

The Truth About Florida

The Bunnell Home Builder

Edited by S. HOWARD

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No. 10

THE EDITOR'S PERSONAL PAGE

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION FIGURES SHOW FALLING OFF IN NUMBER OF AMERICANS CROSSING THE LINE

The Canadian immigration figures for the first three months of the fiscal year just issued showed an increase of British and Euro-

pean immigrants over the same period last year, and a heavy decrease in immigration from the United States. American settlers entering Canada during the first quarter of this year numbered 44,998, as against 53,343 in the same period last year. The Canadian government estimates that the American settlers brought with them in cash and effects upward of \$67,000,000.

The people of the United States are and have been in an unsettled frame of mind. They are seeking to better their condition, and to find a suitable place in which to take up their permanent abode. For many years they seemed to believe that the Canadian Northwest was the only country opened for settlement, and they flocked into Canada, taking an immense amount of money out of the United States, which was used in the development of their Canadian farms.

However, for some time the tide of immigration has changed. Men and women of the United States are finding their desires more fully realized in the Sunny South than in the cold Northwest, and Florida has become the Mecca of these thousands of home-seekers.

All that Florida needs is more capital and more people to cultivate her land, and these two requisites are being rapidly supplied. Just give our glorious State a little more time, and you will see her many resources developed and the entire State blossoming as the rose.

BE FAIR IN YOUR JUDGMENT

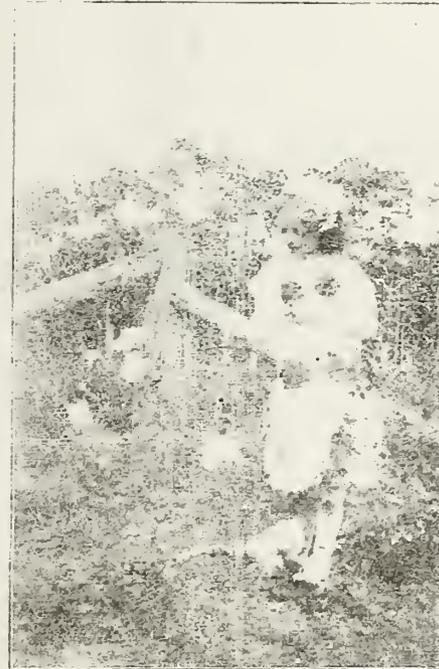
The Editor happened to meet a man the other day from one of

the western states. It is a state we have frequently visited, and so made some inquiries about its progress, its development, etc. Mr. Westerner immediately waxed enthusiastic, which was perfectly right. He talked long and fluently about the greatness of his state, and its superiority over every other section of the Union.

We congratulated the Westerner on being so happily situated; we agreed with him in many respects, but having spent a number of months in his native state, we had to admit that it had a number of disadvantages and drawbacks as well as advantages.

By and by the conversation turned to Florida, and then to our disappointment, we found that our acquaintance from the West was not a fair-minded man, but was biased in his opinions. He knew that Florida was not a fit state for a man to live in, that there was nothing good about it—neither its climate, its soil, its crops or its possibilities. He refused to listen to the things we tried to tell him. Then we thought of a plan we often use on people who are talking at random, and who know it all. We simply said, "Were you ever in Florida?" and our voluble friend had to admit with reluctance that he had never been there.

That settled it. We didn't waste any more time trying to tell this narrow-minded man anything about Florida. Florida is better off without him. The only thing to say to such a foolish person is, "Go and see for yourself before you make any more rash statements."



Little Miss Kruger, formerly of Alberta, Canada, in her flower garden at Bunnell

"The season's heat record in Kansas was broken yesterday, when a temperature of 114 degrees was registered at Clay Center. At Topeka 105 was the maximum."—From Chicago Daily News, August 6, 1913.

The same day the highest temperature in Bunnell was 88 degrees.

FLORIDA FOR CATTLE That Florida is destined to become the greatest cattle raising state east of the Mississippi is a fact that gains credence by those who have studied conditions, and a brief review of a few statistics will show the growth of the cattle raising industry in the last ten years.

Climate, as an asset has never been adequately valued by the live stock raisers of the United States. Florida possesses unlimited possibilities in this line.

Cattle and hogs can be and are being raised in Florida under the most favorable conditions, at the least expense, and closer to remunerative markets than in any other part of the North American continent.

Florida is essentially an agricultural state. Her future depends largely upon the intelligent development of her agricultural resources. Her timber, muck, prairie and other lands are of great productivity and wide adaptability, while her climate is unexcelled. Upon her great agricultural resources vast herds of cattle, hogs and sheep may subsist the year round at a small cost.

Hence Florida is already a great beef-producing state, and the hog industry is steadily developing. At county fairs as fine cattle, hogs and sheep are exhibited as can be raised in any state.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRIZE LETTER CONTEST.

This is the tenth issue of the BUNNELL HOME BUILDER. Only two more numbers and our magazine is one year old. We are planning to make our December issue especially attractive. It will be our Anniversary Number, and will be larger in size, and full of good things to read.

The Editor will give three prizes for the three best letters on the Bunnell-Dupont Colony. This contest is open to all. Write the letters in your own way, and if you have already written a letter for the Home Builder, that will not make any difference. Write another for the contest.

All letters for the contest must be in the hands of the Editor not later than November 10, 1913, and he reserves the privilege of publishing any or all of them in the Anniversary Number.

The following prizes will be given:
FIRST PRIZE \$3.00
SECOND PRIZE 2.00
THIRD PRIZE 1.00

Address all communications to
S. HOWARD, Editor BUNNELL HOME
BUILDER, 1103 Woman's Temple
Chicago, Ill.

"Oranges grow, they don't drop in your lap. So come serious, not visionary"

Layout for a Typical Twenty-Acre Farm at Bunnell -

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE COLONISTS

Since having decided to make my future home in Bunnell, and being without practical farm experience, my spare moments have been devoted to reading up on farm matters, correspondence and consultation with experts and all other means by which I could ascertain the desired facts.

Being a bit iconoclastic, and wanting to be shown, I did not believe the prevailing system of using chemical fertilizer for each crop was good farming, or even good common sense, and I looked for something better, that would not leave the land poorer after cropping than before. Fertilizers may increase the crop, but the soil very little.

This was evidenced to me by the fact that the best model farms in different sections of the country, where two blades and more had been made to grow where but one grew before, the results were produced without the use of chemical fertilizers at all. Moreover, the soil upon these farms was growing stronger and more fertile after each crop had been taken off. All this was accomplished by using plenty of humus plowed under, and where obtainable, by cattle manure.

Having given Mr. Verdenius from time to time a few samples of what I did or did not know about farming, he has urged me to overcome my natural timidity and put them in a concrete form for the readers of the Home Builder—our future settlers.

We will assume the typical farm fronts on one road and slopes gently south. After fencing and properly ditching, to carry off the heavy rain fall, we will start in to cultivate the cleared land shown—by straight farming, leaving fancy crops and trucking until we and our land are competent to do them justice.

All crops planted will have soiling crops run in between the rows, at the proper time, to be harvested in part, but mainly plowed under, followed by ground phosphate rock sown broadcast liberally. Humus is what our land wants, therefore we will burn no vegetable fibre, but turn it under and treat as above. Rock phosphate will act chemically on the humus and land, and not being very soluble, it will not leak away, but stay put.

Sun and air are important factors in soil building. We will plow deep, turn our soil over frequently, mixing the top and lower layers (which also contain plant food more or less dormant) together, aerating it, making it friable and open, and absorbent of the rainfall.

Keep something growing all the time when practicable, carrying nitrogen down and bringing up from below all the varied soil elements.

Land needs intelligent and steady cultivation rather than rest. Nature acts in accordance with immutable laws, without reason. It cannot do otherwise.

The cattle pen (which would be better, perhaps, entirely roofed) will have open sides in part, with wide, overhanging eaves. There will be a loft above, with outside hay door, chutes down which to pitch forage to racks below, storage of bedding, etc.

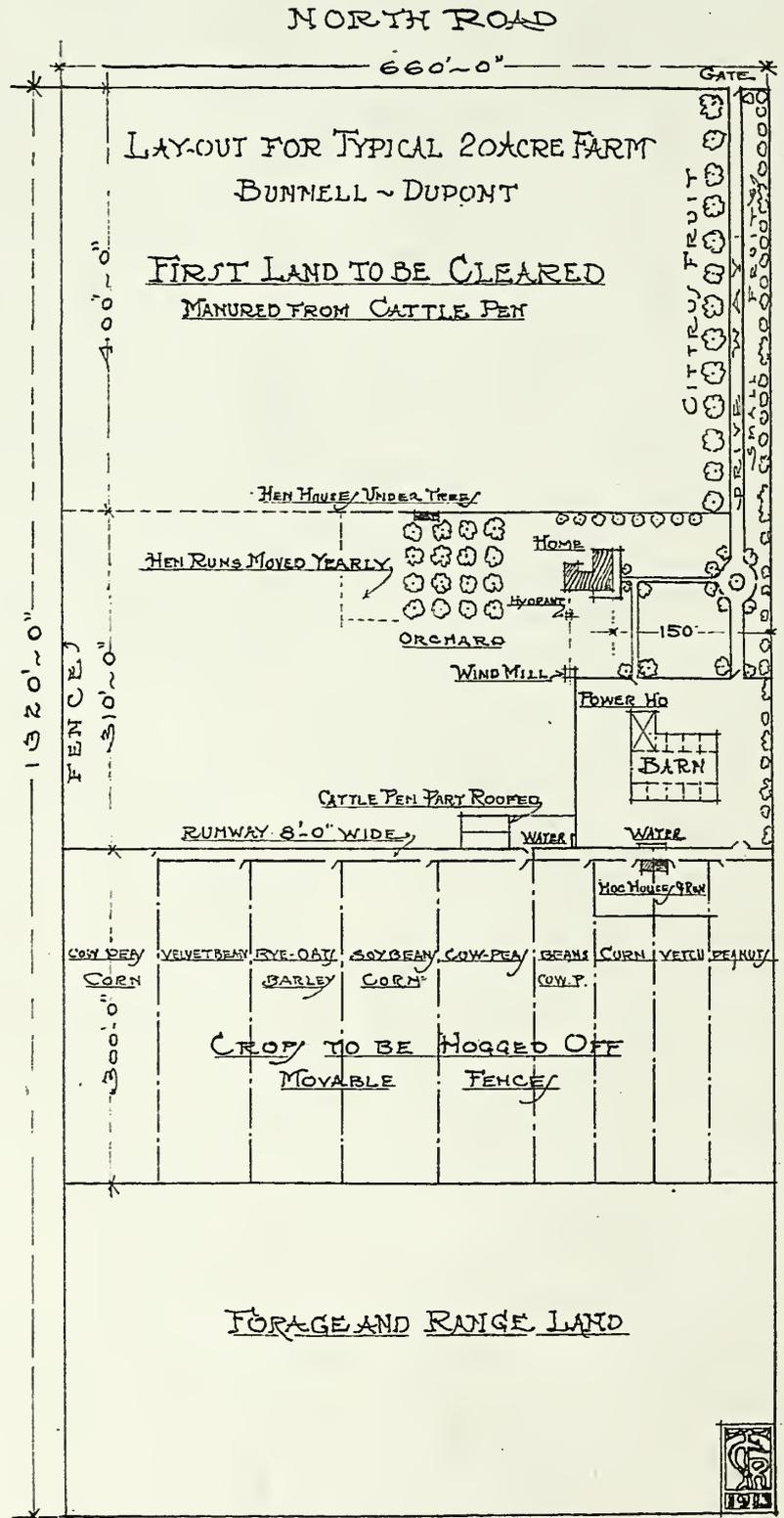
The ground should be thickly covered with bedding, such as corn stalks and the like, to absorb the liquid manure—the most valu-

able portion, too often lost. This will be our manure factory; the cattle to be driven up at night and during bad weather, and sometimes fed there, when not "hogging off" in the fields.

Reference to the drawing will show the

pen so arranged that by means of the runway, cattle may have access to it and running water at all times, no matter which field they may be feeding in.

The manure will be trodden down, and we will have to remove it with a pick. It will



By Geo. R. Tollman, Architect, Washington, D. C.

be freely sprinkled with rock phosphate from time to time, and removed as soon as practicable, being spread upon one selected strip of land at a time, and not scattered thinly all over the cleared land. This way we will eventually bring all our cultivated land up to an even richness—meantime making up for the scarcity of manure by turning under and extra cultivation.

One should always bear in mind that one acre of our land, worked for all it will produce, will give one active man all he wants to do. Therefore the amount of available labor will determine the amount of land we will need as a starter, for cultivating straight farm crops. The remainder of the land we can clear from time to time and turn it into forage crops to be "hogged off" by our cattle and hogs.

Divided into small fields by movable fences, we can move them about from field to field, keeping production ahead of consumption. They, by so doing, will not only save much money that could be spent in labor for harvesting, but will enrich the land by their drippings.

We will get good beef cattle, say three-year-olds, to fatten for the market—all of good grade, not scrubs. We will have at least one Jersey cow, a few hens and Indian Runner ducks. We will go light on hens at first, only for home use.

The windmill will pump water from well into a high tank, to be distributed by gravity, via iron pipe under ground, to all desired parts of the farm as shown. By leaving the cocks part turned, we can have running water in all the water troughs. Without level land, or nearly so, and 30 feet of head, we can carry water in any direction. When we get ready we can use it for irrigation, by having a head distributing ditch on the north fence line, with offset ditches running south through the cultivated north strip.

The barn is to be of such size as we find needed later. We can use the cattle pen at first for shelter. There will be a lean-to on each side of the barn in which we can store our implements and many other things to be quickly available—yet sheltered from sun and rain. We will not leave farm tools out in the fields to rot and rust, but will keep them painted, oiled and in order.

The power house to adjoin the barn to have a 5 H. P. engine, with a line of labor-saving farm devices from a grindstone to an ice cream freezer. It will pay for itself in a short time.

We will plant a good variety of fruit, large and small, more than enough for home use. We can ship some in combination with our neighbors to get the advantage of car load lots. All will be of best Southern stock from best nursery. Variety and quality, not quantity, will be our motto on fruit. We can well experiment with the choice fruit that has been introduced to this country by the government, and is available for the asking.

We will plant citrus fruit so as to have an all year supply for home use at least, but we are not orchard men—straight farming having our first attention.

Soft shell pecans take a long time to mature, but they are so valuable we must have a line along, say, the north fence—planted not less than 50 feet on centers. These will

be an assurance for the future, as with little care they are hardy trees and do exceedingly well in Florida, and make wonderful returns, increasing yearly. Our heirs will be rich by them alone.

The house we will build to meet our needs, finish of walls and ceiling to be of compo board.

There will be a complete bathroom, with hot and cold water under pressure. The Chicago House Wrecking Company will furnish us a complete bathroom outfit, first class, at price which probably no Florida plumber can compete with.

We can put up the house for shelter and use, leaving the compo board to be put on later, which can be done by any one handy with tools: women do it successfully after they have learned to hit the nail and not their fingers.

Hog houses to be floored, and they and hen houses and runs moved to new ground yearly. Hens located in the orchard will have shade, and their manure is fine for the trees. While not shown upon the drawings, we will have plenty of small fruit and flowers about the house, arranged not only for use, but for beauty as well.

We will remove all pine and resinous trees, thoroughly burning out the roots. We will plant quick growing shade trees where needed. Hogs and cattle must have plenty of it.

Garden on the cultivated strip, of a size to suit the family. Under the orchard trees will make a good garden spot. Soon all our land will be garden, so we need not worry about that. A rich strip of land to be reserved on which we will plant seed from our most vigorous plants. We will commence with the best Southern seed we can buy.

I would strongly advise that all settlers pay in full for their land and get a deed before settling on it. Monthly installments coming due at inopportune times are a nuisance. There are also accidents and sickness to be considered, and the feeling that one owns his land is half the battle in developing it.

The scheme here outlined will take some ready cash to carry out, no matter how carefully we figure it. However, it need not be done all at once; better go slowly as means and experience will admit of, keeping out of debt, with a balance in the bank ready for the unforeseen.

We have greenhouse land, a climate unequaled for growing plants; we can afford to experiment and learn the game. Any small failures ought to be an incentive to better effort next time. Luck is work; miracles a delusion of ignorant and cowardly minds. One who studies into the reason or the cause and effect of things is certain to make good.

Will we make mistakes? Plenty of them. One who does not, does little, but we will not repeat this mistake in one and the same place. We will overcome most obstacles as we meet them, and what we can't, we will go around. As farmers we are producers and not parasites on the body politic. Aware of our own ignorance, we will gladly listen to the advice of experts, and proceed to carry it out, guided by study, observation and experience.

VELVET BEAN A VALUABLE CROP.

Enriches the Land, Produces Well and Brings Good Prices.



Field of Cow Peas on Mr. Tolman's Farm

While Florida produced more than three-fourths of the phosphate rock mined in the United States in 1909, and about three-eighths of that mined in the world, increasing its output materially last year, it has another money maker in the fertilizer way, the value of which has only recently become apparent to the South, which has chiefly profited by it. The velvet bean is a legume which promises to be the most valuable field crop the farmer can raise, inasmuch as it is one of the seeds of which can be perfected no further north than 200 miles from the Gulf, according to John M. Scott, animal industrialist of the Florida agricultural experiment station. It is a plant which adds value to the dry and high lands of Florida, on which alone it grows to perfection.

The plant will grow in the cotton belt north of Florida and enrich the soil with that expensive plant food, nitrogen, for the benefit of subsequent crops of cotton, but the season is too short to mature the seed, as it is a plant of tropical origin. Since the great value of the velvet bean for this purpose, as well as for fattening cattle and producing a more abundant flow of milk in cows, has been more generally recognized, the demand in Florida for seed has become so heavy that it is now quoted at \$2.50 a bushel, with the prospect of the price rising to \$3 a bushel. Requiring no fertilizing, yet a crop of twenty to thirty bushels to the acre can be produced and the soil be left in better condition than before the seed was planted.

Florida Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 102 and No. 6, both relating to this point, may be had free for the asking.—*Times-Union*.

SUGGESTION TO OUR SETTLERS.

We would advise each one of our land owners to send 5 cents to the Superintendent of Public Documents, U. S. Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and get Farmers' Bulletin No. 519, which is the story of Sam McCall's success in making his worn-out land produce fifteen- and sixteen-fold, without using a pound of commercial fertilizer. McCall is an illiterate negro, 75 years of age.

Every Day Happenings In and Around Bunnell and Dupont



Sunday school class of bright faced boys and girls at Bunnell

AMONG OUR FARMERS.

Mr. Mosby is busy digging his crop of sweet potatoes, and is distributing same to the local trade through the Society of Equity.

Mr. Koch is very busy on his farm, and reports everything as good as could be expected.

Mr. Cookman of Ocean City is clearing some more land and will have a larger garden soon. His orange trees are looking fine.

Road building is being continued throughout the community. The Dupont-Kings road connection is almost completed. The Moody road south will be extended one mile in the near future. The contract has been awarded Mr. Cochran of Bunnell to spread about 400 cars of shell on the Espanola road, starting at Bunnell; also road to Ocean City and west to J. B. Johnston's on the Deen road. There is a movement on foot to extend the county road south of Bunnell, as far as Dupont along the railroad.

Mr. Allen is getting his land in shape for his fall crop.

The Farmers' Society of Equity held a meeting today. They have twenty-three members, with new ones joining at every meeting. They are now ordering seed, lime, fertilizer, etc., for the members who will co-operate in the raising of their crops, as well as the selling end.

Mr. Mack is breaking ground in which he will plant ten acres of Irish potatoes. Mr. C. F. Turner has also planted Irish potatoes.

Mr. Gray reports that he has a 450-pound hog, which is a fine demonstration that blooded hogs are a success in Florida.

Mr. L. F. Hubbard has the distinction of raising the largest load of watermelons in the colony. He arrived in town this morning with a wagon load of melons, every one of which weighed over 40 pounds, while one beauty tipped the scales at 46 pounds.

Mr. F. Vincent, sales manager of the Bunnell Potato Company, has taken orders and is now filling same to the extent of about 4,000 bushels of sweet potatoes.

Mr. A. J. Smithers is harvesting his sweet potato crop this week. Mr. Smithers is "there with the goods" when it comes to growing the sweets.

Mr. C. D. Hagadorn, who lives just south of Bunnell, has a field of pearl millet which is a beauty, it measuring from ten and one-half to twelve feet in height.

Mrs. W. L. Rogers of Canada arrived Sunday to spend some time with Mr. and Mrs. Herman Kruger.

Corn has made a very rapid growth since the showers came, and the many fields are the best grown in the country.

Mrs. M. W. Hopkins, of Lawrence, Kansas, was here the first of the week inspecting her property here.

Mr. Beruad Tebbe and family, of Philadelphia, have come to Bunnell to reside. At present they are occupying the residence next to Mr. A. Miller's.

Mr. I. A. Errikkila, of Port Arthur, Canada, left for his home Sunday, after spending several days in Bunnell. He purchased some land from the Bunnell Development Company on a former visit to Florida, and is well pleased with his land and the country in general.

Messrs. L. R. Scott and T. W. Beal, of Illinois, were here several days recently looking over the land they purchased here some time ago.

Mr. Robert White, who lives on Church street, cut a watermelon Sunday afternoon that he raised in his garden. After giving fifteen of his neighbors all they could eat he had to throw the balance to his hog. When it comes to raising watermelons Mr. White is in a class to himself.

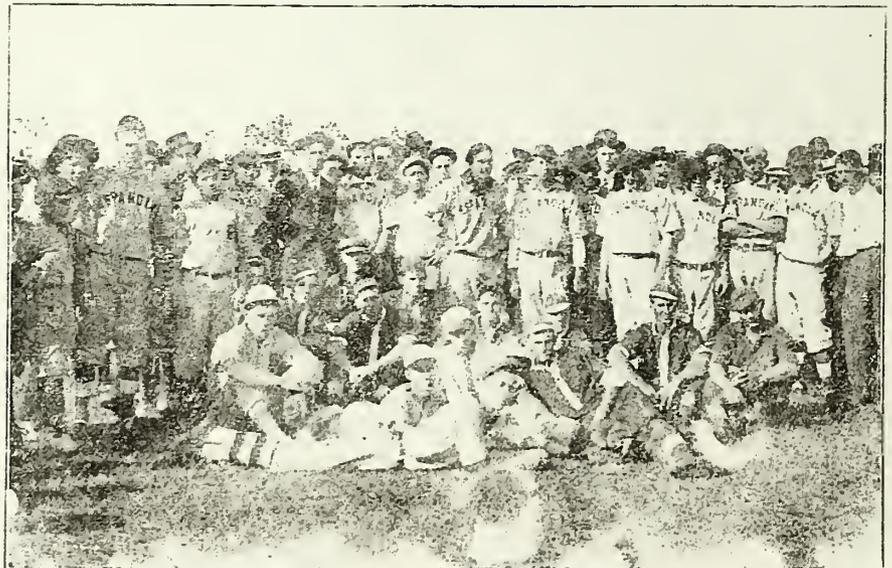
Rev. Arthur S. Pain, of Jamco, Cuba, was registered at Hotel Bunnell Friday. He is the owner of a tract of land here and came to inspect it.

Mr. W. F. Wagoner, of Illinois, returned to his home Tuesday after a pleasant stay of several days in Bunnell. Mr. Wagoner owns land here and is well pleased with it.

Mr. James A. Robinson, of Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada, arrived last week and spent a few days in Bunnell. He expects to move his family to this place in the near future.

Mr. Albert Manthea, of Pennsylvania, arrived Friday and has taken up his residence on the Moody road near the Durrance place.

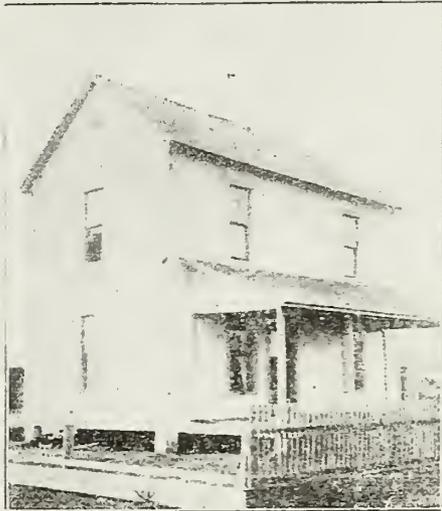
Mr. and Mrs. Millikan, of Chicago, spent several days in Bunnell recently. While here they visited Mr. and Mrs. Gray, who live near Gore Lake. Mr. Millikan owns a pretty tract of land adjoining Mr. Gray's.



Bunnell and Espanola baseball teams taken at Bunnell

"Rich men spend thousands for Florida climate. 'Tis yours for laughter, love and life"

Contributed by Bunnell Correspondent During the Month



A new residence at Bunnell

BUNNELL BAND IS BEING ORGANIZED
Under Leadership of C. E. Cisco.

Several of the musical talent of Bunnell met Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. B. Tibee and organized a Bunnell Brass Band with a membership of nine as follows: C. E. Cisco, H. Kruger, F. A. Rich, J. H. McKnight, E. Charles, Chester Rich, B. Tibee and two sons.

Anyone desiring to join the band or assist in any way will please call on C. E. Cisco.

The Bunnell Meat and Ice Co. has moved into its new quarters in the Tribune building.

Walter Shultz is contemplating opening a bakery in Bunnell soon.

Messrs. Ignacy Tarala and Stanislaus Cycher, of Chicago, are in Bunnell and have purchased sixty acres of Bunnell land.

Mr. Gillis Romesyre is bringing in some fine watermelons which he grew on his farm just south of Bunnell on the Moody road. He is receiving good prices for them.

Mr. John Kampfer, of LaPlata, New Mexico, arrived in Bunnell Saturday. He comes to make this place his home.



Home of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison near Bunnell. Recent arrivals from British Columbia.

LARGE REPAIR SHOP TO OPEN IN BUNNELL.

L. A. Szabelski Will Open Shop as Soon as Building is Completed.

Mr. L. A. Szabelski has purchased two lots just south of the Tribune building on Moody boulevard and will begin the construction of a building which will be one hundred foot square, just as soon as he can get the lumber cut. In this building Mr. Szabelski will open an up-to-date repair shop, doing all kinds of repair work on automobiles, buggies, wagons, farming implements, gasoline engines, all kinds of electrical repairs, horse shoeing, wood work of all kinds, in fact he will be prepared to do any kind of repairing.

Mr. Szabelski has recently moved here from Chicago, having driven through in an auto truck, which he built himself, it taking him eleven days to make the trip. He has bought very extensively of Bunnell land in section 32, where he has begun the erection of his home and outhouses, which consists of a nice ten room dwelling, garage, stable, chicken house and tool house.

He is well satisfied with the country and says that a man can easily make a success here if he has some money to start with and will try. He says that on account of the nights being so cool and pleasant here that he has had better sleep here than he has had for the past twenty years.

Mr. J. C. Pinson and family, accompanied by Jno. Oroz, were over to the beach fishing Friday and Saturday. They report a fine catch and a nice time.

The hens in this section are working overtime. Almost every farmer who comes to town brings a large basket of eggs with him, which he trades for groceries, thereby saving his cash.

Mr. Nick Lasch, one of our progressive farmers in the Black Point section, has a field of fine broom corn. Mr. Lasch has ordered a machine for making brooms and, no doubt, will furnish us with brooms this winter.

Regular terms of the mayor's court will be held on Monday and Friday afternoons of each week, beginning August 4th at 4 p. m. in the council chamber, Tribune building. Call sessions may be held as necessity demands.

The dance given by the young people of Bunnell last Thursday evening was well attended and all present reported having a good time.

Shaw's orchestra, consisting of Misses Norma and Esther Shaw and their father, Mr. Shaw, from Palatka arrived on train No. 85 at four o'clock and promptly at eight the dance was on and continued until after midnight.

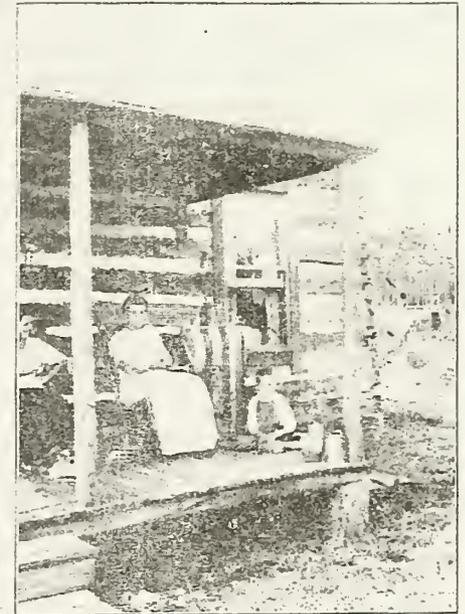
All who attended spoke highly of the excellent music furnished by the orchestra and the good behavior of the crowd.

The Earnest Workers, who served ice cream and cake in the adjoining room, report a fine evening's business, having sold all their cream and cake, thereby making a nice little amount to apply to the payment of the piano.

EVOLUTION OF A BUNNELL FARM.

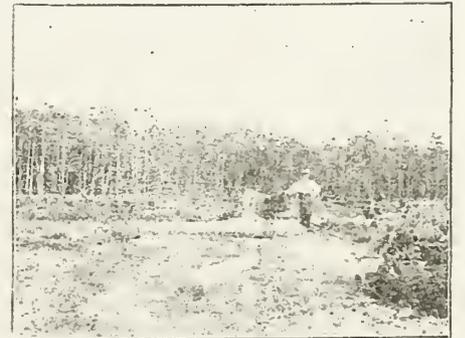


The above picture was taken on Mr. Bartlett's arrival at Bunnell, and appeared in the March Home Builder. The second picture gives us a glimpse of his attractive log cabin, while the third shows a portion of Mr. Bartlett's cleared land. Thus we can see the evolution of a farm.



Within a few months we can add a picture of his growing crop, and a few weeks later another of his crop being shipped.

The camera tells the story of progress better than the pen.



"Own your own farm. No strikes, panics or fires can take it from you"

What Some of Your Future Neighbors Think of Bunnell

EXTRACT FROM A RECENT LETTER FROM A BUNNELL HUSTLER

Who Asks that His Name Be Omitted.

I like Florida fine. Couldn't run me out with a company of soldiers. I have met many reverses and obstacles since coming here, but met them like a man. Things sometimes looked mighty "blue," but I had conception enough to see the possibilities and great opportunities in front of the man that could "stick," and I am surely going to try my best to stick.

I have traveled over a little more than half of this great Union of ours, and I must say that Florida presents the best view to me for an ideal place for a man to build a nice, comfortable home, make a handsome living, and enjoy his life to the fullest that I have seen yet.

I have cow peas and sweet potatoes growing on my place now and will put out a little garden and some five hundred strawberry plants later on. Will also put an acre and one-half to peppers and egg plants, if my seeds come well, which are already in bed. My neighbor and I will also set about three acres on a place nearby to peppers and egg plants if we can get enough plants. We have enough seeds sown for some six acres if they would all come. Of course we will have to be governed largely by the weather. I will also perhaps plant a half or three-quarters of an acre to beans this fall.

'Tis true enough that it takes brains as well as brawn nowadays to succeed on the farm, but any man with good sound judgment, not afraid of work and no "Get-rich-quick" idea in his head should get along here all right.

ONLY SORRY THEY DID NOT KNOW OF BUNNELL TEN YEARS AGO.

Dear Mr. Verdenius:

I will try and write you about my trip to Florida and of my impressions of Bunnell, Dupont, and the surrounding country.

To begin, I left Indianapolis on July 22nd, over the Big 4 railroad to Cincinnati, and from there over the Queen & Crescent road to Jacksonville, which was a delightful trip. From Jacksonville I traveled over the Florida East Coast railroad to Bunnell, arriving there at 12:45 on the 23rd, so you see it does not take long to make the trip, and I enjoyed every moment of it.

I was much pleased when I arrived at Bunnell. I found it to be everything that has been said of it in the Home Builder. This fine little town has city water, electric lights, bank, postoffice, several stores, school house, church and many other buildings. I had the pleasure of attending one of the parties given in Bunnell and found the people very friendly, full of life and activity.

The Florida East Coast Railroad passes through Bunnell and on through Dupont, and there are real nice depots at each place, so everything is O. K. in that respect.

In my opinion Bunnell-Dupont is the ideal spot for a country home. It is the only place I would ever think of choosing for my future home, for it is summer all the time there. I saw corn growing in the colony, the stalks, I dare say, were five to six feet in height, and I was told that was

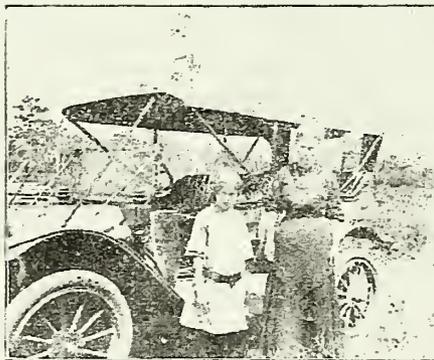
the second crop of corn this year. I brought several fine ears home with me, and when I left the colonists were cutting their corn and putting it away, getting ready to plant their third crop.

I also saw wonderful sweet potatoes in the colony, fine peanuts, and had the pleasure of helping eat the finest watermelon I ever tasted in my life, just picked from the vine.

It would be impossible for me to describe in this letter the many advantages to be had in the Bunnell-Dupont colony and the splendid crops that are being raised there. I only wish that the people of the North who are unable to go to Florida themselves would believe what the rest of us say who have been there.

We took a trip to the Atlantic beach in the company's automobile which was indeed delightful. The field manager took us through several orange groves which were very beautiful. I saw for the first time dates and figs growing.

We found the people in that community very friendly, and they had a way of making one feel perfectly at home.



Mrs. Stiles and Daughter

The enclosed is a picture of myself and little daughter taken by the side of the company automobile. My little girl did not want to come home; she begged to stay at Bunnell, and I do not think it will be long until we are there to stay. Mr. Stiles is going down about the first of the year. I went at this time because I wanted to know what the summer weather is like in Florida, but to my surprise I found it cooler and more pleasant at Bunnell than here in Indiana, and the change of water did not hurt myself or little girl in the least. There is always a cool breeze there. I stayed about ten days and only regret that I could not have remained longer.

I am so thankful that we have a farm in the Bunnell-Dupont colony. My husband says he only wishes that he had secured it ten years ago, and others in the colony made similar remarks to me while I was there.

Yours very truly,
MRS. ROSA STILES (Indiana).

California does hate to see things coming Florida's way. We landed Alfred Burbank, nearly as famous as his brother Luther, here, and immediately there is a howl from California. But we got him anyhow. And he selected good old St. Johns County.

FOUND BUNNELL'S SUMMER CLIMATE DELIGHTFUL.

Mr. Thomas A. Verdenius.

Dear Sir and Friend: I write to let you know that I paid a visit to Bunnell to look at the ten acres of land I bought of your Company, and I must say that I am well pleased with it, for it looks good to me. I could not have picked a better tract myself.

While there I met Mr. Moody and Mr. Heath, also Mr. Turner, who took me over the Bunnell-Dupont Colony and showed me all the places of interest around there.

Bunnell-Dupont is certainly a fine place, and the soil is very good. I was at Bunnell the first week in July, leaving here when it was so hot one could scarcely stand it in Kentucky, and when I arrived at Bunnell I was surprised to find it cool and comfortable, which was a great relief to me. My friends here tried to tell me before I left that I would sure burn up in Florida at that time of the year, but such was not the case. On the contrary, it was quite cool there, and I found their second crop looking fine.

I think there is a bright future in store for Bunnell and the farmers in general in that part of Florida, as everything was booming when I was there.

Please keep on sending the Home Builder I think it is fine.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM BIRCH (Kentucky).

DRIVEWAY TO BEACH TO BE OPENED SOON.

Will Install Ferry Boat at Ocean City Until a Bridge is Built.

Messrs. I. I. Moody, C. F. Turner, E. W. Johnson, representing the Bunnell Development Company; George Moody, representing the Ocean City Company, and Ed Johnson, representing the Johnson Lumber & Supply Co., drove over to Ocean City Friday for the purpose of examining the ground between the East Coast canal and the beach to see if it would be possible to build a driveway from the mainland to the ocean.

Upon returning to Bunnell they reported everything favorable and arranged to begin the work soon.

It is the intention of the parties interested to build a driveway from Ocean City along the west side of the canal to a point six hundred feet south, where they will install a ferry boat, which will be used for the present until a draw bridge can be built. Then commencing on the east side of the canal they will throw up a hard surface road to the ridge, which is about three-fourths of a mile. By doing this the public can then drive to the water's edge.

As soon as this is completed these parties will build cottages on the beach which will be rented to those desiring to spend their vacation on the beach.

We predict a great future for Ocean City Beach for it will be unexcelled for both a summer and winter resort just as soon as the developments are made.—*St. Johns Tribune.*

"Your hands, money and desire with Florida's climate and soil can make all worry weary"

Why Every Colonist Should Raise Pecans

Here Are Some Facts and Figures Showing Money to be Made Out of This Nut

The owner of one of our colony farms who has several acres in pecans has a protection for life. Pecans are the easiest crop to grow, cultivate and to harvest. Unlike grain, vegetables, small fruits, oranges and grapefruits, replanting is not necessary. Once a pecan tree is planted it grows for hundreds of years.

A pecan orchard is an investment and not a speculation. Some pecan trees, even in a wild state, yield as high as 700 pounds of perfect nuts each year, and there are pecan trees in the United States that are 300 years old. The pecan belongs to the hickory family, and, like the hickory tree, is hardy and extremely long lived. It is a native only of a small part of the world and is especially well adapted in the latitude and longitude of the Bunnell-DuPont Colony.

The small pecan which we generally find in our markets is a wild nut that grows without cultivation.



Two-Year Old Pecan Tree in Dr. St. Peter's Orchard East of Bunnell

The strong and hardy seed (nut) is planted in the nursery. When the sprout is one year old its top is entirely removed and a twig or branch from some old healthy bearing tree is grafted upon the young root. The second year the growth is again cut off, and this process is repeated for four years. In the fifth year, a large and extensive root system having developed, the tree is permitted to grow, and the result is that it puts out a very extensive amount of stems and leaves. Many of these trees have a few nuts the next year, but it is more conservative to estimate the yield from the third year after transplanting, when the trees are actually eight years of age.

A fine order of pecans can be grown at the sixth year, but those who want to go in for the largest returns, will do well to follow the course above described.

We recommend that the trees be planted in the neighborhood of fifty feet apart, which will net about seventeen trees to the acre. The paper shell pecan must have plenty of room for its branches, and that is the reason for planting so small a number as seventeen to the acre. Planting more trees to the acre would of course appear as though you should get more nuts, but, as a matter of fact, your crop will be actually smaller and ultimately you will of necessity have to destroy some trees.

The harvesting of pecan nuts is a very simple process. All that you have to do is to place a canvas covering beneath the trees and the nuts are knocked off.

Paper shell pecan nuts sell anywhere from 50 cents to one dollar per pound. Here is a table showing the actual income and profit on five acres of paper shell pecan trees at the minimum possible price of 25 cents per pound:

Table Showing Estimate Yield, Income and Profits on Five Acres of Paper Shell Pecan Trees at Twenty-five Cents Per Pound.

Years	Average Age of Trees	Yield per Tree Pounds	Yield per 5 acres 85 trees Pounds	Income 85 trees at 25c a pound
1	6			
2	7			
3	8	1	85	21.25
4	9	5	425	106.25
5	10	10	850	212.50
8	13	30	2550	637.50
10	15	50	4250	1,062.50
15	20	100	8500	2,125.00
20	25	150	12750	3,187.50

As a matter of fact, no one need worry about the overproduction of pecan nuts. Last year nearly \$10,000,000 worth of nuts were imported into the United States, and this country only exported one-half a million dollars' worth of nuts. The pecan will replace this foreign trade in nuts, as it is the king of all nuts. The pecan is a native only of this country and Mexico, so that we need fear no overproduction of nuts in the future. If we were able to supply the world with pecans we would have a ready market in every nation under the sun.

When you think of your farm in Bunnell, make up your mind to grow pecans. They will in no way interfere with the use of your land between the trees, and within five or six years you will have a steady income every year, and at the expiration of ten or twelve years, as can be seen by the table above, you will have an absolute income for life, for your pecan trees will live hundreds of years after you have passed away.

If you are not in position to move to Bunnell within the next few years, arrange with the Bunnell Development Company to have five acres of your land cleared, fenced, and set out to pecan trees.

Mr. Verdenius has made a careful study of pecan culture in Florida, and if you care to write to him he will be glad to give you complete information regarding variety of trees, time of planting, etc., thus while you are in the North your pecan trees can be working for you in Florida.

Something About Transportation

Almost every one who is figuring on a trip to Florida is interested in the question of railroad fare. Naturally each person wishes to obtain a low rate, and the question of rates and fares is a very important one with all land companies.

After a great deal of urging and due consideration, the various railroad companies operating between the Mississippi Valley States and Florida granted a homeseekers' rate. This rate applies from Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. The people living in these States can obtain a special homeseekers' rate which is a little more than a one-way fare. It is effective on the first and third Tuesday of each month and the time limit is twenty-five days. Any person wishing to visit Florida and inspect land which he has purchased or with the intention of purchasing land has twenty-five days in which to make the trip and return to his home.

But how about the people who live in the Western States, and in western Canada? How are they to obtain special rates? Unfortunately they are discriminated against. The railroad companies operating in the West are engaged in the building up of that part of the country. They want to encourage people to come west and accordingly grant homeseekers' rates from the eastern points to all the Western States. They do not want to see the settlers already on the ground depart for Florida; therefore, they have not seen fit to grant any special rates from such States as North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon, California, and western Canada.

It is unfortunate that the railroads take this attitude. A great deal of pressure has been brought to change this attitude, but thus far the railroads have not seen fit to grant any reduced rates from the far western points.

However, to people who live in the Dakotas, or Nebraska, or Kansas, or Oklahoma, it is possible to save some money by buying a local ticket to the nearest homeseekers' point and there obtain the homeseekers' rate. People who live in North Dakota can buy to Minneapolis; those in Nebraska will find Omaha to be the nearest homeseekers' point; those going from Kansas can obtain a homeseekers' ticket from Kansas City, and the same is true of Oklahoma. All of the railroad agents throughout those States can quote the local rate to the nearest homeseekers' point and the homeseekers' rate from that point to Florida. As a general rule considerable money can be saved, particularly for those people who live in the eastern part of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma.

There are also a great many people in New England and the Middle Atlantic States who would like to obtain special rates. They are much closer to Florida than their friends in the Western States, but nevertheless they like to save money. The southern lines have a special tourists' rate, which is a considerable saving. Then, too, the railroads running south from Washington, D. C., have a special homeseekers' rate from Washington to Florida.

This rate from Washington to Florida is a low one, and people in Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware can save considerable money by buying a local ticket to Washington and a homeseekers' ticket from that point.

There is no better place to obtain information about special rates than in the office of your local ticket agent. If he is not in possession of the necessary tariffs describing the special rates, he can easily ascertain the information by writing to his general passenger office. If you are considering a trip to Florida, go to your agent a week or two before you plan to leave and tell him that you want to know about the cheapest rates to Florida. If he tells you that none are in effect, instruct him to write his general passenger agent, and it is only a matter of two or three days before he can have a reply, and by seeing him a week or ten days before you leave he will have ample time.

Some day the railroads will begin to recognize that anything which helps one section of the country will help the other part. At the present time the railroads are not far sighted enough to see the point. The western railroads do not care to see the inhabitants of their districts leave and go to the South. They seem to feel that every family that moves from the West means a loss in dollars and cents to the particular railroad entering the locality from which the family moves. They do not care to see Florida or any other Southern State profit even though the settler himself can benefit his circumstances by making a change. This is a "dog in the manger" attitude of the transportation lines, but some day it will be overcome.

FLORIDA'S FUTURE.

Ten years from today there will be little difference between the price of land in Florida and in Iowa. In twenty years if there is any difference it will be because the Florida land brings the higher price. A Western farmer, besides making more here than at home can increase his capital ten-fold without cost by selling what will rise little and buying what will increase ten-fold in fifteen or twenty years. In no other way can a man make for his children better provision than by buying Florida land while it can be bought cheaply.—Times-Union.

BUNNELL CORNET BAND ELECTS OFFICERS.

The Bunnell Band held a business meeting last Friday evening in Turner Hall for the purpose of electing officers and christening the band. The band was christened the Bunnell Cornet Band. It was decided to change the regular meeting nights from Friday to Thursday evenings.

The officers elected were: C. F. Turner, president; Fred A. Rich, secretary and treasurer; C. E. Cisco, leader.

(Possibly there is not a state in the Union that has been so misrepresented as Florida. The following letter by Mr. Henry tells of some of the erroneous impressions people have of Florida.)

Mr. Thos. A. Verdenius,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: I bought ten acres of land from you in the Bunnell-Dupont Colony and have never seen it. I hear some very queer stories regarding that country. I was talking to a man the other day who said he was at Hastings, Fla., for four months several years ago, about eight years ago, I believe he said, and he says when they would go hunting or fishing they would always say, "Put on your raincoat and look out for rattlesnakes."

Another tells me they have to put bee nets over their heads while working in the gardens, in order to keep the big, black flies and mosquitoes off. Another man says, "You can pour water on that land for a week and in one day you would not know it ever had any water on it at all." And, another gentleman who visits Florida very frequently says there is not an acre of land in the whole state of Florida that a man can make a living on, and that all the good land has been bought up years ago. But, here comes the "humdinger" of them all. "Why," said the man from Florida who was regaling his listeners with tales of the wonders of his native state, "Just to show you how everything grows down there, one day a hair fell from the tail of a horse down there and fell into a stream of water. This was in the early summer. It grew into a snake and then into a larger snake and kept on growing until one day in August it swallowed the horse that originally had shed it."

Now, I do not believe all these stories. That is why I am paying for ten acres of land down there. There are a great many people down in Florida and we do not hear of any starving and being eaten up with flies, mosquitoes or alligators. They are building towns down there and they don't build towns where it is impossible for people to stay and make a living. And where there are towns there must be some living human beings and some of the best and most prosperous people. Another thing, Florida has the best climate and where there is a good climate there must be something else good.

Sincerely yours,

WM. HENRY,
Indiana.

**SWEET POTATO CROP IS WORTH
\$34,000,000; 90 PER CENT FROM
SOUTH.**

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.—Growing and handling sweet potatoes, especially in the south, is discussed in a special bulletin issued today by the department of agriculture. It is stated that the money value of the crop in 1909 was more than \$34,000,000, of which 90 per cent came from the south.

Both the acreage and the value of the crop have risen rapidly in the past decade. The bulletin states, however, that the value of the crop could easily be doubled on the same acreage if the potatoes were more carefully handled and marketed.

"Florida is a real land for real people"