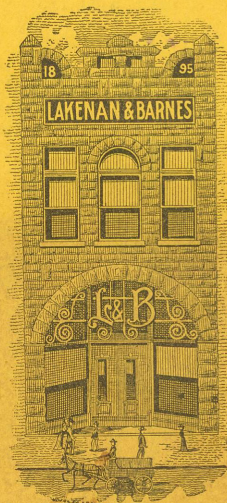


— THE —
PANHANDLE

....OF TEXAS....



OFFICE:
Amarillo
Hotel
Annex



OFFICE:
Amarillo
Hotel
Annex



OUR MEXICO, MO., OFFICE

COMPLIMENTS OF
LAKENAN & BARNES
AMARILLO, TEXAS

DAILY PANHANDLE, PRESS, AMARILLO, TEXAS

W. H. FUQUA
President

CHAS. J. E. LOWNDES
Cashier

J. S. CHESNUTT

FORD BRANDENBURG } Assistant Cashiers

First National Bank of Amarillo

Amarillo, Texas

STATEMENT

At the Close of Business January 26, '07

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....	\$809,556.80
Bonds and Real Estate.....	250,000.00
Redemption Fund.....	10,000.00
Cash and Exchange, \$346,472.34 }	663,853.70
Demand Loans, 317,381.36 }	
Total.....	\$1,733,410.50

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$200,000.01
Surplus and Undivided Profits	112,556.00
Circulation.....	200,000.00
Deposits.....	1,220,854.49
	\$1,733,410.50

A strong Bank can accord liberal treatment to its patrons. Our past policy and ample resources are our guarantee for the future.

We Pay Interest on Time and Savings Deposits

59831
Are You Interested

—IN—

The Texas

... Panhandle ...

..Country..



**A Pamphlet of Information About
the Great Prairies of North-
west Texas**



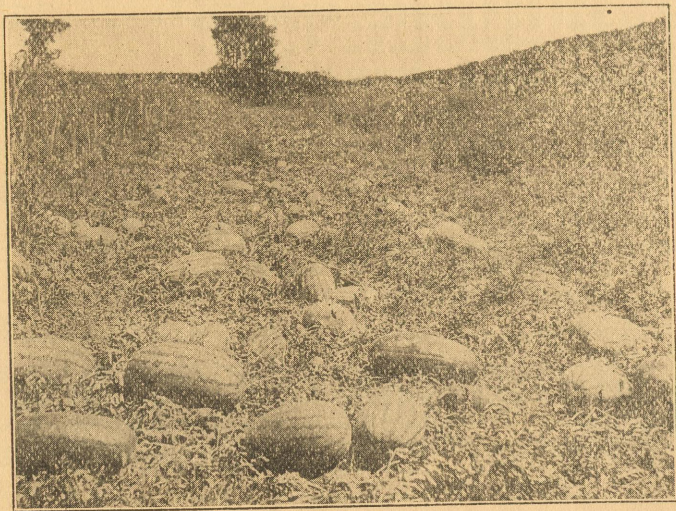
Amarillo, Texas.



A BUNCH OF PANHANDLE WHITEFACES

THE PANHANDLE OF TEXAS.

* There are not many persons living who know enough history or physical geography to describe the state of Texas. Yet a state is a state and the usual man bears this in mind when he is thinking about climate, location, land and its quality and relative cheapness, and a place to go to found a home for himself and family. This view of a state will answer for Rhode Island, for Iowa or Illinois, but not for Texas. It is too large. A line can be drawn across the state in a straight line for more than 900 miles. This state is as large as six states the size of Iowa and has a variety of climate and soil. The Panhandle contains about 25,000 square miles, in the north-western corner of Texas, and is bounded by Oklahoma on the east and north, and by New Mexico on the West. This is the mere geographical outline of it. The question of what the Panhandle actually is, its soil, climate, products and prospects, can best be answered by a personal investigation. Many people have been investigating these things in the last few years and more are coming all the time. It is what these pioneers have done and are doing—the discoveries they have made and the experiences they have had—that are given in these pages. This country is now in the midst of an evolution, from a strictly grazing, to a farming country, such as Iowa and Illinois now are. This has been the greatest country in the world for the production of cattle and horses and they will still be raised in vast numbers in the future, but with improved and thoroughbred breeds, but the stockmen will not depend on grazing all the year round, as formerly, but will build the big red barn—with sheds on three sides, in which to feed their fine white faces or shorthorns through the winter months, thus using their surplus sorghum and kaffir corn fodder, after threshing the same and selling their surplus grain, or feeding it to the great American mortgage lifter—the hog. But more of the invaluable hog later on. This is a new

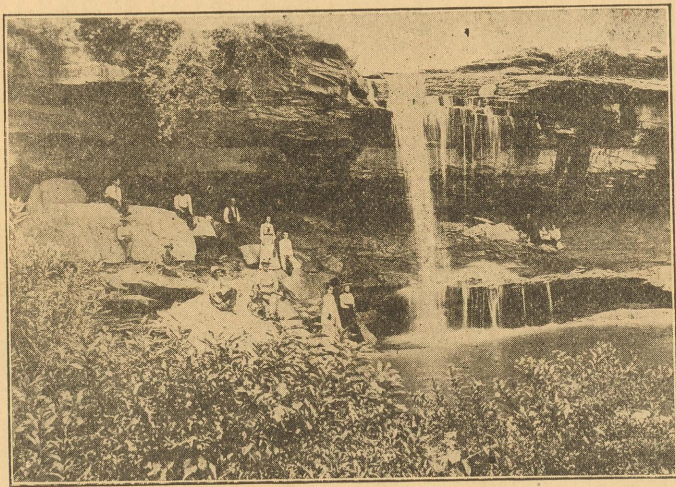


SOME PANHANDLE WATERMELONS

SOME PANHANDLE WATERMELONS

country. The countless thousands of the Texas longhorn, the immediate successor of the Buffalo have long since been succeeded by the high bred breeds of cattle, and even now, the longhorn and the cowboy are almost a thing of the past. All of Iowa and Illinois passed through the early stages of settlement that the Panhandle is passing now. The farmer is coming and when he comes he always stays, and the rest go. He has already made his farms in groups here and there, all over the Panhandle country. He is succeeding entirely, and is here to stay, and in vastly increasing numbers, and the country is going to be occupied and held by the man on the fenced and cultivated half or quarter section—the home maker.

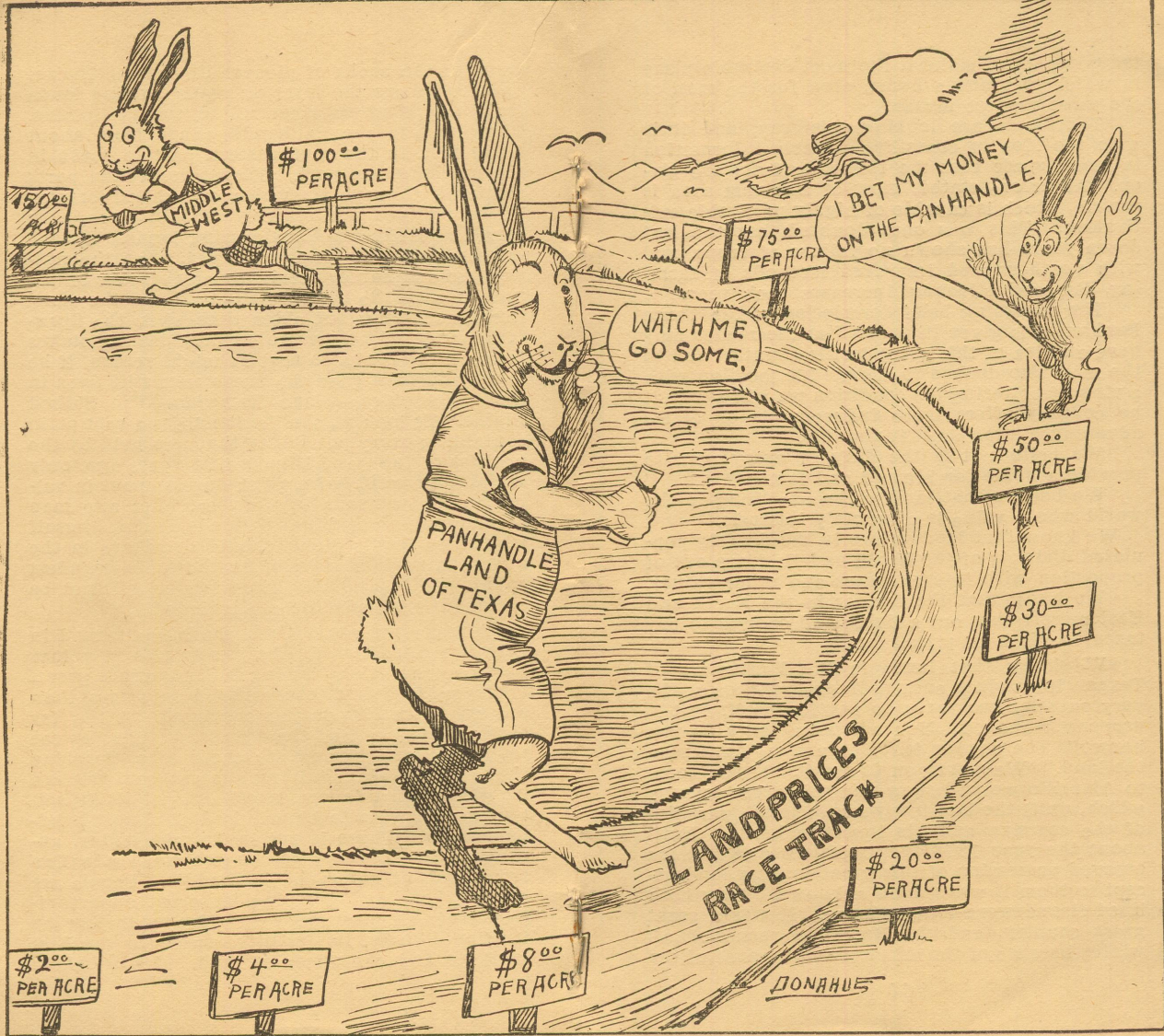
The preacher has come, also the church and the school, also the nearby market towns are springing up on every hand. Law and order prevails, and no better law abiding and friendly people can be found anywhere than in this country. They are your own brothers or sisters who have braved the rigors of an uninhabited land, and opened the way that you will walk in, without the dangers and difficulties of the first pioneer. Yet, comparatively speaking, nearly all of this fine, fertile, lake be-spangled land lies in the sunshine, as in the beginning—waiting—for the king to come into his kingdom. Rising in value, as it is, say 100 per cent every two years, it is extremely cheap. All of these circumstances make inducements to home seekers and investors. If the reader of this booklet is a renter or a farmer who lacks a farm, or an investor who is looking for a good and safe investment, a study of the facts herein given of the Panhandle will not be time thrown away. The Panhandle is a wide, grassy, rolling country, an almost unbroken Prairie, except along the rivers and streams, where it is greatly broken and rough, only fit for grazing. The Indian and the Buffalo are a thing of the past, and the cowboy is fast following, and is himself, almost a character of the past, whose only acquaintance can be made by a

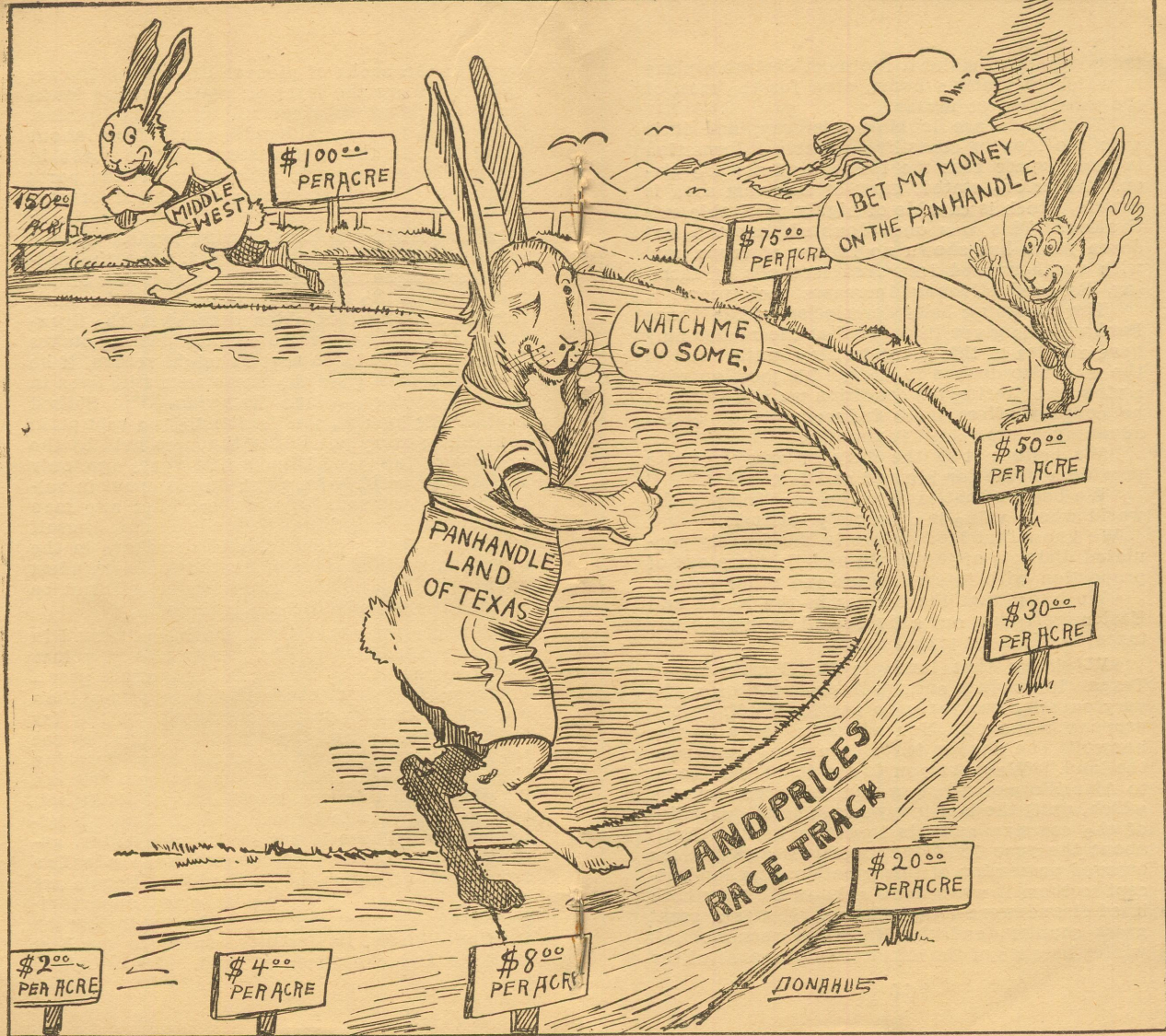


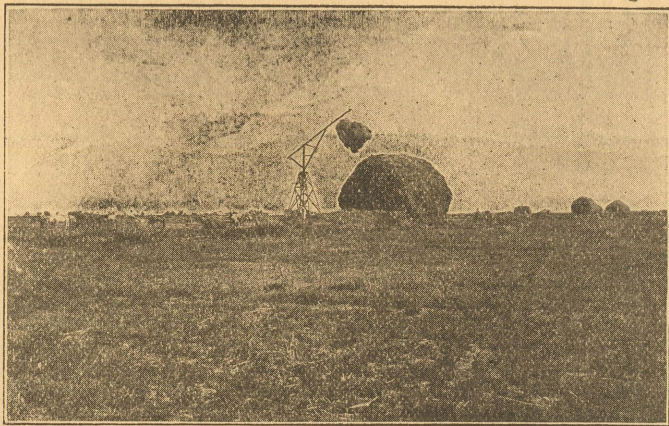
THE FALLS SOUTH OF AMARILLO

study of the books of pioneer life on the Plains. The Plains are the level or gently sloping lands from the Missouri river up to the mountains. The plains in the Panhandle range from about 1,800 feet, in the southeastern part to 4,400 in the northwestern part. There are broken parts scattered through it, which are called breaks. These sections are scarcely smooth enough to farm but make excellent grazing lands. As one travels across the Panhandle today, on the railway, he can hardly recall, by any stretch of the imagination, the times of the trail and the camp fires, much less that olden time when the Spaniard wandered across the country driving stakes to mark the route, so that he might return, if he lived, and thus gave the name that still lives in the geographies—Llano Estacado—The Staked Plains. To look at, the Panhandle is a vast plain containing every possibility that was held by the prairies of Iowa and Illinois fifty years ago, only with the certainty of a quick development in values, never yet seen in America. Let any man accustomed to cultivated lands, asks himself why these fertile plains should not share in the advancement and development of this grandest country in the world. These plains will not be excluded. Already the are included.

Already the eyes of thousands are turned in this direction, already the steady rise in values has come, and these lands are coming into greater favor with homeseekers and investors than any other locality on this continent. A few far sighted ones, out of the thousands, already see the conditions. They are those who, grasping the opportunities, will reap great profit in an investment in this last, small area, of virgin soil that yet remains to be acquired at almost original values. There is not in America today, another section that is attracting so much attention from land buyers as the Panhandle. People are coming here and grasping its great opportunities, from all over the world, drawn thither by its fine climate, its fertility, access to the best markets and cheapness of land. All of which







STACKING ALFALFA IN THE PANHANDLE

one hundred per cent more land than in eastern or northern Texas.

PRICES.

The plains land near Amarillo can be purchased at from \$15 to \$25 per acre, according to location, improvements, etc., and will yield as much per acre as the high-priced lands in the black land belt of Texas, or the farming lands of the North and Central states. Somewhat broken pasture lands \$5 to \$8 per acre. Large tracts of plains lands, say 20 or more sections \$9 to \$12 per acre. Terms of sale are usually 1-3 to $\frac{1}{2}$ cash, balance vendor's lien, one to three years, at 7 or 8 per cent interest. Thus it will readily be seen that from the standpoint of investment, the farmer in this section of the country has the best proposition to be found anywhere. The shrewd and successful farmers of the North and East have been the first to grasp the situation, and they are rapidly selling their high-priced lands and investing in these cheap and equally productive lands.

In Oklahoma where they have a family to every 160 acres, land is being sold at an average price of \$30 per acre, while just across the state line in Texas it can be bought for \$15. While the Oklahoma lands and the Panhandle lands adjacent are practically the same, the reason that Oklahoma is thickly settled today is that the United States government allotted their lands in quarter sections to the actual settler, while on the other hand the Texas lands were bought in large tracts by cattlemen, and they have, until recently, refused to sell in small tracts.

WATER.

The whole plains country is underlaid with an inexhaustible supply of pure, soft sheet water, which can be obtained at a depth varying from 30 to 300 feet. By the use of windmills the home and ranch is easily supplied. The low lands are abundantly supplied with shallow wells springs and living streams of water.

The climate of this section of the country is one of its most attractive features; being cool in the summer and mild in the winter, it makes a most desirable place in which to live. The mean temperature of 74 degrees in summer and 36 degrees in winter are not so extreme as the more variable seasons in the North.

The altitude (3,640 feet) being high, the air dry and pure, makes it a most healthful place to live.

The lakes are a great climatic factor here. A person cannot go more than three or four miles in any direction without coming to a lake. These lakes aid very materially, by evaporation, in producing the copious showers that make this section of the country so different from Western Kansas. Cyclones and hot winds are unknown here, owing to the lakes and the altitude. Sunstrokes and heat prostrations are unknown.

LIVE STOCK.

This is an exceptionally good stock country as well as a farming country. Cattle, horses, mules, sheep, hogs, and all kinds of poultry do well here—the kaffir corn and milo maize seed having within about 5 per cent of the fattening qualities of Indian corn. Hog cholera is unknown here.

RAINFALL.

The U. S. Government Weather Bureau located at Amarillo, Texas, shows that for the twelve years from 1895 to 1906 both inclusive, the average normal rainfall has been 24.08 inches and that through the growing months of April, May, June, July, August and September, the average yearly rainfall has been 18 inches, or a monthly average of 3 inches, which is ample to produce good crops, especially on this soil which is so remarkable for retaining the moisture.

AMARILLO.

The county seat of Potter county, the metropolis of the country is a city of about 11,000 people, has four railroads, electric light plant, waterworks, gas, sewer system, broom and candy

factory, ten wholesale houses, three national banks and two trust companies, two best hotels in the Panhandle country, fine schools, private college, business college, U. S. Weather Bureau, flouring mill, two grain elevators of large capacity, stone quarries and rock sawing plant, seven large lumber yards, county courthouse and jail built from native stone and costing \$50,000, residences costing as much as \$15,000 to \$40,000, stockyards with capacity for 100 cars daily, general offices Southern Kansas and Pecos Valley railroads, railroad shops, will probably be main line of Santa Fe to California soon; city rapidly increasing in population, good telephone system and long distance system connections with surrounding country. A hustling, thriving western Texas city, and a common point on freight. Large cattle shipping point.

There are no unoccupied school lands in this entire Amarillo country. There are no \$5 and \$6 farming lands to be had. There are no \$4 and \$6 lands to be had unless twenty-five or forty miles away from Amarillo, and almost as far from a railroad, and such lands are largely broken and better suited for cattle grazing than for farming.

Write us for definite information, telling us your wishes as regards lands, amount of the investment you have in view, purposes for which you wish the land, and range of prices. Tell us also about where you wish to locate; that is, how far from Amarillo and direction, as nearly as possible. Also, bear in mind that land owners will not consider a proposition to trade their lands for anything else than the cash and vendor lien notes.

Wheat in 1906 made as high as $45\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, and averaged from 25 to 30 bushels, oats made as high as 90 bushels and other crops in proportion. These lands will advance from \$4 to \$6 per acre in the next four to six months and will double in value within the next eighteen months to two years, possibly within a less time.

Come and you will be pleased.

LAKENAN & BARNES,

Offices: AMARILLO, TEXAS, and MEXICO, MO

Amarillo Bank

— and —

Trust Company

Capital Stock - \$50,000.00

Amarillo - Texas

If you cannot come to the bank, write or phone us. If you have any inquiries to be made in our line of business we will take great pleasure in serving you. Try an account with us. We will appreciate your business

J. C. PAUL,
President

RAY WHEATLEY
Cashier

EVERY TURNER,
Vice Pres.

CHAS. A. FISK, JR.,
Secretary

NCCX05

A BOOM

Does not ultimately bring about the best results to a community. The Panhandle is not on a boom, but is enjoying the most rapid growth of any section of Texas.

WHY?

Because only recently have the public at large realized the opportunities which Northwest Texas offers. The large ranches are being divided into

Small Stock Farms

Wheat, corn, cotton, melons and all kinds of feed stuffs are being raised in abundance, surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine. A country abounding in such resources, tried and proved, together with the

Low Price of Lands

cannot help enjoying the most rapid growth, and that is what is happening in the Panhandle.

The Santa Fe Road

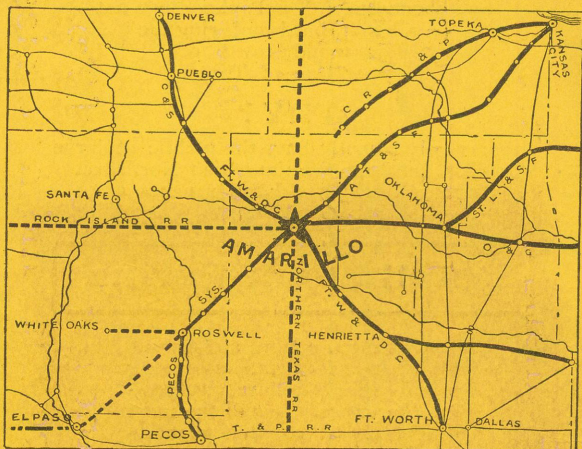
has on sale bi-weekly a low rate home-seekers' ticket, which allows you stop-overs at nearly all points, thus giving you a chance to investigate the various sections of the Panhandle.

LAKENAN & BARNES

AMARILLO, TEXAS

To Amarillo

From Denver 476 Miles. From Kansas City 585 Miles



From El Paso 585 Miles

From Dallas 376 Miles

150,000 ACRES

OF THE

Lowest Priced Land in the Panhandle

And Some of the Best Bargains to be
Found in Town Property

You May Have Any Information at our Command

Lakenan & Barnes

Amarillo, Texas