Locating Committee

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Compiled by

Technological Locating Committee

From

Chamber of Commerce

Lubbock, Texas

To the Honorable Locating Committee of the Texas Technological College

We realize that it is your earnest desire to locate the Texas Technological College in conformity with the spirit of the law creating it, and we believe it was the implied and unwritten intention that this great institution should be located on the Plains of Texas.

It is our earnest desire that the location of the Texas Technological College shall be such as to insure its most successful operation, and that it may best fulfill the expectations of the authors and constituents.

With the above facts in mind, we respectfully submit this Brief to your most careful consideration, with the knowledge that your high sense of duty toward your State and toward unborn generations will be your guiding principle in its location, and with your decision we shall be content.

Plan of the Brief

An analysis of Senate Bill No. 103 of the 38th Legislature creating the Texas Technological College states that the considerations that shall govern the Locating Board in the selection of the site for the College shall be the following:

A. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

B. WATER SUPLY.

C. ACCESSIBILITY.

D. OTHER MATTERS AS APPROPRIATELY ENTER INTO THE SELECTION OF A SUITABLE LOCATION FOR AN INSTITUTION OF THIS KIND.

E. LOCATION WHERE IN THE FUTURE IT CAN RENDER THE GREATEST SERVICE TO THE STATE, AND TO THE SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES FOR WHICH IT ESPECIALLY INTENDED.

F. THE LAND SHALL BE SO LOCATED THAT ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS SHALL BE WITHIN CONVENIENT DISTANCE TO RESIDENCE SECTION OF THE TOWN WHERE LOCATED, OR PLACE WHERE THE STUDENTS RESIDE.

The evidence presented in this brief showing that Lubbock possesses in the greatest degree all the above requirements as the logical site for the College, will be given under the above headings and in that order.

For your convenience we are concluding the brief with a cross index of each item discussed herein. This you will find in the last two pages of the book in case you want to refer to any particular paragraph or subject contained within the brief.

Brief In Support of Lubbock's Application

A. Climatic Conditions

A Cool Climate Conducive to the Highest Development of Man. It is a well known historical fact that climate has probably been the controlling factor in the development of our present civilization. Historical data seem to indicate that civilization had its beginnings in the tropical and sub-tropical zones of the earth, as is evidenced by the ruins unearthed in such places as Java, India, Mesopotamia, Babylon, Egypt, and nearer home in the lost Maya cities of Yucatan and the Incas of Peru. This civilization gradually spread to the north as man learned to overcome the vissisitudes of nature, so that in time man has reached his highest development mentally, morally and physically in the colder parts of the globe. At the present time the dominant races of the earth are those people of the white race coming out of the cooler parts of Northern Europe, and they are the masters of the peoples and products of the warm countries.

Climate is in the main the product of three factors, temperature, moisture and wind.

Altitude Of Plains Over 3000 Feet The temperature of an inland region is largely determined by its latitude and altitude. That part of West Texas known as the Plains or Llano Estacado is embraced roughly between the parallels of 32 degrees to 37 degrees North Latitude. Its altitude rises from an average of about 3000 feet in Crosby County, to 3676 feet at Amarillo, and over 4000 feet in the extreme northwestern part.

Climate of Plains Comparable To North Central States Charles Lawrence Baker, in Bulletin No. 57, of the Bureau of Economic Geology and Technology of the University of Texas ,states: "The mean annual temperature of the Llano Estacado, which is 56.1 degrees at Amarillo and 60 degrees at Mt. Blanco(Crosby Co.) and Plainview, is the same as that of the region extending from Central Illinois, Northern Ohio, Central Pennsylvania, and Northern New Jersey, southward to West-Central and Southeastern Tennessee and Southwestern and Northeastern North Carolina. The range of mean annual temperature is from 50 degrees on the west to 60 degrees on the southeast and east. This difference is mainly the effect of higher altitude. The average temperature for the warmest month, July_____is the same as that for the same month in North-Central Illinois; and for January the average temperature of the northern two-thirds of the Llano is the same as that of Southern Illinois."

Mean Annual Temperature of Lubbock Is 60 Degrees Lubbock, with an altitude of 3241 feet has about the same general climatic conditions as that of the South Plains, having a mean annual temperature of 60 degrees. Due to its altitude it is extremely bracing, healthy and invigorating. The yearly extremes of temperature are less than in many of the most productive parts of the earth. Periods of extremes of heat and cold are short. The pure, bracing air and large percentage of sunshiny days are favorable for the best physical and mental development of the future student body.

Average Rainfall For Past 23 Years At Lubbock 20.09 Inches. The average annual rainfall at Lubbock, for the past twenty-three years, as determined by the Experimental Sub-station No. 8 located at Lubbock, is 20.08 inches. Due to the retentive nature of our soil this amount of rainfall is sufficient to produce the most abundant crops, as will be shown later in this brief.

80 Per Cent Rainfall In Growing Season Of this amount of rainfall 80 per cent falls in the growing season from April to October inclusive, leaving autumn, winter, and early spring with relatively light

rainfall from which it follows that outdoors activities can be carried on practically every day of school year. It is due to this relatively low rainfall that the mean relative humidity is low, which makes our climate almost ideal for the most vigorous mental and physical effort.

Low Humidity Most Conducive to Physical Comfort The humidity of the atmosphere is a great factor in the comfort or discomfort of all animal life. A high percentage of relative humidity makes extremes of temperature most uncomfortable to the human organization. The low percentage of relative humidity at Lubbock, 55.9 per cent, is a great factor in the physical fitness and well-being of her citizens.

We especially commend to your careful study the data as shown in figures 1, 2, 3, 4, showing:

(1) The average rainfall for the years 1900 to 1922 inclusive.
(2) Monthly Mean Precipitation 1910-1920 inclusive.
(3) Mean average minimum and maximum temperature.
(4) Mean relative humidity.

Our Mean Summer Temperature Superior To Rest Of Texas The climate of the Plains possesses a distinct and separate character from the rest of Texas. Our cool summer days and nights permit of no comparison with the hot, sultry ones of that part of the State below the Cap Rock. The low humidity in the atmosphere causes the bodily sensation of heat to appear much lower than the thermometer reading would indicate even on the hottest day. The nights are invariably cool and a blanket is necessary every night of the summer. Our mean temperature from June to September inclusive is quite uniform and ranges from 74 degrees to 75 degrees This makes an ideal summer climate. It is recognized that a temperature of around 70 degrees is the ideal for the best mental and physical exertions. One accustomed to living in this region actually suffers physical discomfort when proceeding to the lower altitudes of the State in the summer time.

The obverse of the above is also true. In the short extremes of cold where the thermometer may show a low reading, the effect on the body is not so pronounced, and the discomfort of cold is not felt so keenly as in a more moist climate where the actual temperature may be several degrees higher.

School Work Possible For 12 Months In Year In this climate school work can be carried on twelve month in the year. The facilities of the College can thus be made to reach the greatest number and make the most effective use of its equipment and personnel.

Light Snowfall In the winter the snowfall is very light. The little we have remains on the ground only a day or two. During the winter just passed (1922-1923) there was not a single snow; at one time a few flurries only.

Average of 9 Hours Sunshine per day The region surrounding Lubbock has approximately 3,250 hours of sunshine per year, or a daily average of nine hours per day. The average date of the first killing frost in the autumn at Lubbock is October 31st, and the average of the last killing frost in the Spring is about April 8th.

We show in our graph, figure No. 3, the mean extremes of thermometer readings taken over a nine year period.

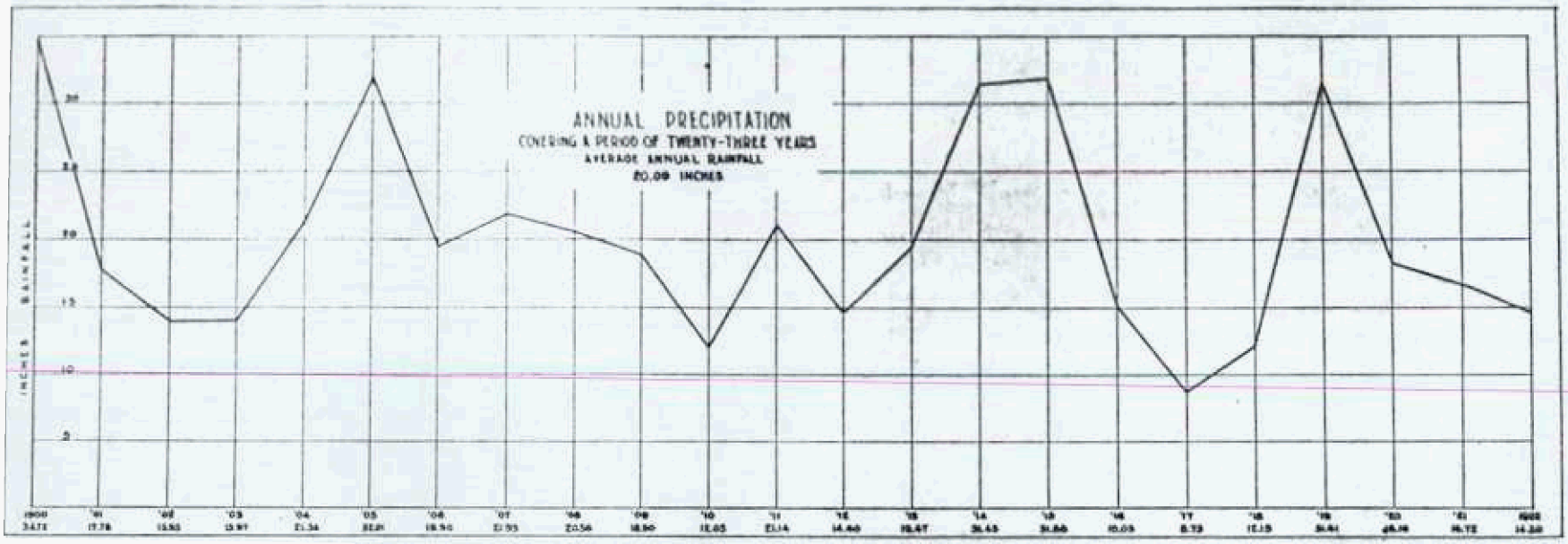


Figure No. 1

Chart showing rainfall for the years 1900 to 1922 inclusive. The average annual rainfall for this time is 20.09 inches.

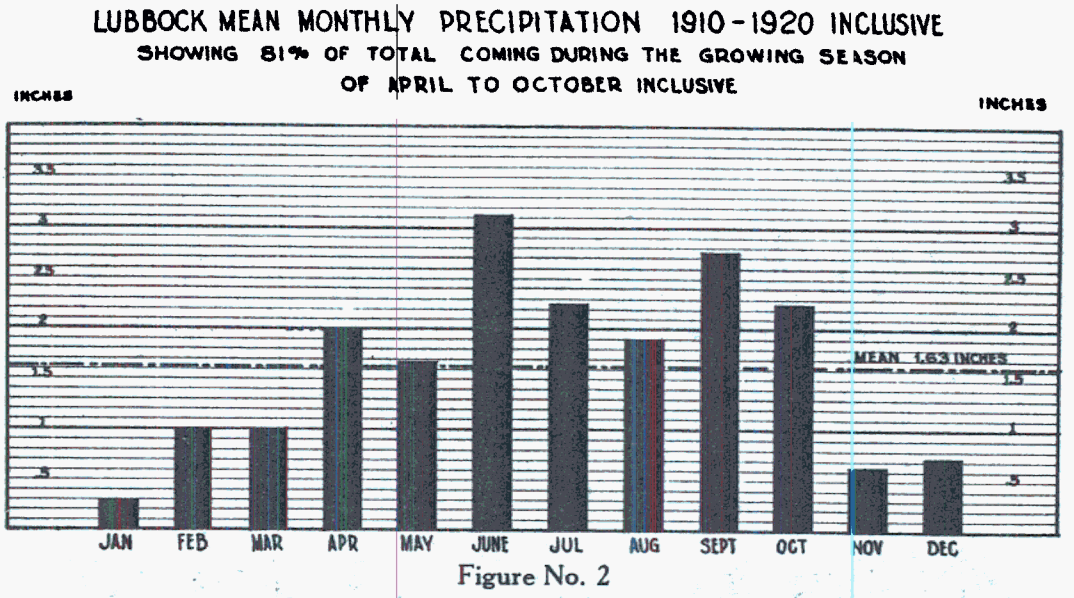


Figure No. 2

Our rainfall comes at the time when most needed. 81 percent of the total falls during the growing season, April to October, inclusive.

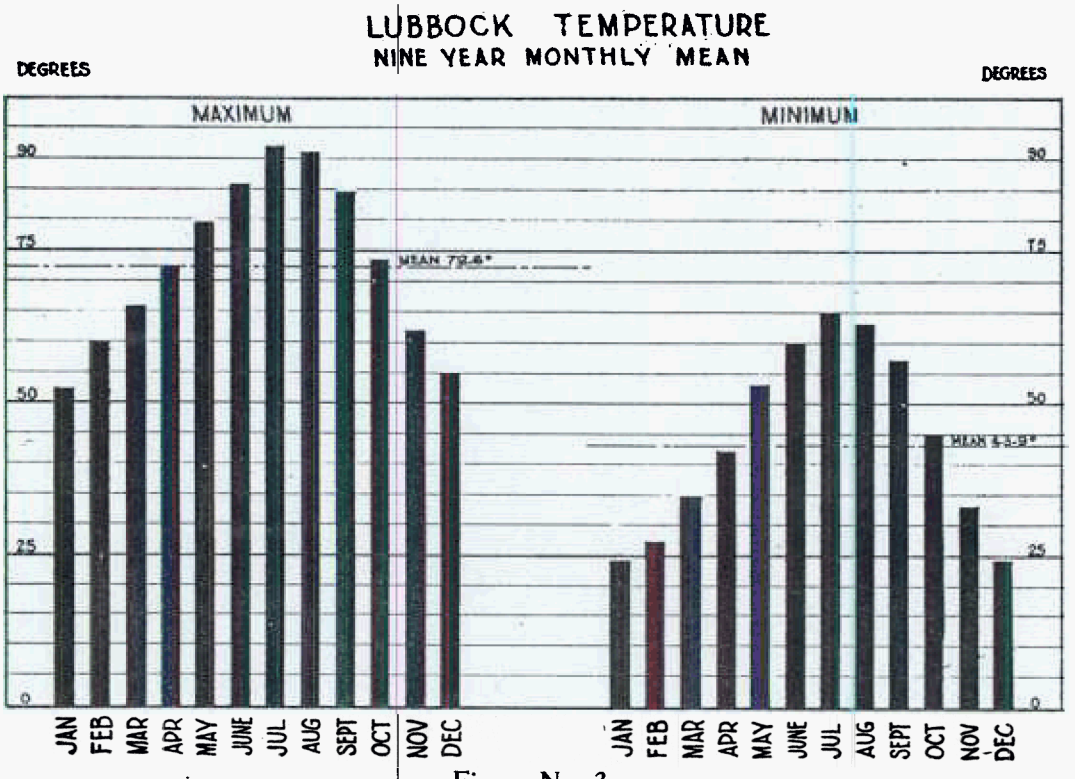


Figure No. 3

Our Mean Maximum Temperature is 72.6 degrees and the Mean Minimum 43.9 degrees. Our mean temperature for the year approaches the ideal for the best physical well being.

LUBBOCK ATMOSPHERIC HUMIDITY
MEAN MONTHLY HUMIDITY FOR SEVEN YEAR PERIOD 1916 - 1922 INCLUSIVE

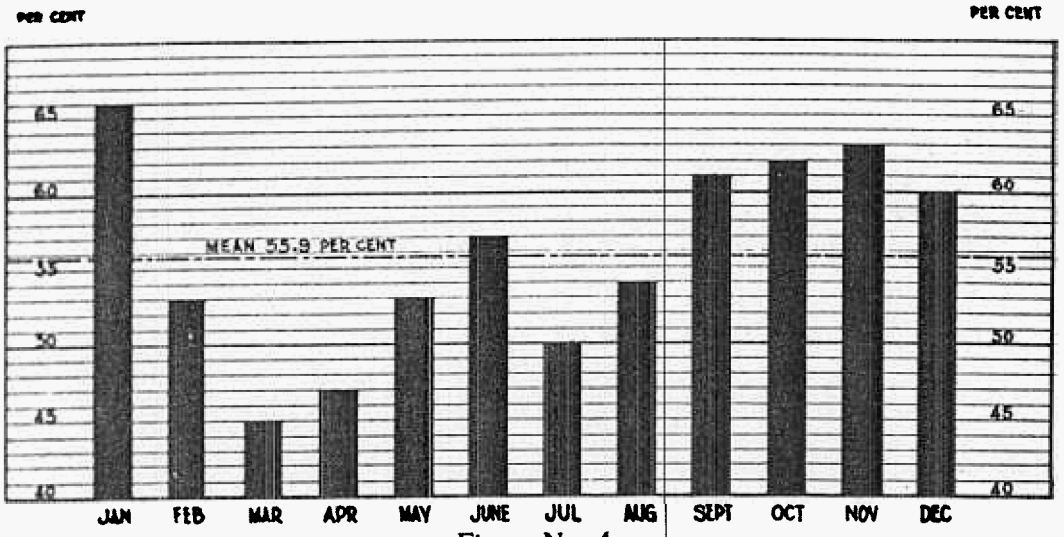


Figure No. 4

The Mean Monthly Humidity for seven years is only 55.9 degrees which low humidity, especially through the summer months, tends to minimize any extremes of temperature.

B. Water Supply

Our Water Supply Unrivaled This we feel sure will be one of the most important factors that will guide you in your ultimate selection of a site for this institution that will mean so much to the future prosperity and well being of the State. It is axiomatic that no institution of this kind can grow and function as it is intended it should without a permanent and abundant supply of pure water. It is our contention that no place in all Texas can rival or approach the South Plains in the abundance and purity of her water.

Dangers of Contaminated Water While we desire to be charitable toward our competitors for the site of this College, yet we feel that we would be remiss in our duty did we not strongly call your attention to the subject of the SOURCE OF SUPPLY. We do not believe that the interests of this institution, or the people of the State, will in any measure be served by locating the College at any place where the source of the water supply is from surface drainage, or impounded water. The same may well be true of running streams. It is unnecessary for us to call your attention to the dangers of serious epidemics arising from polluted water. Any place dependent upon surface drainage or impounded water, or even running streams, is always liable to serious outbreaks of disease arising from surface water unless great expense is incurred in chemical treatment of that water. And the lives of many thousands of our future citizens, both men and women, are too precious to be risked in their school days by subjecting them to the dangers of questionable water.

Works of Man May Be Destroyed By Nature Another fact that should be seriously considered is that any work of man may easily be destroyed by the caprices of nature. In times of unusual rainfalls, with consequent swollen streams, dams and retainers may break, carrying not only destruction in the wake of the escaping waters, but leaving pestilence and demoralization behind. On the other hand, in periods of extended drought the water supply becomes precarious and unfit for human consumption.

Some Surface Waters Unfit For Technological Purposes Much of the surface waters, as conditions exist in West Texas, are not adapted to Technological processes. In their travel over and through the ground they dissolve many mineral substances from the soil and carry matter in suspension which make them unfit for use in such processes as dyeing, tanning, weaving, etc., since the chemicals used in these processes will react with those in the water.

The water resources of the Plains, and especially the South Plains, are too well known for an extended discussion. Briefly we will state that our underground water is secured from the sands of the Cenozic and Triassic strata the underlie the whole Plains area. (Baker Bulletin 57, Bureau of Economic Geology and Technology, Univ. of Texas.) These two formations have a combined thickness of somewhere near 700 feet. For practical purposes we can state that our water for domestic and irrigation purposes is secured from the upperlying Cenozoic formation which has an average thickness of around 300 feet. Underneath the captriassic formation there lies an impervious mass of red clay which cuts off all circulation from below. Underlying the surface of the Plains region at depths varying from a few feet to several feet there lies a stratum of lime rock. Underneath this rock lies an impervious layer of clay. Above it, forming the subsoil of the rich, sandy soil of the county, is another layer of clay. Thus confined in the earth lies this great lake of pure and inexhaustible water, cut off from the mineralized waters below and the surface waters above. Thus there is no chance for our water supply to be contaminated from surface pollution, and we would most earnestly commend this fact to your attention.

An Unlimited Supply At 60 to 80 Feet This water in unlimited quantity can be secured at any place in Lubbock County at varying depths conforming to the topography of the land. In general it may be said that the depth of water in the city of

Lubbock is from 60 to 80 feet, while in many places in the county it is only 30 feet and on the Yellow House Canyon even less.

City Water Supply The city of Lubbock secures its water from three wells. One of these has been in use for about fifteen years; two have been in use for over six years. These three wells are pumped daily, yielding at the present time 800, 500 and 250 gallons per minute respectively. The wells are of equal capacity; the difference in present yield is due to size of pumps. During this time there has not been the lowering of as much as an inch in the ground water level after the normal draw-down is attained when the pumps are started.

17 Hour Test Fails to Lower Water Level In 1917, the driest year this country ever experienced, a 17-hour continuous test was run on these wells, without diminishing a particle in the volume, or lowering of the water level. These wells are within 50 feet of each other.

Cost of Availability Is Low The cost of pumping water in fairly large quantities, exclusive of interest on investment or depreciation, will not be over three cents per thousand gallons. We base this figure on the operating costs of the city pumping station.

Analysis of water from well of Lubbock Experiment Sub-Station No. 8—Analysis by State Chemist.

(Expressed in parts per million.)

Calcium (Ca)	26.8
Magnesium (Mg)	45.7
Sodium and Potassium (Na-K)	47.1
Carbonate radicle (CO-3)	110.9
Bicarbonate radicle (HCO-3)	123.3
Sulphate radicle (SO-4)	85.6
Chlorine (Cl)	60.4

Hardness.

Mineral contents	Moderate
Suitability for irrigation	Good
Alkali coefficient (K)	32.4
Suitability for drinking	Good
Foaming coefficient	Good-217

Slaton Well No 3 (Lubbock County)—Analysis made by Santa Fe Railroad. (Expressed in parts per million)

Calcium Sulphate (Ca SO-4)	8.8
Magnesium Sulphate (Mg SO-4)	116.6
Magnesium and Calcium Carbonate (Mg CO-3 & Ca CO-3)	290.0
Sodium Chloride (Na Cl)	128.7
Sodium (Na)	78.8
Chlorine (Cl)	77.5
Sulphate Radicle (SO-4)	73.5
Sodium Sulphate (Na-2 SO-4)	86.
Sodium Carbonate (Na-2 Co-3)	
Alkali Coefficient	23.6
Mineral Contents	High
Suitability for Drinking	Good
Suitability for irrigation	Good

Analysis Lubbock City Well Water
January, 1923,
Analysis by State Chemist.
(Expressed in parts per million)

Total solids	610.0	p. p. mil	
Silicia	66.4	Comb.	Units
Calcium ion	17.5	.88	
Magnesium ion	56.3	4.69	
Sodium ion (Calculated)	113.4	4.93	10.5
Carbonate ion	24.0	.8	
Bicarbonate ion	280.6	4.60	
Sulphate ion	134.1	2.80	
Chloride ion	91.8	2.30	10.5

Analysis City Water, Lubbock,
Santa Fe R. R. Analysis for Boiler Purpose. Did not char on ignition, showing absence of sewage or contamination of animal or vegetable origin.

	Grains Per U. S. Gallon
Calcium & Magnesium	3.3
Calcium & Magnesium Carbonate	15.5
Incrustants in Solution	18.8
Sodium Chloride	7.7
Sodium Sulphate	10.8
Solids in Solution	37.3
Alkalinity	15.5
Color	Clear

No Organic Matter Nitrates or Nitrites

These analysis show no presence of organic matter, nitrates or nitrites, proving its freedom from surface contamination of vegetable or animal origin. Like all underground waters it shows a relatively high mineral content, but nothing deleterious or injurious to health, and by chemists and sanitarians, it has been universally pronounced excellent for drinking and domestic purposes.

Our water likewise contains no iron. Water containing iron makes it unfit for dyeing or bleaching,—a small amount of iron, as one part in one million, making it unsuitable for bleaching. (Page 378 "Practical Hygiene" by Chas. Harrington, Harvard).

C. Accessibility

Lubbock Easily Reached by Rail or Motor The greater the degree of accessibility an institution of this kind to the greatest number of people it is intended to serve, the greater in number will be the attendance, likewise will the College attain the highest degree of success in its operation.

Lubbock is the center of the most rapidly developing agricultural region of the Southwest. From it radiate railroads and motor highways which make it easily accessible to all parts of the state.

Lubbock Located On Main Trunk Railroad The Santa Fe Railroad traverses the country in a southeast - northwest direction. This line extends from Galveston to San Francisco and at junciton points to the scutheast connections are made with the eastern and southern part of the state. Another line of the same system extends to Amarillo, thus making connections with the Panhandle and the northern and northwestern parts of the state. From Lubbock radiates one branch to Crosbyton on the east, and another branch extends to Lamesa on the south.

Thus Lubbock is easily reached by railroads from any part of the state, and adjoining states.

Contemplated Extensions To El Paso probable future intervening Roaring by merged extend- Mex- Spur Lubbock

Lubbock is also on the following main automobile highways: Puget Sound to Gulf, Plains Air Line Roger Q. Mills, Glacier to Gulf, State Highway No. 7 and Canada-Gulf Highway.

Average Distance from Whole District Only 150 Miles to Lubbock Table No. 1 shows respectively the counties, area of each county, the county seat, or largest town in each county, and the distance from the center of the Plains—Lubbock—to such towns (1) by straight air line; (2) overland or highway; (3) by short line railroad mileage.

It will be especially noted that the average distance from the center of the Plains—Lubbock—to the respecive towns, by the various routes mentioned, is as follows:

By straight air line _____150 7-12- Miles
By overland or highway ___174 7-12 Miles
By short line railroad mileage 188 miles

Distance from Center of Plains, LUBBOCK

County	Area Each County	Town	Straight Airline	Highway Overland	Shortline Mileage Railroad
Dallam	1532	Dalhart	172	180	203
Sherman	935	Stratford	184	188	234
Hansford	882	Hansford	176	178	291
Ochiltree	891	Ochiltree	190	212	319
Lipscomb	888	Higgins	197	212	246
Hartley	1507	Channing	141	155	173
Moore	921	Dumas	151	157	235
Hutchinson	879	Plemon	152	156	179
Roberts	882	Miami	156	172	195
Hemphill	873	Canadian	176	192	215
Oldham	1543	Tascosa	132	147	158
Potter	934	Amarillo	109	116	121
Carson	893	Panhandle	119	122	148
Gray	899	Lefore	136	159	167
Wheeler	895	Wheeler	152	187	222
Deaf Smith	1549	Hereford	88	132	134
Randall	937	Canyon	94	97	103
Armstrong	903	Claude	104	109	149
Donley	906	Clarendon	102	117	179
Collingsworth	898	Wellington	124	146	226
Parmer	902	Farwell	88	96	98
Castro	896	Dimmitt	72	95	81
Swisher	898	Tulia	46	47	49
Briscoe	903	Silverton	66	89	75
Hall	901	Memphis	104	143	206
Childress	733	Childress	104	148	237
Bailey	1030	Muleshoe	66	68	71
Lamb	1022	Olton	40	63	67
Hale	1036	Plainview	38	39	47
Floyd	1011	Floydada	40	52	73
Motley	1030	Matador	68	80	84
Cottle	1012	Paducah	90	113	137
Hardeman	761	Quanah	124	151	265
Foard	612	Crowell	124	174	240
Wilbarger	928	Vernon	148	181	278
Wichita	604	Wichita Falls	172	206	307
Cochran	869	Morton	60	60	—
Hockley	867	Levelland	30	30	—
LUBBOCK	868	LUBBOCK	—	—	—
Crosby	370	Crosbyton	34	35	41
Dickens	881	Dickens	54	55	—
King	867	Guthrie	84	87	89
Knox	862	Benjamin	112	135	210
Baylor	880	Seymour	144	167	251
Archer	872	Archer City	180	205	304
Clay	1158	Henrietta	204	226	332
Yoakum	879	Plains	62	72	40.8
Terry	870	Brownfield	40	40	38.0
Lynn	864	Tahoka	28	28	39
Garza	870	Post	36	36	39
Kent	875	Clairemont	66	68	—
Stonewall	852	Aspermont	94	118	181
Haskell	923	Haskell	107	147	196

Table No.

Distance from Center of Plains, LUBBOCK

County	Area Each County	Town	Straight Airline	Highway Overland	Shortline Mileage Railroad
Throckmorton	879	Throckmorton	152	281	—
Young	875	Graham	187	314	341
Jack	962	Jacksboro	208	341	313
Gaines	1540	Seminole	76	78	—
Dawson	903	Lamesa	57	61	72
Borden	895	Gail	63	62	—
Scurry	887	Snyder	78	80	81
Fisher	885	Rotan	92	99	223
Jones	922	Hamlin	92	120	201
Shackelford	947	Albany	152	190	246
Stephens	925	Breckenridge	174	222	237
Palo Pinto	958	Palo Pinto	208	258	—
Andrews	1565	Andrews	85	93	—
Martin	904	Stanton	86	89	202
Howard	891	Big Springs	94	102	185
Mitchell	885	Colorado	84	136	148
Nolan	880	Sweetwater	111	112	121
Taylor	908	Abilene	142	152	162
Callahan	854	Baird	160	172	182
Eastland	925	Eastland	188	206	217
Erath	1083	Stephenville	224	243	250
Loving	753	Mount Clair	174	218	319
Winkler	844	Kermit	139	142	—
Ector	892	Odessa	125	161	245
Midland	887	Midland	110	140	225
Glasscock	866	Garden City	120	174	259
Sterling	948	Sterling City	128	202	205
Coke	931	Robert Lee	135	164	172
Runnels	1083	Ballinger	165	168	176
Coleman	1290	Coleman	182	200	327
Brown	956	Brownwood	176	228	357
Comanche	948	Comanche	186	276	382
Hamilton	833	Hamilton	248	308	414
Mills	696	Goldthwaite	238	259	388
El Paso	923	El Paso	296	324	533
Culberson	3787	Van Horn	248	327	407
Reeves	2781	Pecos	178	351	320
Pecos	4134	Fort Stockton	192	232	336
Crockett	3215	Ozona	200	262	—
Ward	827	Barstow	174	220	321
Crane	878	Crane	160	185	—
Upton	1195	Upland	152	203	—
Reagen	1071	Stiles	148	250	—
Irion	998	Sherwood	168	208	216
Tom Green	1454	San Angelo	168	184	198
Concho	918	Paint Rock	181	184	231
McCulloch	1073	Brady	221	228	403
San Saba	1116	San Saba	242	268	439
Lampasas	740	Lampasas	270	300	292
Jeff Davis	2263	Fort Davis	240	297	—
Presidio	3812	Marfa	260	317	544
Brewster	5935	Alpine	248	338	571
Terrell	2635	Sanderson	237	298	474

(Table No. 1 Continued)

Distance from Center of Plains, LUBBOCK

County	Area Each County	Town	Straight Airline	Highway Overland	Shortline Mileage Railroad
Schleicher	1387	El Dorado	200	210	232
Sutton	1521	Sonora	216	297	251
Menard	914	Menard	217	238	419
Kimble	1301	Junction	241	342	—
Mason	969	Mason	244	256	—
Llano	971	Llano	266	289	341
Burnet	974	Burnet	282	322	314
Gillespie	1109	Fredericksburg	283	286	361
Blanco	750	Johnson City	300	306	—
Valverde	3083	Juno	239	251	—
Edwards	1960	Rock Springs	263	288	—
Real	619	Line	264	304	—
Kerr	1142	Kerrville	289	398	410
Kendall	598	Comfort	304	418	432
Hays	623	San Marcos	326	372	389
Average			150 7-121	174 7-121	188

(Table No. 1 Concluded)

Tables of Distance From Lubbock as the Center

In the following table is given the population by counties according to the 14th United States Census of 1920 within a radius of 50 miles of Lubbock; from 50 to 75 miles; from 75 to 100 miles; from 100 to 125 miles; from 125 to 150 miles (including those counties touched by the 150-mile radius but which do not reach to their county seat) respectively.

Zone of 50 Miles from Lubbock

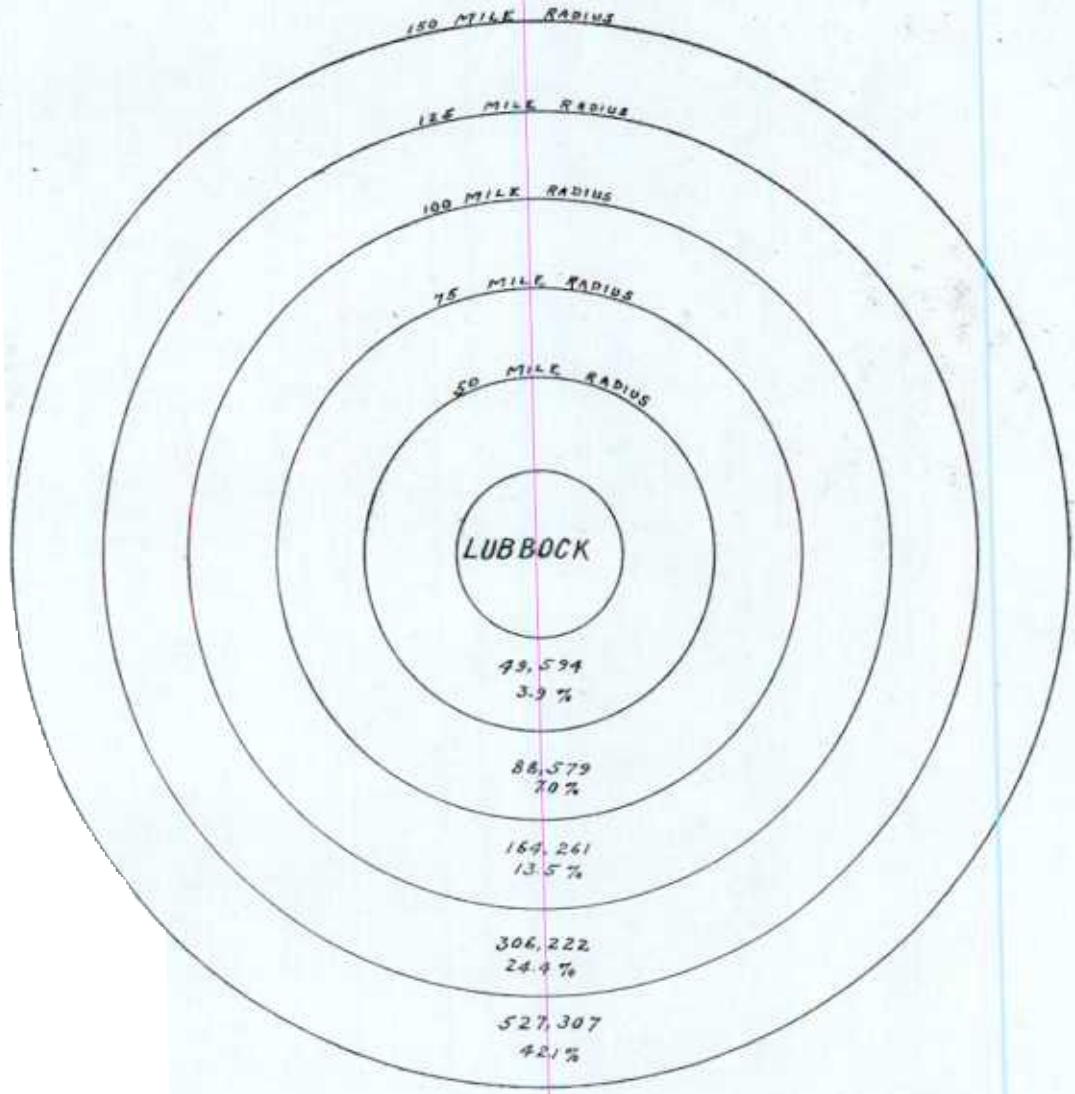
Name of County	Population
Lubbock	11,096
Hale	10,104
Lamb	1,175
Floyd	9,758
Hockley	137
Terry	2,236
Lynn	4,751
Garza	4,253
Crosby	6,084
Total Population	49,594

Zone of 50 to 75 Miles From Lubbock

Name of County	Population
Cochran	67
Bailey	517
Castro	1,948
Swisher	4,388
Briscoe	2,948
Motley	4,107
Dickens	5,876
Kent	3,335
Scurry	9,003
Borden	965
Dawson	4,309
Gaines	1,018
Yoakum	504
Total Population	38,985

Zone of 75 to 100 Miles From Lubbock

Name of County	Population
Parmer	1,699
Deaf Smith	3,747
Randall	3,675
Armstrong	2,816



POPULATION BY ZONES FROM LUBBOCK

Figure 5

Donley	8,035
Hall	11,137
Childress	10,933
Cottle	6,901
King	655
Stonewall	4,086
Fisher	11,009
Mitchell	7,527
Howard	6,962
Martin	1,146
Andrews	350
Total	80,678

Zone of 100 to 125 Miles from Lubbock

Name of County	Population
Oldham	709
Potter	16,710
Carson	3,078
Gray	4,663
Collingsworth	9,154
Hardeman	12,487
Knox	9,240
Haskell	14,193
Jones	22,323
Nolan	10,868
Taylor	24,081
Sterling	1,053
Coke	4,557
Glasscock	555
Midland	2,449
Ector	760
Winkler	81
Total	136,961

Zone of 125 to 150 miles from Lubbock.

Name of County	Population
Hartley	1,109
Moore	571
Hutchinson	721
Hemphill	4,280
Roberts	1,469
Wheeler	7,397
Wilbarger	15,112
Wichita	72,911
Baylor	7,027
Archer	5,254
Young	13,379
Throckmorton	3,589
Shackelford	4,960
Stephens	15,403
Callahan	11,844
Runnels	17,074
Coleman	18,805
Tom Green	15,210
Irion	1,610
Reagan	377
Upton	253
Crane	37
Ward	2,615
Loving	82
Total	221,089

These figures tabulated show the following results:

Within Zone	Population
(a) 50 miles from Lubbock	49,594
(b) 50 to 75 miles from Lubbock	38,985
(c) 75 to 100 miles from Lubbock	80,678
(d) 100 to 125 miles from Lubbock	136,961
(e) 125 to 150 miles from Lubbock	221,089

Or, taking the population progressively who will be served within a 150-mile radius of Lubbock, we find, according to the last census, the following:

Within radius of	Population	Percent Total
50 mi. Lubbock (a)	49,594	3.9
75 mi. Lubbock (a-b)	88,579	7.0
100 mi. Lubbock (a-b-c)	169,257	13.5
125 mi. Lubbock (a-b-c-d)	306,218	24.4
150 mi Lubbock (a-b-c-d-e)	527,307	42.1

The total population embraced in the district covered by the bill creating the College was 1,250,997, on which figure the above percentages are calculated. It must be borne in mind, however, that two counties with large cities (San Antonio and El Paso) at the extreme southeast and southwest corners of the district are included. Also the county of Eastland in 1920 was in the throes of the oil boom, with a consequent high increase in transient population. It seems to us that for a fair comparison, for the purposes intended, the population of these counties might be dis-

regarded, in which case we would secure the following figures:

Total population of district		1,250,997
Less Bexar	202,096	
Less El Paso	101,887	
Less Eastland	58,050	362,488
Population, less three counties above		888,509

Using this as the basis of calculation, we obtain the following figures:

Population within a radius of—	
50 miles of Lubbock	5.6 per cent
75 miles of Lubbock	10.0 per cent
100 miles of Lubbock	19.0 per cent
125 miles of Lubbock	34.4 per cent
150 miles of Lubbock	59.3 per cent

It might be of interest to you, as one means of determining at which point the College might be of the greatest future service, by comparing the percentages within the above radii from Lubbock in 1920 t othe corresponding ones for 1910. The figures for the 1910 census are:

Within a radius of	Population	Total Percentage of
50 miles	22,823	2.6
75 miles	44,940	5.2
100 miles	86,649	10.0
125 miles	222,876	25.5
150 miles	402,330	46.3

In other words, that zone embraced within a radius of 100 miles of Lubbock has greatly increased in population, whereas the counties embraced in the zone from 100 to 150 miles have decreased in population.

D. Other Matters as Appropriately Enter Into the Selection of a Suitable Location

We judge that matters that will have a bearing on the selection of a suitable site, and which you will carefully consider in your deliberations, will be such matters as:

1. Health.
2. Citizenship.
3. Established Industries,
   (a) Agriculture.
   (b) Stock Raising.
   (c) Manufacturing.
4. Public Utilities.
5. Building Material.
6. Facilities for Practical Teaching.

We shall, therefore, discuss these items in the above order.

1. Health

Health Considerations Are Paramount In Locating College

The matter of health will be of paramount importance in the selection of the site of the Texas Technological College. We have pointed out above that the equable and invigorating climate of Lubbock will be a wonderful asset toward the most vigorous mental and physical development of the future student body.

Lubbock is noted for her healthful conditions. Our air is dry, rich in ozone, and combined with the high percentage of sunshine is an effective germicide. Diesease germs are, therefore, quickly destroyed, and maladies caused by such are reduced to a minimum.

No Dengue Fever No Malaria

We have no mosquitos, and consequently no malaria, or dengue fever. There has never been known a single case of either of these that originated in Lubbock county.

Due to the impossibility of our water supply becoming contaminated from surface pollution, there has never been a single typhoid fever epidemic in the county. It is exceedingly rare that a case of typhoid fever occurs; sometimes there will be a lapse of several years without a single case.

It is a notable fact, easily corroborated by the evidence of reputable physicians, that there is a marked improvement in the general health of families moving to this county from places of lower altitude. Within a year or two there is an increase in weight, better appetite; in short, a vigor and zest in life possibly unknown heretofore.

Freedom From Contagious And Infectious Diseases

It is a self-evident fact that parents are unwilling to send their sons and daughters to any place that is known to be affected with malaria, or where for any reason there is a high percentage of tuberculosis, or other serious infectious or contagious diseases. Parents will be filled with anxiety and uneasiness if their sons or daughters have to be sent to some place which is known as the location of institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis or other serious maladies, and where the most scrupulous means must be taken to prevent the spread of such maladies.

The College Age A Critical Period

It is an established medical fact that the most susceptible age for the contraction and development of tuberculosis is between the ages of FIFTEEN AND TWENTY-ONE—THE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE AGE. It would be futile for us to claim that any part of West Texas is free from tuberculosis, but we do claim that there is a minimum of it on the Plains. We are sure, therefore, that you will agree with us that it would be nothing short of a crime against a great part of our future citizenship to locate the college in any district where the students would be forced to come into close contact with the scourge during the most susceptible years of their life.

We believe that if this college is located at Lubbock it will draw many students from other parts of Texas, and even surrounding states, who will be attracted here solely from a health standpoint. Spending a few years here during the formative period would establish a state of general good health for the balance of their lives.

Our pure water, high altitude and large percentage of sunshiny days spell good health, and will be the means to retain many of the future students and their friends and relatives in this country. It will then mean a more rapid development of this part of the State with the very highest class of citizenship.

Our Hospital Facilities Best In West Texas

Our hospital facilities are the best west of Fort Worth. In Lubbock are located the Lubbock Sanitarium and the West Texas Hospital, both modern institutions and thoroughly equipped to perform the most delicate surgical operations.

The Lubbock Sanitarium is rated as a forty-bed sanitarium. It has a resident staff of four physicians, all specialists in their profession—and a staff of twenty nurses. In connection with the sanitarium is conducted a training school for nurses under the supervision of an experienced and efficient superintendent. The sanitarium is equipped with the most modern surgical apparatus and appliances including a complete X-ray equipment, and is further provided with a pathological laboratory.

The West Texas Hospital, recently completed, has at the present time thirty-five beds. Provision is now being made to add another story, increasing its capacity to seventy-two beds. The hospital has a staff of four physicians, all expert in their respective fields, and sixteen nurses. It is equipped with the latest and most complete type of X-ray and surgical apparatus and laboratories.

Parents may, therefore, rest assured that in case of serious illness, or where surgical attention is required, their children will be in sympathetic and capable hands and will be given the very best that science has to offer.

2. Citizenship

South Plains Citizenship 97.5 per cent Native White We think we can state, without any desire to make invidious comparisons, that the Plains region of Texas possesses the most progressive citizenship of any region in the South. Our citizenship is practically 100 per cent white American. An analysis of the 1920 census figures for the fifteen South Plains counties shows an average of 97.5 per cent of native-born white citizens, leaving only 2.5 per cent for foreign-born whites and colored. Our people are pioneers and imbued with the pioneer spirit. Our broad acres have been settled by the best and most ambitious people from other parts of the State and Nation who have come West seeking broader avenues of usefulness and opportunity. It requires the highest type of ambition to sever the old associations and seek new homes in a new land.

Our people are broad-minded, forward-looking and have a vision of the great future in store for this region. They are industrious, law-abiding, with a high sense of the social and civic virtues.

In no part of the State will more and better schools and churches be found than in Lubbock and adjoining counties.

Our High School 6th. Among All High Schools of West Texas The city of Lubbock possesses one of the most modern High School buildings in the State, recently erected and equipped at a cost of $150,000.00. This school is prepared to teach not only the ordinary high school and junior college subjects, but such subjects as Manual Training, Domestic Science, Vocational Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Commercial Branches, the pure sciences, etc. Our High School, with 29 1-2 credits, ranks sixth among all the schools of West Texas in the list of accredited High Schools, being exceeded in this respect only by the cities of Amarillo, El Paso, Abilene, Wichita Falls and Brownwood. It is ahead of any city approximately near its size.

Meeting Place of University Interscholastic League and South Plains Teachers Institute Lubbock High School is a leader in this district in all of the school activities. It is the meeting place of the University Interscholastic League for this district, which meets here four times a year, and brings to this city each year approximately 2500 High School students, who in case the Technological College is located at Lubbock, would be brought into contact with the College and imbued with the desire to avail themselves of its benefits.

Lubbock is likewise the meeting place of the South Plains Teachers Institute which meets here yearly, bringing 500 teachers from the South Plains counties into contact with our citizens and institutions.

Its Stock-Judging Team Won 1st Prize 1922 & 1923 Our High School is especially strong in the department of Vocational Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, and its stock-judging teams have repeatedly won first place against state-wide competition. In 1922 at Canyon it won first place as team and first, second and third as individuals, and at the Fort Worth Live Stock Exposition it won first place as team, and first and fourth as individuals. In 1923 this success was repeated, winning at Canyon first as team, and first, second and fifth as individuals ,and at Fort Worth first as team and first, sixth and eleventh as individuals.

Lubbock County Has 36 School Buildings Outside of the High School Lubbock has in the independent district six brick ward schools splendidly constructed and efficiently conducted. Our sister city of Slaton has four brick school buildings. Outside of the city of Lubbock the county has twenty-nine school buildings, fourteen of brick and fifteen of wood. Of the latter five are to be replaced with brick buildings during the present summer.

High Investment in Brick Buildings per capita of Scholastics The county's investment in brick school buildings amounts to $419,500.00 and we are among the first in the whole State for investment in brick buildings per capita of scholastics ($91.57). This does not take into account the value of wooden buildings.

Our citizens are generous and big-hearted and patriotic. In the Liberty Loan drives our quotas were quickly obtained and over-subscribed.

Lubbock Supports Paid Red Cross Worker; Home & Farm Demonstration Agents Lubbock is to our knowledge the only city of its size in the West that has a paid Red Cross worker. In the Red Cross drive of 1922 for the upkeep of the Local Red Cross, Lubbock citizens' donations were equaled(and tied) by only one other city of less than 12,000 population in West Texas.

Lubbock County, in connection with the State and Federal Governments, supports a Farm Demonstration agent, and is one of the few counties that liksewise supports a woman Home Demonstration Agent.

Our Moral and Religious Standards Are High Lubbock boasts of as high moral and religious standards as any city of its size in the State. Parents sending their children to Lubbock will rest assured that they will be surrounded by Christian people who will take the keenest interest in their moral and religious welfare.

Lubbock's Churches Are Adequate The following denominations are represented, each of which has a substantial edifice of worship, with enthusiastic membership:

- Baptist
- Methodist
- Cumberland Presbyterian
- First Christian
- First Presbyterian
- Church of Christ
- Episcopal
- Nazarene
- Salvation Army

The church membership of Lubbock is 2535, with an average attendance of 1903. Total Sunday School enrollment, 2620 with an average attendance of 1709. The money investment in Church property amounts to $239,000.00, with a constant increase in larger and better buildings as the city grows.

Established Industries

It is a self-evident fact that this College should be located in the center of a district whose main industries are predominately in accord with those for which the College is designed to foster. From the text of the bill creating the College we feel sure these objects are intended to be embraced under three broad generalizations of:

(a) Agriculture; (b) Stock Raising; (c) Manufacturing.

A. Agriculture

Plains Counties Promise Greatest Development in Agriculture. It is a well known fact that the Plains Counties are now being looked upon as the coming agricultural section of Texas. Further than this, we will say there is no other section of such large area in a compact body succeptible to successful agricultural development now remaining in the whole Unied States. The Plains counties have well merited this distinction by proven performance. Abundant and profitable crops are yearly raised on lands, comparatively cheap from a monetary standpoint when compared with the lands of the older settled parts of the State, yet of an unlimited soil productivity.

In 1910 Land Valued-For Grazing Only. It has only been within the last decade that this fact has had general recognition. Previously it was thought this land was fitted solely for cattle grazing. In 1910, when the entire county of Lubbock was shown as having 3624 inhabitants, farm land with all improvements, live stock etc., and based solely on its value for grazing, was placed at $20.20 an acre.

1910-1920 Improved Farm Land Increased 360 Percent. During the decade the percentage of increase in improved farm lands in Lubbock county was 360 percent, and the value of the land alone without improvements, stock, etc., is placed at $36.18 per farm acre. At the present time a conservative valuation of improved farm lands is around $50.00 per acre.

Our Soil Attracts Farmers From Other Sections. These figures are given solely to show the productivity of the Plains soils as a factor in encouraging and drawing farmers of other sections to this country and the consequent natural increase in land values as its worth is recognized.

Lubbock the Location of Experimental Sub-Station No. 8. At Lubbock is located the State Experimental Sub-Station No. 8, which has been a great factor in leadership and a means of education along agricultural lines. The sub-station has worked with perfect harmony with the farmers of the county and district, and the results of their experimental work have been worth thousands of dollars to the farmers in pointing out the proper methods to follow, and in the introduction of new crops adapted to cultivation in this section.

Superiority of Diversified Farming Granted. It is a recognized principle in agricultural economics that a properly diversified system of farming is conducive to a higher grade of prosperity, not only from a temporary monetary standpoint, but for the preservation of soil fertility, than a one crop system.

Wide Adaption of Diversification In the South Plains. The Plains counties are ideal fr the carrying out of this fundamental principle, and in fact the wide adoption on the part of farmers of the diversified system of farming has made more progress up to this time on the Plains than in any other section. The elimination of the one crop idea has been the foundation of our agricultural progress, and brings about a more homogeneous policy by the farmers of the whole South Plains Country.

Lubbock On Dividing Line of Domain of Cotton and Wheat. The region lying to the East and Southeast of us, especially below the Cap Rock, is and has been for many years a cotton-producing section.

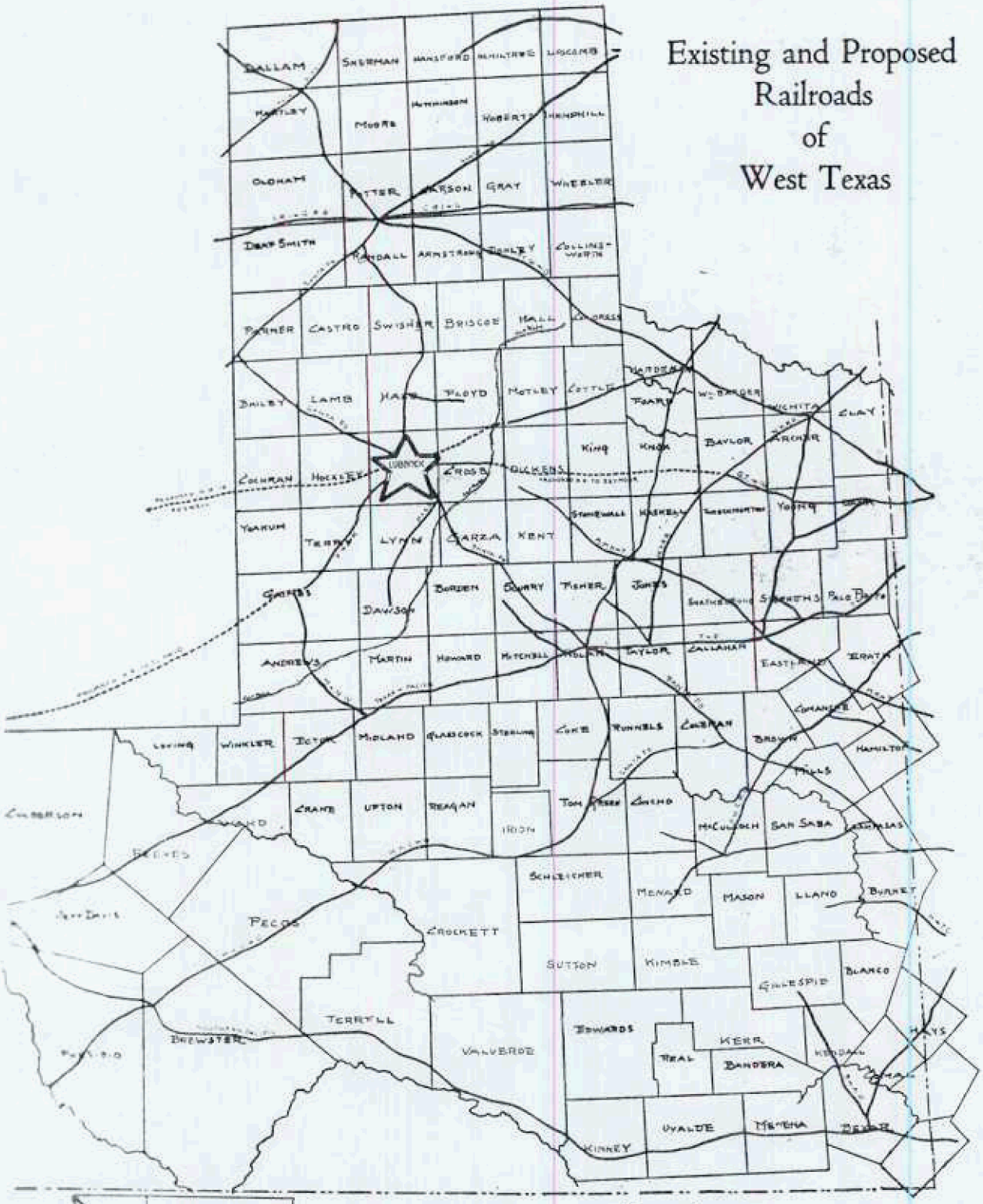


Figure 6

Our railroad connections make us easily accessible to the whole State. The Santa Fe connects at Sweetwater with the T. & P. reaching West Texas to El Paso and all the Eastern and Northern part of the State; with the Orient reaching the North Central and South Central parts of West Texas. It connects at Brownwood with the Frisco system, and further on reaches all the South and Central parts of the State. At Amarillo connections are made with the F. W. & D., and the Rock Island systems, and also with its main line from Chicago to California. The branches to Brownfield and Seagraves tap the South Plains counties, while the branch to Crosbyton reaches the eastern

North of us extending to the State boundary the country has been known as a wheat and grain-growing section. The growing of cotton is steadily enroaching farther northward each year, and likewise wheat and small grains can be grown to the south.

Lubbock is, therefore, on the dividing line of the domain of wheat and grain of the north and cotton of the south, and is splendidly adapted to both.

Wide Range of Agricultural Products. This fact allows of a wide range of deversification. Under this system go hand in hand dairying, poultry-raising, hog-raising, and the growth of all crops suitable to this country. We raise abundant crops of Cotton, Kafir, Milo Maize, Feterita, Corn, Cane, Millet, Sudan Grass, Peanuts, Wheat, Oats, Alfalfa, Rye, Barley, Field Beans and Peas, Watermelons, Fruits, Grapes, Vine Products and Vegetables.

South Plains Best Seed Producing Section in United States. The South Plains is becoming recognized more and more as the best SEED-PRODUCING region in the United States. The combination of our soil and climate produces the best development in the individual grains. We have no smuts as are common in humid districts, and the dry autumns allow seeds and grains to be gathered in the best condition. The result is that there is a demand from all over the United States for Plains-grown seed of Milo, Kafir, Feterita, Red Top Cane and Sudan Grass.

Cotton Breeding Station Is Being Established A recent development is the establishment of a cotton seed breeding industry on a large scale at Lubbock. At the present time the Mebane Cotton Seed Company is actively engaged in starting cotton seed breeding on a large scale to better adapt this cotton to our conditions and to supply the Plains region with pure and high-grade seed.

Huge Amount of Seed Shipped in 1922. the shipped give 1922:

	Pounds
Sudan	4,918,429
Cane Seed	5,247,111
Maize	1,389,509
Kafir	472,450
Feterita	107,300
Higeri	96,000
Millet	30,150
Total	12,360,949

Plains Counties Win First Three Prizes State Fair in 1922. We would strongly call your attention to the fact that at the Dallas Fair of 1922 the FIRST PREMIUM for all-county exhibit of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS went not to a county of East, South or Central Texas, nor to one below the Cap Rock, but to LUBBOCK COUNTY. The second and third premiums went to Potter and Crosby Counties respectively—ALL THREE PLAINS COUNTIES.

Another fact we wish strongly to impress upon you is that as Textile Engineering is to be one of the major subjects taught, the College should be located in a region where cotton-growing will be a stable and permanent industry.

South Plains the Coming Cotton Section of United States. Cotton production on the South Plains has increased from 9240 bales in 1909 to 132,489 bales in 1919, or about 1400 percent. The counties having the largest increase were Crosby, Lubbock and Floyd. At this time Cotton is the main cash crop of the South Plains. The Plains have no boll weevils, or other pests, and in the judgment of competent authorities, we shall never be seriously troubled with the boll weevil. Cotton is peculiarly adapted to our climatic and soil conditions, and the South Plains is today looked upon as the future cotton-producing section of the United States.

Lubbock's Yield Double State Average. A comparison of the average yield per acre for the whole State with the average yield of Lubbock county will be of interest. In 1909 the yield was 2,455,174 bales from 9,930,179 acres, or an average yield of .24 bale per acre. In the season of 1919-1920 the yield was 2,971,757 from 11,522,537 acres, or .25 bale per acre. We feel sure then that on the average, the yield for State is 1-4 of a bale to the acre.

From the data already presented the average yield of Lubbock county for 1919-1920 was .49 bale per acre, or practically double the average State yield.

Average Yield at Experiment Station for 10 Years 3-5 Bale to Acre From the records of the State Experimental Sub-Station No. 8 at Lubbock (Bulletin No. 299 Experiment Station), we learn that for the ten-year period 1912-1922, the average yield of Lint Cotton per acre of the ten highest varieties was 348.87 pounds, or in round numbers, 3-5 of a bale per acre. It must be borne in mind that these figures include the years 1917 and 1918 which were the driest years ever known in West Texas.

From the same source we get the following averages of the best four varieties over 3, 4 and 9-year periods:

Yields of Lint to the Acre, Pounds

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1918	1919	1920	1921
Burnett	172.91	316.56	640.50	448.62	99.52		421.75	582.67	581.15
Mebane	129.48	264.25	604.80	403.21	144.39	363.72	393.30	477.09	441.08
Lone Star	106.25	157.65	465.60	252.09	187.69	268.29	270.97	398.09	491.24
Rowden	96.85	214.47	410.30	114.05	144.79	209.82	180.31	281.57	448.19

Average

	9 years	4 years	3 years
Burnett	407.96	*	528.52
Mebane	357.92	418.79	437.15
Lone Star	288.65	357.14	386.75
Rowden	233.36	279.97	303.35

* Not grown in 1918.

Table No. 2

Lubbock Yields Greater Than Best Cotton Counties. Since it is rather difficult for one not intimately acquainted with this country to visualize its productivity, we give the following comparison as to yields of cotton, taken from the 14th. United States Census for the crop 1919-1920:

Cunty	Acres	Yield (Bales)	Bales Per A.
Williamson	266,979	77,733	.29
Collin	176,901	49,311	.27
Ellis	298,729	65,192	.21
McLennan	234,730	54,655	.23
LUBBOCK	35,476	17,603	.49

Table No. 3

In the following table we give some statistics for the main crops and livestock of Lubbock County for the year 1920, as taken from the last United States Census:

Agriculutral Products—1920 Census.	Acres	Total Crop	Yield Per Acre
Kafir, Milo, etc	42,845	1,073,972 bu.	25 bu.
Corn	5,570	153,282 bu.	27.5 bu.
Oats	520	20,255 bu.	39 bu.
Wheat	1,783	20,531 bu.	11.4 bu.
Hay & Forage	24,023	38,646 tons	1.6 tons
Kafir, Sorghums for Forage	19,882	30,993 tons	1.5 tons
Barley	79	2,230 bu.	28 bu.
Rye	38	701 bu.	18.5 bu.
Beans & Peas	30	204 bu.	6.8 bu.
Peanuts	39	1,417 bu.	36.3 bu.
Irish Potatoes	9	296 bu.	33.0 bu.
Sweet Potatoes	14	3,210 bu.	229 bu.
Vegetables	25		
Cotton	35,476	7,603	.49 bale

Table 4

B. Stock Raising

Facilities For Feeding Experiments

It cannot be denied that the large ranches on the Plains are gradually being placed on the market, and the farmer is taking the place of the ranchman. Still, for many years to come stock-raising will continue to be one of the major industries of the region. The Plains are splendidly adapted for the raising of high grade beef cattle. The industry of feeding out, or finishing with our own home-grown feed stuffs is rapidly growing. It is an economic waste to ship our cattle to the feeding pens of Iowa, Kansas, Illinois and other states, for finishing purposes, when it might as well be done at home. One benefit to be derived from the location of the College in our midst will be the furthering of this industry now only in its infancy. Within a short distance of Lubbock, below the Cap Rock, there are large areas of land suitable only for cattle grazing, so that within convenient distance there will always remain ample facilities for the study of practical ranch economics.

Lubbock County has within its borders several professional breeders of pedigreed and registered Hereford and other beef breeds of cattle. Almost touching its city limits on the east is a breeding establishment of registered Herefords that has a national reputation, and has repeatedly won blue ribbons in national competitions. On this ranch is also a herd of Buffaloes, one of the few in the United States.

We Are Becoming A Great Dairy Section

Within the past few years the Dairy Industry has made wonderful strides on the South Plains, and in the judgment of those best qualified to judge this region is destined in time to become one of the great dairying sections of the United States. As an evidence of this faith there has been established in Crosbyton a Jersey Dairy that in its individual cattle and equipment has no superior in the Union.

Practically every farmer in Lubbock County has some dairy stock, and most have cream separators. The shipment of cream from Lubbock is constantly increasing in volume. Lubbock itself has three high-grade commercial dairies with disease-free cows of the best milk producing breeds. We have several recently established breeding farms of registered dairy cattle within a few miles of the city.

We are Center of Great Swine And Poultry Industry

The South Plains has for several years been recognized as one of the best SWINE AND POULTRY producing sections of the United States. and the production of high grade hogs and poultry has been one of the main sources of our farmers' prosperity for many years, and this industry grows by leaps and bounds each successive year. Each farmer raises a certain number of hogs and poultry for home consumption and for sale. Within convenient walking distance of the city of Lubbock are several commercial breeding establishments of registered hogs that have no superior in the whole State.

In this connectin we submit below Live Stock and Poulty Statistics for Lubbock county for the year 1920 taken from the 14th census Unfortunately we are unable to furnish this for 1923.

Livestock and Poultry

	Total Number	Total Value
Horses	4,223	$ 429,041.00
Mules	2,289	336,599.00
Beef Cattle	16,562	,031,001.00
Dairy Cattle	4,444	255,876.00
Sheep	20,006	257,067.00
Goats	304	892.00
Hogs	7,249	153,786.00
Poultry	71,669	71,008.00

Table 5

Livestock and Poultry Products

Milk Produced	614,400 gallons
Cream Sold	10,016 gallons
Butterfat Sold	180,898 pounds
Butter Made on Farm	45,492 pounds
Value of Dairy Products	$124,414.00
Sale of Chickens and Eggs	$57,775.00
Wool Produced	81,899 pounds
Wool Value	$34,404.00

Table 6

C. Manufacturing

Manufacturing Industries Now Beginning.

The recent rapid advance of the Plains has been chiefly along agricultural lines, and as a jobbing center for the many wholesale houses that serve the section. Following in the wake of this development, as is usually the case, manufacturing industries are beginning to be started.

We have in operation, or in process of construction, the following manufacturing and industrial plants:

Municipal Water & Light Plant.
Texas Utilities Power, Light & Ice Plant.
Creamery & Ice Cream Factory.
Planing Mills.
Iron Works and Fender-Brace Factory.
Milk Condensing Plant, (2000 gallons per day).
Cotton Seed Oil Mill.
Compress.
5 Cotton Gins.
Mattress Factory.
Printery & Book Bindery.
Candy Factories.

In close proximity we have large Railroad Machine Shops at Slaton, and at Post, in Garza County, fifty miles away, there are located the large Postex Mills, the pioneer textile mills of West Texas. At Amarillo, 120 miles away, there is being erected a large zinc-smelting plant, which will be the most up-to-date of its kind.

Public Utilities

Lubbock is amply prepared to take care of the needs of the Texas Technological College in the matter of lights, water, power and sewage.

Municipally Owned Water & Light System

The city owns its own Water Works, Electric Light System and Sewage Disposal Plant. Due to the rapid and consistent growth of the city it has been necessary constantly to increase these services for the past several years.

Present Equipment Sufficient For 10,000 Inhabitants

At the present time the city's lighting plant consists of four direct-connected Fairbanks-Morse oil engines and generators with an output of 600 K. V. A., this being sufficient to take care of the needs of a city of 10,000 inhabitants. This plant can readily be expanded to meet any requirements that may arise.

Water Mains And Sewers Sufficient For 20,000 Inhabitants

We have at present and nearing completion 31 miles of water mains and sewers, a system adequate for a city of 20,000 inhabitants. The pumping plant consists of one 1000-gallon per minute pump, and two 500-gallon, furnishing abundant water for domestic purposes and fire protection. In this connection we might mention that when the present extension of mains is finished Lubbock will have one of the lowest fire insurance rates in the State. We liksewise possess efficient fire-fighting equipment.

The sewage disposal plant, erected at a cost of $43,000.00, is sufficient for a city of 10,000 inhabitants, and can easily be duplicated, thus making it sufficient for a city of 20,000.

The present city rates for water, lights and power are:

Water:
1st 2000 gal.—50c per 1000 gallons.
2nd 2000 gal.—15c per 1000 gal.
3rd 2000 gal.—12c per 1000 gal.
Excess over above 10c per 1000 gal.

Light Rate:
First 25KHW—10c per KWH.
Next 75 KWH—8c per KWH.
Excess of 100KWH—5c per KWH.

Power Rate:
First 200 KWH—7c per KWH.
Next 400 KWH—6c per KWH.
Excess of 600 KWH—3c per KWH.

Cooking Rate:
First 200 KWH—4c per KWH.
Excess of 200 KWH—3c per KWH.
Minimum—$1.50 per month.
Flat Rate—$4.00 per month.

Lubbock Also Has Large New Plant Of Texas Utilities Company

Municipal Lubheadquarters

Capacity of Texas Utilities Company

In 1922 The Texas Utilities Company installed at Lubbock the largest and most modern electric light, power and ice plant in the South Plains country. The capacity of the plant for power and light is 800 KVA, and the ice plant has a daily capacity of 40 tons. All equipment is of the latest type. The motive power is furnished by two engines of 550 H. P. each.

In addition to the plant at Lubbock with the high line connections to the Plainview plant, this district is offered a service from practically three distinct separate units, so that the service rendered is safeguarded in such a way that interruptions are purely of a temporary nature.

The rates offered for service in this district compare very favorably, and in fact are lower than the rates for same services in other communities of this size. The price charged for ice has the same advantages, being equal to or lower than same for similar communities.

5. Building Material

Source of Building Material Important In the erection of the many buildings for the College, and in which the matter of cost to the State has to be considered, the question of a suitable and cheap supply of building material is pertinent.

Cheap Supply Of Sand And Rock For Concrete Lubbock has an unlimited and cheap supply of sand and rock suitable for making a good class of concrete construction. A sample of the limestone was pronounced by the Department of Highway Engineering, Agricultural and Mechanical College, suitable for combination with cement in such construction. A rock-crushing plant of large capacity has recently been constructed, giving us a cheap supply of crushed limestone, sandstone and flint for this purpose.

Excellent Clay For Brick Underneath the ground within a short distance there is an abundant supply of clay suitable for the manufacture of the best class of brick.

Experts have recently pronounced this a good pottery clay, so that it is adapted to make make both common building and vitrified finishing brick.

6. ~~Faculties~~ Facilities for Practical Teaching

Lubbock Well Located For Practical Teaching. It requires no argument to sustain the proposition that, in general, practical teaching is of the greatest advantage to the student if carried on at the same time with theoretical training.

In this respect Lubbock is peculiarly situated, as it is in the center of a district whose main industries are in harmony with those for which the College is mainly designed to serve.

Students of Agrculture will have at hand the State Experimental Sub-Station No. 8, which will be available to them for observation.

Herds of Registered Cattle at Hand. At its very doors will be several herds of registered cattle, both beef and dairy breeds. No student who has gone through our magnificent Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Station, ever had the opportunity in his course to study at first hand a commercial breeding establishment of high-grade registered cattle such as we have right at hand.

Facilities For Dairy Students Dairy students will have the benefit of study and observation, outside of the school's own property, in the several high grade dairies adjacent to Lubbock, as well as a modern creamery in the city. Arrangements have been perfected for the construction and financing of a milk condensing plant at Lubbock, with a capacity of 2,000 gallons per day. This will be the most complete plant of its kind in the South, and we feel sure that its operation will be open to the dairy students as a laboratory for study and observation.

The same is true of swine, there being several high grade swine herds at hand that can be utilized for study and observation.

Postex Cotton Mills Are Near For textile students it is only a short ride to Post, where the Postex Mills are located, and the various operations of textile engineering observed, from the unloading of the cotton at the gin to the completion of the finished product.

The new Zinc Smelter at Amarillo, and other manufacturing establishments of that city, are within a reasonable distance for periodic trips for purposes of study.

The management of the Cotton Seed Oil Mill at Lubbock has kindly placed the plant at the disposal of the College for the purposes of study of this great industry.

For mechanical and technological students the following plants will be available for the purpose of study and tests:

Compress; Gins; Texas Utilities Co., Power, Light and Ice; Railroad Shops at Slaton.

E. Location where in the future it can render the greatest service to the State and section of the United States for which it is especially intended

We beg to quote verbatim from the text of the Bill:

"But a primary consideration which shall outweigh all others in the minds of the members of the Locating Board, shall be to locate this College where it can, in the future, render the greatest service to the State, and to the section of the United States for which it is especially intended."

Plains Counties Will Show Greater Development in Future Than Rest of West Texas

It is upon this clause of the Bill that we base our statement made in the introduction of this brief, that we believe it was the intention of the Bill that it should be located on the Plains. Our interpretation of this is that it is to be located in the district which shows the greatest prospect of development in the future.

We shall endeavor in our argument to prove to your minds that the Plains Region does in fact possess this prospect by a consideration of the following facts.

1. Increase or Decrease in Population, Decade 1910-1920, showing trend of Population and Development to Plains Counties.

2. Present Lack of Higher Educational Facilities in Plains Counties.

3. High Percentage of Tillable Land in Plains Counties Capable of Sustaining a Dense Population.

4. Superiority of Plains Counties as Evidenced by Increase in Agricultural and Live-Stock Products 1910-1920.

1. Increase or Decrease in Population Decade 1910-1920

Increase in Population Shows Trend of Development.

One criterion by which to judge this fact would be to study the Figures of increase and decrease in population, both total and rural, for a period of time in the past, as this will indicate what may, in all probability, occur in the future. For this purpose we shall take the 14th United States Census for the past ten years, or decade 1910-1920.

For sake of brevity we shall not give you the figures for individual counties, but shall express the results in terms of percentages based on the census of 1910.

Greater Percentage of Increase 1910-1920 Was In South Plains

the
figure
brings
percentage
has
these

We Had No Oil Excitement

In considering these figures we would call your attention to the fact that a large increase occurred in Bexar and El Paso Counties at the extreme southern and western boundaries of the district, but this was in the main urban. Wichita County, which shows the largest increase, is in the extreme northeastern part of the district, and this is attributable to the oil development in that county. The same cause can be attributed to the increase in Stephens and Eastland Counties on the extreme eastern Boundary.

If, for purposes of comparison, these four counties be left out of consideration, it is determined that of the total increase of the whole district 38 per cent was in the 26 counties above the Cap Rock.

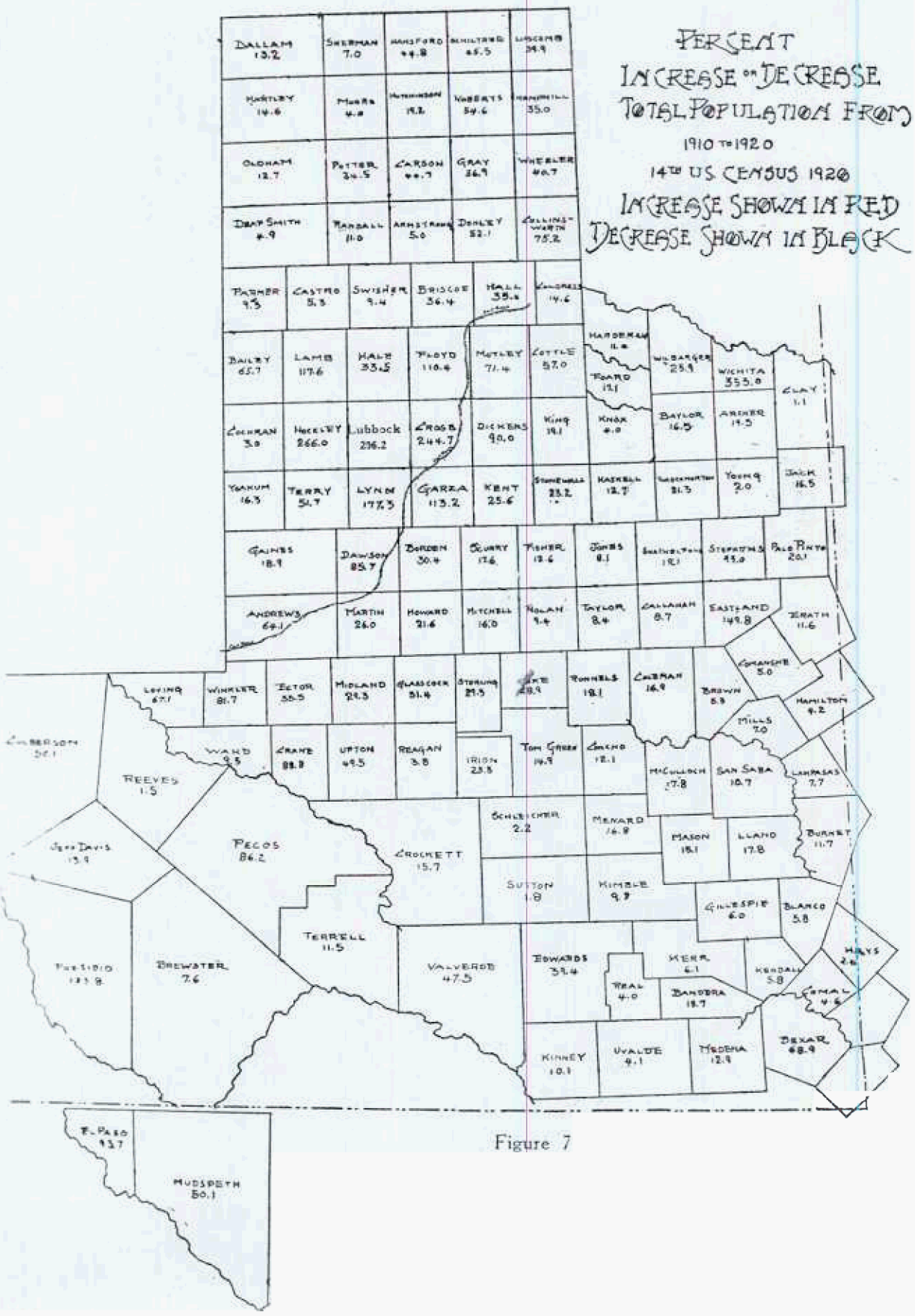

PER CENT
INCREASE OR DECREASE
TOTAL POPULATION FROM
1910 TO 1920
14TH U.S. CENSUS 1920
INCREASE SHOWN IN RED
DECREASE SHOWN IN BLACK
DALLAM 13.2
SHERMAN 7.0
HANSFORD 44.8
OCHILTREE 45.5
LIPSCOMB 24.9
HARTLEY 14.6
MOORE 4.8
HUTCHINSON 19.2
ROBERTS 54.6
HEMPHILL 35.0
OLDHAM 12.7
POTTER 34.5
CARSON 44.7
GRAY 26.9
WHEELER 40.7
DEAF SMITH 4.9
RANDALL 11.0
ARMSTRONG 5.0
DONLEY 52.1
COLLINGSWORTH 75.2
PARMER 9.5
CASTRO 5.3
SWISHER 9.4
BRISCOE 36.4
HALL 35.4
CHILDRESS 14.6
BAILEY 65.7
LAMB 117.6
HALE 33.5
FLOYD 116.4
MOTLEY 71.4
COTTLE 57.0
HARDEMAN 11.8
FOARD 12.1
WILBARGER 25.9
WICHITA 355.0
CLAY 1.1
COCHRAN 3.0
HOCKLEY 266.0
LUBBOCK 236.2
CROSBY 244.7
DICKENS 90.0
KING 19.1
KNOX 4.0
BAYLOR 16.5
ARCHER 19.5
YOAKUM 16.3
TERRY 51.7
LYNN 177.3
GARZA 113.2
KENT 25.6
STONEWALL 23.2
HASKELL 12.7
THROCKMORTON 31.3
YOUNG 2.0
JACK 16.5
GAINES 18.9
DAWSON 85.7
BORDEN 30.4
SCURRY 17.6
FISHER 13.6
JONES 8.1
SHACKELFORD 19.1
STEPHENS 43.0
PALO PINTO 20.1
ANDREWS 64.1
MARTIN 26.0
HOWARD 21.6
MITCHELL 16.0
NOLAN 9.4
TAYLOR 8.4
CALLAHAN 8.7
EASTLAND 149.8
ERATH 11.6
LOVING 67.1
WINKLER 81.7
ECTOR 55.5
MIDLAND 29.3
GLASSCOCK 31.4
STERLING 21.5
COKE 28.9
RUNNELS 18.1
COLEMAN 16.9
BROWN 5.3
COMANCHE 5.0
HAMILTON 9.2
MILLS 7.0
CULBERSON 56.1
WARD 9.5
CRANE 88.8
UPTON 49.5
REAGAN 3.8
IRION 23.8
TOM GREEN 14.9
CONCHO 12.1
MCCULLOCH 17.8
SAN SABA 10.7
LAMPASAS 7.7
REEVES 1.5
JEFF DAVIS 13.9
PECOS 86.2
CROCKETT 15.7
SCHLEICHER 2.2
MENARD 16.8
MASON 15.1
LLANO 17.8
BURNET 11.7
SUTTON 1.8
KIMBLE 9.9
GILLESPIE 6.0
BLANCO 5.8
HAYS 2.6
PRESIDIO 13.8
BREWSTER 7.6
TERRELL 11.5
VALVERDE 47.5
EDWARDS 39.4
REAL 4.0
KERR 6.1
BANDERA 13.7
KENDALL 5.8
COMAL 4.6
KINNEY 10.1
UVALDE 9.1
MEDINA 12.9
BEXAR 88.9
EL PASO 93.7
HUDSPETH 80.1

Figure 7

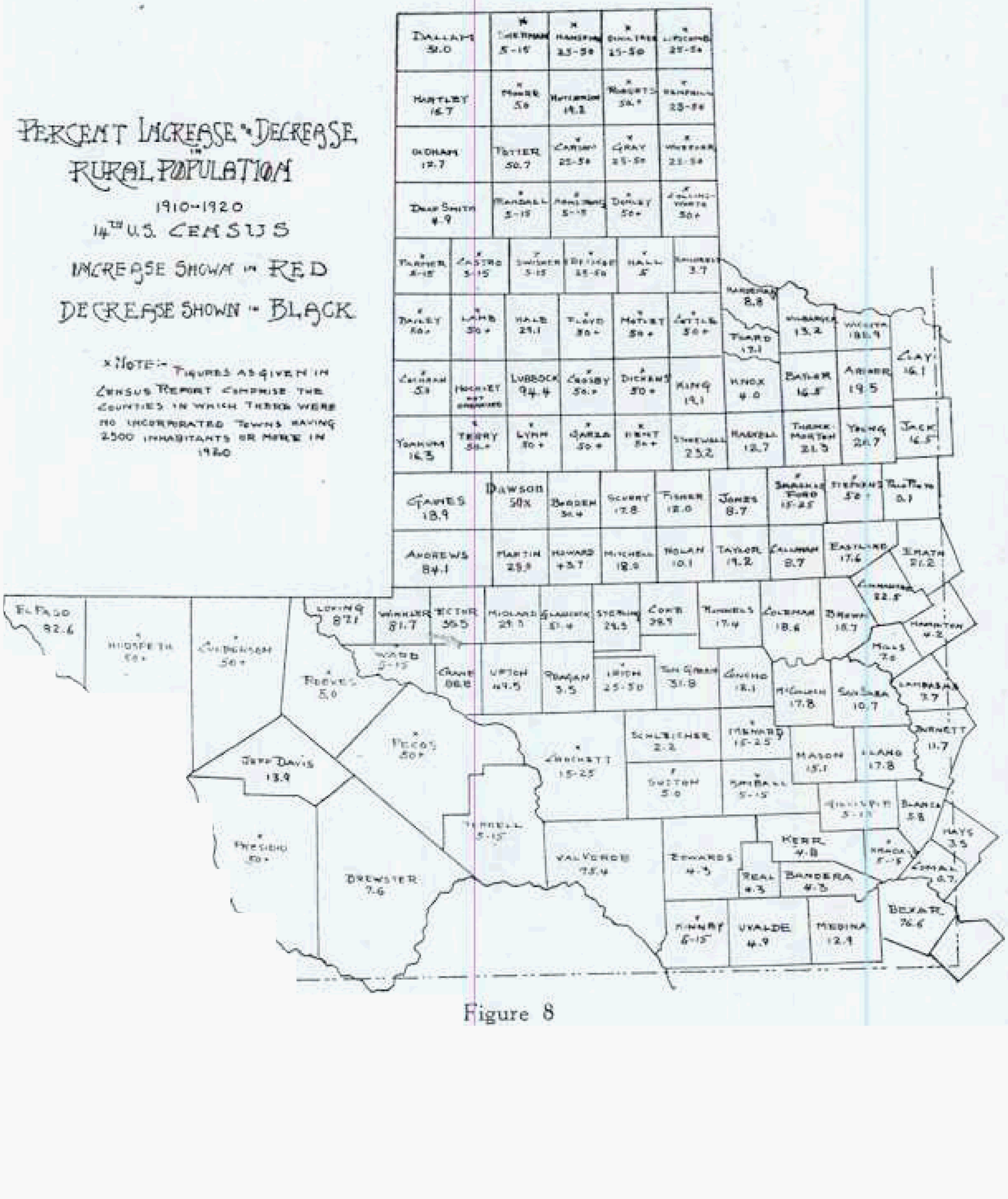

PERCENT INCREASE IN DECREASE
IN
RURAL POPULATION
1910–1920
14TH U.S. CENSUS
INCREASE SHOWN IN RED
DECREASE SHOWN IN BLACK
× NOTE:– FIGURES AS GIVEN IN CENSUS REPORT COMPRISE THE COUNTIES IN WHICH THERE WERE NO INCORPORATED TOWNS HAVING 2500 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 1920
DALLAM 31.0
HARTLEY 16.7
OLDHAM 17.7
POTTER 50.7
DEAF SMITH 4.9
LUBBOCK 94.4
YOAKUM 16.3
GAINES 18.9
Dawson 50X
ANDREWS 84.1
EL PASO 92.6
JEFF DAVIS 13.9
BREWSTER 7.6
VALVERDE 73.4
KERR 4.8
UVALDE 4.9
MEDINA 12.9
BEXAR 76.6

Figure 8

Central West Texas Decreased In Population

The further fact is strikingly brought out that the tier of counties embracing the central part of the district shows a decrease in population.

Plains Counties Will Continue To Outstrip Rest of West Texas

For fear that it might be contended that these figures were due to some temporary shifting of population and is not a stable condition, we further call your attention to figure 8, showing the relative increase or decrease in rural population. This shows that the same fact is true—that the greatest increase in rural populaion has been in the Plains Counties, and that most of the counties showing a loss in total population show an even higher loss in rural population. The prosperity of any West Texas county ultimately rests on its rural population, and these figures indicate that the counties showing a decrease in population for the time under consideration have already reached their zenith, or at least will always lag behind the Plains Counties in the race of progress.

Lubbock County Shows Increase of 360 Per Cent in Improved Farm Lands.

As further evidence of this fact, we present for your consideration figure 9 on page 41 which shows the percentage increase or decrease in Improved Farm Lands for the above period, based on the 14th Census.

With the single exception of Brewster county (which is not an agricultural county) the only counties showing an increase of 200 percent and over are the six Plains Counties, Andrews, Lubbock, Lynn, Garza, Crosby and Floyd, and of these five are in an almost compact body within the fifty-mile radius of Lubbock.

Lubbock County itself shows the striking increase of 360 per cent.

In the past four years the increase in the above-mentioned counties and in those immediately west, northwest and southwest of Lubbock has been even greater, but we do not have the exact figures to furnish you.

Further study shows that those counties previously pointed out as showing a decrease in population actually show a decrease in improved farm lands, or at the most an increase that is negligible.

Our Scholastics Increased 346 Per Cent in Last 10 Years

In line with the increase in population of Lubbock County has naturally gone the increase in scholastics. In 1912 the number for the whole county was 1027 and in 1922 it was 4581, an increase of 346 per cent. The increase for the years 1912 to 1922 inclusive are shown graphically in figure 10 on page 36.

South Plains Served By Railroads For Only Few Years

As another evidence of the rapid progress of the Plains Counties, and the prospect of the future greatness of this country, it would not be amiss to call to your mind that the South Plains has been served by railroads for only fourteen years. The section to the south and east of us, off the Plains, has been served by railroads for over thirty-five years. Comparing the advance of the respective sections within the past few years it seems reasonable to believe that the Plains section, which is just in its infancy as regards developments, will continue to outstrip the balance of West Texas in population and material wealth.

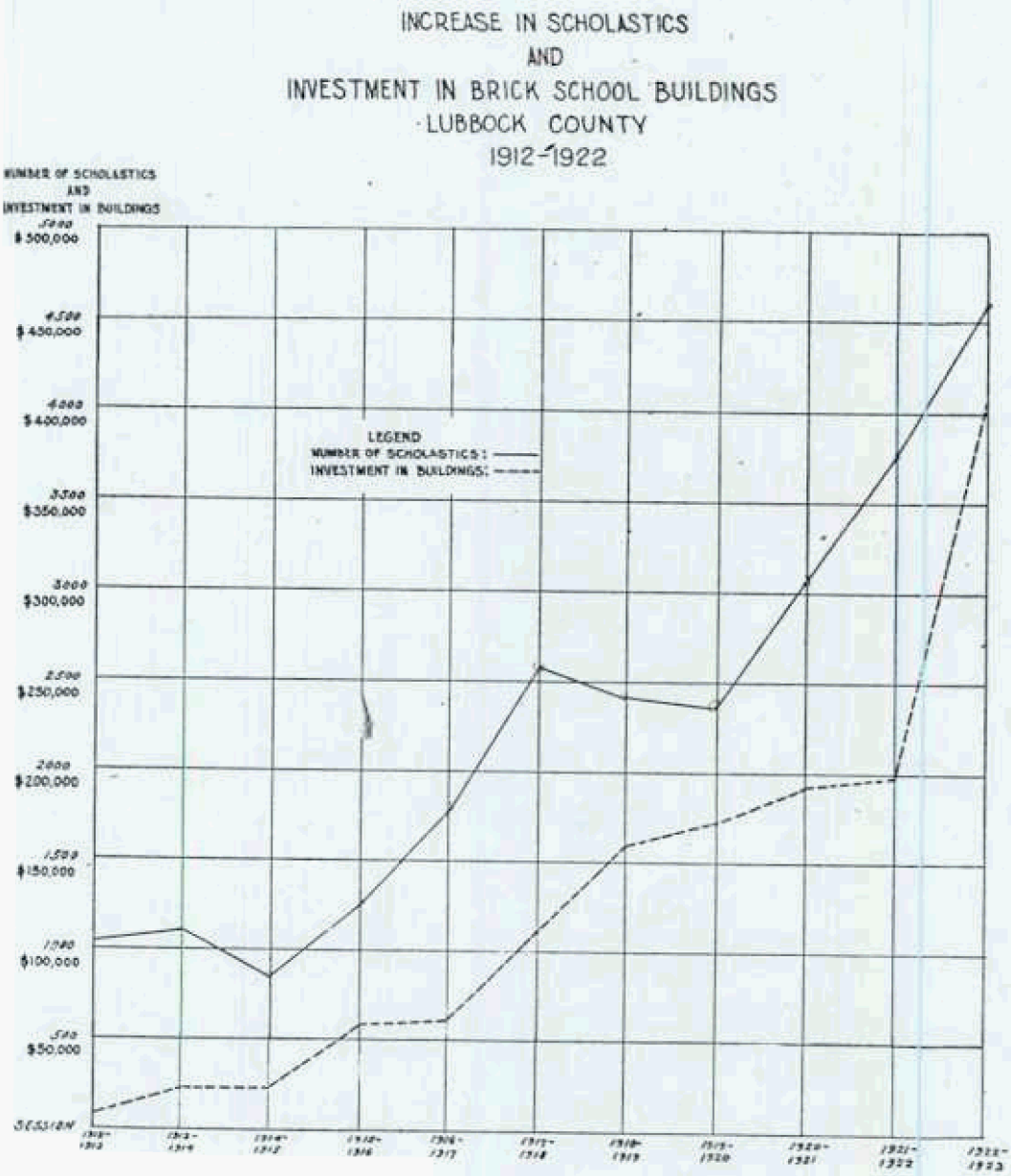

INCREASE IN SCHOLASTICS
AND
INVESTMENT IN BRICK SCHOOL BUILDINGS
LUBBOCK COUNTY
1912-1922
NUMBER OF SCHOLASTICS AND INVESTMENT IN BUILDINGS
$ 500,000
$ 450,000
$ 400,000
$350,000
$300,000
$250,000
$200,000
$150,000
$100,000
$50,000
LEGEND
NUMBER OF SCHOLASTICS:
INVESTMENT IN BUILDINGS:
SESSION

Figure 10

2. Lack of Adequate Higher Educational Facilities in Plains Counties

75 Per Cent Of Students Come From 150 Miles

We believe it was established in a recent Survey that the largest percentage of students in each of the State schools came from an area relatively close to such schools.

No Senior Schools On The Plains

With the single exception of a State Normal for teachers located at Canyon (and which fulfills a special function) there is not a Senior state or denominational College of higher learning for hundreds of miles in the Plains Country. We contend that the young men and women of this great domain of West Texas are entitled to the benefits of a State College near at home, without the necessity of having to travel hundreds of miles to secure an education.

Eastern Part Of District Already Served By State Schools

We would respectfully call your attention to the fact, as shown in figure 11, that the eastern part of the district embraced in this bill is already adequately served by practically all the State Colleges, assuming that the Colleges draw their students mainly from a radius of 150 miles.

Wihin the area there are 12 counties wholly and partly lying in a radius of 150 miles of the A. & M. College at College Station; 27 counties within a similar radius of the College of Industrial Arts at Denton; 31 of Grubbs Vocational College at Arlington; 56 of John Tarleton Agricultural College at Stephenville, and 33 within 150 miles of the State University at Austin.

The map shows that within 150 miles of the College of Industrial Arts at Denton and the Grubbs Vocational College at Arlington, the eastern and northeastern part of the district is served as far west as Fisher County, while the above distance from the John Tarleton College. at Stephenville extends as far west as Mitchell County. In other words these counties are already reached and served by State schools, while that fact is not true of the Panhandle and Plains Counties.

Lubbock Will Be Center of Its Greatest Future Usefulness

By locating the College at Lubbock a virgin territory would be reached, as regards educational facilities, and it would be located in the center of its greatest possible future usefulness. Within 150 miles of Lubbock lies all the Plains region of Texas excepting the five most northern counties. This radius from Lubbock would touch Archer, Young and Stephens on the east, Tom Green, Iron and Reagan on the south, and Ward and Loving on the southwest.

Furthermore, the Plains Counties have for years been supporting every State institution through the highest percentage of taxes collected though far removed from such institutions.

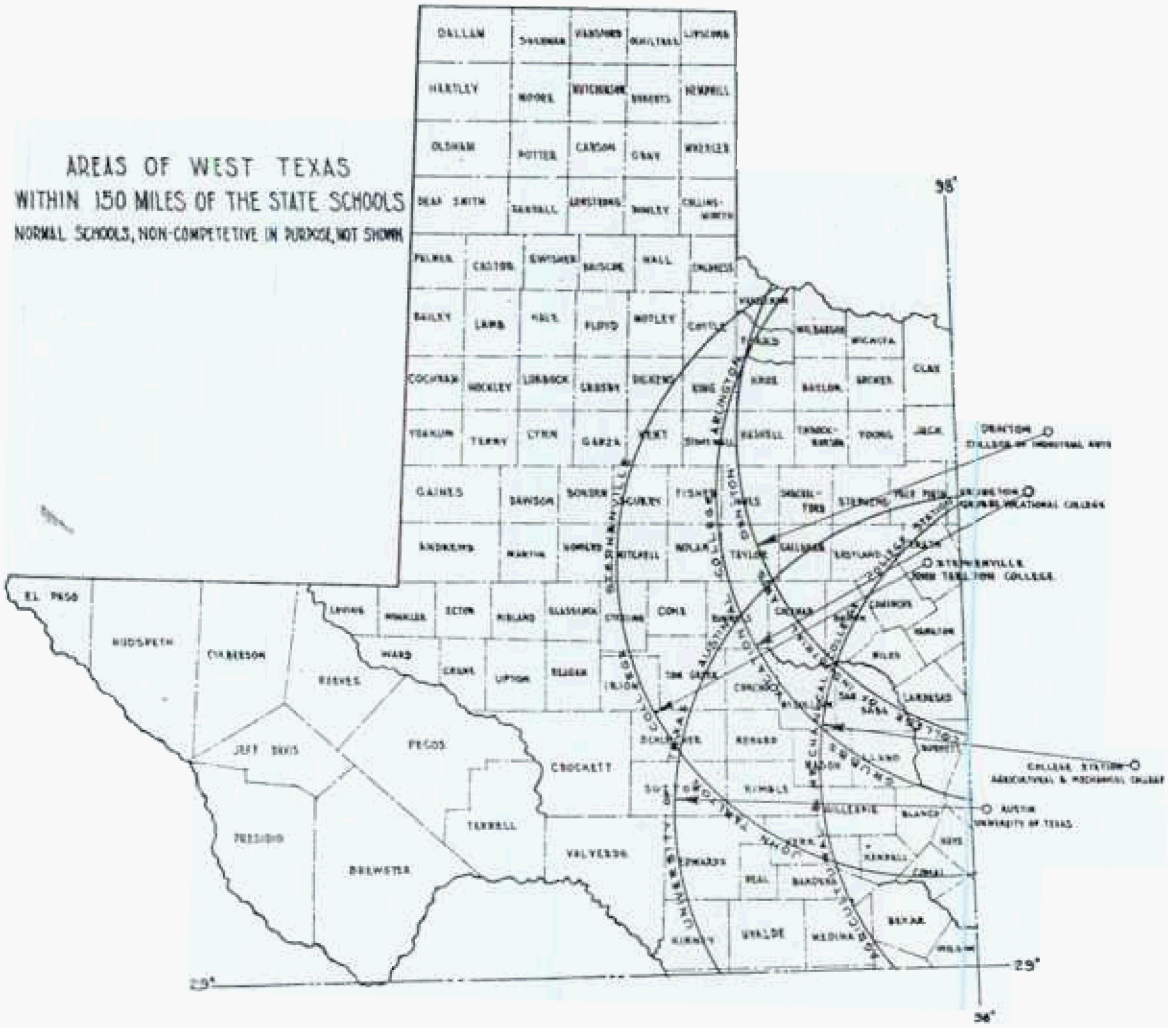
Injustice of Locating It Off The Plains

To locate the College at any of the contending towns below the Cap Rock would still leave the greater part of the Plains and Panhandle without adequate educational advantages. This great area would still be further removed from the Technological College than the towns below the Cap Rock at the present time are from already existing major colleges.

The location of the College on the Plains would, outside of all the other advantages offered, be an act of simple justice long delayed.

Dean T. U. Taylor's Reasons For Texas Tech.

Dean T. U. Taylor, of the University of Texas, in a recent statement has given in a succinct manner "Some Reasons for the Texas Tech." These reasons aptly expressed for a creation of a major state college for West Texas so admirably reflect our own opinion and belief that it should be located on the Plains to be of the greatest ultimate usefulness to the State that we quote them in their entirety.


AREAS OF WEST TEXAS
WITHIN 150 MILES OF THE STATE SCHOOLS
NORMAL SCHOOLS, NON-COMPETETIVE IN PURPOSE, NOT SHOWN

Figure

Some Reasons For the Texas Tech

By T. U. Taylor.
Dean of College of Engineering
University of Texas.

1. West Texas needs a SENIOR COLLEGE, for the simple reason that West Texas has a SENIOR problem to solve.

2. West Texas should have a senior college in its territory to teach, foster, and spread the gospel of dry farming. This is one of the big problems that it has to solve.

3. The Conservation of the water resources of West Texas should be studied by a college in this territory, to the end that where feasible every canyon should be converted into a storage reservoir to bring into active cultivation the lands in the valleys.

4. West Texas stock raising is a SENIOR problem in itself and this is another function of the proposed college.

5. The economical irrigation of lands from the shallow wells is in its infancy and the study of the beneficial uses of the underground waters is another SENIOR problem that must be studied locally and not by foreign missionaries.

6. In addition to the above reasons a College serves the people as a general thing within a radius of a few hundred miles, and WEST TEXAS is an empire in itself.

7. If you take the two States of Arizona and New Mexico, you will find that West Texas has more population than both combined, and yet there are FIVE educational institutions in these two states not counting normal schools.

8. Population north of 29th and west of 98th.—1,322,918.

9. Number of bales of cotton—1,021,462 —34 Pct.

10. Bushels of wheat—24,373,955—66.9 Pct.

11. Number of cattle—3,280,743.

12. Number of sheep—2,310,595—89 Pct.

13. Pounds of wool—10,629,465—91 Pct.

14. Mohair in pounds—4,557,658—89 Pct.

15. Area of West Texas—152,565 sq. mi. 58 Pct.

16. Kafir corn—34,060,697—94 Pct.

17. West Texas furnishes the Biscuit for HALF of the other part of the state.

18. The Texas Declaration of Independence promulgated the doctrine for the first time in history of the civilized world that the failure of the mother country to provide an adequate system of public education was a sufficient cause of revolution.

Query: Has Texas provided an adequate system of education for West Texas?

19. If "Educated mind is the guardian genius of democracy," the TEXAS TECH will serve as a bulwark of democracy in bringing a college education to the doors of West Texas young people.

20. The 3100 young people of West Texas now ready for college have as much right to a college education as they have to postoffice facilities.

21. The first duty of the State is to educate its children. Education is the foundation stone of democratic institutions, and they will not survive without it.

High Percentage of Tillable Land

South Plains Lands Being Rapidly Settled. It is a recognized fact that many of the counties to the west of us are still the seats of great ranches. However, these ranches are at the present time being divided and sold to settlers on very favorable terms. Within the past three months one owner has sold within twelve to seventeen miles of Lubbock abut 20,000 acres of land, and over sixty families have taken up their homes on it.

Plains Counties Have Over 50 Percent of the Tillable Land In Entire District. We think we can say without fear of contradiction that there is a greater percentage of tillbale land in the Plains region of Texas than any similar area of the United States. In the district of West Texas,

as covered by the bill creating the College, there are 151,600 square miles. The area of the Plains Counties is 37,464 square miles. The Plains Counties, therefore, represent 24 percent of the total area and more than 50 percent of the tillable area. All of this is good farming land in one solid body. This land is just now in its opening period of development. The area in question is capable of sustaining a dense population, and will in the future show a greater degree of development than any other section of West Texas. For this reason Lubbock, on account of its central location on the South Plains, admirably meets all requirements of the bill.

We give in the table below a conservative estimate of the percentage of tillable land—all good farming land—in the counties of the South Plains within convenient distance of Lubbock:

Counties	Percentage of Tillable Land
Lubbock	95
Dawson	95
Bailey	80
Hockley	98
Terry	98
Lynn	95
Gaines	95
Crosby	83
Yoakum	80
Hale	95
Cochran	80
Floyd	90
Lamb	98

South Plains Lands 90 Percent Tillable. According to the last Census (1920) the following acreage is given for land in improved farms at that time. These figures will give you an idea of the density of population and the great future that can be expected when all the land of these counties is put in a state of cultivation:

County	Total Acreage	Percent Tillable	Acres Tillable	Acres Improved Land 1920	Acres to be Improved
Lubbock	555,520	95.	527,744	126,909	400,835
Lynn	552,960	95.	525,312	87,312	437,989
Dawson	577,920	95.	549,024	79,864	469,160
Bailey	659,200	80.	527,360	13,553	513,807
Hockley	554,880	98.	543,782	3,325	540,457
Terry	556,800	98.	545,664	32,134	513,530
Gaines	985,600	95.	936,320	16,103	920,217
Crosby	556,800	83.	462,144	137,394	324,750
Yoakum	562,560	80.	370,048	10,363	359,685
Hale	663,040	95.	629,888	235,880	394,008
Cochran	556,160	80.	444,928	2,590	442,338
Floyd	647,040	90.	582,336	242,822	339,514
Lamb	654,080	98.	640,998	39,687	601,311

Table No. 7

Total average of 13 counties surrounding Lubbock ---------- 8,082,560 Acres
Percent of Tillable Land, average of 13 counties ---------- 91 Percent
Number of acres of Tillable Land in the 13 counties ---------- 7,285,548 Acres
Number of acres in improved farms, 1920 ---------- 1,027,947 Acres
Number of acres awaiting development ---------- 6,257,601, Acres

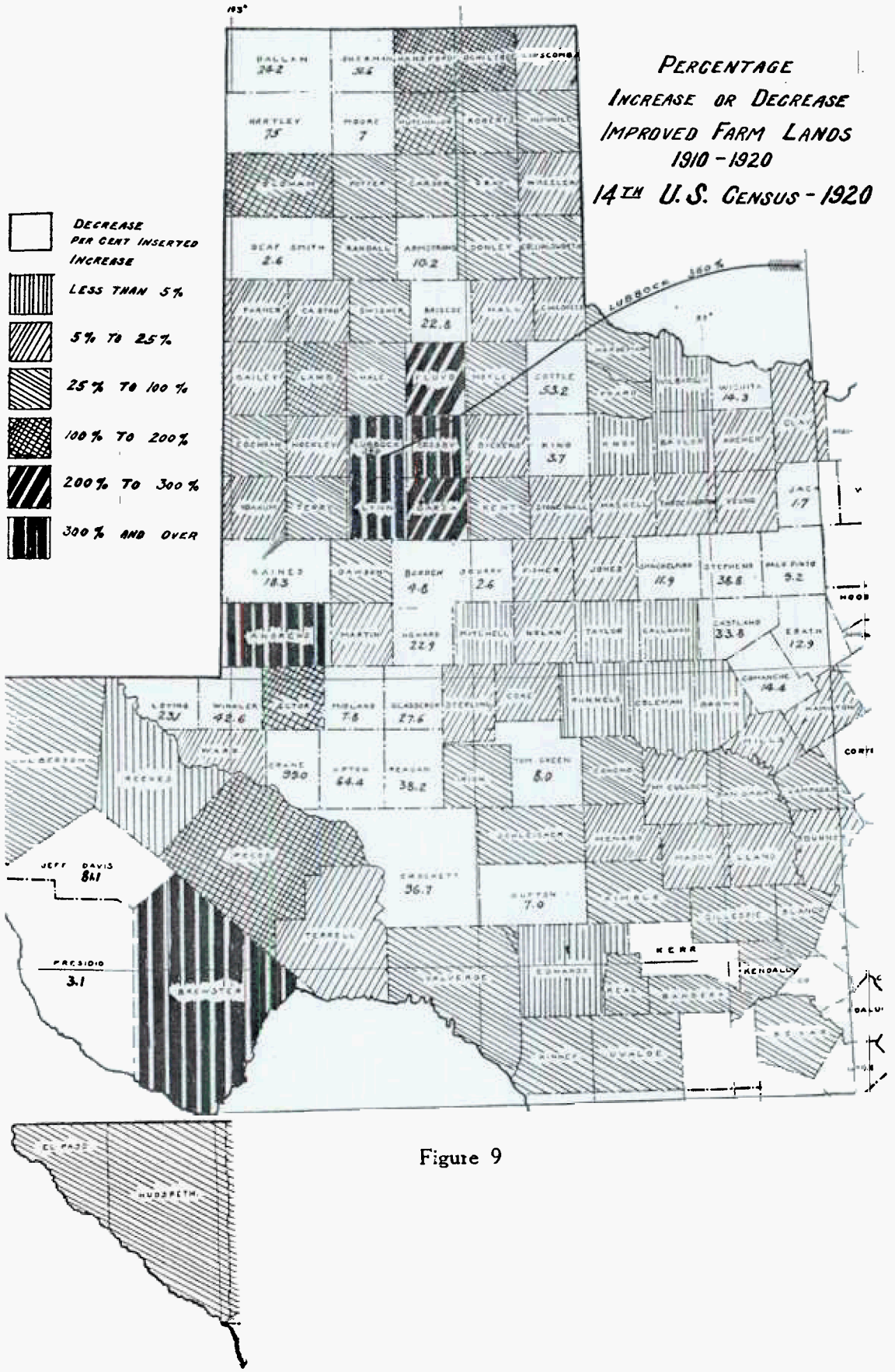

PERCENTAGE
INCREASE OR DECREASE
IMPROVED FARM LANDS
1910 - 1920
14TH U.S. CENSUS - 1920
DECREASE
PER CENT INSERTED
INCREASE
LESS THAN 5%
5% TO 25%
25% TO 100%
100% TO 200%
200% TO 300%
300% AND OVER
LUBBOCK 350%
JEFF DAVIS 8.1
PRESIDIO 3.1
EL PASO
HUDSPETH

Figure 9

A Reliable Estimate of 886,000 Acres in Cotton on South Plains. An estimate has been prepared by a competent authority and which by a thorough check is believed to be accurate, indicating that in the present year of 1923 there will be in cultivation on the South Plains above the Cap Rock and south of Texico and Canyon, a total acreage of 2,020,620 acres. Of this acreage 550,000 acres will be in wheat and 886,000 acres in cotton, and the remainder in corn, row crops and Sudan grass.

South Plains Estimated Increase in Cultivated Land 42.2 Percent Last Three Years. It will be of interest to note the increase in cultivation over the last year for which we have reliable statistics.

In this area the total acreage in cultivation as given by the 1920 census was 1,420,283, and taking the estimate given above as approximately correct, it will indicate that in the whole area of the South Plans there will be an increase of 42.2 percent in cultivated land the past three years.

Soils

The limitation of space forbids us in this brief to enter into a scientific discussion of the soils of the Plains. Should it seem desirable to you to study them in detail, we would respectfully refer you to the bulletins "Soil Survey of Lubbock County, Texas" and "Reconnaissance Soil Survey of Northwest Texas," published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1920 and 1922 respectively.

High Uniformity of South Plains' Soil. From the latter bulletin it will be particularly observed that in the twelve South Plains Counties surveyed there is a high uniformity in the character of the soils. The detailed soil survey shows that in Lubbock County over 90 percent of the soils are embraced in two series, the Amarillo and the Richfield. Taking the area as a whole the largest part is covered by the soils of the Amarillo series.

The Amarillo series is classified into various divisions, but the predominant divisions are the Amarillo clay loam and the Amarillo fine sandy loam, which cover the largest part of Lubbock, Hale, Floyd, Hockley, Crosby, and Lynn Counties. These types, together with the Richfield clay loam, predominate in Lubbock County.

Another soil covering considerable area of the county is the Richfield silty clay loam. This is a dark brown soil which in depth passes into a compact calcareous clay.

We Can Produce Maximum of Crops With Minimum of Moisture

subsoils

up

bene-

Our Soils Are Rich In Plant Food Our soils are abundantly supplied with all the necessary mineral plant foods, but are especially rich in lime and potash. The only plant food in which our soils may become deficient after long years of cultivation is nitrogen, but that is likewise true of all Texas soils, and its supply is one of the great problems to be solved by our scientists.

4. Comparison of Increase and Decrease in Agricultural Products and Livestock in 8 South Plains Counties and 8 Representative Non-Plains Counties

The Future Of West Texas Is On the Plains.

In order to sustain our contention that the future of West Texas lies on the Plains, we submit for your careful study a comparison of the relative increase (or decrease) in agricultural products and livestock of eight representative counties situated in the vicinity of Lubbock, with eight representative Non-Plains Counties. All sixteen counties lie within a radius of 100 miles of a common center and may with fairness be considered comparable for this purpose.

It will be observed that in the case of the South Plains Counties every item with the exception of beef cattle shows a relatively much greater percentage of increase than the Non-Plains Counties.

For further purposes of comparison in this connection, we show in figure 12 the increase in population, expressed in percentages, for the years 1900 to 1920 inclusive. It is observed that the population of the Plains Counties has had a regular increase for the twenty years amounting to 896 per cent, while the Non-Plains Counties in that time have increased only 155 per cent, and during the decade 1910-1920 suffered an actual decrease of 13 per cent.

The above data is taken from the last United States Census, 1920.

LUBBOCK

Products	Unit	Acres In Cultivation 1910	Acres In Cultivation 1920	Yield 1910	Yield 1920	Percent Increase In Yield	Percent Decrease In Yield
Cotton	Bale	179	35,746	35	17,603	50,194	
Corn	Bu.	1,210	5,570	8,028	153,282	1,809	
Wheat	Bu.	-----	1,783	-----	20,531	-----	
Kaffir and Milo	Bu.	1,632	42,845	15,335	1,073,972	6,903	
Hay and Forage	Ton	1,504	24, 023	905	38,646	4,170	

Live Stock	Number In 1910	Number In 1920	Value 1910	Value 1920	Percent Increase Numbers	Percent Decrease Numbers
Beef Cattle	17,447	16,562	$434,308	$1,031,001.00	----	5.
Dairy Cattle	744	4,444	18,336	255,876.00	497.	---
Hogs	1,844	7,249	10,993	153,786.00	293.	---
Poultry	8,501	71,669	3,634	71,008.00	743.	---
Sheep	4,213	20,006	14,106	257,067.00	374.	---

LYNN

Products	Unit	Acres In Cultivation 1910	Acres In Cultivation 1920	Yield 1910	Yield 1920	Percent Increase In Yield	Percent Decrease In Yield
Cotton	Bale	1,003	23,085	101	9,969	9770.	
Corn	Bu	1,076	4,521	4,320	111,724	2486.	
Wheat	Bu	-----	1,624	------	18,654	----	
Kaffir and Milo	Bu	1,976	38,829	10,942	1,017,968	9206.	
Hay and Forage	Ton	376	7,523	166	10,695	6282.	

	Number In 1910	Number In 1920	Value 1910	Value 1920	Percent Increase Numbers	Percent Decrease Numbers
Beef Cattle	10,549	14,637	$192,254.00	$918,602.00	38.	
Dairy Cattle	633	2,872	11,958.00	181,916.00	353.	
Hogs	1,214	3,957	6,752.00	78,869.00	226.	
Poultry	6,783	37,026	2,006.00	36,560.00	445.	
Sheep	------	1,404	---------	17,438.00	----	

TERRY

Products	Unit	Acres In Cultivation 1910	Acres In Cultivation 1920	Yield 1910	Yield 1920	Percent Increase In Yield	Percent Decrease In Yield
Cotton	Bale	131	3,763	21	1,437	6743.	
Corn	Bu.	5,896	10,009	40,774	173,420	324.	
Wheat	Bu	-----	80	------	1,600	----	
Kaffir and Milo	Bu.	1,908	6,794	15,752	144,440	810.	
Hay and Forage	Ton	4,509	6,645	3,530	14,565	312.	

	Number In 1910	Number In 1920	Value 1910	Value 1920	Percent Increase Numbers	Percent Decrease Numbers
Beef Cattle	24,827	25,563	$510,933.00	$1,487,836.00	3.	---
Dairy Cattle	727	735	14,961.00	44,314.00	1.	---
Hogs	1,282	2,082	7,122.00	42,177.00	62.	---
Poultry	7,793	327	2,413.00	16,852.00	108.	---
Sheep	2,569	16,208	13,135.00	3,886.00	----	87.

HALE

Products	Unit	Acres In Cultivation 1910	Acres In Cultivation 1920	Yield 1910	Yield 1920	Percent Increase In Yield	Percent Decrease In Yield
Cotton	Bale	98	6,630	15	2,079	13760.	
Corn	Bu.	5,757	3,363	49,205	55,667	13.	
Wheat	Bu.	2,826	57,954	16,578	926,167	5480.	
Kaffir and Milo	Bu.	14,329	99,732	123,514	1,965,774	1491.	
Hay and Forage	Ton	28,570	37,640	23,242	59,553	156.	

Live Stock	Number In 1910	Number In 1920	Value 1910	Value 1920	Percent Increase Numbers	Percent Decrease Numbers
Beef Cattle	12,226	20,175	$302,870.00	$1,171,220.00	65.	
Dairy Cattle	2,490	5,658	62,001.00	345,228.00	127.	
Hogs	9,142	14,175	60,622.00	282,946.00	55.	
Poultry	39,479	105,571	15,915.00	109,898.00	167.	
Sheep	4,128	17,611	20,056.00	201,464.00	326.	

FLOYD

Products	Unit	Acres In Cultivation 1910	Acres In Cultivation 1920	Yields In 1910	Yield In 1920	Percent Increase In Yield	Decrease In Yields
Cotton	Bale	2,956	27,180	430	13,078	2941.	
Corn	Bushel	4,568	2,971	23,948	54,191	126.	
Wheat	Bushel	396	49,104	1,154	962,272	83285.	
Kafir, Maize	Bushel	10,981	95,881	98,292	2,501,175	2444.	
Hay, Forage	Ton	15,335	28,467	12,568	38,875	209.	

Live Stock	Number In 1910	Number In 1920	Value 1910	Value 1920	Percent Increase Number
Beef Cattle	13,157	18,068	$293,184.00	$973,012.00	37.
Dairy Cattle	2,739	5,434	61,024.00	339,499.00	98.
Hogs	4,200	11,271	29,437.00	245,273.00	168
Poultry	25,192	106,100	7,633.00	114,367.00	321.
Sheep	714	4,483	3,219.00	57,167.00	527.

GARZA

Products	Unit	Acres In Cultivation 1910	Acres In Cultivation 1920	Yield 1910	Yield 1920	Percent Increase In Yield	Percent Decrease In Yield
Cotton	Bale	660	18,358	124	8,706	6921.	
Corn	Bu	654	1,389	4,346	24,882	472.	
Wheat	Bu	-----	1,366	------	16,421	------	
Kaffir and Milo	Bu	7,118	10,862	66,935	249,490	272.	
Hay and Forage	Ton	100	11,398	100	15,101	15001.	

	Number In 1910	Number In 1920	Value 1910	Value 1920	Percent Increase Numbers	Percent Decrease Numbers
Beef Cattle	26,536	17,990	$445,472.00	$956,296.00	----	32.
Dairy Cattle	316	1,555	5,302.00	104,995.00	392.	---
Hogs	789	2,066	3,828.00	44,001.00	161	---
Poultry	2,645	23,249	745.00	23,407.00	778	---
Sheep	-----	616	--------	8,570.00	----	---

LAMB

Products	Unit	Acres In Cultivation 1910	Acres In Cultivation 1920	Yield 1910	Yield 1920	Percent Increase In Yield	Percent Decrease In Yield
Cotton	Bale	-----	395	------	95	------	
Corn	Bu.	489	744	6,260	19,340	209.	
Wheat	Bu	60	2,551	225	21,177	9,312.	
Kaffir and Milo	Bu.	384	8,517	7,014	182,256	2,498.	
Hay and Forage	Ton	5,048	15,820	3,953	21,846	452.	

	Number In 1910	Number In 1920	Value 1910	Value 1920	Percent Increase Numbers	Percent Decrease Numbers
Beef Cattle	40,098	26,892	$808,748.00	$1,494,882.00	-----	49.
Dairy Cattle	257	1,114	5,181.00	70,699.00	333.	---
Hogs	835	2,146	4,807.00	42,235.00	157.	---
Poultry	3,801	15,600	1,336.00	16,207.00	310.	---
Sheep	16	1,849	110.00	21,184.00	11456.	---

CROSBY

Products	Unit	Acres In Cultivation 1910	Acres In Cultivation 1920	Yield 1910	Yield 1920	Percent Increase In Yield	Percent Decrease In Yield
Cotton	Bale	324	35,130	29	17,127	58958	
Corn	Bu.	2,189	2,772	15,619	71,458	357	
Wheat	Bu.	131	15,316	333	242,630	72762	
Kaffir and Milo	Bu.	3,563	51,840	37,530	1,279,468	3309	
Hay and Forage	Ton	6,310	21,619	7,000	32,163	302	

Live Stock	Number In 1910	Number In 1920	Value 1910	Value 1920	Percent Increase Numbers	Percent Decrease Numbers
Beef Cattle	26,316	12,090	$632,118.00	$678,934.00	-----	54
Dairy Cattle	910	2,698	21,840.00	173,109.00	195.	---
Hogs	1,690	6,197	10,314.00	124,304.00	266.	---
Poultry	9,740	43,916	2,994.00	44,330.00	358.	---
Sheep	11	5,138	42.00	69,807.00	46609.	---

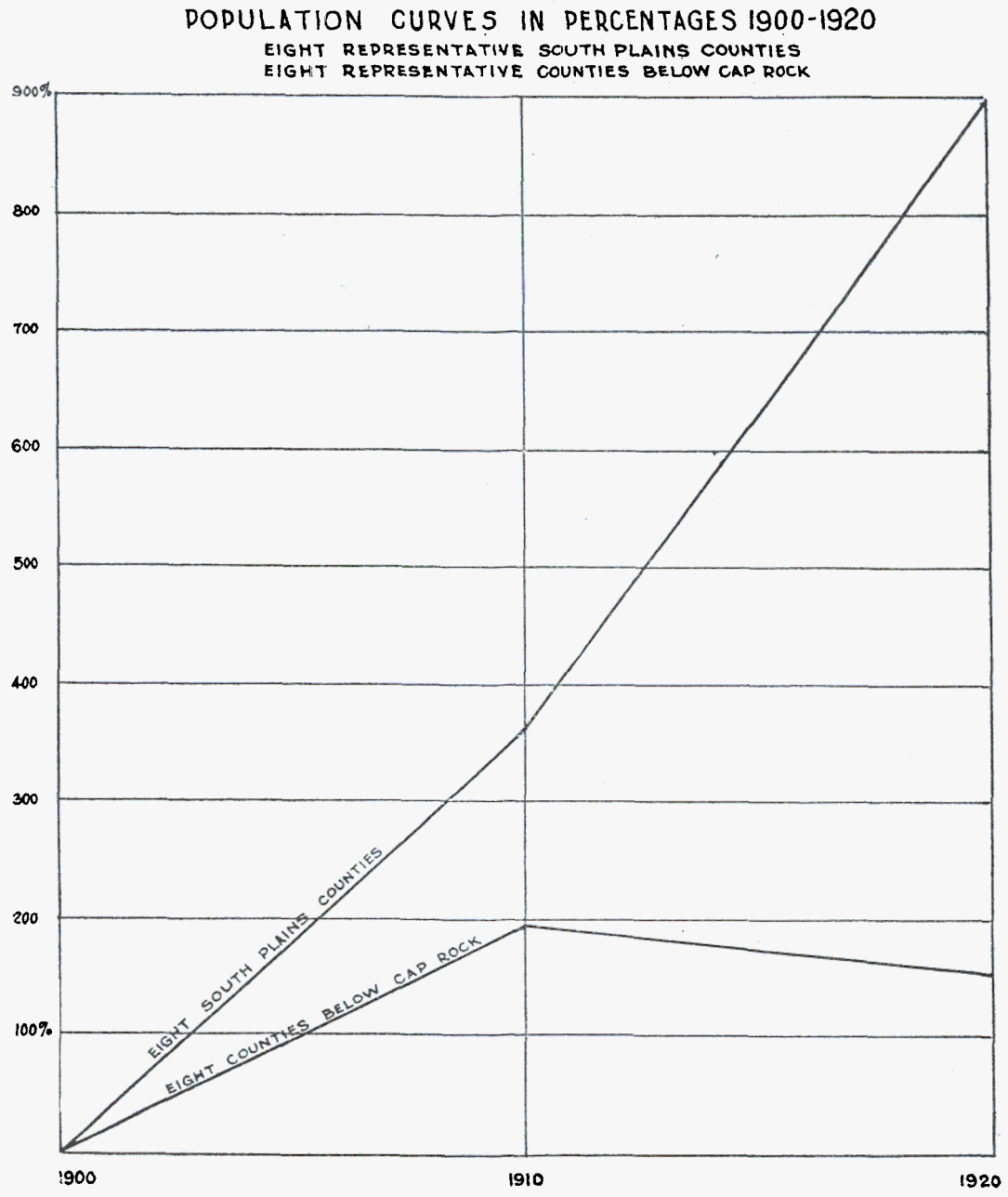


Figure 12

SCURRY

Products	Unit	Acres In Cultivation 1910	Acres In Cultivation 1920	Yield 1910	Yield 1920	Percent Increase In Yield	Percent Decrease In Yield
Cotton	Bale	37,129	42,275	4,802	18,981	295.	
Corn	Bu	2,573	2,997	16,549	51,417	210.	
Wheat	Bu	-----	6,008	------	64,206	---	
Kaffir and Milo	Bu	50,978	32,929	301,923	812,502	169.	
Hay and Forage	Ton	7,603	17,695	5,575	31,474	464.	

Live Stock	Number In 1910	Number In 1920	Value 1910	Value 1920	Percent Increase Numbers	Percent Decrease Numbers
Beef Cattle	21,446	11,368	$427,743.00	$740,103.00	----	47.
Dairy Cattle	3,391	3,065	74,602.00	200,165.00		9.
Hogs	5,541	3,826	34,617.00	75,220.00		31.
Poultry	51,670	51,708	14,751.00	54,451.00	.07	
Sheep	972	2,978	3,380.00	34,146.00	206	

MITCHELL

Products	Unit	Acres In Cultivation 1910	Acres In Cultivation 1920	Yield 1910	Yield 1920	Percent Increase In Yield	Percent Decrease In Yield
Cotton	Bale	32,055	45,712	5,320	20,665	288.	
Corn	Bu.	2,411	3,440	18,204	60,798	233.	
Wheat	Bu	------	709	------	6,449	----	
Kaffir and Milo	Bu.	20,247	17,395	182,146	521,775	186.	
Hay and Forage	Ton	8,969	14,873	7,121	18,130	154.	

Live Stock	Number In 1910	Number In 1920	Value 1910	Value 1920	Percent Increase Numbers	Percent Decrease Numbers
Beef Cattle	22,535	14,858	$467,537.0(	$795,627.0	----	34.
Dairy Cattle	2,829	3,064	58,673.00	163,732.00	8.	---
Hogs	2,934	3,229	20,601.00	68,785.00	10.	---
Poultry	36,697	41,996	11,567.00	42,042.00	14.	---
Sheep	------	3,346	--------	40,530.00	---	---

COLEMAN

Products	Unit			Yield 1910	Yield 1920	Percent Increase In Yield	Percent Decrease In Yield
Cotton	Bale	120,788	82,853	26,645	41,808	57.	
Corn	Bu.	6,238	6,924	60,008	189,484	215.	
Wheat	Bu.	354	26,081	1,482	451,317	30353.	
Kaffir and Milo	Bu.	19,401	10,738	349,986	353,564	1.	
Hay and Forage	Ton	14,619	25,122	18,537	40,856	120.	

Live Stock	Number In 1910	Number In 1920	Value 1910	Value 1920	Percent Increase Numbers	Percent Decrease Numbers
Beef Cattle	32,915	10,930	$695,730.00	$636,449.00	----	66.
Dairy Cattle	7,244	7,845	153,065.00	454,770.00	8	----
Hogs	7,086	6,615	54,063.00	133,895.00	----	6.
Poultry	94,495	107,889	29,378.00	104,462.00	14.	----
Sheep	32,395	40,760	127,876.00	434,938.00	25.	----

NOLAN

Products	Unit	Acres In Cultivation 1910	Acres In Cultivation 1920	Yields In 1910	Yield In 1920	Percent Increase In Yield	Percent Decrease In Yield
Cotton	Bale	32,699	35,875	6,372	18,124	184	
Corn	Bushel	2,008	1,900	15,480	43,591	181	
Wheat	Bushel	------	4,366	------	54,300	----	
Kafir, Maize	Bushel	21,713	19,845	225,404	669,829	197	
Hay, Forage	Ton	7,334	12,011	6.413	17,794	177	

Live Stock	Number In 1910	Number In 1920	Value 1910	Value 1920	Percent Increase Number	Percent Decrease Number
Beef Cattle	12,662	10,476	$243,175.00	$550,990.00	----	17.
Dairy Cattle	3,227	3,064	61,693.00	175,719.00	----	5.
Hogs	3,732	3,881	24,268.00	71,340.00	4.	----
Poultry	39,201	45,290	13,443.00	42,021.00	15.	----
Sheep	7,454	18,529	27,673.00	206,116.00	148.	----

TAYLOR

Products	Unit	Acres In Cultivation 1910	Acres In Cultivation 1920	Yield 1910	Yield 1920	Percent Increase In Yield	Percent Decrease In Yield
Cotton	Bale	101,075	70,952	17,725	38,190	115.	
Corn	Bu	1,588	3,018	12,659	71,688	466.	
Wheat	Bu	1,557	34,312	8,320	638,097	7569.	
Kaffir and Milo	Bu	20,961	29,511	171,886	904,889	426.	
Hay and Forage	Ton	19,778	14,294	15,069	20,531	36.	

	Number In 1910	Number In 1920	Value 1910	Value 1920	Percent Increase Numbers	Percent Decrease Numbers
Beef Cattle	12,643	7,714	$287,911.00	$361,546.00	---	39.
Dairy Cattle	5,556	6,975	126,510.00	407,908.0(	25.	---
Hogs	6,837	5,334	49,695.00	107,928.00	---	22.
Poultry	78,779	91,007	27,251.00	83,830.00	15.	---
Sheep	4,532	453	15,329.00	4,499.00	---	90.

TOM GREEN

Products	Unit	Acres In Cultivation 1910	Acres In Cultivation 1920	Yield 1910	Yield 1920	Percent Increase In Yield	Percent Decrease In Yield
Cotton	Bale	27,054	25,371	4,147	11,182	169.	
Corn	Bu.	1,423	1,600	20,891	38,204	82.	
Wheat	Bu	------	4,280	------	55,605	----	
Kaffir and Milo	Bu.	7,416	9,367	128,316	335,943	161.	
Hay and Forage	Ton	23,079	15,744	20,573	24,791	20.	

	Number In 1910	Number In 1920	Value 1910	Value 1920	Percent Increase Numbers	Percent Decrease Numbers
Beef Cattle	32,599	38,429	$752,370.00	$2,111,872.00	17.	---
Dairy Cattle	3,188	2,494	73,579.00	136,196.0(	---	21.
Hogs	3,274	3,441	19,666.00	64,215.0(	5.	---
Poultry	33,995	35,253	11,143.00	40,501.0(	3.	---
Sheep	43,707	80,774	181,011.00	1,202,723.0(	84.	---

JONES

Products	Unit	Acres In Cultivation 1910	Acres In Cultivation 1920	Yield 1910	Yield 1920	Percent Increase In Yield	Percent Decrease In Yield
Cotton	Bale	110,458	124,871	18,885	66,543	252.	
Corn	Bu.	4,076	4,111	28,179	86,173	205.	
Wheat	Bu.	1,792	32,885	8,844	499,057	5,542.	
Kaffir and Milo	Bu.	36,049	44,260	260,150	1,399,097	437.	
Hay and Forage	Ton	12,463	15,231	7,660	23,003	200.	

Live Stock	Number In 1910	Number In 1920	Value 1910	Value 1920	Percent Increase Numbers	Percent Decrease Numbers
Beef Cattle	10,053	6,131	$218,437.00	$306,206.00	----	39
Dairy Cattle	5,917	9,220	128,517.00	482,874.00	55.	---
Hogs	9,796	7,602	64,551.00	145,361.00	----	22
Poultry	101,028	127,646	29,180.00	120,963.00	26.	---
Sheep	431	894	925.00	11,937.00	107.	---

RUNNELS

Products	Unit	Acres In Cultivation 1910	Acres In Cultivation 1920	Yields In 1910	Yield In 1920	Percent Increase In Yield	Decrease In Yields
Cotton	Bale	121,957	86,796	23,126	43,660	88.	
Corn	Bushel	2,981	3,626	29,236	94,334	222.	
Wheat	Bushel	100	24,405	472	422,996	89517.	
Kafir, Maize	Bushel	38,458	39,374	513,855	1,522,743	194.	
Hay, Forage	Ton	12,907	16,782	11,826	27,019	129	

Live Stock	Number In 1910	Number In 1920	Value 1910	Value 1920	Percent Increase Number	Percent Decrease Number
Beef Cattle	15,984	7,745	$333,872.00	$399,584.00	---	51
Dairy Cattle	6,045	7,684	126,219.00	432,804.00	27.	---
Hogs	6,454	6,885	42,398.00	135,637.00	6.	---
Poultry	97,607	114,222	27,917.00	110,073.00	6.	---
Sheep	15,120	25,093	62,638.00	291,307.00	66.	---

Plains Counties

Percentage Increase and Decrease Agricultural Products and Live Stock—1910-1920

Agricultural Products	Lubbock Inc.	Lubbock Dec.	Lynn Inc.	Lynn Dec.	Terry Inc.	Terry Dec.	Hale Inc.	Hale Dec.	Floyd Inc.	Floyd Dec.	Garza Inc.	Garza Dec.	Lamb Inc.	Lamb Dec.	Crosby Inc.	Crosby Dec.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease
Cotton	50,194		9,770		6,743		13,760		2,941		6,921		——		58,958		9,196
Corn	1,809		2,486		324		13		126		472		209		357		335
Wheat	——		——		——		5,480		83,285		——		9,312		72,762		11,980
Kaffir and Maize	6,903		9,206		810		1,491		2,444		272		2,498		3,309		2142
Hay and Forage	4,170		6,282		312		156		209		15,001		452		302		349
Live Stock																	
Beef Cattle		5	38		3		65		37			32		49		54	——
Dairy Cattle	497		353		1		127		98		392		333		195		178
Hogs	293		226		62		55		168		161		157		266		134
Poultry	743		445		108		167		321		778		310		358		303
Sheep	374		——			87	326		527		——		11,456		46,609		341

Non-Plains Counties

Percentage Increase and Decrease Agricultural Products and Live Stock—1910-1920.

Agricultural Products	Scurry Inc.	Scurry Dec.	Mitchell Inc.	Mitchell Dec.	Coleman Inc.	Coleman Dec.	Nolan Inc.	Nolan Dec.	Taylor Inc.	Taylor Dec.	Tom Green Inc.	Tom Green Dec.	Jones Inc.	Jones Dec.	Runnels Inc.	Runnels Dec.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease
Cotton	295		288		57		184		115		169		252		88		142
Corn	210		233		215		181		466		82		205		222		216
Wheat	——		——		30,353		——		7,569		——		5,542		89,517		11,366
Kaffir and Maize	169		186		1		197		426		161		437		194		204
Hay and Forage	464		154		120		177		36		20		200		129		119
Live Stock																	
Beef Cattle		47		34		66		17		39	17			39		51	30
Dairy Cattle		9	8		8			5	25			21	55		27		16
Hogs		31	10			6	4			22	5			22	6		10
Poultry	.07		14		14		15		15		3		26		6		15
Sheep	206		——		25		148			90	84		107		66		65

F. The Land Shall be so Located that Administrative Buildings Shall be Within Convenient Distance to Residence Section of the Town Where Located or Place Where the Students Reside

Location Selected Must Provide Homes for the Students We understand from this provision that it is intended the students shall reside in the town selected, and thus save the State the expense of building dormatories. This to our minds determines that the College shall be located near a city of fairly large size, with ample light, power and sewage facilities, and will automatically prevent its being located in a small town not possessing these utilities.

We have previously pointed out that the city of Lubbock has ample water, light, power and sewage facilities sufficient for a city of much larger size than at present, and that these can be expanded as occosion requires.

Our City Has 7,000 Inhabitants and Growing Rapidly. Lubbock has at the present approximately 7,000 inhabitants, and is rapidly growing. This building progress is due soley to a normal growth as the fertile South Plains' lands are put into cultivation. A concomitant result of this is that the city has become the jobbing center of the South Plains and has taken on the complex activities of a commercial city.

Residences Are Being Erected At Rate of 20 per month. Within the past seven months there have been erected 135 residences in the city, or approximately at the rate of 20 per month. This has been about the normal rate of increase for the past two years, and the building progress shows no signs of diminishing at the present time. Practically all of these are substantial homes, and many are elaborate and expenive ones.

Lubbock has 20 blocks of paved streets and 26 miles of cement sidewalks. These are being increased all the time.

We Have Homes For Students. We have at the present time sufficient homes in which to take care of a fairly large student body, and the normal growth of the city will take care of many more before the College will be ready to begin its work.

Conclusion

We Offer Choice of Three Excellent Sites. In the above Brief we have given to the Committee such facts and matters of general information relative to our city and district as we feel to be necessary that they may properly understand our ability to meet all of the requirements made for the proper location of the Texas Technological College. In connection, herewith, we will submit three separate propositions as to sites tendered to the Committee for their consideration, and from which we trust they will make a selection. Each proposition will be accompanied by appropriate maps, together with such brief descriptions as will enable them to identify it properly in their final deliberations before making their choice of location for the School.

Index

Some Representative Scenes
of
Lubbock and South Plains

(Note: Baptist church as shown
is under construction.)

TTC

SEVEN BRICK BUILDINGS HOUSE LUBBOCK CITY SCHOOLS

LUBBOCK WARD GRAMMAR SCHOOL

LUBBOCK GRAMMAR SCHOOL

LUBBOCK HIGH SCHOOL
COMPLETED IN APR. 1923

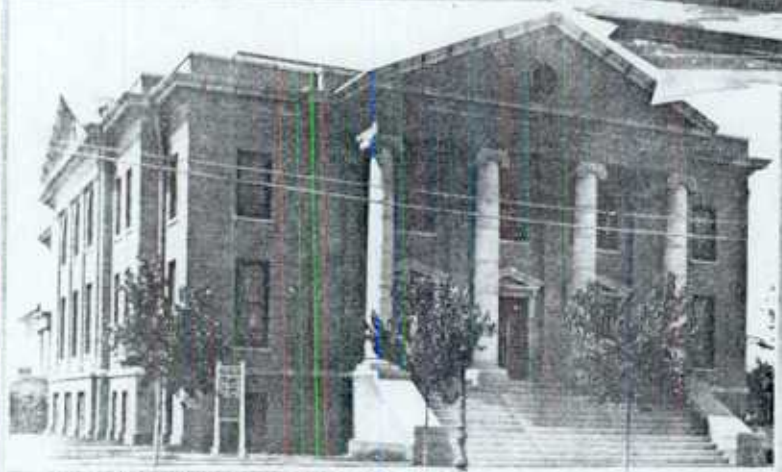
LUBBOCK COUNTY COURT HOUSE

CIVIC PRIDE OF SECTION IS REFLECTED IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS

TTC

LUBBOCK CHURCHES ARE REPRESENTATIVE OF ITS CITIZENSHIP!

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH



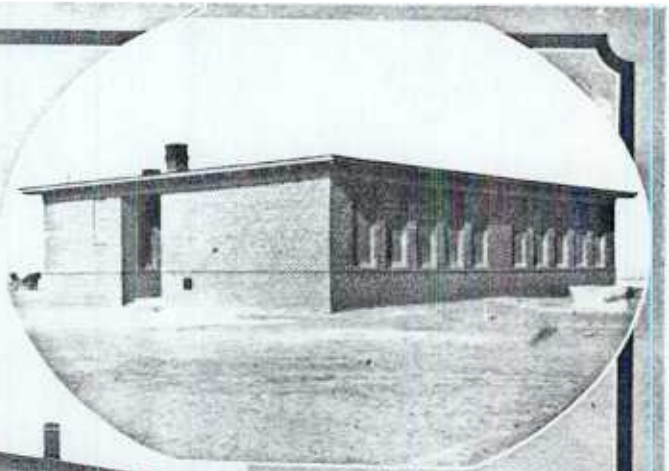
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

LUBBOCK SANITARIUM

WEST TEXAS HOSPITAL

THE HOSPITALS OF LUBBOCK SERVE ENTIRE SOUTH PLAINS.

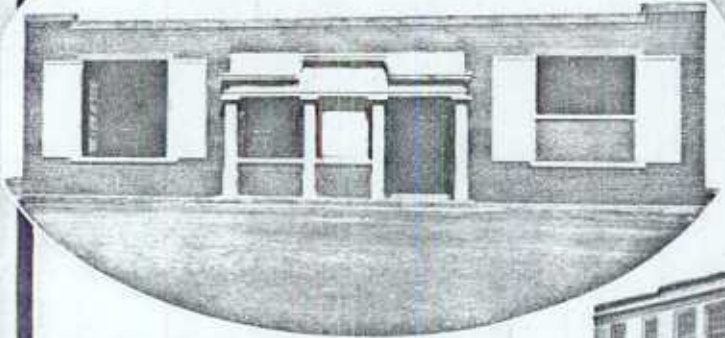
TTC



WOODROW RURAL SCHOOL
10 MI. SO. OF LUBBOCK

ACUFF RURAL SCHOOL
10 MI. E. OF LUBBOCK

CANYON RURAL SCHOOL
6 MI. E. OF LUBBOCK



CARLISLE RURAL SCHOOL
6 MI. W. OF LUBBOCK

HIGH TYPE OF RURAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS REFLECT SPIRIT OF THE PLAINS SECTION

SHALLOWATER RURAL SCHOOL
10 MI. N.W. OF LUBBOCK

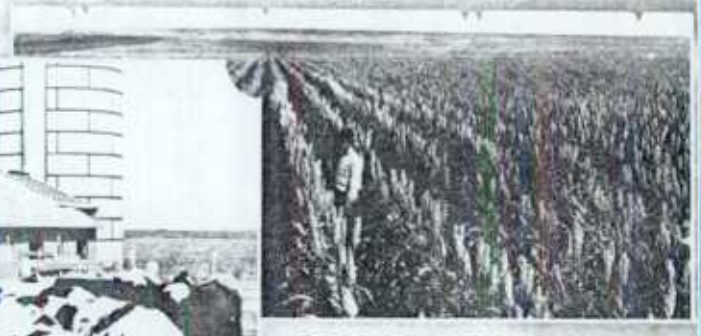
TTC

PRACTICAL, DIVERSIFIED FARMING ON SOUTH PLAINS

HAY SCENE ON THE SOUTH PLAINS

COTTON SCENE ON THE SOUTH PLAINS

DAIRY CATTLE ON SOUTH PLAINS FARM



GRAIN SORGHUM ON SOUTH PLAINS FARM

SHALLOW WATER WELL NEAR LUBBOCK
3000 GAL. PER MIN.

SUDAN GRASS ON THE SOUTH PLAINS