

HE  
2727  
P18

FEB 9 1925

383673 M

# Eastern Oklahoma

Along the

*Kansas City Southern  
= Railway*

Published by

**Agricultural, Industrial and  
Immigration Bureau**

**Kansas City, Mo.**

J. F. HOLDEN  
Vice President.

S. G. WARNER  
Gen. Pass. Agt.

J. A. EDSON  
President

*Kansas City So. Railway Co.*  
*pt.*  
*2-6-1925-*

## **Kansas City Southern Railway Co.**

J. A. EDSON ..... President  
J. F. HOLDEN ..... Vice-President  
S. G. WARNER..... General Passenger and Ticket Agent  
C. O. WILLIAMS..... Ass't General Passenger Agent  
H. A. WEAVER ..... General Freight Agent  
GENERAL OFFICES, KANSAS CITY, MO.

### **TRAFFIC OFFICIALS and REPRESENTATIVES**

BEAUMONT, TEX., 306 San Jacinto Life Bldg.  
C. H. STEVENS ..... General Agent  
CHICAGO, ILL., 736-7-8 Marquette Bldg.  
HENRY BROWN ..... General Agent  
DALLAS, TEX., 609 Dallas County State Bank Bldg.  
G. H. DOUGHERTY ..... General Agent  
FORT SMITH, ARK., 704 First National Bank.  
H. N. HALL ..... General Agent  
HOUSTON, TEX., 827 Mason Bldg.  
J. P. BAKER ..... General Agent  
JOPLIN, MO., 112 W. Fourth St.  
E. G. SPENCER ..... General Agent  
KANSAS CITY, MO., K. C. S. Ry. Bldg.  
R. DICKERSON ..... Traveling Passenger Agent  
E. J. FITZMAURICE ..... Traveling Passenger Agent  
F. M. SEYMOUR, Jr., 433 Ry. Exch. Bldg..... General Agent  
J. A. McMANUS, 711 Walnut St... City Pass. & Ticket Agent  
LAKE CHARLES, LA., Majestic Hotel Bldg.  
F. E. HASKELL ..... General Agent  
LOS ANGELES, CAL., 509 Wesley Roberts Bldg.  
H. J. SNYDER ..... General Agent  
NEW ORLEANS, LA., 718 Carondelet Bldg.  
J. M. CARRIERE ..... General Agent  
NEW YORK, Room 1203, 350 Broadway.  
C. P. HOCH ..... General Agent  
PITTSBURGH, PA., 522 Oliver Bldg.  
G. J. WADLINGER ..... General Agent  
SAN ANTONIO, TEX., 613 Houston Bldg.  
C. M. WILKINSON ..... General Agent  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 773 Monadnock Bldg.  
H. J. SNYDER ..... General Agent  
ST. LOUIS, MO., 912 Chemical Bldg.  
C. W. WHEELER ..... General Agent  
SEATTLE, WASH., 514 Colman Bldg.  
I. W. DUDLEY ..... General Agent  
SHREVEPORT, LA., 205, 206, 207, 208 Ardis Bldg.  
J. C. WALKER ..... General Agent  
TEXARKANA, TEX., Cosmopolitan Hotel Bldg.  
S. G. HOPKINS ..... Division Passenger Agent  
GEORGE HELME ..... General Agent  
TULSA, OKLA., 732 Mayo Bldg.  
J. B. BLANTON ..... General Agent  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
A. LECKIE ..... Industrial Agent  
J. F. NEWSOM ..... Agriculturist  
J. W. SPOOR..... Live Stock Agent  
F. E. ROESLER ..... Editor Bulletin, etc.

# EASTERN OKLAHOMA

---

The state of Oklahoma embraces all the country formerly included in Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory. The great body of the state lies between the Arkansas State line on the east and the 100th meridian on the west, the 37th parallel (Kansas State line) bounding it on the north and Red River on the south. The area is 69,414 square miles or 44,424,960 acres. Three counties lie along the 37th parallel, west of the 100th meridian, extending to the New Mexican line and to the Texas State line on the south.

The population in 1900 was 790,391; in 1910 it had increased to 1,657,155. In 1920 the U. S. census gives the population at 2,028,283 showing an increase of 371,128 since 1910. There are in the state 2240 towns with populations of less than 1000, 60 with a population exceeding 2000, 19 exceeding 3000, 5 exceeding 5000, 7 exceeding 10,000, 2 with populations between 25,000 and 50,000, and one with a population exceeding 50,000.

The area covered by the State of Oklahoma had been, by a series of treaties, designated to be a reservation for the Indian tribes, who originally lived east of the Mississippi River, they to hold the tribal lands fee simple. These tribes were the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles. By treaties made at various times lands were allotted to the Osages, Pawnees, Kaws, Otoes, Missouriias, Poncas, Sacs and Foxes, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Tonkawas and others. Remnants of the Wyandotte, Seneca, Miami, Ottawa, Peoria, Quapaw, Weas and Plankashaw tribes were located in a small area in the northeastern corner of the state.

In 1889, under an act of Congress, 2,000,000 acres which had never been assigned to any tribe of Indians, were opened to settlement by whites. The Territory of Oklahoma was created by Congress in 1890. In 1907 treaties were concluded under which the tribal lands were allotted to the individual Indians. The State of Oklahoma was created in the same year, the population of the new state being 1,414,177.

In a treaty made in 1866, between the Federal Government and the commissioners of the several tribes, the name for the Territory was agreed upon, the meaning of "Oklahoma" as explained by several authorities being "Red People" composed of two pure Choctaw words, "Okla" meaning people and "homma" meaning red.

## The Topography of Oklahoma.

Oklahoma is a land which is fair to look upon, well watered, well timbered and possessing a climate splendidly adapted to agricultural and pastoral pursuits. The altitudes in the state vary from 400 feet in the southeast part of the state to 3500 feet on the Great Plains of the northwest.

In the central part of the State the valleys along the rivers are naturally well wooded, with great areas of open undulating prairies on the ridges between the valleys. Most of this ridge or table land is level or gently undulating prairie land of great fertility, producing large crops of wheat, small grain, corn, cotton and vast quantities of hay. It is a beautiful country with 191,731 farms, comprising 15,500,000 acres in a high state of cultivation and dotted with hundreds of growing cities and towns. People, in this central region, suffer neither from excessive heat nor from cold. The rainfall is ample, and there never has been a complete failure of crops. This part of the state has been well settled for nearly twenty years.

Western Oklahoma, (the Great Plains section) is essentially a livestock country. The rainfall is not so great as in the central and eastern sections, but there is generally sufficient moisture to bring to maturity crops that are peculiarly adapted to a dryer climate. Thorough cultivation with a view to conserve the moisture enables the farmer to grow crops, which would require more rainfall in other localities. A belt of timber, known as the "Cross Timbers" extending far into Texas, marks the eastern border of the "Great Plains." West of this timber belt the land differs much from the eastern and central sections. The rainfall is about 25 inches, against 45 inches in the east. The vegetation differs as widely in the west from that in the east as do the soil and the climate. The flora of the western part is peculiar to the Great Plains, while in Eastern Oklahoma the vegetation is almost sub-tropical and very abundant.

Eastern Oklahoma is more hilly than are other parts of the State. Along the Arkansas State line the Ozark Plateau extends into Oklahoma, from 15 to 30 miles, and has a general elevation of about 1100 feet above sea level. Scattered hills and ridges rise to a height of 200 to 400 feet above the general level in places. North of the Arkansas River the elevations are of moderate height, but south of this river they are more abrupt and in places are mountain-

ous, the elevations reaching altitudes of 1500 to 2000 feet. The streams flow west and south into the Arkansas River, and the valleys along the water courses are generally narrow. The prairie country begins some fifteen to thirty miles west of the Arkansas State line, following an irregular line from north to south. The water courses traversing this prairie section have a growth of natural timber, extending northwestward many miles. The plateau region is densely timbered, the prevailing timber being various kinds of oak, cedar, walnut, gum, ash, hickory and in the southern part, some yellow pine.

The largest rivers of Oklahoma are the Arkansas, Salt Fork, Cimmaron, North Canadian, South Canadian, Washita and Red River. These have innumerable tributaries, large and small, all with valleys rich in alluvial soil.

Oklahoma's annual rainfall varies according to location from 45 inches in Eastern Oklahoma to 25 inches in Western Oklahoma, in the higher altitudes. The annual mean temperature is highest in the extreme southeast, where it reaches 62 degrees, and decreases almost uniformly toward the north and west, falling below 52 degrees in the Northern tier of counties. The highest and lowest degrees of temperature are found in the northwest. In central and eastern Oklahoma, the winters are generally short, and extremely cold weather is seldom experienced. Severe snow storms are infrequent and snow seldom remains on the ground more than a day or two, except in the higher altitudes.

### The Natural Resources.

The natural resources of the State are of great variety and vast in quantity. Petroleum, natural gas, coal, zinc, lead, gypsum, asphalt, granite, limestone, sandstone, salines, cement material, glass sands, marble and valuable clays and shales appear to be available in almost unlimited quantity.

**Merchantable Timber** is available for all purposes. There are in the State about 3,500,000 acres of timber, of which 2,000,000 acres or more, located in the old Choctaw Nation, are forest reserve. Most of the remainder has passed into private hands. This timber includes yellow pine and valuable hard woods, mainly white oak, post oak, red oak, hickory, ash, gum, black walnut, etc., most of them merchantable. The largest forest areas are in McCurtain, Pushmataha, LeFlore, Latimer, Adair and Cherokee counties.

**Lead and Zinc Mining** has reached an enormous development in Ottawa and Craig counties, in the northeastern corner of the state. Hundreds of mines have been opened up and the output of ore is said to exceed

in quantity that of all the other ore fields in the Joplin District. The lead and zinc production for 1920 was valued at \$24,600,000. The principal mining camps are at Picher, St. Louis, Carden, Douthat, Commerce, Quapaw, Lincolnville and Miami.

**The Coal Production** of 1919 amounted to 2,875,675 tons valued at \$12,077,835. The United States Geological Survey has estimated the total coal supply of Oklahoma at 7,900,000,000 tons, and the Oklahoma Geological Survey estimates the present available supply under present mining conditions at 8,000,000,000 tons. Most of this coal is a high grade bituminous coal, from which a good coke can be made. The coal area is estimated at 800,000 acres, and the deposits, as far as known, are located in Pittsburg, Latimer, Atoka, Hughes, Coal, Haskell, Sequoyah and LeFlore counties. The larger mines are situated at McAlester, Krebs, Hartshorne, Halleyville, Alderson, Coalgate, Lehigh, Edwards, Savanna, Blocker, Poteau, Heavener, Dawson, Howe, Broken Arrow, Panama, Calhoun, Bokoshe, McCurtain and Collinsville.

**Oil and Gas** are found in more than a dozen localities in the eastern half of the state. The production of petroleum in Oklahoma for the year 1921 is estimated at 115,700,000 barrels of 42 gallons and is valued at \$402,500,000. The most prolific oil fields lie in Nowata, Washington, Osage, Pawnee, Creek, Okmulgee, Tulsa, Kay, Lincoln, Payne and Carter counties. The more famous fields are known as the Glenn Pool, the Dewey Pool, Bartlesville Pool, Chelsea Pool, Muskogee Pool, Red Fork Pool, Tulsa Pool, etc., the whole district being known as the Mid-Continent Oil Field. An enormous petroleum industry has been developed, embracing hundreds of oil wells, three oil pipe lines to the Gulf Coast, two pipe lines to the Atlantic Coast, numerous large refineries and the investment of many millions of dollars. The gas production for 1920 was approximately 70,000,000,000 cubic feet and was valued at \$10,500,000. The availability of this excellent and very cheap fuel has promoted many new industries. The glass products manufactured in the state are valued at approximately \$5,000,000 yearly.

**Natural Gas** is usually found wherever there is oil, as well as in some localities where oil has not been developed in commercial quantity. It is very abundant in the Mid-Continent Oil field and beyond the oil bearing territory. Everywhere in Oklahoma are manufacturing plants, including zinc smelters, brick plants, glass works, cement plants, flour mills, etc., which use cheap natural gas for fuel. In many of the cities it is used for all domestic purposes. Natural gas is abundant near Sallisaw in Sequoyah and Poteau and Howe in LeFlore

counties, and is conveyed by pipe-lines to Fort Smith and other cities.

**Asphalt**, in various forms is abundant in McClain, Garvin, Stephens, Grady and Le Flore counties. From some of these deposits the crude product is mined or quarried and refined for paving, roofing, electric installation and other purposes. The abundance and low cost of mining and manufacturing will in time make the asphalt industry a very important one.

**Gypsum** is one of the most abundant minerals in Oklahoma. The available quantity of gypsum rock, found in thirteen counties has been computed at 125 billion tons. There are a number of gypsum mills in the state. Gypsum is used in the manufacture of stucco, plaster of Paris, land plaster, hard wall plasters, terra cotta, cement, etc., etc.

**Shales and Clays** suitable for the manufacture of fire brick, pressed brick, vitrified brick, drainage tile, sewer pipe, pottery and other purposes are abundant in all parts of the state and particularly so in the coal bearing areas. Large brickyards are operated at Bartlesville, Ramona, Okelata, Tulsa, Red Fork, Sapulpa, Cleveland, Okmulgee, Vinita, Claremore, Muskogee, McAlester and Poteau.

**Cement rock** is available in great quantity convenient to great oil and gas deposits. Several large cement mills are in operation at Dewey, Ada, etc. Chalk, suitable for cement and for agricultural lime is reported to be abundant along Illinois River near Stilwell.

**Glass Sands** are found near Tahlequah, and in the Arbuckle Mountains. In the latter locality are three ledges of sandstone, all of which make good glass. The glass sands of Oklahoma are as pure as any in the country and much nearer to cheap fuel, than are the sands of Illinois or Missouri.

**Salt is Manufactured** in several parts of the state and the supply is reported as inexhaustible. Great salt flats exist in the western part of the State and saline springs are found in many places.

**Building Stone**, granite, marble, porphyry, sandstone and limestone are found in many parts of the state. Granite and porphyry are very abundant in the Wichita Mountains. Limestone suitable for building material, for lime or for agricultural uses is sufficient in quantity to supply all the lime the world can use in the next 1000 years.

Indications of the presence of iron ores, manganese, lead, zinc and other ores are found along the eastern border of the state.

### **Agricultural Resources.**

Oklahoma is dependent upon the development of her agricultural resources for her maximum prosperity. The great asset of the state is the great area of highly fertile tillable lands, an abundant rainfall and a

very favorable climate affording a long growing season. These conditions permit of a great diversity of production. The farmer is not forced by climatic conditions to rely on one staple crop for an income, but can so diversify his crops that a yield of some kind can be obtained even under the most adverse conditions. Western Oklahoma is more particularly suited for pastoral pursuits but is capable of producing vast quantities of forage for the maintenance of the live stock. Eastern and Central Oklahoma have the soils, the climate and the rainfall essential to a prosperous general farming country.

The soils vary much in color and composition but all of them are productive. The valleys along the water courses are very fertile, the soils varying from dark sandy loams to black waxy soils, rich in lime and humus. The uplands, all of them productive, are largely red sandy or chocolate colored loams, the depressions usually having dark, almost black soils. The prairie soils also vary in composition, but grey and dark grey loams predominate. Red and grey loams predominate in the western part of the state.

All these soils are well adapted to the cultivation of grains, grasses, forage, cotton, fruits and vegetables and have a growing season of more than seven months. Northern and southern crops grow side by side on these lands, the growing season being long enough to mature any of them.

The production of the leading crops in Oklahoma for 1921 is reported as follows: Corn, 76,925,000 bushels, value \$24,616,000; wheat, 47,325,000 bushels, value \$40,700,000; oats, 35,300,000 bushels, value \$9,531,000; cotton, 530,000 bales, value \$40,810,000; grain sorghum, 26,040,000 bushels, value \$7,812,000; all varieties of hay, 1,413,000 tons, value \$7,812,000; potatoes, 2,088,000 bushels, value \$3,863,000; sweet potatoes, 2,646,000 bushels, value \$2,805,000; barley, 2,684,000 bushels, value \$1,208,000; rye, 408,000 bushels, value \$269,000; peanuts, 10,800,000 lbs., value \$756,000; broom corn, 19,200 tons, value \$1,229,000; sorghum for syrup 1,458,000 gallons, value \$1,064,000; peaches, 360,000 bushels, value \$540,000; apples, 486,000 bushels, value \$1,021,000; pears, 36,000 bushels, value \$72,000; cowpeas, 37,000 bushels, value \$56,000. All other crops, value \$17,568,000. Total value of all crops, \$172,763,000.

There has been a large decrease in production as also in value in the farm crops of Oklahoma since 1919. The value of the crops of 1919 was \$552,565,000. The crop of 1920 was valued at \$417,553,000, showing a decrease of \$105,012,000. The value of the 1921 crop was \$172,763,000, which is less by \$244,790,000 than was the crop of 1920.

**Indian Corn** is the great field crop of Oklahoma, both in terms of quantity and of

value. This crop is prolific on the prairies of central Oklahoma as it is in the rich valleys in the eastern part of the state. The yield per acre, runs from 25 to 75 bushels.

**Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Sorghum, Feterita** are standard crops in the prairie region. Regardless of weather conditions these plants always make a good crop. They have a prolific yield in western Oklahoma on a limited rainfall and appear to do equally well in eastern Oklahoma where there is much more moisture. The grain has about the same feeding value as Indian corn, and as stover it far excels corn. Kaffir corn fodder makes excellent rough feed and the young stalks afford good pasturage. Sorghum is planted thick for forage purposes and its greatest feed value is in helping to make balanced feed rations. In a small way it is also grown for syrup which can be made from the juices of the stalk.

**Wheat** is grown extensively in the prairie region and in lesser quantity in the timbered areas. The yield varies from 15 to 40 bushels per acre. Winter wheat is the staple crop. It is generally pastured for several months and then harvested in May and June. The winters are favorable for its growth and the average crop is estimated at 22 bushels to the acre.

**Broom Corn** is a great crop in western and northwestern Oklahoma. It is a crop which matures in a short time and is readily marketed at good prices. After the broom corn is harvested a crop of Milo Maize is usually grown on the same ground. Broom Corn will resist dry weather and is not difficult to cultivate.

**Oats** are extensively grown in all parts of Oklahoma, the yield varying from forty to eighty bushels to the acre. The grain produced is of high quality, being heavy, firm and hard and practically free from rust or other fungus. Winter oats are preferred as they help furnish good winter pasturage.

**Cotton** is produced in every county in the state and the yield varies from one-half bale to one bale of 500 pounds to the acre. Cotton seed oil and meal and fertilizer manufactured from the seed add materially to the value of the crop. The production for 1920 is given at 1,130,000 bales, produced on 2,487,000 acres and valued at \$128,255,000.

**Alfalfa** is grown more or less extensively on the bottom lands in all parts of eastern Oklahoma, being found on most farms in tracts of five to fifty acres. The yield runs from three to five tons per annum and from four to five cuttings are usually made in the valleys. In the central and western parts of the state alfalfa is grown on the uplands. It does not grow as rank as in the east but the same number of cuttings are usually made.

**Cowpeas, Velvet Beans** and other legumes, grown for forage and as fertilizers are found in all parts of the state. They thrive anywhere and yield two or three crops on the same land. They constitute some of the most nutritious foods that can be grown.

### Commercial Fruit Culture.

Commercial fruit growing in Oklahoma has not yet reached the development, which the fine climate and adaptable soils make practicable. The greater development in orchard planting is in middle Oklahoma, because this part of the state was open to settlement by whites, several years earlier than the eastern part. The family orchard is an adjunct to every farm, but the larger commercial orchards are at present to be found along the eastern border, where the Ozark Plateau extends in to the state. Oklahoma is producing and shipping many car loads of Jonathans, Winesaps, Grimes Golden and other varieties of apples. The limestone soils of Ottawa, Delaware, Mayes, Cherokee and Adair counties seem to be especially adapted to the production of this fruit. Peaches, including the Elberta do well in Eastern Oklahoma, but in the southeastern counties consecutive crops for a number of years are common. Plums, pears, grapes and berries have done well wherever planted. The strawberry is produced in commercial quantity in several localities.

At Westville and Stilwell in Adair County, several hundred acres of strawberries have been set out during the past two years, and apple shipments in a good season are good for one or two hundred car loads. During 1921 a considerable acreage has been set out in grapes. The soil of this county is admirably adapted to grape growing and the establishment of a large grape juice plant at Springdale, Ark., has provided a reliable market for this crop. During the present year, 1922, several hundred acres will be planted in grapes and a considerable increase in the strawberry acreage is expected.

### Commercial Truck Growing.

Commercial trucking has become an important industry in the state. The largest crop, annually produced, is the Irish potato. It yields well on the bottom lands of the Arkansas, Canadian, North Canadian, Red River and the numerous tributaries. The Arkansas Valley, near Fort Smith, Ark., and west thereof has shipped as much as 1200 car loads, and one year with another, ships annually from 600 to 900 car loads. The Oklahoma potato crop of 1920 amounted to 2,590,000 bushels. The crop of 1921 yielded 2,088,000 bushels. This crop is usually harvested from June to October. An early crop is grown and marketed in the north for seed and a second crop is

produced for home winter use. The yield in ordinary years runs from 100 to 200 bushels per acre.

Sweet potatoes are a profitable crop in many sections of Oklahoma. They should be a commercial proposition in Sequoyah, Le Flore and McCurtain counties. The yield per acre runs from 150 to 200 bushels, and if properly cured, stored and handled always command a good price. The best quality demanded in the market is produced on light upland soils, which are not so well adapted to general farming purposes as are the richer uplands or the river bottom lands. The commercial development of this crop depends on the production in quantity and quality and the proper curing, storing and shipping facilities.

Melons and cantaloupes grow well in every county in the state and nearly all of them are handled in car load shipments. All the vegetables in the seedman's catalog do well in the state but Irish potatoes sweet potatoes, melons and cantaloupes have become the principal commercial products.

The cultivation of peanuts has received much attention within the last two or three years. It is a crop which will grow on any kind of a soil and will yield from 25 to 75 bushels to the acre and sells ordinarily for 50 cents to \$1 per bushel. A ton of good hay is obtained besides. The crop is frequently grown for hog food and goes a long way in producing pork at a profit.

#### Live Stock and Dairying.

The prairies of Oklahoma had been the feeding ground for millions of buffaloes before the advent of the white man. Following the extermination of the buffalo came the range cattle. The influx of the farmers rapidly eliminated these and today Oklahoma is stocked with the best breeds of live stock in the country. The native pasturage is of the best in the world but the great increase in numbers made range cattle impossible as the lands became too valuable to be used in this way. High grade stock requires proper feeding and this forage can be produced very cheaply in any desired quantity. The mild climate, abundance of good water, luxuriant growth of all varieties of forage plants make Oklahoma an ideal country for raising live stock. There are very few places where forage can so easily be provided and live stock so cheaply raised. All branches of stockraising are profitable here. The best recognized breeds of horses and mules, beef and milch cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry can be found everywhere in the state.

The number of live stock on the farms in Oklahoma on January 1, 1920 was follows: Horses, 738,000; mules, 337,000; milch cows, 808,000; other cattle, 1,265,000; hogs, 1,304,000; sheep, 105,000; chickens, 13,856,422, an

average of 71 per farm; turkeys, 452,589. The value of the live stock, excluding the poultry, in 1920 was \$202,370,000.

A dairy industry has been developing for several years and more than a million dollars worth of creamery butter is now made, nearly all of it consumed in the state. Oklahoma needs more local creameries, more cows of the strictly dairy type and more dairymen who are willing to make a specialty of this industry.

The milk and cream and butter produced in 1920 is valued approximately at \$100,000,000 and the annual production of poultry and eggs is valued at \$50,000,000.

### COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

#### OTTAWA COUNTY, OKLA.

Ottawa County forms the northeast corner of the state. It is bounded on the east by Newton and McDonald Counties in Missouri and on the north by Cherokee County, Kansas. The west half is beautiful prairie country, changing into forest in the southeast part where it forms part of the Ozark Plateau. The area of the county is 477 square miles or 305,780 acres, and nearly all of it is good tillable land. Much of the land is in a high state of cultivation and fine crops of corn, small grain and forage are produced. Neosho river flows through the county from north to south and this stream has many tributaries.

On January 1, 1920, there were in Ottawa County 1524 farms of which 853 were cultivated by the owners and 671 by tenant farmers. The acreage in farms was 201,355 acres of which 112,815 acres were in cultivation and 88,540 acres were devoted to pasturage. Crops under tillage were as follows: Corn 36,992 acres, wheat, 76,796 acres, oats, 32,757 acres, kaffir corn, 2,321 acres. The live stock in the county on Jan. 1, 1920 consisted of 6,405 horses, 2,915 mules, 4,625 milk cows, 6,815 other cattle, 6,803 hogs, 178 sheep, 137,100 chickens and 309 turkeys.

Ottawa county is very rich in zinc and lead ores and is the home of a great mining industry. In the north half of the county are hundreds of mines, with an annual output of lead and zinc ores valued at fifteen to twenty-five millions of dollars. The population of the county is 41,108 Miami, population 6,802, is the county seat. The principal mining towns are Miami, Commerce, Picher, Century, Cardin, Lincolnville, Quapaw and Peoria. The other towns, more particularly interested in agriculture are Wyandotte, Fairland, Ogeechee, Oseuma, Afton and Narcissa.

The transportation facilities consist of the St. Louis and San Francisco Ry., which has one line running north and south in the west half and another running northeast and southwest through the south half of the county. The Kansas, Okla. and

Gulf railway runs north and south through the central part. Neosho, Mo., is the nearest point on the K. C. S. Ry., from which points in this county may be reached.

#### DELAWARE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.

Delaware county borders on McDonald county in Missouri and Benton county in Arkansas. It is the second county south of the Kansas state line. Adair County, Okla., adjoins the south boundary. Elk River, Neosho River, Spavinaw Creek and their numerous tributaries flow through the county. All of them are swiftly flowing mountain streams fed by springs. The area of the county is 794 square miles or 508,160 acres. The central part, forming the divide between Spavinaw Creek and Neosho River is more or less hilly but in general most of the land is gently undulating. According to the census of 1920 the population of the county is 13,868. Grove, population 869, in the north part of the county, and reached via Gravette, Ark., is the largest town and terminus of the St. L. & S. F. Ry. branch. The Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf passes through the northwest corner. Jay population 216, near the center of the county, is the county seat.

There are 2,157 farms in the county of which 1,337 are cultivated by their owners and 820 are cultivated by tenants. The acreage in farms is 227,994 acres, and 136,227 acres are in cultivation and 91,767 acres are in timbered pasturage. The acreage during 1919 was planted as follows: Corn, 32,720 acres; Wheat, 70,013 acres; Oats, 31,335 acres; Cotton, 464 acres; Kaffir Corn, 1,272 acres and Broom Corn 61 acres. The livestock of the county on January 1, 1920, consisted of 6,897 horses, 3,449 mules, 7,327 Milch Cows, 13,887 other cattle, 26,547 hogs, 1427 Sheep, 157,236 Chickens and 1,270 turkeys.

Delaware is a fine agricultural county and produces all the standard field crops of Oklahoma and the yield per acre is the same as in other East Oklahoma counties under similar methods of cultivation. The soils are identical with those of western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma and are suitable for the same purposes in agricultural lines. The facilities for raising livestock in this county are unexcelled. The county lies a few miles west of the Kansas City Southern Railway. Grove, the largest town can be reached by rail from Gravette, Ark., the central and southern part by ordinary vehicles from Anderson and other points in McDonald County, Mo., and from Decatur, Gentry and Siloam Springs, in Benton County, Ark.

#### ADAIR COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.

Adair County adjoins Benton, Washington and Crawford Counties in Arkansas on the east and is the third county south

of the Kansas State line. The area is 587 square miles or 375,680 acres. It is drained by the Illinois River in the northern part, Barron Fork in the central part and Sallisaw Creek in the southern part. These streams have numerous small tributaries formed by thousands of springs. The average annual rainfall is about forty inches. Good water is obtainable anywhere in the county in wells of moderate depth. The surface generally is undulating, though more or less hilly near the northern and southern borders. The transportation facilities consist of the Kansas City Southern Railroad, which traverses the county from northeast to southwest and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, which runs through the county east and west.

At the close of 1920, there were in Adair County 1470 farms, comprising 105,881 acres, with 57,645 acres in cultivation. Of these farms 1177 were tilled by their owners, and 313 were tilled by tenant farmers. The pasturage and waste land on these farms amounted to 48,236 acres. The crops grown in 1919 were the following: Corn 20,790 acres; wheat, 21,191 acres; oats, 9,166 acres; cotton, 2,862 acres; kaffir corn, 243 acres and the livestock owned in the county on January 1, 1920 consisted of 2,471 horses, 2,376 mules, 4,117 milch cows, 11,124 other cattle, 14,972 hogs, 8,168 sheep, 99,508 chickens and 4,509 turkeys.

Nearly all of Adair County is rich agricultural land, adapted to the general field crops, as well as to the raising of commercial fruit and truck crops. Corn in this region yields from forty to sixty bushels and wheat from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre in ordinary years. Fruit of all kinds yield well here, especially so, apples and berries. Soil and climate are identical with those of the adjacent Benton and Washington Counties in Arkansas, which are famous everywhere in the United States as the great apple, berry and poultry producing Ozark region. The production of fruit and poultry in Adair County, will, within a short time be as extensive as in Benton and Washington Counties.

The wealth of these two counties in Arkansas, in a great measure, comes from their diversity of crops; fruits, berries, poultry and eggs, purebred and high grade livestock and dairy products yield a large income. The people of Adair County, Okla., while maintaining their production of standard field crops are now going more extensively into fruit, berry and grape culture and are improving their poultry and dairy herds. Large acreages have been planted in berries during 1920 and 1921. Grapes are being extensively planted and the outlook for a fine dairy industry is promising. A large acreage of land, very low in price is available for fruit and berry growing and in quality is equal to the best fruit lands in Western Arkansas.



Adair County is naturally well grassed and all kinds of forage plants are easily and cheaply grown. The water supply is unexcelled in quality and quantity and the climate such that stock raising can be carried on very profitably. All conditions are favorable to the profitable production of beef, pork, horses, mules and poultry.

Good oak timber and other hardwoods are abundant and there are good openings for a wood working industry of almost any kind. Among the available resources, which in time will be developed are hardwood lumber, building stone, zinc and lead ores, chalk deposits along Illinois River, commercial fruit and truck growing, the raising of live stock and general farming. The county is being rapidly settled, as there is now a large acreage in market at moderate prices.

#### Watts, Adair County, Oklahoma.

Watts is south of Kansas City, Mo., 236 miles and has an altitude of 961 feet above sea level. It is a division terminal of the Kansas City Southern Railway and is growing into a prosperous business town. In addition to the railway improvements, comprising engine houses, repair shops, yard trackage, hotel, yard offices, requiring an outlay of about \$250,000, a good business town has been built up by private enterprise. The town contains about 250 dwellings, a dozen or more brick and stone business buildings, two churches, a good public school, one bank, two hotels, six general merchandise firms and minor commercial and industrial enterprises.

The adjacent country is well suited for stock raising, poultry raising, fruit and berry growing and for general farming. The local farmers have pledged themselves to plant 60 acres of berries this season (1921) and with this start, the acreage can be readily doubled or trebled in berries, with other fruits, apples, grapes, etc., to follow. Soil, climate and other conditions are favorable to the up-building of a large fruit growing industry and lands are very moderate in price. The principal shipments from Watts are corn, hay, poultry and eggs, wool, hardwood lumber, railroad ties, posts, charcoal, lime products and livestock. For information concerning business opportunities and agricultural development, address State Guarantee Bank, Watts, Okla.

#### Westville, Adair County, Oklahoma.

Westville is a crossing point on the Kansas City Southern, and a branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway. The town is 244 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., and has an altitude of 1,137 feet above sea level. According to the recent census the population is 956. Surrounding Westville is a good farming region which is

steadily increasing in population. The shipments from Westville one year with another amount to about sixty car loads of wheat, thirty-three car loads of apples and 120 car loads of livestock. During the first six months of 1921 there were shipped five car loads of live poultry, 800 cases of eggs, 360 pounds of cream, twenty-eight car loads of cattle and twenty of hogs. Other shipments consist of wool, flour, oats, corn, strawberries, apples, beans, cotton and forest products, aggregating in value one year with another from one-half to three-quarters of a million dollars.

The corn production in ordinary years is from 30 to 60 bushels per acre, that of wheat from 15 to 25 bushels. Oats and other small grains, forages, such as clovers, vetches, milo maize, kaffir corn, sorghum, feterita and most domestic grasses yield satisfactory returns, making this an ideal location for raising livestock.

Fruit and commercial truck growing, for which much of the land in the vicinity is well adapted, has not been developed according to its possibilities. One hundred and fifty car loads of apples were shipped from Westville in 1920. The Westville Fruit and Berry Growers' Association has about 200 acres in strawberries and is also developing the industry in other lines.

The town is well built, the business part being constructed of brick and stone. Most of the streets are well graded and nearly all sidewalks are paved. There are in Westville two banks, some twenty mercantile establishments, several cotton gins, a modern flour mill, electric light plant, cannery, a modern commodious school building, several churches, several hotels and minor industries.

An ice and cold storage plant, wheat elevator, wood working plants using hardwoods could do well here. The Peoples Bank, Westville, Okla., will be pleased to supply any desired information.

#### Stilwell, Adair County, Oklahoma.

Stilwell is the county seat of Adair County, is south of Kansas City, Mo., 258 miles and, according to the recent census has a population of 1,155. The altitude above sea level is 1,110 feet. The business part is built of brick and stone. In the residence part are many neat and attractive frame buildings. There are in Stilwell two banks with an aggregate capital stock of \$40,000 and deposits amounting to \$640,000, twenty or more mercantile establishments, with stocks valued at about \$250,000, two newspapers, wagon and carriage works, the Amos handle factory, several large cotton gins, a flour and gristmill, sawmill, wagon timber plant, waterworks plant, electric light plant, machine shop, two hotels, several churches and public schools.

There is much good tillable land in the vicinity and large crops of cotton, corn,

wheat, forage, truck and fruits are grown. The shipments of local products will aggregate 400 to 450 car loads per annum and consist of corn, cotton, poultry and eggs, cattle, hogs, horses and mules, sheep, wool, hides, wheat, oats, strawberries and forest products.

Stilwell has enjoyed a steady growth from year to year, both in town and adjacent country and new dwellings, business buildings, industrial ventures and new farms can be seen in town or country at any time. New opportunities for business are constantly developing. The First State Bank, Stilwell, Okla. will be pleased to furnish information to those seeking new homes or business opportunities.

#### Bunch, Adair County, Oklahoma.

Bunch is a station on the Kansas City Southern Railway, in the southern part of Adair County, 272 miles south of Kansas City, Mo. The altitude is 772 feet and the population according to the recent census is 89. Bunch has two hardwood sawmills, a gristmill, two mercantile firms, Methodist and Baptist church organizations and a public school. Lumber, railroad ties, livestock, farm produce, corn, poultry, eggs, and cooperage stock constitute the principal shipments from this point. An immense bed of marble is situated a short distance from this station and in future years will supply large quantities of building material, and agricultural lime. All kinds of vegetables do well here and a canning factory could secure all its cannery stock in the immediate vicinity and farmers could be interested to grow cannery stock, if a plant was located here. R. E. Curtis, Agt. K. C. S. Ry., Bunch, Okla. will be pleased to furnish information.

#### SEQUOYAH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.

Sequoyah County fronts on the Arkansas river, which forms the southern boundary for a distance of 60 miles. Crawford County in Arkansas forms the eastern boundary, and Cherokee and Adair Counties adjoin it on the north. The area of the county is 693 square miles and the population according to the recent census is 26,786. There are about twenty-five towns and villages in the county. Of these, Sallisaw, County seat, population 2,255, Marble City, population 344, Gans, population 295, Redland, population 86 and Foreman, population 23, are stations on the Kansas City Southern Railway, which traverses the county from north to south. The Missouri Pacific Railroad runs through the county from east to west.

In the eastern half of the county are some hilly areas, interspersed with fine fertile valley and rich river and creek bottoms. This area is more or less timbered. The remainder of the county is gently undulating and in the western part there is a considerable area of open prairie land. The county

is excellently watered by several streams and rivers, emptying into the Arkansas river. The largest of these are Illinois river and Sallisaw creek. The bottom land soils are reported good for twenty to thirty bushels of wheat, forty to sixty bushels of corn, and from one-half to a whole bale of cotton. The uplands are fertile also and yield fair crops of all kinds.

The average cotton crop amounts to about thirty thousand bales and is valued at about \$5,000,000. Among the other crops were 1200 carloads of potatoes from the Arkansas river bottom lands, in addition to which there were large quantities of grain, forage, peaches, cantaloupes, strawberries, etc.

On January 1, 1920, there were 3,541 farms in the county of which 1,381 were cultivated by the owners and 2,160 were tilled by tenant farmers. The total acreage in farms was 212,791, and the acreage under tillage was 165,671, the acreage in pasturage being 47,120 acres. The acreage under tillage was devoted to the following named crops: Corn, 55,228 acres; wheat 1106 acres; oats, 13,497 acres; cotton, 74,700 acres; kaffir corn, 1,002 acres, and broom corn, 132 acres. The live stock maintained consisted of 5,585 horses, 6,598 mules, 10,223 milk cows, 10,188 other cattle, 32,132 hogs, 154 sheep, 144,973 chickens and 5,457 turkeys.

Among the natural resources of the county are hardwood timber, principally oaks on the uplands and other varieties along the streams. Coal is mined in the vicinity of Sallisaw and gas for domestic and industrial uses is obtained from wells near the city. A great bed of marble suitable for building material, for interior work in houses, for building and agricultural lime, etc., is convenient to Marble City. Shales and clays suitable for the manufacture of brick, sewer pipe, tiling, etc., are found at several places.

#### Marble City, Sequoyah County, Oklahoma.

Marble City, Oklahoma, population 344, is 281 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., and 47 miles from Fort Smith, Ark. The principal sources of income in the community are derived from the production of corn, small grain, cotton, forage, commercial truck, live stock, poultry and eggs, hardwood lumber, railroad ties and other forest products. Among the local enterprises are a hardwood sawmill, cotton gin, grist mill, eight or ten mercantile firms, a bakery and a hotel. There are also several churches and a good school. The shipments from Marble City amount annually to about 500 bales of cotton, considerable numbers of livestock cantaloupes, beans, early vegetables, poultry and forest products. Much of the land in the immediate vicinity is well adapted to the cultivation of fruits.

Within three-fourths of a mile from the railroad station is one of the largest mar-

ble deposits in the United States. This deposit is reported to extend along the railway for a distance of nine miles and for some distance inland. Test borings have been made to a depth of 142 feet and the quality is excellent from top to bottom. How much further down the deposit extends is unknown. The marble is found in five distinct colors; each takes a high polish and is pleasing to the eye. With the revival of the construction of large massive buildings, there will undoubtedly be a large demand for good marble. One of the largest office buildings in Oklahoma City was constructed entirely of marble from this deposit and is one of the most beautiful buildings in the city. For information concerning Marble City address W. Davault, Marble City, Okla.

#### **Sallisaw, Sequoyah County, Oklahoma.**

Sallisaw is the county seat of Sequoyah County, and has, according to the recent census, 2,255 inhabitants. It is the crossing point of the Kansas City Southern and the Missouri Pacific Railways. It is 291 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., and 28 miles from Fort Smith, Ark. The altitude is 531 feet above sea level. The city was incorporated about 23 years ago and has been making a steady growth from year to year. In the last ten years the growth has been rapid, due to the fact that the Indian lands in the vicinity became available for purchase by new settlers.

Nearly the entire business part is substantially built of brick and stone and in the residence portion are many attractive dwellings surrounded by gardens and shrubbery. The streets are well graded and the sidewalks paved. The institutions of Sallisaw are a modern water works system, modern sewer system, auto fire department, brick county court house, brick high school, up-to-date ice plant, farmers warehouse, five church buildings, electric light plant, one cotton oil mill, weekly newspaper, one job printing plant, four good hotels, four cotton gins, bottling works, steam laundry, moving picture theatre, two large lumber yards, three garages, three strong banks, two produce houses, three hardware firms, eight general merchandise stores, three drug stores, five groceries, three restaurants, two livery barns, one photographic studio, two jewelry stores, three feed stores, three confectioneries, six law firms, two abstract firms and minor industrial and commercial undertakings. The city is on a national highway and is served by the Kansas City Southern and the Missouri Pacific railways. The deposits in the banks of Sallisaw aggregate \$1,110,000.

The city has available an unlimited supply of coal of good quality and a large supply of gas is obtained from wells in the western part of the county, and it is expected that oil will be found in the vicinity.

A large part of the city's business comes

from its local industries, but the greater portion comes from its agricultural resources. The cotton handled in Sallisaw is valued at \$1,500,000 annually. The production of the county is given as follows: Cotton, 29,993 bales, value \$3,899,090; corn, 333,303 bushels, value \$593,279; oats, 267,206 bushels, value \$200,405; wheat, 20,512 bushels, value \$73,353. The livestock values are as follows: Horses \$520,920; mules, \$557,150; milch cows, \$283,270; other cattle, \$481,944; sheep and goats, \$2,772; swine, \$209,745. Shipments of 300 to 500 car loads of cotton seed and cotton seed products, 100 to 250 car loads of Irish potatoes, 20 or more car loads of cantaloupes, peaches, melons, poultry and eggs per annum have been made from time to time.

Sallisaw wants more small factories, a shoe factory, cigar factory, woodworking plants, clay and tile plants, cotton mill, furniture factory, small packing plant, and affords good openings in other lines also. For information address Chamber of Commerce, Sallisaw, Okla.

#### **Gans, Sequoyah County, Oklahoma.**

Gans, Okla., according to the census of 1920, has 295 inhabitants and is south of Kansas City, Mo. 299 miles, and from Fort Smith, Ark. 28.5 miles. It lies in the Arkansas river valley and is surrounded by highly fertile lands which produce abundantly all the staple crops, such as corn, cotton, forage of all kinds, potatoes, commercial truck and fruits. The cotton production runs from 1500 to 2500 bales annually. Potatoes are produced twice a year and the annual shipments run from 5 to 15 cars. Melons, cantaloupes, radishes, early vegetables, strawberries, poultry and eggs, hardwood lumber and railroad ties are among the surplus products shipped to the larger cities.

Gans has about seven mercantile firms, with stocks valued at about \$50,000, a commodious school building, a cotton gin and minor industries. Coal deposits are reported to exist within three or four miles of town. Gans has no hotel and a fair opportunity is presented. The Citizens Bank, Gans, Oklahoma, will be pleased to furnish any desired information.

#### **Redland, Sequoyah County, Oklahoma.**

Redland, Okla., is a village situated near the Arkansas river and has 86 inhabitants, most of whom are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The village is 306 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., and has an altitude of 455 feet. The country surrounding it is very fertile and produces abundantly of corn, potatoes, cotton and live stock of which large shipments are made. The village has a school, three mercantile firms, two cotton gins and handles about 1,000 bales of cotton per annum. Mr. D. Cooke, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway will take pleasure in supplying information.

**LE FLORE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.**

Le Flore County has an area of 1614 square miles or 1,032,960 acres and in 1920 had a population of 42,591. The Arkansas river forms the north boundary and the Arkansas State line, the east boundary. It adjoins McCurtain County, Okla., on the South and Haskell, Latimer and Pushmataha Counties on the west. As a whole the surface of the county is undulating woodland and prairies. In the south east part the country is more or less hilly, being traversed by the Kiamichi Mountains. The Poteau river is the largest stream entirely within the county. In the southern part are branches of the Kiamichi and Little rivers. The water supply is abundant and of excellent quality in the numerous streams and springs and can be obtained any where in wells of moderate depth. The rainfall, one year with another, is forty-three inches.

The county has a length of 65 miles north and south and a width of 27 miles. About one half of this area is timbered with oak, hickory, gum, walnut and pine, in all about one quarter million acres. Saw and planing mills are found in all parts of this area and there is a large output of pine and hardwood lumber, timbers and railroad ties. The coal area of Le Flore County covers 132,000 acres. The coal is of the best grade of semi-anthracite and is found in beds from four to seven feet thick. The natural gas supply is enormous and in part developed and asphalt is abundant at Page, Okla.

The soils vary from black alluvial in the river and creek valleys to red and dark loams on the uplands and all of them are fertile. The alluvial soils of the Arkansas and Poteau river valleys are deemed to be among the richest farming lands in the state.

Agriculture is the engrossing pursuit of the population. The average corn production is 35 bushels per acre, but yields as high as 80 bushels per acre are not uncommon. Wheat yields from 20 to 50 bushels per acre and oats produces from 40 to 70 bushels. Alfalfa averages one and one half tons per cutting and is some times cut five times in the year. Cotton yields from one-half to one full bale per acre and is grown extensively. Potatoes are grown twice a year on the same land and the crop varies from 100 to 200 bushels per acre. The sandy soils are particularly good for growing sweet potatoes, which ordinarily yield about 200 bushels per acre.

Fruit growing and commercial truck raising are important industries in the county. Peaches, apples, berries, pears, plums, etc. are shipped in large quantity and in addition considerable income is derived from the production of tomatoes, peas, beans, water-melons, cantaloupes, peanuts, poultry and

eggs. The production of high grade livestock is large and much purebred stock is annually brought into the county.

The railroads in the county are the Kansas City Southern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the St. Louis & San Francisco, the Midland Valley and the Fort Smith & Western. Along the Kansas City Southern Ry. are the cities of Poteau, population, 2,679, Heavener, population, 1,850, Howe, population, 711, Spiro, population, 1,162, Panama, population, 568, Shady Point, population, 119 and Page, population, 112.

**Spiro, Le Flore County, Oklahoma.**

Spiro, Okla., is south of Kansas City, Mo., 312 miles and west of Fort Smith, Ark. 16 miles. It is the junction point of the main line of the Kansas City Southern Railway and its Fort Smith branch. The population, according to the census of 1920 is 1162. Nearby are the rich Arkansas River bottom lands, good for cotton, oats, wheat, corn, alfalfa, potatoes, hay, forage, melons or any other crop a farmer would want to raise. The uplands are well adapted to farming operations of all kinds besides being exceptionally good for commercial truck and fruit crops. A few miles west of Spiro are large areas of prairie lands, all fertile, and along the Arkansas River there is much good oak, hickory, cottonwood and other timber which could be manufactured.

There are produced in the immediate vicinity from 10,000 to 12,000 bales of cotton annually and large quantities are brought in from other places and handled here. Irish potatoes are grown on a large scale, the annual shipments varying from 200 to 600 carloads. There is a large production of berries, fruits, melons, cantaloupes and commercial truck and large numbers of livestock are shipped through this point.

A good quality of coal is convenient to town, and one deposit, about four and one-half feet thick is known to extend to within one-half mile of town. Coal is hauled direct from the mines, three to five miles distant. Several large gas wells have been developed in the vicinity. The gas is piped into town to supply fuel and light. Within half mile of the city limits is an inexhaustible deposit of good brick shale and building stone of a good quality is found near the city limits.

There are in Spiro four cotton gins, among them a large round bale gin, ordinarily designated a compress, three prosperous banks, the Farmers State Bank, the Spiro State Bank, and the First National Bank, a water works and electric light plant, local and long distance telephone service, a graded school, a high school, several church organizations and some thirty or more mercantile establishments. Some of the larger houses transact an annual business of five hundred thousand dol-

lars each. As in all the growing towns of Oklahoma, there are opportunities for business or investment, about which the Farmers State Bank, Spiro, Okla., will be pleased to supply information.

#### **Panama, Le Flore County, Oklahoma.**

Panama is the crossing point of the Kansas City Southern and the Midland Valley Railroads. According to the census of 1920 it has 568 inhabitants. It is 317 miles south of Kansas City, Mo. Coal mining is the principal local industry, the Bedwell Coal Co., The Stewart Coal Mining Co. and the Superior Coal Co., being the most recent undertakings in this vicinity. The surrounding country is fertile agricultural land, producing annually from 7000 to 8000 bales of cotton and much corn, grain and live stock. The institutions of the town consist of a cotton gin, grist mill, two hotels, public school, churches and six mercantile firms. There are good openings in commercial and industrial lines and in stock raising and general farming, and farm lands are moderate in price. For information address, W. D. Massey & Son, Panama, Okla.

#### **Shady Point, Le Flore County, Okla.**

Shady Point is at the junction of the Kansas City Southern and the Poteau Valley Railways. According to the recent census it has a population of 119. It is south of Kansas City, Mo., 320 miles, and 24 miles from Fort Smith. The surrounding country is underlaid with coal, affording good opportunities for coal mine operators. General farming is the principal pursuit as the soil is fertile and produces abundantly, cotton, corn, grain, potatoes, forage, hay, and some fruits and truck. The annual shipments from Shady Point amount to about 2000 bales of cotton, 12 cars of cotton seed, 5 cars of Irish potatoes, several thousand pounds of poultry, 20 cars of hardwood lumber, railroad ties, etc., etc. Cattle and hog shipments run from 20 to 40 car loads per annum. In Shady Point there are three mercantile establishments, a cotton gin, grist mill, church and school. There are opportunities for several lines of business. For information address Agent, K. C. S. Ry., Shady Point, Okla.

#### **Calhoun, Le Flore County, Okla.**

This a coal mining town of about 360 inhabitants, at the terminus of the Poteau Valley Railway, six miles west of Shady Point. The town is situated at the base of Cavanal Mountain and nearly the whole population excepting the mercantile firms and local industries are engaged or interested in coal mining. The Central Coal and Coke Company of Kansas City, Mo., is operating several large mines here.

#### **The City of Poteau, Oklahoma.**

The City of Poteau is located at the crossing of the Kansas City Southern and the

St. Louis and San Francisco Railways, is south of Kansas City, Mo, 326 miles, and 30 miles from Fort Smith, Ark. The altitude is 486 feet above sea level. The population, in 1920, was 2,679. Poteau is the County Seat of Le Flore County and lies near the center of the great Oklahoma-Arkansas Coal District and is underlaid and surrounded by coal beds of superior quality. The city is twenty-three years old, steadily growing and prosperous.

The city has an up-to-date water plant, just completed at a cost of \$90,000, daily capacity 400,000 gallons; three banks in remodeled buildings, two newspapers, two job printing plants, one electric light plant, one ice plant, one glass bottle plant, one window glass plant, one brick plant, one tile plant, one handle factory, one saw and planing mill, one cotton seed oil mill, two cotton gins, one flour mill and elevator, one hide and fur house, one steam laundry, one foundry and iron works, one bottling and ice cream factory, two wholesale grocery houses, one wholesale feed house and about sixty mercantile establishments, with stocks valued at about \$500,000. Nearly all of them are housed in substantial brick buildings. The number of dwellings exceeds 1200 and many of these are attractive buildings.

Three hundred new homes and thirty-five business buildings were erected in 1919 and 1920, and three new manufacturing plants began operation in 1920, and two more were completed in 1921.

The surrounding country abounds in valuable hardwoods, including oak, hickory, ash, gum, sycamore, etc., affording good opportunities for the establishment of wood working plants. Coal is mined within the city limits and large mines are operated within a few miles distance. In close proximity are large deposits of shales, clays and fire brick clays, which are exceptionally good for the manufacture of vitrified brick, pressed brick, sewer pipe, tiling and other clay products.

The supply of natural gas is one of Poteau's best assets. The twenty-three producing gas wells in the vicinity have an output of 125,000,000 cubic feet per day, with a consumption of only 17,000,000 cubic feet per day. Poteau offers the lowest gas rate in the world at four cents per thousand feet for industrial uses and fifteen cents for domestic consumption. The supply can be maintained and increased indefinitely by drilling additional wells from time to time. Poteau offers unusual opportunities in industrial lines, having very cheap fuel, good soft water, abundant raw material of various kinds and food for man and beast at minimum cost. For information concerning opportunities for business in industrial or mercantile lines address

Chamber of Commerce  
Poteau, Oklahoma.

#### Howe, Le Flore County, Oklahoma.

Howe, Okla., is the crossing point of the Kansas City Southern and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, and is 333 miles south of Kansas City, Mo. The population, according to the census of 1920 is 711. The mercantile business of the town is dependent on the mining of coal and the handling of cotton, live stock and farm produce.

Nearly all the country surrounding Howe is underlaid with coal and several large coal mines in the vicinity have been in operation for a number of years in connection with a coke industry comprising 100 ovens. Indications point to the presence of oil in the vicinity. Test wells drilled up to the present time have yielded gas in great abundance. Several wells are now in process of drilling.

The commercial and industrial enterprises of Howe consist of the State Bank & Trust Company, a grist mill, three cotton gins, a hardwood sawmill, a commodious hotel, a modern brick high school and ten or twelve mercantile firms. The shipments of surplus products exclusive of coal amount annually to about 1,000 bales of cotton, 25 to 35 carloads of cattle and hogs, carloads of Irish potatoes, hay and lesser quantities of country produce.

The surrounding country is open prairie, limited in area by Sugar Loaf Mountain. The soil is claimed to be of exceptional fertility, particularly so in the Horse Shoe Bend of Poteau River and in the Sugar Loaf Valley. The lands are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, oats, wheat, fruit and commercial truck, and the facilities for raising live stock profitably are good. There is available considerable good timber for a wood working plant. For information address State Bank & Trust Company, Howe, Oklahoma.

#### Heavener, Le Flore County, Okla.

According to the census of 1920, Heavener, Okla., has a population of 1850, engaged in mercantile and industrial pursuits. It is 338 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., and is a division terminus of the Kansas City Southern Railway, and also the junction point of this railway with its Waldron Branch, the Arkansas Western Railway, running easterly through an extensive coal belt—and a fine fruit, live stock and general farming country. The business part of Heavener is substantially built of brick and stone. Many of the dwellings are attractive frame buildings.

There are in the town, two banks, a municipal water works and electric light plant, two cotton gins, one hard wood sawmill, one steam laundry, one planing mill, an ice and cold storage company, two garages, the railway roundhouse, shops and

offices, etc., valued at \$300,000, two large coal mines of the Interstate Coal Co., and the Heavener Smokeless Coal Co., a good public school system, five congregations housed in attractive church buildings, about twenty-five mercantile firms, nearly all of them carrying large stocks, and an active Chamber of Commerce. The shipments from Heavener in the course of a year amount to about six thousand bales of cotton, much hardwood and pine lumber, coal, railroad ties, corn, hay, cattle, hogs poultry and eggs.

The country adjacent to Heavener is more or less hilly but there is much fine tillable land on which corn, cotton, oats, potatoes, forage of all kinds, fruits and berries are abundantly and profitably produced. The natural pasturage is good about ten months in the year. Good timber is convenient east and south of town. The whole region is underlaid with coal and there are strong indications of the presence of oil in commercial quantity. One or more test wells have been drilled, but up to the present time no oil in commercial quantity has been developed. There is much good coal to be mined in the vicinity and almost any kind of a legitimate business can do well here. The Chamber of Commerce will be pleased to supply any desired information.

#### Page, Fe Flore County, Oklahoma.

Page is south of Kansas City, Mo., 355 miles and is distant from Fort Smith, Ark., 59 miles. The population according to the census of 1920 is 112, nearly all of whom are engaged in lumbering. In the vicinity of Page are several outcroppings of coal and an enormous bed of Grahamite, a variety of asphalt. Indications of oil deposits are found in the neighborhood and test borings are in contemplation. In the village are two hotels, two mercantile establishments and a public school. The Buschow Lumber Company operates a sawmill and planer here and turns out about 250 car loads of pine lumber per year. In addition there are large shipments of railroad ties, 150 to 200 bales of cotton and several car loads of live stock per year. There is much good farm land in the vicinity which can be had at low prices and the country is splendidly situated for raising live stock of all kinds. Pasturage is good about 9 months in the year and the water supply is abundant and of excellent quality. The Buschow Lumber Co., Page, Okla., will be pleased to furnish any desired information.

#### McCURTAIN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.

McCurtain County forms the southeast corner of the state and has an area of 1,897 square miles. The present population is 37,905. Polk, Sevier and Little River Coun-



ties, Arkansas, form the eastern border. On the south, the county is separated from Texas by Red River. Nearly the whole area of the county is covered with timber, except where the land has been cleared or cut over. The land generally is undulating except in the northwestern part, where it becomes hilly and in places almost mountainous. The eastern and southern parts are good farming land. From sixty-five to seventy-five per cent of the area is fine arable land, and the remainder affords excellent pasturage about ten months in the year. The county is exceptionally well watered. Mountain Fork river flows southerly through the east half and Glover Creek through the west half of the county. Both are tributaries of Little River flowing through the county from northwest to southeast. Along the south border flows Red River with its numerous tributaries. The county has an immense acreage of fertile lands, but is as yet thinly settled. Nearly all the farming operations are carried on in the southern half, in the Red River and Little River valleys. All the larger streams in the county have broad valleys and the area of bottom lands is very large. The ridge lands between the water course are fertile and generally will produce better than forty bushels of corn per acre. The crops commonly grown in the county are corn, cotton, cane, oats, potatoes, grasses, peanuts, cantaloupes, melons pears, peaches, plums, berries, and vegetables of every description.

This county is particularly well adapted to raising hogs, cattle, horses and mules. The summer season is long and little or no shelter is required during the winter. The native pasturage is good and excellent water is available everywhere. The rainfall is forty-five inches per annum. The

summer weather is warm and pleasant, with cool breezes stirring most of the time and the winters are mild. The thermometer seldom reaches ten degrees above zero.

On Jan. 1, 1920, there were in McCurtain County, 4,511 farms, of which 1,669 were cultivated by the owners and 2,842 by tenant farmers. The acreage of these farms was 237,779 of which 146,318 acres were in cultivation and 91,461 acres were in pasture. The acreage in various crops was as follows: Corn 66,199 acres, wheat, 53 acres, oats 9,749 acres, Cotton 68,867 acres, Kaffir corn 599 acres. The number of livestock in the county on Jan. 1, 1920 was as follows. Horses 6,470, mules, 6,757, milk cattle 10,882, other cattle 17,801, hogs, 30,566, sheep, 197, chickens 218,847, turkeys 2,226.

The transportation facilities of the county consist of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad which runs parallel with Red River and the Texas, Oklahoma & Eastern R. R. running from Valliant to Broken Bow and thence to De Queen, Arkansas, connecting with the DeQueen and Eastern and with the Kansas City Southern Railways. Idabel population 3,067 is the county seat. At Broken Bow, population 1,983, the Dierks Lbr. & Coal Co. has a pine and hardwood mill of 100,000 feet daily capacity. The other towns and villages are Millerton, population 168, Garvin, population 292, Valliant, population 809 and Bokoma, population 50.

Most points in the southern part of the county can be reached by rail via Ashdown, Ark., and DeQueen, Ark. The central and northern parts by ordinary vehicles from Mena, Granniss, Gillham and Horatio, Ark.

The Dierks Lumber & Coal Co., De Queen, Ark., will be pleased to furnish any desired information.

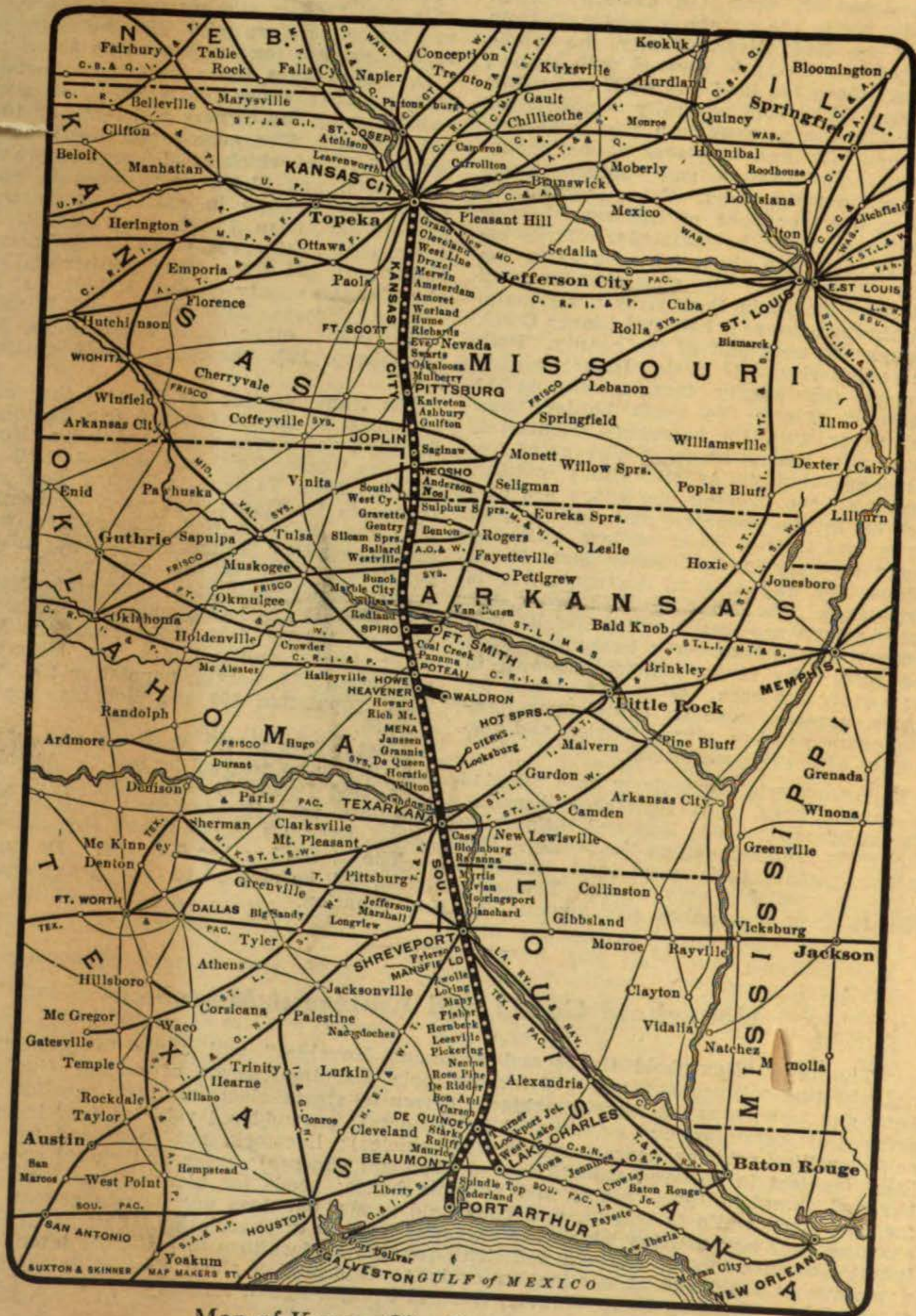
## Household Goods and Emigrant Movables

The term "Household Goods and Emigrant Movables" will apply to property of an intending settler only, and will include tools and implements of calling (including hand and foot power machines, machinery driven by steam, electricity, gas, gasoline, compressed air or water, and agricultural implements); second-hand vehicles (not including self-propelling vehicles, hearses and similar vehicles); livestock, not to exceed ten (10) head (subject to declared valuations and premium charges); trees and shrubbery; lumber and shingles; fence posts; one portable house; seeds for planting purposes; feed for live stock while in transit, and household goods, but does not include general merchandise, nor any articles which are intended for sale or speculation. Shipments of emigrant movables must contain a sufficient quantity of furniture to make the intention of a permanent residence at destination evident. Information about Freight rates can be obtained by addressing H. A. Weaver, General Freight Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

### IMMIGRATION BUREAU, K. C. S. RY.

400 K. C. S. Ry. Building  
KANSAS CITY, MO.





Map of Kansas City Southern Railway