

Our Driveways and Shaded Streets.

THERE are many things in DeLand that impress the new comer with the fact that he is in a thoroughly up-to-date town, inhabited by progressive, enterprising people. The streets of the city at night are lighted, and well lighted by electricity, and a city gas plant is now being installed. Dairy-wagons from nearby dairies deliver milk of the best quality to our people; and artificial ice, manufactured at Stetson, two miles west of town, is delivered daily to consumers.

The crowning feature of the town, however, is its magnificent paved streets and shaded driveways. We have miles and miles of fine shell streets, most of them shaded by overhanging water-oaks. A few years ago our people, realizing that as the population of the city increased and the traffic on the streets became heavier and heavier, it was necessary to provide some substantial pavements. The charter of the city was amended by the Legislature so as to permit the issuing of bonds for street improvements and water-works. These bonds were issued and readily sold, most of them being purchased by our own people, who thus demonstrated their faith in the future of the city. Water-works were installed, and as the plant is owned by the city, a handsome revenue is derived from it over and above running expenses.

The matter of street paving was at once taken up, and our principal streets were paved. The paving was continued from year to year until now we have many miles of the finest driveways, extending in every direction from the city. These roads are largely used by winter visitors and tourists, as well as by our own people, for driving, bicycling and automobil-

ing. The material for street paving was at first obtained from DeLeon Springs, seven miles from DeLand. This material is taken from a shell bed, and after it is spread on the roadbed and exposed to the air hardens into a concrete, making one of the best roadbeds imaginable.

The transportation of the shell from DeLeon made it expensive, and in a short time a deposit of this material was discovered within the city limits, and this was at once purchased by the council, thus giving us a practically inexhaustible supply of paving material at practically the cost of spreading it on the roadbeds.



Other Occupations.

POULTRY RAISING.

One of the most profitable occupations is handling poultry either for eggs or meat. Eggs range in price about the same as in the New York market. Grain costs a trifle more here, but should be raised by the thrifty poultryman. Cassava, millet, oats, peas, corn and rice make the best of poultry food, and may all be grown here. The poultry-house should be erected on posts three feet from the ground, and should have a perfectly tight floor of heart pine tongued and grooved. It should face the south, which should be the only part that is not closed in tight. A house 5x7 feet is ample for twenty-five hens. A mulberry tree for every fifty hens is good for shade, and affords fruit which they enjoy. Plums and peaches may also be planted to advantage. Young chicks should come off during the winter, and be ready to lay in November following. Eggs, broilers and roosters bring top prices from October 15th to April 1st. A good, tight house, a windbreak, good food and care will insure better profits than in any other State.



A DeLand Pecan Tree.

PEACHES.

The prospective settler will be surprised at the possibilities of peaches in this vicinity. Some of the best orchards in the State are located here, and the indus-

try is only in its infancy. Mr. Haynes, just north of town, has some three-year-old peach trees that are the equal in size and thrift to any five-year-old trees in any northern State. It is not uncommon to market a profitable crop eighteen months from planting. The writer has had at the rate of a peck to a tree seventeen months from planting. The variety was the Waldo. Jewell, Waldo, Bidwell's Late and Angel are the most reliable varieties for this vicinity.

New land is preferred, and trees are planted eighteen feet each way. They need more constant cultivation than the orange and liberal fertilizing. The best growers are giving from ten to twenty pounds of a strictly chemical fertilizer to bearing trees three to five years old.

Peaches are carefully culled and shipped by express. The writer has sold his in New York at \$2.50 to \$7. per crate of twenty-four quarts.



PRIMITIVE TRANSPORTATION.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Florida has three distinct seasons for vegetable gardens. The planting of the fall garden is begun in September with the planting of Irish potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, bush beans, beets, carrots, lettuce, onions, celery, collards, peas, radish, spinach, tomato, turnip, mustard, parsley, parsnip, peppers, salsify and eggplant. The handling of this garden does not differ materially from methods followed in other States, except that varieties differ somewhat. In peas, Alaska, John L. and Bliss Everbearing are favorites. In onions the genuine Bermuda is very profitable, netting from \$300 to \$600 per acre. Selling price is from three to five cents per pound. Most of the fall garden is harvested by Christmas.

The spring garden is planted from January 20th to February 10th, and to the above list except onions and late cabbage, may be added sweet corn, pole beans, squash, pumpkin, cucumbers, muskmelon, watermelon and cowpeas. It will be noted that the spring garden may occupy the same space as the fall garden, except for onions, which need all winter and spring to mature.

The summer garden is much more limited in variety. Okra, tomatoes, cowpeas, pole beans, bush beans of certain varieties, and sweet peppers.

So well do winter gardens pay that many men come South every October and stay until April and make more than is possible in northern gardens.

PECANS.

The writer has often bought mixed nuts and invariably has left pecans to the last, or tossed them into the fire. Since eating Florida pecans, particularly those grown in and near DeLand, we have changed our opinion of pecans, and wish that

we had learned about them sooner. It was at Mr. Haskell's that we first tasted a real, good pecan. Not only was it good, but it was large and full of meat. Then we ate some of Mrs. Frank's, Mr. Nuckoll's and others, and found them all good. Many of them were from seedling trees and not yet named, but their superiority to the Texas pecan is so pronounced and the trees are so thrifty, large and prolific, that we wonder that every DeLand resident has not several trees. The homeseeker would do well to consider the possibility of pecans as a money-producing crop and plant at once so as to reap the rich harvest that is sure to come.

If you have some young hickory trees on the place, they may be grafted with the pecan during the winter, or you may choose among the many varieties offered that which seems best suited to your needs.

No matter how large and fine the nut, if it is not prolific don't plant it. We should much prefer to plant a variety that is prolific, of good size and full of meat and that originated in Florida as near DeLand as possible. The distance should be at least thirty-five feet. Forty feet would be a good distance, placing peach trees in between. The peaches would pay all expenses of the pecan grove and an excellent profit besides. We think well of the orange industry in this vicinity, but believe that with the three "P's"—poultry, peaches and pecans—we would make fully as much money and get results sooner. If you are looking for a Florida home, it will pay you well to consider this matter.



STREET SCENES IN DELAND.