, Waco.

Texas Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. A. J. Tarr, Mineral Wells; secretary, H. B. Mason, Temple.

Texas Association of Medical Directors—President, Dr. Whitfield Harrell, Dallas; secretary, Dr. M. M. Smith, Dallas.

Texas State Medical Association—President, Dr. Marvin L. Graves, Galveston; secretary, Dr. Holman Taylor, Fort Worth.

PATRIOTIC.

Daughters of the Republic of Texas—President, Mrs. R. J. Fisher, San Antonio; secretary, Mrs. M. W. McDonald, Austin.

Patriotic—Continued.

Grand Army of the Republic Texas Division—Commander, Sidney Tuttle, San Antonio.

Hood's Texas Brigade—President, W. J. Watts. Palestine; secretary, Miss Katie Daffan, Austin.

National Society United States Daughters of 1812 in Texas—President, Mrs. Milton Morris, Austin; secretary, Mrs. James H. Maxwell, Austin.

Parson's Brigade—Commander, Judge Joe M. Barry, Hubbard City; Adjutant, George H. Hogan, Ennis.

Shelby and Quantrell Veterans' Association—Commander, R. S. Kimberlain, Childress; Adjutant, Henry Gillion, Altus, Ok.

Spanish War Veterans, Department of Texas—Commander, W. C. Lothrop, Galveston; Department Adjutant, W. J. Murphy, Galveston.

Texas Division, United Confederate Veterans—Commander, Major Gen. Felix Robinson, Crawford; Adjutant General, Col. E. F. Weems, Houston.

Terry's Rangers—President, John W. Hill, Smithville; secretary, C. G. Caldwell, Austin.

Texas Society Sons of American Revolution—President, E. T. Harris, Galveston; secretary, W. S. Mayer, Galveston.

United Daughters of the Confederacy—President, Mrs. Charles L. Hamill, Longview; secretary, Mrs. J. K. Bivins, Longview.

Women's Relief Corps, Texas Division—President, Mrs. Mary Rockholdt, Dallas.

RELIGIOUS.

Baptist Young People's Union—President, Walter T. Davis, Waco; secretary, E. E. Lee, Dallas.

Baptist Missionary Convention—Corresponding secretary, W. W. Scales, Dallas.

Baptist Women's Mission Workers' Association—President, Mrs. F. Davis, Dallas; secretary, Mrs. A. F. Beddoe, Dallas.

Baraca-Philathea Association of Texas—President, Dr. John A. Hold, San Marcos; secretary, Robert Jolly, Dallas.

Baptist General Convention of Texas—President, Dr. R. C. Buckner, Dallas; secretaries, D. R. Peyoto, Houston, and G. O. Key, Farmersville.

Christian Endeavor of Texas—President, Patrick Henry Jr., Wichita Falls; secretary, E. M. Friedl, Fort Arthur.

Daughters of the King—President, Mrs. Ridley Houston; secretary, Miss Kittrell, Houston.

King's Teachers' Association of Texas—President, Rev. S. J. Porter, Dallas; secretary, Rev. W. E. Foster, Dallas.

German Evangelical Lutheran Synod—President, Rev. F. Hempelman, Waco; secretary, Rev. J. C. Reiser, San Antonio.

German Lutheran Synod—President, Rev. William Wolfsoeff, Yoakum; secretary, Rev. R. Heise, La Grange.

King's Daughters and Sons of Texas—President, Mrs. H. E. Pyle, Georgetown; secretary, Mrs. E. S. Hale, Georgetown.

Lone Star Conference of Congregational Churches—Moderator, William M. Hurlbut, Friona; scribe, John W. Logan, Dallas.

Lutheran League—President, Rev. E. A. Sagabiel, Brenham; secretary, Miss Clara Haskarl, Galveston.

Religious—Continued.

Salvation Army, Department of Texas—Major, John C. Smith, Dallas; secretary, Grace A. Smith.

The Older Boys' Conference—President, Homer Sharp, Fort Worth; secretary, Eli Minton, Sherman.

Texas Christian Missionary Convention—President, Rev. E. S. Bledsoe, Temple; secretaries, Arthur Jones, Dallas, and Logan Martin, Fort Worth.

Synod of Texas, Presbyterian Church, U. S.—Moderator, Rev. Brooks I. Dickey, San Antonio; stated clerk, Rev. J. D. Leslie, Cisco.

Synod of Texas, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.—Moderator, Rev. R. H. Rogers, San Antonio; stated clerk, Rev. S. M. Templeton, Clarksville.

Texas Christian Women's Board of Missions—President, Mrs. G. D. Smith, Dallas; secretary, Mrs. Terry King, Fort Worth.

Texas Epworth League—President, Gus W. Thomasson, Dallas; secretary, Laton Bailey, Dallas.

Texas Home Missionary Committee (Congregational)—Chairman, T. J. Jones, Dallas; secretary, E. M. Powell, Dallas.

The Gideons of Texas—President, T. P. Eastland, Dallas; secretary, P. L. Russell, Dallas.

Texas State National Spiritualist Association—President, Mrs. Carrie M. Hinesdale, Fort Worth; secretary, Mrs. W. W. Blasingame, Fort Worth.

Texas Methodist Sunday School Conference—President, Rev. E. Hightower, Weatherford; secretary, W. C. Everett, Dallas.

Texas Student Voluntary Union—President, L. H. Norton, Austin; secretary, Miss Anna Doggett, Austin.

Texas Women's Christian Temperance Union—President, Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis, Waco; secretary, Mrs. Josephine Collins, Groesbeck.

Texas Young Men's Christian Association—Chairman, William A. Wilson, Houston; State secretary, L. A. Collier, Dallas.

Texas Y. M. C. A. Employees' Association—President, Henry M. Johnson, Dallas; secretary, T. W. Curry, Austin.

Texas Zionists' Association—President, J. Jacobs, Fort Worth; secretary, Miss Lydia Littman, Galveston.

Southwestern Division of the Young Women's Christian Association—Executive secretary, Miss Mable K. Stafford, Dallas.

Women's Methodist Missionary Society—President, Mrs. O. L. McKnight, Center; secretary, Mrs. George Call, Orange.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anti-Saloon League of Texas—President, Dr. G. A. Boaz, Dallas; secretary, J. T. McClure, Dallas.

Association of the Deaf of Texas—President, R. M. Hodges, Dallas; secretary, William Davis, Austin.

Association of Texas Clubs—President, John L. Peeler, Austin; secretary, W. E. Fitzgerald, Austin.

County and District Attorneys' Association—President, John W. Eakin, Jr., Fort Worth; secretary, J. B. Hatchitt, Lockhart.

County and District Clerks' Association of Texas—President, J. C. Gengler, Galveston; secretary, Miss Mary Phillips, Ballinger.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

County Judges' and Commissioners' Association—President, J. P. Haynes, Cleburne; secretary, F. T. Woodward, Dallas.

East Texas Good Roads Association—President, G. A. Bodenhelm, Longview; secretary, A. L. Hatch, Palestine.

Fire Marshals of Texas—President, A. W. English, Austin; secretary, A. W. Penninger, Fort Worth.

German Texas Singers' League—President, Charles Fretz, Dallas; secretary, Joe Arbruster, Dallas.

Gulf Coast Educational Association—President, M. Menger, Corpus Christi; secretary, C. G. Hallmark, Robstown.

Interstate Inland Water League—President, C. S. Holland, Victoria; secretary, Roy Miller, Corpus Christi, for Texas; Leon Lock, Lake Charles, for Louisiana.

Lone Star Association of the Deaf—President, A. O. Wilson, Austin; secretary, Harvey L. Ford, Waco.

Postal Clerks of Texas—President, Jeff Smith, Dallas; secretary, B. M. Ratliff, Fort Worth.

Postmasters' League of Texas—President, A. S. Davis, McGregor; secretary, Sam G. Reid, Oglesby.

Texas Postmasters' Association—President, W. G. McClain, Waxahachie; secretary, S. S. McClendon, Tyler.

Rural Letter Carriers' Association—President, John L. Rundell, Austin; secretary, Robert S. Palmer, Hawley.

Texas Editorial Association—President, Frank P. Holland, Dallas; secretary, John R. Ransone, Cleburne.

Texas Federation of Women's Clubs—President, Mrs. Henry B. Fall, Houston; secretary, Mrs. W. C. Corbett, Houston.

Sheriffs' Association of Texas—President, W. R. Crane, Kaufman; secretary, Miss Lydia M. Kirk, Austin.

Renters' Union of America, Texas Division—President, J. C. Smith, El Campo; secretary, E. O. Meltzen, Hallettsville.

League of Texas Municipalities—President, A. P. Woolridge, Austin; secretary, Dr. James G. James, University of Texas.

State and County Tax Collectors' and Assessors' Association—President, Porter Stevens, Cameron; secretary, George L. English, Greenville.

Texas Library Association—President, E. W. Winkler, Austin; secretary, Mrs. M. C. Houston, Corsicana.

Old Fiddlers' Association of Texas and Oklahoma—President, Henry C. Gilliland, Altus, Ok.; secretary, Jesse Roberts, Springtown, Tex.

State School Trustees' Association—President, F. L. Alton, Round Rock; secretary, T. W. Parker, Bryan.

Southwestern Waterworks Association—President, Pat Bracken, Temple; secretary, E. L. Fulkerson, Waco.

Texas State Teachers' Association—President, R. L. Paschal, Fort Worth; secretary, Lee Sturgeon, San Antonio.

Texas Abstracters' Association—President, J. B. Price, Weatherford; secretary, O. W. Yates, Anson.

Texas Academy of Science—President, Prof. Trops, College Station; secretary, Dr. I. M. Lewis, University of Texas.

Texas Bar Association—President, W. W. Searcy, Brenham; secretary, J. B. Cave, Dallas.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

Texas Folklore Society—President, W. H. Thomas, College Station; secretary, John A. Lomax, Austin.

Texas Children's Home and Aid Society—President, F. G. McPeak, Fort Worth; secretary, Miss Florence Dibrell, Fort Worth.

Texas Circulation Managers' Association—President, M. W. Florer, Dallas; secretary, Harold Hough, Fort Worth.

Texas Georgians' Association—President, Bishop Joseph S. Key, Sherman; secretary, Millard Lewis, Dallas.

Texas City Marshals and Chiefs of Police—President, W. L. Sallis, Brenham; secretary, C. W. Newby, Fort Worth.

Texas Shorthand Reporters' Association—President, W. H. Graham, Abilene; secretary, Henry Mings, Tyler.

The Conference for Education in Texas—President, Clarence W. Ousley, Fort Worth; general agent, Lee Clark, Austin.

Texas Constables' Association—President, E. A. Willis, Caldwell; secretary, C. S. Compton, Gainesville.

Texas-Ohio Club—President, George A. Harmon, Dallas; secretary, F. J. Geller, Dallas.

Texas Firemen's Association—President, I. B. Warren, Belton; secretary, W. P. Walker, Luling.

Texas Funeral Directors' and Embalmers' Association—President, J. L. McCarthy, Houston; secretary, Colby Smith, Dallas.

Texas Game and Fish Protective Association—President, W. Goodrich Jones, Temple; secretary, Dr. F. A. Kent, Austin.

Texas Good Roads Association—President, J. W. Warren, San Antonio; secretary, Homer D. Wade, Stamford.

Texas Half Century Association—President, J. F. Battle, Dallas; secretary, Lee Hughes, Dallas.

Texas Hotel Clerks' Association—President, C. C. Wheeler, Houston; secretary, E. E. Walker, Fort Worth.

Texas Intercollegiate Association—President, Dr. C. C. Gumm, Fort Worth; secretary, George A. Newton, Waxahachie.

Texas Rotary Club—President, Lewin Plunkett, Dallas; secretary, Dr. L. K. Beck, San Antonio.

Texas State Humane Society—President, Hon. J. D. Sayers, Austin; secretary, Mrs. Olive Hall-Butler, San Antonio.

Texas State Letter Carriers' Association—President, G. A. Dean, Galveston; secretary, William V. Jones, Fort Worth.

Texas Sacred Harp Association—President, W. T. Coston, Dallas; secretary, C. D. Chaffin, Dallas.

Texas State Society of Public Accountants—President, D. H. Kernaghan, Fort Worth; secretary, C. E. Scales, Fort Worth.

Texas Women's Suffrage Association—President, Miss Eleanor Brackenridge, San Antonio; secretary, Miss Marion B. Fenwick, San Antonio.

The Texas Conservation Congress—President, Ed R. Kone, Austin; secretary, Will L. Sargent, Fort Worth.

State Conference of Charities and Corrections—President, Charles S. Potts, College Station; secretary, R. J. Newton, Austin.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS OF INTEREST CONCERNING TEXAS

This section of the Texas Almanac contains many matters of interest concerning Texas which could not logically be placed in the various classifications in other sections. They should prove none the less interesting to readers who desire a full knowledge of the State, notwithstanding their miscellaneous character.

VITAL STATISTICS YEAR ENDING AUG. 30

During the year ending Aug. 30, 1913, there were born in Texas 52,642 persons. During the same period there were 26,592 deaths, births over deaths amounting to 26,054. Classified as to color, there were 48,238 white births and 4,408 negroes; deaths, 22,088 white and 4,504 negroes. There were 26,150 more white persons born than died and 96 more negroes died than were born. Following are the statistics by months:

Month, 1912—	—Births—		—Deaths—	
	White.	Blk.	White.	Blk.
September	4,775	438	1,350	338
October	4,242	363	1,634	311
November	3,792	395	1,594	341
December	3,555	296	1,371	377
1913—				
January	4,518	396	2,414	431
February	3,729	325	1,750	376
March	4,159	394	2,198	449
April	3,987	353	1,773	359
May	3,747	417	2,015	347
June	3,181	269	1,733	332
July	3,937	381	1,577	370
August	4,538	432	1,868	474
Total	48,238	4,408	22,088	4,504
Grand total.....	52,646	.....	26,592	.....

PUBLIC LANDS AND THE LAND DEPARTMENT

Between the years 1540 and 1835 the Kingdom of Spain and, in turn, the Republic of Mexico made grants of land in the province of Texas amounting to 26,280,000 acres. Following the admission of Texas into the Union the United States Government paid Texas \$10,000,000 for claims on 67,000,000 acres in New Mexico, leaving a remainder of 21,646,030 acres in the Texas public domain.

Republic Land Grants.

Under the Republic, land grants of 36,376,492 acres were made to settlers, soldiers of the Mexican War or sold to citizens of the States in the form of land scrips at 50c per acre. The land sold amounted to 1,329,200 acres. Land amounting to 4,494,306 acres was paid to immigrant agents on contract and 27,000 acres for the construction of a railroad, which was never built. Three leagues (13,284 acres) was given to each county for educational purposes and fifty leagues set aside for a State university. Several other grants for

educational purposes were made, the total land thus disposed of under the Republic amounting to more than 50,000,000 acres.

The General Land Office.

A General Land Office with eleven suboffices was established in 1836, but the suboffices never became operative. The first patent issued by the General Land Office was to Michael B. Menard for a portion of the east end of Galveston Island, which he had purchased for \$50,000. This patent was issued in 1838 and was the last until 1841.

Texas as a State.

In 1854 the State offered sixteen sections of land for every mile of railroad constructed and put in operation, the railroads to survey an equal portion for the State. In this manner 32,800,000 acres were disposed of. Later the State gave its land to the school fund. Industrial enterprises were also encouraged by land gifts to the amount of 4,061,000 acres, while a total of 4,847,136 acres was donated to settlers and 100,000 acres to each of the eleemosynary institutions.

By the adoption of the present Constitution in 1876 one-half of the then public domain and all the lands surveyed for the State by the railroads and industrial companies was given to the public school fund. The other half was reserved by the State for further disposition. The university received 1,000,000 acres, 3,050,000 acres were set apart for the State Capitol, 1,169,132 acres were given to the veterans of the Texas revolution, 1,979,852 acres to disabled Confederate veterans and their widows. 1,660,936 acres were sold to pay the public debt and 1,439,100 acres were given to the counties for school purposes in addition to what they had received previously.

The total land given for school purposes approximates 4,229,166 acres and for the public school fund 45,000,000 acres. The total amount of land given for educational purposes of all kinds approximates 52,000,000 acres.

Sale of School Lands.

Up to the present time about 42,000,000 acres of school lands has been sold. There remains practically 1,500,000 acres of surveyed land, most of which lies in the mountain regions. Lands have been

sold on long time, the money received in yearly payments being invested in interest-paying bonds, the revenue of which is distributed to various counties and school districts in the support of the public schools.

LAND OFFICE OPERATIONS. (1912-13)

A book published every year by the State under the name of "Abstract of Texas Land Titles" in a limited way is a reflection of the operations of the Land Office. The primary purpose of the publication is to enable County Tax Assessors to make correct assessments of land. Volume 36 is now being compiled.

During the year 1,420 tracts of school land, containing 501,660 acres, were paid for and patented; 142 tracts of other land, containing 76,976 acres, were patented. The fees for this service aggregated \$9,645. When all requirements of the law with respect to a tract of land are met a patent (or deed) signed by the Governor and the Commissioner of the Land Office is issued to the owner.

The sales of surveyed school lands aggregate 419,478 acres. The sales of "unsurveyed or scrap" land amount to 27,507 acres. The first payments, being one-fortieth of the principal, amount to \$60,846.17. There remain unsold approximately 1,500,000 acres of surveyed land, but it lies in the mountainous region of the West and very little, if any, of it is suitable for settlement.

Payments for Land.

Since Sept. 1, 1909, payments for land have been made to the Land Commissioner instead of to the State Treasurer. Immediately on receipt, money is listed and transmitted to the Treasurer to be held for final disposition on instructions from the Land Office. During the year the sum of \$2,583,585.02 was handled in this way. Of this amount \$2,411,045.72 was deposited to the credit of various funds and \$170,819.21 returned to the remitters, leaving a balance of \$6,182.49 for further disposition.

Under the law now in force 80 per cent of interest receipts from school land becomes at once available, and during the year \$1,530,466.75 went through the Land Office to the Treasury and then into every school district in the State to pay the teachers. Under the former law collections from this source were not available until near the end of the scholastic year.

Printed Lists.

Twice a year lists showing school lands coming on the market are printed for free distribution. Those interested in such matters can ob-

tain a list by writing the Commissioner. Perhaps about March 1 the next list will be ready.

Relative to Minerals.

An important law was passed at the regular session of the Thirty-Third Legislature relating to prospecting and developing minerals contained in the public lands. Much of the school land has been sold with the reservation of the minerals to the State. This law provides for the sale of minerals in such cases and for the sale of minerals to be found in the unsold school land and in the inland lakes and coast waters.

STATE LAND REPORT.

The State Treasurer reports receipts from land sales and leases during the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1913, as having totaled \$2,629,056.55. Of that amount \$2,436,763.10 was deposited, \$179,194.29 returned because of errors or conflicts and \$13,099.16 is held awaiting disposition.

The amount deposited is distributed among various special funds, permanent and available, and the exact credits in each instance were as follows:

Permanent school fund.....	\$ 620,504 81
Available school fund.....	1,552,932 30
First payments on school land	54,970 69
School land leases, available fund	1,424 08
Permanent university fund...	158,873 44
Permanent Deaf and Dumb Asylum fund	2,485 22
Available Deaf and Dumb Permanent Blind Asylum fund	1,128 08
Available Blind Asylum fund	1,455 19
Permanent Orphan Asylum fund	2,429 33
Available Orphan Asylum fund	1,474 75
Permanent Lunatic Asylum fund	859 52
Available Lunatic Asylum fund	1,191 21
Mustang Island sales.....	28,560 12

Total deposits.....\$2,436,763 10

TEXAS PENSIONS FOR CONFEDERATE VETERANS

For many years Texas has been rendering assistance to Confederate veterans. Under the old law the State appropriated the sum of \$500,000 annually to be divided between worthy soldiers of the Confederate cause. This sum, after taking therefrom \$8 per month for totally disabled, was divided in quarterly payments between 11,500 to 12,000 old soldiers and soldiers' widows who had qualified under the law, giving to each, according to the last payment under the old law, the sum of \$10.50 per quarter.

In 1913 the people adopted an amendment to the State Constitution levying a 5c tax per \$100 assessable value for pension purposes. At the time of compiling the statistics for this publication this tax had not been collected, but

It was estimated by the Pension Commissioner that the returns would exceed \$1,000,000 per annum, exclusive of expense of collection. Under the old law this would more than double the amount per qualified soldier, but the pension law was also amended in 1913 raising the date of residence in the State to 1890 and increasing the amount of property allowed a soldier from \$1,000 to a homestead worth \$1,000 and \$1,000 in addition, and these changes, it is believed, will greatly increase the pension list and hold down the amount available per soldier.

To Secure a Pension.

Each County Judge in the State is furnished blanks for applicants for pensions to fill out and swear to. Each Judge is also furnished with a copy of the law and requirements. Soldiers or soldiers' widows desiring to make application may secure pension blanks of their County Judge and be instructed relative to requirements.

Confederate Homes.

In addition to providing pensions for soldiers of the Confederacy the State has also two homes, one for men and one for women, both located at Austin. Here soldiers or soldiers' widows without homes and unable to provide for themselves find a haven. The Legislature appropriates money for the maintenance of these homes at regular or special sessions every two years.

SUMMARY OF TEXAS FISH AND GAME LAWS

The Texas open season on protected game begins Nov. 1. A summary of the game laws, as promulgated by the Game, Fish and Oyster Commissioner, is given below. It is a safe guide to all sportsmen and those interested in the enforcement of the game laws. Erroneous impressions have been created by the publication of the game laws of other States in Texas newspapers, but those of Texas are briefly included in the following:

It is unlawful for any person who has not been a bona fide inhabitant and resident citizen of Texas for six months last past to hunt for or kill any game in this State, without first having procured a hunting license from the Game Warden and paying said Warden the sum of \$15. Said license shall be dated when issued and shall remain in force until the 31st day of August following thereafter.

Any person may hunt or kill any game during the open season, when it is lawful to kill game, in the county of his residence, or in the counties adjoining the county of his residence, or on land owned or controlled by him, without procuring a hunter's license from the County Clerk, which license costs \$1.75.

Caution—You must not use, or attempt to use, the license of another person, or in any manner make any changes in any

license for the purpose of transferring the same, under the penalty of prosecution for forgery.

Section 1. All the wild deer, wild antelope, wild Rocky Mountain sheep, wild turkey, wild ducks, wild geese, wild grouse, wild prairie chickens (spinnated grouse), wild Mongolian or English pheasants, wild quail or partridges, wild doves, wild pigeons, wild plovers, wild snipe, wild jacksnipe, wild curlews, wild robins, wild Mexican pheasants or Chacalaca, and all other wild animals, wild birds and wild fowls, within the borders of this State, shall be and the same are hereby declared to be the property of the public.

Game Birds—Turkey, ducks, geese, grouse, prairie chickens, Mongolian or English pheasants, quail, doves, pigeons, plover, snipe, jacksnipe, curlew, robin and Mexican Chacalaca.

Unlawful at Any Time—To kill, catch, have in possession, dead or alive, or to buy, sell or offer to sell, or to ship any other than a game bird, except as specially permitted. And no part of plumage, skin or body can be sold or had in possession for sale.

To take or needlessly destroy or have in possession nest or eggs of any wild bird, except as specially permitted. Following are exempt: English sparrow, hawk, crows, buzzards, blackbirds, rice birds and owls.

To sell, offer for sale, have in possession for the purpose of sale, or purchase or have in possession after purchase, the flesh, carcass, hide or antlers of deer, antelope, or Rocky Mountain sheep, or any of the game birds mentioned in Sec. 1.

To net or trap any wild game or bird or fowl mentioned in Secs. 1 and 2 of the game law.

To destroy wild gees or ducks except with ordinary gun, shot from the shoulder.

To kill, trap or ensnare wild female deer or spotted fawn at any season of the year, or have in possession.

To hunt any game mentioned in Sec. 1 with hunting lamp or lantern.

Unlawful for five years from 1907—To kill, take or destroy any Mongolian or English pheasants, prairie chicken, antelope or Rocky Mountain sheep.

Unlawful Except Certain Seasons—To kill or destroy deer, except between Nov. 1 and Jan. 1. Quail and doves except between Nov. 1 and Feb. 1.

Number Allowed to Kill—Deer, three bucks in one season; quail, doves, ducks and all game birds, except turkeys, twenty-five in one day; turkeys, three in one season, from Dec. 1 to April 1.

You may kill rabbits, squirrels, foxes, opossums, coons and bears in any number, in all seasons.

You may ship or transport to your home such game as you have lawfully killed by making proper affidavit. See form in the game law.

Fish Laws and Exemptions.

It is unlawful at any time during the year to take, catch or kill, or attempt to take, catch or kill, any fish by means of poison, dynamite or any other explosive in any of the fresh waters, lakes and streams of this State.

It is unlawful at any time of the year to take, catch, ensnare or entrap (except minnows for bait) by means of nets, or in any other manner than with ordinary hook and line or trot line, except in counties exempt by law.

The following exemptions were made in the law as passed in

1909. The section has never been amended:

Anderson, Angelina, Archer, Baylor, Bosque, Brazos Brown, Burnet, Brazoria, Bowie, Camp, Caldwell, Chambers, Cherokee, Cass, Clay, Comanche, Collin, Delta, DeWitt, Eastland, Fannin, Freestone, Fayette, Galveston, Goliad, Grimes, Hamilton, Hardin, Hopkins, Hill, Hood, Houston, Hunt, Jack, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, Knox, Lamar, Limestone, Liberty, Llano, Mason, Matagorda, Mitchell, Morris, Nacogdoches, Newton, Orange, Panola, Polk, Rains, Rockwall, Red River, San Augustine, Sabine, Stephens, Shackelford, San Jacinto, Shelby, Smith, Throckmorton, Trinity, Tyler, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Webb, Walker, Wharton, Wood and Young; provided, that the counties of Gregg, Harrison and Rusk shall be exempt from the provisions of this section as to the waters of the Sabine River, but no further, and that Harrison County shall be exempt from the provisions of this section in so far as it applies to the waters of the Big Cypress above Tuscombia bridge and Little Cypress; provided, that in the county of McLennan it shall not be unlawful for any persons or persons to take or catch fish by means of net or seine from any streams in said county from May 15 to Oct. 1 of each year, and that it shall not be unlawful for any person or persons to take or catch fish by net or seine in Palo Pinto County from June 15 to Oct. 1 of each year; provided, that Clay County shall be exempt from the provisions of this section along the waters of Wichita and Red Rivers; also Jack County along the waters of the Trinity River; provided, that the counties of Austin, Washington and Palo Pinto shall be exempt from the provisions of this section along the waters of the Brazos River; provided, further, that in the county of Falls it shall not be unlawful for any persons or persons to take or catch fish by means of net or seine from any stream in said county from June 15 to Sept. 1 of each year.

FEDERAL GAME LAW.

Following is a synopsis of the Federal game law as relates to the zone in which Texas is included:

Of interest to hunters is the new Federal law for the protection of game, which became effective Oct. 1 of this year. According to the regulations which have been published by the Department of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the law, the United States is divided into two zones, zone No. 1 being the breeding zone and comprising the States lying wholly or in part north of latitude 40 and the Ohio River, and zone No. 2, the wintering zone, comprising the States lying wholly or in part south of latitude 40 and south of the Ohio River. Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, California, Nevada, Utah and the Southern States are included in the second zone.

The closed season in the zone which includes Texas is prescribed as follows, says Field and Stream:

Waterfowl—The closed season on waterfowl shall be between Jan. 16 and Oct. 1 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions—In Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona the closed season shall be between Dec. 16 and Sept. 1, and in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas the closed sea-

son shall be between Feb. 1 and Nov. 1.

Rails—The closed season on rails, coots and gallinules shall be between Dec. 1 and Sept. 1 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions—In Tennessee and Louisiana the closed season shall be between Dec. 1 and Oct. 1, and in Arizona the closed season shall be between Dec. 1 and Oct. 15.

Woodcock—The closed season on woodcock shall be between Jan. 1 and Nov. 1, except as follows:

Exceptions—In Louisiana the closed season shall be between Jan. 1 and Nov. 15, and in Georgia the closed season shall be between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1.

Shore Birds—The closed season on black-breasted and golden plover, jack-snipe or Wilson snipe and greater and lesser yellow legs shall be between Dec. 16 and Sept. 1 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions—In Alabama the closed season shall be between Dec. 16 and Oct. 1. In Arizona the closed season shall be between Dec. 16 and Oct. 15. In Utah, on snipe, the closed season shall be between Dec. 16 and Oct. 1, and on plover and yellow legs shall be until Sept. 1, 1918.

Of Special Importance.

For details concerning the fish and game laws of Texas write to the Game, Fish and Oyster Commissioner at Austin. Those interested in oyster farming, or the catching and selling of oysters, will do well to secure rules and regulations from the Commissioner's office.

GAME, FISH AND OYSTER REPORT, 1913

Interest in the preservation of game in Texas and fish and oysters in Texas waters has greatly increased during the past few years. According to the report of Commissioner Sterett, laws restricting hunters and fishermen are beginning to be appreciated by all citizens who have given the matter attention and there is now a demand for further legislation for the protection of game and fish in order that all species found in this latitude may increase in numbers for the use of this and future generations.

The report of the Commissioner to the Governor contains interesting and valuable data relative to the operations of his department. Copies may be secured by writing to the department at Austin.

Summary of Report.

During the year ending Aug. 31, 1913, County Clerks and Game Wardens issued 3,783 county and 182 State hunting licenses, net total of fees thus collected amounting to \$9,644.65. During the same period 110 fishing permits were issued, 78 fines assessed and sales made of confiscations bring the total amount thus collected to \$10,540.50.

Game Fund.

Total receipts during the year ending Aug. 31, including balance

on hand, \$16,115.85; disbursements \$8,221.45. Balance on hand \$7,894.40.

Fish and Oyster Fund.

Balance at the beginning of the year, \$29,335.15; receipts, less disbursements, \$1,003.13; total on hand, \$30,338.28. Total in game, fish and oyster fund at end of the year, \$33,232.68.

Other Sources of Income.

Oyster locations, 3,336.55 acres.	\$1,323 05
Oyster tax, 103,455.11 barrels.	2,090 19
Fish tax, 2,473,604 pounds.	3,039 42
Fishermen's licenses, 1,827.	1,627 00
Dealers' licenses	1,069 85
Boat registrations, 581.	311 50
Permits to gather seed oysters, 6	30 00
Fines assessed and collected.	48 13
Seine tags, 107.	5 35
Fee for oyster claim.	10 00
Overpayment by check (W. W. Wood)	40
Total	\$9,554 89

Fish and Oyster Catch.

Year Ending Aug. 31—	Oysters, Barrels.	Fish, Pounds.
1910.....	114,729	3,872,759
1911.....	108,242	3,876,440
1912.....	108,370	3,612,267
1913.....	103,455.11	2,473,604

Fish and Oyster Catch, 1913.

County—	Oysters, Barrels.	Fish, Pounds.	No. Boats.
Aransas.....	8,890	196,752	69
Brazoria.....	224	14,851	17
Calhoun.....	80,188	261,498	108
Cameron.....	656	402,606	22
Galveston.....	81,316	244,325	103
Harris.....	5,554	161,882	49
Liberty.....	40	67,950	3
Matagorda.....	27,533	257,635	84
Nueces.....	97	832,502	27
Totals	108,455	2,473,604	581

SAND AND SHELL.

The shell reefs and sand along the beach and in the rivers of Texas are the property of Texas and under the control of the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission. The report for the year relative to mud shell and sand is summarized as follows:

Disposal of Sand.

	Cubic Yards.	Tax.
To counties.....	895	.....
Used by State.....	804	.....
Sold.....	123,141.88	\$4,822.37

Reef and Mud Shell.

	Cubic Yards.	Tax.
Used by counties.....	127,152.30	.....
Used by U. S. Gov.	85	.....
Used by cities.....	43,128.25	.....
Sold.....	348,873.41	\$17,443.30
Total	519,238.80	

PROPERTY OF DEPARTMENT.

State patrol boat Colquitt, at Port Lavaca.....	\$3,500 00
Skiff, with equipment, for boat Colquitt.....	195 75
Patrol boat Scout, located at Port Lavaca.....	760 00
Skiff and other equipment for boat Scout.....	65 80
State patrol boat Sprig, located at Palacios.....	350 00
Skiff and other equipment for boat Sprig.....	21 25
State patrol boat Ranger, located at Port Lavaca.....	760 00

Skiff and other equipment for boat Ranger.....	\$140 25
State patrol boat Reliance, located at Galveston.....	600 00
Skiff and other equipment for boat Reliance.....	127 25
State patrol boat Ann Kaufman, located at Matagorda.....	760 00
Skiff, with equipment for Ann Kaufman, at Matagorda.....	187 00
State patrol boat with equipment, at Caddo Lake.....	300 00
Two acres of land, house and improvements at Caddo Lake.....	1,400 00
Furniture, cooking utensils and equipment at Caddo Lake.....	220 50
Bateau or small rowboat, at Caddo Lake, complete.....	37 50
Improvements made to the State lodge during the year.....	150 00
Fifteen cords of wood at Caddo Lake.....	30 00
Spring wagon and harness at Caddo Lake.....	70 00
One horse at Caddo Lake.....	125 00
Saddle, bridle and blanket at Caddo Lake.....	22 50
Furniture in office at Austin.....	700 00
Furniture in office at Galveston.....	200 00
Skiff for Reliance, at Galveston.....	8 00
One Ford automobile for departmental service.....	650 00
State patrol boat Helen Cox, with equipment.....	120 00

Total value of department's property.....\$11,609 80

TEXAS PRISON POPULATION.

On Sept. 1, 1913, Texas had a prison population of 4,053, classified as follows:

Whites.....	1,292
Blacks.....	1,959
Mulattoes.....	367
Mexicans.....	432
Indians.....	3

Total.....4,053

The State prisoners at the date referred to were distributed as follows:

Huntsville prison.....	577
Huntsville, Camp Goree (female).....	59
Rusk prison.....	210
Harlem farm, Richmond.....	411
Imperial farm, Sartartia.....	549
Clemens farm, Brazoria.....	687
Ramsey farm, Otey.....	624
Wynne farm, Huntsville.....	165
House farm, House.....	247
Blakely farm, Fulshear.....	202
Trammell farm, Angleton.....	139
Shaw farm, DeKalb.....	130
Asylums.....	13

Total.....4,053

Prison Property.

Following is a statement of property owned by the Texas State prison system:

Land, acres.....	81,996
Real estate value, including improvements and machinery.....	\$4,119,143 73
Live stock.....	217,235 00
Operating material and camp supplies.....	204,412 57
Texas State Railroad.....	521,576 88
Total	\$5,152,368 18

TEXAS LAND MEASURE.

The vara as the unit of land measurement came into our laws from the Spanish and Mexican laws through a general provision of the Constitution of the Republic,

adopted March 17, 1836. This provision is as follows:

"That no inconvenience may arise from the adoption of this Constitution, that all laws now in force in Texas, and not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall remain in full force until declared void, repealed, altered, or expire by their own limitation."

Measurements under the laws of Spain were made in varas and after the independence of Mexico was established the colonization law of March 24, 1825, of the State of Coahuila and Texas adopted the vara, consisting of 33 1-3 inches as the unit of measuring land. This law was in force when the Constitution of 1836 was adopted and, not being inconsistent with that instrument and not having been repealed, is now the law. Art. 4144 R. S., requires the observance of the Spanish measurement by varas in writing field notes.

Land Measure Table.

1	vara = 33 1-3 inches.	2,778	feet.
36	varas = 100		feet.
108	varas = 100		varas.
1,900.8	varas = 1		mile.
5,645	sq. varas = 1		acre.
1,806,520	sq. varas = 320		acres.
3,613,040	sq. varas = 640		acres, 1 square mile.
1,000,000	sq. varas = 177 1-7		acres, 1 labor.
6,250,000	sq. varas = 1,107.1		acres, one-fourth league.
8,333,333	sq. varas = 1,476.13		acres, one-third league.
12,500,000	sq. varas = 2,214.2		acres, one-half league.
25,000,000	sq. varas = 4,428.3		acres, one league.
26,000,000	sq. varas = 4,655		acres, one league and labor.

To ascertain the number of feet in a given number of varas, multiply by 2.778.

To ascertain the number of varas in a given number of feet, divide by 2.778.

To reduce square varas to acres, divide by 5.645 or multiply by 17.71 and cut off eight figures.

TEXAS NEWSPAPERS.

There were 985 publications of various classes issued in Texas at regular intervals during the year 1912, according to a census taken by the Texas Commercial Secretaries and Business Men's Association on the newspaper industry in the State for the year. The total circulation of all papers published in Texas gives an average of one paper per capita per issue, and, adding to this the periodicals that are published outside the State which circulate in Texas, gives an average of five papers per family. The combined circulation of both the papers printed in English and foreign languages in the State is approximately 4,123,000 per issue.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following are legal weights and measures established by act of the Twenty-Seventh Legislature of the State of Texas. The figures

given mean pounds to the bushel:	
Apples	45
Apples, dried	25
Barley	48
Beans, white	60
Bran	20
Buckwheat	42
Charcoal	22
Clover seed	60
Corn, shelled	56
Corn, in ear, shucked	70
Corn, in ear, unshucked	72
Cotton seed	57
Flax seed	56
Hemp seed	56
Hungarian grass seed	44
Millet seed	56
Oats	33
Onions	57
Peaches	50
Peaches, dried	23
Potatoes, Irish	60
Potatoes, sweet	55
Rye	56
Salt	50
Stone coal	80
Timothy seed	60
Tomatoes	55
Turnips	65
Wheat	60

TEXAS FACTS THAT WILL INTEREST YOU

Area, 265,700 square miles.
Land area, 262,398 square miles.
Number of counties, 252, of which five remain unorganized.
Coast line, 375 miles, not including indentures.

Population, 1910, 3,896,542.
Estimated population, 1913, 4,208,465.

Density of population, 1910, 14.8 per square mile.

Dallas County, with a population of 135,748 persons, is the most populated county in the State.

Cochran, with 65 persons, 1910, has the smallest population of any county in the State.

The six highest points east of the Rocky Mountains are in Texas.

Guadalupe Peak, in Culberson County, is the highest mountain in Texas. Its altitude is 9,500 feet.

Texas has 132 incorporated cities, villages and towns.

The total foreign commerce of the port of Galveston exceeds the combined total of foreign commerce of all Pacific ports.

The port of Galveston is second only to the port of New York in value of its foreign commerce.

Texas has a greater railroad mileage than any State in the Union, but, because of the great area of the State, should have four times as much to give it the mileage per square mile enjoyed by Illinois.

In 1913 Texas cultivated approximately 30,000,000 acres of land, which approximates about one-fourth of the tillable land of the State.

Texas leads the States of the Union in the total value of agricultural products.

Texas' staple crops for 1912 were valued at \$407,160,000, Illinois fol-

lowing with \$289,326,000. Total value of all Texas crops for 1912 was \$563,250,000.

The Texas cotton crop for 1912 was 4,880,210 bales (500 pounds).

The 1913 Texas cotton acreage was estimated by the Government to be 11,732,000 acres.

Texas has 4,300 active ginneries and 220 active cotton oil mills.

Texas cotton oil mills crushed 1,570,966 tons of cotton seed in 1912.

Farm property in Texas last census was valued at \$1,843,208,395.

Machinery and implements on Texas farms are valued at a total of approximately \$65,000,000.

There are approximately \$400,000,000 worth of live stock on Texas farms.

Land values in Texas increased an average of 214 per cent in ten years.

Buildings on Texas farms increased an average of 109 per cent in value during the decade, 1900-1910.

Tenants operate 52.6 per cent of all the farms in Texas.

Nearly 50,000 men, boys and girls are operating demonstration fields in Texas.

Texas harvested 13,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1913.

Texas harvested 7,300,000 acres of corn, averaging 21 bushels per acre (1912, latest official report.)

The milo maize and Kaffir corn crop approximated 13,500,000 bushels in 1913.

Texas holds second place among States in rice production, the yield approximating 9,000,000 bushels annually. The 1913 crop was damaged by floods.

Texas produces approximately 32,000,000 bushels of oats per annum.

There are 2,073,000 sheep in Texas, valued at \$2.90 per head.

The assessment rolls of Texas show 866,136 goats on Texas farms and ranches.

Nearly \$30,000,000 worth of food animals are slaughtered annually in Texas.

There were 4,588 manufacturing establishments in Texas in 1909 and approximately 6,248 in 1913.

More than \$350,000,000 are invested in manufacturing in Texas.

Approximately 100,000 persons are employed in Texas factories.

Texas has 25,000,000,000 feet of standing pine timber and 10,000,000,000 feet of standing hardwood.

There are 427 active sawmills in Texas, with a capital investment of \$25,000,000, exclusive of timber holdings.

There are sixteen cotton mills in Texas, having a total of 129,400 spindles and 3,670 looms.

There are seventy-one active flour mills, with a total capital of \$13,764,000. There are also 412

gristmills, with a total capital of \$449,944.

The Texas creamery industry is thriving. In 1900 there were five commercial creameries. In 1913 there were 102.

There are 547,571 acres under irrigation in Texas, with 1,038,880 acres within reach of the present irrigation systems.

There are 10,000,000 acres of rich lands subject to reclamation by the construction of protective dykes or by proper drainage. One million three hundred and sixty-four thousand four hundred and forty-nine acres in the coast country has been drained during the last few years.

There were fourteen interurban railroads, with a total mileage of 508½, operating in Texas in 1913.

Thirty-six cities in Texas have street railways.

Texas has 140,000 miles of public highway and 9,768 miles of paved or surfaced roads.

Bond issues in Texas for road building total \$15,682,000 for four years.

Texas has an assessed valuation exceeding \$2,600,000,000.

Texas vital statistics for the year ending Sept. 1, 1913, show the death of ninety-six more negroes during that period than were born, also the birth of 26,150 more whites than died during the same time.

The total investment in manufacturing enterprises in Texas in 1910 was \$216,867,000, an increase of 87.5 per cent. Based on the same rate of increase, the amount invested in 1913 was \$368,689,000.

There were 220 cotton seed oil mills in Texas in 1913.

QUESTION OF RAILROAD TIES.

John Foley, forester of the Pennsylvania Railroad, says that his company cuts down a forest of 60,000 acres every year for cross-ties alone.

The steam and electric railroads of the country annually need the trees on 2,000,000 acres for the same purpose.

Then about 4,000,000 poles are required by the telegraph, telephone and electric light companies, and each pole is a tree in itself.

In the meantime unsuccessful efforts are being made to find a substitute for wood.

Steel ties are hard on locomotives and cars, and those made of cement often break and lack in resiliency.

One great railroad is trying to grow timber for its own use and is planting millions of red oaks every season.

James J. Hill and other experts think the United States is becoming a treeless country.

GENERAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF COUNTIES

Following is a general and topographical description of Texas counties. The space allowed this section does not permit the repetition of statistics found in other sections of this publication. For details relative to the progress made in individual counties in agriculture, live stock, horticulture and development of natural resources, readers are directed to other sections of this book. The statistics found therein will be valuable for study in connection with the brief account of each county in this section.

CREATION OF NEW COUNTIES.

Texas has an area of 265,896 square miles. There are 253 counties, all of which are organized except six. The unorganized counties are Bailey, Cochran, Crane, Hockley, Loving and Dunn.

The Thirty-First Legislature in regular session created three new counties, viz.: Jim Hogg, out of portions of Brooks and Duval Counties; Kleberg out of Nueces County, and Real out of portions of Edwards, Bandera and Kerr Counties. In special session of the same Legislature the county of Dunn was created from a portion of Duval County. This county will be organized early in 1914.

Jim Hogg County has an area of 1,099 square miles. Of this area, 1,052 square miles were taken from Brooks County and forty-seven from Duval County. Hebbronville is the county seat.

Real County has an area of 700 square miles, of which area 471 were taken from Edwards County, 184 from Bandera and forty-five from Kerr. Leakey is the county seat.

Kleberg has an area of 1,012 square miles, all of which was taken from Nueces County. Kingsville is the county seat.

Dunn County has an area of 888 square miles, all of which was taken from Duval County. At the time of completing this section of the Almanac Dunn County had not been organized.

The general description of the newly created and organized counties has been included in the story of the counties from which they were created. Conditions are practically the same.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

Anderson County is situated in East Texas, southeast from Dallas. It lies between the Trinity and the Neches Rivers. It was created from Houston County in 1846 and organized the same year, being named for Kenneth L. Anderson, a former Vice President of the Republic of Texas. Its area is 1,060 square miles and its population in 1910 was 29,650 as compared with 28,015 in 1900. Since the census of 1910

it has received many settlers and its cities as well as its rural sections have made gratifying progress. Palestine, the county seat, had a population of 10,482 the last Federal census. Elkhart, Frankston, Neches, Salt City and Herring are other towns. Three railroads—International and Great Northern, the Texas and New Orleans and the Texas State Railroad—connect its towns with outside markets. Another line is under consideration to connect Palestine and Dallas.

A broad ridgelike elevation running from north to south forms the drainage divide between the Trinity and Neches Rivers. From this divide spring many small streams, which furnish excellent and an abundant supply of water for stock and other purposes. Many of these streams are well stocked with fish, particularly in portions where dams have been erected and small lakes formed. Lying in the timber belt, the lumber industry continues to be of importance, although it is now secondary to agricultural and horticultural pursuits. There are, however, many timbered sections, and in all parts of the county there is a great variety of timber for domestic use and for manufacturing.

Anderson County has a hilly, rolling surface with many broad valleys. The soil is largely sandy and light loams, well suited for the production of all staples common to its latitude. Under proper cultivation exceptionally large yields of cotton, corn, ribbon cane and small grains have been produced, first prize having been taken on several occasions in the boys' corn club contests. In the vicinity of Palestine there is a large area of Orangeburg soil adapted to the growth of cigar leaf tobacco and considerable success has been attained in experimental work along this line. With an average rainfall exceeding 40 inches, a mild climate and long seasons, the county presents splendid opportunities for the practice of diversified farming, including fruit and truck growing. During the last few years these industries have made splendid progress, the

most encouraging feature being found in increased yields per acre as well as an increased acreage. As a great variety of feedstuffs is produced, stock farming is becoming especially attractive and but few farms are found that are without a goodly number of cattle, hogs, mules and horses. Many farmers are becoming interested in dairying and a large creamery is prospering in Palestine. Others find it more profitable to grow feed for fattening beef cattle and hogs, selling the finished product and retaining the rough fertilizer for their lands. The growing of peanuts is encouraging live stock farming to a large degree and also furnishes a money crop which has been found equally as profitable, and in many instances more so than cotton.

The organization of associations and selling agencies is encouraging fruit and truck growing, for which the soil and climate is most excellently adapted. Peaches, plums, summer apples, grapes and all kinds of small fruit produce abundantly and of superior quality. Every form of truck for canning and for the early market is grown, and to provide for the surplus production and to encourage the industry a large canning factory has been constructed at Palestine.

Realizing the value of good roads, the people are becoming interested. The sum of \$150,000 has been expended near the county seat and other precincts are considering bond issues. The county and its various precincts are keeping the highways in a passable condition at all seasons of the year.

Large deposits of iron ore, lignite, salt, fire and brick clay besides limestone and other building stone are among its other natural resources. The salt and clay deposits are receiving attention from manufacturers. Although many surveys have been made and values placed on lands in which iron is found in paying quantities, thus far the deposits have not been developed. Increasing interest in Texas iron ores, however, will bring the Anderson County fields into prominence. Lignite of good quality is plentiful and will play an important part in the industrial development of East Texas.

Anderson County lands are variously quoted from \$7 to \$20 per acre for unimproved and \$20 to \$35 for improved, some well located farms at higher prices. Homeseekers are invited.

ANDREWS COUNTY.

A West Texas county with an area of 1,591 square miles. It is situated at the foot of the Staked Plains and borders New Mexico on the west. It was created in 1876

from Bexar County, named for Richard Anderson and organized in 1910, with the county seat at Andrews. Its population was 975 in 1910 and 87 in 1900.

Absence of railroads has delayed progress in the development of Andrews County agricultural resources. A railroad, however, has been surveyed through the county and its citizens are looking forward to its construction. At the present time the nearest railroad stations are Midland, Midland County, and Lamesa, Dawson County. To these points cattle are driven for shipment and such products of the farm as are without local market are transported by team. Ranching has been and is the principal occupation of the people. With a surface of rolling prairies, broken here and there by draws and canyons; a rich soil productive of a luxuriant growth of nutritious grasses, the country is well adapted to the live stock industry, and because of the lack of railroads ranchmen have had less fear of the shrinking of their pastures because of increased farming operations.

While the old ranch life may continue in this section for a number of years, the vanguard of farmers has already crossed the border and scientific farming is becoming prominent. There is an abundance of water underground, although there are no running streams. In some sections an inexhaustible supply is found at depths under thirty and forty feet, which means development of irrigation in the near future. In other sections one must go deeper, but so far as has been demonstrated an excellent supply of pure water for all purposes exists at a depth conveniently near the surface to be secured by windmill or ordinary pump. The rainfall varies, but approximates eighteen to twenty inches annually, and by the practice of modern dry farming methods large yields of Kaffir corn, maize, sorghum, millet, other feedstuffs and other staples are secured. Apples, cherries, plums and other fruits are also successfully grown and with proper attention the fruit industry could be made Andrews needs is railroads to prominent. Those who have investigated conditions claim that all bring it into the ranks of counties producing all leading varieties of agricultural and horticultural staples. While nothing of a definite nature has been given out, it is believed that at least one railroad will be constructed through this territory in the near future. Even without railroads, the population is making a rapid increase. Lands are variously quoted at \$5 to \$25 per acre, according to location and the depth of water.

ANGELINA COUNTY.

Angelina County lies in Southeast Texas. It was created and organized in 1846 and named for the river which forms its eastern boundary. The Neches River forms its western boundary and these streams and tributaries not only supply an abundance of water, but give excellent drainage to adjacent lands. Its area is 880 square miles and its population in 1910 was 17,705 a scampared with 13,481 in 1900. Lufkin, its capital and chief city, had a population of 2,749 the last census. Huntington, Burke, Zavalla, Diboll and Pollak are also important market towns. Excellent rail transportation is furnished by the Houston East and West Texas, St. Louis Southwestern, Groveton, Lufkin and Northern, Eastern Texas, Texas and New Orleans, Texas Southeastern, Angelina and Neches Rivers and Shreveport, Houston and Gulf Railroads.

Angelina County lies in the East Texas timber belt and lumbering is the basis of its important manufacturing industries. While its surface is generally rolling, there is much level land, consisting largely of light sandy, gray sandy and sandy loams, with much rich alluvial soils in the bottoms. With a mild climate, an abundance of excellent underground water at a shallow depth (artesian at 500 to 1,000 feet), an annual rainfall exceeding forty inches and a variety of productive soils, the agricultural and horticultural interests are increasing in prominence. Lands, ridiculously low in price, considering conditions of soil and opportunities, are attracting settlers, and farmers are beginning to follow the lumbermen, converting cut-over lands into productive fields and orchards. With a better understanding of the value of improved highways and an increasing number of citizens becoming interested, the occupation of the now large area of available lands will take but a comparatively few years to accomplish.

Cotton and corn are among the leading staple products. Ribbon cane, sweet potatoes, peanuts, Irish potatoes, all kinds of vegetables and many varieties of fruits are also prominent among the products of field and orchard. The introduction of peanuts, cow peas and other feed crops is encouraging live stock farming, which includes dairying. Excellent rail connections and near-by markets are proving advantageous to truck and fruit growers and these industries are growing in favor. Both soil and climate are adapted to diversified farming as well as specialization in single crops. Soils respond quickly to fertilization and intelligent cultivation, and with the

passing of the lumber industry Angelina will find itself already in the ranks of producing counties of the State.

Among the natural resources is an abundance of brick clay, which is undeveloped; also oil, indications of which are found near Lufkin.

ARANSAS COUNTY.

A Gulf coast county lying midway between Galveston and Brownsville. It was created and organized in 1871 with an area of 295 square miles. It was formerly a part of Refugio County. It was named for Aransas Pass. In 1900 it had a population of 1,716, which had increased to 2,106 in 1910. Rockport is the county seat and chief city, with a population of 1,382. Aransas City, a new town situated on the main land opposite Harbor Island, is already prominent as one of the new deep water ports on the Texas coast. By the construction of jetties and dredging the Federal Government has made possible the navigation of ocean vessels through Aransas Pass to the Government constructed basin at Harbor Island and private interests have constructed rail lines to the island, making their terminals at Aransas. Rockport, also situated on the bay, has a light draft channel and will undoubtedly eventually enjoy the benefits of deep water. The San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad terminates at Rockport. Other lines are contemplated.

Aransas County is generally level, with some timber along the river bottoms. It is drained by the Aransas River and Chillitin, Cotano and Media Creeks. There is considerable level, flat land which could be profitably drained by ditches. The rainfall averages thirty-six inches per annum. Water is abundant at a depth of twenty-five to thirty-five feet.

Like all coast counties of Texas, the climate is mild in summer and winter. With these climatic conditions and a productive soil, when drained, opportunities for general farming, truck and fruit growing are attractive. Of late years agricultural and horticultural interests have made rapid growth, taking precedence over the live stock industry in its old-time form. Dairying and live stock farming, however, are two branches of farming which is improving grades of animals and adding to the numbers in the county.

While conditions particularly favor fruit and truck growing, early corn, cotton and feedstuffs are being planted in increasing acreage. This is more true in the northern section than nearer the coast, where truck and fruit is beginning to be grown extensively. Figs have proved profitable and the orchard

acreage is rapidly increasing. Some success has also attended efforts to produce citrus fruits. Strawberries and other small fruits grow luxuriously and find ready sale. Early truck is shipped to Northern markets. There is also a growing interest in poultry.

The new deep water port at Aransas and the construction of good roads have attracted considerable attention to this part of the State and the population of towns and rural districts is increasing rapidly. New settlers are invited. Lands range in price from \$25 to \$80 per acre for best improved. Unimproved lands may be had from \$20 up.

Among the important industries of the people is the catching and marketing of fish and oysters. Oysters are plentiful on natural reefs, but oyster farming is now becoming practical. Many citizens give their entire time to fishing as an occupation. The bays afford the sportsman magnificent hunting and fishing.

The San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad enters the county. Several other trunk lines have made surveys and will undoubtedly take advantage of the new port and the facilities offered for handling export and import cargoes from various countries of the world.

ARCHER COUNTY.

Archer County is situated northwest of Fort Worth one county removed from the Red River. It was created from Clay County in 1858 and organized in 1880 and named for B. T. Archer. It has an area of 960 square miles and in 1910 had a population of 6,525 as compared with 2,508 ten years previous. Archer City, the county seat, had a population of 825 the last Federal census. Megargle, Dundee, Holliday, Scotland and Windthorst are other towns. It is served by the following railroads: Southwestern, Wichita Valley, Wichita Falls and Southern and Gulf, Texas and Western.

Archer is being transformed from a strictly live stock county of the old style to one in which diversified farming is becoming a prominent industry. Its surface is mostly level and covered with a stunted growth of mesquite, with some post oak in the breaks. Along the Little Wichita River it is more or less hilly, but the greater portion of its area is level and adapted to farming. Cotton, corn and wheat are leading staples and produce abundantly. All kinds of feedstuffs, including alfalfa and peanuts, are generally grown in increasing acreage each year and the ease with which these crops are produced is encouraging the

feeding of live stock on the farm and the breeding of blooded and graded animals. An abundance of underground water at a depth of 25 to 125 feet and an average rainfall of twenty-eight inches per annum are among the natural advantages which are favorably considered by homeseekers. A variety of soils, including light sandy, red mesquite, dark loam and black waxy, all productive when rightly handled, make the county particularly adapted to the development along agricultural and horticultural lines.

Fruits, including apples, grapes, peaches, plums and berries, are easily grown. Vegetables of almost every variety are found in gardens, although the industry has never been expanded to a commercial size.

Copper nuggets and copperized clay have attracted considerable attention from persons interested in minerals. Deposits of fine clay suitable for brick are numerous, but remain unworked.

A large area of Archer County is yet undeveloped. Homeseekers will find many attractive opportunities to engage in live stock farming, diversified farming, truck and fruit growing. Prices of land vary, according to location and distance from railroad stations. Good lands may be secured as low as \$12 to \$15 per acre. Improved lands are valued somewhat higher.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Armstrong County is situated in the Panhandle, east of Amarillo. It was created from Bexar County in 1876, organized in 1890 and named for one of the pioneer families. Its area is 870 square miles and its population 2,682, according to the census of 1910. Claud, the county seat, had a population of 692 the last census. Goodnight and Washburn are other towns.

With the exception of the broken lands in the vicinity of the Palo Duro and Mulberry canyons, the surface is level plain. The Palo Duro canyon crosses the south-west corner of the county and the Mulberry canyon takes a diagonal course a little north of center. The former is a gorge of wild scenic beauty, reaching to a depth of 1,000 feet in places and is prominently mentioned in Congressional petitions as worthy of being set aside as a National park. Several varieties of timber, including a large amount of cedar, are found in the canyons, timber growing no other places. The Salt Fork and Prairie Dog Fork of the Red River and Mulberry Creek are live streams and furnish a splendid supply of water for stock in the vicinity of the canyons at points where these gorges are accessible. At depths varying from 140 to 180

feet is found an abundance of pure water in all sections.

Armstrong County contains many large cattle ranches. Its live stock interests are large and important. Of late years stockmen have devoted a great deal of attention to the improvement of breeds and as a result the ranches are stocked with splendid specimens of Herefords, Polled Angus and other breeds of beef animals. Live stock farming is taking the place of ranching in many sections, particularly in the northern and eastern portion in the vicinity of the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad, the only railroad in the county. With an average of 22 to 24 inches of rain it has been found profitable to grow all varieties of feed-stuffs, such as Kaffir corn, maize, sorghum, alfalfa, corn and millet, and the practice of selling crops on the hoof is becoming general. Wheat is also a staple crop, producing from fifteen to thirty bushels per acre, according to the season and methods of cultivation. Flax and broom corn are being grown in increased acreage. Other crops are being introduced as new settlers arrive and open up farms. As in other Panhandle counties, apples, grapes, peaches, pears, plums and small fruits, as well as many varieties of vegetables, are produced for home consumption with such success as to encourage their growth on a commercial scale. Cotton is also grown to some extent.

At Goodnight is found one of the few herds of buffalo in the United States. Col. Goodnight, owner of the Goodnight ranch, has succeeded in domesticating the buffalo and cares for a large number on his place. The fame which has come to this part of the county, however, results from the success of Col. Goodnight in crossing the buffalo with Polled Angus cattle, producing a combination animal which partakes in a measure of the nature of both buffalo and Polled Angus. He has named the new animal "catalo." It is said to be a splendid beef animal, capable of withstanding a severe climate and of existing on short forage if necessary.

The production of the "catalo" has attracted a large amount of attention to Armstrong County and made it prominent as a live stock district.

Large tracts of land are open for settlement. Homeseekers will find many opportunities to secure good farms on reasonable terms. Lands are variously quoted from \$15 to \$25 per acre. Soils are of a sandy loam variety.

ATASCOSA COUNTY.

Atascosa County has an area of 1,152 square miles and a popula-

tion of 10,004 (Federal census of 1910). It is situated in Southwest Texas south of Bexar County. It was created and organized from Bexar County in 1858. Jourdanton is the county seat. Pleasanton, Imonge, Christine, Campbellton and Lytle are other towns. The Artesian Belt Railroad bisects the county in a north and south direction; the International and Great Northern Railroad crosses the northwest corner; the San Antonio, Uvalde and Gulf Railroad crosses in a southwesterly direction, with a proposed division southeast to the Gulf.

With a mild climate at all seasons of the year, conditions are favorable to the development of agricultural and horticultural industries along scientific lines. An average rainfall of 26 inches per annum is sufficient, in ordinary seasons, for the production of most staple crops under proper preparation and cultivation. The sandy loam soil, which prevails in the eastern and southeastern part and in the Atascosa Valley, is specially adapted to the production of fruits and vegetables, and when properly handled retains moisture throughout rainless weeks. There are also large areas of black soils and other soil compositions which give to the inhabitants unexcelled opportunities for diversification.

The Atascosa Creek is the only stream of importance, but notwithstanding the absence of flowing surface water, the drainage is excellent, while there is not a scarcity of water for stock and domestic use in any section. Shallow well water is abundant and artesian water in sufficient quantities for irrigation purposes is reached at a depth of 300 to 600 feet. About 3,000 acres are irrigated.

The live stock interests predominate, but in place of large pastures there is a tendency to devote special attention to live stock farming. With San Antonio as a convenient market, truck and fruit growing is profitable and the acreage devoted to this form of farming is increasing. General farming is a pronounced success and land values in the more developed sections are advancing.

Among the important industries is that of bee keeping. The Southwest is favored by an abundant growth of wild flowers and the bee and honey industry attained prominence years ago and has maintained its position since then. It is estimated that there are more than 3,000 swarms of bees on farms and that the honey production is annually valued at \$15,000 to \$20,000.

Homeseekers will find much to commend in this county. Lands are variously quoted from \$10 to

\$35 per acre, some higher, according to location and improvements.

AUSTIN COUNTY.

Austin County, situated a little northwest of Houston and two counties removed from the Gulf, is one of the original counties of the State. It was created in 1836 and organized the following year, receiving its name from Stephen F. Austin, one of the patriots of the Republic of Texas. It has an area of 712 square miles and in 1910 had a population of 17,699. It is served by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, San Antonio and Aransas Pass and Cane Belt Railroads. Bellville is the county seat. Sealy, New Ulm, Wallace Station, Industry, Cat Springs and Kinney are other market points and towns.

Austin County is securing prominence for its agricultural and horticultural industries because its citizens are taking advantage of its many natural resources. Its central and western portions are rolling and the southern portion almost entirely level. It is watered by the Guadalupe, Colorado, San Bernard and Brazos Rivers, the latter forming the eastern boundary line. Along the streams the soil is of a dark, reddish brown, very fertile. Light and dark sandy loam, black loams and waxy soils are found on the uplands. The western portion is included in the black land belt of South Texas. A wide belt of post oak timber crosses the northern end, while various kinds of timber grow to large size in the bottoms. With the exception of various clays, some of which is suitable for brick and tile work, there are no minerals.

Although Stephen F. Austin brought a colony of 300 white people and founded the town of San Felipe as early as 1821, the resources of the county remained undeveloped for many years. Previous to the Civil War there were many rich plantations, but in after years much of the county was given over to stock ranches. As compared with its early settlement, the great wealth lying in its fertile soils was not recognized until recent years. Since farming became a regular occupation the county has made rapid progress in all lines. The live stock industry continues to be associated with farming and thousands of head of beef animals, hogs, mules and horses are marketed annually. Conditions are also most favorable to dairying and dairy products are shipped to various markets of the State. Cotton and corn are leading field staples. Truck farming and fruit growing are attracting increasing attention every year. All small fruits are grown with profit.

Figs do well and are grown for home consumption as well as for the trade. Pecans of natural growth are found in the timbered section and a great many farmers are beginning to top work and bud their wild trees of both pecan and hickory with the paper shell varieties. Modern methods are being rapidly introduced in the growing and handling of all farm and orchard products and better returns and improved lands are resulting.

The citizens of Austin County recognize the value of improved highways, and while each precinct is devoting the regular tax to grading and building roads, several precincts have issued bonds and have constructed surfaced roads of the best kind. The good roads movement is spreading to all parts of the county.

San Felipe, the original seat of government of the territory now known as Texas, is the only municipality of the State conducted without taxation. Five leagues of land were ceded to this municipality and later a portion sold to the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad, the proceeds being invested, the revenue from which is more than sufficient to support the city government and the public schools.

While the county is making rapid progress in the development of its resources, there is much uncultivated land and opportunities for homeseekers are many. Land prices range from \$10 to \$75 per acre, according to location and improvement.

BAILEY COUNTY.

Situated in the Plains country of Texas, bordering New Mexico. This county was created from Bexar County in 1876 and is unorganized. Its population in 1910 was 312. Its area is 1,000 square miles.

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad in constructing its line from Coleman to Texico in 1913 crossed the county in a northwesterly direction through the northern section. The construction of this line and the development of the shallow water belt for irrigation purposes has greatly increased the population.

The surface is almost level plain with wide, shallow valleys. In some localities are found narrow strips of sand hills, but level land and dark sandy loam soil predominates. Although the rainfall approximates 18 inches and less per annum, scientific cultivation permits the profitable growth of maize, Kaffir corn, sorghum and other feedstuffs. In the shallow water belts all staples produce large yields, while fruits and vegetables grow luxuriantly. The possibilities of irrigation are many and development in the shallow

water belt in the northern section is making rapid progress.

Until a year ago Bailey County was practically one large pasture. Although the live stock interests predominate, stock farming and diversified agriculture and horticulture in the irrigated sections are claiming an increasing amount of attention, these features being entirely responsible for the increase in population and wealth recorded during the last two years. While an accurate survey of the shallow water district has never been made, it is estimated that there are approximately 45,000 acres in the northern portion of the county with an abundant supply of pure water at a depth ranging from eight to fifty feet. A shallow water belt is said to exist in the southern portion of the county also, but being without transportation facilities it has not been developed.

Like other Plains counties, a large area is available for new settlers. Lands in irrigated sections are advancing rapidly in price, but in sections not yet proven may be obtained at \$10 to \$15 per acre.

BANDERA COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas; created in 1856 from Bexar and Uvalde Counties and organized the same year; named for Bandera Pass; area 822 square miles; population 4,921 in 1910, as compared with 5,332 in 1900. Bandera, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Medina is another town in the county. There are no railroads.

The western portion is crossed by ranges of mountains covered with forests of cedar and a dense undergrowth. In these mountains rise the headwaters of the Medina, Sabinal, Frio and Hondo Rivers. The current of these streams is swift and present many favorable conditions for utilizing water power and for irrigation by means of gravity ditches. The underground supply of water is found at an average depth of 220 feet. The rainfall will approximate 20 to 24 inches per annum. Only a small acreage is under irrigation. Opportunities for irrigation are numerous and several plans have been advanced for utilizing the water of the streams for that purpose.

The upland soils consist of hog wallow and loam, the river valleys are made up of a rich sandy loam. All are very fertile and productive when proper moisture is received. Live stock raising is the leading industry. The agricultural interests are small, but present many indications of development. Cotton is a leading crop. Oats, corn, wheat, sugar cane and hay all do well. Pears, peaches, dewberries and apples are proven fruits, but

only sufficient amounts are raised for home use. A great many farmers and ranchers have a few stands of bees and interest in apiculture is developing. The poultry industry also produces considerable revenue.

A large acreage is available for new settlers. Lands susceptible of irrigation are quoted from \$30 to \$50 per acre; raw lands from \$5 to \$15 per acre.

BASTROP COUNTY.

Situated in South Texas, southeast of the geographical center of the State; created in 1837 and organized the same year; named for Baron de Bastrop; area 881 square miles; population 25,344 in 1910. Bastrop, the county seat, had a population of 1,707 the last Federal census. Smithville is an important railroad town and the chief city with a population of 3,167. Elgin, McDade, Paige, Red Rock, Upton and Rosanky are flourishing villages and market centers. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Houston and Texas Central Railroads connect these towns with other points in the State.

Conditions of soil, rainfall, climate and drainage in this county favor diversified agriculture and horticulture. The surface is generally rolling. There are many level tracts, rich alluvial valleys, sandy loam lands, lands composed of black clays, some rough country, but all adapted to some feature of farming and live stock raising. The Colorado River bisects the county in a southeast and north direction. Numerous creeks, tributaries of the Colorado, complete a natural drainage system and provide an abundance of water for all purposes. In the rough country and along the river bottoms is found a plentiful supply of various kinds of timber. Underground water is secured at a moderately shallow depth, while the rainfall of approximately 36 inches per annum makes possible the storage of the run-off of streams in sufficient quantity for the irrigation of a large acreage. A few small plants are operated along the Colorado River, but irrigation is not generally considered necessary for the production of all staples common to this latitude and of fruits and vegetables of many kinds.

Of late years farmers have had a tendency to combine live stock raising with general farm operations. Conditions are most favorable to this industry. Many are engaged in breeding fancy cattle, horses and hogs and the number becoming interested in dairying is increasing. The poultry industry is growing in favor and farmers, as well as others, are increasing

their flocks and paying more attention to their revenue-producing possibilities.

The mineral resources consist of coal, brick and pottery clay. Work of developing the coal fields is in progress. The clay beds are being utilized in the manufacture of building brick and ordinary pottery and tile. Brick plants are operated at Elgin and a pottery plant at McDade. Indications of oil and gas are numerous, but nothing has been developed of commercial importance along these lines.

An encouraging feature in the development of the resources of this county is found in the issue of \$180,000 in bonds by precincts for the improvement and construction of surfaced highways.

Improved lands are variously quoted from \$20 to \$75 per acre. Unimproved lands are on the market from \$10 up. Homeseekers are invited. A large area awaits the development of new settlers.

BAYLOR COUNTY.

Situated in Northwest Texas; created in 1879 from Fannin County and organized the same year; named for Henry W. Baylor; area 957 square miles; population 8,411 in 1910 and 3,052 in 1900. Seymour, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 2,029 in 1910. Bonarton is another growing market point. The county is served by the Wichita Valley and the Gulf, Texas and Western Railroads.

The surface is generally level or slightly undulating, with some rough land along the streams. It is a prairie country, with sufficient mesquite timber for domestic purposes. Three-fourths is susceptible of cultivation. The soil is generally a dark sandy loam and very fertile. The Brazos and Wichita Rivers, with their tributaries, furnish excellent drainage and an abundance of stock water. Good well water is obtained in most parts at depths varying from twenty-five to forty feet. The rainfall averages 28 inches per annum. This is sufficient under proper cultivation for the production of all staple crops in ordinary years.

Live stock raising, formerly the leading occupation of the people and still important, is gradually giving away before the diversified farmer. The majority of farmers supplement agriculture by the breeding and feeding of fine cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. The rapid progress of Baylor County during the last decade is directly traceable to the development of its agricultural resources. The breeding and raising of blooded and graded live stock is one of the principal factors in the prosperity of the

agriculturist. Many fine animals are shipped into the distant parts of the country for breeding purposes. The poultry industry is claiming the attention of a large number of people and is producing a large revenue annually. Cotton is considered the money crop. A large acreage, however, is devoted to the growing of grains, which include oats, wheat, Kaffir corn, corn and milo maize.

A number of large pastures are still used for ranching purposes, but a sufficient acreage is always on the market to satisfy the demands of homeseekers. Improved farm lands are quoted from \$25 to \$30 per acre; unimproved lands from \$15 to \$20 per acre.

Among the natural resources are fine quarries of building stone found in the neighborhood of Seymour. Nearly all the business houses in this city are constructed from the products of these quarries. Considerable attention is being paid to the improvement of public highways.

BEE COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas in the coastal plains; created in 1857 from San Patricio, Goliad and Refugio Counties; organized the following year and named in honor of Gen. Banard E. Bee Sr.; area 875 square miles; population 12,090 in 1910, as compared with 7,720 in 1900. Beeville, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 3,269 in 1910. Other important towns are Skidmore, Papalote and Normania. The county is served by the San Antonio and Aransas Pass and the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroads.

The surface is generally level, with a gentle slope toward the coast. A large area is prairie land, but there is sufficient mesquite, post oak, live oak and other kinds of timber for domestic purposes. Excellent drainage is secured through Blanco Creek, which forms the eastern border, and the Medio and Aransas Creeks and tributaries, which flow through the county in a southeasterly direction.

The rainfall of approximately 30 inches is well distributed and sufficient for the purposes of diversified farming and fruit and truck growing. Well water is secured at depths varying from thirty to forty feet.

Formerly a county noted for its live stock interests, its citizens are now devoting time and money to the development of fruit and truck lands and in the production of staple crops common to this latitude. Live stock farming has taken the place of ranch life. Cotton is considered the money crop by many, but fruit and truck growers are increasing in numbers

and pushing their industry well up toward the front. Of late years considerable attention has been given to the citrus fruit industry. Freezes have discouraged some, but others continue to experiment and will undoubtedly discover ways of making orange growing a commercial success. Several large fig orchards are in cultivation and small orchards are in evidence everywhere. Peaches are successfully grown, as are many of the small fruits. One of the leading industries on the farms, as well as in the towns, is bee keeping. The annual production of honey will average 200,000 pounds.

There are many naturally good highways, but in line with many other counties of the State, bonds have been issued for road construction and surfaced highways are being constructed in many sections.

Bee County has a standing invitation to homeseekers. A large area is available for new settlers, land being on the market at prices ranging from \$10 to \$50 per acre.

BELL COUNTY.

Situated in South Central Texas; created in 1850 from Milam County and organized the same year; named for Gov. P. Hansboro Bell; area, 1,091 square miles; population 49,186 in 1910 as against 45,535 in 1900. Belton, the county seat, had a population of 4,164 in 1910 and 3,700 in 1900. Temple, the chief city of the county, had a population of 10,993 in 1910 and 7,065 in 1900. Other important towns are Killeen, Bartlett, Rogers, Holland, Troy, Pendleton, Salado, Nolanville, Moffat, Seaton, Prairie Dell, Sumner's Mill, Cyclone and Youngs-port. The county is served by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Belton-Temple Electric and Temple and Northwestern and Gulf Railroads. The Quanah, Seymour, Dublin and Rockport has been surveyed through the county. An electric line from Temple to Waco is also a near future possibility. A line from Temple to Austin is contemplated.

The eastern portion is comparatively level prairie land; the central and western portions are slightly hilly, broken by numerous streams and valleys. Various hardwoods, including walnut and pecans, grow along the streams, the latter proving to be an annual source of considerable revenue. Drainage is secured through numerous small creeks and the Salado, Lampasas and Leon Rivers, which join to form Little River. These streams furnish an abundance of water for stock on farms in their vicinity and also provide opportunities for irrigation and water power, many of the valleys

being admirably formed for irrigation and many of the streams being of such nature as to make water storage propositions attractive. Artesian water is secured at a depth of about 1,500 feet, shallow water at 20 to 200 feet. The rainfall of 34 inches per annum is well distributed.

The soils are noted for their great fertility and productiveness. The uplands in the eastern portion are black waxy, particularly adapted to cotton, corn and grains. Considerable sandy loam is found in the vicinity of Belton, where fruits and truck grow to perfection. There is much black waxy and hog wallow in the central, south and western portions.

The breeding of fine hogs, beef cattle, sheep and goats is conducted along with diversified farming, which is extensively practiced and which is the chief occupation in the rural communities. The dairy industry is making a rapid growth, and the advent of creameries has caused a remarkable demand for the combination small farm. The dairy industry has increased fully 75 per cent in the last five years, and promises to take precedence in importance over all branches of live stock raising. Apiculture has made for itself a prominent position as a dividend-paying investment. There are 5,450 swarms of bees in the county, and this number will be increased. The poultry industry is interesting practically all small farmers, and a great many are making a specialty of it. Poultry products are handled by local markets in large quantities.

White limestone of excellent quality is found in large quantities and is quarried at Belton. Many traces of oil and gas have been discovered and much prospecting done.

Belton, the county seat, is making growth and is locating many industries, among them being a large candy factory, flour mills and oil mills. Temple, the chief city of the county, is connected with Belton by the Santa Fe Railroad and an electric line owned by the Belton-Temple Traction Company. Temple has many thriving industries and is one of the most important railroad division points of the Santa Fe system.

Bell County lands are practically all improved. Large farms are constantly being divided into smaller farms, making room for many new settlers. Lands are quoted from \$40 to \$140 per acre, according to location, value of improvements and other considerations. In connection with diversified farming, many are giving attention to horticulture and peaches, plums, pears, grapes, figs and apples are grown successfully, but not extensively.

BEXAR COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas; created as an original county and organized in 1837; named for Duke Y. Bexar; area 1,268 square miles; population 119,676 in 1910, as against 69,422 in 1900. San Antonio, the county seat and chief city of the county, had a population of 96,614 in 1910 and 53,321 in 1900. Other important towns are Adkins, Saunders, Martiniz, Kirby, Converse, Westmore, Fratt, Adams, Elmendorf, Bergs, Hellemans, Heifer, Withers, Macedonia, Kirk, Leon Springs, Viva, Robards, Olga and Grace. The county is served by the San Antonio and Aransas Pass; Missouri, Kansas and Texas; Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio; International and Great Northern; Artesian Belt, and San Antonio, Uvalde and Gulf Railroads. An electric line from San Antonio to Austin has been surveyed.

The surface rolling and in some sections hilly and rough. The timber consists almost entirely of mesquite, which grows in quantity and of a size sufficient to make it valuable for fuel and fence posts. Drainage is secured through the San Antonio and Medina Rivers and tributaries. Artesian water exists at depths ranging from 1,500 to 2,500 feet; surface water at much shallower depths. About 2,000 acres are under irrigation from water gained from the San Antonio River and artesian wells. The rainfall approximates 27 inches.

The soils vary from black waxy to chocolate loam, with clay subsoil. Diversified farming, supplemented with stock raising on the farms, is the leading industry in the rural communities. Dairying in the vicinity of San Antonio is a profitable industry. Poultry raising is attracting attention and is growing to large proportions. Some attention is given to the bee and honey industry.

Deposits of brick clay are found in the southern portions. Oil is produced by pumping from wells near the Medina River and from wells near Somerset. Improved farm lands are quoted from \$25 to \$100 per acre; unimproved, \$15 to \$50 per acre. Irrigated lands sell for much higher prices.

Bexar County has a large mileage of surfaced highways, costing approximately \$5,000 per mile. There are many good graded roads, which have cost approximately \$1,500 per mile. The county has spent \$500,000 in bond issues on the highways and also levied a special tax.

San Antonio, according to the 1910 census, was the largest city in Texas. It is a noted health and pleasure resort, and is becoming prominent as a distributing point

for a very large territory in West and Southwest Texas. It is the site of division headquarters of the United States regular army, Fort Sam Houston being one of the largest and best equipped army posts in the United States. The city also enjoys a large trade with Mexico and is rapidly developing along industrial and commercial lines.

San Antonio is also a city of much historical interest, being the site of the famous Alamo. It was here that Travis, Bowie and Crockett, together with 150 men, gave up their lives in the cause of Texas freedom; it was here that this handful of Texans bravely withstood the assault of over 2,000 Mexicans, killing and wounding more than half of the entire Mexican army. The cry, "Remember the Alamo," was later used at the battle of San Jacinto, when the Texans won a complete victory over the Mexican army and established the independence of the Republic of Texas. The chapel of the Alamo, in which the heroes fought, was purchased by the State in 1883 and the long barracks adjoining the chapel in which much fighting occurred was purchased by the State in 1905. They are being restored as nearly as possible to their appearance in the fateful year of 1836.

Within a few miles of the city are many historical missions constructed by the Spanish priests as early as the sixteenth century. In the irrigated district near the city are found traces of irrigation canals which had been constructed by the Indians 300 to 400 years ago. This entire section has been the scene of many events of historical interest to Texans.

BLANCO COUNTY.

Situated in the south center of the State, west of Austin; created in 1858 from Burnet, Hays, Gillespie and Comal Counties and organized the same year; named for Gov. Blanco; area 762 square miles; population 4,311 in 1910. Johnson City, the county seat, is an unincorporated town with an estimated population of 200. Blanco is another town. There are no railroads.

The surface is mountainous, with rugged hills, wide fertile valleys and considerable table land. About one-tenth of the area is covered with timber, which is mainly short live oak, white oak, post oak, elm, hickory, cedar, cypress and walnut. Blanco River and its tributaries water the southern portion and the Perdenales and its tributaries the central and northern portions. The latter is a bold mountain stream, with occasional wild and grand scenery. The valleys are fertile, producing vegetables, melons,

fruits, cotton, corn, oats, rye and barley. The abundance of water and splendid pastures make this county admirably suited for stock raising. The live stock industry takes precedence over all others. The rainfall ranges from 22 to 26 inches per annum. Lands are quoted from \$5 to \$50 per acre, according to the improvements and location. Lack of rail transportation has delayed the development of its agricultural resources.

BORDEN COUNTY.

Situated in West Texas; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1891; named for Gale Borden; area 892 square miles; population 1,386 in 1910, as compared with 776 ten years previous. Gale, the county seat and chief town, is unincorporated. Other important towns are Durham and Treadway. There are no railroads.

The surface is generally rolling, broken along the waterways, where the breaks resemble low mountains and hills. The plains are covered by a stunted growth of mesquite, there being no other form of timber. The Colorado River crosses the southern portion and with its tributaries, dry most of the year, furnish adequate drainage. Water is secured from wells which vary from 60 to 150 feet in depth and from water holes and small reservoirs. The rainfall averages 23 inches per annum.

Although nearly all the area is tillable, it is largely occupied by cattlemen, who, while they graze thousands of head of cattle, also farm in a limited way, producing maize, sorghum, Kaffir corn, oats and other grains and feedstuffs. There are few real farmers, but those who adapt their operations and methods to the needs of the country seldom fall short of good results. Small orchards and vineyards have demonstrated the fact that fruit can be grown, but without railroads there is no inducement for any one to make an effort in this direction.

Homeseekers find no trouble in securing well located lands at moderate prices. Lands are quoted at \$10 to \$20 per acre.

BOSQUE COUNTY.

Situated in North Central Texas; created in 1854 from McLennan County and organized the same year; named for the Bosque River; area 972 square miles; population 19,013 in 1910, as compared with 17,390 in 1900. Meridian, the county seat, had a population of 718 in 1910. Other important towns are Walnut Springs, Clifton, Iredell, Morgan and Valley Mills. The county is served by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and the Texas Central Railroads.

The Brazos River forms the

northeastern boundary for a distance of 100 miles. The Bosque River and tributaries provides drainage for the central section. All streams are fringed with hardwoods, including the pecan, which is proving a valuable source of revenue. These streams also provide many opportunities for the conservation of flood waters and the regular flow-off for power and irrigation purposes. Artesian water is obtained in all valleys at depths of 500 to 600 feet, in some places at less depths, but with the exception of watering a few gardens and small tracts this source is not developed for irrigation purposes. A number of small irrigation plants are in operation along the Brazos. The surface is diversified. There are many valleys of fertile alluvial soil, broad rich uplands, about half of which are in cultivation, and also much rough, hilly land more suitable for pastures than for tilling.

The rainfall approximates 32 inches and in average years the various staple crops common to this latitude are abundant producers. Cotton is the chief field money crop. Of late years a very large acreage of oats and other grains has been planted. The trend is more and more toward large feed crops, due, in a large measure, to an increasing interest in live stock farming.

Soils and climate are suited to fruits and truck, but neither are attempted on a commercial scale. Diversification and crop rotation methods are being employed by advanced farmers and their success in increasing acre yields is producing splendid results among farmers with the one-crop idea.

Neither county nor precincts have issued bonds for road construction, but a special tax of 15c is levied and with this additional money over 200 miles of roads have been surfaced and many other roads graded and placed in good condition.

About one-half of the arable land is under cultivation and homeseekers are welcomed. Land values vary from \$10 to above \$50 per acre.

BOWIE COUNTY.

Situated in the northeast corner of the State; created in 1840 from Red River County and organized in 1841; named for James Bowie; area 904 square miles; population 34,827 in 1910 and 26,676 in 1900. Boston, the county seat, is unincorporated. Texarkana, Tex., the chief city of the county, had a population of 9,790 in 1910 and 5,256 in 1900. Texarkana, Ark., a portion of the city of Texarkana, had a population of 5,655 in 1910. Other important towns are DeKalb, Redwater, Maude, Oak Grove, Dalby

Spring, Leary, Park and Hooks. The county is served by the Texas and Pacific; St. Louis Southwestern; Kansas City Southern, and Northeast Texas Railroads. It is bounded by the Red River on the north and Sulphur River on the south and these streams, with their tributaries, provide an abundance of water for all purposes and give excellent drainage in most sections. The annual rainfall in this section of the State averages above 45 inches, well distributed throughout the year. There is also a splendid underground water supply at moderate depths. The surface is generally level, though rolling in some parts. It is heavily timbered and the lumber industry employs many men. The soil in the hills is light and that along the river is deep red or black loam. Although in the pine belt, much of this kind of timber has been cut away, but there still remains a heavy growth of white oak, red oak and burr oak, as well as nearly every other species of timber common to this latitude.

Diversified farming and fruit growing are important industries. Cotton and corn are leading staple crops. A large acreage is devoted to peanuts and hay. Peaches are shipped in car load lots. Apples, pears, strawberries and figs are grown in large quantities. Live stock raising in connection with diversified farming is producing large revenues to farmers. A live interest is manifested in the dairying industry and two creameries are operated in Texarkana. Many farmers ship their milk and cream to city consumers. Chickens and turkeys are raised for the market and poultry products are shipped in car load lots.

Valuable deposits of coal are being developed at Carbondale. Traces of oil and gas have been found and prospectors are making an effort to locate fields.

Good roads are beginning to be appreciated. Precinct No. 1, at Texarkana, issued \$250,000 in bonds and has constructed forty-two miles of highways at a cost of \$8,000 per mile. Other precincts are contemplating better highways.

Texarkana, situated on the Texas-Arkansas line, is a thriving city of nearly 20,000 people. It has two municipal governments, but many of its public utilities are operated on both sides. The city is becoming noted as an industrial center, among its manufacturing plants being a large window glass plant, sash and door plant, tile and pottery plants, machine shops, etc. It is also a railroad center of importance.

While great areas of the county are covered with forests, conditions are such as to provide excellent opportunities for new settlers.

Lands are plentiful and cheap, values varying from \$8 to \$20 per acre for unimproved and from \$10 to \$35 and above for improved farms.

BRAZORIA COUNTY.

Situated on the Gulf coast bordering Galveston County on the east; one of the original counties of Texas; called for a municipality of the same name; area 1,438 square miles; population 13,299 in 1910 and 14,861 in 1900. Angleton, the county seat, is an unincorporated town with an estimated population of 1,000. Alvin, the chief town in the county, has a population of 1,453. Other important towns are Brazoria, Columbia, Sandy Point, Velasco, Manvel, Anchor, Pearland, Quintana, Freeport and Danbury. The county is served by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico, International and Great Northern, Houston and Brazos Valley and the State Farm Railroads.

The Brazos River, the largest stream in the State, flows through the west central section. Chocolate Bayou serves the eastern section, San Bernard River the western section, Oyster River the central section, while Caney Creek forms the western boundary. These streams are sluggish and deep, and in this county have but few tributaries. Owing to the level country and very gradual slope toward the Gulf, conditions, from an agricultural standpoint, are greatly improved in districts where artificial drainage is employed. The drainage question is fully appreciated, and eight drainage districts have systems covering 364,000 acres. These systems are giving perfect satisfaction and have greatly increased the productive power of the lands, as well as made living conditions much more pleasant. Other districts are in process of organization at this time.

The rainfall averages 46 inches per annum. Artesian water is secured at a depth of 100 to 600 feet. Good well water at depths varying from fifteen to forty feet. There is an abundance of water for all purposes in all sections.

Although one of the oldest sections of Texas in point of discovery and settlement, the vast resources are now only in the first stages of development. Previous to the Civil War the rich bottom lands were occupied by great plantations. With the freedom of the slaves came the abandonment of plantation life and the great fields quickly grew up to brush and forests, but again their great fertility is being recognized and twentieth century pioneers are opening up farms.

Except in places where lands have been cleared for agricultural

purposes, the bottom lands are covered with a heavy growth of hardwoods. Many of the upland sections are timbered with pine and hardwoods, but there are also vast expanses of coastal prairies formed of rich black loams, with some sand. The bottom lands are rich alluvial and rank among the most fertile of the country.

Although the rainfall is heavy and regular, some 2,000 acres are irrigated for rice. Other crops consist of cotton, sugar cane, corn, small grains, all kinds of vegetables and fruits. In some sections the live stock interests predominate, and in all sections cattle, horses, mules and hogs are important factors on the farm. The fruit and truck industries are making rapid progress, soils and climate being excellent for early spring and winter gardens. With better organizations for marketing, these lines will feature the industries of the county.

Oil fields have been developed at Kizer Mound, Haskin's Mound and Bryan Heights. The large sulphur deposits near the mouth of the Brazos River are being developed by Eastern capital and a new town and deep water port, known as Freeport, is being constructed. Velasco is already a deep water port, having more than twenty feet of water in the river and about the same depth across the bar at the mouth.

Among the other industries is the making of syrup and sugar. The sugar industry is growing in importance. Conditions favor a rapid expansion in this line.

Land values have a wide range. A large acreage is available and new settlers are invited.

BRAZOS COUNTY.

Situated in South Texas; created in 1841 from Washington and Robertson Counties and organized in 1843; named for its location, "Forks of the River;" area 510 square miles; population 18,919 in 1910 and 18,859 in 1900. Bryan, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 4,132 in 1910 and 3,589 in 1900. Other important towns are Wellborn. College Station, Steele's Store, Harvey, Kurten and Edge. The county is served by the International and Great Northern, Houston and Texas Central, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and Hearne and Brazos Valley Railroads. An interurban line also connects the city with valley points.

The surface is generally level, with a slight elevation midway between the Brazos and Navasota Rivers. It is well timbered with post oak, pin oak, hickory and elm. The Brazos River is on the west and the Navasota River on the east. The county is traversed by

several large creeks. Artesian water is found at a depth of 500 feet; surface water at much shallower depth. Fifteen thousand acres have been reclaimed by drainage districts and levees from overflow at the expense of \$49,000. A \$10,000 bond issue has been sold, the proceeds of which will be used for the completion and maintenance of the levees and ditches. The rainfall of the county approximates 38 inches per annum.

The soil in the Brazos bottom is a deep reddish alluvial and in the creek bottoms a rich black; sandy loam prevails on the uplands. Both conditions of soil and climate favor the production of cotton, corn, other grains and feed-stuffs as well as many varieties of fruits. Farmers are generally of the progressive kind and are devoting themselves to the application of modern methods, rotating crops and raising large numbers of hogs, cattle and horses. Not a few have given special attention to the raising of well-bred poultry and some care for several colonies of bees. The agricultural interests are very large and becoming more valuable with the introduction of better methods of cultivation and an increasing mileage of good roads.

College Station, five miles from Bryan, is the seat of the A. & M. College of Texas, where 1,200 young men are engaged in the study of scientific agriculture, animal husbandry and the various kindred lines. The presence of experts in all matters pertaining to the farm is a distinct advantage to the farmers of this section.

There is a great variety of soils and choice lands and prices range accordingly. Improved lands are quoted from \$25 to \$100 per acre; other lands from \$7.50 to \$20 per acre.

BREWSTER COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, bordering the Rio Grande; created in 1887 from Presidio County and organized the same year; named for H. P. Brewster; area 5,006 square miles; population 5,220 in 1910, as against 2,356 in 1900. Alpine, the county seat and chief city, is unincorporated and has an estimated population of 2,300. Other important towns are Marathon and Herlingua. The county is served by the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio and the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroads.

The surface is mountainous, with many hills and intervening valleys. The mountains are rich in minerals, nearly all kinds being found. One of the largest quicksilver mines in the United States is being operated in the Terlingua district. Several other mines are operated

in various sections. There are also rich silver mines, vast quantities of excellent marble, iron, lead and copper. The mining interests engage a large number of laborers. In importance the industry outranks the raising of live stock. Because of the lack of transportation and an adequate water supply the great mineral wealth has not been fully developed, but with the coming of more railroads and the boring of deep wells, tapping the underground supply of water, it is believed that these valuable deposits of minerals will be developed, bringing the output to hundreds of thousands of dollars in value.

The live stock interests rank next to the mining interests and many car loads of stock are shipped during the course of the year. Although the soils in many of the valleys are rich, the lack of adequate rain has made farming unprofitable. Wherever an adequate water supply has been obtained for irrigation purposes, apples, peaches, plums, grapes and apricots have thrived, the quality of the fruit being excellent.

A number of the citizens have demonstrated that Brewster County is adapted to the bee and honey industry and the number of swarms of bees is being increased annually.

Along the Rio Grande and some of the small creeks which rise from springs small patches are irrigated and devoted to fruit growing and to alfalfa and truck products. Practically all of the large ranches in the county have land under irrigation for the purposes of growing vegetables and fruit for home consumption. In many sections wells are obtained at depths ranging from 15 to 500 feet.

Besides the various valuable minerals and deposits of marble and granite, oil has also been discovered, but the field has not been developed.

At Marathon a large rubber factory is operated rubber being taken from the guayule, which grows luxuriantly on the mountainsides. Various industries are supported at Alpine.

Brewster County contains some of the highest mountain peaks in Texas. A number of them reach altitudes from 4,000 to over 8,000 feet. In the southern portion of the county is the Tas Lingas Creek, which empties into the Rio Grande just below the mouth of the Grand Canyon. This canyon is one of the wonders of the American continent. In places the walls rise perpendicularly a distance of 1,700 feet. Its great distance from the railroads has resulted in its being little known to the people of the country.

BRISCOE COUNTY.

Situated in the Panhandle; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1892; named for Andrew Briscoe; area 850 square miles; population 2,162 in 1910, as compared with 1,253 in 1900. Silvertown, the county seat and chief town, had a population of 700 in 1910 and 250 in 1900. Quitaque is another town. There are no railroads.

About one-half lies on the Plains and is slightly rolling; the remainder in the Red River break and is rough. The main topographical feature is the break between the upper and lower plains, known as the cap rock, the drop measuring 1,000 feet within a distance of a few miles.

There is very little timber. The upper reaches of the Red River and its tributaries cross the northern portion, while a branch of the Pease River cuts into the southern portion. There is an abundance of water 100 feet beneath the surface, from which small tracts of land are irrigated. The rainfall approximately 24 inches per annum.

As this sheet of water underlying Briscoe County has been found to be practically inexhaustible, many citizens are discussing the practicability of irrigation from wells. The experiment has been successfully tried and it is believed that a large acreage will thus be brought under cultivation.

The soil varies from a dark to a chocolate loam about six feet deep on the Plains. That of the Red River Valley and adjacent flats is mostly sandy loam. Along other water courses the soil is slightly impregnated with gypsum and other minerals, but not in sufficient quantity to make them unproductive.

Stock raising has been the chief industry in Briscoe County for many years. The development of the water resources, together with improved methods of cultivation, is making diversified farming an important and interesting feature. Cotton and wheat are leading crops. Alfalfa, Kaffir corn, millet and all other Panhandle and Plains staples are successfully produced. Practically 95 per cent of the county is tillable. For many years small orchards of apples, peaches and plums have been producing large crops of excellent fruit. These ranch home orchards have demonstrated that the soil and climate are adapted to fruit growing.

Although there are many large pastures, a large acreage is on the market and unimproved lands may be purchased at from \$15 to \$25 per acre. Improved farm lands are quoted at from \$20 to \$30 per acre. Although without railroad transportation, Briscoe County

lands are being rapidly settled and newcomers are demonstrating its agricultural possibilities.

BROOKS COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas; created and organized in 1911 from portions of Hidalgo, Starr and Zapata Counties, with an area of 1,964 square miles. In 1913 1,078 square miles was taken to form a portion of Jim Hogg County, leaving an area of 912 miles. As the county was created after the census of 1910, its population can not be given officially. It is served by the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad, which has its terminus at Falfurrias, the county seat.

The surface is gently rolling, and in most sections covered with a growth of mesquite. The soils are of a sandy loam variety and excellently adapted for the conservation of moisture, which makes possible the successful practice of diversified farming and stock raising. The rainfall averages 24 inches per annum and is well distributed during the growing months. An artesian strata underlies nearly the entire area, and in the vicinity of Falfurrias, in the northeast corner, a small acreage is irrigated, the principal crops being early truck and fruits. Cotton is grown quite extensively, as are the various kinds of feedstuffs.

A large area is entirely devoted to live stock raising on ranches. There are many large herds of well-bred stock, the old-time Texas animal disappearing from the ranges several years ago. In the vicinity of Falfurrias the dairy industry and the breeding of dairy animals is prominent. One of the largest herds of pure-bred Jersey cattle in the United States is found on the ranch of Ed C. Lasater.

Lands in the artesian district, where irrigation is practiced, are quoted from \$50 to \$150 per acre. Other lands vary in price from \$5 per acre and up.

Soils and climate, where irrigation is possible, favor fruit and truck growing, and this industry gives promise of attaining large and profitable proportions.

BROWN COUNTY.

Situated in Central West Texas; created in 1856 from Travis and Comanche Counties and organized the following year; named for Henry S. Brown; area 911 square miles; population 22,935 in 1910, as against 16,019 in 1900. Brownwood, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 6,967 in 1910 and 3,965 in 1900. Other important towns are Blanket, May, Winchell, Zephyr and Brooksmith. It is served by the Gulf, Colorado and

Santa Fe, Fort Worth and Rio Grande (Frisco) and Brownwood North and South Railroads.

The surface is rolling, with many fertile valleys and level table lands. Ranges of hills, varying in height from 100 to 300 feet, border the valleys. There is sufficient amount of timber for domestic purposes, the principal varieties being post oak, live oak, elm and mesquite. The Pecan Bayou flows centrally through the county from northwest to southeast, while the Colorado River forms the southern boundary. These streams, with their tributaries, furnish an abundance of water and excellent drainage. Many pecan trees grow along the streams and nuts are marketed in large quantities. The underground supply of water is reached at a depth of from twenty to sixty feet. The rainfall averages 26½ inches per annum. Many cisterns are in use, while in some sections stock water is conserved in water holes.

More than one-half of the lands of the county are arable. Approximately 3,000 acres are irrigated with water taken from the rivers and creeks.

The soils considered most fertile are diversified black, gray and chocolate loam and a red clay and black tenacious lime soil. The live stock industry has always been prominent. There has been a general improvement in the grades of stock and increasing attention is given to dairy animals.

Diversified farming is becoming more general. Cotton is the leading crop. Wheat, barley, milo maize, corn and Kaffir corn, as well as various forage crops, produce abundantly. A large acreage is devoted to sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and truck. Peaches, grapes, figs, plums and apples are proven fruits.

The county has abundant deposits of limestone, which have been developed for local use. There are also deposits of brick clay. Considerable oil of high grade is produced from shallow wells and efforts to develop a large field give indications of success. Gas has also been discovered and the fields near Crownwood and Bangs are being developed.

Brown County has taken the lead among west central counties in the construction of good roads. Forty miles of paved highway were constructed in the precinct of Brownwood at a cost of \$150,000. The cost of these roads varied from \$1,500 to \$2,500 per mile. Other precincts are considering bond issues for public highways.

Brownwood is a growing Central West Texas city and has become the distributing point for a large territory.

BURLESON COUNTY.

Situated in Central Texas; created in 1846 from Milam and Washington Counties and organized the same year; named for Gen. Edward Burleson; area 877 square miles; population 18,687 in 1910, as compared with 18,367 in 1900. Caldwell, the county seat, had a population of 1,476 in 1910 and 1,535 in 1900. Other important towns are Somerville, Lyons, Deansville and Chriesman. The county is served by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and the Houston and Texas Central Railroads.

About 90 per cent of the area is arable and nearly equally divided between dense forests and high rolling prairies. Besides a broad belt of prairie extending from the northeast to southwest, the timbered sections in the southeast and northwest are interspersed with many small prairies. The timber is principally hardwood of various kinds. The soil on the prairies is a dark loam and in the bottoms a reddish brown alluvial. The Brazos River forms its eastern boundary, the First Yugua Creek its western and southern boundaries. Davidson Creek flows through the center. Artesian water is found at depths varying from 200 to 1,200 feet. Surface water is found at much shallower depths. The rainfall approximates 43 inches per annum.

Burleson County is leading in the reclamation work of the rich bottom lands along the Brazos River. Two drainage districts have been organized, district No. 1 including 50,000 acres and district No. 2 5,000 acres. Bonds amounting to \$250,000 have been issued to cover the work in district No. 1 and \$10,000 to cover the work in district No. 2. A levee twenty-eight miles in length has been constructed on the south bank of the Brazos River to protect 55,000 acres of land from overflow. A large acreage is in cultivation, cotton and corn being the leading staple crops. Grain and various forage crops, potatoes and truck yield heavily. Most farmers are growing peaches, pears and grapes for home use and supply the local market. Live stock raising is conducted on the farms, special attention being given to cattle and hogs. The poultry industry has attained large proportions. Poultry products are shipped in car load lots. Lignite has been discovered, but the extent of the deposits has never been determined. A fine brick clay also exists.

Considerable attention is being given to the improvement of public highways, a special tax of 15c per \$100 being assessed for road purposes. County convicts are employed in road building.

It is estimated that about one-

half of the arable land is in cultivation. Much of the timber land is very fertile and easily cleared. Land prices vary according to location and value of improvements. Eighty dollars per acre is about the maximum price in the county. Unimproved land may be purchased from \$5 to \$25 per acre.

BURNET COUNTY.

Situated near the geographical center of the State, northwest from Austin; created in 1852 from Travis, Williamson and Bell Counties and organized in 1858; named for David G. Burnet; area 1,010 square miles; population 10,765 in 1910 and 10,528 in 1900. Burnet, the county seat, had a population of 981 in 1910. Other important towns are Marble Falls, Bertram and Lake Victor. It is served by the Houston and Texas Central Railroad.

The surface is mountainous and rolling except the eastern portion, which is level prairie land. The soils are sandy, black waxy and red, the last mostly in the southern portion, formed largely from the washings from the mountains. The rolling lands are generally productive. Timbers are varied, post oak, water oak, pecan and great forests of cedar yield large revenue. There are also cypress, cottonwood, beach, hackberry, elm and an abundance of mesquite. The cedar post industry is an important one. The Colorado River forms the west and south boundaries. There is a natural fall at Marble Falls and this has been taken advantage of for the production of power. Several smaller streams supplement this supply of water. Wells are obtained at 80 to 200 feet. The rainfall averages 23 inches per annum.

Much of the country is specially adapted to the grazing of live stock, but in the valleys and portions of the uplands a large acreage is in cultivation, all staple crops, such as cotton, corn, oats and feedstuffs being produced. Peaches, melons, figs, grapes and berries and all kinds of vegetables are grown in small quantities. Conditions favor more extended efforts in this direction. Nearly all farmers raise poultry and many have become interested in bees.

The mineral resources are many and valuable. Building stone, including excellent granite and marble, exist in inexhaustible quantities, granite being quarried extensively for buildings and monuments and for Government work on the coast. The seawall at Galveston and the Galveston Jetties were constructed from granite taken from Granite Mountain. Lithograph stone, silver, iron, traces of gold and rare metals exist in the hills. These resources

have never been fully exploited, but experts who have investigated are of the opinion that they will prove of immense value in the future not far distant.

Agriculture and grazing lands are variously quoted at \$10 to \$60 per acre.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Situated in South Central Texas, one county south of Travis; created in 1848 from Gonzales County and organized in 1858; named for Matthew Caldwell; area 530 square miles; population 24,237 in 1910 and 21,765 in 1900. Lockhart, the county seat, had a population of 2,945 in 1910 and 2,306 in 1900. Other important towns are Maxwell, Luling, Reedville, Mendoza, Dale and Fentress. It is served by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio and San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroads.

The surface is generally level. The soils consist of a rich black waxy prairie land on the north and west, productive sandy loam on the east and alluvial soils in the bottoms. The timber on the prairies consists of mesquite and scattering live oak. The sandy lands and along the streams are well timbered with elm, post oak, hackberry, pecan, cottonwood, hickory and walnut. The San Marcos River, noted for its picturesque scenery as well as for the volume of water, and a number of smaller streams furnish an abundance of water. Good drinking water can usually be reached at a depth of ten to forty feet.

Among the natural resources are found large deposits of iron ore. These deposits are found in the eastern part on an elevated ridge called the Iron Mountain. There are large quantities of good building stone, also valuable deposits of clay located in the central portions.

The rainfall approximates 30 to 33 inches per annum. This is sufficient in ordinary years for the production of staple crops, truck, fruit and melons. Not many years ago the county was given over largely to the stock raising industry, but the invasion of farmers has placed a large acreage under cultivation. Cotton, corn, oats, barley, sorghum and hay are chief staple crops and are produced in large quantities. A large acreage is devoted to sweet and Irish potatoes, melons, all kinds of vegetables, grapes, peaches and various other fruits. Irrigated farming is practiced in a small way only by a few farmers along the San Marcos River. Although there are opportunities for irrigating large sections, the rainfall is sufficient for ordinary farming.

Caldwell County is rapidly set-

ting with an intelligent and industrious class of farmers, and the price of land is advancing accordingly. However, a large acreage is yet available for homeseekers, and good lands may be purchased at prices from \$10 to \$50 per acre. Some improved farms are quoted at higher prices.

With splendid transportation facilities, equable climate and rich soil, Caldwell County offers to the homeseeker and investor many opportunities.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Situated on the Gulf coast southeast of San Antonio; created in 1846 from Victoria, Jackson and Matagorda Counties and organized the same year; named for John C. Calhoun; area 592 square miles; population 3,635 in 1910, as against 2,395 in 1900. Port Lavaca, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,699 in 1910. Other important towns are Port O'Connor, Seadrift and Olivia. It is served by the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio and the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railroads.

The surface is level, sloping gradually to the coast. Timber is found only along the water courses. It is drained by the Guadalupe River, Big Chocolate, Little Chocolate, Six Mile, Cox, Keller's and Caloma Creeks. Artesian water exists at a depth of 280 feet. Surface water at much shallower depth. A portion of the county is low and artificial drainage is necessary for the best results. One drainage district covering 4,000 acres has been completed at a cost of \$10,000. About 500 acres devoted to rice is under irrigation from the Guadalupe River. The rainfall averages from 35 to 40 inches per annum. The soil around Port Lavaca is a deep black waxy. The remainder is sandy and chocolate loam, with some black sand.

Calhoun has been important as a live stock county, but many large ranches are being cut into farms and a large acreage is devoted to staple crops, truck and fruit. Many stock raisers are interested in the production of fine horses, jacks and swine. Practically all farmers are devoting a portion of their energy to the poultry industry.

Port Lavaca is important because of its great fish and oyster industry. Production of oysters amounts to many thousand barrels yearly, many men being employed in the oyster houses and on the oyster and fishing boats. Port Lavaca enjoys light draft navigation and is hopeful of becoming a deep water port. Owing to the nature of the soil and the lay of the country, good roads are essential to cheap transportation. Consider-

able interest is being manifested in the question of improved public highways, and bond issues for that purpose are under discussion.

Improved lands are quoted from \$25 to \$60; unimproved from \$20 up.

CALLAHAN COUNTY.

Situated in Central West Texas a little north of center; created in 1858 from Bosque, Travis and Bexar Counties and organized in 1877; named for James N. Callahan; area 882 square miles; population 12,973 in 1910, as against 8,768 in 1900. Baird, the county seat, had a population of 1,710 in 1910 and 1,502 in 1900. Other important towns are Cross Plains, Clyde, Putnam, Cottonwood, Eagle Cove and Eula. It is served by the Texas and Pacific and the Texas Central Railroads.

The surface is generally rolling. Running a northeasterly direction from a point a little south of the center of its west line to a point near the city of Baird and then making an elbow, going southeasterly to a point south of the center of its east line, is the divide between the waters of the Brazos and Colorado Rivers. South of the divide drainage is into the Pecan Bayou through the Colorado River, while on the north is through the various tributaries of the Brazos River. The valleys are very fertile and constitute the arable land. Post oak, black jack and cedar are found in several sections.

About one-third of the county is arable, the remainder fine pasture land. The soils vary from a light sandy to a dark loam. The mean annual rainfall approximates 25 inches. The underground supply of water is reached at depths varying from fifteen to forty feet.

Live stock raising is the leading industry, but the agricultural and horticultural interests are making rapid progress. All farmers raise large flocks of poultry. Peaches, plums and grapes are shipped to outside markets. Apples have been found to prosper and several large orchards have been set out.

The cattle interests have control of a large area of the county, but a large acreage is available for new settlers. Lands are quoted from \$15 to \$25 per acre.

CAMERON COUNTY.

Situated in the extreme southern point of Texas, bounded by the Gulf of Mexico on the east and the Rio Grande on the south; created in 1848 from Nueces County and organized the same year; named for Ewen Cameron; area 671 square miles; population 27,158 in 1910, as compared with 16,095 in 1900. (Census taken before a portion of the county was taken to form Willacy County.) Brownsville, the county seat and chief

city, had a population of 10,517 in 1910 and 6,305 in 1900. Other important towns are San Benito, Harlingen and Raymondsville. It is served by the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico, the Rio Grande and the San Benito and Rio Grande Interurban Railroads.

The surface is a nearly level alluvial prairie, rising gradually from the Gulf coast. Along the banks of the Rio Grande are groves of lignum vita, ebony, Brazilwood and huisache. Mesquite grows in considerable quantities. The Rio Grande is the only living stream. A good supply of fresh water, both for stock and domestic purposes, is obtained from wells at depths of twenty-five to thirty feet. Ponds, lakes, tanks and cisterns are in general use. The rainfall approximates 27 inches per annum.

Because of large areas along the Rio Grande now under irrigation, drainage has become a necessity. Drainage districts covering 133,357 acres have been completed. Other drainage districts are contemplated. A series of levees to hold back the waters of the Rio Grande have been constructed.

The soils in the Rio Grande Valley are exceptionally deep and fertile. They are made of washings from the river and the valley is frequently compared to the valley of the Nile because of its great productiveness. The soils on the uplands or prairies are of lighter nature and are very productive wherever water can be placed upon them. The lands back from the river are mostly devoted to large pastures and cattle raising is the chief industry.

Along the river irrigated farming is practiced extensively, there being approximately 50,000 acres under cultivation and 80,000 within reach of the present irrigation systems. Some of these irrigation systems are among the largest in the United States, the more important main canals ranging in width from 150 to 200 feet and in depth from eighteen to twenty feet. Irrigation is carried on by gravity system, it being necessary only to raise the water from the river into the ditches. In one instance the bank of the river has been pierced and the water permitted to flow into the main canal by raising a gate in a lock and dam. Approximately \$3,000,000 has been expended in perfecting the present irrigation systems in Cameron County. Large sums are being spent annually in increasing the acreage under irrigation.

At the present time cotton is one of the chief money crops in the irrigated districts. However, the seasons are such that several crops are grown on the same land each year. Many hundreds of

acres of Bermuda onions are grown and many hundreds of cars of cabbage and various vegetables are shipped during the winter and early spring. The lower shelf of the valley is particularly adapted to the growth of sugar cane for sugar-making purposes. It is pronounced by experts and has been proven by actual demonstration that this valley is the richest sugar proposition on the American continent. Lack of capital among farmers has made the development of this industry slow, but the acreage is gradually being increased. Several large sugar mills have been established and plans are on foot to develop a number of large sugar plantations.

Although but little attention has been given to horticultural products, it has been demonstrated that figs, citrus fruits, grapes and dates can be successfully grown, and the interest in the production of subtropical fruits is on the increase.

Lands in the irrigated section vary in price from \$90 to \$300 per acre. Unimproved lands outside of the irrigated district are quoted from \$10 to \$50 per acre. Considerable interest is being manifested in the bee and honey industry and approximately 2,000 swarms are cared for in the county.

Brick clay is abundant and bricks are manufactured at San Benito, Brownsville and Harlingen.

CAMP COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas; created in 1874 from Uphur County and organized the same year; named for J. L. Camp; area 217 square miles; population 9,551 in 1910, as against 9,146 in 1900. Pittsburg, the county seat, had a population of 1,916 in 1910 and 1,783 in 1900. Leesburg, Newsome, Pine and Mattinburg are other important towns. It is served by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the St. Louis Southwestern Railroads.

The surface is hilly, with some level land and many fertile valleys. It is well supplied with timber, the principal varieties being pine, oak, hickory and gum. There is a good natural drainage through the Big Cypress, Little Cypress and Lilly's Creeks. There is an underground supply of water at a depth of twenty to thirty feet. The rainfall approximates 45 inches per annum. The soil is mostly sandy loam and very productive.

The agricultural and live stock interests are large. Cotton is the leading crop, but all staple crops generally grown in East Texas are abundant producers. The Elberta peach is the leading fruit, although grapes, plums and strawberries are grown in large acreage. Camp County is noted for the high quality of cantaloupes and melons,

which are shipped to various Texas markets. The poultry industry is also beginning to assume a magnitude of importance.

Lignite coal is mined within a few miles of Pittsburg. There are valuable deposits of iron ore, shale and potter's clay in the county. The prospect for developing the iron ore beds are bright. Thus far the deposits of clay have not been utilized. There are many surface indications of oil and gas. Camp County citizens are manifesting an interest in good roads and a bond issue of \$50,000 is being discussed by taxpayers.

Lands are quoted variously from \$12 to \$50 per acre.

CARSON COUNTY.

Located in the central Panhandle; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1888; named for Samuel P. Carson; area 860 square miles; population 2,127 in 1910, as against 469 in 1900. Panhandle, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 521 in 1910. Other important towns are Groom, Conway and White Deer. The county is served by two railroads—Southern Kansas of Texas (Santa Fe) and the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf.

The surface is mostly level prairie, almost devoid of timber. It is drained by White Deer, McClellan and Dixon Creeks. An abundance of good water is found at a depth of about 300 feet. The climate is dry, the average rainfall amounting to 24 inches per annum. The altitude is above 3,000 feet. The soil is largely dark, heavy loam. Live stock raising is a leading industry, although splendid yields of wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, cane, Kaffir corn and maize are obtained by those who cultivate the soil. Cane is grown largely for seed. Peaches, grapes, plums and apples are proven fruits.

Improved farm lands are quoted in the neighborhood of \$25 per acre; unimproved lands at from \$15 to \$20 per acre.

A large acreage is available for new settlers. The agricultural possibilities of the county are being demonstrated on a large scale each succeeding year.

CASS COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas, bordering Louisiana and one county removed from the Red River; created in 1846 from Bowie County and organized the same year; named for Lewis Cass; area 945 square miles; population 27,587 in 1910, as compared with 22,841. Linden, the county seat, is unincorporated. Other important towns are Atlanta, Hughes Springs, Queen City and Blumberg. It is served by the Texas and Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Kansas City

Southern, St. Louis Southwestern and Jefferson and Northern Railroads.

The general surface is level and undulating, and in some portions broken by low hills. Approximately 40 per cent is covered with forests of short-leaf pine and various hardwoods. Sulphur Fork of the Red River forms the northern boundary line, Black Cypress, James Bayou, Frazier's, John's Flat and Kelley Creeks and numerous smaller streams distribute a never-failing supply of water. Springs are numerous and a good underground supply of water is found at depths of from ten to fifty feet. The rainfall approximates 45 inches per annum.

The soil is a free productive gray loam interspersed with a small proportion of red sandy land. It is easily tilled and very productive. The bottom lands are adapted to ribbon cane and the uplands are devoted to fruit and truck growing; both of these have attained considerable importance and large shipments are made in season to Northern markets. Peanuts are an important agricultural product. Live stock raising is conducted along with diversified farming. The heavy yield of peanuts and other forage crops is encouraging the swine industry and shipments of fat stock to market are increasing in number and quantity each year. The bee and honey industry is assuming some prominence. The poultry industry is making rapid growth.

Valuable deposits of iron ore exist and steps are being taken to develop the fields. Options are held by Northern and Eastern capitalists and shipments are being made via Port Bolivar to the Eastern smelters. Gas and oil fields are found in the eastern portion. Many thousands of acres are unoccupied and opportunities for new settlers are many. Lands are quoted from \$8 to \$25 per acre.

CASTRO COUNTY.

Situated in the Plains country; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1891; named for Henry Castro; area 870 square miles; population 1,850 in 1910 and 400 in 1900. Dimmit, the county seat, is unincorporated. The county is served by the Pecos and North Texas Railroad (Santa Fe system), which crosses the north-west corner.

The surface is rolling, nearly level, with many dry lakes scattered throughout the territory. These lakes are filled after rains. An abundant supply of underground water is found at depths from 30 to 200 feet. Small truck patches are irrigated with water obtained from wells. The rainfall is from 16 to 18 inches per annum.

The soils are mostly sandy loam, some black land, and all very productive when given water. Live stock raising is the chief industry, although under dry farming methods staple crops of the Panhandle are grown. Cherries, grapes, apples and plums are proven fruits and enough are grown to supply home consumption. Considerable interest is being manifested in the possibilities of irrigation from wells, although development work has been backward.

Improved farm lands are quoted at \$10 to \$20 per acre; unimproved from \$8 to \$15 per acre. A large acreage is available for settlement.

CHAMBERS COUNTY.

Situated on the Gulf coast, one county removed from Louisiana; created in 1858 from Liberty and Jefferson Counties and organized the same year; named for Gen. Thomas Jefferson Chambers; area 648 square miles; population 4,234 in 1910 and 3,046 in 1900. Anahuac, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Other important towns are Winnie, Stowell, Wallaceville, Hankamer and Double Bayou. It is served by the Gulf and Interstate Railroad (Santa Fe).

The surface is level, with a gentle slope toward Galveston Bay. Oak, pine, hickory, cedar and cypress and other varieties of timber have heavy growth along the water courses. The Trinity River enters from the north and flows into Galveston Bay. Trinity Bay, a portion of Galveston Bay, indents the county from the south. Anahuac and Wallaceville are without railroad facilities, but are served with regular lines of boats out of Galveston and Houston. Artesian water exists at depths varying from 250 to 900 feet; shallow wells are serviceable at much lesser depths. About 25,000 acres of land are under irrigation for the purpose of growing rice. The rainfall approximates 37 to 40 inches per annum.

The soil is mostly a dark sandy loam and specially adapted to fruit and truck, an industry making rapid progress in all sections where markets are convenient. Large areas are given to the grazing of cattle, but along the bay shore the acreage occupied by rice fields and fruit and truck farms is increased annually. Nearly all bay shore farmers are also owners of sail and power boats and transport their products across the bay to Galveston or to Houston. Truck farming along the railroad leading to Beaumont occupies the time and attention of most of the inhabitants.

The rice industry in the vicinity of the Trinity River is large, about 35,000 acres being under ditch and 29,650 acres in rice. With the

completion of a bulkhead, lock and dam on the Trinity a much larger acreage will be available for this grain.

Chambers County needs only better transportation facilities to bring about a rapid development of its agricultural resources. Notwithstanding its apparent location out of line of railroads, new settlers are constantly opening up farms and land values are advancing. A large acreage, however, is available at prices ranging from \$15 to \$50 per acre.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Centrally located in East Texas; created in 1846 from Nacogdoches County and organized the same year; named for a tribe of Indians; area 990 square miles; population 29,038 in 1910, as compared with 25,154 in 1900. Rusk, the county seat, had a population of 1,553 in 1910 and 846 in 1900. Jacksonville, the chief city of the county, had a population of 2,875 in 1910 and 1,568 in 1900. Other important towns are Alto, Dialville, Mount Selman, Ponta, Maydelle and Galatin. It is served by the St. Louis Southwestern, Texas and New Orleans, International and Great Northern and Texas State Railroads.

The general surface is broken, and in some sections the hills approach the dignity of small mountains, one chain extending almost the entire length of the county. Mud Creek flows through the northeast corner, emptying into the Angelina River. East of this creek the country is quite hilly. The Neches River forms the western boundary. The Angelina River forms the eastern boundary for a distance of thirty miles.

Chocolate soils predominate in the upland and stiff black and sandy land in the valleys. The county is well timbered with forests of pine and various hardwoods. Considerable timber has been cut away, but enough remains to furnish material for a number of sawmills and for other purposes. The northern portion is especially suited to truck farming and fruit growing. Jacksonville, Rusk and other towns ship many train loads of peaches and tomatoes to Northern markets annually. The orchard interests of Cherokee County are very valuable. Many thousands of acres are devoted to the growing of peaches, plums and apricots. Truck farming has also attained gigantic proportions. A large acreage is devoted to early tomatoes. A market has been established at Jacksonville and Rusk and growers receive cash returns from delivery of their products. During the shipping season Jacksonville is the Mecca for buyers and the

packing houses give employment to a large number of people.

Although the fruit and truck industry outranks all other, farmers have not neglected staple crops and large yields of cotton, corn and grains are obtained. The breeding of fine live stock is carried on in connection with diversified farming, special attention being given to dairy animals. Large shipments of dairy products are regularly made. A branch of the State penitentiary is located at Rusk.

The county contains large and valuable deposits of iron. At various times these deposits have been worked and iron smelted and manufactured into pipes and other iron products at the furnaces belonging to the State. A new lease went into effect this year, and it is believed that it will serve to give deserved prominence to East Texas iron ores. Deposits of excellent brown sandstone have also been developed to some extent. Valuable clays are also found in the county.

The rainfall approximates 45 to 48 inches per annum. Although the county is thickly settled in many sections, a large acreage adapted to fruit and truck growing and to diversified farming is available for new settlers. Improved farm lands are quoted at \$10 to \$50 per acre; unimproved land from \$5 to \$10 per acre.

CHILDRESS COUNTY.

Situated in the southeast corner of the Panhandle; created in 1876 from the Young Land District and organized in 1887; named for George C. Childress; area 660 square miles; population 9,538 in 1910, as compared with 2,138 in 1900. Childress, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 3,318 in 1910 and 682 in 1900. Other important towns are Kirkland and Carey. It is served by the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad.

The surface is rolling, with broad valleys along the water courses. It is moderately timbered with hackberry, mesquite and shin oak. The Red River crosses through the center, but the flow is light during a portion of the year. The Pease River borders on the south and Buck Creek flows through the northwest portion. The drainage is excellent. An abundant supply of underground water is found at a depth averaging 150 feet. The rainfall approximates 26 inches per annum.

The soil in the eastern part is a dark sandy loam, very productive. The remainder of the land is more or less sandy, varying from dark to chocolate in color. Along the river valleys the soil is dark rich sand and moisture can always be

found within a few inches of the surface.

There are many large pastures and ranches and thousands of well-bred cattle and horses are grazed and prepared for the market each year. Kanchunen, with a few exceptions, cultivate a large acreage in feedstuffs and also make large purchases of farmers during the winter months. In the vicinity of railroad towns farmers occupy the land and cultivate a large acreage, producing wheat, oats and corn, besides alfalfa and all other forage crops. Peaches, apples, plums, berries, melons and vegetables are well adapted to climate and soil, but the acreage thus occupied is comparatively small. Conditions generally favor a rapid development of agriculture, the greatest need being more railroads.

There are large deposits of gypsum and also brick clay, but these have not been developed.

Lands vary in price from \$10 to \$15 per acre at a distance from the railroad and from \$25 to \$60 and above in the more developed sections.

CLAY COUNTY.

Situated in North Texas, bordering the Red River on the north; created in 1857 from Cooke County and organized in 1873; named for Henry Clay; area 1,250 square miles; population 17,043 in 1910, as compared with 9,231 in 1900. Henrietta, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 2,104 in 1910 and 1,614 in 1900. Bellevue, Byers, Petrolia and Halsell are other towns. It is served by the Fort Worth and Denver City, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Wichita Valley and Southwestern Railroads.

The surface is generally rolling prairie, with wide and fertile valleys along the Red River, Big and Little Wichita Rivers and other streams. Considerable timber is found along streams and in the southern portion. Good water is found in all sections at an average depth of forty feet. The rainfall averages 27 to 29 inches per annum.

The Red River bottom land is composed of dark sandy soil, while a dark and chocolate loam predominates in the bottom lands of the Big and Little Wichita Rivers. A dark sandy loam, with a heavy clay subsoil, is found on the uplands.

The soil and climate are adapted for fruit and truck growing and diversified farming. Thus far fruit growing has not been indulged in on a large scale. A local demand only is supplied. Among the horticultural products of the county that produce considerable revenue are pecans. Pecan trees are found in abundance along the streams.

Cotton, corn, wheat and oats are leading staples. The live stock industry is conducted in connection with farming. Several large ranches are operated in sections at a distance from railroads. The raising of fancy and thoroughbred poultry is receiving the attention of a large number of citizens and poultry products are shipped in large quantities to Texas markets.

A valuable shale and fire clay is found in abundance in the vicinity of Henrietta. Although the supply is almost inexhaustible, but little development has been made. Nine miles north of Henrietta an extensive natural gas field has been developed. Natural gas is piped to Henrietta, to Wichita Falls, Fort Worth, Dallas and intermediate points. The oil fields in this same vicinity have not been fully developed. A very fine oil is produced.

The rainfall of Clay County is well distributed and there is little need for irrigation for general crop purposes; however, the numerous streams, together with the abundance of underground water, make irrigation during drouths an attractive proposition.

A large acreage is on the market and new settlers will find no trouble in securing well located farms. Improved farm lands are quoted from \$25 to \$60 per acre; unimproved lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre.

COCHRAN COUNTY.

Situated in the Plains country, with New Mexico on its western border; created in 1876 from Bexar County and is still unorganized; area 957 square miles; population 65 in 1910 and 25 in 1900.

The surface is high and level. Various nutritive grasses are native to this county, which makes it the natural home for cattle. The county is without streams, but a good underground supply of water is found at depths varying from 40 to 200 feet. Many water holes are found, which in rainy seasons supply an abundance of water for stock. The rainfall varies from 16 to 20 inches per annum. Practically all ranchmen have small orchards and a small acreage under cultivation, demonstrating that apples, peaches, plums and grapes can be successfully grown, and that West Texas staple crops can be produced under ordinary conditions. With the coming of railroads the abundant underground water supply will undoubtedly attract farmers, who will take advantage of this great natural resource and develop irrigation along individual plant lines.

COKE COUNTY.

Situated in West Central Texas, created in 1839 from Tom Green County and organized the same

year; named for Richard Coke; area 850 square miles; population 6,412 in 1910, as compared with 3,430 in 1900. Robert Lee, the county seat, is unincorporated. Other important towns are Bronte, Fort Chadbourne, Edith, Sanco and Tennyson. It is served by the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad.

The general surface is rolling, with many hills. The Colorado River flows diagonally across from northwest to southeast. The valley of the Colorado River is level, the soil red loam and very productive. The soil on the plateaus is black waxy. There is sufficient mesquite for fuel. The Concho River crosses the southwest corner. The underground supply of water is reached at a depth averaging 150 feet. The rainfall approximates 23 inches per annum.

Live stock raising is the chief industry of the citizens, but farming is becoming more general. Cotton is the chief money crop. Other West Texas staples are successfully produced. The sandy loam in the northern portion is well adapted to the growth of melons and truck. Conditions along the Colorado River are inviting for irrigation and active interest is being taken in several projects.

Excellent sand and limestone deposits are found, but are undeveloped. Indications of oil and gas are found near Edith. Brick clay is plentiful. Lands vary in price according to location. Improved farms are quoted at \$10 to \$40 per acre; unimproved lands at \$5 to \$20 per acre.

COLEMAN COUNTY.

Located in West Central Texas; created in 1858 from Travis and Brown Counties and organized in 1854; named for Robert M. Coleman; area 1,302 square miles; population 22,618, as compared with 10,077 in 1900. Coleman, the county seat, had a population of 3,046 in 1910 and 1,362 in 1900. Other important towns are Santa Anna, Talpa, Valera, Silver Valley, Novice and Goldsboro. It is served by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad.

The surface is generally level, with here and there high hills rising abruptly from the level plain. The most noted of these are the Santa Mountains and Robinson Peak. The soil varies from a black waxy land to a loose sandy loam. In the eastern and northwestern part there is plenty of timber, which furnishes an abundance of fuel. Pecan trees grow in great profusion on all the streams. The timber area covers possibly one-fourth of the county. The Colorado River borders the south and several large creeks furnish an abundance of water and give excellent

drainage. Some irrigation is practiced, approximately 1,000 acres being cultivated by use of water from wells and creeks. The rainfall approximates 23 inches. There is a splendid underground supply of water at depths varying from 50 to 1,250 feet.

The live stock interests are large, much of the area being given over to ranches, where thousands of head of cattle, sheep and goats graze. Near the railroads and convenient to markets much land has been placed under cultivation and good crops of cotton, corn, maize, Kaffir corn and various feedstuffs secured. The dairy industry is not large, but there is no trouble in supplying the local demand. All farmers keep poultry, securing eggs and fryers for home use and for local markets. The keeping of bees is a side line with many, a few citizens making a specialty of this industry. Fruit growing has not attained commercial importance, although many varieties do well.

Valuable deposits of coal are found in the southern part, near the Colorado River. They have been partially developed. An abundance of lime and sandstone of very fine quality is quarried. Brick shale, suitable for all kinds of bricks and of a most excellent quality, exists in abundance. Prospectors have also found oil and gas and some active development work has been done in the Santa Anna field.

With the large increase in population which has come to Coleman County during the last decade a greater interest has been manifested in the development of its great natural resources. The arrival of many homeseekers has resulted in the cutting up of large ranches into farms and at the present time a large acreage is on the market at prices ranging from \$5 to \$30 per acre for unimproved land. Improved farm lands are quoted at \$10 to \$45 per acre.

COLLIN COUNTY.

Situated in North Texas; created in 1846 from Fannin County and organized the same year; named for Collin McKinney; area 828 square miles; population 49,021 in 1910. McKinney, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 4,717 in 1910 and 4,322 in 1900. Other important towns are Farmersville, Plano, Celina, Princeton, Allen, Melissa, Frisco, Prosper, Blue Ridge, Westington and Anna. It is served by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, St. Louis Southwestern, St. Louis, San Francisco and Texas, Houston and Texas Central Railroads and the Texas Traction Company, Interurban. Other interurban lines have been surveyed.

The surface is high and rolling, with but few hills or breaks. It is well timbered with oak, elm, hackberry, pecan and bois d'arc. There is sufficient timber for domestic purposes. Five-sixths of the county is drained by the East Fork of the Trinity River, the remainder being drained by the Elm Fork of the same river. These streams and tributaries have a north and south course. Seven-eighths of the county has a black waxy soil, which is very productive.

The average size of the farms in this section approximates sixty acres. There are but few large pastures left. It is one of the best agricultural sections of Texas. Farming is scientifically conducted. Cotton, wheat, oats, alfalfa and various other staples produce abundantly. A large acreage is devoted to the raising of truck and fruit for near-by markets. Special attention is given by a large number of farmers to the raising of fancy live stock. Blooded horses, cattle and sheep are found in every section. The dairying interests are growing more prominent. Poultry breeding is also an important factor in the prosperity of many communities. Near-by markets are supplied and large shipments made to Northern cities. Several fine poultry farms exist and birds are raised for breeding purposes. The fruit industry has not attained large proportions, but enough is grown to supply the home demand. Many stands of bees are also scattered throughout the county.

Artesian water is found at depths ranging from 500 to 1,200 feet; good well water is found at twenty to eighty feet. The rainfall approximates 36 to 38 inches per annum.

McKinney, the county seat, is a thriving city with many industries, among them being a large cotton mill. Citizens of the city enjoy the various modern public utilities and take pride in beautifying their homes. Practically 95 per cent of the total acreage of the county is in cultivation.

There is a healthy movement in real estate and homeseekers have no trouble in securing locations. Improved farm lands are quoted from \$50 to \$125 per acre.

COLLINGSWORTH COUNTY.

Situated in the Panhandle, bordering the State of Oklahoma; created in 1876 from the Young Land District and organized in 1890; named for James Collingsworth; area 900 square miles; population 5,224 in 1910 and 1,233 in 1900. Wellington, the county seat, had a population of 576 in 1910. It is served by the Wichita Falls and Northwestern Railroad.

The surface is level, with some

rough land along the creeks and rivers. It is drained by the Salt Fork of the Red River and Elm and Buck Creeks. An abundant supply of water is found at an average depth of seventy feet. Rainfall averages approximate 23 inches annually. The soils vary from sandy loam along the streams to very dark loam in the flats. There is considerable deep sand in some sections.

Live stock raising is the chief industry of the people, but of late years thousands of acres have been placed under profitable cultivation. Corn, wheat, oats and alfalfa are good producers. The production of alfalfa is encouraging the swine industry. Practically two-thirds of the entire area is tillable. Those who have engaged in farming have found cotton to be a profitable crop. As the soil is loose and easily cultivated, it is claimed that a larger acreage can be handled than in the counties further east. The corn crop is second to cotton in importance. Other staple Panhandle crops are proving profitable. Although peaches, pears, apricots and plums are found in small orchards, no effort has been made to develop the fruit industry.

A large acreage is available for new settlers. Improved farm lands are quoted from \$15 to \$40 per acre and unimproved lands from \$8 to \$20 per acre.

COLORADO COUNTY.

Situated in the coastal plains, two counties removed from the Gulf of Mexico; one of the original counties, created in 1836 and organized in 1837; named for the Colorado River; area 948 square miles; population 18,897 in 1910. Columbus, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Eagle Lake, the chief city, had a population of 1,117 in 1910 and 1,107 in 1900. Welmer, Rock Island, Alleton, Oakland, Matthews, Eldridge, Mentz and Bernado are other important towns. It is served by the San Antonio and Aransas Pass, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroads.

The surface is mostly level prairie, with a few small hills along streams. It is well timbered with hardwood and has some pine. The Colorado River bisects the county from north to south, and this stream, with its numerous tributaries, furnishes excellent drainage and sufficient water for all purposes. Artesian water has been developed at a depth of from 800 to 1,000 feet; surface water of good quality is found at shallower depths. The rainfall averages 37 inches per annum.

A deep black sandy loam predominates in the river bottoms. There is some light sandy soil, but

as a rule the soil varies from a sandy loam to black waxy and alluvial.

The live stock industry, formerly the chief occupation of the people and still important, has been driven into the background by the agriculturists, who are producing rice, sugar cane, cotton, corn, potatoes and all kinds of vegetables and fruits. A large acreage of sugar cane is consumed by the mills at Eagle Lake. Some Colorado County cane is shipped to Mills and Wharton Counties. Cotton is an important crop, but the tendency of the average farmer is toward a great variety of crops and a large acreage of truck. Rice is an important crop, the acreage approximating 25,000. All farmers are engaged in producing poultry, which yields a large annual revenue.

Brick clay is found in various parts of the county, but the deposits are undeveloped.

One of the natural resources of the county is found in its excellent water power along the Colorado River. This water power thus far has not been developed, although several schemes looking toward the construction of dams and canals have been advanced and considered.

Homeseekers will find an excellent opportunity of securing good farm lands in Colorado County. A large acreage is available. Improved farm lands are quoted from \$30 to \$50 per acre, and some lands are sold at higher prices. Unimproved lands are quoted at \$10 to \$40 per acre.

COMAL COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, north of San Antonio; created in 1846 from Bexar, Gonzales and Travis Counties and organized the same year; named for the Comal River; area 569 square miles; population 8,434 in 1910, as against 7,008 in 1900. New Braunfels, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 3,165 in 1910 and 2,097 in 1900. Other important towns are Bracken and Hunter. It is served by the International and Great Northern and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads. An electric line under construction from San Antonio to Austin will pass through the county.

The northern and western portions are broken and the surface rises into ranges of hills of considerable elevation. The southeastern portion is level, having some of the best black land farms in the State. The Comal and Guadalupe Rivers furnish an abundance of water. In the hilly sections well and stream water is easily secured. Comal River, rising in Lander's Park, bursts forth from a number of large springs

one mile above New Braunfels and forms a bold stream, which after a winding course of only three miles, flows into the Guadalupe River with a fall from its source of over forty feet. The water power from this stream is utilized to run two flour mills, an oil mill and an electric light and ice plant. It is more or less thickly covered with live oak, post oak, walnut, cedar, pecan, mesquite and elm.

The tillable soils vary from a stiff soil to a mellow loam. A large proportion of the farms are found in the valleys. About one-fifth of the county is suitable for culture. About 2,500 acres are cultivated by irrigation. The rainfall approximates 28 inches per annum. Live stock raising is one of the important industries. Diversified farming, which includes the growth of pears, plums and peaches, is proving profitable in that section not too rough for agricultural purposes.

Deposits of limestone and brick clay have been located. The limestone deposits are now being developed.

The citizens are taking an interest in good roads and have constructed about seventy-five miles of public highways at an average cost of about \$1,200 per mile. New Braunfels, the county seat, is making progress and is the location of a number of prosperous industries, among the most prominent being a hydrate lime factory, a collar factory, two tanneries, flour mills and oil mills.

Improved farm lands are quoted at \$60 to \$75 per acre; unimproved farm land at \$40 to \$50 per acre.

COMANCHE COUNTY.

Situated in North Central Texas, southwest of Fort Worth; created in 1856 from Coryell and Bosque Counties and organized the same year; named for a tribe of Indians; area 828 square miles; population 27,186 in 1910 and 23,009 in 1900. Comanche, the county seat, had a population of 2,756 in 1910 and 2,070 in 1900. DeLeon, Proctor, Snipe Springs, Hasse, Gustine, Lampkin, Comyn and Sidney are important towns. It is served by the Fort Worth and Rio Grande (Frisco), Stephenville North and South Texas (Cotton Belt) and Texas Central Railroads. Comanche County under the Mexican Government was included in the Municipality of Viesca, the name of which, after the revolution, was changed to Milam District. In 1850 it was attached to Bell County, and in 1854 to Coryell County until its organization in 1856.

The surface is generally rolling, though there are many acres of fine level land. North and South Leon Rivers cross from northwest to southeast, into which many

small streams empty, furnishing an abundance of water and excellent drainage. An excellent supply of well water is found at depths varying from 20 to 100 feet. The rainfall approximates 30 to 32 inches. The greatest rainfall is during the growing months, making Comanche one of the banner counties of the State in agricultural lines when acreage under cultivation is compared.

The soil in the upper cross timbers, which are found in the southeastern part, is sandy loam. Black waxy land is found at the base of the bluffs and hills. A very fertile black sandy land predominates in the valleys. A deep black soil is found on the upland.

The live stock industry occupies the attention of many of the citizens. Special attention is given to the raising of fine cattle, horses and mules. Dairying is becoming important. Modern methods of cultivation are applied and practically all staple crops are produced in abundance. Cotton is the chief crop and is extensively grown. Some attention is given to horticultural matters, but, while the fruit industry is on the increase, it has not attained sufficient size to make it a commercial factor. Conditions are excellent for the promotion of the poultry industry, and this is becoming an important factor to the farmer.

Coal is found in the northeastern part. There is also an excellent quality of sandstone, which is quarried for local use. A small oil and gas field has been partially developed near Snipe Springs. A superior grade of glass sand is of recent discovery, but the deposits have not been developed. The sentiment of the entire people is in favor of good roads.

Small farms are the rule in the county, but there yet remains a large acreage of tillable land available for new settlers. Improved lands are quoted from \$20 to \$50 per acre and unimproved from \$15 to \$30 per acre.

CONCHO COUNTY.

Situated near the geographical center of Texas; created in 1858 from Bexar County and organized the following year; named for the Concho River; area 941 square miles; population 6,654 in 1910 and 1,427 in 1900. Paint Rock, the county seat and chief town of the county, is unincorporated. Its population is estimated at 650. Other important towns are Eden, Eola, Millers View, Concho, Pasche and Ruth. It is served by the Fort Worth and Rio Grande (Frisco) and Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroads.

The surface varies from rough country, with fertile valleys in the southern half, to rolling prairie

in the northwest portion, while the northeast portion is somewhat broken, but contains many acres of fertile and tillable land. It is well timbered with mesquite and live oak. Drainage is cared for by the Concho, Kickapoo and Colorado Rivers and the Mustang, Duck and Brady Creeks. Some water power has been developed. Underground water is found at an average depth of fifty feet. About 500 acres are irrigated with water taken from the Colorado River. The rainfall, averaging 27.75 inches per annum, is well distributed.

The soils vary from white sandy to dark rich alluvial. It is very productive and free from wire and crab grass and other weed pests. Live stock, formerly the chief industry, is being rapidly displaced from first honors by the production of cotton, grains, feedstuffs and fruits. Fruit growing, yet in its infancy, is attracting attention and grapes, peaches, plums and pears are successfully raised.

Improved farm lands average in price from \$20 to \$40 per acre; unimproved lands from \$10 to \$25 per acre. Large ranches are being placed on the market in the shape of small farms and new settlers are rapidly developing the agricultural resources of the county. A large acreage is available for newcomers.

COOKE COUNTY.

Situated in North Texas on the Red River; created in 1848 from Fanning County and organized in 1849; area 1,000 square miles; named for William G. Cooke; population 26,603 in 1910. Gainesville, the county seat and chief city, was given a population of 7,624 in the last Federal census. Other important towns are Valley View, Windsor, Fair Plains, Marysville, Muenster, Myra, Lindsey, Woodbine and Dexter. The county is served by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads.

The surface is largely rolling prairie. Drainage is secured through the Red River, which forms the northern boundary, and Elm, Fish, Clear, Pecan and Sycamore Creeks. Pecan, walnut and various hardwoods grow in abundance along the streams. Other water resources are present in an underground supply at depths varying from thirty-five to fifty feet; in an artesian supply at about 600 to 800 feet and in an annual rainfall of 35 inches.

The soils in the Red River Valley are a red alluvial. There are also large areas of black waxy and gray loams on the uplands and lighter varieties in the cross timbers. All are very fertile.

All conditions favor the develop-

ment of a large and profitable agricultural industry, and although classed as one of the leading counties in the State in agricultural matters, the introduction of better methods of farming is now proving more effectively the possibilities of increasing acre production. Live stock on the farm is one of the leading and most profitable features of the new era. Crop rotation and attention to soil conditions are demonstrating the wonderful productive power of the soils. While cotton maintains its rank as a leading crop, the increasing production of wheat, corn, oats, feedstuffs, including alfalfa, makes cotton growing less risky, marking the county as a section in which diversification is winning.

In the vicinity of the towns and cities fruit and truck growing for local consumption is profitable, but this industry has greater opportunities to flourish on a large scale in the cross-timber section, where the soil is more adapted to the purpose.

Among the mineral resources are large deposits of lime and sandstone, yet undeveloped, and many beds of brick clay, some of which furnish the raw material for a brick plant at Gainesville.

Cooke County stands well toward the front in the matter of attention to public highways. Thus far over 100 miles of paved roadway is in use and more is contemplated.

A large area of the tillable lands are virgin and much of it is available for newcomers. Improved lands may be purchased at prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre; unimproved from \$15 to \$25 per acre.

CORYELL COUNTY.

Situated near the center of the State; created in 1854 from McLennan County and organized the same year; named for James Coryell; area 1,115 square miles; population 21,703 in 1910. Gatesville, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,920 in 1910. Other important towns are Copperas Cove, Oglesby, Jonesboro, Turnersville, Evant, Pearl, Mound, Leon Junction and Levita. It is served by four railroads—the St. Louis Southwestern, Temple and Northwestern, Stephenville North and South and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe.

Coryell County has much prairie land, but its surface is generally high rolling, gradually heading off into the valleys of the several streams. It is well timbered, the leading varieties being Spanish oak, cedar, post oak and pecan. It is crossed by the Leon River and several living creeks. The underground supply of water is abundant, wells averaging from 150 to

250 feet. There is a good natural drainage, but in the river bottoms it has been found necessary to construct levees in order to conserve and reclaim many acres of rich land. The Leon River and Cow House Creek furnish water for the irrigation of nearly 1,000 acres. The rainfall, averaging 33 inches per annum, however, is sufficient for the production of all staple crops in average seasons.

The soil of the bottom lands is a rich black; prairie lands are black, while in the northern portion there is much rich sandy loam.

A large acreage is under cultivation, with cotton the money crop. There is a large production of corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa and millet. The acreage devoted to fruit and truck is increasing annually. Live stock raising is an important feature of farm life, many specializing in blooded cattle, horses and sheep. Dairying is a growing industry and creameries are being established at various points. The growth of the honey industry is one of the features of recent years. The poultry industry is adding thousands of dollars annually to the material prosperity of the inhabitants.

Rich deposits of limestone are found and quarried for building purposes. The citizens of Coryell County indicate their progressiveness by their interest in the public schools and by taking advantage of all public utilities which can be brought into service in rural communities.

COTTLE COUNTY.

Situated in the southeast part of the Panhandle; created in 1876 from Fannin County and organized in 1892; named for George W. Cottle; area 956 square miles; population 4,396 in 1910, as compared with 1,002 in 1900. Paducah, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,350 in 1900. The county is served by the Quanah, Acme and Pacific Railroad.

The surface is generally level. It is broken by the breaks of the Pease River on the north and east and by the breaks of the Tongue River on the west. A scrubby growth of mesquite is the only timber. It is traversed by the Pease River on the north and east, on the west by the Tongue River and in the southern portion by the Little Wichita. There is an abundance of water at an average depth of sixty feet. The rainfall approximates 23 inches per annum.

There are some black lands in the east central part, but sandy loams predominate in other sections. It is yet prominent as a cattle country, but farmers are invading the pastures and demonstrating the value of the lands in the production of cotton, grains,

feedstuffs and fruits. Many new settlers are making purchases of farm lands and developing the agricultural resources. Although the horticultural industry has not been developed, peaches and berries are grown for home consumption. Practically all of the county is tillable.

The county offers many opportunities to homeseekers, and special efforts are being made to bring new settlers into the country. Ranch owners are offering no obstacles to the homeseeker. Many large pastures have been placed on the market in amounts to suit the purchaser. Unimproved lands are offered at \$12 to \$20 per acre; improved farm lands are quoted at \$20 to \$35 per acre.

CRANE COUNTY.

Situated in West Texas, with the Pecos River as its southwestern boundary; created from Tom Green County in 1887 and is still unorganized; named for William Cary Crane; area 850 square miles; population 331 in 1910 and 51 in 1900. Crane County is essentially a cattle country. The surface is generally high, rolling prairie, richly carpeted with mesquite and sage grasses and other nutritious forage. The soil varies from a light gravel or sandy to a black sandy or chocolate. The valley lands along the Pecos River are very fertile. About 2,000 acres of this land was in crop in 1913. About 7,000 acres are being prepared for irrigation. Very little farming has been practiced in other sections, but it has been demonstrated that under irrigation excellent fruits, melons and staple crops can be grown. An underground supply of water is obtained at a depth averaging 70 to 200 feet. The rainfall is light, approximating 13 inches per annum.

CROCKETT COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas; created in 1875 from Bexar County; organized in 1891; named for David Crockett; area 3,004 square miles; population 1,296 in 1910. Ozona, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. There are no railroads in the county.

The surface in the northern portion is level, but slightly rolling, while the southern and western parts are very rough, consisting of high hills, narrow valleys and canyons. The timber is confined to stubby growths of cedar and mesquite. Live oak is the only running stream. Water is found at an average depth of 350 feet. The rainfall will average 10 inches per annum. Crockett County is essentially a stock-raising country. With the exception of a few acres cultivated near ranch houses, there

is no attempt at farming. Lands range in value from \$2 to \$6 per acre.

CROSBY COUNTY.

Situated in the eastern tier of Plains counties; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1886; named for a Mr. Crosby, who died in the Alamo; area 984 square miles; population 1,765 in 1910 and 788 in 1900. Crosbyton, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 800 in 1910. Emma, Estacado, Cone and Lorenza are other towns. The county is served by the Crosbyton South Plains Railroad.

Crosby County is almost level; the only timber is stunted mesquite. It is well drained by the Yellow House and Blanco Creeks. The underground supply of water is abundant at 190 feet. The rainfall will average 24 inches per annum. The climate (data taken from weather station at Amarillo) shows a mean minimum winter temperature of 25 and a mean maximum summer temperature of 85 degrees. The soils are a red to a dark sandy loam.

Always the home of large ranches, this section is now developing into a farming region. Large farms are the rule and usually ranchmen are engaging heavily in the production of feedstuffs for winter use and not a few are cultivating large fields of cotton. Since the construction of the railroad new settlers have arrived and are demonstrating the productive value of the lands by growing cotton, corn, maize, Kaffir corn, alfalfa and small grains. Proper cultivation and methods of conserving moisture are resulting in good average yields even in dry seasons. Like other Plains counties, apples, plums, grapes and peaches thrive when given proper attention.

Lands are variously quoted from \$8 to \$30 per acre. Homeseekers will find a welcome.

CULBERSON COUNTY.

Situated in West Texas, bordering El Paso County on the west and New Mexico on the north; the creation of Culberson County was authorized by a law passed by the Thirty-First Legislature and organized in 1911; area 3,780 square miles. It is served by the Texas and Pacific and the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroads. Another railroad has been chartered to connect Van Horn with New Mexico points. Van Horn, the county seat, is an important railroad division point on the Texas and Pacific.

The county was named in honor of Senator Charles A. Culberson.

The surface is mountainous in

the south and southwestern parts, with many breaks and canyons through the northern and eastern sections. Guadalupe Peak reaches an altitude of 9,500 feet; other peaks reach 5,000 feet and over. There are also large areas of level land and many fertile valleys.

The rainfall approximates 10 to 12 inches per annum and is not sufficient for agricultural purposes. An abundant supply of underground water is obtained in some sections and is used to irrigate small truck patches and orchards. Several plans have been put forward for damming water courses for the purpose of impounding flood waters to be used in irrigation. Engineers have pronounced many of these plans feasible.

There are large deposits of white marble and other valuable stone and many deposits of minerals in the mountainous sections.

DALLAM COUNTY.

Situated in the extreme northwest corner of the Panhandle, bordering Oklahoma and New Mexico; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1891; named for James W. Dallam; area 1,463 square miles; population 4,001 in 1910 as against 1,046 in 1900. Dalhart, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 2,580 in 1910. Texline, Corlena, Terico, Ware, Matlock, Chamberlain, Conlen and Hovey are other important towns. It is served by the Fort Worth and Denver City, the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf and the Enid, Ochiltree and Western Railroads.

The surface is generally level, broken along the south line by the Rito Blanco Canyon. The soil alternates from a rich brown sandy loam to a hard land known as "tight" land or mesquite land; both have proven fertile. There is no timber. About the only water sources of any importance are the Buffalo Springs near the northern line. The average rainfall approximates 22 inches. The average depth of wells is about 150 feet.

Although live stock raising on ranches maintains its supremacy over all industries, it has been demonstrated that live stock farming is more profitable and that the various lines of agriculture and horticulture can be profitably undertaken. Experiments with all staple Panhandle farm crops have proved successful, including many horticultural products, such as apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes. Many farmers are making a specialty of broom corn, growing three-fourths of a ton to a ton per acre. All grain crops, including the usual Panhandle crops of milo maize and Kaffir corn, yield abundantly.

Poultry raising has been developed to a considerable extent, but thus far shipments have been limited. Some interest has been manifested in dairying and one creamery is operated at Dalhart.

Dalhart is one of the Panhandle's prosperous towns and is prominent as a railroad town. Many progressive citizens are making an effort to bring experienced farmers into the county, as many agricultural resources may be developed. Lands are quoted from \$8 to \$15 per acre.

DALLAS COUNTY.

Situated in North Texas, east of central; created in 1846 from Robertson and Nacogdoches Counties and organized the same year; named for George M. Dallas; area 900 square miles; population 135,748 in 1910 and 82,726 in 1900. Dallas, the chief city and county seat, had a population of 92,104 in 1910 and 42,638 in 1900. It now has a population estimated at 125,000. Lancaster, Hutchins, Garland, Richardson, Carrollton, Farmers Branch, Wilmer, Cedar Hill, Duncanville, Kleberg and Irving are among the other important towns. It is served by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, St. Louis Southwestern, Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf, Trinity and Brazos Valley, Missouri, Kansas and Texas; Houston and Texas Central, Texas and New Orleans, Texas and Pacific, International and Great Northern, St. Louis and San Francisco, Texas Traction Company, Northern Texas Traction Company, Southern Traction Company and Eastern Texas Traction Company Railroads. The last four are electric lines. Three additional electric lines have been surveyed.

The surface is mostly level, with rolling prairies in the northwestern portion. Some rough land is found along the courses of streams. In most sections there is sufficient timber for general purposes, but none for manufacturing. The Trinity River crosses the county, one branch entering from the west side and flowing east until it reaches Dallas, and another from the north. The general course from Dallas is southeast, crossing the boundary at its southeast corner. This stream, with its many tributaries, furnishes an abundance of water for stock and domestic purposes in ordinary years. Good well water is found at an average depth of 35 feet. Artesian water at depths varying from 700 to 2,600 feet. The rainfall averages 35 inches per annum.

The eastern portion has considerable sandy and sandy loam land; nearly all the remainder lies in the black land belt, which is noted for its great productiveness.

Dallas is one of the leading agricultural counties of the State.

Practically 90 per cent of the land is tillable and is in cultivation. The many railroads and most excellent public highways give to the producer splendid transportation facilities and markets are close to the farm. Improved lands are quoted from \$40 to \$100 per acre. Some tracts are held for much higher prices. Cotton is the leading crop, but diversification is generally practiced and there is a large acreage devoted to corn, oats, forage crops and wheat. Live stock raising on the farm is proving a profitable industry, it being the rule to raise only well-graded animals. The dairying industry is well developed in all sections, the city of Dallas, with other population centers of the county, furnishing excellent markets for dairy products. The same conditions have influenced many to devote their time to the poultry industry and Dallas County ranks high in the production of chickens and eggs. There are many breeding pens and nearly every variety of chickens are raised for show and breeding purposes.

Dallas is one of the leading counties in the construction of good roads. The county has 400 miles of paved roads and 1,200 miles of well-graded roads. Bonds to the amount of \$1,100,000 have been issued for road construction.

Dallas, the chief city of the county, is the second city in the State in point of population. Commercially the city ranks first, being the greatest jobbing and distributing center in the Southwest. Dallas also takes first place in population in the State, area considered, as well as first place in manufacturing. It leads as an educational center, there being many schools, colleges and universities located there. It is also the site for the Texas State Fair, the greatest institution of its kind in the United States. The city made a growth of 116 per cent from 1900 to 1910.

DAWSON COUNTY.

Situated on the Plains; created in 1853 from Bexar County and organized in 1905; named for Nicholas Dawson; area 900 square miles; population 2,320 in 1910 and 37 in 1900. Lamesa, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. It is served by the Pecos and Northern Texas Railroad (Santa Fe).

The surface is generally level and devoid of timber and running streams. Drainage is obtained through a number of dry water courses. An excellent supply of water is found at a depth of about 100 feet. The rainfall averages approximately 18 inches. The soils are largely chocolate and sandy loam with clay foundation. Live stock raising is the leading occu-

patation. Some attention is given to the growing of staple Panhandle crops, including cotton. A few small orchards in the county have proved profitable. Lands are quoted from \$12 to \$15 per acre.

DEAF SMITH COUNTY.

Located in the Panhandle bordering New Mexico; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1890; named for Erastus (Deaf) Smith; area 1,477 square miles; population 3,942 in 1910 as against 843 in 1900. Hereford, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,750 in 1910. Other towns are Joel and Dawn. It is served by the Pecos and Northern Texas Railroad (Santa Fe).

Deaf Smith County is level plateau, between 3,000 and 4,000 feet altitude. There is no timber except such as has been set out by citizens. Tierra Blanca and Paloduro Creeks drain the county. The underground supply of water is reached at a depth of 40 to 150 feet; the supply is abundant and is used successfully in irrigation; some 4,200 acres are irrigated from wells and from the Tierra Blanca Creek. The average rainfall per annum approximates 18 inches.

The soils consist largely of red and gray sandy loam with black loam in the bottoms. Live stock raising is the chief occupation, cattle, sheep and hogs being the leading lines, named in order of prominence. Irrigation farming is increasing and with an abundant supply of underground water it is expected that the acreage will increase at a rapid rate within the next few years. Sugar beets, melons, truck, apples, cherries and grapes produce abundantly under irrigation. Wheat, milo maize, Kaffir corn and millet are the staple crops and are produced largely by dry farming methods.

Improved farm lands are quoted at \$15 to \$20 per acre; unimproved at \$10 per acre. Although cattle raising is the chief industry there is a large acreage available for settlement.

DELTA COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas; created in 1870 from Hopkins and Lamar Counties and organized the same year; named for its location between the North and South Forks of the Sulphur River; area 266 square miles; population 14,566 in 1910. Cooper, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,513 in 1910. Other important towns are Klondike, Enloe, Pecan Gap, Horton, Lake Creek and Charleston. It is served by the Texas Midland and Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroads.

The surface is undulating, generally high, with much level land. There are some rolling lands on

the break of North Sulphur Creek. North Sulphur Creek forms the northern boundary and south Sulphur Creek the southern boundary. There is an abundance of various hardwoods for domestic purposes. Good well water is found at depths varying from 20 to 50 feet. The rainfall will average 35 to 40 inches per annum.

The prevailing soil is a black loam. There is some black sandy and gray land. All is exceedingly fertile, ranking with the best of its kind in the South. There is considerable good fruit land, but this industry has not been thoroughly developed. Small shipments of peaches are made and various other fruits are grown for home consumption. Diversified farming is supplemented by the breeding of fine horses, mules and dairy cows. A number of farmers are engaged in the bee and honey industry on a small scale. A large number are paying special attention to the breeding of fine poultry and to the poultry industry in general. Cotton is the money crop. Corn, oats, alfalfa and other staples yield abundantly.

There is a healthy movement in real estate and homeseekers find no difficulty in securing locations. Lands vary in price according to location and improvements. Cultivated lands on which are located the usual farm buildings are quoted from \$80 to \$100 per acre; other lands are quoted from \$15 to \$20 per acre.

DENTON COUNTY.

Situated in North Texas, one county removed from the Red River, bordering Dallas and Tarrant Counties on the south; created in 1846 from Fannin County and organized the same year named for John B. Denton; area 865 square miles; population 31,258 in 1910 as compared with 28,318 in 1900. Denton, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 4,732 in 1910 and 4,137 in 1900. Other important towns are Pilot Point, Lewisville, Sanger, Krum, Aubrey and Justin. The county is served by the Texas and Pacific; Missouri, Kansas and Texas; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroads.

The surface is gently rolling, about two-thirds being classed as prairie. While much of the soil is black waxy, in many parts of the county there is an admixture of sand and clay. A belt of woodland, known as the Lower Cross-Timbers, from 8 to 10 miles wide, extends across the county from north to south. The soils in this timber belt are for the most part a dark sandy loam with a red clay subsoil. It is well watered, having the Elm Fork of the Trinity River Little Elm, Denton, Oliver, Hick-

ory, Clear and Milam Creeks, which provide proper drainage and supply water for stock. Artesian water exists at a depth of 40 to 600 feet and many farmers have provided themselves with artesian wells. A good underground supply of water is found at depths of 20 to 40 feet. The rainfall approximates 35 inches per annum.

This section of Texas has a diversity of agricultural resources, all of which are in a fair state of development. The variety of soils permits specializing in grains, cotton, fruits and vegetables, conditions being most favorable for diversifying with all field crops, and to live stock farming. There are many fine stock farms on which are raised the best strains of beef and dairy cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. All farmers are stock raisers in some degree, although some confine the greater portion of their attention to wheat and oats or cotton and corn. Convenience to Dallas and Fort Worth has made the poultry industry a leading line with many. Fruits and vegetables are coming more into favor because of the great demand at near-by markets.

Denton, the county seat, is one of the progressive small cities of North Texas. It is the site of the College of Industrial Arts and of the North Texas Normal School. It will soon be connected with Dallas by an electric line.

Lands in this county vary in price from \$30 to over \$100 per acre. New settlers find no trouble in securing good lands and locations, as the movement in real estate is generally brisk.

DEWITT COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas in the coastal plains; created in 1846 from Gonzales, Victoria and Goliad Counties and organized the same year; named for Green DeWitt; population 23,501 in 1910; area 830 square miles. Cuero, the county seat, had a population of 3,109 in 1910. Yoakum, the chief city, had a population of 4,657 the last census. Other important towns are Yorktown, Nordheim, Edgar, Thomaston, Hochheim and Meyersville.

The surface is rolling and its soil largely a dark sandy loam. About one-half is timbered and practically all of the area is arable. Along the streams are the richest lands, but all of the county is very productive. Live oak, post oak, ash, hackberry, elm, blackjack, cottonwood and pecan are among the timbers. There is some walnut and a good deal of hickory on the higher lands. The Guadalupe River which flows from north to south, is one of the most picturesque streams in the South. Other streams of living water are the Sandies and Big Brushy Creeks.

Artesian wells are secured at depths which vary from 600 to 1,100 feet. Shallow well water is abundant. The rainfall will approximate 33 inches per annum.

Truck and fruit farming are among the chief industries. Diversified farming is practiced in all sections. Some sugar cane is grown, but in the general farming communities the chief crops are cotton, corn, sorghum and other forage crops. Attention is given to the breeding of fine live stock. Dairy animals are a specialty among some of the farmers in the vicinity of Cuero and a large creamery is operated at this point which consumes the cream of that section. Other creameries are operated at Yoakum and Yorktown. Both of these places are important towns, Yoakum being a railroad town of importance in this section. In the live stock industry the breeding of swine is attracting increasing attention each year.

Figs and peaches are proven fruits and many acres are devoted to strawberries, which find a ready market in near-by cities. Poultry raising is one of the important lines in which farmers are engaged. Poultry packing houses at Cuero and Yoakum handle large consignments. Great droves of turkeys are driven to market each winter.

Cuero is becoming an important industrial center for manufacturing purposes, power being secured by damming the Guadalupe River. One of the important industries at Cuero is a cotton mill. Yoakum is an important division station on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad. Yorktown is also an important trade center.

Homeseekers will find many advantages and will have no trouble in securing lands of good location at reasonable prices.

DICKENS COUNTY.

Situated partially in the Plains country, a small portion being true plains; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1891. Named for J. Dickens; area 918 square miles; population 3,092 in 1910 as compared with 1,151 in 1900. Dickens, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Spur is the principal town. Tap and Draper are postoffices. The county is served by the Wichita Valley Railroad.

The surface is generally rolling with fine valleys along the water courses and level stretches on the upland prairies. Mesquite and cottonwood grow along the streams. It is drained by Duck Creek, Cottonwood, Dockum, Croton and Red Mud Creeks. An abundant supply of underground water is found in most sections at depths from 70 to 200 feet. The rainfall will average

22.44 inches per annum. The soils vary, red, dark and chocolate sandy loam predominating. Tight lands occur in the central sections. Live stock raising on ranches is the principal occupation of the people. Of recent years many settlers have been induced to come to Dickens County and ranch owners have cut up their pastures into farms and placed them upon the market. New settlers have entered actively into the work of developing the agricultural resources. They are successfully growing all West Texas staples. Cotton leads in acreage.

For many years, small orchards and vineyards at various ranch homes have produced bounteously. It has been demonstrated that peaches, grapes, apricots and plums are a success and new settlers are taking an interest in horticultural products.

Ranch owners have taken an interest in improving their grades and the old range animal has almost disappeared from the county. Herefords, shorthorns and other beef cattle having taken their place.

Valuable deposits of magnesia have been discovered, but remain undeveloped. Red and gray sandstone of fine quality are also found.

Spur, the leading city, is the terminus of the Stamford and Northwestern Railroad. The town is little over four years old. Its population approximates 1,000 people. All modern facilities and public utilities have been provided for by the people.

Improved farm lands are quoted at \$15 to \$35 per acre; unimproved lands at \$10 to \$25 per acre.

DIMITT COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas; created in 1858 from Bexar, Webb, Uvalde and Maverick Counties; organized in 1880; named for Philip Dimmit; area 1,164 square miles; population 3,460 in 1910 as compared with 1,106 in 1900. Carrizo Springs is the county seat and chief city. It was incorporated in 1910 with the commission form of government. The thirteenth Federal census was taken previous to the incorporation. Asherton, Bermuda, Big Wells, Brundage, Denton, Las Vegas and Catarina are other important towns. It is served by the Crystal City and Uvalde Railroad.

The surface is generally level. Small portions are rolling. There are no mountains. It is not generally well supplied with timber. The Nueces River crosses from the northwest toward the southeast. This stream with its numerous tributaries furnishes excellent drainage and an abundance of water for stock and domestic purposes. Artesian water is found at a depth

approximating 700 feet in nearly every section of the county. Many artesian wells have been completed and are used for irrigation purposes. Some water is taken from the Nueces River. The acreage under irrigation will approximate 6,000 acres. A great deal of interest is being manifested in the development of the underground water supply and the acreage artificially watered is being rapidly increased. The rainfall approximates 20 to 22 inches per annum.

The soils vary from red sandy loam to black waxy land. Both are extremely fertile and easy of cultivation.

The interest manifested in the development of the underground water supply has almost overshadowed the live stock industry, which is very large and important over a large area not yet claiming attention from the invading home-seekers. There are many thousands of acres yet at inconvenient distances from railroads which are taken up by ranchers in the grazing of cattle. In the artesian belt and other sections where water is easily obtained there is much development in the form of farms and orchards. Fruit and truck growing is the attraction, as conditions particularly favor these lines. The Bermuda onion crop is by far the most important now grown, but other vegetables are produced in large quantities. Figs, grapes and berries are favored by horticulturalists. Poultry and bees are side lines with many farmers, there being about 2,000 swarms of bees distributed among the citizens.

Lands in the irrigated sections have advanced to over \$150 in a few instances. Good lands, however, are on the market from \$35 to \$60 per acre. Raw lands in the grazing districts are quoted at \$10 to \$20 per acre.

DONLEY COUNTY.

Situated in the Panhandle; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1882; named for Judge Stockton P. Donley; area 378 square miles; population 5,284 in 1910 and 2,756 in 1900. Clarendon, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,946 in 1910. Hedley and Jerico are other important towns. It is served by the Fort Worth and Denver City and the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railroads.

The surface is an elevated plain, which gradually breaks off into small hills, with valleys of varying width between. The soils range from black waxy, chocolate, black sandy and red clay sandy to a special soil known as the Donley County loam, a dark gray soil, which is mellow, deep and always moist. Timber is scarce. There is

an abundance of water throughout the county. Lelia Lake covers 200 acres and always has water in it, being supported by springs. There are more than 1,000 springs. The underground water is found at a depth of 60 feet; the supply is apparently very abundant. While no irrigation is practiced, a test well and pumping plant has been established near Lelia and it is believed that the underground supply of water can be successfully used in the irrigation of a large acreage. The rainfall approximates 24 inches and under ordinary conditions is sufficient for the growth of staple crops.

A special feature of the live stock industry is the feeding of beeves for shipment to market; the breeding of fine cattle, horses, mules and sheep is extensively practiced. Interest in dairying is increasing and the creamery at Clarendon is successfully operated. Diversified farming in the vicinity of the railroad is a close second to the cattle industry. The planting of cotton increases each year.

Improved farm lands range in price from \$25 to \$50 per acre; unimproved lands are quoted at \$6 to \$20 per acre. By reason of its underground water supply, good drainage and fertile land, Donley County is attracting a large number of new settlers, who are assisting in the development of its agricultural resources.

DUNN COUNTY.

Dunn County was created in 1913 out of a portion of Duval County. At the time of the compiling of this section it had not been organized. Its area is 888 square miles. Data and general description is included in the story of Duval County.

DUVAL COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas; created in 1858 from Nueces, Live Oak and Starr Counties and organized in 1876; named for Capt. B. H. Duval, a pioneer and Indian fighter. The original area was 1,887 square miles. In 1913 49 square miles was taken from Duval to form a portion of Jim Hogg County and 883 square miles to form Dunn County. The population of the original area was 8,964 in 1910. San Diego is the county seat. Hebronville, formerly in Duval County, is now the county seat of Jim Hogg County.

The description which follows is of the original county.

The county is served by the Texas-Mexican Railroad (Mexican National).

The southeastern one-third is in the Gulf Plain and the remainder rolling and hilly. Mesquite is the principal timber and is sufficient in quantity for domestic purposes. There are no running streams. A

number of creeks traverse the county from the northwest to the southwest, but are dry during portions of the year. The underground supply of water is found at a depth of about 200 feet. The rainfall approximates 22 to 24 inches per annum.

It is estimated that about four-fifths of the county is tillable. With the exception of a small tract in the northwestern part the land is adapted to agriculture. The soils vary from a light sandy to a light mesquite soil. Cotton is the leading staple crop. A small acreage of onions and corn is grown. The live stock industry continues to take precedence over all others. It is prominent for its large flocks of goats and herds of cattle and horses. Although conditions are adapted to apiculture, interest in this industry is small.

There is every indication of gas and oil at Piedras Pintas. Prospecting over an area of 200 acres has been conducted, and, although indications are promising, the field has not yet proven to be a commercial success.

EASTLAND COUNTY.

Situated north of central part of State; created in 1858 from Coryell, Bosque and Travis Counties and organized in 1873; named for W. M. Eastland; area 947 square miles; population 23,421 in 1910 as compared with 17,971 in 1900. Eastland, the county seat, had a population of 855 in 1910 and 596 in 1900. Cisco, the chief city, had a population of 2,410 in 1910 and 1,514 in 1900. Rising Star, Carbon, Gorman and Ranger are other important towns. It is served by the Texas and Pacific and the Texas Central Railroads.

The surface is varied; part is broken and mountainous, the mountains being generally densely timbered, and in the eastern portions presenting alterations of lofty peaks and deep gorges. At the foot of the mountains and hills lie level and rolling valleys covered with mesquite and post oak. The soil in these portions consists principally of black rich loam and black sandy. In other portions are level prairie lands covered with mesquite and carpeted with a luxuriant growth of several varieties of grass. There are large portions of sandy loam lands covered with a thick growth of post oak.

The North and South Leon Rivers flow through the county and, with their tributaries, furnish an abundance of water during most of the year. An abundance of pure water is obtained from springs and wells. Mineral water is found in several places. Underground water is found at depths varying from 12 to 200 feet. The rainfall approximates 26 inches per annum.

The lands best adapted to farming are covered with timber. These lands are quoted from \$4 to \$15 per acre. Improved lands are quoted from \$20 to \$60 per acre, depending upon location and value of improvements.

An increased acreage of peanuts and other feed crops has increased the number of live stock on farms and large numbers of cattle and hogs are marketed in a finished condition every season. Live stock raising on ranches continues as an important industry, but greatly improved as compared with old conditions, in both class of animals and in methods of handling.

In all sections there is progress in agricultural and horticultural lines. The small-grain crops are generally good. Cotton is grown on nearly every farm and the feed-stuffs adapted to this section yield a heavy acre tonnage. Silos are being introduced and the practice of selling the feed crops on the hoof is becoming more general.

Most farmers grow their own fruits. Local markets are also supplied and small express shipments are made in season. Apples, pears, peaches, plums and grapes are well adapted to climatic and soil conditions.

Coal is mined near Cisco and deposits of this mineral exist in several other sections. There are also deposits of various brick clays, but development of any considerable size has not been attempted.

ECTOR COUNTY.

Situated in West Texas; created in 1887 from Tom Green County and organized in 1891; named for Gen. M. Ector; area 976 square miles; population 1,178 in 1910 as against 381 in 1900. Odessa, the county seat, is unincorporated. The county is served by the Texas and Pacific Railroad.

The surface is level and practically devoid of timber. It is also without streams. The soils consist chiefly of sandy loam and during most of the year are covered with nutritious native grasses, which give to Ector County a reputation for being one of the best live stock counties in the State. Farming is carried on in a small way and under dry farming methods some success is attained. The average rainfall approximates 20 inches. Lands are quoted at \$10 to \$15 per acre. Many new settlers have arrived in the county during the past few years.

EDWARDS COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, one county removed from the Rio Grande; created in 1858 from Bexar County and organized in 1881 and named for Hayden Edwards. At the time of the census in 1910 its area was 2,408 square miles. In

1913 Real County was created, taking from Edwards 471 square miles, leaving 1,387. With its old area the population was 3,768 in 1910. Rock Springs, the county seat, is unincorporated. There are no railroads.

The northwest portion is rolling, the southern half is mountainous and embraces the head tributaries of the Nueces River. Wide, rich valleys are found between the hills and mountains in this section. The timber is principally scrub, with some red cedar. Many pecan trees are found along the streams in the southeastern portion. Water is obtained from the East and West Nueces and the South Llano Rivers for irrigation purposes, some 500 acres being cultivated. The northern portion has considerable black, sticky soil, but many stretches of rock ground. It is devoted principally to grazing purposes. Farming is practiced on a limited scale in the northern part and more generally in the valleys in the southern part.

Live stock raising is the principal industry, especial attention being to the raising of goats, Edwards County holding first place among the counties in the number of goats and the value of its wool clip. The surface is particularly adapted to goat and sheep raising.

In the hills and mountains valuable deposits of silver, iron, sulphur, coal and kaolin have been discovered, but lack of transportation has prevented their development. There are also traces of oil and gas.

The rainfall approximates 18 inches annually. Underground water is found at depths of 150 to 200 feet. A large acreage in Edwards County is open for settlement. Improved lands in the agricultural district are quoted at \$10 to \$20 per acre; other land at \$1.50 to \$5 per acre.

ELLIS COUNTY.

Situated in North Central Texas; created in 1849 from Navarro County and organized in 1850; named for Richard Ellis; area 1,066 square miles; population 5,629 in 1910 as compared with 50,069 in 1900. Waxahatche, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 6,205 in 1910 and 4,215 in 1900. Ennis, another important city, had a population of 5,669 in 1910 and 4,919 in 1900. Italy, Midlothian, Ferris, Palmer and Milford are other towns. It is served by the Houston and Texas Central, Texas Midland, Trinity and Brazos Valley; Missouri, Kansas and Texas; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe; International and Great Northern and the Dallas Southern Traction Company Railroads.

The surface is generally level to rolling and devoid of timber except

along streams, where the growth is sufficient for domestic purposes. It is drained by numerous creeks which flow throughout the year, providing stock water. Surface wells are secured at depths varying from 18 to 30 feet and artesian water at 500 to 1,000 feet. The rainfall approximates 35 inches per annum.

Ninety-five per cent of the area is tillable and 85 per cent is in cultivation, the remainder being devoted to pastures. As an agricultural county it ranks with the best in the State, holding first place in the United States in the production of cotton. Live stock farming is a prosperous industry on farms occupied by owners, although every farmer grows cotton and frequently fails to produce a sufficient amount of feedstuffs for winter use on that account. Notwithstanding the attraction of cotton growing, a greater acreage is being given over to other crops, and corn, alfalfa, oats and other grains and feedstuffs are produced with profit. All crops suitable to this latitude and black waxy and black loam soils yield heavily. With the increasing interest in the breeding of fine horses, hogs and cattle there is a greater demand for crops other than cotton.

Fruits and vegetables find a ready market and are grown extensively near towns and cities. No effort, however, has ever been made to make a specialty in this line and outside shipments are comparatively small.

Ellis is one of the pioneer good roads counties and up to date has expended approximately \$1,000,000 in the construction of permanent highways. These roads have added much to the value of lands, which are quoted from \$75 to \$125 per acre. There are some cheaper lands, but none for colonization purposes. Homeseekers will not find themselves unwelcome on that account, as there is a tendency to reduce the size of farms, which provides many opportunities for new-comers.

EL PASO COUNTY.

Situated in the extreme western part of Texas; it is bounded on the south by the Republic of Mexico and on the north and west by New Mexico. It derives its name from The Pass; created in Bexar County in 1850 and organized in 1871; area 5,573 square miles; population 52,599 in 1910 and 24,886 in 1900. By legislative act of the Thirty-First Legislature Culberson County was created from a portion of El Paso County. The area of El Paso County was considerably reduced by the creation of this new county. El Paso, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 39,279 in 1910 and 15,906 in 1900. It is served

by the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio; Texas and Pacific, El Paso and Southwestern; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Mexican Central lines, which enter Juarez, across the river from El Paso. An electric line of 12 miles connects the city with Ysleta.

The surface is mountainous and broken by many canyons and valleys. There is much level land, which is covered with nutritious grasses most of the year. In the vicinity of El Paso, along the Rio Grande, about 15,000 acres are in cultivation by irrigation methods. With the completion of the Elephant Butte dam, a Government project, now under way in New Mexico, sufficient water will be obtained to irrigate 50,000 acres. Irrigation was practiced in the vicinity of El Paso as early as the sixteenth century. Traces of canals, constructed and used by civilized tribes of Indians or some prehistoric race previous to the arrival of the first Spanish missionaries, are numerous. Some of these canals are in use today.

The western portion is given over to stock raising. With the exception of irrigation farming and the industries centering in the city of El Paso, stock raising is the chief industry. Population is very sparse outside of El Paso and the towns along the railroads.

In the irrigated districts some of the finest grapes grown in the United States are produced. There are also large orchards of peaches, pears, plums and apricots. The dairying industry in this section is also very prominent and some of the model dairies of the country are found here.

In the mountains are found large and valuable deposits of marble and granite. Copper and silver are found in the Quitman Mountains. Lead and zinc have been discovered in the mountains near El Paso. There are also traces of iron and gold and deposits of coal in several places. While mining is one of the leading occupations, the mineral resources of this section have never been fully developed.

El Paso has an altitude of 3,762 feet. Many of the mountain peaks reach altitudes of 4,000 to 7,000 feet.

The rainfall at El Paso averages 9.16 inches per annum. The climate is high and dry and the city is noted as a health resort. El Paso is the most important Texas-Mexican border city. It is situated across the Rio Grande from Juarez, one of the important Mexican border cities, and enjoys a large international trade. It is a large railroad center and derives considerable revenue from that source. Large smelters are among the important industries and immense quantities of ore from Mexico, New

Mexico, Arizona and Texas are handled in this city. There are also many other industries. The city is also prominent as a wholesale and market center for an immense area of country. It has made rapid growth and is one of the leading cities of the State in the development of civic improvement ideas.

ERATH COUNTY.

Situated in Central Texas; created in 1865 from Coryell and Bosque Counties and organized the same year; named for George P. Erath; area 1,110 square miles; population 32,095 in 1910 as against 29,966 in 1900. Stephenville, the county seat, had a population of 2,561 in 1910 and 1,902 in 1900. Dublin, a city ranking in importance and size with the county seat, Thurber, Bluffdale and Alexander are other important towns. It is served by the Fort Worth and Rio Grande (Frisco), Texas Central and Stephenville North and South Railroads. The Stephenville North and South Railroad is now owned by the St. Louis Southwestern. The Texas Motor Way has its southern terminus at Duffau.

The surface is partly level post oak and prairie land, with the northern portion broken by hills of considerable altitude. On the eastern side there is a range of low rocky hills. Post oak, pecan and other timber is found in sufficient quantity for domestic purposes. It receives its drainage through the Bosque and Paluxy Rivers and Richardson, Sycamore, Armstrong and Bartons Creeks. These streams furnish a regular and abundant supply of stock water, while artesian wells ranging in depth from 135 to 200 feet and shallow wells furnish water for domestic purposes.

The soils vary from sandy loam to black and tight land and gray land. Portions of the county are underlaid with a rich subsoil of red oxide of iron, which is particularly adapted to fruits. Some deep black waxy land is found on the prairies. Practically two-thirds of the area is tillable. The rainfall approximates 27 inches per annum.

The live stock industry is gradually giving way to diversified farming, although it continues to be of considerable importance. Farmers are devoting attention to the breeding of fine horses, beef cattle, hogs and dairy animals. Farmers and others are beginning to realize the importance of the poultry business and this industry is making rapid growth.

Large and valuable deposits of coal are found in the northern portion and are extensively mined at Thurber. Limestone and sandstone deposits are also being developed. In the northern portion are found

large deposits of brick clay and large quantities of paving brick are manufactured at Thurber.

A special tax of 15c is levied for the construction of good roads and the public highways are gradually being improved. The natural resources are being rapidly developed. Lands, improved and unimproved, are quoted at \$15 to \$50 per acre. A large acreage is available for new settlers.

FALLS COUNTY.

Situated in the central part of the State; created in 1850 from Milam and Limestone Counties and organized the same year; named for falls in the Brazos River; area 844 square miles; population 35,649 in 1910 as against 33,342 in 1900. Marlin, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 3,378 in 1910 and 3,092 in 1900. Other important towns are Rosebud, Lott, Chilton, Travis and Reagan. It is served by the International and Great Northern, Houston and Texas Central, San Antonio and Aransas Pass and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads.

The surface is level or gently undulating with but few small hills. It is well timbered with oak, ash, elm, hackberry, pecan, cedar, cottonwood and mesquite. The lumber industry, in hardwood lines, is important. It is well drained by the Brazos, Little Brazos and Old Rivers and Big Sandy, Deer and Lake Creeks. There is an abundance of water found at depths of 20 to 30 feet. Some attention has been given to the proposition of reclaiming overflow lands, but no action taken. The average rainfall approximates 38 inches.

The soils are black waxy on the uplands and gray sandy and free soil in the timber portions. The bottom lands are deep alluvial and very fertile. Diversified farming is practiced extensively and all staple crops of Central Texas produce in large quantities. Cotton is the leading crop. A large acreage of alfalfa is also produced.

Live stock raising is conducted along scientific lines. The number raised has been reduced, but the grade of stock has been greatly improved. Increased attention is being given to swine and many large shipments of high-grade porkers are made each year.

Peaches, pears, apricots and figs are proven horticultural products. Considerable attention is also given to the bee and honey industry. A general interest is manifested in the production of poultry.

Improved farm lands are quoted at \$30 to \$75 per acre and unimproved land at \$10 to \$25 per acre. Falls County citizens are taking a lively interest in good roads, 50 miles of surface highway having been constructed at a cost of \$1,250

per mile. One hundred thousand dollars in bond issues has been expended for road and bridge work. A number of precincts are advocating bond issues for the construction of improved public highways. Marlin, the county seat, is a noted health resort, due to its hot wells.

FANNIN COUNTY.

Situated in North Texas, bordering the Red River; created in 1837 from Red River County and organized the following year; named for James W. Fannin; area 940 square miles; population 44,801 in 1910. Bonham, the county seat, had a population of 4,844 in 1910. Other important towns are Honey Grove, Ladonia, Leonard, Trenton, Dodd City, Savoy and Ravenna. It is served by the Texas and Pacific; Missouri, Kansas and Texas; St. Louis Southwestern and Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroads.

The general surface is high and rolling, with about one-third originally covered with timber. The southern half is black waxy and very fertile and well adapted to small grains, corn, cotton, alfalfa and other forage crops. The northern half consists largely of gray loam or sandy soil on which cotton, corn, fruits and vegetables grow luxuriantly.

Fannin County fronts a distance of 50 miles on Red River and the land for an average distance of 10 miles south of the river is for the most part a reddish brown alluvial, very rich and productive. Probably four-fifths of the land in the county is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Diversified farming is generally practiced and a large acreage is devoted to staples, vegetables, potatoes, tomatoes, peanuts and fruits. In the northern loamy and alluvial soils peaches, apples, pears and plums are grown commercially to a considerable extent, as are also strawberries and blackberries. The annual shipments of berries from this section are said to be worth \$10,000 to the growers. The principal commercial product of the county is cotton. Practically all of the black land is inclosed either as cultivated fields or hay meadows and pastures. There is considerable timber land in the northern portion and various hardwoods are plentiful.

The county has excellent drainage and an abundance of water for all purposes. Artesian water is found at depths varying from 350 to 1,150 feet. The rainfall approximates 35 to 37 inches per annum. The agricultural lands of the county are generally well occupied.

The raising of fine live stock is conducted in connection with diversified farming.

Good farm lands are always on the market and homeseekers have no difficulty in finding locations.

Improved lands are variously quoted at \$20 to \$75 per acre; unimproved lands at \$10 to \$50 per acre.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Situated in South Central Texas; created in 1837 from Colorado and Bastrop Counties and organized the following year; named for Gen. Lafayette; area 992 square miles; population 29,796 in 1910. La Grange, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,350 in 1910. Other important towns are Schulenburg, Flatonia, Fayetteville, Carmine, Ledbetter, Winchester and Ellinger. The county is served by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, San Antonio and Aransas Pass and Houston and Texas Central Railroads.

About one-half of the area is rolling prairie, traversed by small creeks and branches, the other half is timbered land and rich bottom land adjacent to the river. The soils of the prairies are divided between black loam and a black lime land, and in the bottoms between chocolate loam, sandy loam and a stiff black waxy land; timbered lands are gray sandy with some gravel. The timber of the uplands is composed principally of post oak and blackjack of small size. Pecan, burr oak, pin oak, white oak, elm, cedar, pine, hackberry, cottonwood, willow and sycamore grow in the bottoms. The Colorado River, Navidad River and numerous creeks drain the county and furnish an abundance of water for all purposes. Springs are numerous and wells of good water are found at depths of 20 to 60 feet. The rainfall averages 35 inches.

Stock farming is an important industry in connection with diversified farming. The breeding of fine live stock has been found to be profitable. Many acres are devoted to cotton, corn, all forms of truck, blackeyed peas and fruit. Pears, plums, figs and berries are grown in quantities sufficient for home consumption. In connection with the farming industry many are devoting their attention to the raising of fine dairy cattle and dairy products form one of the chief commodities marketed. Several creameries are in active operation, all doing a large business. Practically every farmer gives some time to the poultry industry, while a number make a specialty of it. Poultry products are shipped to market in car load lots.

There are deposits of lignite and valuable clays.

The county is well settled, but there is an active movement in real estate and many large farms are being divided, making room for additional farmers. Improved farm

lands are quoted at \$40 to \$100 per acre and unimproved lands at \$20 to \$60 per acre.

FISHER COUNTY.

Situated in Central West Texas, directly west of Dallas and Fort Worth; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1886; named for S. Rhodes Fisher; area 336 square miles; population 12,596 in 1910 as against 3,708 in 1900. Roby, the county seat, is an unincorporated town with an estimated population of 1,000. Rotan, the chief city, has a population of 1,126. McCauley, Sylvester, Royston, Bernecker and Gongsworth are other towns. It is served by the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient; Estacado and Gulf, Texas Central, Texas and Pacific and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroads.

The surface is partly rolling and partly level, with a few mountains in the northwestern portion. Mesquite is the only timber of importance. It is drained by Double Mountain and Clear Forks of the Brazos River. These streams, with their tributaries, furnish an abundance of stock water. The underground supply of water is found at depths varying from 20 to 250 feet. The rainfall approximates 25 inches per annum.

The uplands are composed mostly of red sandy soil, very productive; bottom lands contain some alluvial and sandy loam. There are many large ranches, the owners of which cultivate many acres of feedstuffs. In some sections, particularly at convenient distances from railroad points, live stock farming is becoming more the rule. A large acreage is cultivated, cotton, corn, peanuts, maize, sorghum, Kaffir corn, vegetables and fruits all proving well adapted to conditions of climate and soil. With better transportation facilities greater progress in agricultural lines can be expected.

Gypsum is found in large quantities and is utilized in the manufacture of cement plaster. Valuable deposits of excellent sandstone have been located, but are not developed.

Owners of large tracts of land have joined the procession of progressives and great pastures are being cut up into farms and placed on the market. Lands are quoted at \$15 to \$25 per acre. Many settlers are arriving and there is room for many more.

FLOYD COUNTY.

Situated in the Texas Plains; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1890; named for D. Floyd; area 1,038 square miles; population 4,638 in 1910 and 2,020 in 1900. Floydada, the county seat, had a population of 664 in 1910.

Lockney is another important town. The county is served by the Pecos and Northern Texas (Santa Fe) Railroad.

The surface is slightly rolling, with occasional depressions or basins, some of which hold water the entire year. It is entirely without timber resources, with the exception of trees which have been set out by citizens. Blanco Canyon, commonly known as the North Fork of the Brazos River, runs through the southern part. Quitaque Creek, which flows through the northern part, is a live stream and adds to the water resources. Good well water is found at depths varying from 40 to 250 feet. The rainfall averages $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches per annum.

Sandy loam is the prevailing soil. It is easily cultivated and very productive. Stock raising is the leading industry, but many farms are being opened and successfully operated. The usual Panhandle staples, consisting of wheat, Kafir corn, milo maize, cotton, oats, millet and various kinds of forage crops do exceedingly well. Apples, peaches and plums are proven fruits, and interest is manifested in the development of orchards and in the setting out of vineyards. The live stock industry has been placed upon a better basis by the introduction of blooded and well-graded animals. Nearly all farmers are interested more or less in the production of poultry.

Floyd County owns its own road machinery and animals, and the roads are kept in first-class condition. In keeping with the progress of all other sections of the Panhandle and Plains country, special efforts are made to secure new settlers. A large acreage of good farm lands is unoccupied and available for homeseekers at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25 per acre.

FOARD COUNTY.

Situated in the Lower Panhandle; created in 1891 from Hardeman, King, Cottle and Knox Counties and organized the same year; named for Robert L. Foard; area 636 square miles; population 5,726 in 1910 and 1,563 in 1900. Crowell, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,341 in 1910. Other important towns are Foard City, Thalia, Rayland and Margarete. It is served by the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad. A survey was made for a railroad from Vernon to Crowell. Actual construction work has not started.

About four-fifths of the area is level, the remainder rolling and slightly broken. One-third of the prairie land is sandy soil, the remainder of a clay and loam character, both soils being very productive. Sufficient mesquite for do-

mestic purposes is found in various parts. Good Creek takes a course from northeast to southwest across the western part. Canal, Mule and Raggedy Creeks flow through the northern part. Beaver Creek runs from west to east, its banks being lined with a heavy growth of hackberry and elm. The Pease River forms the northern and the North Wichita River the southern boundary. Underground water is found in abundance at an average depth of 25 feet. The rainfall approximates 24 inches per annum.

A number of large ranches are operated, but the live stock industry has undergone many changes in recent years, and today the majority of stock, both on farms and ranches, is well bred. Diversified farming is making rapid progress and is generally practiced in sections of the country within reasonable distance of the railroads. Cotton is the money crop. Wheat is one of the leading staples. Grains of various kinds, including milo maize, are successfully grown on a large acreage. About one-third of the tillable soil is said to be under cultivation. Considerable interest is manifested in experimental work of growing peaches, plums and grapes. Success has attended the efforts of those interested in horticultural matters, and many orchards are being set. Copper and silver have been found in small quantities. The roads of the county are naturally good, the majority of them being well graded. A special tax of 20c per \$100 is used for highway improvement.

Homeseekers find no difficulty in purchasing desirable acreage in amounts to suit. Improved lands are quoted at \$25 to \$35 per acre; unimproved from \$15 to \$20.

FORT BEND COUNTY.

Situated in the Coast country; created in 1837 from Austin County and organized the same year; named for Fort on the Brazos River; area 897 square miles; population 18,168 in 1910 as compared with 16,538 in 1900. Richmond, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,371 in 1910. Other important towns are Rosenberg, Fulshear, Sugarland, Missouri City, Thompson, Needville, Beasley and Orchard. It is served by the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, San Antonio and Aransas Pass; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, International and Great Northern; New York, Texas and Mexican and Sugarland Railroads.

The surface is level, about three-fourths being prairie and the remainder timbered lands. The timber has a heavy growth in the bottoms of the Brazos River, consisting of ash, live oak, pecan, hackberry and cottonwood, which fur-

nish raw material for a number of hardwood sawmills. The Brazos River flows through the center from the northwest to the southeast; Benard and Oyster Creeks are tributaries of this river. An abundant supply of well water is found at an average depth of 50 feet. The rainfall average 47 inches per annum. There is a large area of rich bottom land subject to overflow and reclamation work by the construction of levees is a great necessity. Some 5,437 acres, however, are under irrigation for the growing of rice.

The soils in the Brazos bottoms are alluvial deposits; the soils of the prairie lands are black hog wallow and some sandy loam. All are very fertile and produce maximum crops in ordinary years. The live stock industry has been important in this county, but diversified farming and rice growing have crowded it into second place. Cotton, corn, sugar cane and rice are leading crops. Figs, peaches and pears are grown for home consumption. Considerable interest is being manifested in the citrus fruit industry.

In connection with diversified farming there is an increasing interest in improving breeds of live stock and the raising of dairy cattle. Creameries are operated at Richmond and Rosenberg. The poultry industry produces a large revenue annually.

A gas well has been developed near Thompson, which furnishes light and fuel for that town. No other wells have been developed in that vicinity. A brick plant is operated at Rosenberg. A pottery plant and tile factory are also successfully conducted in the city. Fort Bend County has issued \$255,000 in bonds for the purpose of constructing good roads.

Within the last few years many homeseekers have purchased Fort Bend County land. A large acreage is yet available for new settlers. Unimproved lands are quoted at \$20 to \$40 per acre; improved lands at \$35 to \$50 per acre, and in exceptional case a much higher price is asked.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Situated in northeast Texas; created in 1875 from Titus County and organized the same year; named for Judge B. C. Franklin; area 325 square miles; population 9,331 in 1910 as against 8,674 in 1900. Mount Vernon, the county seat, is unincorporated. Cookville, Wingfield, Monticello and Bly are other important towns. It is served by the St. Louis Southwestern and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads.

The surface is mostly level. There is some broken territory in both southern and northern parts.

Practically the entire county is covered with a heavy growth of hardwood and pine. The hardwood lumber industry employs many men. There is an abundant supply of water, the county being traversed by the Sulphur, White Oak, Cypress and Big Creeks and other streams. The underground supply of water is reached at a shallow depth. The rainfall approximates 40 inches per annum.

There is every variety of soil from light sandy in the south to black waxy on the Sulphur Fork of the Red River. The county is especially adapted to diversified farming and fruit growing. All staple crops produce heavily, while fruit and truck of all East Texas varieties are grown in large acreage. Many car loads of peaches, potatoes, tomatoes and melons are annually shipped from local markets.

Farmers are displaying much interest in the breeding of fine horses, cattle and hogs. The heavy production of forage crops encourages the live stock industry.

Improved lands sell from \$12 to \$30 per acre; unimproved lands are quoted at \$4 to \$10 per acre. Cut-over lands are being occupied by fruit and truck growers. However, a large acreage is still available for new settlers.

FREESTONE COUNTY.

Situated in East Central Texas; created in 1850 from Limestone County and organized in 1851; named for freestone rock which is found in all sections of the county; area 947 square miles; population 20,557 in 1910 and 18,910 in 1900. Fairfield, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Teague, the chief city, had a population of 3,288 in 1910; it was unincorporated in 1900. Wortham and Kirvin are other important towns. It is served by the Trinity and Brazos Valley; Houston and Texas Central and International and Great Northern Railroads.

The eastern and southern parts are moderately rolling, while the remainder is comparatively level, with sufficient inclination toward the streams to afford drainage. About one-fifth is prairie and the balance is timbered except where cleared for cultivation. The soil on the prairies is principally a dark loam, easily cultivated and productive. Some black waxy soil is found in the northern part. The soil in the creek and river bottoms is mostly sandy, chocolate and dark loam. There is an abundance of hardwood for all purposes. The Trinity River forms its eastern boundary. Its tributaries, Tehuacana, Richland, Keechi, Buffalo and Brown Creeks and several smaller streams, furnish an abundance of water for all purposes. There are

many springs, and wells are obtained at an average depth of 50 feet. The rainfall approximates 35 to 40 inches per annum.

This section is well adapted to the various lines of agriculture, horticulture and live stock. Large areas are in cultivation, cotton, corn, peanuts, oats and general forage crops being staple crops. The ease with which feedstuffs are produced has encouraged live stock on the farm and this in turn has provided the opportunity for soil building, and many are taking advantage of it. Peaches, plums, summer apples and berries are grown for home consumption. Some small shipments to outside markets are made, but as a general rule the citizens have failed to develop either the fruit or vegetable industries to a point of great commercial importance.

Among the many natural resources are splendid deposits of gray and blue granite, soft sandstone, brick and fire clay.

A large acreage is constantly on the market, and although the construction of good highways has greatly increased immigration, newcomers can readily find good locations and land ranging in price from \$10 to \$25 per acre.

FRIO COUNTY.

Located in Southwest Texas; created in 1858 from Bexar, Atascosa and Uvalde Counties and organized in 1871; named for the Frio River; area 1,064 square miles; population 8,895 in 1910 as against 4,200 in 1900. Pearsall, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,799 in 1910. Dilly and Moore are other towns. It is served by the International and Great Northern Railroads.

The surface is rolling. The only timber found is mesquite. It is drained by the Frio, Leona and San Miguel Rivers. The underground supply of water is reached at a shallow depth; artesian water is secured at a depth of 1,400 feet. About 2,000 acres are under irrigation, the water being supplied by six artesian wells and two pumping stations. The average rainfall is about 25 inches per annum.

The soils are mostly sandy loam. Live stock raising is the leading occupation; truck and diversified farming are followed extensively in the vicinity of the railroad. Cotton is the chief crop. Onions and melons are raised on irrigated farms. The bee and honey industry is assuming great importance. There are 3,225 colonies of bees in the county, which average about 75 pounds of honey each. A large acreage is available for settlers.

Improved farm lands are quoted at \$20 to \$50 per acre; unimproved lands at \$15 to \$30 per acre.

GAINES COUNTY.

Situated in West Texas, south of the Staked Plains; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1905; named for James Gaines; area 1,590 square miles; population 1,255 in 1910 as against 55 in 1900. Seminole, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. There are no railroads.

The surface is rolling, but is traversed by several draws. There is no timber. An abundant supply of underground water is found at an average depth of 50 feet. Recently this supply has been drawn from in an experimental way for the purpose of irrigation and 100 acres have been placed under cultivation by this means. It is believed that the supply of water is almost inexhaustible and that individual irrigation plants will become numerous. The rainfall approximates 16 to 18 inches annually. The soils consist mainly of upland sandy loam.

At the present time live stock raising is the chief industry. Many kinds of nutritious grasses grow luxuriously and the county is recognized as one of the best live stock sections in Texas. However, the development of the underground supply of water has excited much interest and the fruit and truck farming industry is expected to become important. Corn, milo maize, Kaffir corn, sorghum and other staple Panhandle crops do well under dry farming methods. Many small orchards of peaches, plums, apricots and grapes have been set out.

Improved farm lands are quoted at \$15 to \$20 per acre and unimproved at \$5 to \$8. Only about 5 per cent of the tillable land is under cultivation.

GALVESTON COUNTY.

Situated on the Gulf coast, eighty miles southwest of the Louisiana border; created in 1838 from Brazoria and Liberty Counties and organized in 1839; named for Count de Galvez; area 438 square miles; population 44,479 in 1910 and 44,116 in 1900. Galveston, the county seat and chief city of the county, had a population of 36,981 in 1910. Other important towns are Texas City, Port Bolivar, Dickinson, League City, Lamarque, Algoa, Arcadia, Hitchcock and Friendswood. It is served by the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, Galveston, Houston and Henderson, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, International and Great Northern, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Trinity and Brazos Valley, St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico, Gulf and Interstate (Santa Fe system), Galveston and Western, Galveston-Houston Interurban and the Frisco System Railroads. Many of these

lines have joint trackage arrangements into Galveston.

The surface is level, having a gentle slope toward Galveston Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. Galveston Island is an important part of the county. Bolivar Peninsula, extending along the Gulf from Chambers County in a southwesterly direction, is also a portion of the county. Clear Creek, Dickinson, Highland and Moses Bayous flow through the mainland portion into Galveston Bay. Artesian water is found at a depth of 550 feet; other artesian strata exists at greater depths.

Much of the county is too flat for good natural drainage. To overcome this, drainage districts have been organized. District No. 1 covers 40,893 acres. This district was completed at the cost of \$96,000. District No. 2 contains 26,000 acres. Drainage district No. 3, covering 7,500 acres, joins district No. 9 in Brazoria County, both serving about 50,000 acres. Galveston district No. 3 cost \$30,000 to complete. The drainage system in this district was completed at a cost of \$45,000.

A few small truck farms are irrigated. The rainfall is 47.06 inches per annum. The soils are a deep sandy loam. The live stock industry was formerly very extensively engaged in on the mainland. It continues to be important, though on a much smaller scale. Fruit and truck growing is now the leading occupation in the rural districts. With excellent transportation facilities and two large markets near at hand, truck growing is proving to be very profitable. The citrus fruit industry has attracted more attention than any single branch of horticulture, but several freezes have discouraged many growers. Horticulturalists state, however, that the industry will finally develop along conservative lines. There is also a large acreage of figs and strawberries, these fruits being grown and shipped in car load lots to various markets. Camphor trees are being grown, both for ornamental and commercial purposes.

The dairying industry has been firmly established and dairy products are shipped to Galveston and Houston. A large creamery has been established at Alta Loma. Many of the mainland farmers are becoming interested in the bee and honey industry. The poultry industry has grown to large proportions, special attention being given to the raising of blooded birds. Watermelons and cantaloupes are grown in large quantities on Bolivar Peninsula and Galveston Island.

One of the large industries is the dredging of road shell from Galveston Bay for road making.

Great strides in highway construction have been made; \$500,000 in bonds have been issued and the proceeds expended in paving the highways of the county. These roads will join the paved highways of Harris and Brazoria Counties, forming a portion of the Gulf coast highway system.

It is one of the great deep water ports of the United States, ranking second to New York in the importance of its foreign commerce. Lines of steamers out of Galveston reach nearly every important port of the world. It also ranks fifth among the cities of Texas as a manufacturing center. It is also the first exporting cotton port in the world and ranks very high in the fish and oyster industry. Its wholesale and jobbing interests are important. It is famed for its great seawall, constructed by the county which, together with the United States Government wall, borders the city on the Gulf side for a distance of four miles. This wall is bordered by a brick driveway its entire length. The city is also noted for its grade-raising operation which raised the city seventeen and a half feet above mean low tide on the Gulf side, the grade slanting toward Galveston Bay on the north side of the city. This seawall cost Galveston County \$1,500,000. The grade operation, including individual expense, cost approximately \$3,000,000. The county, assisted by the railroad interests, completed in 1911 a giant concrete causeway, connecting Galveston Island to the mainland.

This city has found fame in the fact that it was the first city in the United States to adopt the commission form of government. This radical change in the methods of governing cities was brought about by conditions which existed immediately following the storm of 1900.

GARZA COUNTY.

Situated in the foothills of the Plains; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1907; named for the Garza family; area 821 square miles; population 1,995 in 1910, as against 185 in 1900. Post City is the county seat. It is served by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad.

The surface is about 50 per cent level, 40 per cent rolling and 10 per cent hilly. Mesquite is the only timber. It is drained by tributaries of the Brazos River and by various canyons and dry water courses. An abundant underground supply of water is reached at a depth of from sixty to eighty feet. There are about 2,500 acres of sub-irrigated land along the Yellow House Canyon and the tributaries of the Brazos River. The rainfall

averages approximately 21 inches per annum. The soils vary from a tight dark chocolate, with a clay foundation, to red catclaw sandy loam.

Until recent years the entire area was given over to the grazing of cattle. With the completion of the railroad through to Lubbock came the advance guard of farmers and now many acres are in cultivation. Farming and fruit growing reaches its highest state of development in the vicinity of Post City, one of the new and prosperous towns in the State, but interest in the development of the resources of the soil is taking root in other sections. Cotton is now a prominent crop, a large cotton mill at Post City taking a portion of the annual crop. All varieties of forage stuffs are produced besides the usual grains. Peaches, plums, grapes and berries are grown in small quantities. The quality of the fruit is excellent and settlers are encouraged in setting out small orchards and vineyards.

There is a demand for home-seekers and every newcomer finds a welcome. Lands vary in price from \$10 to \$20 per acre.

GILLESPIE COUNTY.

Lies in Southwest Texas, west of the city of Austin; created in 1848 from Bexar and Travis Counties and organized the same year; named for Capt. R. A. Gillespie; area 1,140 square miles; population 9,447 in 1910, as compared with 8,229 in 1900. Fredericksburg, an unincorporated town with a population estimated at 2,000, is the county seat and chief city. Rail service was recently established from Fredericksburg to Waring, giving connection to San Antonio and other points.

The climate is dry and mild, the average rainfall being about 20 inches. The surface is about equally divided between hilly, rolling and level land. There is a fair supply of timber, consisting of blackjack, post oak, live oak and mesquite. The county has a natural drainage into the Pedernales River, Live Oak Creek, Crabapple, Willow, North and South Grate Barons, Threadgills, Squaw, Bear and Palo Alto Creeks. Water is found in abundance at sixty feet. A few gardens and truck patches are irrigated from wells.

The soil on level land is principally black waxy; on uplands gray sandy loam; in valleys black sandy loam. Live stock raising on ranches is the leading occupation. Cotton, wheat, oats, corn, sorghum, milo maize and Irish potatoes are produced in large quantities. Only about half of the farm lands are under cultivation. Increasing interest is shown in the production

of peaches, pears, plums and grapes. In connection with the live stock industry, dairying has assumed importance. A creamery is located at Fredericksburg and many farmers produce and sell cream and butter. The county is rich in iron, zinc, copper, asbestos, lead and graphite; most of these mineral lands are undeveloped, but considerable prospecting is being done. There are also large deposits of limestone, granite, sandstone and soapstone; considerable granite is quarried for commercial purposes. Much of this is utilized in the granite works in Fredericksburg. Fredericksburg also supports several other industries.

Gillespie County is manifesting considerable interest in the good roads question and has fifty miles of paved highways costing \$1,000 per mile and seventy miles of well-graded roads. Sand, gravel and clay are used as surfacing material.

Improved farm lands are sold at from \$20 to \$50 per acre, according to location; unimproved lands are quoted at \$5 to \$15 per acre.

GLASSCOCK COUNTY.

Situated at the foot of the Plains; created in 1837 from Tom Green County and organized in 1893; named for George W. Glasscock Sr.; area 952 square miles; population 1,143 in 1910 and 286 in 1900. Garden City, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. There are no railroads.

The greater part of the surface, including the southern and western portions, is level. The eastern portion is somewhat broken. The sandy loam in the northwestern portion is especially adapted to farming and fruit growing and the dark chocolate-colored loam in the southwest produces all feeds of the sorghum variety. There is sufficient mesquite, hackberry and wild cherry timber for domestic purposes. It is traversed by the North Concho River in the northeastern part and by the Lacy, a branch of the North Concho, in the central part. The underground supply of water is abundant at a depth varying from 100 to 200 feet. The rainfall averages 18 to 20 inches per annum. Many small truck gardens are watered from wells with windmill power. The grazing of cattle is the principal industry.

Lands are quoted from \$7 to \$10 per acre. Live stock raising is the chief occupation of the people.

GOLIAD COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, one county removed from the Gulf, one of the original counties of Texas and organized in 1837; named for the municipality of the same name; area 817 square miles; population

9,909 in 1910 and 8,310 in 1900. Goliad, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Berclair, Charco, Fannin, Weser and Weesatthe are other important towns. It is served by the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad.

The surface is slightly undulating, with a gentle slope toward the Gulf. More than half of the area is prairie, with a black sandy loam soil, while that of the river valley is alluvial, with light sandy on the creeks and in the timbered portions. Pecan, elm, cottonwood, sycamore and other hardwoods are found in the river and creek bottoms. Post oak, live oak, black-jack, mesquite and hackberry are found on the uplands. The San Antonio river crosses from west to east. There are many smaller streams. Water is obtained at depths of from 50 to 150 feet. In some sections a good supply is secured at twenty-five feet. The rainfall will approximate 28 to 30 inches per annum.

Goliad County has always been an important live stock section. Of late years there have been wonderful developments in agricultural lines, particularly in the production of fruit and truck. Grapes, figs, peaches and pears are grown. A large acreage is devoted to melons, and these are shipped in car load lots. Large yields are secured from the various crops. Cotton and corn are chief field crops.

Swine breeding has become an important industry, conditions generally favoring the breeding and raising of fine live stock.

Goliad, the county seat, is one of the historical cities of the State. It was here that one of the massacres of Texas patriots took place previous to the fall of the Alamo. With an equable climate, sufficient rainfall and productive soil, Goliad is becoming one of the prominent Gulf coast counties.

Cultivated lands are quoted from \$25 to \$45 per acre; unimproved lands from \$15 to \$20 per acre. Homeseekers find no difficulty in securing land in large or small tracts. In recent years many new settlers have purchased property in this county.

GONZALES COUNTY.

A southwest coast country county; created in 1836 as an original county of Texas and organized in 1837; named for Raphael Gonzales; area 1,079 square miles; population 28,055 in 1910. Gonzales, the county seat, is an incorporated city with a population in 1910 of 3,139. Waelder, Harwood, Slayden, Nixon, Smiley, Pierson and Cranz are other important towns. It is served by the San Antonio and Aransas Pass and the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroads.

The surface is generally rolling, valley lands being level; it is fairly well supplied with timber, the most prominent varieties being post oak, blackjack, elm, cottonwood and mesquite. Some hardwood lumbering is done. It has a splendid natural drainage, being crossed by the Guadalupe and San Marcos Rivers and Peach Creek. There is an abundance of good water for stock and domestic uses. An underground supply is reached at a depth of about 300 feet. Artesian wells are found in several sections, and between 100 and 200 acres are under irrigation from water taken from the Guadalupe River and these wells. The rainfall averages 32 inches per annum, sufficient in most seasons to produce all staple crops. The climate is mild, the mean minimum winter temperature being 44 and mean maximum summer temperature 93 degrees.

The soils are mostly dark and gray sandy loam, the soil in the valleys being rich black land. Although live stock raising is an important industry, diversified farming is taking precedence. Cotton is one of the chief crops; corn, cane, oats, potatoes, onions and melons produce heavily. Considerable interest is manifested in the growing of peaches, pears, plums and small fruits.

Valuable deposits of sandstone and kaolin are found. Gas has been discovered and the field is being developed.

Gonzales County citizens are taking an interest in good roads and have issued \$180,000 of good road bonds.

Improved farm lands are quoted from \$15 to \$100 per acre, according to location; unimproved lands sell from \$10 to \$50 per acre. There is a large acreage unoccupied and open to settlement.

GRAY COUNTY.

Situated in the northeastern part of the Panhandle; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1902; named for Peter W. Gray; area 860 square miles; population 3,405 in 1910 and 480 in 1900. Lefors, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. McLean, Pamper and Alanreed are other important towns. It is served by the Southern Kansas of Texas (Santa Fe) and the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railroads.

The surface is level in the north and west, with hills and fertile valleys in the south and east. Timber is scarce, cottonwood, walnut, elm and willow growing in the river bottoms. It is drained by the North Fork of the Red River and the North and South Forks of McLellan Creek. An abundant supply of underground water is found at depths varying

from 30 to 200 feet. The rainfall approximates 24 inches per annum.

The soils vary from dark chocolate and sandy to dark and light sandy. In the southern portion a large acreage of subirrigated land is found on which alfalfa is produced. Live stock raising is becoming secondary to diversified farming in sections near the railroad. The cotton acreage is increasing annually, while wheat and other staples are produced in abundance. Melons, apples, peaches and berries are prominent products.

Improved farm lands are quoted from \$10 to \$35 per acre and unimproved lands at from \$7 to \$15 per acre. A large acreage is available for settlers. The county is rapidly filling up with good farmers and the agricultural interests are being rapidly developed.

GRAYSON COUNTY.

Situated in North Texas, bordering the Red River; created in 1846 from Fannin County and organized the same year; named for Peter W. Grayson; area 1,012 square miles; population 65,996 in 1910, as compared with 63,661 in 1900. Sherman, the county seat, had a population of 12,412 in 1910 and 10,243 in 1900. Denison, another important city, had a population of 13,632 in 1910 and 11,307 in 1900. Other important towns are Whitewright, Van Alstyne, Whitesboro, Colmesneil, Howe, Bells, Pottsboro and Tioga. It is served by the Texas Traction Company, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, St. Louis Southwestern, St. Louis and San Francisco, Denison and Pacific Suburban, Denison, Bonham and New Orleans, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, Houston and Texas Central, Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf and Texas and Pacific Railroads.

The general surface is level. Formerly heavily timbered, approximately three-fourths of the area has been cleared. The broad rolling prairies are just uneven enough to afford magnificent drainage to the 100 or more creeks and brooks which follow the narrow valleys to the Red River. The valleys are productive of all the oaks, pecan, walnut, hickory, hackberry, elm and bois d'arc trees. Formerly the hardwood resources of the county provided many thousands of feet of excellent lumber and thousands of square yards of paving block. Although much valuable timber remains, the lumber industry is not considered important.

The agricultural interests outrank all other occupations. The water supply, both surface and underground, is abundant. Surface water is found at various depths, an abundant supply being reached at 700 feet. The rainfall approximates 38 inches per annum.

The soil of a large area is a black waxy. Other sections have a variety of black and gray sandy loams. All are exceedingly fertile and productive. In connection with diversified farming a great deal of interest is taken in the breeding of blooded horses, cattle and hogs. Some of the finest animals of the Southwest are found in Grayson County. Grayson County horses and cattle have taken many premiums at State and international fairs. The dairying industry has grown to large proportions. Several creameries in the county ship large quantities of butter to outside markets. The poultry industry has proved most profitable and large quantities of poultry and poultry products are handled by local markets.

Grayson County is spending large sums of money in the construction of public highways.

Gas has been discovered near Howe. There are also strong indications of oil. The field will be developed.

The cities of Denison and Sherman are both railroad centers of importance and both noted for progressiveness and for their manufacturing and commercial interests. The cities are connected with Dallas by an electric line. There is also frequent interurban service between the two cities, and each one enjoys modern street car service and other modern public utilities.

There is a healthy movement of real estate in the county, and although there are no large tracts of land open for settlement, new settlers are welcome and find many opportunities to secure farms and homes. Improved farm lands are quoted at \$30 to \$75 per acre.

GREGG COUNTY.

Located in Northeast Texas; created in 1873 from Upshur and Rusk Counties and organized the same year; named for Gen. John Gregg; area 287 square miles; population 14,140 in 1910, as against 12,343 in 1900. Longview, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 5,155 in 1910 and 3,591 in 1900. Gladewater and Kilgore are other important towns. It is served by the International and Great Northern, Texas and Pacific, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, Port Bolivar Iron Ore Railway and Brown's Lumber Railroads.

The surface is mostly undulating with some broken and hilly sections. There is a variety of soils; light gray and mulatto soils predominate on the more elevated portions, while chocolate and stiff black soils are found in the bottom lands. Much of the upland soil is strongly impregnated with iron, which is essential to the perfect development and growth of fruits.

The entire county is covered with a dense growth of timber, consisting of various forms of hardwood and pine. This timber furnishes material for several lumber mills, box factories and hardwood factories.

The Sabine River runs diagonally through the county from northwest to southeast. A number of other streams add to the supply of water. There are also numerous small lakes. Artesian water is found at a depth of 650 feet; surface wells from twenty to forty feet. The rainfall approximates 45 inches per annum.

Although lumbering is an important industry, fruit growing and general farming are chief occupations in the rural communities. Farmers are taking a great interest in the breeding of fine Jersey cattle and in the swine industry. Poultry farms are becoming numerous and the shipments of poultry products are increasing each year. Many car loads of peaches are shipped annually.

Lignite and iron ore are found, the former being mined nine miles south of Longview. The iron ore deposits of this section are about to be developed and the ore shipped by way of Port Bolivar to Pittsburg. There are also valuable deposits of brick and pottery clay. This clay is utilized in brick and pottery plants at Longview. There are many indications of oil and gas and an attempt is being made to develop a field.

Great interest is being taken in the construction of good roads and several precincts are considering bond issues. Longview is important as a railroad center and division point and also has several manufacturing industries. It is a distributing point for a large area of country.

GRIMES COUNTY.

Located in South Central Texas; created in 1846 from Montgomery County and organized the same year; named for Jesse Grimes; area 770 square miles; population 21,205 in 1910 and 26,106 in 1900. Anderson, the county seat, is unincorporated. Navasota, the chief city, had a population of 2,284 in 1910. Bedias, Shird, Stoneham, Roans Prairie and Dobbin are other chief towns. It is served by four railroads—the International and Great Northern, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, Houston and Texas Central and Trinity and Brazos Valley.

The surface is hilly in the western and central parts and rolling in the remainder, with much level land. It is well timbered, oak and gum wood being the principal varieties. The hardwood lumber industry is of considerable importance. It is drained by the Nava-

sota River and tributaries. Artesian water has been developed, the underground supply being reached at varying depths from 300 to 700 feet. There are also numerous mineral springs, furnishing excellent water for medicinal purposes. The rainfall approximates 38 inches per annum.

The soils vary from black sandy to gray sandy. General farming is prominent, with cotton and corn the leading crops. Situated in the south central part of the State, various forms of truck mature early and truck farming is becoming highly developed. Many car loads of mixed vegetables are shipped to leading markets. Many farmers are paying special attention to potato growing and shipments of potatoes are increasing each year. Live stock raising claims a great deal of attention from the farmers; the breeding of fine Jersey cattle is a leading line. A creamery is located at Navasota, while a large number of farmers conduct dairies and ship their product to market. The poultry industry is prominent. Poultry raisers followed approved methods and heavy shipments of poultry products are made weekly.

Improved farm lands are quoted at from \$60 to \$100 per acre, according to location; unimproved lands at \$20 to \$40 per acre. A large acreage is available for new settlers.

GUADALUPE COUNTY.

Located in the south central part of Texas, east of Bexar County; created in 1846 from Bexar and Gonzales Counties and organized the same year; named for Guadalupe River; area 717 square miles; population 24,913 in 1910 and 21,385 in 1900. Seguin, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 3,116 in 1910, as against 2,421 in 1900. Other important towns are Marion and Kingsbury. It is served by the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad.

The surface is level in the southern portion and hilly in the northern part. It is well supplied with timber, but not in sufficient quantity for lumbering industry. Guadalupe River is the principal stream. There is an abundance of good water for stock and domestic uses. The underground supply is reached at a depth of approximately eighty-five feet. A small acreage is irrigated with water taken from the Guadalupe River. The winter climate is mild and the summer heat is tempered by breezes from the Gulf. The average rainfall is 27 to 30 inches annually.

The soils are very productive, about half black loam and the remainder sandy loam and white sand. Diversified farming is gen-

erally practiced. Many citizens are devoting their entire attention to early truck and small fruits, and car load shipments are made to the leading markets of the country. Large pastures, with but few exceptions, disappeared many years ago. Live stock raising, however, is a profitable industry, being conducted largely in connection with farming. Cotton is the leading staple crop. Oats and corn are produced in considerable quantities. A large acreage is devoted to growing watermelons and these are shipped to market centers by the car load. Pecans are a valuable natural crop and great attention is now being paid to the protection of the wild growth and to the planting of new and large varieties.

Among the natural resources are deposits of brick clay, the product being utilized at Seguin in the manufacture of vitrified and face brick. Coal has been discovered in various localities, as well as many traces of oil and gas. Like many Southwest Texas counties, there are various traditions relative to lost silver mines. These lost mines are supposed to be located in a high range of hills in the southeastern part of the county, where old, abandoned shafts may be seen. The water power of the Guadalupe River has been partially developed and furnishes power for large flour mills at Seguin.

Guadalupe County has constructed fifty miles of surfaced highways. There is a growing interest in the better highway movement. Improved farm lands are variously quoted from \$25 to \$125 per acre; unimproved lands from \$15 to \$30.

HALE COUNTY.

Situated in the Plains; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1888; named for Lieut. J. C. Hale; area 1,036 square miles; population 7,566 in 1910, as against 1,680 in 1900. Plainview, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 2,829 in 1910. Hale Center, Abernathy, Petersburg, Runningwater, Ellen and Norfleet are other important towns. The county is served by the Pecos and Northern Texas Railroad (Santa Fe).

The surface is generally level, with 98 per cent tillable and subject to irrigation from the almost inexhaustible supply of underground water. The slope of the land is to the southeast. The natural drainage is good. The depths of wells range from forty-five to sixty-five feet. In some sections, however, wells reach a depth of 200 feet. The only running stream is White River, water breaking out in many small springs, and

after flowing about sixteen miles sinks into the ground.

The raising of live stock on ranches has always been and is now one of the important industries. Conditions, however, have changed radically since it has been demonstrated that large yields of feedstuffs can be secured by proper attention to plowing and cultivation, and it is becoming the practice for ranch owners to cultivate a large acreage of maize, Kaffir corn, sorghum, millet and other grains and grasses for winter feed. In many instances ranchers have branched out into farming and grow cotton and nearly all have small orchards.

In the vicinity of Plainview and Hale Center successful work in agriculture and horticulture were made before it occurred to the citizens to develop the underground water supply for irrigation. Since the bringing in the first well three years ago, development along this line has been rapid and 4,300 acres are watered each season with splendid results in the form of magnificent yields of cotton, corn, maize, Kaffir corn, wheat, oats, sorghum and fruits and vegetables. Others are farming without irrigation, but by practicing proper methods are securing large yields of all staples.

Under proper guidance and attention this section will attain prominence in the production and marketing of fruit. Some 3,000 acres of apples, many orchards bearing, are thriving in the Plainview and Hale Center section and there is a tendency to set out orchards by many newcomers, as well as old citizens. Standard varieties thrive and produce exceptionally well. Peaches, plums, apricots, small fruits and melons do equally as well.

The soils of Hale County are a chocolate and sandy loam, similar to that of other Plains counties. It is easily tilled, holds moisture and is very fertile.

Improved lands vary in price from \$20 to \$75, it depending upon improvements and location. Unimproved land is found in large and small bodies and can be purchased at prices ranging from \$15 to \$25.

HALL COUNTY.

Situated in the southeastern part of the Panhandle; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1890; named for Warren D. C. Hall; area 868 square miles; population 3,279 in 1910 and 1,670 in 1900. Memphis, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,936 in 1910. It was unincorporated in 1900. Other important towns are Newlin and Estelline. It is served by the Fort Worth and

Denver City Railroad. The Altus, Roswell and El Paso Railroad is graded eighteen miles southwest from the east line. It is expected that this line will be constructed in the near future.

The surface is rolling, with occasional hills and mesas in the eastern part. A light growth of cottonwood and hackberry is found along the streams. The South Fork of the Red River runs almost due east through the northern part. This stream and its tributaries furnish an excellent drainage and through most parts of the year excellent water for stock. Good well water is found at depths varying from 60 to 120 feet. The rainfall approximates twenty-four inches per annum. The rain is well distributed through the crop-growing months, and in ordinary years there is a sufficiency for the production of all Panhandle staples.

The soils vary from black sandy to red sandy loam. In the Red River Valley is found a large acreage of subirrigated land, which is excellent for alfalfa. Diversified farming is becoming a leading occupation. Cotton is the leading money crop, but a large acreage is devoted to Panhandle staples, including sorghum, cowpeas, peanuts, melons and truck. Some interest is displayed in setting out orchards of peaches, apples and other fruits. These fruits have been grown in small orchards for many years.

The live stock industry continues to hold precedence over all others. Of late years much attention has been given to the improvement of breeds, and at the present time blooded and graded stock can be found in all sections. The climate is favorable to the poultry industry, and a large number of birds are raised for market each year.

Some excellent brick clay is found and a brick plant is operated at Memphis.

Hall County is alive to the necessity of more settlers. A large acreage of good farm lands has been placed on the market and homeseekers have no difficulty in making purchases of tracts in all sizes at prices varying from \$10 to \$25 per acre.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Situated in North Central Texas, west of Waco; created from Bosque, Lampasas and Comanche Counties in 1858 and organized the same year; named for Gen. James Hamilton; area 358 square miles; population 15,315 in 1910 and 13,520 in 1900. Hamilton, the county seat, had a population of 1,548 in 1910; it was unincorporated in 1900. Hico, another important town, had a population of 1,437 in 1910 and 1,480 in 1900. Carlton, Pottsville

and Fairy are other towns. It is served by the St. Louis Southwestern, Stephenville North and South Texas and Texas Central Railroads.

It is abundantly watered by the Bosque, Cowhouse, Leon and Lampasas Rivers and Warren, Bear, Hartridge and Plum Creeks. There are also many permanent springs. A ridge of high land in the northwestern part divides the waters of the Leon and Cowhouse from the waters of the Brazos, and another ridge near its southern border forms the watershed for the Colorado River. These ridges are for the most part high, flat table land, from which the intervening country seems a great valley, though in fact of diversified, rolling and undulating surface, cut by many timber-skirted streamlets and varied by large areas of prairie. Much of the soil is black waxy and chocolate varieties mixed with sand.

On the post oak ridges is found a native Texas blue grass very similar to the blue grass of Kentucky and often mistaken for it. This gives an excellent pasturage for stock. The live stock interests are very important. Conditions are particularly adapted to the grazing of cattle, horses and sheep.

The rainfall, which approximates from 30 to 35 inches, is well distributed throughout the growing season, which fact has encouraged a rapid spread of diversified farming. The principal staple crops are cotton, corn, wheat and oats. Various other field crops are grown and produce abundantly. Peaches, plums, pears and apricots are grown successfully for home consumption. Interest in horticultural matters is increasing and larger orchards are being set. Various forage crops, such as alfalfa, cowpeas, millet and sorghum, are grown in large acreage. Various kinds of truck do well.

Hamilton County has made steady progress in population and in the development of its natural resources. Homeseekers will find no difficulty in securing lands in tracts to suit at moderate prices. Raw lands are variously quoted at \$8 to \$12 per acre; cultivated land from \$20 to \$35 per acre and up.

HANSFORD COUNTY.

Situated in the north tier of counties of the Panhandle; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1889; named for John M. Hansford; area 860 square miles; population 935 in 1910, as compared with 167 in 1900. Hansford, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. There are no railroads. The Enid, Ochiltree and Western has surveyed a line through from Dalhart.

The surface is level except along

the Palodura and Cold Water Creeks. The former traverses the county from northeast to southwest, and the latter crosses the northwest corner. These streams furnish an abundance of water for stock in the sections through which they pass. The whole surface is underlaid by a sheet of cold water, which is reached at a depth averaging 200 feet. The rainfall approximates 22 to 24 inches per annum.

Along the creeks are extensive flats, which produce an abundant growth of wild hay. The soil of the prairies is a rich, black sandy loam. For many years live stock raising on ranches has been the chief industry. Of recent years ranchmen have greatly improved the grades of their cattle, horses and sheep. General farming is practiced, about 1,000 acres being irrigated by water from the Paloduro Creek. A large acreage of alfalfa is grown along the streams and on irrigated land. Leading Panhandle staples, with wheat as the chief crop, yield well in all portions. Peaches, apples, plums, grapes and cherries thrive and produce well, but no effort has been made to develop the fruit industry beyond the needs of home demands. A great many farmers have engaged in the poultry industry, and large shipments of poultry products are annually made to outside markets.

Many ranches have been placed upon the market to be cut into farms to suit purchasers. Lands are quoted from \$10 to \$25 per acre, according to location and value of improvements.

HARDEMAN COUNTY.

Situated in Northwest Texas, bordering the Panhandle proper, with Oklahoma on the north; created in 1858 from Clay County and organized in 1894; named for Bailey Hardeman; area 532 square miles; population 11,213 in 1910, as against 3,634 in 1900. Quanah, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 3,127 in 1910 and 1,651 in 1900. Other important towns are Chillicothe, Evans, Hazel, Acme and Goodlet. It is served by the Fort Worth and Denver City, St. Louis and San Francisco, Kansas City, Mexico and Orient and Quanah, Acme and Pacific Railroads.

The surface is level except along the extreme south line, where the Pease River and tributaries flow through a low range of mountains. There is an abundance of mesquite for fuel purposes, but no other timber. The Red River borders on the north and the Pease River on the south. An abundant supply of water is found at a depth averaging ninety feet. A large artificial reservoir near Chillicothe furnishes a supply of water sufficient to ir-

rigate 10,000 acres. Approximately 5,000 acres of this amount has been developed, forming one of the largest alfalfa fields in the United States. The rainfall averages from 28 to 32 inches per annum. It is distributed largely through the spring and summer months.

The soil is a sandy loam underlaid with gypsum, with considerable black land in the valleys. All of it is easily worked and exceedingly fertile. Stock farming, formerly the principal industry, is giving way to agriculture and a large area is under cultivation. Wheat, corn, cotton and other staple crops are good producers in ordinary years.

Large pastures are being cut into farms and placed on the market. The price of land has advanced considerably, but improved farm land can be obtained at from \$25 to \$60 per acre; unimproved lands are quoted at from \$12 to \$25 per acre. Many new settlers have moved into Hardeman County and are assisting in the development of the agricultural resources. These farmers are paying considerable attention to the raising of improved grades of cattle, horses and hogs. Some of them are devoting considerable time to the bee and honey industry. Broom corn is also a profitable crop.

The county has many valuable deposits of gypsum rock and large cement plaster factories are located at Acme. Quanah is important as a railroad center and has many prosperous industries. The city is making a rapid growth.

HARDIN COUNTY.

Located in Southeast Texas, one county removed from the Gulf of Mexico; created in 1868 from Liberty and Jefferson Counties and organized the same year; named for William Hardin; area 844 square miles; population 12,947 in 1910, as compared with 5,049 in 1900. Kuntz, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Sour Lake, the chief city of the county, is unincorporated, but has an estimated population of 2,800. Other important towns are Silsbee, Saratoga, Batson, Honey Island and Village. It is served by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, Texas and New Orleans, Beaumont, Sour Lake and Western (Frisco) Railroads.

The surface is generally level, with some hills in the eastern portion. There is timber, both pine and hardwood, in sufficient quantities to employ a large number of men in the lumber industry. It is drained by the Neches River on the east and by Big and Little Pine Island Bayous on the west. The Sig Sandy Creek flows through the central portion. Artesian water is found at a depth of about 150 feet; shallow wells at twenty-five feet.

Most of Hardin County has a light sandy loam soil. There is some black waxy land in the western portion. Live stock raising is a leading industry, but cut-over and other lands are being rapidly developed into paying farms. Truck farming is growing in importance, and shipments are made to nearby markets.

Hardin County is one of the large oil producers in the Southwest. Fields are located at Saratoga, Batson and Sour Lake. During the early days of the oil excitement millions of cubic feet of natural gas were allowed to escape. Large quantities were wasted by spouting gushers. At the present time the oil industry is conducted along sane lines, and most of the old-time gushers have ceased to flow and oil is brought to the surface by means of pumps. Two hundred thousand dollars in bonds have been issued for the construction of improved public highways.

HARRIS COUNTY.

Situated in the coastal plains, bordering Galveston Bay on the south; one of the original counties of the State, organized in 1837; named for John Richardson Harris; area 1,761 square miles; population 115,693 in 1910, as compared with 65,786 in 1900. Houston, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 78,800 in 1910 and 44,638 in 1900. Hockley, Westfield, Lynchburg, Harrisburg, Houston Heights, Katy, Webster and Genoa are other towns. It is served by the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, Texas and New Orleans, Houston and Texas Central, Houston East and West Texas (all Southern Pacific lines), Galveston, Houston and Henderson, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, International and Great Northern, Trinity and Brazos Valley, St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico (Frisco), Beaumont, Sour Lake and Western (Frisco), San Antonio and Aransas Pass and Galveston-Houston Interurban Railroads.

The surface is level and gently rolling and is traversed by numerous creeks and bayous. It is well supplied with oak, pine, ash, gum, cottonwood and pecan timber in sufficient amount to make the lumber industry important. Buffalo Bayou, San Jacinto River, Cedar Bayou, Cypress Bayou, Clear Bayou, Green's Bayou, Clear and Springs Creeks traverse the county. Artesian water is found at a depth of 600 feet; surface water at shallower depths.

In the southern portion artificial drainage is necessary to secure best results. There are two drainage districts, No. 1, covering 31,616 acres, costing \$60,000; No. 2, covering 81,580 acres, costing \$200,000.

Other drainage districts are under consideration.

The rice industry is very prominent, approximately 25,000 acres being irrigated for that crop.

The live stock industry has not decreased in importance, although large areas of the county are now devoted to truck growing and diversified farming. Although large pastures no longer exist, considerable attention is given to the breeding of fine dairy and fat stock. Great dairy herds are maintained for the purpose of supplying milk, cream and butter to the city of Houston and other herds maintained for the purpose of supplying creameries at Houston and Alvin.

That section lying south of Houston is being cut into small tracts occupied by fruit and truck growers. A large acreage is devoted to early vegetables and melons.

One of the large oil fields of the Southwest has been developed at Humble, seventeen miles northeast of Houston. There are other traces of oil and gas in the county. Deposits of brick clay have been developed near Houston and Harrisburg.

Harris County is one of the leaders in the construction of paved public highways. The county has 305 miles of paved roads, costing approximately \$4,500 per mile. In addition to this, there are 2,300 miles of well graded roads, costing \$150 per mile. The county has expended \$1,600,000 for improved public highways. Under provision of the State law, Harris County has been formed into a navigation district and \$1,250,000 in bonds have been issued and sold for the purpose of supplementing an equal amount to be provided by the Federal Government to be used in deepening Buffalo Bayou from Harrisburg to Galveston Bay and a channel through the bay to deep water in Bolivar Roads.

The city of Houston in 1910 was the third city in size in Texas. It is prominent as a railroad and manufacturing center and a general distributing point for mercantile goods. It is also becoming prominent as an educational center, the Rice Institute buildings now being under construction.

A large acreage is on the market and available for new settlers. Improved lands vary in price from \$30 to \$100 per acre, depending upon location and improvements; unimproved lands are quoted from \$25 to \$50 per acre.

HARRISON COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas, bordering Louisiana; created in 1839 from Shelby County and organized in 1842; named for Jonas Harrison; area 873 square miles;

population 37,243 in 1910, as compared with 31,378 in 1900. Marshall, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 11,452 in 1910 and 7,855 in 1900. Hallsville, Harleton and Waskom are other important towns. It is served by the Texas and Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Marshall and East Texas Railroads.

The eastern portion is rolling and well drained, with many level stretches; the western portion is somewhat broken, but most of it can be cultivated. It is abundantly supplied with timber, both pine and hardwood. There yet remains many million feet of merchantable timber and the pine and hardwood industry is an important factor in the industrial progress of various communities. A large per cent of the land is susceptible of profitable cultivation when cleared.

The Sabine River forms a portion of its southern boundary. Cypress Creek flows across the northwest corner into Caddo Lake, which forms the northeastern boundary. Various creeks flow through the county, emptying into the Sabine River. Artesian water is found at depths varying from 75 to 650 feet. The rainfall approximates 45 to 48 inches per annum.

Diversified farming and fruit growing are leading industries. Hundreds of car loads of peaches are shipped annually to Northern and Eastern markets. Plums, apples, pears and various kinds of berries are also grown in large quantities. Interest is being manifested in experiments with the Japanese persimmon, figs and pomegranates. Pecans are being grown on a large scale, many orchards of improved varieties having been set out during the last few years. A number have made a success in grafting paper shells on the native hickory.

Cotton is an important crop, but increasing attention is being given to the growing of potatoes and various forms of truck. Live stock raising is conducted along with diversified farming, special attention being given to the breeding of fine Jersey cattle. Many breeders are devoting themselves to the finest strains of Jersey blood known to exist and high prices are received by breeders for the best of their stock.

Deposits of iron, lignite and coal are found, but are undeveloped. A fine grade of brown sandstone has been discovered. There are deposits of potters' clay, brick clay and glass sand. Many traces of oil have been discovered and thousands of acres are under lease for prospecting purposes.

Harrison County has constructed 120 miles of fine sand clay roads. This was done without bond issues.

Marshall is one of the progres-

sive East Texas cities and ranks tenth among the cities of the State in manufactures. Natural gas is supplied the city for domestic and manufacturing purposes at a very low rate from the Caddo oil and gas fields in Louisiana. The car wheel and foundry and Texas and Pacific Railroad shops are located in Marshall. The Marshall and East Texas Railroad also has its headquarters and shops in this city. There are various other concerns employing a large number of men.

HARTLEY COUNTY.

Situated in Northwest Panhandle, bordering New Mexico; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1891; named for O. C. and R. K. Hartley; area 1,460 square miles; population 1,298 in 1910, as against 377 in 1900. Channing, the county seat, is unincorporated. Hartley, Romero and Middlewater are important towns. It is served by three railroads—the Fort Worth and Denver City, the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf and the Enid, Ochiltree and Western.

The surface is level plain, breaking off in a few places into abrupt canyons. Very little timber is found. A branch of the Canadian River, with its tributaries, give a good natural drainage. An abundance of water is found at a depth of 350 feet. Small patches are irrigated from surface wells. The average rainfall approximates 18 inches annually.

The soil varies from loose sand to dark and chocolate loam. It absorbs moisture freely and resists dry weather. Live stock raising is the chief industry, one of the leading branches being the raising of hogs. The soils produce an abundance of peas and other forage crops, while the natural grasses are nutritious and encourage the development of the swine industry. Diversified farming with dry farming methods is a growing industry. Apples, cherries and pears have been found to do well and there are many small orchards.

Improved farm lands are quoted from \$10 to \$20 per acre; unimproved land from \$5 to \$15. A large acreage is available for new settlers. The opportunities for the development of the various branches of the live stock industry are many.

HASKELL COUNTY.

Situated in Northwest Texas; created in 1858 from Fannin and Milam Counties; organized in 1886; named for Charles Haskell; area 843 square miles; population 16,249 in 1910, as against 2,637 in 1900. Haskell, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 2,436 in 1910 and an estimated population

of 600 in 1900. Rule, Sagerton, Rochester and Weinert are other important towns. It is served by the Wichita Valley, Kansas City, Mexico and Orient and Stamford and Northwestern Railroads.

Practically 90 per cent of Haskell County is level, only a small area of rough rock land being found in the southeastern part. It is fairly well timbered with mesquite on the uplands and pecan, elm, cottonwood, hackberry and wild china in the bottom land. The Brazos River runs from north to south along the western border, dipping into the county for a distance of several miles. California and North and South Paint Creeks drain the central, southern and southeastern portions. Branches of the Paint Creek drain the eastern and northern portions. A good supply of water is found at depths of twelve to eighty feet. The rainfall approximates 24 inches per annum.

The soils vary from gray to black and chocolate loam. The western quarter is sandy, which is adapted to the growth of melons, sweet potatoes, peanuts and truck. Diversified farming and live stock raising are the leading occupations of the people. Cotton is considered the money crop, although milo maize holds first place among the grains because of its dry weather qualities. Small orchards of peaches and plums thrive, while grapes are a proven fruit. It is estimated that not more than one-third of the tillable land is under cultivation.

A fine quality of limestone is found in the southeastern part. Haskell, the county seat, has many industries of importance, among them being a creamery, cotton seed oil mills, ice factory and other concerns of public utilities.

Improved farm lands are quoted from \$25 to \$40 per acre; unimproved lands from \$15 to \$30 per acre.

HAYS COUNTY.

Situated in South Central Texas, between San Antonio and Austin; created in 1848 from Travis County and organized the same year; named for John C. Hays; area 647 square miles; population 15,518 in 1910, as against 14,142 in 1900. San Marcos, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 4,071 in 1910 and 2,292 in 1900. Other towns are Kyle, Buda and Dripping Springs. It is served by the International and Great Northern and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads. An electric line to be constructed from San Antonio to Austin will pass through the county.

The northern portion is hilly and broken, some of the hills and rocky ridges being almost mountains in

their proportions. The southern and eastern portions are rolling prairie, black waxy and chocolate colored loam predominating. Alluvial soil, very productive, is found in the river and creek bottoms. The soil in the northern portion is especially adapted to the raising of grapes and fruits. General and live stock farming is practiced in the southern and eastern parts.

Five streams of water traverses the county from northwest to southeast, namely, San Marcos and Blanco Rivers and Cypress, Bear and Onion Creeks. With the exception of the San Marcos, these streams are normally small. The San Marcos River is noted for its grandeur. Its source is in the outskirts of the city of the same name, where it gushes from the rock hill at the rate of 400,000 gallons per hour. About one mile from this great spring the waters are held captive by a large dam, thus forming a beautiful lake ten to forty feet deep. Water thus impounded supplies the city and furnishes water power for driving machinery. Several small farms are also irrigated from the waters of the San Marcos River. An abundant supply of underground water is found at a depth averaging 200 feet. The rainfall approximates 32 inches per annum. Alfalfa is grown in the irrigated districts. Cotton is the chief money crop.

Improved farm lands are quoted at \$50 to \$100 per acre. There are no large tracts of land for colonization purposes, but there is room for more settlers in all sections of the county. Hays County has constructed 100 miles of good roads, expending therefor \$90,000.

HEMPHILL COUNTY.

Situated in the Panhandle; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1887; named for Judge John Hemphill; area 860 square miles; population 3,170 in 1910, against 815 in 1900. Canadian, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,648 in 1910. Isaacs, Mendota and Glacier are other towns. The county is served by the Southern Kansas of Texas (Santa Fe) Railroad.

The surface is generally rolling, with some plains; hills and breaks are found along the Canadian River in the northern and the Washita River in the southern part. A small growth of cottonwood and black locust is found along the streams. An abundance of water is secured at a depth varying from 15 to 200 feet. Small tracts are irrigated from wells and reservoirs. A great deal of interest is being manifested in the development of the underground supply of water, and it is thought that a large acreage will be cultivated

by irrigation in the next few years. The rainfall approximates 24 inches per annum.

The soils are mostly deep black on the level lands and a reddish sandy loam in other portions. Live stock raising on ranches is the principal industry of the people. General farming is extensively practiced and is rapidly encroaching upon the great pastures. Heavy crops of alfalfa are produced along the Canadian River and other streams. Broom corn is a very profitable crop. A large acreage is devoted to wheat, corn, maize and other staples. Cherries, apples and peaches are proven fruits, but are not raised in quantities for the market. The production of alfalfa is encouraging the swine industry, and nearly all farmers are becoming interested in that line.

Hemphill County has an average altitude of 2,500 feet. The climate is healthy and the rainfall well distributed and sufficient for the growth of all ordinary crops in average years. The county is settling up rapidly with experienced farmers and its resources are being developed. Large quantities of land are open to new settlers at prices ranging from \$10 to \$30 per acre, depending on location and improvements. Canadian, the county seat, is making rapid progress in growth and is becoming one of the leading cities of the Panhandle country.

HENDERSON COUNTY.

Situated in East Texas, between the Trinity and Neches Rivers, about fifty miles southeast of Dallas; created in 1846 from Houston and Nacogdoches Counties and organized the same year; named for Gov. J. Pickney Henderson; area 940 square miles; population 20,131 in 1910. Athens, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 2,261 in 1910. Chandler, Malakoff, Eustace, LaRue, Brownsboro, Murchison and Trinidad are other towns. It is served by the St. Louis Southwestern and the Texas and New Orleans Railroads.

The surface is generally level, broken slightly by ravines and creeks. There are slight elevations in the eastern portion. It is well timbered, post oak, red oak, hickory, blackjack, sweetgum and pine being in sufficient quantities to furnish raw material for an extensive lumber industry.

Bordered by the Trinity River on the west and the Neches on the east, with their numerous tributaries reaching into the county, it is not only well drained, but has an abundant supply of water for all purposes. Artesian water is found at a depth of 1,200 feet; other underground supplies at depths of from twenty-five to

ninety feet. The rainfall approximates 38 inches per annum.

The soil is generally sandy, but much more productive than its appearance would indicate. Rich alluvial soil is found in the bottoms. Fruit growing on cut-over lands is a growing industry. Diversified farming is generally practiced, cotton and corn being the chief staple crops. Within the last three years the pea crop has been greatly increased and has become important as one of the special crops of that section. A large acreage is also devoted to sweet and Irish potatoes, sugar cane, melons and truck. Peaches are the leading horticultural product, though other fruits are produced. The live stock industry is carried on in connection with farming. Many farmers are engaged in breeding fine horses, jacks and mules.

Iron ore and lignite deposits of considerable value exist. Valuable deposits of brick clay are being developed, a large plant at Athens producing various kinds of earthenware.

Improved farm lands are quoted at \$15 to \$25 per acre; unimproved lands from \$8 to \$12 per acre. Settlers are rapidly occupying available lands, but a large acreage is still open for newcomers.

HIDALGO COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, bordering the Rio Grande, one county removed from the Gulf of Mexico; created in 1852 from a portion of Cameron County and organized the same year; named for Guadalupe Hidalgo; area 1,583 square miles. A portion of Hidalgo County was taken in 1910 for the organization of Brooks and Willacy Counties, which were created under a law passed by the Thirty-First Legislature. Population 13,728 in 1910, as compared with 6,837 in 1900. Edinburg, formerly Chapin, the county seat, is an unincorporated town with an estimated population of 1,000. Mercedes, the chief city of the county, had a population of 1,209 in 1910. McAllen, Mission and Garner are other towns. It is served by the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico and San Antonio and Rio Grande Valley Railroads.

The surface is generally level. There is sufficient mesquite, Brazilwood and ebony for domestic purposes. The Rio Grande borders the south. Artesian water is found at a depth approximating 500 feet; surface water at depths varying from twenty-five to fifty feet. About 200,000 acres of rich valley land along the Rio Grande is susceptible to irrigation, and of this amount 55,300 acres were in cultivation in 1913. The rainfall varies from 21 to 26 inches per annum.

In the northern portion are large cattle ranches.

Along the river valley irrigated farming is the chief industry and is being developed rapidly. Sugar cane is one of the staple crops, the lands and climate being particularly adapted to the development of that industry. There is also a large acreage of cotton, corn, alfalfa, sorghum and Egyptian wheat. Winter truck farming is engaged in by a large number, onions and cabbage being profitable in ordinary years. As the irrigated section is developed in other lines, more attention is being paid to the planting of fig, orange and lemon trees. These fruits have been grown successfully and horticulturists claim that the fruit industry should become prominent in this section. The bee and honey industry has attained considerable prominence in many sections. The poultry industry is also becoming profitable.

The soil in the river valley varies from a deep black sandy loam to lighter loams on the second shelf. The upland soils vary from chocolate loam to sandy loam. Improved lands in the irrigated district vary in price from \$75 to \$150 per acre. Well located lands are frequently quoted at a higher figure. Unimproved uplands are quoted at \$5 to \$15 per acre.

HILL COUNTY.

Situated in North Central Texas; created in 1853 from Navarro County and organized in 1854; named for George W. Hill; area 1,006 square miles; population 46,760 in 1910 and 41,355 in 1900. Hillsboro, the county seat, had a population of 6,115 in 1910 and 5,346 in 1900. Hubbard City, Itasca, Whitney, Blum, Mount Calm, Brandon, Aquilla, Irene, Malone and Bynum are other important towns. It is served by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, St. Louis Southwestern, Trinity and Brazos Valley, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, Texas Central and International and Great Northern Railroads and the Southern Traction Company.

The surface is undulating, with some rugged hills skirting the Brazos River on the west. There is also considerable level land. It is well timbered with post oak, hackberry and elm. The Brazos River forms its western boundary. Numerous tributaries of this stream furnish adequate drainage and an abundance of water. Artesian water is found at depths varying from 500 to 1,000 feet, while good well water is secured at depths of from fifteen to forty feet. The rainfall approximates 35 to 38 inches per annum.

The soil varies from black waxy, which constitutes most of the prairie

land, to dark and gray sandy of the cross timbers. The soils in the Brazos Valley vary from a yellow sandy to chocolate land and are exceedingly fertile.

Hill County is located in what is known as the black land belt of Texas and is one of the prominent agricultural counties of the State. Cotton, corn and oats are the leading crops and are named in order of their prominence. Diversified methods are practiced generally. Peaches, pears and grapes do well. Fully 75 per cent of the county is in a high state of cultivation. The live stock industry is confined to the farms and is highly developed. The poultry industry has grown to large proportions and many citizens are devoting their entire attention to the raising of fine poultry stock and to the marketing of poultry products. Practically every well-known breed is represented.

Farm lands are much in demand. There is an active movement in real estate, and although there are no large tracts for colonization, new settlers have no trouble in finding suitable locations. Improved farm lands are quoted from \$40 to \$100 per acre; unimproved lands from \$10 to \$40 per acre.

HOCKLEY COUNTY.

Situated in the Plains; created in 1876 from Bexar County and is still unorganized; named for Adjt. Gen. G. W. Hockley; area 977 square miles; population 137 in 1910 and 44 in 1900. The Pecos and Northern Texas Railroad (Santa Fe) crosses the northeastern corner.

The surface is level plain. A branch of the Brazos River crosses the northeastern portion. Good well water is obtained at moderate depths. The rainfall will approximate 22 inches per annum. Without railroad facilities the agricultural resources have had but little development. Thus far it is essentially a live stock county. With improved transportation it is believed that new settlers will take notice of the many opportunities of the agricultural resources. Such little farming as has been practiced has demonstrated that all West Texas staples and fruits can be successfully produced. Under present conditions the county is given over to ranch owners and large pastures are the rule.

HOOD COUNTY.

Situated in North Central Texas; created in 1866 from Johnson County and organized the same year; named for Gen. John B. Hood; area 436 square miles; population 10,008 in 1910, as compared with 9,146 in 1900. Granbury, the county seat, had a population of 1,336 in 1910. Thorp Spring, To'ar, Waples and Cresson are other

It is served by the Fort and Rio Grande (Frisco) Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe roads, the latter road the extreme northeast

surface is broken with rolling hills and valleys. Brazos River about equally divides the county, passing in a southeasterly direction. Stroud, Long, Squaw, Robinson Creeks furnish drainage of clear running water. Oak and other hardwoods along these streams. Archaic water is found at a depth of 100 feet. An underground water is found at twenty feet. The rainfall approximates 33 inches per annum. The creek and river bottom loam predominates. The lands have a light sandy soil. Stock farming is an important industry. Practically all ranch land has been developed into farms. Wheat growing is more general and a large acreage is devoted to this crop. Three flouring mills consume a large amount of home-grown wheat. The remainder is shipped to other markets. Cotton and flax are important money crops. Oats, corn and sorghum are extensively raised. The poultry raising industry demands some attention as do the farms of the farmers, and the exclusive industry, it is the main producer of no mean interest in the dairying industry. Making rapid growth. Stock is much in favor. Peaches, plums and berries are raised on a limited scale, but has been made to develop owing to commercial im-

homeseekers are arriving in Hood County. There is difficulty in securing farm lands of large and small tracts. Farm lands are quoted at \$45 per acre; unimproved at \$10 to \$20 per acre.

HOPKINS COUNTY.

Located in Northeast Texas; organized in 1846 from Lamar and Hopkins Counties and organized the same year; named for one of the pioneer families of the area 666 square miles; population 31,038 in 1910 and 27,950 in 1900. Sulphur Springs, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 5,151 in 1910 and 3,635 in 1900. Combs, Como, Sulphur Bluff, Brashear, Picton, Reilly and Ridgeway are other towns. The county is served by the St. Louis, Kansas and Texas Missouri Southwestern Rail-

road. The surface as a whole is level, with sufficient undulation for agriculture. The soil is sandy to

black waxy, with a great deal of black loam. It is almost evenly divided between prairie and timber lands. Various kinds of oak, hickory and blackjack exist in sufficient quantity and quality to warrant the establishment of several hardwood mills. Sulphur, White Oak and Burr Creeks furnish an abundant supply of water at all seasons of the year. Good water can be secured at depths of from 20 to 100 feet. The rainfall averages from 37 to 40 inches per annum.

The agricultural interests are large and those engaged in it are increasing land values by practicing better methods of cultivation. Cotton and the grain crops are grown in all sections. The hay crop, including forage crops, such as peas and sorghum, are prominent on nearly every farm. Elberta peaches and plums are grown for the market. Various other fruits are produced successfully. A great deal of interest is being manifested in the growing of apples and the indications are that Hopkins County will become prominent in the culture of this fruit. The breeding of fine live stock is carried on in connection with farming. Apiculture is one of the growing industries and fruit farmers are finding that a few swarms of bees are profitable. Hundreds of farmers are making a success of the poultry industry.

A very high-grade lignite is mined at Como. Traces of oil are found and much prospecting has been done, but thus far the field is undeveloped.

Hopkins County people have constructed fifty miles of surfaced highway at an average cost of \$1,500 per mile. Further bond issues for public highway purposes are contemplated by other precincts.

Sulphur Springs, the county seat, has made a rapid growth and is becoming an industrial center. Numerous industries have located there and are prospering.

Hopkins County lands are quoted at \$20 to \$50 per acre for improved land and \$15 to \$25 per acre for unimproved. Although the county is well settled, there is room for many newcomers. It has been demonstrated that the small, well cultivated farms yield proportionately a greater profit than the large farms, and many large land holders are placing portions of their holdings on the market.

HOUSTON COUNTY.

Situated in East Central Texas; created in 1837 from Nacogdoches County and organized the same year; named for Gen. Sam Houston; area 1,192 square miles; population 29,564 in 1910, as against 25,452 in 1900. Crockett, the county

seat and chief city, had a population of 3,947 in 1910 and 2,612 in 1900. Lovelady, Kennard City, Grapeland, Ratcliff, Augusta, Weldon and Hally are other important towns. It is served by the International and Great Northern, Beaumont and Great Northern and Eastern Texas Railroads.

The surface is undulating with large stretches of level prairie. It is heavily timbered with pine, oak, hickory and other hardwoods, and the lumber industry gives employment to many of its citizens. It is well drained by the Neches River, which borders the east, and by the Trinity River, which borders the west. There are numerous creeks and springs. The average depth of wells is between thirty and forty feet. The average rainfall approximates 38 inches.

The soils vary from black waxy along the creeks and rivers to black sandy, light sandy and Orangeburg loams on the uplands. Farming is attracting increasing attention and is second to the lumbering industry. The raising of live stock is carried on in connection with agriculture. Increasing interest is manifested in the growing of fruit, and peaches, figs, peaches and plums are shipped to the various markets of the State.

Horticulturists state that there are hundreds of acres of land in Houston County particularly adapted to the growing of apples and the opinion of these experts is being accepted by many who are planting orchards. There is also a large acreage which is particularly adapted to the growth of the best grades of cigar tobacco. Large quantities of poultry and poultry products are marketed and many poultry raisers are giving attention to the breeding of fancy fowls.

Valuable deposits of iron ore and lignite coal exist. Lignite is mined in large quantities near Crockett. Deposits of red sandstone, limestone and granite are undeveloped. There are also valuable clays, such as shale, blue sandy, green marl and gray plastic.

Crockett, the county seat, secures a part of its support from the large lumber mills operating in that vicinity. Various other industries, such as creameries, canning factories and fertilizer factories, are located here. Houston County citizens are becoming interested in good roads, a bond issue of \$174,000 having been voted for the purpose of building paved highways. Several precincts are also discussing good road bond issues.

Improved farm lands are quoted at \$20 to \$30 per acre and unimproved land from \$6 to \$10 per acre. A large acreage is available for new settlers.

HOWARD COUNTY.

Situated in West Texas; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1882; named for Donley D. Howard; area 888 square miles; population 8,881 in 1910, as compared with 2,528 in 1900. Big Spring, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 4,102 in 1910. Coahoma, Morita, Bisco, Soash and Vincent are other towns. It is served by the Texas and Pacific Railroad.

The southern portion is rolling the northern part level and the central and southwestern part hilly. Mesquite is the only timber. There are no running streams. The Sulphur Draw, a tributary of the Colorado River, crosses from west to east in the south central portion, but this draw is dry except in rainy seasons. The rainfall approximates 18 to 20 inches per annum. An abundant supply of water is found at depths ranging from 30 to 160 feet.

The cattle industry is very prominent. Some interest is manifested in dairying in the vicinity of Big Spring. The agricultural interests, however, are growing and the usual West Texas staples are successfully produced in ordinary years. Peaches, plums and melons are grown for the market. Watermelons are shipped in car load lots.

A white sandstone is abundant and is quarried for building material.

While ranchmen control a large acreage in Howard County, a considerable acreage is available for new settlers. Land is quoted from \$10 to \$20 per acre for unimproved and from \$20 to \$40 for improved farms. Big Spring is a division point on the Texas and Pacific Railroad. The shops of the railroad employ many men. A number of industries, including several cotton gins, are prospering there.

HUNT COUNTY.

Situated in North Texas; created in 1846 from Nacogdoches and Fannin Counties and organized the same year; named for Memucan Hunt; area 888 square miles; population 48,116 in 1910, as compared with 47,295 in 1900. Greenville, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 8,850 in 1910 and 6,860 in 1900. Commerce, Celeste, Wolfe City and Lone Oak are other towns. The county is served by the St. Louis Southwestern, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Texas Midland, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and the East Texas Traction Company Railroads.

The general surface is high and rolling, though there are considerable areas of level prairie lands in the southern and middle sections. One-fourth of the area was originally covered with timber, but

much of this has been cleared away. There yet remains a considerable growth of post oak, elm, ash, hickory, pecan, walnut and bois d'arc.

It is abundantly watered by the several branches of the Sabine River and Sulphur Fork of the Red River. There is also a large number of small streams, giving a fine natural drainage to every section. An abundant underground supply of water is secured at depths of from 90 to 100 feet. The rainfall approximates 37 to 40 inches per annum.

The soils are rich and productive. In the northern and western portion black waxy prevails; in the eastern and northeastern portions a black sandy soil is found. Light loams predominate in the valleys of the creeks and streams, while in the uplands or timber sections there is a gray sandy soil, with occasionally strips of black sandy and sticky black soil. A very large portion is susceptible to cultivation. Diversified farming is generally practiced in all sections. The raising of fine stock is conducted along with farming. The general tendency is toward a better grade of dairy cattle. Cotton, corn, sugar cane, alfalfa and oats are the leading staple crops. A large acreage is devoted to berries and melons. The horticultural interests are large, and grapes, peaches, pears and apples are produced for the market. Many car loads of peaches are shipped annually.

There is also increasing interest in the bee and honey industry and in the poultry industry. A number of citizens are paying special attention to the breeding of fine poultry.

Greenville, the county seat, is one of the progressive North Texas cities, in which many prosperous industries are located.

Although Hunt County does not contain a large acreage of unoccupied land, there is a healthy movement in real estate and many opportunities are open for new settlers. Unimproved lands are quoted from \$8 to \$25 per acre; improved lands at \$35 to \$100 per acre, depending upon location and value of improvements.

HUTCHINSON COUNTY.

Situated in the northern portion of the Panhandle; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1901; named for Anderson Hutchinson; area 850 square miles; population 892 in 1910, as against 303 in 1900. Plemons is the county seat. There are no railroads. The End, Ochiltree and Western has surveyed a line through from Dalhart.

The southern portion is rolling; the northern part smooth, level

plain. There is sufficient cotton-wood, hackberry and china for firewood and fence posts. The Canadian River, with its tributaries, furnishes adequate drainage to all portions. The underground supply of water on the plains is secured at a depth of 200 feet; in the breaks at twenty feet. All the creeks are fed by springs, and there is an abundance of water in all seasons. The rainfall approximates 20 inches per annum.

The soils vary from a light sandy to a dark sandy loam. On the plains it is a rich, dark sandy, varying in depth from three to fifteen feet. A black waxy variety is found in the valleys of the creeks. Live stock raising on ranches is the chief industry. Diversified farming is practiced in a limited way, the usual Panhandle staples being successfully produced in ordinary years. A large acreage is available for new settlers. Lands are quoted from \$10 to \$20 per acre. There is considerable limestone in the county suitable for building purposes, but the deposits remain undeveloped.

IRION COUNTY.

Situated in West Central Texas; created out of a portion of Tom Green County in 1889 and organized the same year; named for Robert Irion; area 800 square miles; population 1,233 in 1910 and 848 in 1900. Sherwood, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Mertzon and Barnhart are other important towns. It is served by the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad.

The surface is broken by low ranges of mountains and hills, with many rich valleys composed of various soils, sandy loam predominating. It is well covered with mesquite timber, fine pecan timber and other hardwood along the rivers. Spring and Dove Creeks have their heads in large springs. It is traversed by the main Concho, which, with numerous tributaries, furnishes an abundance of water and excellent drainage. Good well water is found at depths which vary from 25 to 350 feet. About 1,600 acres are under irrigation, the water being secured from Spring Creek.

The live stock industry takes precedence over all others. The rainfall, which approximates 18 to 20 inches per annum, is sufficient under proper cultivation for the growth of Kaffir corn, maize and other West Texas staples. Irrigation is a live question, and it is believed that water resources will be developed which will insure a large acreage in cultivation within a few years. Lands are quoted at moderate prices. There is sufficient on the market to supply the demands of homeseekers.

JACK COUNTY.

Situated in North Texas, northwest from Fort Worth, one county removed from Red River; created in 1856 from Cooke County and organized in 1857; named for Patrick C. Jack; area 858 square miles; population 11,817 in 1910, as compared with 10,224 in 1900. Jacksboro, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,480 in 1910 and 1,311 in 1900. Other important towns are Bryson, Vineyard, Jermyn, Gibtown and Antelope. It is served by the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf and the Gulf, Texas and Western Railroads.

About one-half of the area is level, including creek valleys; one-fourth rolling, a part too rolling for cultivation, and the other fourth hilly. It has a sufficient supply of post oak, blackjack, pecan, walnut, elm and hackberry timber for all domestic purposes. The West Fork of the Trinity crosses from northwest to southeast. This stream, with its numerous tributaries, provides an abundance of water at all seasons of the year. Artesian water exists at depths varying from 100 to 600 feet, there being two stratas of water-bearing sands and gravel. About 100 acres in small truck patches are irrigated from artesian wells. The rainfall approximates 33 inches per annum.

The upland soils are mostly deep sandy loam, generally dark, but occasionally red. The valleys contain black sandy loam and some black mesquite land. The subsoil is red and yellow clay. Jack County is known as a prominent cattle country. Of late years much attention has been given to improving the breeds of cattle, horses and hogs and in developing the dairy industry. A creamery is successfully operated at Jacksboro. Range cattle have practically disappeared, and in their place are found blooded cattle, horses, mules and hogs. Breeders have taken many blue ribbons at the fat stock shows of this and other States.

The agricultural interests are becoming more important and general farming is practiced in nearly all sections. Cotton is the main money crop. Horticultural products include peaches, plums, apples, grapes, apricots and various berries. The time devoted to fruit growing has proved profitable and shipments to other markets are on the increase. Nearly every farm also has its poultry division and Jack County boasts of many fine fowls.

Coal is mined in the northwestern part. Oil is found in shallow wells on the West Fork of the Trinity River. There are also deposits of iron, but these are undeveloped. Immense quantities of

fine building stone exist in various parts, consisting of blue limestone, sandstone and a low grade of marble and granite. Limestone is quarried on a large scale, this being one of the important industries. Large deposits of brick and fire clay also exist. No attempt has been made to develop the brick and fire clay deposits. Large quantities of crushed rock are shipped to Dallas and Fort Worth paving contractors.

A large number of ranches are being subdivided and placed on the market at prices ranging from \$7.50 to \$25 per acre; improved farm lands are quoted at \$12.50 to \$50 per acre.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Situated in South Texas, bordering Matagorda Bay; one of the original counties of Texas and organized in 1837; named for Gen. Andrew Jackson; area 838 square miles; population 6,471 in 1910 and 6,094 in 1900. Edna, the county seat and chief city, is an unincorporated town. Ganado, Navidad, El Toro and Lolita are other important towns. It is served by the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio and the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railroads.

The surface is generally level prairie, with a gentle slope toward the Gulf. The northwestern portion, comprising about one-fifth of the area, is covered with a scattering growth of post oak and blackjack, with live oak, pin oak, elm and other hardwoods along the streams. The Navidad and Lavaca Rivers, Sandies, Mustang, Arenosa and Carrancahua Creeks furnish excellent drainage and an abundance of good water. Wells of good water are obtained in most sections at moderate depths. The rainfall will approximate 35 to 40 inches per annum.

The soils are divided between a light sandy and a dark loam, with some black waxy. Within the last few years truck farming has been developed to large proportions. Diversified farming is generally practiced and splendid yields of cotton, corn, sorghum and other staples are obtained. The rice acreage approximates 12,000. However, the live stock industry is yet a prominent factor in the commercial welfare of the people. This industry is being placed on a better basis. Large pastures are disappearing and in the place of immense herds of cattle are found smaller numbers of better bred stock.

The fruit industry is prominent, although many orchards are yet young and not producing the maximum yield. Figs have a natural growth. The soil and climatic conditions are most favorable to the truck industry and this feature of

the agricultural life is becoming more highly developed than any other. Shipments of early vegetables and melons are made in car load lots and the revenue obtained is encouraging an expansion along this line.

A large acreage is in its virgin state. Lands are easily obtained by homeseekers at moderate prices. Prices vary from \$10 to \$40 per acre. Jackson County lies in the rain belt of Texas and irrigation for ordinary farming is not necessary. Water, however, is abundant and a large acreage is generally devoted to the cultivation of rice, for which purpose irrigation is a necessity.

JASPER COUNTY.

Situated in East Texas; one of the original counties of the State; organized in 1837 and named for Sergt. Jasper; area 977 square miles; population 14,000 in 1910, as against 7,138 in 1900. Jasper, the county seat, and chief city, is unincorporated; its population is estimated at 3,000. Kirbyville, Bessmay, Roganville, Buna, Browndell, Remlig and Evandale are other important towns. It is served by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, Jasper and East Texas, Texas and New Orleans and Orange and Northwestern (Frisco) Railroads.

The surface is level in the southern part, slightly rolling in the center. It is heavily timbered with pine, white oak, hickory and ash, and lumbering is an important industry. It is thoroughly drained by the Neches and Angelina Rivers and by a large number of creeks. An abundant supply of water is found at a depth of from eighteen to forty feet. Artesian water can be had at a depth of 1,000 feet. The rainfall will approximate 45 to 48 inches per annum.

The soils are sandy loam, with considerable Orangeburg in the vicinity of Jasper; there is also some black waxy. These soils are adapted to fruit growing and diversified farming. All forms of truck are easily produced and markets are convenient. The prairie lands are occupied by prosperous farmers. Much of the cut-over land is being taken up and placed in cultivation.

Livestock raising is an important industry on the farms. There is much good fruit land, but beyond growing peaches, figs and berries for home demands but little attention is given to it. There is also a large amount of land suitable for tobacco growing. A considerable area of Orangeburg soil has been tested by Government experts and pronounced excellent for growing tobacco for cigar making. This industry, however, has never been developed. Previous to the Civil War a con-

siderable acreage of tobacco was grown for home consumption. With the exception of a few patches grown by experts no effort has been made to prove the value of this industry.

Of recent years many citizens have developed interest in poultry raising and large shipments are made to near-by markets. Lands may be secured in large and small tracts by homeseekers at very reasonable prices.

JEFF DAVIS COUNTY.

Situated in West Texas, touching the Rio Grande at its extreme western point; created in 1887 from Presidio County and organized the same year; named for Jefferson Davis; area 1,922 square miles; population 1,678 in 1910, as compared with 1,150 in 1900. Fort Davis, the county seat, is unincorporated. Valentine is another town. It is served by the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad. The Pecos Valley Southern has been surveyed through it.

A greater part of Jeff Davis County is hilly and mountainous. There are some level river and valley lands. There is sufficient timber for fuel. There are a large number of dry water courses, also several creeks which flow the year round. Water is found at depths varying from thirty-five to eighty feet. A flow of 80 to 300 gallons of water per minute is secured from some of the deeper wells by centrifugal pumps driven by gasoline engines. These wells are used for irrigation purposes and approximately 2,000 acres are thus cultivated. Irrigation farms lie mostly in the valleys.

The range of mountains known as the Davis Mountains contain some of the highest peaks in the South. Baldy Peak has an altitude of 8,382 feet; Saw Tooth Mountains have an altitude of 7,748 feet, while there are a great many other peaks varying from 4,000 to 6,000 feet.

The rainfall is light, approximating 14 inches per annum. The soil is mostly a brown chocolate loam made up of washings from the mountains during the course of many centuries. These soils are exceedingly fertile and very productive when brought under cultivation by irrigation methods. Thus far irrigation has been applied largely to orchards and small fields of alfalfa. Apples do particularly well and a large acreage is being set. Other fruits, such as peaches, pears, apricots and cherries, are successfully produced. Jeff Davis also ranks high in the number of range cattle annually grazed in its large pastures.

Although extremely mountainous in some sections, it does not rank high in the production of minerals.

There are indications of deposits of cinnabar, from which quicksilver is made, copper, silver and other mineral deposits, but very little development has been made.

Fort Davis, the county seat, formerly an important United States army post, is now becoming prominent as a summer resort, and many hundreds of tourists visit the mountains in this vicinity annually.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas, bordering the Gulf of Mexico on the south and Louisiana on the east; one of the original counties of the State, organized in 1837; named for Thomas Jefferson; area 1,109 square miles; population 38,182 in 1910, as compared with 14,239 in 1900. Beaumont, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 20,640 in 1910 and 9,427 in 1900. Port Arthur, an important town and one of the deep water ports of Texas, had a population of 7,663 in 1910 and 900 in 1900. Sabine Pass, Port Neches and Sabine are other towns. It is served by the Beaumont, Sour Lake and Western (Frisco), Texas and New Orleans (Southern Pacific), Kansas City Southern and Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad systems. An electric line is in operation between Beaumont and Port Arthur.

The surface is generally level. Formerly heavily timbered in the northern portion, it has been cut away with the exception of along the river bottoms. The Neches River and Sabine Lake form the eastern boundary. Artesian water exists at a depth of 3,000 feet. A good underground supply of water is found at a depth averaging thirty feet. The natural drainage is good only in portions. Artificial drainage is necessary in a large section for best results. The question of draining the county is receiving serious discussion among land owners. Rice being one of the principal products, irrigation is important. About 75,000 acres are under ditch. The rainfall of 48 inches per annum makes irrigation unnecessary for other crops.

The soils consist largely of black clay loam, black sandy loam, chocolate loam and pine sand land. The live stock industry has always been important. In the vicinity of Beaumont, Port Arthur and in all sections where good roads have been constructed the agricultural interests are making rapid progress. Success in truck and small-fruit farming is attracting many new settlers. General field crops are easily grown, cotton proving very successful of late years. The rice production of Jefferson County will average 700,000 bags per

annum. Approximately \$4,000,000, including four large mills, are invested in this industry.

A large number of fig, orange and plum orchards have been set out and are doing well. Pears, grapes and strawberries are also proven fruits.

Beaumont is situated on the Neches River, about two and one-half miles from the famous Spindletop oil field. This oil field was discovered Jan. 10, 1901, and at that time was the greatest gushing oil field in the world. Oil wells were bored into Spindletop so close together that there was scarcely room for the location of equipment. Wildcatting in the vicinity of Spindletop proved that the field was limited, and that in reality the field consisted of an enormous pool of oil. The discovery of oil at Spindletop, however, made the city of Beaumont the center of the oil industry for the Southwest. Pipe lines from Oklahoma and from various Texas oil fields center at Beaumont, Port Arthur and Neches. Oil refineries are located at all three points. Beaumont is also important as a lumber market, as a rice center and as a wholesale and jobbing city. It will become a deep water port when the work now under way is completed.

Port Arthur is important as one of the deep water ports of Texas, the commerce of which has grown within a few years to large proportions.

Jefferson County is a leader in the construction of good roads; \$400,000 has been expended in the construction of paved highways, mud shell being the material used. These roads have cost approximately \$5,000 per mile. The county has 100 miles of paved highways and 500 miles of graded roads. The graded roads have cost an average of \$1,500 per mile.

Improved farm lands are quoted from \$20 to \$75 per acre, and unimproved lands from \$12.50 to \$25 per acre. The extension of the county highway system largely increased land values in some sections.

JIM HOGG COUNTY.

Jim Hogg County was created in 1913 from portions of Brooks and Duval Counties and organized the same year. It was named after former Gov. Jim Hogg. Its area is 1,039 square miles, 1,052 of which was taken from Brooks County and 47 from Duval County. The county seat is Hebbronville, formerly in Duval County. A description of resources, climate, etc., is included in the description of Brooks and Duval Counties, conditions being generally the same.

JIM WELLS COUNTY.

Located in the West Gulf coast country; created in 1910 from Nueces County; organized in 1911; named for Jim Wells; area 868 square miles; population (estimated) 5,500 in 1910. Alice, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 2,136 in 1910 and 1,011 in 1900. Sandia, Tremont, Alfred, Orange Grove and Magnolia, are other important towns. It is served by the Texas-Mexican (Mexican National) and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroads.

The surface is almost level, well drained and covered with a good growth of mesquite, which is the only timber. The Nueces River forms its northeast boundary. Several creeks provide stock water in the central and southern parts. It is in the artesian belt and flows are secured at depths varying from 500 to 1,000 feet. Good water exists at a moderate depth. The rainfall averages 26 inches per annum.

The live stock interests form a large and important factor in the material welfare of the people. There are many large ranches on which thousands of head of well-bred cattle graze. Notwithstanding the importance of this industry, there is a steady movement of farmers into the county, who are occupying the lands along the railroads and who are cultivating a large acreage of cotton, corn, forage crops, fruit and truck. Developing the artesian water supply is encouraging the fruit and truck lines and winter gardening is both popular and profitable. Many farmers keep bees, the production of honey playing an important part in increasing the revenues of those thus engaged.

Improved farm lands are quoted at \$25 to \$50 per acre. Other lands may be obtained at \$10 to \$25 per acre.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Situated in North Central Texas; created in 1854 from Navarro and McLennan Counties and organized the same year; named for B. T. Johnson; area 744 square miles; population 34,460 in 1910 and 33,819 in 1900. Cleburne, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 10,364 in 1910 and 7,493 in 1900. Alvarado, Grandview, Rio Vista, Venus, Burleson, Godley, Joshua, Lillian, Keen and Cresson are other important towns. It is served by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Trinity and Brazos Valley, International and Great Northern Railroads and the Southern Traction Company of Fort Worth.

The west one-third is high and rolling black prairie land; the middle one-third is sandy land known as the Cross Timbers belt; the east

one-third is level black land. Blackjack, post oak and pecan timber are found in abundance. It is well drained by the Nolan River and a large number of creeks. Artesian water exists at depths varying from 400 to 900 feet. The rainfall will approximate 35 inches per annum. A considerable area is susceptible of irrigation from the Brazos River, which flows along the southwestern corner.

The soils are adapted to diversified farming. A large portion is rich and black, there being only a small area of sandy land. Cotton is the leading crop. Corn and oats are other important staples. A large acreage is devoted to the production of hay, peanuts, potatoes, melons and fruits. Peaches are shipped in large quantities and plums, apples, pears, grapes, persimmons, cherries, figs and various berries are proven fruits and grown for home consumption.

A few small ranches on which fancy cattle are raised are operated in the western section. Live stock farming is general. The dairying industry has grown to large proportions and produces a large annual revenue. Many farmers are also interested in apiculture and in the poultry industry. It is estimated that the annual sale of poultry and poultry products at one of the leading markets of the county will approximate \$25,000. Some poultry raisers are making large profits by breeding and selling fine stock and eggs for hatching purposes.

Farm lands rank with the best in the State. Improved lands are quoted variously from \$40 to \$100 per acre; some unimproved lands are quoted from \$10 to \$50 per acre. Many of the larger farms are being cut into smaller tracts and placed on the market. The general tendency is toward smaller farms and intense cultivation. There are many opportunities for homeseekers.

JONES COUNTY.

Situated northwest of the geographical center of the State, five counties straight west from Tarrant County; created in 1858 from Bexar and Bosque Counties and organized in 1881; named for President Anson Jones; area 900 square miles; population 24,299 in 1910, as against 7,053 in 1900. Anson, the county seat, had a population of 1,842 in 1910. Stamford, the chief city, had a population of 3,902 in 1910. Hamlin, Avoca, Lueders, Hawley and Tuxedo are other important towns. It is served by the Wichita Valley, Texas Central and Abilene and Southern Railroads.

The surface is generally rolling, with considerable level land. Prac-

tically 90 per cent is tillable. Mesquite, post oak and blackjack are found in sufficient quantities for fuel and fence posts. It is drained by the Clear Fork of the Brazos River, Noodle, Bitter, Sweetwater and California Creeks. There is an abundant supply of water for stock and domestic uses. The underground supply is reached at a depth averaging 60 to 125 feet. The rainfall approximates 24 to 26 inches per annum.

The soils are black and chocolate in the northern and southern portions, with some sandy soil in the center. Various kinds of soils are found in all parts; all are easily cultivated and very productive under ordinary conditions. About 35 per cent of the tillable land is under cultivation.

Less than a decade ago Jones County was devoted almost entirely to stock raising, but during the last few years the county has settled up rapidly and the large pastures cut into farms and are producing abundant crops annually. Cotton is the chief money crop, but all West Texas crops, including peanuts and other forage crops, are extensively grown. Fruit growing is not a prominent industry, but small orchards of peaches and plums and small vineyards of grapes have demonstrated the fact that fruit can be successfully and profitably produced.

The rapid increase in population and the building of railroads have provided markets for farm products and have made profitable the production of all forms of truck and melons. Interest is being awakened in the bee and honey industry. Poultry raising, while not an important industry at this time, is becoming more generally followed in all sections.

Valuable deposits of limestone are being developed, the product finding a ready market.

Stamford, the chief city, is noted for the progressiveness of its citizens and for its public improvements. Although not a large city, it has thirty-four blocks of brick paving, fine public buildings, business houses and residences. A number of industries are successfully conducted in the city. It is also one of the West Texas educational centers.

Improved farm lands are quoted from \$20 to \$40 per acre; unimproved lands at \$10 to \$15 per acre.

KARNES COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas; created in 1854 from Bexar, DeWitt and Goliad Counties and organized the same year; named for Henry Karnes; area 740 square miles; population 14,942 in 1910 and 8,681 in 1900. Karnes City, the county seat, is an unincorporated town, with a population estimated at 750. Runge, Kennedy, Falls City, Green, Helena and Panamario are other towns. It is served by the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad.

The surface is largely rolling, there being some level and some hilly land. Mesquite, live oak and post oak are the principal varieties of timber. It is well drained by the San Antonio River and the Cibolo, Ecleto and Hondo Creeks. There is an abundant supply of water, the average depth of wells being 205 feet. A small area is under irrigation by water taken from the San Antonio River and from wells. The average rainfall approximates 25 to 27 inches.

The soils vary from black waxy to sandy loam. Ranching continues to be an important factor in the material prosperity. Dairying is growing in importance, one creamery at Runge and another at Kennedy furnishing markets for a large area. Diversified farming and truck growing occupy the attention of increasing numbers each year. The bee and honey industry is becoming an important factor in the industrial progress of the farmer. There are 1,800 swarms of bees on the farms.

Copper, phosphate and gold have been discovered. The deposits have not been developed. A good quality of sandstone is quarried. Pottery and brick clay exist in abundance. Natural gas has been discovered in the southern part.

Lands are quoted at moderate prices to homeseekers.

KAUFMAN COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas, east of Dallas; created in 1848 from Henderson County and organized the same year; named for David S. Kaufman; area 932 square miles; population 35,323 in 1910 and 33,376 in 1900. Kaufman, the county seat, had a population of 1,959 in 1910. Terrell, the chief city, had a population of 7,050 in 1910 and 6,330 in 1900. Crandall, Elmo, Forney, Kemp, Lawrence and Mabank are other important towns. It is served by the Texas and Pacific, Texas Midland and Texas and New Orleans Railroads. An electric line will be constructed from Dallas to Terrell.

The surface is slightly rolling prairie, interspersed to the extent of about one-third of the area with forest composed of post oak, black oak, red oak, hickory, bois d'arc, pecan, elm and haw. Nearly all the county is very productive farming land. The leading varieties of soils are a black, tenacious lime land, a dark loam, red sandy and gray sandy. The East Fork of the Trinity River and Cedar, King and Big Brushy Creeks and

smaller streams distribute an un-falling water supply. The rainfall approximates 35 to 40 inches per annum. Well water is found at moderate depths.

All staple crops, cotton and corn leading, are produced in abundance. Climate and soil are adapted to fruit and truck growing, and a considerable acreage is devoted to these industries. The poultry industry is important and large shipments are made to local and distant markets.

The price of lands vary considerably. Unimproved lands fairly well located can be purchased as low as \$10 to \$15 per acre. Some lands are quoted at \$100 per acre. Homeseekers will always find sufficient land upon the market to supply their needs.

Terrell, the chief city, is becoming important as a commercial center and enjoys the trade from a large territory. The North Texas Insane Asylum is located here.

KENDALL COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas to the north of San Antonio; created in 1862 from Blanco and Kerr Counties and organized the same year; named for George Wilkins Kendall; area 613 square miles; population 4,517 in 1910 and 4,103 in 1900. Boerne, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 886 in 1910. Comfort, Waring, Kendalia, Sisterdale and Welfare are other important towns. It is served by the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad.

The surface is broken by valleys and lofty hills alternating, the latter in some cases reaching the proportion of mountains. There is a scattered and scrubby growth of live oak, post oak, blackjack and some walnut, cedar and elm, which covers about one-third of the surface. The Guadalupe and Cibolo Rivers, both perpetual streams, together with the Minger, Balcomes, Frederick, Wasp, Salinas, Sister, Joshua and many other creeks, afford an abundant supply of water and give good drainage. Underground water exists at an average depth of eighty feet. The rainfall approximates 24 inches per annum.

The native grasses of the county grow luxuriantly and are highly nutritious. Live stock raising, on this account, is one of the principal industries. Large flocks of goats and sheep keep down the brush on the ranges and cattle and horses require but little attention and feeding during the winter months. The dairy industry is becoming established, and two creameries are in operation. The agricultural interests are small, but are becoming more important. Oats are the surest crop, producing an average of forty bushels to the acre. Cot-

ton and corn are also raised. Pears, plums and peaches are proven fruits, but are not extensively grown.

Valuable deposits of limestone exist, but are undeveloped; there are also some traces of oil and gas.

Boerne, the county seat, has a high elevation and is becoming a health resort. It has numerous hotels in which to care for tourists.

Improved farm lands are quoted at \$20 to \$25 per acre; unimproved lands at \$10 to \$12 per acre.

KENT COUNTY.

Situated in West Texas, bordering the Plains; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1892; named for R. Kent; area 777 square miles; population 2,655 in 1910 and 899 in 1900. Clairmont, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Jaytown, the chief city, has a population estimated at 600. The county is served by the Wichita Valley Railroad.

A considerable portion of the surface is level, the remainder rolling and hilly. It is well timbered with mesquite. The drainage is cared for by the Double Mountain and Salt Forks of the Brazos River; both cross the county from west to east. An abundant supply of water is found at an average depth of 150 feet. The rainfall approximates 21 to 23 inches per annum.

The soils are mostly deep sandy loam underlaid with clay. Under methods which tend to conserve moisture and with proper cultivation they are productive of good crops of the various West Texas staples. The same conditions relative to horticultural products as found in other West Texas counties exist here. Apples, plums, peaches and small fruits, also grapes, can be profitably grown.

Although the number of farmers are increasing each year, live stock raising on the ranches is the chief occupation of the people. The development of better cattle, hogs, mules and horses is adding to the prominence of the industry.

Ranch owners are listening to the call of progress and placing a large acreage upon the market. Improved farm lands are quoted at \$10 to \$20 per acre; unimproved lands at \$5 to \$10 per acre. A good quality of red sandstone exists and some of the public buildings have been constructed of this material. Oil has been discovered fourteen miles west of Clairmont, and indications of gas have been found in several places. A first-class brick clay has also been located, but as yet is undeveloped. Material for the manufacture of cement plaster is plentiful and a plant is in operation at Jayton.

KERR COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas; created in 1856 from Bexar County and organized the same year; named for James Kerr; area 1,310 square miles; population 6,505 in 1910 and 4,980 in 1900. Kerrville, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,843 in 1910 and 1,423 in 1900. Center Point and Moores are other important towns. It is served by the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad.

The surface is rolling, with many hills. Live oak, Spanish oak and cedar are the principal varieties of timber. It is drained by the Guadalupe River and its tributaries. There is an abundant supply of water for live stock and domestic uses. The underground supply is reached at a depth of 50 to 300 feet. Small tracts are irrigated from the Guadalupe River, creeks and wells. Bottom land soil is alluvial; upland soil sandy loam. The rainfall approximates an annual average of 24 to 26 inches.

Live stock raising on ranches is the leading industry. Jersey cattle are rapidly finding favor with those interested in dairying. A large amount of poultry is also raised. Farming is conducted on a small scale only, but the possibilities of irrigation are attractive and the future is bright for the development of extensive agricultural interests. The soil and climate favor fruit growing, as well as general farming. There are excellent opportunities for homeseekers and investors.

KIMBLE COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, northwest of San Antonio; created in 1853 from Bexar County and organized in 1876; named for Henry Kimble; area 1,302 square miles; population 3,261 in 1910, as compared with 2,503 in 1900. Junction City, the county seat and chief city, has an estimated population of 536. London and Roosevelt are other towns. There are no railroads.

Generally speaking, the surface is mountainous. Between the ranges are broad and beautiful valleys, which are covered with a luxuriant growth of mesquite grass. The chief kinds of timber are pecan, white oak, walnut and elm, which grow abundantly along the water courses. Some live oak, cedar and shin oak are found on the uplands. There is an abundance of water. The North Llano comes in from the northwest, the South Llano from the southwest, uniting below Junction City. These streams, with their tributaries, make Kimble one of the best watered counties of the State. Not only do they furnish an abundance of water for the live stock, but un-

limited facilities for irrigation. Approximately 3,800 acres are under cultivation by irrigation methods, producing alfalfa, corn, sweet potatoes, wheat and other staple crops. The rainfall will approximate 20 to 22 inches per annum.

Upland soils are mostly black sandy loam. The eastern part is somewhat sandy, the balance being divided between chocolate and black sandy. Outside of the irrigated districts live stock raising is the chief industry.

Irrigated lands, where improved, sell in the neighborhood of \$100 per acre; other lands are quoted from \$2 to \$10 per acre. The bee and honey industry is proving profitable. There are approximately 1,000 swarms of bees. A large acreage is available for homeseekers.

KING COUNTY.

Situated in Northwest Texas; created in 1876 from Fannin County and organized in 1891; named for William King; area 928 square miles; population 810 in 1910 and 480 in 1900. Guthrie, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Dumont is another important town. There are no railroads.

The surface for the most part is rolling prairie, with a rich sandy loam soil. A portion known as Little Arizona is much broken and contains an inexhaustible supply of cement and lime. The timber growth is sufficient for domestic purposes. It is drained by the North and South Forks of the Wichita River and by Croton and Willow Creeks. The underground water supply is obtained at a depth of 60 to 200 feet. The rainfall approximates 25 inches per annum. Cattle raising is the leading industry, but general farming is more extensively practiced each year. Some interest is manifested in the development of fruit growing, and a number of peach orchards are thriving. All kinds of berries do well.

Deposits of copper and limestone exist, but remain undeveloped. Although the cattle interests control most of the land and are somewhat backward in encouraging agricultural pursuits, of recent years a large acreage has become available for settlement. Improved farm lands are quoted from \$15 to \$25 per acre; unimproved land from \$5 to \$10 per acre.

KINNEY COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas; created in 1850 from Bexar County and organized in 1874; named for H. L. Kinney; area 1,269 square miles; population 3,401 in 1910 and 2,447 in 1900. Brackettsville, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Spofford is another impor-

tant town. It is served by the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad.

The surface is undulating, fully one-half being arable prairie lands of rich quality. The northern and eastern portions are very hilly, but afford good grazing land. There is sufficient mesquite, cedar and oak for domestic purposes. The west prong of the Nueces River runs through the eastern and northeastern parts, draining large valleys. The Rio Grande borders the southwestern portion; Sycamore Creek crosses the northwestern part and forms a portion of the western boundary. Elm Creek, Las Moras and Thacom Creeks rise in the central and north central part and empties into the Rio Grande. Live oak and pecan trees line the banks of the running streams. An underground supply of water is found at an average depth of 200 feet. On the West Nueces River are several large lakes. Water for live stock is secured from the running streams, these lakes, wells and tanks.

Approximately 4,000 acres are under irrigation along the creeks and rivers. Hay, corn and truck are produced on these farms. The rainfall approximates 24 to 26 inches per annum. Live stock raising is the chief industry. Irrigation farming is becoming more extensively practiced, while many are making a success by adopting dry farming methods. Conditions are excellent for the development of the bee and honey industry, and interest is general throughout the settled portions.

Deposits of coal have been discovered. There are also traces of gold and silver. There is a limestone of excellent quality, which is used locally for building purposes. Lands are variously quoted from \$15 to \$20 in the improved section; raw lands from \$5 to \$8 per acre.

KLEBERG COUNTY.

Created and organized in 1913 from a portion of Nueces County and named for Robert Kleberg. The county seat is Kingsville. It is served by the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railroad. Its general description is included in the story for Nueces County, conditions being practically the same. Its area is 1,012 square miles.

KNOX COUNTY.

Situated in Northwest Texas; created in 1858 from Fannin County and organized in 1886; named for Gen. Henry Knox; area 947 square miles; population 9,625 in 1910, as against 2,322 in 1900. Benjamin, the county seat, is unincorporated. Munday, Goree, Knox City, Vera, Rhineland and Truscott

are other towns. It is served by the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient and the Wichita Valley Railroads. The Gulf, Texas and Western has announced an extension through the county.

The general surface is rolling and devoid of timber. It is drained by the Brazos, North Wichita and South Wichita Rivers and tributaries. While these streams are either dry or have very small flows during portions of the year, stockmen and farmers are able to secure good well water at depths varying from 30 to 125 feet. The rainfall averages 27 inches per annum and many farmers and ranchmen collect large quantities of water in cisterns and tanks.

The soil varies from black to chocolate and sandy loam and is fertile and productive when under proper cultivation. The greater portion of the land is now occupied by ranchmen, but new settlers are developing the agricultural resources, while there is a general tendency among stockmen to cultivate a large acreage of feedstuffs. Cotton and corn and the usual forage crops and grains adapted to this latitude are usually a success.

There is no opposition among stockmen to the invasion of farmers. New settlers find a welcome. Lands are quoted at \$15 to \$50 per acre, according to location and improvements.

LAMAR COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas, bordering the Red River; created in 1840 from Red River County and organized in 1841; named for President Lamar; area 903 square miles; population 46,544 in 1910 and 48,627 in 1900. Paris, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 11,269 in 1910 and 9,358 in 1900. Deport, Roxton, Blossom, Petty and Arthur City are other important towns. It is served by the Texas and Pacific, St. Louis and San Francisco, Texas Midland, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and Paris and Mount Pleasant Railroads.

The surface is gently rolling and well covered with oak, hickory and elm. The hardwood lumber industry is carried on in some sections. It is drained by the Red River on the north and the Sulphur River on the south. Numerous creeks traverse different sections. Artesian water exists in the southern part and shallow wells are secured at a depth of forty to sixty feet.

The soils along the Red River are red chocolate loam and in the valley of the Sulphur River black loam; the uplands are gray sandy loam. The rainfall approximates \$5 to \$6 inches per annum. The agricultural interests are impor-

tant. Live stock in connection with farming and the breeding of fine dairy cattle, horses and hogs is practiced in all sections. Creameries are located at Paris and furnish a market for a large territory. Many dairymen ship their products to other markets in the State. A live interest is taken in horticulture and the growing of peaches, pears, plums, apples, grapes and berries occupy the attention of many of the inhabitants. Poultry raising is carried on in connection with general farming.

Valuable deposits of clay for brick-making purposes are utilized by plants at Paris and Blossom. The citizens of the county are awake to the advantages of public highways and \$300,000 in bonds has been expended by precinct No. 1 for the construction of paved highways. Other precincts are discussing the question.

Paris, the county seat, is one of the largest inland cotton markets of Texas. The city is also a distributing point for a large territory and has many industries. Among the leading industries of the city is an implement handle factory, a folding crate factory, box factory and furniture factory, bank-fitting factory, mattress factory, broom factory, peanut factory, planing mills, creameries, candy factories and iron works.

Improved farm lands sell at \$20 to \$100 per acre; unimproved lands are quoted at \$7 to \$50 per acre. While a large acreage is not available for settlers, there is considerable unoccupied land in the sandy loam and timbered districts. This land is particularly adapted to the growth of vegetables and peanuts.

LAMB COUNTY.

Situated in the Plains; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1908; named for Lieut. Lamb; area 1,021 square miles; population 540 in 1910 and 31 in 1900. Olton, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. The new Santa Fe cut-off from Coleman to Texico crosses almost diagonally from southeast to northwest.

The surface is generally level, with occasionally a basin or break, which serves to drain the land in wet seasons. It is devoid of timber, with the exception of groves planted by ranchmen. Three tributaries of the Brazos River pass through the county, but with the exception of wet seasons no water can be found. An abundance of good water for stock and domestic use exists at a depth varying from 20 to 120 feet. The rainfall averages 21.90 inches per annum.

The soils are a dark clay loam, with some sand in the central section. Ranching is the chief occupation, but excellent results are

obtained by the few farmers who have recently settled there. All staple crops of the Panhandle, including broom corn, are successfully produced. Apples, peaches, pears and grapes are proven fruits, but are not extensively grown. Improved farm lands are quoted from \$15 to \$35 per acre; unimproved lands from \$10 to \$20 per acre.

LAMPASAS COUNTY.

Situated near the central part of the State; created from Fannin and Bell Counties in 1858 and organized the same year; named for the Lampasas River; area 755 square miles; population 8,532 in 1910 and 8,625 in 1900. Lampasas, the county seat, had a population of 2,119 in 1910 and 2,107 in 1900. Lometa and Kempner are other important towns. The county is served by the Houston and Texas Central and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroads.

About two-thirds of the area is high, rolling prairie, traversed in some portions by ranges of low mountains and hills, at the foot of which spread out broad, level valleys and coves. The timbered area embraces one-fourth to one-third, consisting of live oak, Spanish oak, post oak, mesquite, pecan, elm, hackberry and many other varieties of hardwood. It is well watered by the Colorado River, which forms the entire western boundary; the Lampasas River, which flows for thirty-five miles through the eastern portion, and the Sulphur Fork, on which stream is situated the county seat. There are numerous creeks which flow into these rivers. There are many good springs and well water is found at shallow depths. The rainfall averages 29 inches per annum.

The soil on the prairies is a kind of black waxy, while a rich alluvial predominates in the valleys and a rich loam on the uplands. Diversified farming is generally practiced throughout all sections. The live stock industry is still important, but is confined more and more to the farms. The usual staple crops produce abundantly. Considerable fruit is grown for local consumption. A large acreage is also devoted to Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and truck.

Lampasas County has a source of wealth in its numerous pecan trees. Large shipments of pecans are made annually. Poultry raising has also become an extensive and profitable industry. The principal fruits grown are peaches, plums, pears, apricots and grapes.

Lampasas is noted for its sulphur springs and is becoming something of a health resort. It is a flourishing, enterprising little city. While no extensive developments have been made, Lampasas

County is located in the mineral district of the State and there have been located many deposits, the extent of which are not known. A strong salt vein is found at a depth of 1,500 feet near Lampasas. There are many opportunities to new settlers. No trouble is experienced in securing lands at reasonable prices.

LA SALLE COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas; created in 1858 from Bexar and Webb Counties and organized in 1880; named for Robert Cavalier Sieur de La Salle; area 1,770 square miles; population 4,747 in 1910 and 2,302 in 1900. Cotulla, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,880 in 1910. Artesia, Encinal and Millett are other towns. It is served by the International and Great Northern, Asherton and Gulf and San Antonio, Uvalde and Gulf Railroads.

The surface is slightly rolling. The only timber is mesquite. The county is drained by the Nueces and Frio Rivers. Good underground supply of water is found at an average depth of 150 feet. Approximately 5,000 acres of land are under irrigation, the water supply coming from the Nueces River and wells. Onions, other vegetables, fruit, alfalfa and cane are grown on the irrigated farms. The rainfall will average 18 to 22 inches per annum.

The soils of the county are mostly chocolate loam, also some black sandy. It is rich and deep. Live stock raising is the chief industry, diversified farming the second in importance. The raising of Bermuda onions in Texas was first started in this county. Cotton and corn are staple crops. Like other counties in this section, the development of the underground water supply has opened up wonderful opportunities for profitable fruit and truck growing. Figs, plums and grapes are grown in quantities sufficient to prove the adaptability of climate and soil for these industries.

There is a large acreage of agricultural land available for new settlers. Improved lands are quoted at \$25 to \$35 per acre; unimproved lands from \$7 to \$25 per acre.

LAVACA COUNTY.

Situated in the coastal plains, one county removed from the Gulf and 101 miles southwest of Houston; created in 1846 from Colorado, Gonzales, Victoria, Jackson and Fayette Counties and organized the same year; named for the Lavaca River; area 992 square miles; population 26,418 in 1910. Hallettsville, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,379 in 1910. Other important towns are

Shiner, Moulton, Sweethome and Sublime. It is served by the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad.

The general surface is about equally divided between forest and prairie, being gently rolling or undulating, except the extreme southern portion, which is level. The prairie lands are rich black loam, a large percentage of which is in cultivation. The southern, or timbered portion, has a light gray sandy soil on a subsoil of red chocolate. It is drained by the Navidad and Lavaca Rivers and by numerous creeks, which also furnish an abundance of water at all seasons of the year. The bottom lands are covered with a heavy growth of hackberry, ash, elm, pecan, cottonwood, sycamore, wild peach and various kinds of oak. Well water is found at a depth ranging from 145 to 1,000 feet. Some artesian water has been developed.

The southern portion is devoted largely to live stock raising. The soils are adapted to fruit raising as well as to staple crops and the farms are encroaching upon the pastures. Diversified farming is practiced extensively in the northern portion. Although cotton is considered the chief money crop, with corn ranking second in importance, the growing of melons, potatoes, onions, cucumbers and other truck has proved to be very profitable. Special attention is being given to the dairying industry and the creameries are liberally patronized. Many are also interested in the swine industry. In fact, farmers are manifesting an increasing interest in the breeding of all fancy live stock. The raising of poultry and the shipping of poultry products has developed into one of the most important industries. Much time is devoted to it by farmers. Large droves of turkeys are driven to the market in the fall of the year and car load lots of dressed poultry are shipped to the great markets of the country. The rainfall varies from 37 to 40 inches per annum. It is well distributed and a complete crop failure has never been known.

The northern portion is well settled with farmers. No large bodies of land are available for colonization purposes, but there is an active movement in real estate and room for many more settlers. Land in this section varies in price from \$15 to \$120 per acre, depending largely upon location and the value of improvements. Lands in the southern portion are held at lower prices, quotations ranging from \$15 to \$40 per acre. Practically the entire county is well adapted to fruit growing, but the industry has never been developed.

LEE COUNTY.

Situated in South Central Texas; created in 1874 from Burleson, Bastrop, Fayette, Washington and Milam Counties and organized in 1883; named for Gen. Robert E. Lee; area 666 square miles; population 13,132 in 1910, as against 14,595 in 1900. Giddings, the county seat and chief city, is unincorporated, but its population is estimated at 1,600. Other important towns are Lexington, Lincoln, Tanglewood and Northrop. It is served by the Houston and Texas Central and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroads.

Nearly one-fourth of the area is high rolling prairie and the remainder is heavily timbered bottoms and less densely timbered uplands. The timber is principally post oak and blackjack on the uplands and pin oak, elm, mulberry, pecan and ash in the bottoms. It is drained by the three Yeguas Creeks, with their tributaries. Good springs are numerous and the underground supply of water is reached at a depth of 50 to 200 feet. The rainfall will average 50 to 35 inches per annum.

The breeding of fine live stock in connection with diversified farming is a leading industry. Cotton is the chief crop, although considerable attention is given to the growing of Spanish peanuts, truck and other crops. Interest is growing in the dairy industry and dairy cows are proving profitable. The raising of poultry is profitable and large revenues are received by persons engaged in this industry. Although there is much good fruit land and a great variety of fruit is grown, no attempt has been made to increase the product beyond home demands.

A large acreage of Lee County is available for new settlers. Improved farm lands are quoted at \$10 to \$50 per acre; unimproved land at \$5 to \$10 per acre.

LEON COUNTY.

Situated in East Central Texas; created in 1846 from Robertson County and organized the same year; named for Capt. Alonzo de Leon; area 1,066 square miles; population 16,583 in 1910, as compared with 13,072 in 1900. Centerville, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Oakwood, Jewett, Buffalo, Marquez, Normangee, Flynn and Leona are other important towns. It is served by the Houston and Texas Central, Trinity and Brazos Valley and the International and Great Northern Railroads.

The general surface presents an alternation of high hills of gentle ascent, with narrow valleys between and extended plateaus of level table land, all heavily timbered and traversed by numerous running streams. It has an east

front on the Trinity River for about fifty miles. Numerous tributaries flow into this stream, providing an abundance of water for all purposes. The Navasota River forms the western boundary. Underground water is found at a depth averaging thirty-five feet. The rainfall approximates 38 to 40 inches per annum. There are dense forests of hardwood on the hills and in many of the valleys. There is also considerable pine, and the pine and hardwood lumber industries are important.

The soils of the bottom lands are divided between a light yellow and deep yellow alluvial and stiff black waxy. Chocolate, gray and red sandy loam is found on the uplands. They are very productive under proper cultivation. Cotton is the leading staple. A large acreage is devoted to corn, peas, peanuts, potatoes, melons and hay. The truck crop is a large revenue producer. Many farmers are giving attention to the cattle and swine industry and ship in car load lots to the market centers of the State. Peaches are grown extensively for marketing purposes, while all kinds of berries are produced for local consumption. Interest in the bee and honey industry is growing rapidly. The poultry industry has grown to large proportions.

Lignite is mined at Evansville and Bear Grass, in the western part of the county. Attempts are being made to find oil and gas in the southwestern portion.

The cut-over lands, as well as the prairies and valleys of Leon County, have proved productive. A large acreage is available for new settlers. Unimproved farm lands are quoted from \$5 to \$10 per acre; improved farm lands are quoted from \$15 to \$40 per acre.

LIBERTY COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas; formerly a municipality of Mexico from which it obtains its name; created and organized as a county in 1836; population 10,686 in 1910, as compared with 8,102 in 1900. Liberty, the county seat, had a population of 980 in 1910. Other important towns are Dayton, Cleveland, Hardin, Milvid, Fugua, Lamb, Devers, Graywood and Stillson. It is served by the Texas and New Orleans, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, Houston East and West Texas, Beaumont, Sour Lake and Western and Trinity Valley and Northern Railroads.

The general surface is level prairie land. It has an abundance of pine, cottonwood, oak, ash and magnolia, and the lumber industry is important. The Trinity River flows through the center from the north. Artesian water is found at a depth of 600 feet; shallow well

water at twenty to forty feet. The level lands in some sections require artificial drainage to get best results from agriculture. One drainage district, covering 30,000 acres, costing \$85,000, has been established. Plans have been made for reclaiming 10,000 acres of land by building levees along the Trinity River. About 12,000 acres are under irrigation, rice being the crop grown. The rainfall approximates 45 inches per annum.

The soils vary from light sandy and sandy loam in the timbered section to deep black loam and black waxy in the river valley and on the prairies. Live stock raising continues to be an important industry. Diversified farming, fruit and truck growing are generally practiced throughout the county and are increasing in importance. Many car loads of truck, including sweet and Irish potatoes, are shipped to the market annually. Cotton and rice are leading staples.

Sulphur is mined four miles south of the city of Liberty. An oil field has been developed four miles north of Dayton. Traces of oil are found all over the county and much prospecting has been done. The lumber industry employs a large number of men.

One hundred miles of fine shell road have been constructed.

Liberty County is inviting new settlers and the citizens are offering farm lands in large and small tracts at \$10 to \$20 per acre. Lands which have been improved are quoted at \$25 to \$50 per acre.

LIMESTONE COUNTY.

Situated in East Central Texas; created in 1846 from Robertson County and organized the same year; named for limestone rock, which is found in many sections; area 987 square miles; population 34,621 in 1910, as against 32,573 in 1900. Groesbeck, the county seat, had a population of 1,454 in 1910. Mexia is the chief city; population 2,694 in 1910. Kosse, Thornton, Coolidge, Personville and Tehuacana are important towns. It is served by three railroads—the Houston and Texas Central, Trinity and Brazos Valley and St. Louis Southwestern.

The surface is often broken and uneven without being abrupt. In the southern and southeastern portions are the fertile valleys of the Navasota River. In the central, eastern and northeastern portions are the high, rolling prairies, which comprise about two-thirds of the county. The timber consists of cedar, post oak, blackjack, burr oak, pin oak, ash, blackberry, pecan, walnut and several varieties of elm, hackberry and cottonwood. About one-tenth of the area is timbered.

It has a good natural drainage,

with an abundant supply of underground water at a depth of fifty feet. The Navasota River is the principal stream. The average rainfall is approximately 35 to 40 inches per annum.

The soils are mostly black waxy prairie land. Diversified farming leads all industries. Cotton is the chief crop, but all other staple crops are produced in abundance.

Attention is being given to the breeding of fine cattle, horses, mules and hogs. Poultry raising for the market is a growing industry.

There are valuable deposits of limestone rock and several quarries are in operation. Coal has been discovered in the eastern part of the county, but is not developed. During 1913 gas was discovered near Mexia and a large and important field is being developed.

Improved farm lands are quoted from \$25 to \$100 per acre, according to location; unimproved lands from \$10 to \$65 per acre. A large acreage is open for settlement.

LIPSCOMB COUNTY.

Situated in the northeast corner of the Panhandle; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1887; named for Judge Lipscomb; area 850 square miles; population 2,634 in 1910, as compared with 790 in 1900. Lipscomb, the county seat, is an unincorporated town with a population estimated at 350. Higgins, the chief town, is an unincorporated town with a population estimated at 950. It is served by the Southern Kansas Railway of Texas (Santa Fe), which crosses the southeastern corner for a distance of about eleven miles.

The surface is somewhat broken in the southern part, while the north is a flat, level country. The soil is a sandy loam in the southern half, while the northern part is black, rich and deep. Timber is scarce, the principal kind being cottonwood, which is found in the creek bottoms. Wolf Creek is the principal stream which flows through from west to east. It has many tributaries, which give excellent drainage and an abundance of water for stock. The average rainfall is 24 to 25 inches and the average depth of wells 100 to 200 feet. There is an abundance of surface water at depths of twelve to forty feet. A considerable acreage along the creek bottoms is well located for irrigation purposes, but little development has been made along those lines. The live stock industry has always been important. Diversified farming, horticulture and poultry raising are developing into profitable industries. Wheat is a leading crop; corn, broom corn and various Panhandle staples are successfully

grown in average years. Many large pastures are being cut into farms and being settled by industrious tillers of the soil, who are coming from various States of the Union.

It was demonstrated by early ranchers that apples of excellent quality, as well as peaches, plums and apricots, produce well and are long lived. Many settlers are setting out small orchards and securing splendid returns. The ease with which various grains, which make excellent poultry feed, are grown and the demand for poultry and their products has encouraged this industry, and several citizens are confining their entire attention to it. All farmers give it more or less attention.

A large area is open for new settlers. Improved farm lands are quoted from \$10 to \$25 per acre; unimproved lands from \$5 to \$15 per acre.

LIVE OAK COUNTY.

Situated in the west coastal plains; created in 1856 from San Patricio and Nueces Counties and organized the same year; named for live oak trees; area 1,123 square miles; population 3,442 in 1910, as against 2,268 in 1900. Oakville, the county seat, had an estimated population of 320 in 1910. There are no railroads in the county, but several surveys have been made for a line from Kennedy to Oakville and another from Campbellton to Mathis.

The surface is generally rolling, but there is much level land. It is timbered with mesquite and other varieties for domestic use and for fencing. The Nueces River flows into the county from a westerly direction. The Frio River and several small creeks contribute to the good drainage. Artesian water exists at depths ranging from 300 to 360 feet. The rainfall will approximate 26 inches per annum.

The soils vary from black loam to gray sandy and black waxy. Live stock raising, due principally to the lack of transportation, continues to be the principal occupation. Many ranchers and other citizens are farming in a small way and all staple crops produce abundantly. Small orchards and vineyards have been found to be profitable, but no effort has been made to enlarge the industry. A large number of citizens have engaged in the bee and honey industry and are making a success of it.

There are valuable deposits of coal, iron and lead, but as yet are undeveloped. Live Oak County possesses climate and soils for making it one of the leading counties of the State. Lack of rail transportation has delayed its development.

Improved farm lands sell from \$15 to \$20 per acre; unimproved land is quoted at \$10 per acre.

LLANO COUNTY.

Situated near the geographical center of Texas; created in 1856 from Gillespie and Bexar Counties and organized the same year; named for the Llano River; area 977 square miles; population 6,520 in 1910. Llano, the county seat, had a population of 1,687 in 1910 and was unincorporated in 1900. Kingsland, Castell, Valley Spring and Graphite are other towns. It is served by the Houston and Texas Central Railroad.

Low mountain ranges traverse the county, and lying between these ranges are fertile valleys covered with trees. The Llano River passes directly through the center from east to west, while the Colorado River forms the eastern boundary. Numerous springs and tributaries furnish an abundance of excellent water, afford adequate drainage and number of opportunities for water power and irrigation.

It is important for its cattle industry. In recent years its fertile valleys and more level sections have become occupied with industrious farmers, who are producing magnificent crops of all staple as well as excellent yields of fruits and vegetables. There are yet many large ranches on which there are thousands of head of cattle, sheep and goats, but these ranches now occupy the rougher portions and are not delaying the development of the agricultural resources.

Llano is one of the rich mineral-producing regions of Texas. There are commercial deposits of iron, mica, talc, garnet, ochres and magnesia. There are also rich deposits of granite and rare minerals. The granite exists in various colors, both coarse and fine. A number of small quarries are in successful operation, but lack of transportation facilities and the question of rail rates to market centers have delayed full development and active work in the quarries. The iron ores are high grade, Bessert Magnetites and Hematites. The numerous and rich deposits of minerals are destined to make Llano one of the important industrial and commercial centers of the State.

LOVING COUNTY.

Situated in West Texas, bordering New Mexico on the north; created in 1887 from Tom Green County and is unorganized; named for Oliver Loving; area 873 square miles; population 249 in 1910 and 33 in 1900. There are no railroads. The Pecos River Railway (Santa Fe) has its course on the Reeves

County side of the Pecos River, which forms the western boundary. The leading occupation of the people is stock raising. A small acreage is farmed and the usual West Texas staple crops are grown. About 500 acres are irrigated from the Pecos River. Underground water exists at depths varying from 125 to 600 feet.

LUBBOCK COUNTY.

Situated in the Plains country, created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1891; named for Col. Tom Lubbock; area 982 square miles; population 3,624 in 1910, as compared with 293 in 1900. Lubbock, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,938 in 1910. Slaton, Posey and Idalou are other important towns. It is served by the Pecos and Northern Texas Railroad (Santa Fe) and the Crosbyton and South Plains Railroad.

The surface is level plain, with breaks along the Brazos River and its tributaries. There is no timber. Like other Plains counties, there appears to be an inexhaustible supply of underground water, which is reached at a depth of 40 to 100 feet.

Although the rainfall approximates 22 to 24 inches per annum, great interest is manifested in the possibilities of irrigation from wells. A number of test wells have been put down and by the use of gasoline power and centrifugal pumps enormous flows of water are obtained. Continuous pumping for many hours failed to perceptibly lower the water in these wells. In the valleys of the streams there is a large acreage which is subirrigated and in these valleys alfalfa grows luxuriantly. Under ordinary farming methods, cotton, corn, wheat and other Panhandle Plains country staples are good producers. Apples, plums, pears, grapes and peaches have been grown for many years in small orchards on the ranches. The successful demonstration of irrigation from wells is encouraging the fruit industry. Many farmers are preparing to sink wells and equip for irrigation. Interest manifested in this feature indicates a large acreage under irrigation in the next few years.

Lubbock, the county seat, is becoming important as a Plains country railroad center. Home-seekers are invited to Lubbock. A large acreage is available for new settlers. Lands are quoted from \$15 to \$35 per acre.

LYNN COUNTY.

Located in the Plains; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1903; named for G. W. Lynn; area 821 square miles; popu-

lation 1,713 in 1910, as against 17 in 1900. The county seat is Tahoka, an unincorporated town on the Pecos and Northern Texas Railroad.

The mean minimum winter temperature is 25 degrees; the mean maximum summer temperature is 85 degrees; the annual rainfall is 21.90 inches. It is a level Plains country, with a gray and black sandy loam soil. Good water is obtained at an average depth of eighty feet. Ranching is the chief industry, but diversified farming and fruit growing are claiming a larger share of the attention of the people each year. Milo maize, Kaffir corn, wheat, oats, sorghum and alfalfa are leading crops; apples, grapes and pears have been found to do well. Small patches are irrigated from wells.

The Pecos and Northern Texas Railroad crosses the county from north to south. Since the construction of this road the movement of homeseekers into this section has been heavy and a start has been made in the development of the many resources. Although prominent as a cattle county, the excellent supply of underground water offers a bright future in agricultural and horticultural lines.

Improved farm lands sell from \$12 to \$20 per acre; unimproved lands are quoted from \$8 to \$10 per acre. Large tracts of land are open for settlement.

MADISON COUNTY.

Situated in East Central Texas; created in 1853 from Grimes, Walker and Lynn Counties and organized in 1854; named for President James Madison; area 488 square miles; population 10,318 in 1910. Madisonville, the county seat, is unincorporated. North Gulch and Midway are other important towns. It is served by the Trinity and Brazos Valley, International and Great Northern and Houston and Texas Central Railroads.

A large portion is level and the remainder slightly rolling. It is well timbered with hardwood and pine. It is bounded by the Trinity River on the east and the Navasota River on the west. There are numerous small streams. The rainfall approximates 42 inches per annum. There is an abundant supply of water for stock and domestic uses.

The river bottoms have a rich alluvial soil, while the uplands are composed largely of various sandy loams. The agricultural interests are large, farms productive and profitable. The breeding of fine live stock is one of the important features of the industry. Although there is a large acreage of fruit land, the industry has not been fully developed. Interest in fruit

growing, however, is increasing in all sections. Figs, peaches, pears and all kinds of berries have been produced for home consumption for many years. Conditions are excellent for the development of this industry. Wild pecans are abundant in the river bottoms and furnish a source of income to many people. A number of small apiaries supply the home market with honey. The poultry industry also nets the farms a large sum of money annually.

There are deposits of lignite coal in the county, but thus far they remain undeveloped.

There is a large acreage available for new settlers. Lands are quoted from \$8 to \$20 per acre, according to location and condition of improvement.

MARION COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas; created in 1860 from Cass and Harrison Counties and organized the same year; named for Francis Marion; area 384 square miles; population 10,472 in 1910. Jefferson, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 2,515 in 1910. Other important towns are Lodi, Kellyville, Lasater and Smithland. It is served by the Texas and Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Jefferson and Northwestern Railroads.

The general surface is rolling, with much level land along the rivers and creeks and some high table land and a few ranges of hills. The soil is of a sandy character, with a clay foundation and is particularly adapted to truck farming, fruit, cotton, corn and small grains. There is a great variety of timber, both pine and hardwood. Although much of the merchantable timber has been cut away, sufficient remains to keep many small sawmills in operation. It is abundantly watered, the principal streams being Big Cypress, Black Cypress, Little Cypress and Jim Bayous. Big Cypress is navigable to the lakes in the eastern part. All streams find their way to the lakes and through them to the Red River.

Diversified farming has become of general importance throughout all sections. Cotton and corn are the leading staple crops, with a large acreage devoted to Irish and sweet potatoes, peas and various forms of truck. There are many orchards, and peaches and pears do exceptionally well. All kinds of berries are successfully grown and some horticulturists are making a success of figs. With the exception of live stock on the farms, very little attention is given to this industry.

Artesian water has been developed at a depth of 800 feet; an abundant supply of good well

water is found at much shallower depths. The rainfall of the county approximates 48 inches per annum. The soils respond very satisfactorily to fertilization. In some sections it is claimed that there is a deficiency of phosphorous, nitrogen and lime, but these are supplied in proper proportions and large crops result.

Iron ore and lignite are found in the county, the former being mined to a small extent along the Texas and Pacific and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads. In the eastern part an oil field has been developed, producing oil of a gravity of 42 to 44, but in small quantities only.

Lands are quoted at \$20 to \$40 per acre for improved farms. A large acreage of undeveloped land is available for new settlers, which land is quoted from \$5 to \$10 per acre.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Situated in West Texas at the foot of the Staked Plains; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1888; named for Wylie Martin; area 900 square miles; population 1,549 in 1910, as against 332 in 1900. Stanton, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. The Texas and Pacific Railroad crosses the southeastern corner. The Pecos and Northern Texas Railroad has a line surveyed from Lamesa through the northwest corner.

The surface is a gentle rolling prairie traversed, with several draws which are dry with the exception of wet seasons. The soil is a red sandy, very porous, with an occasional spot of black waxy in basins or depressions. A stunted growth of mesquite, cedar, hackberry and shin oak is common. The water supply is secured from wells of a depth from 10 to 150 feet.

The chief occupation of the people is cattle raising on ranches. Agriculture is practiced on a limited scale, but is becoming more general. Peaches, plums, apples and grapes are successfully grown in small orchards, but the industry has not been developed. The average rainfall approximates 16 to 18 inches annually. West Texas staples are produced successfully by dry farming methods in ordinary years. The abundant supply of shallow water in some sections makes irrigation exceedingly attractive and, although but few small patches are cultivated, the development of the water supply in other sections of the State is encouraging the citizens in the belief that irrigation of the rich lands of that county can be successfully practiced.

Lands are quoted from \$10 to \$20 per acre.

MASON COUNTY.

Situated in West Central Texas, a little south of central; created in 1858 from Bexar County and organized the same year; named for Capt. Mason; area 968 square miles; population 5,683 in 1910 and 5,573 in 1900. Mason, the county seat, is unincorporated. Fredonia, Pontotoc and Katemey are other important towns. There are no railroads, but a line has been surveyed by the Frisco and a bonus raised to aid in its construction.

The surface is diversified, varying from rolling prairie to mountains. There are small bodies of timber land and many level tracts. It is drained by the Llano River, which passes through the center from west to east, and by the San Saba River, which crosses the northwest corner. These streams, with many tributaries, furnish an excellent supply of water for all purposes. Artesian water is found at depths varying from 100 to 600 feet; surface wells are secured at forty feet. A few small tracts of land are irrigated by artesian wells. The rainfall approximates 24 to 26 inches per annum.

The soils on the uplands vary from a red to a yellow sandy loam. A rich, dark loam exists in the bottom lands. The live stock industry is prominent throughout all sections. Lack of transportation facilities has delayed development along agricultural lines, but a considerable acreage is now devoted to the raising of cotton, corn, oats, wheat and cane. Berries, peaches, apricots, grapes and plums do well.

Deposits of iron, lead and silver have been discovered, but remain undeveloped. There are also deposits of sandstone and limestone and various other minerals and building stone. With the coming of railroad transportation Mason County is expected to become an active bidder for homeseekers. The natural resources are many and there is much excellent farm land unoccupied.

Improved farm lands are quoted from \$20 to \$25 per acre; unimproved lands at \$5 per acre.

MATAGORDA COUNTY.

Situated on the Gulf coast, centrally located between the mouths of the Sabine River and the Rio Grande; one of the original counties of the State, organized in 1837; named for the original municipality of Matagorda; area 1,135 square miles; population 13,594 in 1910, as compared with 6,097 in 1900. Bay City, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 3,156 in 1910. It was unincorporated in 1900. Other important towns are Palacios, Blessing, College Port, Matagorda and Markham. It is served by the Gulf, Colorado and

Santa Fe, St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico and the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroads.

It is mostly level prairie, with a slight slope toward the Gulf. Matagorda Peninsula extends in a southwesterly direction from the southeast corner for a distance of forty miles, inclosing a large body of water known as Matagorda Bay. The Colorado River almost halves the county, flowing from north to south. Caney Creek forms its eastern boundary. The Tres Palacios River crosses the western portion, flowing into Matagorda Bay. The eastern portion is well timbered with ash, elm, oak and pecan. Various hardwoods have a heavy growth in the river bottoms. Artesian water is found at a depth of 550 feet. A bountiful supply of surface water is found at depths varying from twenty to forty feet.

The almost perfect level surface makes artificial drainage necessary to secure best results in agricultural lines in many sections. Four drainage districts, covering 240,000 acres, have been organized and put into operation. To develop these districts bonds amounting to \$508,000 were issued. Several other drainage districts are proposed and plans being considered. Near Bay City a large dyke has been constructed along the Colorado River, thus conserving a large acreage from overflow. Although the rainfall approximates 42 inches per annum, about 55,000 acres are irrigated for the growing of rice. The irrigation systems cover approximately 75,000 acres of land.

The soils vary from sandy loam to black hog wallow. The Caney Creek Valley is exceptionally rich and productive, this soil being mostly alluvial and is very deep.

Formerly a leading stock-raising county of the State, its broad prairies being occupied by ranchmen, it is now developing its rich agricultural resources and stock is confined to the farms. The ease with which all kinds of feedstuffs are grown has encouraged the breeding of fine horses, mules, cattle and hogs, and although there no longer exists the carefree life on large ranches, in point of value, the live stock on the farms exceeds the value of the stock formerly on the ranges.

One of the lines of recent development, comparatively speaking, is the production of rice, a large portion of the annual crop being marketed at Bay City, where its mills prepare it for shipment to Eastern and Northern centers, as well as for export. Cotton and corn, Texas staples, continue to be favorites with farmers, but truck and fruit is more extensively grown every year.

On the coast the fish and oyster

industry is most important. Thousands of barrels of oysters and pounds of fish are shipped in season, these industries employing many men.

The chief mineral deposit is oil. Two fields, one at Markham and the other at Big Hill, have become prominent as producers. Traces of oil and gas are in evidence in other sections.

The good roads question was placed before the voters in the Bay City precinct and resulted in the voting of \$160,000 in bonds for better highways. Other precincts are also taking an interest in the matter of improving highways.

Lands have a wide range in market values. Quotations vary from \$12 to over \$100 per acre. Home-seekers should find no trouble in securing a good location at a reasonable cost.

MAVERICK COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas on the Mexican border; created in 1856 from Kinney County and organized in 1871; named for Samuel A. Maverick; area 1,332 square miles; population 5,151 in 1910, as against 4,066 in 1900. Eagle Pass, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 3,536 in 1910. It is served by the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad.

The surface is generally rolling, except the narrow valley bordering the Rio Grande. Mesquite is the principal timber. A good supply of underground water exists at a shallow depth. Live stock raising on ranches is the leading occupation, except along the Rio Grande, where 1,200 acres is being cultivated in the vicinity of Eagle Pass by irrigation methods. Plans for damming the Devil's River in Val Verde County and conducting water through canals to a large acreage in Maverick County are being discussed. The rainfall averages 21.25 inches per annum and is sufficient for the production of many crops by the use of dry farming methods.

The soils range from sandy loam on the uplands to black lands in the northeastern part of the county and alluvial soil along the Rio Grande. Among the chief crops grown are onions, truck and cotton. Irrigated lands are quoted at \$75 to \$100 per acre; unimproved from \$5 to \$25 per acre, according to location.

Bituminous coal is found in paying quantities and is mined near Eagle Pass. Fire clay deposits have been located, but remain undeveloped. Indications of gas and oil are numerous and much prospecting is being done. Eagle Pass enjoys a large international trade, being one of the chief gateways of the State.

MCCULLOCH COUNTY.

Situated in West Central Texas; created from Bexar County in 1856 and organized in 1876; named for Gen. Ben McCulloch; area 1,100 square miles; population 13,405 in 1910, as compared with 3,950 in 1900. Brady, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 2,269 in 1910. Rochelle, Mercury and Voca are other important towns. It is served by the Fort Worth and Rio Grande (Frisco) and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroads.

The surface is mainly rolling. Mesquite flats are found in the western part, rolling prairie in the southern part, while the eastern and northern parts are hilly, with valleys lying between the ranges. There is sufficient live oak, mesquite and other hardwoods for domestic purposes. Pecan trees are numerous along the San Saba River, Brady Creek and other streams. These streams furnish an abundance of water throughout the year. Water is found at depths of 75 to 200 feet. A few artesian wells are found in the southern part. A large acreage along the San Saba River and the Colorado River, which borders on the north, is susceptible to irrigation, but undeveloped. The rainfall will approximate 26 inches per annum.

The soils are various; a deep black soil is found in the Brady Valley and along other streams. In the northwestern portion the soil is a dark chocolate. A deep, rich, black sandy loam is found on the uplands. There is some light sandy soil, but all is fertile and very productive. The live stock industry on ranches continues to be prominent, but general farming is generally practiced, with cotton as the chief crop. Various feed crops and all West Central Texas staples are produced successfully. The soils in many sections of the county are particularly adapted to the growth of cantaloupes and melons. A few peaches are also grown.

Coal has been discovered and some prospecting done. Seventy-five thousand dollars in bonds have been issued, the proceeds devoted to the improvement of public highways. This issue was voted by precinct No. 1. Other precincts are discussing the question of better highways.

A large acreage is available for new settlers. Improved farm lands vary in price from \$25 to \$60 per acre and unimproved lands from \$12 to \$25 per acre.

MCLENNAN COUNTY.

Situated in East Central Texas; created in 1850 from Limestone, Milam and Navarro Counties and organized the same year; named for Neal McLennan; area 1,080

are miles; population 73,250 in 1910, as compared with 59,772 in 1900. Waco, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 26,700 in 1910 and 20,686 in 1900. Mcgor, Moody, West, Mart, Eddy, Crawford, Lorena, Riesel and Rose are other important towns. It is served by the Houston and Texas Central, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, San Antonio and Aransas Rivers, St. Louis Southwestern, Texas Central, International and Great Northern and Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroads.

About one-half of the surface is rolling and the remainder level prairie and timber land. Hardwoods of various kinds grow in abundance. The Brazos River flows centrally through the county from northwest to southeast. This stream, with its various tributaries, provides excellent drainage and an abundance of water. Artesian water has been developed in 1,800 feet, while shallow wells for good water are secured at 40 to 60 feet. The rainfall averages 36 inches per annum.

The soils vary from black alluvial in the bottoms to black sandy and sandy loams on the uplands. All is very productive under good cultivation, producing large yields of cotton, corn, oats and other staples. About 2,000 acres in the Brazos bottom have been reclaimed from overflow and are proving exceptionally productive. Much of it is in truck and fruit, for which there is a ready market at Waco. Many kinds of fruits grow to perfection and the horticultural interests are large and important. All farmers are engaged in the breeding and feeding of the better grades of cattle, pigs and horses. During the last two or three years an advanced step has been taken by live stock farmers in the construction of many silos. These insure a perfect feed for the winter months and has greatly increased the interest in dairying. The raising of poultry and marketing of poultry and eggs is one of the strong factors in farm industry in this section. In the vicinity of Waco there are a large number of poultry farms, where nearly every variety of bird may be found. It is estimated that local markets care for \$60,000 worth of poultry and poultry products each year. There are 2,500 colonies of bees on various farms and the honey production is also a factor in the general prosperity.

The citizens of various precincts are taking a practical interest in the good roads movement and have constructed 175 miles of \$2,000 per mile highway. There are also several hundred miles of well graded

right of way, which will come into improvement districts in the near future.

Waco, the county seat, is one of the State's commercial centers. It is most advantageously located on the Brazos River and work is now under way by the Federal Government to make this river navigable from Waco to the Gulf. The city has many large manufacturing, jobbing and wholesale establishments which are active bidders for trade in a wide territory. It is also an educational center of merit, being the site of Baylor University and several other colleges.

Farm lands are quoted from \$50 to \$150 for well located improved places and \$20 to \$50 per acre for other properties.

McMULLEN COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, south of San Antonio; created in 1858 from Atascosa, Live Oak and Bexar Counties and organized in 1877; named for John McMullen; area 1,180 square miles; population 1,091 in 1910, as compared with 1,024 in 1900. Tilden, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Crowther is another important town. The San Antonio, Uvalde and Gulf Railroad crosses the northwest corner.

The surface is generally level, but is broken by a few abrupt elevations. The soil is for the most part black sandy and very productive. Near the water courses live oak, cottonwood, ash, elm and willow are found. Mesquite grows on the prairies. The headwaters of the Nueces, Frio and San Miguel Rivers traverse the county from west to east. The rainfall approximates 22 to 24 inches per annum. Shallow wells are obtained in most sections at depths varying from 30 to 100 feet. Artesian water exists from 600 to 900 feet.

McMullen is first of all a ranching country. Absence of rail transportation has discouraged farming, although there are many opportunities to develop irrigation and the practice of dry farming methods has been productive of splendid results. Cultivated lands, however, are increasing in acreage and with the construction of railroads agriculture will undoubtedly attain greater prominence. Conditions are excellent for the bee and honey industry and a large number of swarms are kept on farms and ranches.

The mineral deposits consist of lignite and clays. Traces of oil and gas are in evidence. No efforts have been made to develop these resources.

Lands are quoted at \$6 to \$25 per acre.

MEDINA COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, joining Bexar County on the west; created in 1848 from Bexar County and organized the same year; it takes its name from the Medina River, which flows through the eastern portion; area 1,284 square miles; population 13,415 in 1910, as against 7,783 in 1900. Hon-do, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Devine, Castroville, D'Hanis, New Fountain, Laville, D'Hanis, New Fountain, Laville, D'Hanis, Rio Medina and coste, Dunlay, Rio Medina and Zigzag are other important towns. It is served by the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio and International and Great Northern Railroads.

The general surface is rolling prairie, broken with many fertile valleys along the water courses, the northern part being quite mountainous. The soil varies from a sandy to a black waxy, the latter predominating. There is little timber except river cypress along the Medina River, but there is plenty of live oak and mesquite for fuel. Medina River is the most important stream, while numerous creeks contribute to the merous creeks contribute to the water supply. Surface water is found at depths of twenty to eighty feet. A few deep wells reach a supply at depths averaging 1,500 feet, but these wells do not flow. The rainfall averages 26 to 27 inches per annum.

The leading occupation of the people is farming and stock raising. There are many large ranches on which thousands of head of cattle, sheep and goats graze, conditions being well adapted to the live stock industry. Along the railroad there are many farmers who are producing cotton, corn, oats and forage crops. A few irrigate small orchards and gardens from wells and streams, but the question of irrigation was not important until capitalists discovered and started to develop natural reservoirs to collect the waters of the Medina River drainage basin, covering 700 square miles. Today there is in process of construction one of the largest irrigation systems in the Southwest, which, when completed, will furnish water for 60,000 acres. The system will cost approximately \$6,000,000. One thousand acres of pecans are being set out on this tract. (For a more complete description see section on irrigation and drainage.)

Among the natural resources are valuable deposits of lignite, limestone and sandstone. There are traces of oil and gas in many places.

With the completion of the Medina River irrigation system, a large acreage of land subject to irrigation will be on the market.

Other lands are now available for homeseekers at prices varying from \$10 to \$60 per acre.

MENARD COUNTY.

Situated in West Central Texas; created in 1858 from Bexar County and organized in 1871; named for Michel B. Menard; area 888 square miles; population 2,707 in 1910, as compared with 2,011 in 1900. Menard, the county seat, is an unincorporated town with an estimated population of 1,000. It is served by the Fort Worth and Rio Grande (Frisco) Railroad.

The surface is rolling and hilly, with broad and fertile valleys. The San Saba River passes directly through the center from west to east. This river has an unending flow at all seasons of the year, and, being fed by springs, its waters are of excellent quality for live stock, domestic purposes and irrigation. Two canals lead from this river in the vicinity of Menard and about 10,000 acres have been brought within reach of irrigation. Approximately 7,500 acres of this land is under cultivation. They raise on this irrigated land cotton, corn, alfalfa, wheat, oats, hay, onions, sweet potatoes and various kinds of truck. The soils are a sandy loam in some sections, with considerable stretches of black waxy. The rainfall approximates 24 to 26 inches per annum. Good well water is found at depths ranging from twenty to sixty feet.

Menard County is one of the leading live stock sections of Texas. It received its first railroad in the early part of 1911. Since that time interest in diversified farming has increased. Many large pastures have been opened for settlement and new homeseekers are assisting in developing the agricultural resources. It has an abundant supply of limestone and other building rock, which is quarried for local use. Some good brick clay is also found.

Land in the irrigated section is quoted from \$50 to \$100 per acre. There is a large acreage of good farm land which can be purchased for \$10 to \$20 per acre. The rainfall is sufficient in ordinary years to grow staple crops without irrigation.

MIDLAND COUNTY.

Located in West Texas in the South Plains; created in 1885 from Tom Green County and organized the same year; named for its location; area 972 square miles; population 3,464 in 1910, as against 1,741 in 1900. Midland, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 2,192 in 1910. It is served by the Texas and Pacific Railroad.

Its surface is level, some of it almost a perfect plain, but slightly rolling in some sections. It is estimated that 90 per cent of the county is tillable, but a greater portion of it is used for grazing purposes. The soils are of a red and dark loam nature with a clay foundation. Native grasses grow luxuriantly and this fact has made it one of the leading live stock counties of the State. There is very little timber and no rivers or creeks. An abundant water supply, however, is found at depths ranging from forty to eighty feet. The rainfall approximates 13 to 15 inches per annum. This is well distributed and by the practice of dry farming methods good yields of West Texas staple crops are secured.

Late in the fall of 1911 at a depth of 121 feet an almost inexhaustible supply of water was tapped near Midland. A twenty-four-inch well under gasoline power developed a flow of 2,000 gallons per minute for a period of sixty hours without perceptibly lowering the water. This demonstration of the water resources caused great interest in irrigation possibilities, not only in Midland, but in all adjacent counties, and since that date several other wells have been brought in. Midland County, without irrigation, has demonstrated that it is in the fruit belt and that dry farming methods produce good crops of West Texas staples. Under irrigation the future of the county seems secure. Since the development of irrigation possibilities the price of lands in the immediate vicinity of the well referred to have advanced. Good land, however, can be had at quotations of \$10 to \$25 per acre.

MILAM COUNTY.

Situated in Central Texas; a former municipality of Mexico, organized as a county in 1836 and named for Benjamin R. Milam; area 1,044 square miles; population 36,780 in 1910. Cameron, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 3,236 in 1910. Rockdale, Thorndale, Buckholts, Burlington, Gause, Milano and Ben Arnold are other important towns. It is served by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, San Antonio and Aransas Pass and International and Great Northern Railroads.

The surface is generally level, but sufficiently rolling for good drainage. It is about equally divided between forests and prairie. The southeastern portion is covered with post oak and blackjack, with sandhills of moderate elevation covered with a growth of hickory and red oak. Various kinds of hardwoods grow along

the streams in sufficient quantity to supply several hardwood mills with raw material. The Brazos River forms the eastern boundary and Little River traverses the center from west to east. Elm and Pond Creeks in the northern portion and Brushy and San Gabriel Creeks in the southern portion are all considerable streams.

The soil of the prairie is black, tenacious lime earth; of the river bottoms a dark, stiff chocolate alluvial. In parts of the timbered uplands is found a shallow gray loam, with a clay foundation, and on others a deep white sandy land. These lands taken as a whole are noted for their fertility. The dark and mellow ground around Cameron, Rockdale and in many other places has been found specially adapted to fruit and truck growing. The average depth of wells is twenty-five feet. The average rainfall is 38 inches per annum. The agricultural interests are large. Cotton is the leading crop, although all staples are successfully grown. Truck farming is prominent and many car loads of tomatoes and other truck are shipped annually. Elberta peaches, plums, pears and pecans are also shipped in car load lots. Live stock raising is prominent only in its connection with farming. There are 3,500 swarms of bees in the county, which are producing large annual revenues to those who are engaged in the industry. Much attention is given to the raising of poultry and the shipping of poultry products.

Valuable deposits of lignite coal exist and are mined at Rockdale and Coaldale.

Milam County has constructed twenty miles of paved highway and 150 miles of graded highway. This was accomplished by assessing a special tax for road purposes.

An improvement district, covering 4,000 acres on Little River, has been organized and \$18,500 in bonds expended in protecting this area from overflow.

Gas has been discovered near Rockdale.

Milam is one of the leading agricultural counties of the State. Improved farm lands are quoted from \$25 to \$125 per acre, depending upon location and value of improvements. Unimproved lands in the post oak country are quoted from \$5 to \$15 per acre.

MILLS COUNTY.

Situated in Central Texas; created in 1887 from Comanche, Brown, Hamilton and Lampasas Counties and organized the same year; named for Judge John T. Mills; area 700 square miles; pop-

ulation 9,694 in 1910, as compared with 7,851 in 1900. Goldthwaite, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,129 in 1910. Mullin is another important town. It is served by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad.

The surface is rolling, with narrow valleys along the streams. There is considerable level land. There is sufficient live oak, post oak, cottonwood and pecan timber for all domestic purposes. The Colorado River forms its southwest boundary. Pecan Bayou, Blanket Creek and tributaries of the Lampasas River furnish good drainage and an abundance of water. The rainfall approximates 28 to 30 inches per annum. Underground water is found at depths ranging from 50 to 150 feet. The altitude of the county seat is 1,600 feet; the river valleys are 300 feet lower.

There is a great variety of soil from rich alluvial in the river bottoms to black waxy on the prairies. Approximately 1,000 acres along the Colorado River and Pecan Bayou are under irrigation, cotton, corn, oats and alfalfa being the leading crops on irrigated farms. Live stock raising is an important industry in connection with farming. A great many mules are raised for the market. Cotton is the leading crop, but all Central Texas staples produce well. Among the features of the live stock industry is the breeding of fine sheep and goats, the wool and mohair sales bringing large sums of money into the county annually. Turkeys are raised in large numbers and many car load shipments are made. This branch of the poultry industry is becoming more important each year.

Large deposits of fine lime and sandstone exist, but are practically undeveloped.

The altitude of Mills County gives it a climate in which extremes in temperature are rare. It is becoming popular among people seeking health, whose condition will not warrant living in either extremely high or extremely low altitudes. Of recent years many settlers have been attracted to the county, the majority of whom are assisting in the development of its agricultural resources.

Irrigated land is valued at \$100 per acre and up; good farm lands are quoted at \$15 to \$40 per acre and unimproved land at \$10 to \$15 per acre.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

A West Texas county, created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1881; named for Asa and Eli Mitchell; area 807 square miles; population 8,956 in 1910, 2,855 in 1900. Colorado, the county seat and

chief city, had a population of 1,840 in 1910, being unincorporated in 1900. Loraine and Westbrook are other principal towns. It is served by two railroads—the Texas and Pacific and the Roscoe, Snyder and Pacific.

The surface is slightly rolling, with much level land and few hills. The only timber is a growth of mesquite. It is drained by the Colorado River. Water is found at a depth of twenty to eighty feet. Small truck patches are irrigated from the Colorado River and from wells. The rainfall has averaged 20 inches per annum for the last eleven years.

The soil in the valleys is a close, dark loam, while the uplands are composed of sandy loam, with a clay subsoil, which absorbs moisture easily and retains it, making dry farming attractive. Live stock raising on ranches is the leading occupation in the rural districts. One creamery is successfully operated at Colorado. The usual West Texas staple crops are raised. Horticultural products consist of peaches, plums, grapes, apricots and berries.

Valuable deposits of salt exist and salt is produced by two plants in Colorado.

Improved farm lands are quoted at \$20 to \$30 per acre; unimproved lands at \$12 to \$20 per acre.

MONTAGUE COUNTY.

Situated in North Texas, bordering the Red River; created in 1857 from Cooke County and organized in 1858; named for Daniel Montague; area 976 square miles; population 25,123 in 1910, as compared with 24,800 in 1900. Montague, the county seat, had a population of 284 in 1910. Bowie, the chief city, had a population of 2,874 in 1910 and 2,600 in 1900. Stoneburg, Sunset Bonita, Nocona, St. Jo, Reicherville and Hardy are other important towns. It is served by the Fort Worth and Denver City, Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads.

The surface is undulating and about equally divided between prairie and timber. The upper cross timbers cross from north to south. The underground supply of water is found at a depth averaging fifty feet. Water for live stock is furnished by wells and tanks in sections not traversed by streams.

The soils on the uplands are mostly sandy loam; a red clay is found in the valleys and a black sandy loam, with stretches of deep clay soil, along the streams. The rainfall approximates 32 to 35 inches per annum.

The live stock industry is important, due to the effort on the

part of farmers to improve their breeds. Several farmers are making a specialty of producing blooded cattle, horses and hogs. A large number are taking an interest in the dairying industry and creameries are operated at Nocona, Bowie and Montague. Cotton, corn, oats and wheat are staple crops. Alfalfa is cultivated to a small extent. Peaches, apples and pears are proven fruits and are raised in quantities more than sufficient to supply the home demand. Grapes are cultivated by a number of German and Italian farmers and wine is made for local consumption. Several farmers in the county are becoming prominent because of their success in the poultry industry.

Montague County is paying attention to the road question and her highways are being constantly improved. A special road tax of 15c on the \$100 is used for this purpose.

There are a number of large ranches and much available land for new settlers. The movement in real estate is healthy and improved farms can be readily purchased. Improved farm lands are quoted at \$20 to \$50 per acre; unimproved lands at \$10 to \$15 per acre.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas; created in 1837 from Washington County and organized the same year; named for Gen. James Montgomery; area 1,066 square miles; population 15,679 in 1910. Conroe, the county seat, had a population of 1,374 in 1910. Willis, Montgomery, Fostoria, Magnolia and Dobbin are other important towns. It is served by the International and Great Northern, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, Trinity and Brazos Valley, Houston East and West Texas and the Peach River and Gulf Railroads.

The surface consists of flat prairie land and gently rolling plains, with a few feet slope. The creeks and San Jacinto River flow in small ditchlike channels, bordered by several broad flats or bottoms. The courses of the streams are very winding. The soils along the streams are alluvial deposits; along the uplands sandy loams. The natural growth of timber consists largely of pine, some oak of various kinds and some hickory and magnolia. A large portion is black waxy prairie land, all of which is in cultivation.

The live stock industry is conducted along improved lines by farmers who are engaged in diversification. The agricultural interests of the county are very important. Cotton is the chief crop,

but the growing of corn, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, peanuts and fruits produces annually a large revenue. Near Willis there is found some excellent tobacco land, but this industry has not been fully developed. Many car loads of cabbage and tomatoes are shipped to early market. Peaches, pears and plums are grown extensively. Water is abundant in all sections of the county. Artesian water is found at a depth averaging 1,000 feet; good well water at forty to eighty feet. The rainfall averages 42 inches per annum.

Iron ore has been found in the county, but the deposits have not been developed. There are also deposits of good quality brick clay.

There are many opportunities for homeseekers and lands may be purchased in any size tract to suit. Improved lands are quoted from \$10 to \$30 per acre; unimproved lands from \$5 to \$15 per acre.

MOORE COUNTY.

Situated in the northern part of the Panhandle; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1892; named for Commodore E. W. Moore; area 885 square miles; population 561 in 1910 and 209 in 1900. Dumas, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. It is served by the Enid, Ochiltree and Western Railroad.

The west, north and northeastern parts are level, while the southern part is hilly with rich valleys and many draws and breaks. With the exception of a stunted growth of mesquite and other hardwoods around the river bottoms, there is no timber. It has a natural drainage through the Big Blue and Canadian Rivers. There is an abundance of water for live stock and domestic purposes. The underground supply is reached at an average depth of 240 feet. The rainfall will average approximately 21 inches per annum. Although live stock raising is the chief industry, agriculture is slowly encroaching on the cattle range and all staple Panhandle crops, including alfalfa, are successfully grown in average years. Broom corn is becoming one of the profitable crops. Sorghum ranks high as a forage crop.

A large acreage is available for new settlers. Many are entering the county and assisting in the development of its agricultural resources. Lands are quoted from \$10 to \$20 per acre.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas; created in 1875 from Titus County and organized in 1876; named for W. W. Morris; area 278 square

miles; population 10,439 in 1910 and 8,220 in 1900. Daingerfield, the county seat and chief city, is an unincorporated town. Naples, Omaha and Cason are other towns. It is served by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the St. Louis Southwestern Railroads.

The surface is generally level excepting the extreme southern portion, where it is rolling and hilly. It is well timbered with pine, white oak and various other hardwoods. The lumber industry continues to be an important factor in the prosperity of the people. The Sulphur River bounds the county on the north and Big Cypress Creek on the south. These streams, with several tributaries, furnish an abundance of water throughout the year. Good well water is found at an average depth of thirty feet. The rainfall approximates 38 to 42 inches per annum.

The soil varies from a rich alluvial in the bottom lands to sandy in the uplands and chocolate colored land in the more elevated portions. Diversified farming is generally practiced throughout all sections, with cotton and corn as the leading staple crops. A large acreage is devoted to Irish potatoes, watermelons, cantaloupes, cabbage and other truck. Peaches are grown for the market and produce a large revenue to orchard owners.

Within the last few years farmers have devoted a great deal of attention to the raising of fine horses, mules and hogs. Many splendid blooded and graded animals are found in all sections. All farmers and many others are interested in raising poultry and large shipments of poultry products are made to local and other markets.

Among the natural resources are found coal, iron and brick clay. These deposits have not been developed. Large purchases of land in the iron ore belt have recently been made and activity in the iron industry is looked forward to.

Lands are quoted at \$10 to \$30 per acre. Some unimproved lands may be had for less money.

MOTLEY COUNTY.

Situated partially on the Plains and partly in the Panhandle country; created from Bexar County in 1876 and organized in 1891; named for Dr. William Motley; area 984 square miles; population 2,396 in 1910 and 1,257 in 1900. Matador, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. It is reached by stage from Paducah, in Cottle County, and from Floydada, in Floyd County. The Quanah, Acme and

Pacific Railroad is building across the county in the direction of Plainview.

The surface is broken and rolling, with considerable level land between the breaks. The soil varies from a stiff black to a sandy, underlaid with clay and red clay soil. There is sufficient mesquite, hackberry and cottonwood for domestic purposes. The North, Middle and South Pease Rivers rise at the foot of the Plains and run easterly through the county, furnishing an outlet for many smaller creeks. The underground supply of creeks. The underground supply of water is good and can be obtained at depths of 60 to 150 feet. The average rainfall approximates 24 inches per annum.

Live stock raising is the principal occupation of the people, although there is considerable acreage under cultivation. Cotton, alfalfa and the usual Panhandle staples are grown. Small orchards of peaches, apples, plums and other fruits demonstrate the fact that fruit growing could be profitably engaged in.

There is a large acreage to be obtained by homeseekers. Raw lands are on the market from \$10 to \$15 per acre; cultivated lands are quoted at somewhat higher prices.

NACOGDOCHES COUNTY.

Situated in East Texas, one county removed from Louisiana; an original county of Texas, organized in 1837; named for a tribe of Indians; area 962 square miles; population 27,406 in 1910, as against 24,663 in 1900. Nacogdoches, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 3,369 in 1910 and 1,827 in 1900. Appleby, Garrison, Cushing, Sacul, Traweek, Mahl, Melrose, Chireno, Swift, Martinville, Attoyac and Wodin are other towns. It is served by the Houston East and West Texas, the Texas and New Orleans, the Nacogdoches and Southeastern, the Cairo and Northern, the Angelina and Neches River and the Durham Railroads.

The general surface is broken, with hills and hollows. The valleys and plateaus have level, fertile soil. Springs and creeks are numerous.

The soils in the valleys are a rich, dark, sandy alluvial with some red loam; on hills and uplands, gray sandy, red sandy and red stiff land in varieties of shades and quantities. Orangeburg clay and Orangeburg sand are found in large and small areas. There is also considerable Lufkin clay and Norfolk sandy loam. The Orangeburg soil has been pronounced by experts as particularly adapted to

the growth of cigar tobacco, and the industry, while not large, is gradually making a place for itself. The agricultural interests are large. Cotton is the chief money crop. Attention is given to peanuts and other forage crops. Peaches and plums are the chief horticultural products. The live stock industry is conducted on the farm and contributes largely to the material prosperity of the people.

The county is well timbered, and the pine and hardwood lumber industries employ a large number of men.

Artesian water exists at a depth averaging 500 feet; surface water at much shallower depths. The rainfall approximates 48 inches.

Valuable deposits of lignite exist and a mine has been worked near Garrison. There is also an abundance of valuable clays.

There is a large acreage available for new settlers, and lands can be purchased at various prices, ranging from \$10 to \$50 per acre for improved land and \$3 to \$10 per acre for unimproved land.

Nacogdoches was one of the first settlements in Texas. The famous old Stone Fort that stood fronting on the public square was probably erected in 1760. In the early days of the Republic the town of Nacogdoches was the scene of many historical events of interest.

NAVARRO COUNTY.

Situated northeast of Central Texas; created in 1846 from Robertson County and organized the same year; named for Jose Antonio Navarro; area, 1,136 square miles; population 47,070 in 1910, as compared with 43,374 in 1900. Corsicana, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 9,749 in 1910 and 9,313 in 1900. Kerens, Dawson, Blooming Grove, Frost, Rice and Powell are other important towns. It is served by the Trinity and Brazos Valley, Houston and Texas Central and St. Louis Southwestern Railroads.

The surface is generally level, the prairies rolling and broken only by valleys that lie between low hills. Many large streams traverse the county, and along these streams is found a great variety of hardwood. There are large areas of black waxy land and considerable sandy loam, both of which are very productive. A large area lies in the grain belt, but cotton is one of the leading crops. Artesian water exists at depths ranging from 2,500 to 2,800 feet, while a good supply of well water is found at depths of 20 to 40 feet. The rainfall approximates 35 to 37 inches per annum.

The agricultural interests grow more important each year as farm-

ers apply scientific methods. Cotton, corn, alfalfa, small grains, peanuts and other forage and feed crops are good producers.

The horticultural products include peaches, grapes and plums. Watermelons and cantaloupes are shipped in carload lots. Truck farming is extensively practiced. The raising of fine cattle, horses, mules and hogs is conducted on the farms.

There is an abundance of lignite, limestone and brick clay. An oil field has been developed near Corsicana, and that city has become prominent because of its oil refineries and its natural gas.

While there are no large tracts of land on the market, both improved and unimproved lands are available for new settlers. Improved lands vary in price from \$20 to \$100 per acre, the \$100 per acre land generally lying on good roads convenient to a good market, in a high state of cultivation, with good buildings situated thereupon. Unimproved lands are quoted at \$10 to \$15 per acre.

NEWTON COUNTY.

Situated in East Texas, bordering Louisiana; created in 1846 from Jasper County and organized the same year; named for Sergt. Newton; area 903 square miles; population 10,850 in 1910, as against 7,282 in 1900. Newton, the county seat, is an unincorporated town with a population estimated at 1,500. Hartburg, Ruliff, Dewey, Call, Bleakwood and Adsul are other towns. It is served by the Orange and Northwestern (Frisco), Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, Jasper and East Texas and the Kansas City Southern Railroads.

The southern half is level, while the northern half is hilly and slightly broken. Practically 97 per cent is covered with a heavy growth of pine, and hardwood and lumbering is the chief industry. The Sabine River forms the eastern border, while many creeks traverse all portions. The southern part has many marshes and is in need of drainage.

Cut-over lands are being occupied by farmers and truck growers, who are making a success. Fruits of various kinds are produced, but the industry has not been developed beyond furnishing the supply for home consumption. All forms of truck thrive, but no effort has been made to supply outside markets. Cotton, ribbon cane, sorghum, potatoes, peanuts and various other East Texas staples grow readily, and the farmer is rapidly occupying the land as the lumberman leaves it. There is considerable range in the county, and the live stock industry is important.

Iron ore is found in various parts, but no efforts have been made to develop the deposits. There are also traces of oil, and some prospecting has been done.

The rainfall approximates 40 inches per annum. Lands vary in price from \$5 to \$20 per acre. New settlers are coming into the county and developing its agricultural resources. A large acreage is available.

NOLAN COUNTY.

Situated in Central West Texas; created from Bexar County in 1876 and organized in 1881; named for Nolan Expedition; area 828 square miles; population 11,999 in 1910 and 2,811 in 1900. Sweetwater, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 4,176 in 1910 and 670 in 1900. Roscoe and Hylton are other towns. It is served by the Texas and Pacific, Pecos and Northern Texas (Santa Fe), Kansas City, Mexico and Orient and the Roscoe, Snyder and Pacific Railroads.

The chief topographical feature is the high, rolling uplands, depressed at intervals into broad, level valleys, and occasionally spreading out into extended, nearly level plateaus. About one-half the area is covered with a scrubby growth of mesquite and post oak. Walnut, cottonwood, hackberry and elm are found a long the streams. Sweetwater, Bitter, Silver, Champton, Valley, Fish, Kildagan and Mulberry Creeks furnish an abundance of water for stock. There are many springs, wells and reservoirs which supplement the stock water supply. The rainfall will approximate 24 inches per annum.

The soil is chiefly a reddish, dark loam, interspersed with areas of deep, black waxy lime land. For many years it has been one of the chief live stock raising sections of the State. The live stock interests are very extensive, but are in no way interfering with the development along agricultural lines.

Diversified farming is attracting a great deal of attention and is successfully practiced in the vicinity of Sweetwater and other market points. Cotton, corn, Kaffir corn, sorghum and maize are the leading field crops. But little attention is given to the production of fruit, although many small orchards have demonstrated that fruit can be successfully grown.

Ranchmen of late years have devoted a great deal of time and attention to the improvement of their herds, and many blooded and graded animals are now found in all sections.

Sweetwater is one of the leading railroad centers of Central West Texas and is becoming prom-

inent as an industrial and commercial city. The number of manufacturing industries is being constantly increased and the population of the city is growing rapidly. In the vicinity of this city are found large deposits of sulphate of lime, which is manufactured into cement plaster.

There are large deposits of fine building stone and road material. Leading citizens are devoting a great deal of attention to spreading information relative to the importance of the county's many natural resources and are inviting homeseekers. Large quantities of excellent land are on the market in various size tracts, and may be purchased at moderate prices.

NUECES COUNTY.

Situated on the southwest Gulf coast; created in 1846 from San Patricio County and organized the same year; named for the Nueces River. Its area was 2,976 square miles until Jim Wells County was formed in 1911, when it was reduced to 2,120. In 1913 Kieberg County was taken out of this area, reducing Nueces' area to 1,108. The population of Nueces County, in its original form, was 21,955 in 1910. Corpus Christi, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 8,222 the last census. Other important towns are Robstown, Bishop, Rabb and Driscoll. It is served by the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico, Texas Mexican (Mexican National) and San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroads.

The general description which follows includes Kieberg County: The surface is generally level, with a gentle slope toward the Gulf and Corpus Christi Bay. The Nueces River forms the northeastern boundary. Santa Petronita, San Fernando and Gerprudis Creeks, together with other smaller streams, complete the drainage system. Some of these streams are dry through portions of the year. Artesian water exists at depths varying from 400 to 1,100 feet; good well water in the eastern section is found at shallower depths. Water for live stock and domestic purposes in some sections is impounded and collected in cisterns. The rainfall averages 26.7 inches per annum. About 1,700 acres along the Nueces river are under irrigation, onions, cabbage, beans and other truck being grown.

The soils vary from a dark sandy loam to a light sandy with occasional stretches of black waxy. Under ordinary rainfall and proper cultivation cotton and corn, together with many varieties of forage crops, yield above the State average. The truck industry has

become very important and many carloads of cabbage and onions are shipped.

The live stock industry continues to be very prominent. Of late years ranchmen have paid special attention to the improvement of their stock and there are many thousand head of blooded and well graded cattle in the large pastures.

In connection with diversified farming there are many taking an interest in the production of figs, grapes and other fruits. The keeping of bees on the farm is becoming a profitable side line. Several have gone into the industry on a large scale. It is estimated that 50,000 pounds of honey are produced annually.

Lands are quoted at \$25 to \$50 per acre for well improved farms; unimproved lands are quoted at \$15 to \$25 per acre.

Corpus Christi has made rapid growth during the last decade. Situated on Corpus Christi Bay, the city is not only important as a summer and winter resort, but because of its commercial possibilities. A light draft channel connects the city with deep water and it is believed that in the near future the city will become a deep water port. The city is important as a wholesale and industrial center and for its large fish and oyster business; also as a summer resort. Kingsville, in the western portion of the county, is an important railroad division point and is growing rapidly.

OCHILTREE COUNTY.

Situated in the Panhandle, in the northern tier of counties; created from Bexar County in 1876 and organized in 1889; named for W. B. Ochiltree; area 864 square miles; population 1,602 in 1910 and 267 in 1900. Ochiltree, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. The Enid, Ochiltree and Western Railroad has a line surveyed from Dalhart through the county seat.

The surface consists of level plains, covered generally by buffalo and mesquite grasses. Wolf Creek is the only stream. Cottonwood and hackberry grow along its banks. The soil is a black and gray sandy loam from 14 to 25 inches deep and very productive. It is estimated that 95 per cent of the land is tillable. Stock raising on ranches is the chief occupation of the people. The agricultural interests, however, are claiming more attention and each year there is a large increase in the acreage under cultivation. Wheat is an important crop, the yield approximating 1,000,000 bushels. All varieties of feedstuffs are produced, as well as various fruits, such as

apples, plums, peaches and berries. The underground water supply is reached at depths varying from 60 to 300 feet. It is abundant and pure. The rainfall of about 25 inches comes largely in the growing months and with good plowing and proper attention to conservation methods all crops are grown with profit.

Lack of transportation has delayed development. The opportunities for establishing good farms are many.

OLDHAM COUNTY.

Situated in the Panhandle, bordering New Mexico; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1881; named for William S. Oldham Sr.; area 1,470 square miles; population 812 in 1910 and 349 in 1900. Tascosa, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Adrian, Vega and Wildorado are other towns. It is served by the Fort Worth and Denver City and the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railroads.

The northern portion is broken and hilly, while the southern half is largely level plains. It is almost timberless, there being only a small growth of cottonwood. The South Canadian River flows through a little north of center. This stream, with its numerous tributaries, furnishes an excellent drainage. The supply of water, particularly in the vicinity of the streams, is abundant for stock purposes. The underground supply of water is found at a depth averaging 360 feet. The rainfall approximates 21 inches per annum.

The soils on the plains vary from a light sandy to a chocolate loam, with a dark sandy loam in the valleys. Stock raising is the chief industry. Farming is practiced in a limited way, the usual Panhandle staples being grown. Very little improved land is on the market. Lands are quoted at \$10 to \$35 per acre, according to location. Small orchards of apples, pears and plums have been producing for many years, but interest in horticulture has thus far been confined to growing for home supply. A fine grade of sandstone is quarried to a limited extent. There are also indications of oil and gas.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas, bordering the State of Louisiana; created in 1852 from Jefferson County and organized the same year; named for orange fruit; area 392 square miles; population 9,528 in 1910 and 5,905 in 1900. Orange, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 5,527 in 1910 and 3,335 in 1900. There are

a number of small towns and saw-mill points along the various railroads. It is served by the Texas and New Orleans, Orange and Northwestern (Frisco), Kansas City Southern and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroads.

The surface is level and heavily timbered with pine, gum and cypress. It is bordered on the east by the Sabine River and on the west by the Nueces River. Artesian water is found at a depth of 850 feet; surface water at 20 to 50 feet. Development work in reclaiming lowlands has made some progress. There is considerable need of drainage during wet seasons in some sections. The rainfall averages 45 inches per annum.

Sandy loam, black and gray subsoil, is found throughout. Considerable attention is being given to raising hogs and cattle. Although lumbering is the leading industry, cutover lands have proved to be very productive of corn, potatoes and vegetables. Rice is the chief crop, the acreage averaging about 15,000 annually. Of recent years a start has been made in the development of fig and orange orchards and each year sees an increased acreage of these fruits. The poultry industry is also receiving attention from farmers and others in the vicinity of Orange.

Oil has been found in large quantities. A natural gas field is located about seven miles west of Orange.

Orange has a number of manufacturing industries, principally lumber mills, box factories and other woodworking concerns; also a yellow pine shaving paper mill in this city. Since its establishment its capacity has been doubled, the output being a very fine grade of wrapping paper. Orange County citizens are becoming interested in good roads.

Oil has been discovered in paying quantities and the field is being developed.

A bond issue of \$143,000 has been voted by the people for the purpose of supplementing an equal sum of money appropriated by the Federal Government for a 25-foot channel from the mouth of the Sabine River, through Sabine Lake, to connect with the Beaumont-Port Arthur ship channel. Previous to the beginning of the work on this channel Orange has enjoyed light draft navigation, small vessels in the Mexican trade docking at Orange and taking on part cargo of lumber for foreign ports.

Good farm land is quoted at \$20 to \$30 per acre and unimproved land at \$15 per acre.

PALO PINTO COUNTY.

Situated in North Texas, one county removed from Fort Worth; created in 1856 from Bosque and Navarro Counties and organized in 1857; named for the Palo Pinto River; area 971 square miles; population 19,506 in 1910, as compared with 12,291 in 1900. Palo Pinto, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Mineral Wells, the chief city of the county, had a population of 3,950 in 1910 and 2,048 in 1900. Gordon and Strawn are other towns. It is served by the Texas and Pacific, the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern and the Gulf, Texas and Western Railroads.

The surface is mountainous, with valleys between the ranges. There is also some very fertile prairie land. The Brazos River takes a tortuous course across the northern and northeastern sections, presenting about 300 miles of river front. This stream, with its numerous tributaries, furnishes an abundance of water. The underground supply of water is reached at various depths varying from 25 to 300 feet. The rainfall approximates 32 inches per annum. About one-fourth of the area is covered with post oak and cedar. The valleys of the Brazos River and its tributaries are devoted to diversified farming. Much of the upland is also being placed under cultivation.

The soil in the valley is sandy, of a red character and very fertile; prairie land soils are black. Live stock raising, formerly the leading industry, and still important, is gradually giving way to invading farmers. The breeding of fine live stock is generally conducted as a side line by every farmer. Cotton is the leading crop, but all West and North Texas staples do well in ordinary years. Individuals are paying considerable attention to the growing of pears, peaches, grapes, plums and berries. The home market is generally supplied with fruit from Palo Pinto orchards. The poultry industry is proving profitable to many. Attention is being given to the raising of improved stock and large quantities of poultry and poultry products are shipped to the market annually.

Bituminous coal is mined at Strawn, Lyra and Mingus. Sandstone and limestone of good quality are quarried and used for building purposes. Brick and fire clay deposits have been located and partially developed. A natural gas field has been located six miles north of Palo Pinto, but thus far development has been small.

The mineral waters are numer-

ous in variety and famous for their medicinal qualities. Immense quantities are shipped from Mineral Wells and other places. Mineral Wells is one of the most noted health resorts in the Southwest.

A large amount of good farm land is available for new settlers. Raw lands are quoted at \$5 to \$15 per acre; improved farm lands are on the market at \$20 to \$50 per acre. Many new settlers are going into Palo Pinto County and assisting in the development of its many natural resources.

PANOLA COUNTY.

Situated in East Texas; created in 1846 from Harrison and Shelby Counties and organized the same year; named for an Indian tribe; area 814 square miles; population 20,424 in 1910 and 21,404 in 1900. Carthage, the county seat and chief city of the county, is unincorporated, but has a population estimated at 2,000. Other important towns are Beckville, Gary, Woods, Clayton and DeBerry. It is served by the Texas and Gulf (Santa Fe) and the Timpson and Henderson Railroads.

The surface varies from level to rolling, with hills along the streams. Pine and hardwood lumber are important industries. It is drained by the Sabine River, Murbaul Bayou, Martin's Creek, Sacage Bayou and Irons Bayou. The natural drainage is good. An abundant supply of underground water is found at a depth of 15 to 20 feet. The rainfall approximates 48 inches annually.

The soil is largely sandy loam, adapted to the growth of fruit. Bottom land soils are dark and very productive. Diversified farming, including the production of truck and fruit, is the leading occupation in the rural communities. Cotton is the chief crop among staples. Peaches are the leading horticultural product. Diversified farming is supplemented by the breeding of graded horses, mules and other domestic animals. Some attention is given to apiculture and to poultry.

Deposits of brick clay exist and are utilized by a company in Carthage. Traces of oil are also found. Although rich in the natural resources which make a prosperous country, the many opportunities have been neglected until of recent years. At the present time there is a general awakening and the outlook for rapid development in all lines is bright. This makes Panola County especially attractive for homeseekers and others who are looking for safe investments. Improved farm lands are quoted at \$10 to \$20 per acre; unimproved at \$5 to \$10 per acre.

Thousands of acres of good land are available for settlement.

PARKER COUNTY.

Situated in North Central Texas; created in 1855 from Navarro and Bosque Counties and organized in 1856; named for one of the early settlers; area 888 square miles; population 26,331 in 1910, as compared with 25,823 in 1900. Weatherford, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 5,074 in 1910 and 4,786 in 1900. Other important towns are Springtown, Millsap, Poolville, Aledo and Peaster. It is served by the Texas and Pacific, the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, the Weatherford and Northwestern and the Gulf, Texas and Western Railroads.

The southern portion is rolling prairie, broken in the extreme southern part by the Brazos Valley. The northern portion has considerable level land and some hills. It is traversed by the Clear Fork of the Trinity River and numerous tributaries. There is an abundance of water for domestic and live stock purposes. Artesian water exists at a depth of 480 feet; surface water at a much shallower depth. The rainfall averages 35 inches per annum.

Nearly every character of soil can be found, from the gray sandy of the timber land to the rich alluvial of the river bottoms and the black waxy, blacy sandy and chocolate-colored land on the prairies. Cotton is the principal crop, but all other staple crops thrive. The horticultural products consist of peaches, pears, plums and apples. These are grown in sufficient quantity to supply the home demand. The poultry industry is carried on by most farmers. Live stock raising in connection with diversified farming is an important industry. Considerable interest is manifested in dairying, and a creamery at Weatherford is successfully operated. Interest is increasing in the bee and honey industry.

Valuable deposits of coal and building stone are found in the county, but remain undeveloped. Potter's clay and brick shale are found in abundance. A brick plant is located at Bennetts, and a pottery plant at Weatherford.

A special tax of 10c per \$100 is assessed for the construction of public roads. There are 300 miles of surfaced roads and many miles of well-graded roads.

Many opportunities are open to homeseekers. A large acreage is available for new settlers. Improved lands are quoted at \$20 to \$50 per acre and unimproved at \$12 to \$20.

PARMER COUNTY.

Situated in the Panhandle, bordering New Mexico; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1907; named for Martin Parmer; area 873 square miles; population 1,555 in 1910 and 34 in 1900. Farwell, the county seat, is unincorporated. Friona and Bovinia are other towns. It is served by the Pecos and Northern Texas Railroad (Santa Fe).

The surface is level plain, devoid of timber. There are no streams, but a good underground supply of water can be secured at a depth averaging 300 feet. The rainfall approximates 20 inches. The soil is rich red loam, very productive when water is applied. As in the Panhandle counties, there is an undeveloped supply of underground water, which will ultimately prove a valuable asset. With this fact established, it will attract the attention of fruit growers and general farmers, who will open up a new era of prosperity.

Live stock raising is the chief industry of the people. Diversified farming is practiced on a small scale only. Lands are quoted at \$8 to \$18 per acre.

PECOS COUNTY.

Situated in West Texas, generally known as Southwest Texas, one county removed from the Rio Grande; created in 1871 from Presidio County and organized in 1875; named for the Pecos River; area 5,536 square miles; population 2,071 in 1910 and 2,360 in 1900. Fort Stockton, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Buena Vista and Sheffield are other important towns. It is served by the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad.

The surface is generally smooth and level, especially in the northern part. In the southern part it is traversed by chains of hills, between which lie level valleys. These hills are outlying portions of the mountains in Jeff Davis County. The surface is generally covered with a stunted growth of mesquite, greasewood and other semi-arid forms of vegetation. The Pecos River forms the northern boundary. Comanche Creek, fed by springs in the foothills and by large springs at Fort Stockton, near the center, traverses the county and empties into the Pecos River. There are a number of other small creeks which are dry portions of the year.

With the exception of the irrigation districts, one in the vicinity of Fort Stockton and Comanche Creek, and another in the northwest corner along the Pecos River, the entire county is given over to large ranches and pastures. Without irrigation it is useless to try to

farm, as the rainfall averages but 10 to 13 inches annually. Native grasses need but little moisture and during a greater portion of the year cattle do well and the live stock industry has attained great prominence.

The Comanche springs at Fort Stockton, centrally located in the county, are among nature's wonders. The flow is steady at 55,000,000 gallons daily, most of which is used for irrigation. Approximately 8,000 acres are watered in this section, alfalfa, grains and fruits producing heavily. Many acres of grapes were set out a few years ago and results amply prove the adaptability of soils and climate for producing perfect fruit. Pears, peaches, apples, plums and numerous other fruits do equally well. With the exception of alfalfa, it is believed that fruit will eventually be the leading crop of this section. In the northwest corner, along the Pecos River, 25,000 acres are under ditch, and 8,000 in cultivation. Water is secured direct from the Pecos River or from reservoirs which are used for the storage of flood waters for the purpose of supplementing the regular flow. The same crops are grown here as at Fort Stockton. There are also many individual well plants which are used for irrigating small tracts. The fruits of this section are hardly equaled and seldom surpassed by any section of the United States.

Irrigated lands are variously valued at \$60 to over \$100. Other lands, where obtainable, are priced at \$5 to \$15 per acre.

POLK COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas; created in 1846 from Liberty County and organized the same year; named for James K. Polk; area 1,100 square miles; population 17,459 in 1910, as compared with 14,447 in 1900. Livingston, the county seat and chief city, is unincorporated. Onalaska, New Willard, Camden, Corrigan, Moscow and Leggett are other important towns. It is served by the Houston East and West Texas, the Beaumont and Great Northern, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Moscow, Camden and San Augustine and the Livingston and Southeastern Railroads. The last two lines are used mainly as lumber roads.

The general surface is undulating, rising gradually toward the center, forming a dividing ridge about equal distance between the Neches and Trinity Rivers. Nineteenths of the area was originally covered with dense forests of pine and hardwood. Much of the pine has been cut, but there still remain many millions of feet of tim-

ber, which is furnishing raw material for the operation of many large sawmills. The lumber industry employs many men and is of great importance. In all parts of the county are unflowing streams of pure water. There are many fine springs, and well water is easily obtained. The rainfall averages 47 inches per annum. About four-fifths of the area is adapted to cultivation.

The soils are divided between a deep black, lime land, the stiff waxy lands of the river bottoms, the alluvial lands of the creeks, dark sandy soil on the edges of the bottoms, and light, thin sandy soil on the uplands. Much rich land along the rivers and creeks is subject to overflow, making reclamation by drainage and leveeing an important consideration. The large acreage of cut-over land, including uplands and river bottoms, is being rapidly brought into cultivation. Corn, cotton, potatoes, sugar cane and peanuts are the staple crops. Peaches, plums and figs are horticultural products of considerable importance.

In connection with diversified farming, live stock raising is an important feature. In this connection many fine dairy animals are raised.

Sandstone is found in considerable quantities. There are deposits of brick clay but the development of these deposits has been delayed.

Lands in this county are quoted at \$5 to \$15 per acre. A large acreage is available for new settlers.

POTTER COUNTY.

Situated in the Panhandle; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1887; named for Robert Potter; area 874 square miles; population 12,424 in 1910 and 1,820 in 1900. Amarillo, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 9,957 in 1910 and 1,442 in 1900. Fields, Simmons, Cliffside, Royal, Folsom, Pullman and St. Francis are other towns. It is served by the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf, the Southern Kansas of Texas (Santa Fe), the Pecos and Northern Texas (Santa Fe), and the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroads.

About half of the surface is level and the remaining, breaks and valley lands of the Canadian River. Cottonwood is found along the water courses. It is drained by the Canadian River, which crosses the northwest quarter of the State, and by Rock, Amarillo, Sieritta, De la Cruz and Rio Pietrosco Creeks, all dry during most of the year. Underground water exists at depths of 25 to 300 feet. A small acreage is irrigated

from creeks. The rainfall averages 22 inches per annum.

The soils vary from chocolate loam on uplands to soil and silt sand in the valleys. The live stock industry of the Panhandle has centered around Amarillo for many years. In the days of the free range this city was the headquarters for ranchers within a radius of hundreds of miles. The free range gave away to the large pastures and today the large pastures are being cut up into farms. The live stock industry continues to take precedence over all others. Stockmen have added to the importance of the industry in this section by devoting attention to the improvement in the grade of their stock. With packing houses established at Amarillo, feeding of live stock for market has become a new factor in the industry.

In the valleys of the county alfalfa is being successfully produced. Upland farms are producing heavy yields of wheat, Kaffir corn, milo maize and broom corn. Interest is increasing rapidly in diversified farming. In the vicinity of Amarillo and other railroad towns of the county the poultry industry is proving profitable. Poultry and poultry products are shipped in carload lots to various markets.

Among the resources of the county is found deposits of excellent brick and tile clay. This clay is used by plants in Amarillo. Amarillo is the metropolis of the Panhandle country. It is one of the progressive small cities of Texas. It is important as a railroad center and as a distributing point for a large territory. The railroads centering in Amarillo employ a large force of men in their shops and yards. Many industries are located here.

There is always sufficient land on the market to supply the demands of the increasing number of homeseekers coming to this section. Improved farm lands may be purchased at prices ranging from \$17 to \$30 per acre; unimproved lands from \$12 to \$18 per acre.

PRESIDIO COUNTY.

Located in the big bend of the Rio Grande in West Southwest Texas; created in 1850 from Bexar County and organized in 1875; named for Presidio del Norte; area 2,652 square miles; population 5,218 in 1910 as against 3,673 in 1900. Marfa, the county seat and chief town, has a population estimated at 1,700. Shafter, Presidio, Candelaria and Rindora are other towns. It is served by the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio and the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroads.

The surface is mountainous in the west and southern parts; in the eastern and northern sections there is considerable level area. Practically the entire county is destitute of running surface water. A few small streams flow into the Rio Grande on the southern boundary, but are dry a portion of the year. The northern portion is devoted to stock raising, water being secured at an underground depth varying from 150 to 500 feet, and from water bores. But small attention is given to agricultural matters. There are a few farms along the Rio Grande which are cultivated by Mexicans. These farms are irrigated from small plants along the river. The rainfall approximates 15 inches per annum.

The raising of goats and sheep are profitable occupations and Marfa has become one of the leading wool and mohair markets of Texas. The cattle raising industry has always been important.

South of Marfa a dam has been constructed across Alamita Creek, which is a dry water course through a deep canyon. This dam will collect and hold flood water and it is estimated that 12,000 acres of exceedingly rich land will be placed under irrigation. Similar opportunities exist for irrigation in other sections, and with improved transportation facilities it is stated that a large acreage will be brought under cultivation within a few years. About 1,000 acres are now irrigated.

The soil is a rich volcanic origin, chocolate in color, and is very productive when given proper moisture. A few small tracts are irrigated in the vicinity of Marfa from wells, and apple growing is interesting a number of people. Small orchards have proven to be very productive of a superior quality of fruit.

In the mountains are found traces of very valuable metals and minerals. Copper and silver are said to exist in paying quantities. Traces of lead and gold are also found. One of the richest undeveloped resources is found in the great deposits of excellent marble. Limestone and granite also exist in abundance. There are many indications of oil.

RAINS COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas; created in 1870 from Hunt, Wood and Hopkins Counties and organized the same year; named for Emory Rains; area 252 square miles; population 6,787 in 1910 as against 6,127 in 1900. Emory, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Point, Goff, Dunbar and Ginger are other towns. It is served by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Texas Short Line Railroads.

The surface is slightly rolling. It is well timbered, post oak, red oak and hickory being the principal varieties, which furnish raw material for many mills. It is drained by the Sabine River, which borders the south, and by Lake Fork, which traverses the northern part. There is an abundance of good water at a depth of 30 feet. The average rainfall approximates 40 to 45 inches annually.

The soils vary from chocolate to black waxy in the western portion and a dark sandy in the eastern portion. Diversified farming, fruit and truck growing are leading occupations, although the raising of live stock is an important industry. The poultry industry has also proven very profitable. Considerable attention is given to the production of honey. All staple crops, including Irish potatoes and peanuts, are produced in large acreage. Peaches, plums and berries are leading horticultural products. Tomatoes are also grown extensively.

There are valuable deposits of lignite and brick clay. Lignite is mined at Ginger.

Many farmers from other States have purchased acreage in Rains County within the past year and old settlers are making many improvements about their places.

The average price of improved farm land is \$25 per acre and of unimproved land \$12.50 per acre.

RANDALL COUNTY.

Situated in the Panhandle; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1889; named for Gen Horace Randall; area 872 square miles; population 3,312 in 1910 and 963 in 1900. Canyon, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,400 in 1910. It is served by the Pecos and Northern Texas Railroad (Santa Fe).

Its surface is generally level, but broken, however, by two canyons, the Paloduro and the Tierra Blanco, through which run creeks of the same names. These creeks are the beginnings of the Red River. A small amount of cedar is found in these canyons, but not in sufficient quantity to be of commercial value. Unfailing sources of water exist at depths of 50, 200 and 400 feet. The first stratum is not considered of good quality; the second stratum is a very good mineral water and the last stratum a very fine water, excellent for domestic as well as irrigation purposes. Some experiments in irrigation of small tracts from these wells have been successfully made and considerable interest is being manifested in irrigation matters as conducted from similar wells in counties in the Plains country. The rainfall averages 23 inches per annum.

The soil is a dark chocolate

loam, easily cultivated and very productive when proper moisture is received. Under improved methods of soil preparation and intense cultivation large yields of Kaffir corn, milo maize, alfalfa, wheat, oats and barley are secured. Sugar beets have also been successfully grown. These beets by test have proved to be rich in sugar material. They also are most excellent as a stock feed. The fruit growing industry is not very prominent, but plums, grapes, cherries and apples have been produced in small orchards for many years.

Formerly the live stock industry took precedence over all others in this county. Many large ranches are still conducted, but homeseekers have placed a large acreage under cultivation. Diversified farming is becoming more general and Randall is taking its place in the list of agricultural counties in the State. The poultry industry is becoming a prominent factor as a revenue producer. There are many breeding pens and nearly every variety of chickens is represented. Canyon is the site of the West Texas Normal; it is a State institution having for its purpose the training of teachers. It is just beginning its fourth year and has already taken high rank among the schools of its kind in Texas.

Improved farm lands are quoted at \$25 per acre; unimproved lands at \$15 to \$20 per acre.

REAGAN COUNTY.

Located in West Southwest Texas; created in 1903 from Tom Green County and organized the same year; named for Judge John H. Reagan; area 1,190 square miles; population 392 in 1910. Stiles, an unincorporated town, is the county seat. It is served by the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad.

The surface is generally level. Mesquite is the only timber. There are no living streams in the county, but a good supply of underground water is obtained at a depth of 100 to 350 feet. The rainfall is light, amounting to 10 to 14 inches per annum.

The soil varies from dark chocolate to black in the valleys and light chocolate to gray on the uplands. Live stock raising is the chief industry.

Improved farm lands are quoted at \$10 to \$12 per acre; unimproved lands from \$5 to \$8 per acre. A small amount of irrigation is practiced, the water being drawn from wells.

REAL COUNTY.

Real County was created and organized in 1913 with the county seat at Leaky. It contains an area of 700.8 square miles, 471 of which was taken from Edwards County,

184.8 from Bandera and 45 from Kerr. General description and statistics will be covered in the stories of the counties from which it was formed. Conditions are practically the same.

RED RIVER COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas on the Red River; created in 1836 as an original county and organized the following year; named for the river which forms its northern boundary; area 1,061 square miles; population 28,564 in 1910 as against 29,893 in 1900. Clarksville, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 2,065 in 1910. Other important towns are Annona, Avery, Detroit, Woodland, Manchester, Fulbright, Rugby, Bogata and Halesboro. It is served by the Texas and Pacific and the Paris and Mount Pleasant Railroads.

The surface is generally rolling, with about one-third prairie lands. Along the river bottoms there is a dense growth of oak and other hardwoods. At least one-fourth of the soil is black waxy. In the Red River bottoms a rich alluvial deposit of great depth is found. A small proportion of the prairie land soil is gray loam. It is drained by the Red River on the north and Sulphur River on the south, and numerous creeks traverse it. Artesian water exists at an average depth of 850 feet; surface water at a much shallower depth. The rainfall will average 45 to 50 inches per annum.

The agricultural interests are large and well developed. The county is noted for its long staple cotton and its magnificent yields of corn, hay and alfalfa. Other staple crops of North Texas yield abundantly. There are no large tracts of land for colonization, but there is an active movement in real estate and many of the larger farms are being cut into smaller tracts. A large number of Northern farmers have settled in the county and scientific methods of agriculture are becoming the rule.

The breeding of fine live stock is practiced by most farmers, a large number paying especial attention to the production of fine horses, mules and dairy cattle. Clarksville controls the trade of a large territory. While the county contains no paved highways, the split log drag has been very successfully operated with splendid results on many of the public roads.

Improved farm lands range in price from \$40 to \$80 per acre; unimproved lands from \$10 to \$40 per acre.

REEVES COUNTY.

Situated in West Southwest Texas; created in 1883 from Pecos County and organized in 1884; named for George R. Reeves; area

2,610 square miles; population 4,392 in 1910 as against 1,847 in 1900. Pecos, the county seat, had a population of 1,856 in 1910 and 639 in 1900. Other important towns are Toyah, Balmorhea and Saragosa. It is served by the Texas and Pacific, the Pecos River (Santa Fe) and Pecos Valley Southern Railroads.

It is generally level. There is no timber with the exception of a stunted growth of mesquite. It is drained by the Pecos River and Toyah Creek. Artesian water is reached at depths ranging from 200 to 600 feet, and an almost unlimited supply of underground water is found at depths of 50 to 200 feet. The rainfall averages 13 inches per annum and this section was formerly included in what was known as the Great American Desert.

The soils are classed as deep chocolate and sandy loam, much of it formed by the washings from the mountains. With the application of water it becomes very productive and during the last few years a large acreage has been placed under irrigation in the vicinity of the Pecos River, in the shallow water belt near Pecos City, the artesian belt near Toyah and at Balmorhea and Saragosa, at the foot of the Davis Mountains, where several large springs are located. In these sections alfalfa is a profitable crop, but grains and forage crops, besides fruits and vegetables, are easily grown and are becoming more prominent each year. Approximately 20,000 acres were irrigated in 1913.

There are several large vineyards from which are secured luscious grapes of most varieties known in California. Grapes in this region ripen and are ready for the market several weeks before those in California, the nearest competitor. Apples, peaches, quinces, plums, apricots and berries are listed in the fruit crops and all are produced in quantities for shipment to outside markets. Melons, particularly cantaloupes, are a favored crop, and, although late, command top prices because of their most excellent quality and flavor.

In sections not irrigated the live stock interests predominate. Well-bred stock is the rule. Only enough dairy animals are raised to supply the local demand for butter and milk.

At Toyah an oil field has been developed. Gold was discovered near Saragosa in 1913 and many are prospecting. The gold find is reported to be worth developing and a company is at work sinking shafts.

Irrigated lands are variously quoted at \$35 to \$150 per acre. Other lands are valued at \$15 to

\$50, it depending upon the possibilities of irrigation by the development of individual plants.

REFUGIO COUNTY.

Located in the West Gulf Coast country; an original county of Texas; organized in 1837; named for the mission (Our Lady of Refuge); area 802 square miles; population 2,814 in 1910 and 1,641 in 1900. Refugio, the county seat and chief city, is unincorporated, the population being estimated at 900. Other important towns are Woodsboro, Bayside and Tigoli. It is served by the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railroad.

The surface is rolling. It has an abundant supply of post oak, live oak and mesquite for fuel purposes. It is drained by the San Antonio, Aransas and Mission Rivers and the Blanco, Larco and Copano Creeks. Artesian water is reached at a depth of 1,000 feet; shallow well water at 40 to 100 feet. About 200 acres of land are irrigated by water from the rivers. The rainfall averages 26.92 inches per annum.

The soil in the northern part and on the uplands is black waxy and hogwallow; in the southern portion there is sandy loam. Live stock raising is the leading occupation. Diversified farming is practiced, with cotton as the money crop. Figs, grapes and pears are the leading horticultural products.

The bee and honey industry is growing in importance. There is a large acreage unoccupied by farmers. The live stock interests control large sections of land, but many ranches are being cut into farms and placed on the market.

Improved farm lands are quoted at \$25 to \$50 per acre; unimproved at \$15 to \$25 per acre.

ROBERTS COUNTY.

Situated near the northeast corner of the Panhandle; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1889; named for John S. Roberts; area 860 square miles; population 950 in 1910 as compared with 650 in 1900. Miami, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. The Southern Kansas Railway of Texas (Santa Fe) crosses the southeast corner.

The surface is about one-half rolling, one-fourth level plains and the remainder broken and hilly. A slight growth of hackberry, cottonwood and wild china is found along the streams. The South Canadian River crosses from west to east. Various tributaries of this river flowing from south to north furnish excellent drainage. Water is found at a depth of 20 to 25 feet in the valleys and at about 300 feet on the plains. The supply is apparently inexhaustible, very soft and

excellent for domestic purposes. The tributaries of the Canadian River are fed by springs and there is an abundance of water for stock. The average rainfall approximates 22 to 24 inches. This is distributed largely through the summer months.

The soil of the plains is a black loam, very rich and productive; in the bottom lands is alluvial and sandy loam. The plains lands are particularly adapted to wheat and other grains; the bottom lands are productive of corn, cotton, vegetables and alfalfa. Live stock raising on ranches is the chief industry, but the agricultural interests are making rapid growth.

Improved lands are quoted at \$15 to \$35 per acre; unimproved lands at \$10 to \$20 per acre.

ROBERTSON COUNTY.

Situated in Central East Texas; created in 1837 from Milam County and organized in 1838; named for Sterling C. Robertson; area 913 square miles; population 27,454 in 1910. Franklin, the county seat, is unincorporated. Calvert, the chief city, had a population of 2,579 in 1910. Hearne and Bremond are other important towns. It is served by the International and Great Northern, Houston and Texas Central and the Hearne and Brazos Valley Railroads.

The eastern half is rolling and the western half nearly level. It is well timbered with post oak, pin oak, blackjack and elm. The growth is in sufficient quantity to provide raw material for a flourishing hardwood industry. It is bounded on the west by the Brazos River and on the east by the Navasota River and traversed by the Little Brazos and numerous other streams, which provide waterways to carry off the flood waters and give a good natural drainage. Artesian water exists at a depth of about 600 feet. An abundant supply of water is gotten from shallow wells. The rainfall averages 34.9 inches per annum.

Levees have been constructed along the Brazos River for the protection of bottom lands from overflow, and a large acreage of extremely fertile soil has thus been reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

A large part of the soil is a soft sandy loam, easily cultivated and very productive. A deep alluvial soil is found in the river bottoms. A streak of red land passes through the county from east to west and is very fertile.

Diversified farming, supplemented by the breeding of live stock, is the chief industry. Cotton and corn are the leading crops. Sugar cane, sorghum and various forms of truck and other staple crops are grown extensively. Peaches,

pears, strawberries, plums, figs and melons are the leading fruits. The bee and honey industry is growing in size and importance, which is not only proving profitable for fruit growers, but is yielding a good income from the sale of honey. Chickens, turkeys and eggs are shipped in large quantities to the markets. The poultry industry is thriving and a larger number of people are investing in it each year. Poultry raisers are doing away with mongrel stock and are breeding stock profitably, not only from a market standpoint, but for show purposes.

Valuable deposits of coal and lignite exist and lignite is being mined about four miles west of Calvert.

A large number of new settlers are developing farms, while old settlers are making valuable improvements.

ROCKWALL COUNTY.

Situated in North Texas; created in 1873 from Kaufman County and organized the same year; named for a prehistoric wall, traces of which still exist; area 171 square miles; population 8,072 in 1910 and 8,531 in 1900. Rockwall, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,136 in 1910. Royse City, Fate, Chisholm, Heath, McLendons and Munson are other important towns. It is served by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad and the East Texas Traction Company Interurban.

Rockwall County is the smallest in area in the State. The surface is high rolling prairie and the soil is black waxy lime land, which yields excellent crops of cotton, corn, oats, wheat, forage crops and vegetables. Peaches, plums and grapes grow luxuriantly and are of excellent quality. The East Fork of the Trinity River runs the entire length of the west side. Along this stream are found ash, hackberry, bois d'arc, elm, burr oak and cedar. Artesian water exists at a depth of 1,850 feet; good well water is found at much shallower depths. The rainfall approximates 35 to 38 inches per annum.

Cotton, corn and wheat are the chief field crops. Live stock raising is conducted in connection with farming, a great deal of attention being given to the raising of fine stock and dairy animals. The bee and honey industry and the poultry business have developed to large proportions. Truck growing is very profitable, due to the nearness and convenience of the city of Dallas.

An excellent brick clay is found and is manufactured at Rockwall.

Lands are enhanced in value because of the nearness to Dallas markets. Improved farm lands are

quoted at \$80 to \$100 per acre; unimproved lands at \$40 to \$60 per acre. Homeseekers can find many opportunities in Rockwall County.

RUNNELS COUNTY.

Located in Central West Texas; created in 1858 from Bexar and Travis Counties and organized in 1880; named for Gov. Hardin B. Runnels; area 1,073 square miles; population 20,863 in 1910 and 5,379 in 1900. Ballinger, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 3,536 in 1910 and 1,123 in 1900. Winter, Miles and Rowena are among the other towns. It is served by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, Abilene and Southern and the San Saba and Llano Valley Railroads.

The surface is generally level, rolling in portions, with broken places along the creeks and rivers. The county is fairly well supplied with timber, mesquite, hackberry, elm and pecan being the principal varieties. It is well drained by the Colorado River, Elm, Valley, Coyote and Mustang Creeks and a number of smaller streams. A good supply of underground water for stock and domestic uses is found at a depth of 40 to 100 feet. About 2,500 acres are under irrigation, the water being obtained from the Colorado River. The average rainfall is 25 inches per annum.

The soils vary from hogwallow in the uplands to a sandy loam in the valley and bottom lands, with a very little black waxy. The live stock interests predominate, though farming is becoming more prominent. All Central West Texas staple crops are produced, together with various forage crops, peanuts, broom corn and melons.

It is estimated that 75 per cent of the tillable land is available for new settlers. Besides general farm crops, lands and climate are adapted to the growth of peaches, plums, grapes and apricots. Considerable interest is manifested in the pecan industry, there being approximately 2,000 fine grafted pecans planted the last few years. Others are contemplating taking an interest in this industry. A marked interest is manifested in the poultry industry. Fine chickens and being raised for the market and eggs and fowls are shipped out in car load lots.

Valuable deposits of limestone are found and quarried for building purposes. Ballinger, the county seat, has a number of industries that are prospering. The county is rapidly settling and its many natural resources are being developed. Among the plans for future development is one which calls for the damming of the Colorado River, providing water storage for the irrigation of a large tract of land.

Improved farm lands range in price from \$25 to \$40 per acre; unimproved lands from \$10 to \$20 per acre.

RUSK COUNTY.

Situated in East Texas; created in 1843 from Nacogdoches County and organized the same year; named for Gen. Thomas J. Rusk; area 915 square miles; population 29,946 in 1910 and 26,099 in 1900. Henderson, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Overton, Tatum, Mount Enterprise, Glenfawn, Minden and Laneville are other towns. It is served by the International and Great Northern, the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and the Cairo and Northern Railroads.

The county is on the divide between the Sabine and Angelina Rivers. Land that has not been put into farms is covered with dense growths of pine, various kinds of oak, gum, elm and birch. Most of the timber is available for manufacturing purposes. In the valleys the soil is generally mellow alluvial, very rich and productive. The uplands are divided between the gray, the red and the chocolate sandy loam, the gray predominating. The rainfall will approximate 40 inches per annum. Good well water is obtained at an average depth of 30 feet. There are numerous springs and creeks furnishing excellent drainage. Many of the springs are mineral, said to possess medicinal virtues.

It is one of the important truck and fruit growing sections of Texas, although the usual field crops are grown. The acreage given over to Irish and sweet potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes and various other forms of truck is increasing annually. A large acreage is devoted to peanuts, peas and other crops of like nature. Fruit farming is one of the leading industries. Large shipments of peaches, apples and plums are annually made.

Among the various natural resources are found large and valuable deposits of clay, iron ore, lignite and marble. It is believed that the iron ore deposits will be developed in the near future. Traces of oil and gas have been found and considerable prospecting done looking toward are discovery of fields.

One of the chief industries is lumbering. It is estimated that there are 500,000,000 feet of standing timber and at the present time about fifteen sawmills, employing many men, are in operation.

There are many advantages along agricultural lines and many opportunities exist for homeseekers. Lands are available at moderate prices.

SABINE COUNTY.

Lies in East Texas, bordering Louisiana; one of the original counties of Texas; named for the municipality of Sabine; organized 1857; area 577 square miles; population 8,582 in 1910, 6,394 in 1900. Amphil, an unincorporated town, is the county seat; Bronson, also unincorporated, is the chief town. Cookland and Pineland are other important towns. It is served by a railroad, the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe.

Sabine County lies in the rain belt of timber of the State. The rainfall averages 45 to 48 inches per annum. The northern portion is hilly, rough and broken; the southern portion is rolling and level. It is well drained and supplied with many living streams. The Sabine River borders it on the east. The chief industry is lumbering, there being several large sawmills cutting yellow pine and hardwood. Cut-over lands are being cultivated and good yields of crops, fruits and vegetables are secured.

There are valuable deposits of iron and lead, with traces of copper. Several deposits of valuable oils have also been located. One oil plant is making a success at Amphil. There are fine indications of oil at different portions and much prospecting is being done. Sabine County has a large acreage open to settlement. Improved farm lands are quoted at \$6 to \$15 per acre; unimproved lands at \$3 to \$12.50 per acre.

SAN AUGUSTINE COUNTY.

Situated in East Texas in the timber belt; one of the original counties of the State; named for the municipality; area 570 square miles; population 11,264 in 1910, as against 8,434 in 1900. San Augustine, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,204 in 1910 and 261 in 1900. It is served by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and the St. Louis Southwestern Railroads.

The southern portion is practically level; the northern part is hilly and rolling. It is heavily timbered with pine and hardwood and the lumber industry gives employment to many men. The Angelina and Attoyac Rivers, both large streams, form the southern and western boundary lines. Springs and creeks are numerous, the water supply being abundant for all purposes. The rainfall approximates 48 inches per annum.

Black waxy soils predominate in the river bottoms. The uplands are formed of a chocolate loam and gray sandy soils. Considerable orangeburg soil in small and large areas is found; this is particularly

adapted to the growth of fine cigar leaf tobacco, fruits and truck.

It is estimated that there are between 600,000,000 and 800,000,000 feet of standing, merchantable timber, most of which is long leaf pine. Thirty sawmills are operated, having a combined daily capacity of 300,000 feet. Cut-over lands are being rapidly occupied by farmers, fruit and truck growers, and all staple crops are successfully grown.

Valuable and extensive deposits of iron ore exist. Oil has been discovered in small quantities and gas makes its appearance in many places.

The county is rich in natural resources. It is one of the oldest settled counties of the State, San Augustine holding even honors with Nacogdoches in being one of the first settlements of the Southwest. During its early existence transportation facilities were crude, but with the coming of railroads, the attention of the citizens was given to the lumbering industry. Such is the case in a large measure today and the rich mineral wealth remains undeveloped and much of its agricultural land remains unoccupied.

Improved farm lands are quoted at \$10 to \$40 per acre; other lands at \$2 to \$15 per acre. Of recent years new settlers have arrived in large numbers and are assisting in the development of the county's agricultural resources.

SAN JACINTO COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas; created in 1870 from Polk, Liberty, Walker and Montgomery Counties and organized the same year; named for the battle of San Jacinto; area 636 square miles; population 9,542 in 1910. Cold Spring, the county seat and chief city, is unincorporated. Shepherd, Oakhurst, Evergreen, Point Blank and Camilla are other towns. It is served by the Houston East and West Texas and the Trinity Valley Southern Railroads.

The surface is mostly level, the lands being rolling and hilly near rivers and creeks. Pine, oak, ash, gum, hickory, walnut and cottonwood are in abundance, making the lumber industry one of the important factors in the industrial progress. It is drained by the San Jacinto and Trinity Rivers and various creeks. There is an abundance of water for all purposes. Artesian water exists at depths ranging from 300 to 800 feet; shallow wells vary in depth from 30 to 100 feet. The rainfall approximates 40 to 45 inches per annum.

The soils of the county vary; the bottom lands are rich, black soils, the uplands mostly sandy loam,

SAN SABA COUNTY.

Located in West Central Texas; created in 1856 from Bexar County and organized the same year; named for the San Saba River; area 1,150 square miles; population 11,245 in 1910, as compared with 7,569 in 1900. San Saba, the county seat and chief city, was unincorporated at the time of taking the thirteenth census. Richland Springs and Cherokee are other towns. It is served by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad.

The surface is broken and characterized by high hills and broad, rich valleys. The hilly land is well adapted to live stock raising, and the valleys to agriculture. The county is supplied with timber, post oak, mesquite, pecan and cedar being the leading varieties. The hardwood lumber industry is important. The San Saba River passes through the center and the Colorado River forms its eastern boundary. Springs and creeks are numerous. The underground supply of water is reached at an average depth of 75 feet. Some 4,000 acres of land are irrigated by water from springs and from the San Saba and Colorado Rivers. The average rainfall is 25 inches per annum. The soil in the valleys varies from red and gray to black sandy loam. Some black waxy land is found on the ridges.

The live stock interests on ranches and on farms are large and important, but in sections where irrigation is practiced the production of cotton, alfalfa, corn, fruits and vegetables takes the lead. Irrigation plants in San Saba County are approximately valued at \$100,000. Cotton and corn are the leading staple crops; onions, potatoes and other vegetables are grown in large quantities. The gathering of pecans, native growth, is a leading industry in the fall of the year. Over \$200,000 worth of pecans are marketed annually in San Saba County. Pears, peaches, plums and grapes are produced in small quantities. There are 3,000 swarms of bees, producing in ordinary years 30,000 pounds of honey. Interest in apiculture is increasing. The poultry industry is also taking a prominent place among other farm activities.

There are valuable coal, iron and marble deposits. Coal is found in the central part, iron in the western part and marble in the central part. There are also valuable deposits of sandstone and limestone, brick and fire clay. Thus far these deposits remain undeveloped with the exception of quarrying lime and sandstone. A company has been organized to develop marble quarrying.

with some black waxy. Live stock raising is an important industry on the farms. Cotton, corn, cane, potatoes and truck are the leading crops. A large number of farmers are supplementing general lines by caring for a number of swarms of bees, it being estimated that there are 1,500 swarms in the county. The poultry industry is finding favor among many.

Iron, silver, sulphur and mica have been discovered, but the deposits have not been developed. There are also large deposits of lime, sandstone and brick clay. Lumbering continues to be the chief manufacturing industry.

Improved farm lands are quoted at \$20 to \$40 per acre; unimproved as high as \$20 per acre.

SAN PATRICIO COUNTY.

Situated in the West Coast country; one of the original counties, organized in 1836; named for the patron saint of Ireland; area 685 square miles; population was 7,307 in 1910 and 2,372 in 1900. Sinton, the county seat and chief city, is unincorporated, but has a population estimated at 1,000. Other important towns are Aransas Pass, Gregory, Mathis, Patricio, Taft, Portland, Ingleside, St. Paul and Angelita. The county is served by the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroads.

The surface is generally level. The chief timber is mesquite, with some other forms of hardwood. The drainage is carried off by the Nueces and Aransas Rivers. An abundant supply of water is found at an average depth of 50 feet. The rainfall, averaging 30 inches per annum, is sufficient for the growing of all staple crops. The soils are mostly dark sandy loam, with some black waxy and alluvial in river bottoms.

Live stock raising and diversified farming are chief industries, although increasing attention is being given to the growing of fruits, which consist of grapes, figs and various berries. A large acreage of melons are grown each year for the early market. Truck farming is an industry attaining a greater importance from year to year. Cotton is the leading field crop. No valuable minerals are found, but there are many undeveloped beds of brick clay and deposits of lime and sandstone. Aransas Pass is now one of the deep water harbors of the Texas Gulf Coast.

Improved farm lands are variously quoted at \$60 to \$150 per acre, according to location; unimproved lands are quoted at \$25 to \$50 per acre. A large acreage is available for new settlers.

With the coming of the railroad, interest in the natural resources is increasing and the progress made in material development is satisfactory. Improved farm lands are quoted at \$25 to \$75 per acre; unimproved lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre. A large acreage is available for new settlers.

SCHLEICHER COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas; created in 1887 from Crockett County and organized in 1901; named for Gustav Schleicher; area 1,355 square miles; population 1,893 in 1910 and 515 in 1900. Eldorado, the county seat, is unincorporated. The Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad has been surveyed from San Angelo through the county to Del Rio.

The surface is rolling, with much level land. It is well timbered with live oak and mesquite. It is drained by the Concho, San Saba and Devil's Rivers. The waters from the San Saba and Concho Rivers are used for irrigation purposes, there being approximately 500 acres under ditch. The average rainfall is 16 inches. The average depth of the wells is about 200 feet. The principal soil is black loam.

Live stock raising is the leading industry. Farming is practiced on a small scale only. The soil of more than one-third of the county is very rich and responds readily to dry farming methods. Development of the water resources for irrigation are among the plans of the citizens.

There are valuable deposits of limestone, also white brick clay; both are undeveloped. The altitude of a large part of the county approximates 2,500 feet. Eldorado, the county seat, is becoming noted as a health resort because of the altitude, dry climate and cool nights.

Improved lands are quoted at \$15 to \$20 and unimproved lands at \$5 to \$8 per acre.

SCURRY COUNTY.

A West Texas county, created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1884; named for William R. Scurry; area 821 square miles; population 10,924 in 1910, as compared with 4,158 in 1900. Snyder, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 2,154 in 1910. Fluvanna, Hermleigh, Ira and Dunn are other towns. It is served by two railroads—the Roscoe, Snyder and Pacific and the Pecos and Northern Texas (Santa Fe system).

The surface is mostly level prairie, with breaks and hills in the northern part. The timber consists of mesquite, which is sufficient for fuel purposes. The Colorado River borders the west side. Deep Creek,

Eunis Creek, Lone Wolf and Cottonwood Creeks complete the drainage system. There is an abundance of good water for all purposes. The underground supply is reached at depths varying from 80 to 120 feet. The average rainfall for a period of ten years is 21.01 inches per annum.

The soil in the south and west parts is loose sandy, with occasional ridges of gravel; the remainder is red and black sandy loam. Live stock is a very important industry. Cattle are well bred and considerable attention is being given to hogs, which appear to be immune from disease in this section. Diversified farming is claiming an increasing interest. Cotton and other staple Panhandle crops are usually successful. Peaches, apricots, plums and small fruits are produced in small quantities.

Improved farm lands are quoted at \$20 to \$30 per acre; unimproved lands at \$12 to \$15 per acre. The county is rapidly settling with an intelligent class of farmers, but there remains a large acreage available for newcomers.

SHACKELFORD COUNTY.

Situated northwest of Central Texas; created in 1853 from Bosque County and organized in 1874; named for Dr. Shackelford; area 926 square miles; population 4,201 in 1910, as against 2,461 in 1900. Albany, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Moran is another town in the county. It is served by the Texas Central Railroad.

The western portion is hilly and mountainous. A few low ranges of hills cross the eastern portion, but there is much level land. Mesquite is plentiful, but other timber scarce. The Clear Fork of the Brazos River, Battle Creek, Hubbard Creek and Deep Creek provide good drainage for an abundance of stock water. The rainfall averages 25 inches per annum.

The soils in the bottoms of the Brazos River are mostly rich red alluvial, and in the creek bottoms chocolate loam. Some sandy land is found on the uplands. Stock raising is the chief industry, special attention being given to the breeding of high-grade beef cattle, sheep and hogs. Farming is practiced in a limited way only, but the number of acres cultivated is increased yearly.

There is an unlimited supply of good quality limestone, but the deposits have not been developed. Natural gas wells near Moran supply that town with fuel and light. The field has never been fully developed. Oil has also been discovered in paying quantity.

Lands are quoted at \$15 to \$30 per acre. About one-half of the land available for agricultural purposes is unsettled. Shackelford County is feeling the impulse of the westward movement of home-seekers, and is in line for rapid development in the next few years. Many natural resources provide abundant opportunities for safe and profitable investments.

SHELBY COUNTY.

Situated in East Texas, bordering the Sabine River; one of the original counties of the State, organized in 1837; originally named for the municipality of Tenaha, but changed and named in honor of Gen. Shelby; area 814 square miles; population 26,423 in 1910, as compared with 20,452 in 1900. Center, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,684 in 1910. Timpson, Tenaha, Joaquin, Shelbyville, Waterman, Patroon and Newville are other important towns. It is served by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, the Houston East and West Texas, the Texas Northwestern and the Texas and Gulf Railroads.

The surface is rolling and partly hilly, with much level land. It is bountifully supplied with pine and hardwood timber, which keeps a number of sawmills in operation throughout the year. The Sabine River is its eastern boundary. Several creeks rise in the western portion and empty into the Sabine River, furnishing an abundant supply of water and good drainage. Artesian water is found at a depth of 800 feet. Wells average 25 feet. The rainfall approximates 45 inches per annum.

The western and southern portions are marked by high sand hills and deep valleys. The soils are particularly adapted to fruit and vegetables. While lumbering is the leading industry, a large acreage is in cultivation. Cotton is one of the leading crops. Sugar cane for syrup, Irish and sweet potatoes, peanuts and various other staples produce bountifully. Plums, figs and pears do well. Peaches are grown and shipped in large quantities to market. A large acreage is devoted to truck farming, and many carloads are shipped annually to market. The poultry industry is prominent, but is conducted chiefly as a side line on the farms.

There are deposits of iron ore, coal and limestone, but these deposits remain undeveloped. There are also traces of oil and gas, and considerable prospecting has been done.

A special tax, which will net the sum of \$40,000, has been carried,

and this money will be devoted to the construction of good roads.

The old choppings are being rapidly occupied by farmers who are developing the agricultural resources of the county. There yet remains a large acreage of desirable land open to new settlers. The prices of lands range from \$5 to \$50 per acre.

SHERMAN COUNTY.

Situated in the northern portion of the Panhandle; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1889; named for Gen. Sidney Sherman; area 900 square miles; population 1,376 in 1910, as against 104 in 1900. Stratford, the county seat, had a population of 520 in 1910. Texhoma is another important town. It is served by the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railroad.

The surface is generally level, cut by several deep creek valleys and many lake basins. Timber is scarce. It is drained by Deaver, Frisco, Coldwater and Paloduro Creeks. An abundant supply of water is found at a depth of 175 feet. The rainfall averages 22 to 24 inches per annum.

The upland soils are a dark loam, with some sandy; the bottom lands a very rich dark loam. The live stock industry leads; diversified farming is becoming of greater importance each year, with wheat a leading crop. All other crops grown in the Panhandle do well in this section. Although fruit growing has not obtained prominence, cherries, plums, peaches and pears do well.

Improved farm lands are quoted at \$10 to \$20 per acre; unimproved lands at \$5 to \$10 per acre. This section of Texas is rapidly proving its adaptability for fruit growing and general farming. Primarily a cattle country, new settlers find no difficulty in obtaining acreage in any amount desired.

SMITH COUNTY.

Situated in East Texas, north of center; created from Nacogdoches County in 1846 and organized the same year; named for Gen. James Smith; area 984 square miles; population 41,746 in 1910 and 37,370 in 1900. Tyler, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 10,400 in 1910 and 8,069 in 1900. Art, Troup, Bullard, Lindale, Winona, Mount Sylvan, Swan, Omen, Flint and Whitehouse are other important towns. It is served by the St. Louis Southwestern, the International and Great Northern and the Texas and Pacific Railroads.

The surface presents a succession of hills of gentle declivities sloping into valleys, generally narrow,

often extended and undulating watered by numerous streams. The soils are divided into three classes; the alluvials of the bottoms, gray sandy and red lands. The bottom lands are well adapted for corn, sugar cane and other staple crops. Considerable cotton is grown on the gray land and it is considered especially fine for peaches, strawberries, sweet potatoes and garden truck. The red lands are equally well suited to the growth of staple crops and fruits. The iron in the red soil makes it peculiarly adapted to the production of tomatoes, peaches and other fruits. The rainfall approximates 45 to 48 inches per annum. Numerous streams and wells of moderate depth furnish an abundance of pure water. The natural drainage is excellent. There is an abundance of various hardwoods and considerable pine.

Diversified farming and fruit growing are the chief occupations of the people. Of late years interest in the production of well bred live stock, including swine and dairy cattle, has grown rapidly. Among the natural resources are found large and valuable deposits of iron ore. There are also large deposits of clay and immense deposits of salt.

Tyler is a commercial center of importance. The city has made rapid growth and has all modern facilities and conveniences. There are many industries, employing a large number of men, while many of the merchants have expanded along wholesale lines and are making the city an important distributing point for various kinds of merchandise.

Smith County offers many opportunities to homeseekers. A large acreage of land is available for new settlers. The movement of real estate is active and prices of good lands very moderate.

SOMERVELL COUNTY.

Located in Central Texas; created in 1875 from Hood County and organized the same year; named for Gen. Alexander Somervell; area 900 square miles; population 3,931 in 1910, as against 3,498 in 1900. Glenrose, the county seat, is an unincorporated town of about 1,000 inhabitants. There are no railroads. A motor highway is now under construction from Glen Rose to Dallas. An electric line has also been surveyed from Dallas via Cleburne to Glen Rose.

The surface is broken by rocky hills of moderate elevation. Between the ranges are rich, fertile valleys, which are occupied by farms, on which are produced cotton, corn, grains and forage crops. Apples, peaches, pears, plums and

berries are produced in small quantities and vegetables are grown for home consumption. Lack of transportation, however, has thus far made it impossible to grow a large acreage of fruits and vegetables, for which the soil and climate are so excellently adapted, farmers being confined to such crops as can be hauled over wagon roads to railroad towns.

The live stock interests are becoming more important as farmers realize the advantage of growing feedstuffs for winter consumption, and throughout the county results are being obtained by live stock farmers who recognize the value of pure breeds. Dairying is confined to supplying the home demand for butter and milk.

This section enjoys the distinction of being underlaid with a wonderful basin of artesian water. Geologists pronounce it the best watered county in Texas. In the valleys every well flows. It is impossible to secure a well that does not. In the vicinity of Glen Rose there are over 300 artesian wells, varying in depth from 30 to 330 feet. Shallow artesian wells flow mineral waters of various kinds, pronounced in the United States geological report as equal to Carlsbad and other famous European waters in their medicinal qualities. The deeper wells give forth a pure, soft water, excellent for irrigation and other purposes. This same report states that there are about 30,000 acres of valley lands in the artesian belt which could be economically irrigated. For this reason, and for the reason that this section lies within 75 miles of Fort Worth and Dallas, the development of this great resource will, in the future, make Somervell County more prominent as a producer of all staple crops, fruits and vegetables.

The hillsides are covered with cedar, while in the valleys is found a good growth of hardwoods. All valleys are traversed by creeks, sometimes dry, but important as drainage channels. The Paluxy Creek is an important stream. The Brazos River crosses the eastern portion. The rainfall averages 30 inches per annum.

There are abundant deposits of brick clay, limestone, natural cement, coal and road material. Traces of oil and gas exist, but no effort to develop a field has been made.

Lands vary in price from a few dollars to \$75 per acre in sections favorably located.

STARR COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas on the Mexican border, two counties removed from the Gulf of Mexico;

created in 1848 from Nueces County and organized the same year; named for Dr. H. Starr; area 1,223 square miles; a portion of area of Starr County was, however, used in the formation of Brooks County, which was created under a law passed by the Thirty-First Legislature; population 13,151 in 1910 and 11,469 in 1900. Rio Grande City, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. There are no railroads.

A low chain of hills traverses the county nearly parallel to the ancient course of the Rio Grande. From the line of Zapata County down to Roma they are very close to the river. Below Roma the hills recede, leaving a wide valley, until Rio Grande City is reached, where they again touch the river. Just below Rio Grande City they recede again, leaving a still broader valley, that reaches to the edge of the county. It is estimated that these valleys contain 30,000 acres of irrigable land, about 500 of which are in cultivation. The hills are about 15 miles wide and of little value except for grazing purposes. North of the hills is the mesa or table land, covered with scattered mesquite timber and excellent grass. Above this is a sandy plain, also good grazing land. The rainfall will approximate 25 inches per annum. Cattle raising industries, outside of the irrigated district, take precedence over all others. Truck and fruit growing in irrigated sections are becoming important revenue producers. A large acreage is available for new settlers. Irrigated lands are quoted at \$50 to \$80 per acre; other lands at \$5 to \$10 per acre.

STEPHENS COUNTY.

Situated in North Central Texas; created in 1858 from Bosque County and organized in 1860; named for Alexander H. Stephens; area 926 square miles; population 7,980 in 1910 and 6,466 in 1900. Breckenridge, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Other important towns are Caddo, Wayland and Gunsight. It is served by the Texas and Pacific Railroad.

The surface is rolling, with a few small hills. The principal varieties of timber are post oak and mesquite. It is drained by Clear Fork of the Brazos, Hubbard, Gonzales and Caddo Creeks. Good wells are secured at depths varying from 40 to 110 feet. The rainfall, which averages 26 inches, is sufficient in ordinary years for the production of all staple crops. About 1,000 acres are irrigated from wells, storage tanks and creeks. The valleys average one-half to one mile wide and are exceedingly fertile.

The soil in the valleys is mostly black and gray loam. Upland soil consists of gray and red sandy loam. Nearly the entire surface is covered with a thick growth of mesquite grass, which affords excellent grazing for cattle. This feature has made the county prominent in the live stock industry. Large ranches, however, are gradually giving way before the invasion of small farmers. Cotton and grain are leading crops, but all West Texas staples are successfully grown.

Valuable deposits of coal are found in the northern part, but are undeveloped except for local use. It is estimated that the coal deposit is very extensive and the quality equal to the best in Texas. Gas has been discovered near Breckenridge and the field is being developed.

Improved farm lands are quoted at \$10 to \$25 per acre; unimproved land at \$10 to \$15 per acre.

STERLING COUNTY.

Located in West Texas; created in 1891 from Tom Green County and organized the same year; named for Capt. Sterling; area 975 square miles; population 1,493 in 1910, as against 1,127 in 1900. Sterling City, the county seat and chief city, is unincorporated, the estimated population being 830. The county is served by the Concho, Llano and San Saba Valley Railroad.

A low range of hills lie on either side of the North Concho River; the valleys are one-half to two miles wide. There are large bodies of table land. Cedar, mesquite and post oak in sufficient quantities for fuel can be obtained. It is drained by the North Concho River, Mulberry, Sterling, Lacy and Willow Creeks. Middle Concho River has its source in the southwestern part. Good water may be obtained at depths varying from 20 to 150 feet. Small truck patches amounting to nearly 250 acres are irrigated with water obtained from the North Concho River and from wells. The rainfall averages approximately 20 inches per annum.

The soil in the bottom lands is dark chocolate loam; on the table lands black waxy and some red lands. The live stock industry is sandy, cattle taking the lead prominent, mules and hogs are fine horses, mules and hogs are raised. Thus far but a small acreage is in cultivation, but where age is in cultivation, but where right methods are employed good yields of West Texas staples are secured.

There are deposits of iron, gypsum and limestone of some magnitude. There are also traces of gold, platinum, oil and gas.

The development of the underground flow of water is progressing. It is believed that a large acreage will soon be placed under irrigation.

STONEWALL COUNTY.

A Northwest Texas County; created in 1876 from Fannin County and organized in 1888; named for Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson; area 777 square miles; population 5,320 in 1910, as against 2,183 in 1900. Aspermont, the county seat and chief city, is unincorporated; population estimated at 1,000. Peacock is another important town. It is served by the Wichita Valley Railroad.

The surface is rough, broken and rolling, with hills and canyons. There are also wide stretches of level land. The soil varies from a sandy loam to a black waxy. It has an average rainfall approximating 24 inches per annum. The drainage is good, the Salt Fork of the Brazos River and tributaries passing through the northern portion. The Double Mountain Fork takes a course through the southern part. Along these streams there is a slight growth of various hardwoods. Mesquite is found on the uplands.

The live stock industry occupies the attention of many of the citizens. Farming is practiced in a small way, the majority of farmers devoting attention to the raising of cattle and hogs. Besides staple crops, large quantities of watermelons, cantaloupes and potatoes are grown. Peaches, plums, apricots, apples, grapes and berries are grown for home use. These fruits have been produced in small orchards for a great many years. With improved transportation facilities a greater interest is manifested in horticultural matters.

A splendid supply of water is found at depths varying from 25 to 200 feet, but thus far little attention has been given to irrigation matters. Homeseekers find a large acreage in various size tracts at their disposal. Improved farm lands are quoted at \$20 to \$25 per acre; unimproved lands at \$10 to \$12 per acre.

SUTTON COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, one county removed from the Rio Grande; created in 1887 from Crockett County and organized in 1890; named for Lieut. Col. Sutton; area 1,517 square miles; population 1,569 in 1910. Sonora, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. There are no railroads, but a line from San Angelo to Del Rio has been surveyed through the county.

The surface is generally broken, there being a succession of hills and valleys, the hills averaging a height of 150 feet and the valleys a width varying from 400 to 4,000 feet. Black loam and a reddish soil, both productive, predominate, and with an average of 18 to 24 inches of rain, crop yields are good when given proper attention.

The live stock industry, however, claims the attention of most of the population. Conditions are exceptionally favorable for the raising and feeding of sheep and goats, and many thousands graze on the hills and in the valleys. There are also many well bred cattle, this branch of the industry thriving in all sections.

From an agricultural standpoint this county has made but little progress. The population is sparse, running but a little more than one person per square mile, and without railroads and convenient markets for soil products, there has been but small encouragement to till the soil. Stockmen are beginning to practice farming to the extent of growing feedstuffs, and a small acreage is irrigated on which vegetables and fruits are grown for home consumption. From the success attained, there is reason to believe that many fruits and staple field crops would prosper if attention was given them.

Lands vary in price according to the demand and location. Some are quoted as low as \$5 per acre and others as high as \$8 and \$10 per acre.

SWISHER COUNTY.

Situated in the lower tier of Panhandle counties; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1890; named for James G. Swisher; area 850 square miles; population 4,012 in 1910, against 1,227 in 1900. Tulia, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,216 in 1910. Kress and Happy are other important towns. It is served by the Pecos and Northern Texas Railway (Santa Fe).

The surface is level, about 5 per cent being broken. It is entirely without timber. It is drained by the North, Middle and South Tule Creeks. The depth of wells varies from 65 to 150 feet. A small acreage is under irrigation, water being drawn from wells. The average rainfall approximates 24 inches annually.

The soils vary from black and red to gray sandy loam. These soils absorb and retain moisture, and under conservation methods are proving very productive of wheat, oats, Kaffir corn, maize, sorghum, vegetables and fruits. In the valley of Tulia Creek, where there is subirrigated land, a large

acreage of alfalfa is grown. Along the railroad and within convenient distance of railroad towns there is a rapid increase in the amount of land cultivated, but in other sections the grazing of cattle is the chief occupation.

In some sections shallow water is obtained, and although interest in irrigation from individual plants is not widespread, its growth in counties to the south will later undoubtedly attract attention to the opportunities existing.

Apples, peaches, plums and grapes, when properly started and cared for, all thrive, and the fruit growing industry should become more important.

Many new settlers are constantly arriving and the agricultural interests are growing. Good lands can be obtained at prices ranging from \$15 to \$35 per acre.

TARRANT COUNTY.

Located in North Texas; created in 1849 from Navarro County and organized in 1850; named for Gen. E. H. Tarrant; area 900 square miles; population 108,572 in 1910, as against 52,376 in 1900. Fort Worth, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 73,312 in 1910 and 26,683 in 1900. Other important towns are Arlington, Grapevine, Mansfield and Polytechnic. It is served by twelve railroad systems, the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, the Fort Worth and Denver City, the Trinity and Brazos Valley, the Texas and Pacific, the Houston and Texas Central, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf, the International and Great Northern, the St. Louis Southwestern, the Fort Worth and Rio Grande (Frisco), the Fort Worth Belt, the Northern Texas Traction Company and the Southern Traction Company of Fort Worth.

The surface is level in some sections, but largely rolling prairie; a small portion is hilly. It is well timbered with oak, cottonwood and pecan, but not sufficient for industrial purposes. It is drained by Clear Fork and West Fork of the Trinity River, Sycamore, Village Creek, Big and Little Fossil Creeks. Artesian water exists at depths of 400 to 2,500 feet; an abundant supply of water is found at a depth of 50 feet. Drainage in a large portion of the county is good. One drainage district covering 3,000 acres has been established and land reclaimed at a cost of \$250,000. The average rainfall is 28 to 30 inches per annum.

The soils vary in kind; the river bottoms are sandy loam; much black soil is found on the prairies. Live stock raising, breeding of fine

dairy and beef cattle, hogs, horses and mules are leading lines. Creameries are located at Alta Vista and at Fort Worth. The poultry industry is prominent near Fort Worth. Diversified farming is the chief occupation in the rural communities. Berries, peaches and plums are the leading horticultural products. Improved farm lands sell at \$40 to \$100 per acre; unimproved lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre.

Tarrant is one of the leading counties of the State in the construction of good roads, 500 miles of surfaced highways, costing \$1,000 per mile, having been constructed. There are 450 miles of well-graded roads.

Fort Worth is the fourth city in size in the State of Texas and made the remarkable record of 170.9 per cent in growth in a period of ten years. It is one of the leading packing house centers and live stock markets in the Southwest; also a railroad center of importance. The wholesale and jobbing interests are important factors in the city's progress. The city ranks high as a distributing point for merchandise and is in active competition with other large cities in Texas in a large territory. As an industrial center it ranks fourth among the cities of the State. It is also prominent because of its educational institutions.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Situated in Central West Texas; created in 1858 from Bexar and Travis Counties and organized in 1878; named for a family of pioneers; area 900 square miles; population 26,293 in 1910, as compared with 10,499 in 1900. Abilene, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 9,204 in 1910 and 3,411 in 1900. Other important towns are Merkle, Ovalo and Buffalo Gap. The county is served by the Wichita Valley, the Abilene and Southern, the Texas and Pacific and the Pecos and North Texas (Santa Fe system) Railroads.

The surface is generally level, with a small range of mountains extending through it from the southeast to the northwest, forming a divide between the Colorado and Brazos Rivers. The general altitude is 1,800 feet above the sea level. Elm Fork, Cedar, Rainey and Willow Creeks are tributaries to the Brazos River, and Jim Ned, Valley Springs and Bluff Creeks are tributaries to the Colorado River. These streams furnish an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, with the exception of times of extreme drouth. Well water is found at depths averaging 40 feet. The rainfall is 24.49 inches per annum.

The soil is of several varieties, varying from a black hog wallow to dark and red loam. It is fairly well timbered with mesquite, some oak, elm, pecan, cedar and hackberry along the streams. It has been noted for many years for its live stock industry. Of late years there has been a general movement toward the improvement of stock and the breeding of dairy cattle. A creamery is operated at Abilene. Many farmers are engaged in poultry raising. Diversified farming has been practiced for a number of years, cotton being the chief crop. Grains, milo maize, Kaffir corn and various forage crops are successfully produced. The soil and climate are also adapted to the growth of watermelons and cantaloupes. Peaches and grapes are proven fruits.

Deposits of limestone for building purposes exist, but have not been developed.

There are 55 miles of surfaced highways, which cost an average of \$2,500 per mile. Precinct No. 1 has issued \$150,000 in bonds, the proceeds of which have been devoted to paving roads. Roads in Taylor County are naturally good, but are being rapidly improved.

A large acreage of good farming land is available for new settlers, the prices ranging from \$15 to \$20 for unimproved and from \$20 to \$60 for improved lands well located.

TERRELL COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, bordered on the south by the Rio Grande; created in 1905 from Pecos County and organized the same year; area 2,776 square miles; named for A. W. Terrell; population 1,430 in 1910. Sanderson, the county seat, is an unincorporated town with a population estimated at 1,000. It is served by the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad.

The surface is broken by long ranges of mountains and cut by canyons and with high mesas on all sides. The Pecos River forms a portion of its eastern boundary. The Rio Grande forms its southern boundary. Both of these streams flow through deep canyons which are inaccessible with the exception of one or two places, the crossings being possible only by burros. There are no living streams within its borders. Well water is found at depths averaging 1,000 feet. The rainfall averages 14 inches per annum.

The valleys have rich, deep soil and are very productive when provided with sufficient moisture. The upland country is very rocky and unfit for cultivation. A large area is adapted to grazing, and the

raising of sheep, cattle, horses and goats is the principal occupation of the people. The sheep industry is especially important and Sanderson is one of the important wool shipping points of Texas. There is an abundance of building stone, but it is used only locally.

Several important manufacturing plants, adapted for utilizing the various plants peculiar to this section, are being located at Sanderson. Among these is a factory for extracting wax from the candle-lilla. Another company has been formed which will erect a factory for the purpose of converting the lechaguilla plant into twine, rope and sacking. The guayule is abundant in the section tributary to Sanderson and a rubber factory is in prospect. Sanderson is an important freight and passenger division point on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad. Lands in Terrell County are quoted at \$2 to \$6 per acre.

TERRY COUNTY.

One of the Plains counties of Northwest Texas; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1904; named for Col. Frank Terry; area 828 square miles; population 1,474 in 1910 and 48 in 1900; Brownfield, an unincorporated town, is the county seat and chief city; Gomes is another town. There are no railroads.

Terry County is slightly rolling, broken only by a few draws and basins. There is no timber and no living streams. An abundance of water, however, is secured at a depth of 100 feet. The average rainfall is 20 inches per annum, fairly well distributed. The mean minimum winter temperature is 25 and the mean maximum summer temperature is 85 degrees.

The soil is largely red sandy loam. Live stock is the leading industry. Some farming is practiced. Kaffir corn, corn and cotton are staples. Apples do well and considerable attention is being given to small orchards of peaches and small vineyards of grapes.

Improved farm lands are quoted at \$10 to \$20 per acre; unimproved lands at \$5 to \$10 per acre. With better transportation facilities Terry County citizens look forward to a great development of the agricultural resources.

THROCKMORTON COUNTY.

Situated in North Texas, west of central; created in 1858 from Fannin and Bosque Counties and organized in 1879; named for Dr. William E. Throckmorton; area 821 square miles; population 4,563 in 1910, as compared with 1,750 in 1900. Throckmorton, the county

seat, is an unincorporated town. Woodson and Springcreek are other towns. There are no railroads.

The surface is generally rolling. The southwestern part is somewhat broken and hilly, although there are large bodies of level table land. It is sparsely timbered with mesquite and elm. The Brazos River crosses the northeastern corner, Elm Creek passes through the center from west to east, while Paint Creek and tributaries cross the southwestern corner. The underground supply of water is found at depths of 30 to 150 feet. The rainfall approximates 24 inches per annum.

A large acreage is susceptible of cultivation and the balance is fine grazing land. The soil is generally fine sandy loam, with some sandy, and is very productive when sufficient moisture is applied. Live stock raising is the leading industry. Considerable attention is being paid to the improvement of the stock on the ranges and old-time animals have about disappeared. The leading crops consist of cotton, wheat, oats, corn and milo maize. Many of the farmers and ranchmen have small orchards of peaches and other fruits, but the industry has not been developed on a commercial basis.

Coal has been discovered in the eastern portion. There are also traces of oil and natural gas. Many large pastures in the northwest part are being cut into 160-acre tracts and placed upon the market. Many new settlers are arriving to assist in the development of the county's resources. Lands are quoted at \$8 to \$30 per acre.

TITUS COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas; created in 1846 from Red River and Bosque Counties and organized the same year; named for one of the early settlers; area 421 square miles; population 16,422 in 1910 and 12,292 in 1900. Mount Pleasant, the county seat, had a population of 3,137 in 1910; it was unincorporated at the time of the twelfth United States census. Winfield and Cookville are other important towns. It is served by the St. Louis Southwestern, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Paris and Mount Pleasant Railroads.

The surface is slightly rolling, enough so for sufficient drainage, but not so broken as to make any part of it unfit for cultivation. About one-third of the area is in cultivation and pasture; the balance is covered with a heavy growth of pin oak, walnut, ash, maple and other varieties of hardwood and with

short leaf pine. The greater portion of the timber is large and well adapted to farm buildings and manufacturing purposes.

The soil in the valleys and along the streams is a deep rich sandy loam and on the uplands a gray sandy. Both are very productive. The county is well watered by innumerable never-falling springs and small streams. The larger streams are Sulphur River, which forms the northern boundary, Big Cypress, White Oak and Hart Creeks. Underground water is available at depths varying from 25 to 40 feet. The average rainfall approximates 44 to 48 inches per annum.

Diversified farming, fruit and truck growing are the principal occupations of the people. A large acreage is devoted to tomatoes and peaches, which are shipped in car-load lots to various markets.

Valuable deposits of lignite exist and is mined not far from Mount Pleasant. Brick and pottery clay are plentiful and are utilized by plants near Winfield and Mount Pleasant.

The opportunities for homeseekers are many and attractive. Improved farm lands are quoted at \$15 to \$30 per acre; unimproved lands at \$5 to \$8 per acre.

TOM GREEN COUNTY.

Situated in West Texas; created in 1874 from Bexar County and organized in 1875; named for Gen. Tom Green; area 1,363 square miles; population 17,832 in 1910, as compared with 6,804 in 1900. San Angelo, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 10,321 in 1910. The city was unincorporated in 1900. Water Valley, Wooland, Knickerbocker and Christobal are other important towns. It is served by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient and the Concho, Llano and San Saba Valley Railroads.

The surface is slightly broken, but there is much prairie land. A thin growth of mesquite timber covers a portion. The soil is generally a rich, brown chocolate loam, though in the valleys it is a rich alluvial formation of a black waxy composition. The Concho system of water courses pass through the central portion. This system is composed of the North, South and Middle Concho Rivers, with their tributaries. An abundant supply of underground water is found at depths ranging from 50 to 200 feet. A part of the waters of the Concho River and the Dove and Spring Creeks are diverted into irrigation ditches, and about 5,000 acres are thus cultivated. Plans for other irrigation systems have been announced. Al-

alfalfa is the leading crop in the irrigated district. The rainfall approximates 20 to 22 inches per annum.

Tom Green County has always been one of the prominent cattle counties of the State, which industry continues to take precedence over all others. Interest in irrigation is growing and the acreage in cultivation by these methods is increasing. Cotton is a leading crop outside of the irrigated district, and diversified farming is becoming more prominent. All West Texas staple crops are successfully grown in ordinary years. Conditions in the live stock industry are growing better. Old range stock has entirely disappeared and the ranches and farms are now stocked with improved breeds of cattle, sheep, goats, horses and hogs. A number of ranchers are paying especial attention to the breeding of blooded animals.

Deposits of brick clay have been developed and a large brick factory is operated at San Angelo. There are also many traces of oil and some development work has been done.

San Angelo is one of the important West Texas cities and draws trade from a large territory. It is the site of a large number of manufacturing industries and is quite important as a wholesale and distributing point.

Land susceptible to irrigation is quoted at \$20 to \$50 per acre and other lands are quoted at \$10 to \$15 per acre.

TRAVIS COUNTY.

Situated in South Central Texas; created in 1840 from Bastrop County and organized the same year; named for William Barrett Travis; area 1,036 square miles; population 55,620 in 1910, as compared with 47,386 in 1900. Austin, the capital of the State, county seat and chief city, had a population of 29,860 in 1910 and 22,258 in 1900. Other important towns are Manor, Littig and Manchaca. It is served by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the International and Great Northern and the Houston and Texas Central. An electric line to San Antonio has been surveyed.

Travis County is on the dividing line separating the hills from the prairie land. The western half is rolling and mountainous, while the eastern half is comparatively level and fertile. The hills in the western half are covered with cedar and oak. The Colorado River crosses from the northwest to the southeast and numerous tributaries provide excellent drainage and afford an abundant supply of water. Artesian water exists at a depth of 1,600 feet; surface water

at much shallower depths. The rainfall approximates 33 inches per annum.

The Colorado River is the source of water for the irrigation of about 1,500 acres. Approximately \$100,000 is invested in irrigation plants and systems. The principal irrigated farm is known as the Walker farm, consisting of 1,000 acres, two miles below Austin. The principal crops on this farm are Mexican pepper, garlic and other forms of truck, which are used in a large canning factory located on the place. This farm also has 1,000 hogs and about 1,500 blooded chickens.

The soils consist of sandy loam in the Colorado Valley and black waxy on the uplands in the eastern half. The Colorado Valley is exceedingly fertile. In the vicinity of Austin and other railroad towns nearly all the available land is in cultivation. In other sections the live stock interests predominate, although farming is attempted in a small way by cattlemen and others. The usual staple crops, such as cotton, corn, oats and feedstuffs, are grown. Truck and fruit farms are becoming numerous in sections convenient to markets.

Deposits of brick clay exist and a brick plant is operated at Austin. Traces of oil and gas have been reported.

Austin is a thriving city, the seat of the State Government and prominent because of its many State institutions, among which are the University of Texas, schools for the deaf, dumb and blind, both white and colored, an insane asylum, Confederate home and many State and Federal courts. The city is also growing commercially and expanding its trade in adjacent territory.

Large areas of good land are unoccupied and settlers find a welcome. Lands are quoted at prices of \$25 to \$75 per acre.

TRINITY COUNTY.

Situated in East Texas; created in 1850 from Houston County and organized the same year; named for the Trinity River; area 704 square miles; population 12,768 in 1910, as compared with 10,976 in 1900. Groveton, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Trinity, Saron, Pennington, Helmic and Centralia are other important towns. It is served by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Beaumont and Great Northern, the International and Great Northern, the Eastern Texas, the Groveton, Lufkin and Northern and the Texas Southeastern Railroads.

The general surface is undulating, rising occasionally into low hills, with here and there a level

stretch of prairie. Along the creeks are narrow valleys studded with a dense undergrowth, while the rivers are bordered by wide, level bottoms, with occasional ridges running back into hammock land. About nine-tenths of the area was originally covered with long leaf, short leaf and loblolly pine, walnut, hickory and various kinds of oaks and other hardwoods. At the present time it is estimated that there are 2,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber, most of which is controlled by large lumber companies. The lumber industry employs a large number of men. It is watered by numerous intermittent and perpetual springs and by the Trinity and Neches Rivers, with their many tributaries. There is a chain of sulphur springs through the county, which possess medicinal properties. Numerous small lakes dot the surface. Artesian water exists at depths ranging from 600 to 800 feet; surface water is found at much shallower depths. The rainfall will approximate 47 to 50 inches per annum.

The uplands are mainly sandy loam and stiff black waxy soil. Some light and red sandy soil is found in the timbered section. Although there are no large ranches, the live stock industry is important. A large acreage is given over to cotton, corn, potatoes, peas, peanuts and various forms of truck. Horticultural products consist of berries, melons, figs, grapes and peaches. Many farmers have small apiaries and provide the local markets with honey. Practically all farmers are interested more or less in the poultry industry.

Deposits of lignite, asphalt, salt, chalk and sulphur have been located, but remain undeveloped. There are also deposits of clay suitable for the making of brick.

The precinct in which Groveton is situated has issued \$40,000 in bonds, the proceeds of which have been devoted to the construction of paved highways. Other precincts are taking an interest in the good roads question.

Only a small per cent of the arable land of Trinity County is in cultivation. Improved farm lands are quoted at \$10 to \$40 per acre; unimproved lands at \$10 to \$25 per acre.

TYLER COUNTY.

Situated in East Texas; created in 1846 from Liberty County and organized the same year; named for President John Tyler; area 925 square miles; population 10,250 in 1910. Woodville, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Warren, Rockland and Doucett are other towns. It is served by the Texas and New Orleans, the Mis-

souri, Kansas and Texas and the Warren and Corsicana Pacific Railroads.

The surface is high and rolling in the northern and level plain in the southern portion. It is heavily timbered with yellow pine, white oak and magnolia. It is bordered on the east by the Neches River. A number of creeks traverse the county and furnish good drainage. The underground supply of water is reached at a depth of about 50 feet. Considerable work of reclaiming overflowed land has been done along the Neches River. The rainfall averages 33 to 40 inches annually.

The soils consist of light sandy on the uplands, with a large area of rich black land along the rivers and creeks. There are scattered areas of stiff black land in different portions. The sandy soil, and especially that which is known as piney woods land, has a clay foundation. This land is particularly adapted to fruits and vegetables, which grow luxuriantly without fertilization. The black lands produce large crops of cotton, corn and other staples in ordinary years. The sandy lands, under proper cultivation and fertilization, are also very productive of East Texas staples.

Cut-over pine lands are proving valuable and are being brought into cultivation. Practically three-fourths of the total area is available for new settlers. Lands are cheap and easily obtained. Improved farm lands are quoted at \$20 to \$25 per acre; unimproved lands at \$5 to \$10 per acre.

Deposits of fine sandstone and brick clay are found, but undeveloped except for local use. There are traces of oil and some prospecting has been done.

UPSHUR COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas; created in 1846 from Nacogdoches and Harrison Counties and organized the same year; named for Abel P. Upshur; area 527 square miles; population 19,960 in 1910 and 16,266 in 1900. Gilmer, the county seat, had a population of 1,484 in 1910 and was unincorporated in 1900. Big Sandy, Bettie, Latch, Smith, Stimpsonville, Ada, Glenwood, Ewell and Coffeyville are other important towns. It is served by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; Texas and Pacific and St. Louis Southwestern Railroads.

The surface is undulating, sloping from northwest to southeast. On the west and northwest the lands are generally level, on the northeast and southeast they are hilly and broken, while on the south, east and north they are undulating. It is one of the best

umbered and watered counties in the State and is the natural home of various oaks, hickories, pine, sweet and black gum, dogwood, ash, walnut, pecan and other hardwoods.

The soil is composed of a dark sandy, a red sandy and light sandy, with occasional stiff black waxy loam. The Sabine River, Big Sandy, Little, Kelsy, White Oak, Big Cypress and various other creeks furnish excellent drainage. Well water can be obtained at a depth of 10 to 75 feet. Everflowing springs are found in all parts. The rainfall approximates 40 to 45 inches per annum.

It is in the fruit belt of Texas and conditions favor large yields of peaches, plums, pears and small fruits. The soil and climate are also excellently adapted for truck and large quantities are annually shipped to market centers. The melon crop is important. Cotton is one of the leading staple crops; corn ranks second, while oats, sorghum, ribbon cane, alfalfa and various other crops produce abundantly. Peanuts are becoming a leading article of production on many farms. While not generally considered a live stock county, the wine industry is attracting a great deal of attention and many farmers are interested in the industry. There are also many fine beef and dairy animals, mules and horses in all sections. The lumber industry gives employment to many men.

There are large deposits of iron and some good quality brick clay. Good lands are exceptionally easy to obtain at moderate prices. There is room for many new settlers.

UPTON COUNTY.

Located in West Southwest Texas; created in 1887 from Tom Green County and organized in 1910; named for John and W. F. Upton; area 1,190 square miles; population 5,011 in 1910 and 48 in 1900. Upland, an unincorporated town, is the county seat. It is served by the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad.

The northern portion is level, the southern portion rolling and hilly. Mesquite is the only timber found. There are no running streams, but water is found at a depth of 50 to 200 feet. The average rainfall is 8 to 12 inches annually.

Live stock is the leading industry. Salt has been found at a depth of 1,500 feet, but has not been mined.

Upton County lies in the area in which, in 1910 and 1911, water in sufficient quantities for irrigation purposes was developed. Although irrigation is practiced on a small scale only, tests wells will undoubtedly prove that this section will in the future join the list of

counties in which irrigation farming is successfully practiced. Unimproved lands are quoted at \$6 to \$8 per acre.

UVALDE COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas; created in 1850 from Bexar County and organized in 1856; named for Jose Uvalde; area 1,759 square miles; population 11,223 in 1910 and 4,647 in 1900. Uvalde, the county seat and chief city of the county, had a population of 3,998 in 1910 and 1,889 in 1900. Sabinal, another important town, had a population of 1,640 in 1910. It is served by the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio and the Crystal City and Uvalde Railroads, now known as the San Antonio, Uvalde and Gulf.

The southern portion is level, the northern part mountainous, with many rich valleys between the ranges. The Frio River, with its tributaries, which include the Sabinal River, Blanco and East and West prongs, flows north and south through the eastern part. The Nueces River flows north and south through the western portion. On the Nueces, Frio, Sabinal and Leona Rivers there is water power of considerable capacity, but it has never been utilized.

The soil below the mountains is mostly a rich black and some sandy loam. Along the streams irrigation is practiced to some extent, there being about 2,000 acres in cultivation. The prairie lands in the southern portion consist of light sandy and sandy loams and are covered with various nutritious grasses, which make them valuable for grazing. Large quantities of cedar are found in the mountains, while mesquite, live oak, sycamore, hickory, ash and other hardwoods grow along the water courses, with clumps here and there on the prairies. The rainfall approximates 22 to 25 inches per annum.

The live stock industry ranks all others, but farming is attracting attention, and in ordinary years all staple crops produce abundantly.

The bee and honey industry has grown to large proportions in this section. The census of 1910 shows 18,657 swarms of bees in this county. The city of Uvalde has the distinction of being the greatest honey shipping station in the United States.

Another source of revenue is found in the several large caves in which there are large quantities of guano. This rich fertilizer has been shipped in large quantities.

Uvalde County is making considerable progress along agricul-

tural lines and is becoming important as a producer of onions. Some attention is also given to horticultural matters, but only enough fruit is grown to supply the home demand. Figs, peaches and plums are proven fruits.

The Angora goat is extensively bred and large flocks are pastured in the mountain sections. A great deal of attention is given to the breeding of sheep, hogs, cattle and horses.

Among the mineral deposits the most important is asphalt. This is found in abundance and is of a very fine grade. Deposits of limestone and sandstone have been discovered, but remain undeveloped. Traces of oil have been found near the asphalt mines.

Uvalde County has many natural resources which, when developed, will add largely to the population and wealth of the county.

VAL VERDE COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas on the Mexican border; created in 1885 from Kinney, Crockett and Pecos Counties and organized the same year; area 3,034 square miles; population 8,613 in 1910 and 5,263 in 1900. Del Rio, the county seat, is an unincorporated town with an estimated population of 4,000. It is served by the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad.

The general surface is rough and broken, with many valleys of fertile soil. The Pecos River flows through the western part and Devil's River flows from north to south through the central and eastern portions. The Rio Grande forms the southern boundary. These streams are an unfailing source of water at all seasons of the year. An abundance of underground water is found at depths varying from 200 to 600 feet. The rainfall averages 22 inches per annum. San Felipe Springs, near Del Rio, are among the largest in the Southwest. It is estimated that the flow from these springs will irrigate approximately 17,000 acres. Eight thousand five hundred acres are irrigated and in cultivation.

The soils in the valleys are rich and very productive when supplied with the proper amount of moisture. A considerable acreage along the Rio Grande is susceptible of irrigation, but very little is practiced. With the exception of the irrigated sections very little farming is done. Most of the county is given over to the live stock industry, sheep and goats being raised in large numbers. The production of mohair and wool in Val Verde County is said to be larger than in any other county in the State. A great deal

of attention is given to the bee and honey industry. This industry has grown to large proportions and is becoming of greater importance each year. Figs, grapes, pears, quinces, peaches and berries are proven fruits, but only enough are grown to supply local demands.

Several schemes have been evolved to irrigate large sections of Val Verde and adjacent counties with the waters of the Devil's River. It is planned to dam this river and by means of canals conduct the water to some 60,000 acres of land adapted to irrigation. Engineers have pronounced the plan feasible, but thus far nothing has been done.

Irrigated land is quoted from \$100 to \$200 per acre; other lands in the county are quoted from \$1.75 to \$5 per acre.

VAN ZANDT COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas, southeast of Dallas; created in 1848 from Henderson County and organized the same year; named for Isaac Van Zandt; area 877 square miles; population 25,651 in 1910. Canton, the county seat, is the unincorporated. Wills Point, the chief city of the county, had a population of 1,398 in 1910. Grand Saline, Ben Wheeler and Edgewood are other important towns. It is served by the Texas and Pacific and the Texas Short Line Railroads.

The surface is generally level, but slightly rolling in some sections. The eastern portion is well timbered with red oak, post oak, gum and pine. A number of creeks and tributaries of the Neches River furnish good drainage and stock water. An abundant supply of underground water is found at a depth of thirty-five feet. There are also a number of springs from which small gardens are irrigated. The rainfall will approximate 37 inches per annum.

In the western portion black and gray sandy loam predominate. The valleys contain a dark sandy loam. About nine-tenths is adapted to farming and approximately one-third is now under cultivation. A large acreage in the eastern part has a rich red soil. Diversified farming is practiced successfully, the chief crops being cotton, corn, the chief ribbon cane, sorghum, peaches, ribbon cane, potatoes and many varieties of fruits and vegetables. All East Texas staples do well. Peaches, apples and plums have been successfully grown for many years. Live stock raising is conducted along with general farming.

Valuable deposits of salt are located at Grand Saline. Lignite is mined at Edgewood. Deposits of

on ore exist, but have not been developed. The county also contains deposits of brick and pottery clay. A large acreage is available for new settlers. Improved lands are valued from \$10 to \$50 per acre; improved lands at \$7.50 to \$25 per acre.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Situated in the West Gulf Coast country, touching Lavaca Bay at the southeast corner; one of the original counties of Texas and organized in 1837; named for Guadalupe Victoria; area 833 square miles; population 14,990 in 1910. Victoria, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 3,673 in 1910. Nursery, Telfener, Aloe, Comington and Placedo are her towns. It is served by the Louis, Brownsville and Mexico, Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio and San Antonio and Kansas Pass Railroads. The surface is gently undulating, sloping toward the coast. It is broken only by valleys and channels of the rivers and creeks. About one-fourth is covered with timber, much of which is along the Guadalupe River. This timber consists of various kinds of hardwoods. The Guadalupe and San Antonio Rivers, with their tributaries, furnish excellent drainage and an abundance of water. An abundant supply of underground water is found at moderate depths. The rainfall will approximate 33 to 37 inches.

The soils are of many varieties, but for the most part black waxy dark black alluvial, both very productive. Considerable black sandy loam is found on the prairies. The valley lands produce heavy crops of cotton, corn and sugar cane. Cotton is becoming a staple crop in all sections. Victoria County, like other Texas coast counties, has soil and climatic conditions particularly favorable to the development of the fruit and truck industry. Although diversified farming and the growing of all staple crops is generally practiced in all sections, the acreage devoted to vegetables and fruits is increased yearly. Shipments in car load lots are the rule. Figs have proved a natural growth and have proved a success wherever tried. Small fruits, such as strawberries, are grown in large acreage and yield a regular annual revenue. Various kinds of grapes have been grown and small vineyards of many years of age have demonstrated the possibility of this industry. A number of farmers and individuals not engaged in farming have become interested in the poultry industry and many car loads of poultry and poultry prod-

ucts are shipped annually to the large markets.

Victoria County is an inviting field for homeseekers. Lands are offered at prices varying from \$20 to \$50 per acre. There is always sufficient on the market to supply the demand.

WALKER COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas; created in 1846 from Montgomery County and organized the same year; named for Robert J. Walker; area 754 square miles; population 16,061 in 1910. Huntsville, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 2,052 in 1910. Dodge, Riverside, El Mina and Phelps are other important towns. It is served by the International and Great Northern, Trinity Valley Southern and Beaumont and Great Northern Railroads.

The greater part of the surface is rolling and hilly, with some level prairie. It is well supplied with pine, various oaks, walnut, sycamore, gum, elm and cedar, providing raw material for numerous mills. There is also an abundance of water. The Trinity River crosses the northern portion; the San Jacinto River and a large number of creeks provide splendid drainage. Artesian water exists at a depth of 500 feet. The rainfall is 43 inches per annum. The soils are various, running from a sandy to a stiff black, with alluvial soils along the rivers and principal water courses. Cotton and corn are the staple crops. Large yields of sweet and Irish potatoes, peanuts, peas, oats, sugar cane and alfalfa are secured in ordinary seasons. Fruit growing is not a prominent industry, but peaches, plums and grapes all do well. Truck farming is already a factor in the development of the agricultural resources. Interest is being manifested in the poultry industry.

Deposits of lignite and fuller's earth exist. There are also traces of oil. Large deposits of valuable sandstone have been located, but quarries have not been developed. Various forms of fire clay and red ochre and some glass sand have been found in different sections. Building stone, has been tested and is considered very fine. It is gray in color and has tested 142 pounds density.

Citizens take a great interest in their rural schools and have made many improvements during the last few years. The farmers are making great improvements in their farm buildings and country homes are being remodeled and made more attractive.

Huntsville is prominent as an educational center. Here is found the Sam Houston Normal School,

WARD COUNTY.

Situated in West Texas in the lower Pecos Valley; created in 1887 from Tom Green County and organized in 1892; named for Thomas William Ward; area 853 square miles; population 2,389 in 1910, as compared with 1,451 in 1900. Barstow, the county seat and chief city, is unincorporated. It is served by the Texas and Pacific Railroad.

The surface is generally level except in some sections, where there are small hills and rolling lands. There is very little timber, but considerable scrub mesquite, greasewood and semi-arid brush and plants. Along the Pecos River, which forms the west and southern boundary, the mesquite growth is large enough for fence posts and fuel.

In some sections a splendid underground water supply is found at depths varying from 70 to 200 feet, but in various localities it is more difficult to secure an adequate supply. The rainfall is light, oftentimes registering less than 10 inches per annum, but with an average of about 13 inches. Notwithstanding the light rainfall, this section has been, and is now, prominent in the cattle industry. The short grass and the plant life seem to be exceptionally nutritious and palatable to cattle and they thrive on ranges which would appear to be almost deserts to a stranger in the country.

Ward County, however, is more noted for its irrigation farming than for its cattle industry. The soil of the Pecos River Valley, both the lower and upper shelves, is rich alluvial, the washings of centuries, and exceptionally productive when water is applied. This was recognized several years ago, and advantage was taken of the Pecos River to construct irrigation systems, which made possible the cultivation of between 15,000 and 20,000 acres by irrigation within the limits of the county in 1913 and as much more across the river, but in Barstow trade territory. There are many thousands of acres yet unirrigated which may be brought into cultivation when plans and construction work for the conservation of water materialize. Many thousands of dollars have been expended and contracts calling for many thousand more have been signed. A reservoir system is to be installed which will hold the winter run-off of the river and conserve flood waters, adding a large area to the irrigated acreage.

Alfalfa is the big crop in the irrigated section. Alfalfa seed and hay are very important articles of commerce. The acreage of feed-stuffs shows an annual increase

the oldest school of its kind in the State. The State penitentiary is also located in this city. Among the industries is found hardwood lumber manufacturing, next in importance to agriculture.

Farm lands can be purchased in tracts to suit. Prices range from \$10 to \$40 per acre on improved lands and from \$3 to \$25 per acre on unimproved.

WALLER COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas; created in 1873 from Grimes and Austin Counties and organized the same year; named for Edwin Waller; area 510 square miles; population 12,138 in 1910. Hempstead, the county seat, is an unincorporated city with an estimated population of 2,600. Waller, Brookshire and Patterson are other important towns in the county. It is served by the Houston and Texas Central and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads.

The surface is rolling, with much level land in the southern portion. It is well supplied with timber, oak, ash, elm, cottonwood and walnut, being the leading varieties. It is drained by the Brazos River, Clear Creek, Three-Mile Creek, Irons Creek, Lang and Walnut Bayous. Artesian water exists at a depth of 1,100 feet; surface water at an average depth of fifty feet. The rainfall approximates 35 inches. Irrigation is practiced to some extent.

The soils are various; a rich, dark alluvial is found in the Brazos bottoms and along other streams; the uplands are dark sandy loam, with some black waxy in the center and other portions. Diversified farming leads all other occupations. The soils and climate are particularly adapted to the growing of melons, and thousands of car loads are shipped annually from Hempstead. All forms of truck are grown and marketed in car load lots. Cotton and corn are the chief staple crops. Rice is grown in the southeastern portions. Peas, figs and peaches have proved a success in a small way, but thus far fruit growing has been only incidental to other lines of agriculture. A number of the farmers pay especial attention to the breeding of dairy cattle and large quantities of dairy products are shipped to the cities of the State. The poultry industry is also proving very profitable and car load lots are shipped to outside markets.

Some of the best truck lands are yet undeveloped. A large acreage is available for new settlers. Improved farm lands are quoted from \$10 to \$50 per acre, according to location; unimproved lands from \$5 to \$20 per acre.

the breeding and fattening of fine is a growing industry. Opportunities for fruit production are inviting. There is a large acreage of grapes and many peach, apricot and plum orchards. Hard County grapes have a reputation for color, size and quality that excelled by any grape produced in the country. Other fruits are excellent, even superior in taste and color.

The mineral deposits of this section have never been exploited, but it is known that there are deposits of various chemicals, including borax, gypsum, sulphate and sulphide of soda. There are also traces of oil and gas.

Grazing lands are comparatively cheap. Irrigated lands vary in price. In some cases values reach as high as \$150. Lands which lie near the present irrigated fields and which will undoubtedly be reached by the improved systems can be purchased at \$25 to \$50 per acre.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Situated in Southeast Texas; one of the original counties of Texas; organized in 1837; named for George Washington; area 568 square miles; population 25,561 in 1910. Brenham, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 4,718 in 1910. Chappel Hill, Burton, Independence, Gay Hill, Greenonine, Washington and William Penn are other important towns. It is served by the Houston and Texas Central and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroads.

The surface is rolling, with much level land. Post oak, ash, pecan and walnut are the leading varieties of timber. It is drained by the Brazos River, which borders the east; the Yegua River on the north and by New Year's Creek, Hill and Wordsworth Creeks, which pass through the county. Artesian water exists at a depth of 1,100 feet; an abundant supply of surface water is secured from shallow wells. About 8,000 acres of rich bottom lands along the Brazos River have been drained and reclaimed from overflow by the building of dykes at a cost of \$7,000. The rainfall averages approximately 40 inches per annum. The soils vary from black waxy in the prairies to sandy loam, with rich black loam in the bottoms. Diversified farming and fruit growing are leading industries, supplemented by the breeding of fine cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. A creamery is successfully operated at Brenham. Many farmers dispose of their milk products in open market. The horticultural products include figs, plums, peaches, pears and all kinds of berries. The farmers make an-

nual shipments of large quantities of poultry and eggs. A large market for poultry products has been established at Brenham.

Among other resources are valuable deposits of lignite, which is mined near Ledbetter. Limestone is quarried for building purposes and Fuller's earth is found near Burton. Brick clay exists in large quantities, a large brick plant being operated at Brenham. The old town of Washington, scarcely a vestige of which remains, was formerly the seat of government of the Republic of Texas. Much of historical interest centers around this old town.

WEBB COUNTY.

Situated on the Rio Grande, four counties removed from its mouth; created in 1848 from Bexar and San Patricio Counties and organized the same year; named for James Webb; area 3,421 square miles; population 22,503 in 1910. Laredo, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 14,855 in 1910. Nye, Pescadito, Aguilares, Ojitalos and Minera are other towns. It is served by the International and Great Northern, Rio Grande and Eagle Pass and Texas Mexican (Mexican National) Railroads.

It has a frontage on the Rio Grande, including the meanderings of the stream, of 125 miles. The eastern portion is practically level and extends about eighty miles north and south. These level portions are nearly all in pasture. The Rio Grande Valley is an alluvial deposit and the soil is anywhere from three to twenty feet deep, of which there is estimated to be 40,000 acres. The hilly portion lies back of this valley and is composed mostly of stiff black soil. The level places lying along these hills are very productive if afforded a moderate amount of water. The level belt forming the eastern portion is a heavy sandy loam, ranging in color from a dark gray to almost red. With the exception of mesquite, there is no timber. The rainfall averages 17.80 inches per annum. Artesian water can be secured at depths of 800 to 1,000 feet in the southern portion. In the northern portion of the eastern belt water can be found at depths of 50 to 200 feet. This water rises to within thirty to forty feet of the top of the wells. Stock raisers follow the practice of building dams across the dry water courses for the purpose of impounding water for stock and irrigation of small tracts.

Irrigation is extensively practiced along the Rio Grande. There are some twenty irrigation plants in operation, which are capable of providing water for approximately

3,500 acres. These systems represent an approximate investment of \$500,000. The principal crop is the Bermuda onion, shipments of varying from 1,700 to 2,000 cars yearly per annum. They are among the first on the market, and as a rule sell for top prices in the Northern and Eastern markets. Melons, cantaloupes, tomatoes and all other varieties of truck are grown in large quantities and shipped in car load lots to distant markets. The cabbage crop is exceedingly profitable some seasons. Outside of the irrigated section live stock raising is the chief industry.

Valuable deposits of coal are found and mined at Minera and San Jose. There are large deposits of brick clay and of fine sandstone. Bricks are manufactured at Laredo. The natural gas field near Laredo furnishes an unlimited supply for manufacturing purposes, fuel and lights. The problem of piping this gas to San Antonio has been discussed, but no action taken. Laredo is one of the important border cities and enjoys a large international trade.

WHARTON COUNTY.

Situated in the Gulf Coast country, one county removed from the Gulf of Mexico; created in 1846 from Matagorda and Jackson Counties and organized the same year; named for William H. and John A. Wharton; area 1,137 square miles; population 21,123 in 1910 and 16,942 in 1900. Wharton, the county seat, had a population of 1,505 in 1910. El Campo, the chief city, had a population of 1,778 in 1910. In the incorporation of these two cities a portion of the original unincorporated towns was left out of the incorporated limits, due to opposition to city government. Glen Flora, Louise, East Benard, Lane City, Lissie and Pierce are other important towns. It is served by the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroads.

The surface is level, with a gentle slope to the south and east and only slightly rolling along the margins of the streams. There is a sufficiency of live oak, pecan, elm and other hardwood for the operation of small sawmills. The Colorado River flows directly through from north to south, while the San Benard, West Benard, Peach Creek, Caney, Jones Creek, Blue Creek and various other streams furnish an abundance of water for all purposes. Drainage in many sections is excellent. This is being improved by a fine system of graded roads and by the construction of drainage wherever necessary. There are two

such drainage systems in operation. A large district is devoted to rice growing, which makes irrigation necessary. The rainfall approximates 35 to 40 inches per annum. An excellent well water is found at depths varying from thirty to seventy-five feet; artesian water at 300 to 1,500 feet.

The soil on the uplands varies from a silty sandy to black sandy and hog wallow; in the bottom lands red sandy and black alluvial soils predominate. The Caney Valley, extending across the county from northwest to southeast, is from two to six miles wide and is almost unsurpassed for fertility. Cotton, sugar cane, potatoes, fruit and vegetables in great variety grow luxuriantly and have an excellent flavor. Potatoes are becoming the leading crop in many sections. Cotton, corn, rice, pecans and many kinds of fruit are shipped in large quantities. The entire county seems to be adapted to grapes and berries. The fig is a native. The live stock industry is overshadowed by the rapid development along agricultural lines. Many farmers are making a specialty of raising turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens for the market and many thousands are shipped each season. The sugar crop is important and several sugar mills are in operation in various sections.

The movement in real estate during the last few years has been lively and prices have gone up accordingly; however, improved farm lands can be purchased at a price ranging from \$40 to \$100 per acre and unimproved lands from \$10 to \$25 per acre.

WHEELER COUNTY.

Situated in the northeastern part of the Panhandle; created in 1876 from Bexar and Fannin Counties and organized in 1879; named for Judge Royal T. Wheeler; area 851 square miles; population 5,258 in 1910 and 636 in 1900. Wheeler, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Shamrock, Benonine, Ramsdell and Mobeetie are other towns. It is served by the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railroad.

The surface is generally rolling. It is devoid of timber. Drainage is obtained through the North Fork of the Red River, Gagsby, Sweetwater and Broncho Creeks. A good underground supply of water is obtained at depths of 50 to 250 feet. The rainfall will average approximately 24 inches per annum.

The soils vary from black loam to sandy loam. Live stock raising is the leading occupation of the citizens, but the agricultural development is progressing. A large acreage is being devoted to

alfalfa and broom corn with great success. Horticultural products, such as apples, pears, grapes and plums, are found in many small orchards and vineyards. Interest in fruit growing is increasing and orchards of considerable size are being planted.

Improved farm lands are quoted at \$15 to \$35 per acre; unimproved land from \$5 to \$15 per acre. Valuable deposits of red sandstone and brick clay are found, but are undeveloped.

WICHITA COUNTY.

Located in North Texas; created in 1858 from the Young Land District and organized the same year; named for the Wichita River; area 606 square miles; population 16,094 in 1910, as against 5,806 in 1900. Wichita Falls, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 3,200 in 1910 and 2,480 in 1900. Burkburnett, Electra and Iowa Park are other important towns. It is served by the Fort Worth and Denver City, the Wichita Valley, Wichita Falls and Northwestern, Wichita Falls and Southern, Wichita Falls and Oklahoma and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads.

The surface is mostly undulating prairie, with a small amount of broken country and river valleys. Hackberry, elm, cottonwood and pecan trees are found along the water courses. It is drained by the Red River, which borders it on the north, and the Wichita River, with its tributaries. Good water is found at a depth of 25 feet in many sections. The rainfall averages 30.65 inches per annum, which is sufficient in ordinary seasons for the production of all staple crops. About 2,000 acres of land near Wichita Falls are irrigated from water taken from Lake Wichita. A larger acreage is available for irrigation.

The soils vary from sandy loam in the valleys to a stiff clay on the uplands. About one-fourth of the land is under cultivation.

Ranches occupy a large area in the northern and western portions. On these are grazed many thousands of well-bred cattle. There is also a large acreage under cultivation in feedstuffs in the cattle-raising sections. In the eastern portion and in the vicinity of railroads and market points the farmer has taken possession of a large acreage which was formerly pasture lands, and is growing wheat, corn, broom corn, Kaffir corn, maize, oats, sorghum, other staple field crops, fruits and vegetables. Stock raising on the farm is general, the tendency being toward the best grades of beef and dairy animals, wool and mutton sheep.

The Electra oil fields, near the

western border, have been developed rapidly and are now known as the most important in the Southwest. New wells miles distant from the first one brought in have proved the field to be very extensive. Other mineral resources consist of large and valuable deposits of brick and pottery clay. The deposits near the city of Wichita Falls are being developed, three large plants with a combined capacity of 300,000 brick per day being in constant operation.

Wichita Falls, the county seat, is one of the most progressive and rapid growing small cities of the State. Its citizens enjoy modern public utilities of every description. It is important as a railroad center, but is more prominent because of its many manufacturing industries. Cheap natural gas is a constant invitation for other industrial concerns to locate there. Among the leading industries are the following: Flour mills, cotton gins, automobile factory, glass factory, furniture factory, sash and door factory, three brick plants of large capacity, mattress factory, iron and culvert plant and many smaller concerns.

Farm lands are moderate in price. Quotations vary from \$15 to \$75 per acre, according to location and improvements.

WILBARGER COUNTY.

Situated in the lower Panhandle, bordering the Red River on the north; created in 1858 from Bexar County and organized in 1881; named for Matthias Wilbarger; area 923 square miles; population 12,000 in 1910 and 5,759 in 1900. Vernon, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 3,195 in 1910 and 1,993 in 1900. Odell, Harold, Oklaunion and Colbert are other towns. It is served by the Fort Worth and Denver City, St. Louis and San Francisco, Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroads.

The surface is slightly rolling, with wide, level stretches. There is practically no timber. Pine River, Beaver and Wanderers Creeks furnish excellent drainage. Underground water is found at a depth varying from 40 to 150 feet. Dark loam soil predominates, but there is some black waxy and some sandy land. All are very fertile and easily cultivated.

Wilbarger County for many years was an ideal cattle country. The fine grasses and abundance of pure water easily obtained made the prairies of the county feeding grounds for hundreds of thousands of head. The great National cattle trail leading from Central Texas to Dodd City, Kan., passed through the county at the present site of Vernon and crossed the Red River at Doans. In 1885 there were driven through Vernon

300,000 head of cattle, 200,000 head of sheep and 190,000 head of horses.

As early as 1876 farmers began to appear in the county. Since that time the great pastures have been rapidly turned into fields of cotton, grain and alfalfa. The loams are particularly adapted to the growth of wheat, and a large acreage is annually devoted to this grain. Cotton has become one of the chief money crops. Kaffir corn and milo maize are grown in large acreage. The soil is also excellent for potatoes, vegetables, melons and fruits. Apples, peaches, plums and apricots are grown in sufficient quantity for home consumption. The rainfall approximates 30 inches per annum.

An increase of 100 per cent in the population during the last decade has brought about greater values and has stimulated the demand for farm lands. However, a large acreage is available for new settlers. Improved lands are quoted from \$40 to \$100 per acre, the highest priced land being conveniently located to the markets of the county and generally improved with farm buildings. Unimproved lands are variously quoted from \$20 to \$50 per acre. There are many surface indications of oil and gas in the county, but paying fields have not been developed.

WILLACY COUNTY.

Situated on the Gulf Coast, one county removed from the Rio Grande; created in 1910 from Cameron and Hidalgo Counties and organized the following year. Sarito is the county seat. Miffin, Turcotte, Katherine and Rudolph are other towns. The population can not be given, as the county was organized after the 1910 census. It is served by the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railroad.

The surface is level and the soil a sandy loam. Most of the area is given over to large pastures, which support many thousands of cattle. In some sections artesian water is secured and small tracts are irrigated. There are also a number of small farms, while it is becoming the practice of ranchers to grow a large acreage of feedstuffs, which is possible with a rainfall of 25 inches. Under irrigation many kinds of fruits and vegetables, as well as field crops, produce heavy yields. With further development of the water resources will come a greater demand for lands at increased prices. Large and small tracts are now on the market at moderate prices.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY.

Situated in South Central Texas; created in 1848 from Milam County and organized the same year;

named for R. M. Williamson; area 1,169 square miles; population 42,228 in 1910, as against 38,072 in 1900. Georgetown, the county seat, had a population of 3,076 in 1910 and 2,790 in 1900. Taylor, the chief city, had a population of 5,314 in 1910 and 4,211 in 1900. Hutto, Round Rock, Bartlett, Granger, Florence, Liberty Hill and Leander are other important towns. It is served by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, International and Great Northern, Texas Central and Bartlett and Western Railroads.

The surface is about equally divided between rolling prairie and hilly land. It is well supplied with timber, oak, elm, walnut and hackberry being the chief varieties. It is drained by the San Gabriel River, Bushy and Berry Creeks. Artesian water exists at a depth of 1,000 feet. A small area is irrigated by water from the San Gabriel River. The average rainfall approximates 36 to 38 inches per annum.

The soils vary from a black waxy to a sandy loam, all very fertile. Practically the entire area is either in cultivation or small pastures and timber tracts. Farmers are progressive and raise the best grades of cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. Cotton is the leading crop, the county ranking second in the United States in the production of this staple. Corn, oats, other grains and forage crops, peaches, truck, melons and various fruits are among farm and orchard products which attention is given. All farmers raise poultry and in the vicinity of good markets many have made a specialty of the industry. Dairying is a pronounced success, the local demands for butter and milk being supplied and large quantities shipped to other sections of the State.

Taylor, the chief city, is one of the important interior cotton markets of the country. Georgetown is an educational center, the site of the Southwestern University.

Williamson County, though known as one of the best developed sections of Texas, can accommodate many new settlers. Improved farms are quoted from \$50 to \$125 per acre. Other lands are quoted at \$10 to \$30 per acre.

WILSON COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas, created in 1860 from Bexar and Karnes Counties; organized in 1870; named for James T. Wilson; area 784 square miles; population 17,066 in 1910 and 13,961 in 1900. Floresville, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,398 in 1910 and 895 in 1900. Stockdale, Lavernia, Sutherland Springs and Calavares are other important towns. It is served by the Gal-

on, Harrisburg and San Antonio and the San Antonio and Texas Pass Railroads. The surface is generally rolling. There is a slight growth of mesquite and post oak. The Civalo and San Antonio Rivers traverse the county from the northwest to the southeast. Electro Creek also crosses the northeastern part. Arsenic water exists at depths varying from 800 to 1,000 feet. Good water is found at depths varying from 60 to 100 feet. The rainfall averages 23 inches per annum. This is sufficient for the growing of all staple crops in ordinary years.

The soils vary from fine Nor- west sand to clay and sandy loam. The entire county is susceptible of cultivation. Cotton is the leading crop. Corn, hay, onions and melons are grown in large quantities. Peaches, pears, grapes and plums thrive. Apiculture is a leading industry. There are 4,000 hives of bees, which produce annually honey and wax products valued between \$30,000 and \$40,000. The live stock industry continues to be important, but diversified farming has made great progress during the last few years. Many of the farmers are interested in the production of graded and graded cattle. A number of Jersey herds furnish dairy products for consumption in the city of San Antonio.

Traces of oil and gas have been found near Sutherland Springs. There are several mineral springs, which have become famed for medicinal qualities of the waters. The roads are naturally good, but the county and the various precincts are paying special attention to their improvement.

There are many opportunities for homeseekers. A large acreage is on the market in various sections. Improved lands are quoted at \$20 to \$50 per acre; unimproved from \$10 to \$20 per acre.

WINKLER COUNTY.

Situated in West Southwest Texas, the northwest corner bordering New Mexico; created from Com Green County in 1887 and organized in 1910; named for Judge J. M. Winkler; area 888 square miles; population 442 in 1910, against 60 in 1900. Kermit, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. The Texas and Pacific Railroad crosses the extreme southeastern corner.

The surface is level with the exception of a chain of low sandhills on the eastern edge. A light growth of mesquite and catclaw is found on the plains. It is drained through Monument draw, which is dry most of the year. Under- ground water is found at 80 to 150

feet. The rainfall is light, averaging about 13 inches per annum. The soils are mostly deep sandy loam. Diversified farming, with dry farming methods, is practiced in a limited way. The live stock industry is the chief occupation of the people. Lands are quoted at \$2 to \$10 per acre.

WISE COUNTY.

Situated in North Texas; created in 1856 from Cooke County and organized in 1858; named for Henry A. Wise; area 843 square miles; population 26,450 in 1910. Decatur, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,651 in 1910. Bridgeport, Chico, Alvord, Paradise, Rhome, Greenwood, Boyd and Slidell are other important towns. It is served by the Fort Worth and Denver City and the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railroads.

The general elevation is about 1,859 feet. The surface is for the most part undulating, but there are considerable areas of broken, hilly country. Two-thirds of the area is occupied with woodland, known as the Upper Cross Timbers, consisting of several varieties of timber. Along the streams is found a large growth of black walnut, pecan, cottonwood and elm. There is an abundance of pure water at depths ranging from 50 to 150 feet. The rainfall averages 29.47 inches per annum.

The prairie soils in the eastern third of the county are given over to stock farming and grain growing, the soil being for the most part a black waxy, which is very fertile and drought-resisting. Considerable wheat is grown in this area. In the west part sandy soils predominate and diversified farming is generally practiced. A dark alluvial soil is found in the creek valleys. These soils, both in the western portion and in the creek bottoms, are adapted to growing fine peaches, pears, grapes, apples, plums, apricots and vegetables. Large quantities of fruits are shipped to market each season. Alfalfa is one of the leading hay and forage crops. The dairy industry is receiving much attention among farmers. Dairy products are shipped to Fort Worth and Dallas. It is estimated that farmers in the trade territory of Decatur receive from \$18,000 to \$20,000 per annum from this source. An effort is being made to build up the poultry industry and some very fine stock is found on various farms.

Coal is mined at Bridgeport. There are also slight traces of copper. Fire brick clay is found near Bridgeport and in the vicinity of Decatur. Hard limerock and sandstone for building purposes

exists in considerable quantities. A number of industries, including cotton mills, flour mills, broom factories, a baking powder factory and a water valve factory, are operated at Decatur. A tile factory is located at Bridgeport and a creamery at Rhome.

Wise County citizens are paying attention to public highways and have surfaced about 300 miles with shell rock at a cost of \$500 per mile. Several of the commercial organizations are encouraging good road work and a number of miles have been constructed by private subscription.

Large tracts of land are being offered on the market in amounts to suit purchasers. Many settlers are coming in and assisting in the development of the agricultural resources. Prices on improved farm lands have a wide range, it depending upon location and amount of improvements. Quotations range from \$25 to \$75 per acre; unimproved lands are quoted at \$10 to \$35 per acre.

WOOD COUNTY.

Situated in Northeast Texas; created in 1850 from Van Zandt and organized the same year; named for Gov. George T. Wood; area 688 square miles; population 23,417 in 1910 and 21,048 in 1900. Quitman, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Winnsboro, population 1,741, and Mineola, population 1,706, are the chief cities. Golden, Alba and Hawkins are other important towns. It is served by the Texas and Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Texas Short Line, Marshall and East Texas and International and Great Northern Railroads.

The surface is generally level, with some rough land along the water courses. The Sabine River forms the southern boundary line, with a large tributary called Lake Fork running through the western portion; Big Sandy Creek crosses the eastern portion. The soil is varied, but generally yellow loam, though there is some white and though there is some white and though there is some white adapted to orchards and truck growing. Numerous varieties and large quantities of hardwoods, yellow pine and other timber are found in all sections. This timber is utilized in the making of lumber and by various other hardwood industries. A splendid supply of underground water is found at an average depth of fifty feet. There are also many large springs. The rainfall approximates 45 to 50 inches per annum.

The agricultural interests, including live stock breeding and feeding, are very important. Conditions are most favorable for raising hogs and a large number

are placed on the market annually. Elberta peaches are produced in large quantities and shipped to various markets of the country. Many fine grapes are grown for local consumption. All kinds of berries do well. Though cotton and corn are chief staple crops, a large acreage is devoted to growing Irish potatoes, ribbon cane, sweet and

A start has been made in the construction of good roads. Road district No. 1, in the vicinity of Mineola, has voted \$30,000 in bonds for the construction of improved highways. Sand and clay are found in sufficient quantities for road construction, and it is estimated that splendid highways can be constructed at an average cost of \$500 per mile.

There are valuable deposits of lignite, the strata varying from five to twelve feet. Several lignite mines are in constant operation. Despite the fact that there has been a sharp increase in the population of Wood County during the last few years, a large acreage of good land is available for new settlers. The prices of land vary from \$12 to \$25 per acre, excepting such lands as carry with them a heavy growth of merchantable timber.

YOAKUM COUNTY.

Situated in West Texas on the New Mexico border; created in 1876 from Bexar County and organized in 1907; named for Henderson Yoakum; area 840 square miles; population 602 in 1910, against 26 in 1900. Plains, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. There are no railroads.

The surface is slightly undulating, free from hills and mountains. With the exception of scattered and small growth of mesquite, there is no timber. It is drained through the Sulphur draw and other dry water courses. The underground supply of water is found at a depth of 125 to 200 feet. The average rainfall approximates 18 inches per annum. The dominating soil is a deep mel- low loam. Farming is a secondary occupation, the raising of live stock occupying the attention of the people. While fully 80 per cent is susceptible to cultivation by dry farming methods, very little attention has been given to agricultural lines. Indian corn, maize, Kaffir corn, cotton and v- various forage plants have been successfully grown in a limited way. A few small orchards and vine- yards are found at various ranches, but no effort has been made to develop the fruit industry. Some interest is being shown in the production of currants, cherries

and apricots, but the production is sufficient only for home consumption.

YOUNG COUNTY.

Situated northwest of Fort Worth, two counties removed from Red River; created in 1856 from Mannin and Bosque Counties, organized the same year and reorganized in 1874; named for William Cook Young; area 821 square miles; population 13,657 in 1910, as compared with 6,540 in 1900. Graham, the county seat and chief city, had a population of 1,569 in 1910 and 878 in 1900. Olney, Orth, Dean, Loving, Newcastle and Sakin are other important towns. It is served by the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf, Wichita Falls and Southern and the Gulf, Texas and Western Railroads.

The surface is generally rolling, the higher elevations being known as Twin and Gold Mountains at Graham, Belknap Mountains two miles west of Graham and Packet Mountain still further west, while to the southeast of Graham lie the Cement Mountains. About one-half of the area is fairly good best oak timber land, with prairies here and there, the streams being fringed with a good growth of cottonwood, pecan, elm and hackberry. The Salt Fork of the Brazos River passes through from the northwest to the southeast for a distance of 100 miles, its course being very tortuous and its fall quite small. The Clear Fork of the Brazos enters at the southwest corner and unites with the Salt Fork a few miles from Graham. These streams, with Boggy, Elm, Fish, California, Spring, Salt, Conner, Flint and Rock Creeks, furnish excellent drainage and provide water for the irrigation of some 3,000 acres. Abundant water of good quality is found everywhere at depths of 15 to 150 feet.

The soil is rich and varied. The bottoms are a deep, heavy alluvial, in some places dark, in others, especially along the Brazos River, light sandy. The soil of the uplands also varies, the lighter colored blue sandy soil predominating in the timbered section and the darker and closer limestone soil on the prairies. Both soil and climate are adapted to diversified farming. Vegetables of all kinds, peaches, apricots, pears and grapes are profitable crops. Live stock raising on ranches is a prominent industry, but many large pastures are giving way to the farmer.

The thickest vein of good coal in the State is found on Fish Creek, 17 miles southwest of Graham. Its quality is about the same as that mined at Thurber. The field is extensive. Deposits

of salt are found. A salt spring at Graham was formerly used and salt hauled many miles to market. There are also several gas wells.

The many natural resources have been attractive to new settlers and the population has more than doubled during the last decade. A large acreage of good agricultural land is yet available.

ZAPATA COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas on the Rio Grande River; created in 1858 from Starr and Webb Counties and organized the same year; named for Col. Antonio Zapata; area 1,269 square miles; population 3,809 in 1910. Zapata, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. San Ygnacio, the chief town, has an estimated population of 700. There are no railroads.

The surface is rolling and is covered with a growth of mesquite and cactus; some ebony and Brazilian wood is found in a few sections. In the valleys mesquite and ebony grow to a fair size and furnish excellent timber for posts and other purposes. The soil varies from a rich, black sandy loam on the plains to a red chocolate clay in the bottoms and lowlands. With the exception of the southeastern portion, water for domestic use is scarce. The rainfall will approximate 16 to 18 inches per annum.

Live stock raising is the chief industry of the people. A few small farms are conducted successfully in average years. Farming, however, has never received encouragement. Cattle, horses, mules and goats thrive on the native grasses and of recent years some attention has been given to the raising of hogs.

It has valuable deposits of lime and sandstone, but no quarries have been developed. Traces of oil are found in the southern portion.

ZAVALLA COUNTY.

Situated in Southwest Texas; created in 1858 from Uvalde and Maverick Counties and organized in 1884; named for Lorenzo D. Zavalla; area 1,328 square miles; population 1,889 in 1910 and 792 in 1900. Batesville, the county seat, is an unincorporated town. Crystal City is the leading town. It is served by the Crystal City and Uvalde Railroad, now known as the San Antonio, Uvalde and Gulf Railroad.

The surface in general is rolling, with considerable level land. Mesquite and live oak grow in the river bottoms, with a stunted growth of mesquite scattered over the uplands. It is drained by the Frio, Leona and Nueces Rivers. These streams, with tributaries, are proving valuable as sources of water for irrigation purposes. A large

acreage is under irrigation along the Nueces River, with several thousand acres irrigated in other sections from artesian water, which is found in abundance at depths ranging from 500 to 800 feet.

The soil varies from black sandy to black loam, with some narrow strips of sand and gravel. The rainfall approximates 22 to 24 inches per annum.

During the last three or four years interest in irrigation has made rapid growth. With an abundance of water and favorable climatic conditions, it has been demonstrated that Zavalla, as well as Dimmit County and other sections of this part of Texas, formerly noted as a cattle country, is adapted to onion and truck growing and fruit culture. Immigration to this section is rapidly changing great pastures into magnificent truck farms and orchards. Under irrigation, results have been more than satisfactory in most instances. Onions thus far have been the chief money crop, but with the development of orchards it is thought that fruit will eventually take first place.

The bee and honey industry is successfully conducted, it being estimated that there are more than 2,000 stands of bees owned by various individuals.

Although many new settlers have entered this section of the State, a large acreage is on the market. The price of land varies according to improvements. Land along or river pumping plants, with the necessary laterals, are quoted as high as \$300 per acre. Good farm lands subject to irrigation can be had at \$20 to \$60 per acre. Other lands are quoted at lower prices.

RAILROAD MILEAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Figures and Poor's Manual show that the total railroad mileage in the United States at the end of 1910 was 342,107 miles, or very nearly 38 per cent of the total in all countries. The total in North America was more than 44 per cent of the world's total. Moreover, North America had more miles of railroad than Europe and Asia combined by something like 13,000 miles, and the United States had more miles of line than Europe and Africa together.

Again, the United States had more miles of railroad than Asia, Africa, South America and Australasia put together, their total being only 149,160 miles, as against the United States' total of 242,107 miles.

Nature works for 125 years to produce two trees which sell for \$2.50.

NOURISHMENT IN AN EGG.

According to tests made recently by the Department of Agriculture, seven-eighths of the white of eggs is shown to be water, the remaining eighth being pure albumen.

The eggs of chickens, geese, ducks and turkeys were used in making the tests, which showed the entire eggs to be made up as follows:

Hen eggs, 50 per cent water, 16 per cent protein, 34 per cent fat.
Goose eggs, 44 per cent water, 19 per cent protein, 36 per cent fat.
Duck eggs, 46 per cent water, 17 per cent protein, 36 per cent fat.
Turkey eggs, 48 per cent water, 18 per cent protein, 33 per cent fat.

The protein goes to make blood and muscle and the fat furnishes fuel for heat, so it is easily seen that eggs, although largely composed of water, contain the elements needed to build up the body and repair the tissues.

It is not true, however, that an egg contains as much nourishment as a pound of steak. As a general rule three-fourths of a pound of eggs contains about the same amount of nourishment as a pound of lean steak.—Newark News.

ARROWROCK DAM.

The Arrowrock dam, being built by the United States Reclamation Service for irrigation storage purposes, is located twenty miles from Boise, and will be 350 feet high. One of the highest dams in the world. From sixty to seventy feet below the river bed lies the granite bedrock upon which the foundation of this huge wall of reinforced concrete is to be erected. The width of the canyon at the river bed is about 200 feet and the thickness of the dam at the bottom will be about 240 feet.

BRITAINS IN UNITED STATES.

How many of our countrymen realize that there are nearly 4,000,000 British-born inhabitants of the United States? According to a careful estimate from recent returns of the United States Census Bureau, at the middle of the present year, the British-born population was 3,889,169, made up as follows:

England 892,908, Scotland 268,686, Wales 84,252, Ireland 1,378,428, Canada and Newfoundland 1,221,960, West Indies 17,710, Australia 8,638, India 2,987, other British dependencies 13,600.

The British-born population of New York City is 401,409, made up as follows:

England 79,662, Scotland 31,200, Ireland 257,550, Wales 1,734, Canada 27,336, other British dependencies 3,927.—The British Gazette.

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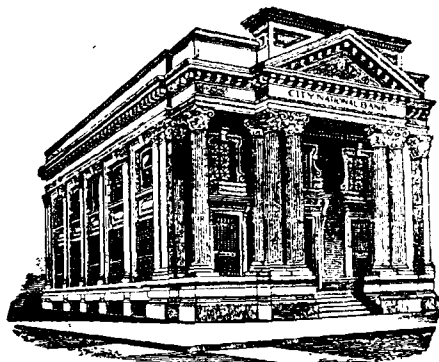
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Of GALVESTON, TEXAS
 (Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of Texas)

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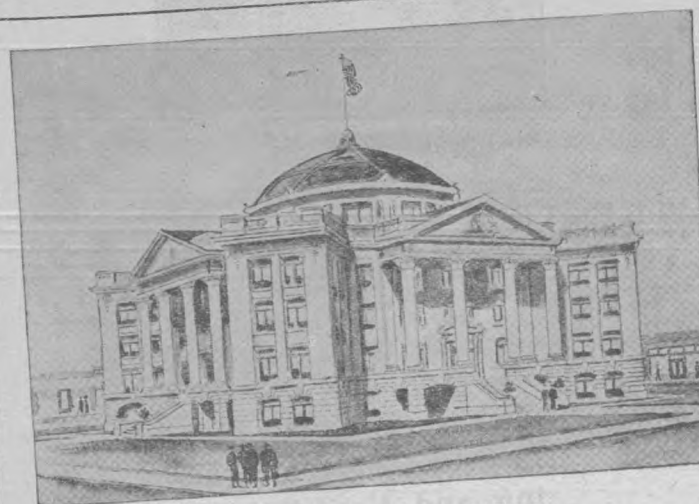
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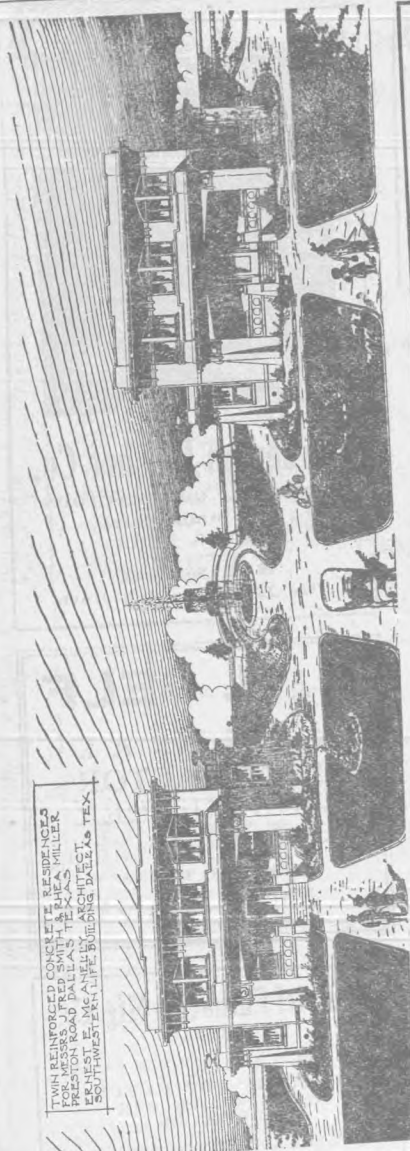
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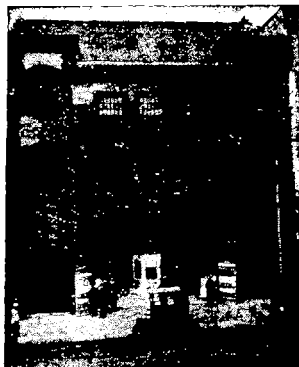
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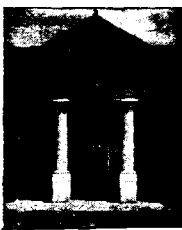
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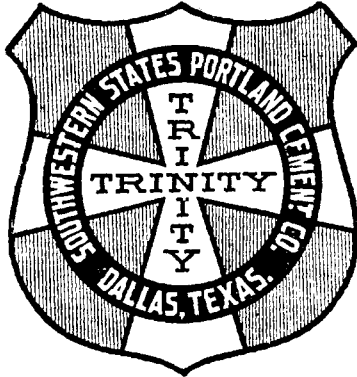
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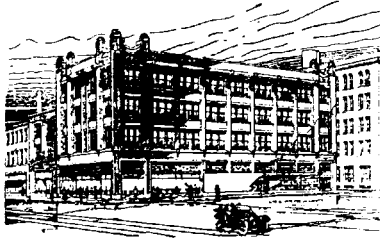
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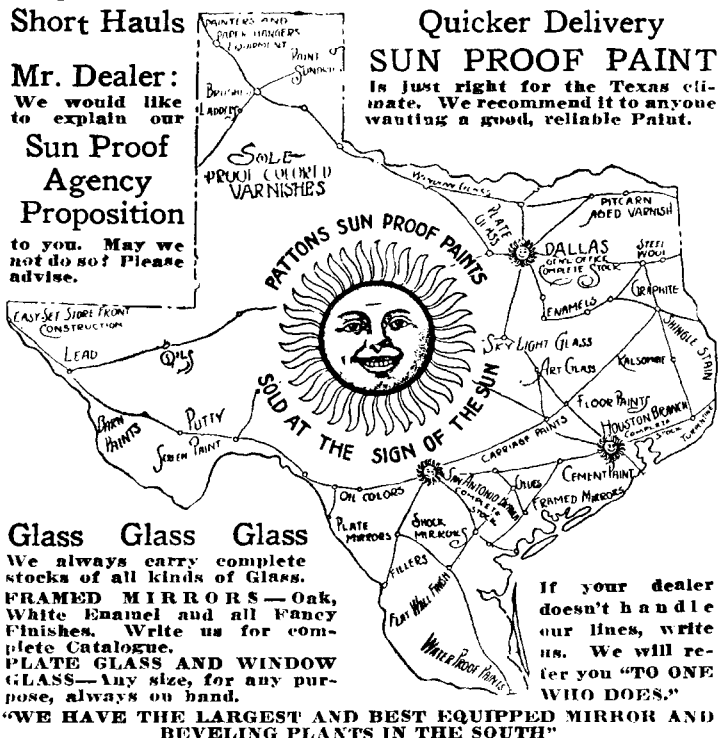
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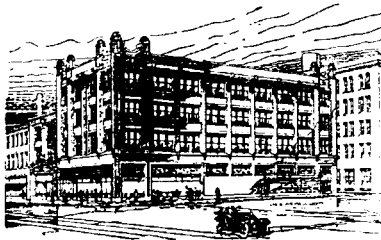
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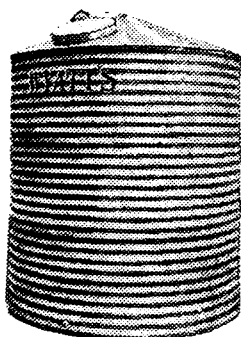
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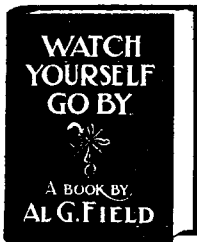
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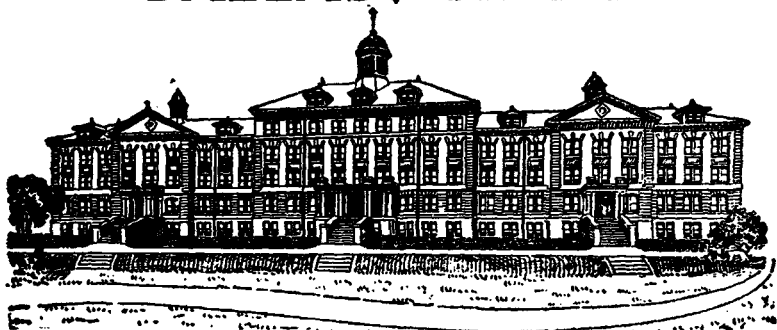
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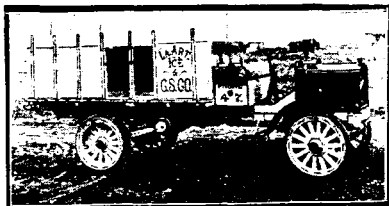
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It was my pleasure recently to visit seventy-nine towns in Texas and Oklahoma with the Dallas trade excursion, and it was interesting to note how a particularly beautiful picture of country or clean, attractive town brought forth exclamations of delight from

nearly every man in the party. And it was equally noticeable that those towns which were most attractive usually possessed the most progressive citizenship and the most material prosperity. Indeed, wherever you go you will find few exceptions to this rule—that the pretty, well-kept town is also a prosperous town.

The development of this attractiveness in town or country arouses and develops in the people an interest in matters other than the daily hard struggle. It brings the people closer together; it arouses interest in a movement which, once thoroughly started, will surely grow by leaps and bounds. It develops community interest and community efficiency. It produces results that can only come from co-operation. Arousing interest in these matters likewise develops patriotism, pride in town or country. The town and the adjoining country will become more attractive, one to the other, and result in more sociability and enjoyment.

The growth of a town along carefully planned and attractive lines does not necessarily mean a larger expenditure of money; but it does mean a prevention of errors and of waste and insures more satisfactory results for what is expended. It means simply the use of taste and thought and vision, of looking ahead, of providing for the future. It evidences clearly and unmistakably that the inhabitants believe in their town as they show it by their civic acts.

Problems for Small City or Town.

Relatively, the small city has all the problems of the larger one, and the town has in a lesser degree the problems of the small city. If it be an incorporated town there should be a town hall, and the fact that it is the official headquarters should be emphasized by an example of attractiveness worthy of emulation. It should be arranged with a view to its use not only as offices for the town, but should also be arranged for town meetings, concerts and generally for the development of the social center idea. Attractively and conveniently arranged, it can be made to serve many useful purposes in an educational and entertaining way. People crave amusement, and it behooves us to provide the wholesome and uplifting kind.

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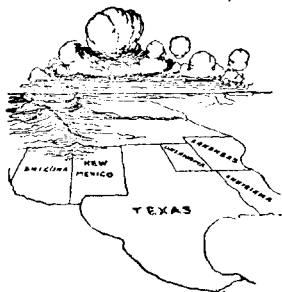
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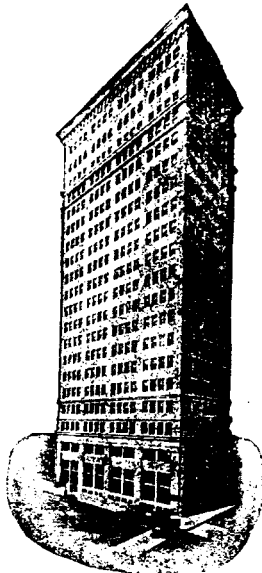
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April 2, 1910,	\$474,657.50	None
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Dec. 31, 1911,	1,369,388.76	5,544,706.00
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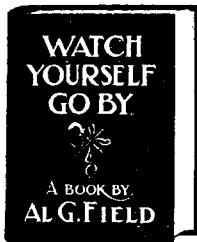
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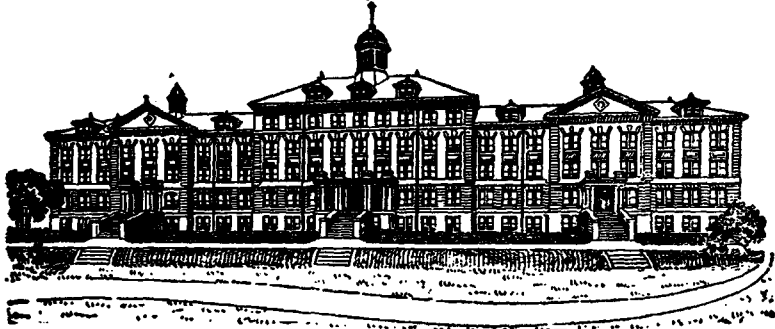
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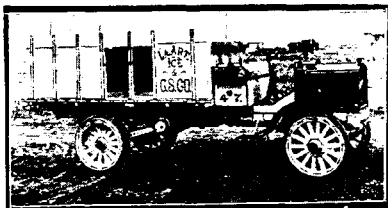
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ATTRACTIVENESS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

PAPER READ BEFORE THE FARMERS' CONGRESS

The following paper, entitled "The Value of Attractiveness in Town and Country," was read before the 1911 session of the Texas Farmers' Congress at College Station and was printed in The Galveston-Dallas News of July 30, 1911:

Many years ago I spent a summer in a village near a well-known lake in a far away State. One day our party took a boat trip across the lake to a neighboring village, but was prevented from returning by water because of a sudden storm. We were anxious to get back the same night principally because there was no way of communicating with our host to explain our predicament, and we feared that our absence might cause alarm. We were in a primitive place; there was no livery stable, and our only chance was to persuade some farmer to take us to our abiding place by the wagon road, which was over a round-about route of some fifteen miles, while the distance across the now stormy lake was but four or five.

It was suggested that a certain industrious farmer, a widower, might accommodate us. We found him and he agreed to do so, but insisted that we must first take supper with him. It was growing late, we were impatient to start; but our good widower friend could not be hurried, nor could he be induced to start until he had shaved his beard and dressed up in the best clothes he could muster. It transpired that although not far away our host had not visited our village stopping place for some years, and that his eagerness to decorate himself was because of his admiration for a certain widow in that community.

Value of Appearances.

I mention this story to illustrate the value of appearance. He wanted to make a favorable impression on the widow, and rightly knew that to do so he must make himself as pleasing as possible to the eye.

Go back as far as history will permit and you will learn that this has always been so. It is a fundamental human trait. Even the savage races knew the winning power of beauty, and they used it by decorating themselves with paint, beads and feathers, to please the beholder and make him compliant to their desires.

This same truth is exemplified by the modern successful store-keeper, who attracts his customer

by arranging his wares in ways that delight the eye. There are notable instances all over this country where far-sighted men have spent vast sums of money in constructing buildings with this idea of attractiveness in view, knowing how valuable an asset it is. It used to be that utility was the only end sought in building. As societies grow in refinement and civilization they come more and more to demand gratification of their love of beauty. Every man who wears a necktie thereby admits the strength of this universal law of attractiveness. And this same law governing individuals applies also to country, town and city. What is true of the individual is true of all societies, from the most barbarous to the most effete.

Significance of Appearances.

Appearance, though, is not merely a matter of the senses. It has a significance that influences us in both the little and big acts of life. Have you ever noted your reflections as they are inspired by the panorama to be seen from a railroad train? You pass through a piece of beautiful country and behold the so-called home of a farmer absolutely devoid of attractiveness—frequently without a tree, unpainted, the fences ill-kept, an air of desolation about the whole place. What impression is instantly made on your mind. Invariably you think that he is a slovenly man, a man without ambition, thriftless; on perhaps who restlessly hopes before long to move on some place else. And the likelihood is he has been moving on all his life. The picture suggests a discontented man, one who is deficient in the qualities that make success.

Contrast this with a farm home which approaches the ideal—one drawn from the plans of an artistic architect or landscape engineer, having a proper setting of trees and shrubbery, painted fences, tastefully and conveniently arranged outhouses, with the well-fed and well-cared-for horses and cattle in evidence, the luscious orchard and all the real comforts which in this day and time the intelligent, progressive farmer may so easily obtain. Immediately you say to yourself, there is a man who has the ambition and energy to succeed. Towns and cities exercise the same influence—we are either repelled and disgusted or attracted and pleased, depending upon whether the towns are ugly, dirty and ragged, or

pretty, clean and properly built and cared for.

The Economic Benefit.

Take a certain stretch of country. Develop the farming sections into attractive, well-arranged farms and pleasing improvements and conveniences. Then build in that same section a number of well-planned, clean towns, occupied by thrifty people, and there will be no need to spend money to attract newcomers for further development. That country is its own advertisement—its own immigration agent.

This attractiveness of town and country (the term speaks for itself) will most surely bring to that section new settlers, more trade, more visitors, will raise the value of land and establish a better class of inhabitants. Morality itself, individual and social, is promoted by beauty of environment. God has given us a charming world in which to live. In its natural state it is beautiful. And it is our duty not to try to improve on nature, for that we can not do, but to work in harmony with it—not to despoil it with filth and manufactured ugliness, but rather to do everything we do in a spirit of appreciative conformity to the divine creation.

That beauty pays is further proved by the departure each year of the tens of thousands of our people, carrying with them millions of our good dollars to the various beautiful and attractive cities of Europe, whose people well understand this sure way of raising immense and never failing crops of gold.

Growth of Attractive Cities.

The value of this beauty is likewise well understood by many cities and sections of our own country. Witness the wonderful growth and splendid development of such beautiful, carefully planned cities as Portland, Ore.; Los Angeles, Denver, Detroit, Kansas City, Cleveland and Buffalo. Their beauty is recognized as one of the chief of their resources. A recent article has pointed out also that the progressive spirit and attractiveness of the Western cities is harming the South by drawing from it a good percentage of its strongest young men, which, it is shown, is a distinct menace and a serious economic loss to the Southern States. To overcome this we must make our home State attractive in all particulars. . . .

It was my pleasure recently to visit seventy-nine towns in Texas and Oklahoma with the Dallas trade excursion, and it was interesting to note how a particularly beautiful picture of country or clean, attractive town brought forth exclamations of delight from

nearly every man in the party. And it was equally noticeable that those towns which were most attractive usually possessed the most progressive citizenship and the most material prosperity. Indeed, wherever you go you will find few exceptions to this rule—that the pretty, well-kept town is also a prosperous town.

The development of this attractiveness in town or country arouses and develops in the people an interest in matters other than the daily hard struggle. It brings the people closer together; it arouses interest in a movement which, once thoroughly started, will surely grow by leaps and bounds. It develops community interest and community efficiency. It produces results that can only come from co-operation. Arousing interest in these matters likewise develops patriotism, pride in town or country. The town and the adjoining country will become more attractive, one to the other, and result in more sociability and enjoyment.

The growth of a town along carefully planned and attractive lines does not necessarily mean a larger expenditure of money; but it does mean a prevention of errors and of waste and insures more satisfactory results for what is expended. It means simply the use of taste and thought and vision, of looking ahead, of providing for the future. It evidences clearly and unmistakably that the inhabitants believe in their town as they show it by their civic acts.

Problems for Small City or Town.

Relatively, the small city has all the problems of the larger one, and the town has in a lesser degree the problems of the small city. If it be an incorporated town there should be a town hall, and the fact that it is the official headquarters should be emphasized by an example of attractiveness worthy of emulation. It should be arranged with a view to its use not only as offices for the town, but should also be arranged for town meetings, concerts and generally for the development of the social center idea. Attractively and conveniently arranged, it can be made to serve many useful purposes in an educational and entertaining way. People crave amusement, and it behooves us to provide the wholesome and uplifting kind.

The Court House.

At the county seat the court house should receive special attention. Its surroundings should not constitute a wagon yard. Attractiveness should be the watchword here. Planned by a first-class architect, with a sufficient amount of money to spend, and a free rein, it should be and can be made the most artistic and attractive build-

ing of the community. Here is another chance of fostering the idea of individuality in the use of local building materials, where there are such, and of the development of types of trees and shrubs especially belonging to the locality. With a pleasing exterior and interior containing ample public comfort facilities for men and women, with shower baths, with a reading and writing room for the use of the good people from the country surrounded with ample and well-kept shady grounds, this official county residence can be made a constant uplifting influence on the entire community.

The same argument might be used with reference to the public school buildings. Here is where architectural taste, convenience and comfort should abound. The schoolhouse should be so built, so attractive, so well lighted and so conducted that the average boy or girl would delight in attendance.

Playground Around School.

Around the school building there should be ample playgrounds with a competent instructor. It is just as necessary to develop the body as the mind, for without sound body we can not have sound mind. Let the development of our future men and women be well rounded, giving equal emphasis to the moral, mental and physical natures. Also, every town should have a convenient baseball or athletic field; should have proper areas devoted to shady parks and should have its local band of music.

Particular attention should first be given to the front door of the town, by which I mean the railroad station. Most railroads are anxious to co-operate with the towns in providing attractive depots and railroad grounds, and if they are so disposed the importance thereof should be continually pointed out to them. This is the first thing the visitor sees; therefore, everything about the station should be pleasing and clean. And there should be a first-class roadway and sidewalks as an approach to the town, and in the town itself the streets and sidewalks should be well made, well kept and properly lighted at night.

There is no better or more intelligent race of people of the globe than those of the United States. We have natural taste for and can appreciate attractive and desirable things, but in our thoughtlessness and in our mad rush for one more dollar we have frequently neglected the things we ought not to have neglected, delaying their consideration until tomorrow, and tomorrow, unfortunately, never comes.

Suggestions Are Not Impracticable.

Nothing I have outlined in these scattering remarks is impracticable.

The people of any town or district in Texas can do all the things pointed out, and many towns and communities are doing them. "The schoolmaster is abroad," the people are waking up. The newspapers of Texas are devoting thousands of dollars' worth of space every year to this movement, which is everywhere manifest. The tremendous importance and value of planning our lives, our towns, our communities, our country districts, of developing the best along all lines, is taking a firm hold on the people. We are realizing that we have been indifferent, careless and wasteful; unthoughtful and unintelligently selfish. Now we are beginning to realize the desirability of intelligent selfishness. We are now learning that it is our duty and also to our advantage to think of our fellows; to co-operate for the good of the whole community, and that it is just as much our duty to plant trees that shall comfort coming generations as it is to enjoy the shade of those our fathers planted.

The people attending this Farmers' Congress are from all over Texas. You are here to learn what is best for yourselves and for your communities. I want to urge upon you in conclusion that there is nothing that you can do that will bring better results, not only in improved living conditions, contentment and enjoyment, but also in the acquisition of wealth and influence, than in producing attractiveness of all kinds in town and country. And these ideal conditions are coming upon us infinitely faster than we realize. The fact of their importance is taking a hold on the people. The improvement fever has taken hold of the Texas Commercial Secretaries' Association, the Texas Real Estate Exchange and the Texas Mayors' Association and many Texas towns are working along the lines here suggested.

Those communities that fail to realize these conditions will suffer, and those that got in the progressive procession will prosper. With the impetus to this great movement that is now manifest in Texas and the large amount of publicity that is being given the subject by the Texas press, I am confident that in five years from now the improved conditions that will be shown all over Texas will be beyond our most sanguine dreams, and that the great State of Texas, which already has so much to boast of in the way of natural advantage, will be able to claim all matters pertaining to the comfort and health of its people, and in the bringing about of all those conditions which make for pleasant life and human happiness.



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