

EDIFICIOS PÚBLICOS

AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES

By C. M. DUNNUCK

AS THE PANAMA CANAL is completed, the eyes of the world are turned to this rich country so long neglected for lack of transportation facilities. It is safe to say that within the next five years Panama will experience a development paralleled only by that of Southern California in the last thirty years. Anyone who remembers the conditions existing even as late as 1890 in that locality, when land near the limits of Los Angeles were offered for \$20.00 an acre, realizes the opportunity many let slip through their fingers, for to-day that same land is selling from \$500.00 to \$1,000 per acre. The person who looked forward and availed himself of that opportunity is to-day rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

Had the Panama Canal been built in 1890, land near the entrance would to-day be worth a fortune to its owner. These vastly rich holdings are just opening to the world through the completion of the Canal.

The same opportunities which existed in California in 1890 exist in the Republic of Panama to-day, with added advantages. Where it cost millions to irrigate the lands of California to bring them to their present productiveness, in the Republic of Panama GOD DISTRIBUTES FREE OF CHARGE ALL THE MOISTURE REQUIRED, and moreover it is located at the gateway of the markets of the world. It is estimated that between 300 and 400 vessels per week will pass through the Canal, each will demand her quota of cargo, making both a quick and cheap transportation to all points of the earth.

Fast steamers can make the run from Panama to New York in five to six days. By properly tilling the soil, melons and citrus fruits can be delivered in the markets of the United States or Europe at Christmas time!

Frost, drought or hot, crop-killing winds are unknown here.

Many erroneous, preconceived ideas of the climatic conditions of Panama have been formed by those who have not taken the trouble to inform themselves on the subject and the wildest stories are heard from different sources. As a matter of fact the climate is becoming one of the big factors that is attracting a constantly increasing number of pleasure-seekers during the year round, and through these visitors the delightful climate is becoming known and is giving the Republic a true place in the eyes of the world.

The annual rainfall is sufficient at all times to insure the development of any crop.

The atmosphere is in constant motion, thus purifying it through nature's change of air process. During most of the year the breezes are gentle and the days delightful. In the dry season there are some winds—that is, to the native they

are windy days—but to the resident of the cyclone, blizzard belt of the northern countries they are not worthy of mention.

Live stock may run the ranges the year round without shelter from heat or cold and not suffer from the elements at any time. The average temperature on the Isthmus is about 78 degrees and from season to season it does not vary more than ten degrees either way; the explanation of the readiness with which the newcomer works without undue exhaustion or inconvenience in such an almost uniformly warm atmosphere, lies partly in the propinquity of both oceans tempering the climate and sending cool breezes across the narrow belt of land. There is never a season of terrible, consuming, arid heat such as one experiences in many northern sections in the summer seasons. The warmth is not only endurable but permits active labor in the open without ill effects, and sun-stroke is unknown.

The rainy season of Panama extends from the end of

May to the end of November, but it must not be imagined that this is a period of unbroken rain. In November, the month of greatest rainfall, the mornings are almost invariably bright and clear. After midday the clouds generally gather and there are heavy showers for an hour or two, after which the sun comes out again and the evenings are unusually fine. A rainy day—a day of steady downpour, such as is frequent in the North American States, is almost unknown in Panama.

The climate and cheap land are bound to attract the man with brain and brawn to develop this wonderful country, where one lives as at a summer resort the year round, in ease and comfort that are only to be found in a tropical climate such as ours. A quotation from no less an authority than Colonel W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army, who spent years in this country and is famed the world over for his achievements, will give our readers some real food for thought. He declares that "A GIVEN AMOUNT OF CAPITAL

PLUS A GIVEN AMOUNT OF EFFORT ON THE PART OF A PERSON WOULD GIVE A FAR GREATER RETURN FOR SUCH CAPITAL AND EFFORT IN A TROPICAL COUNTRY THAN IN ONE OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE TEMPERATE ZONE."

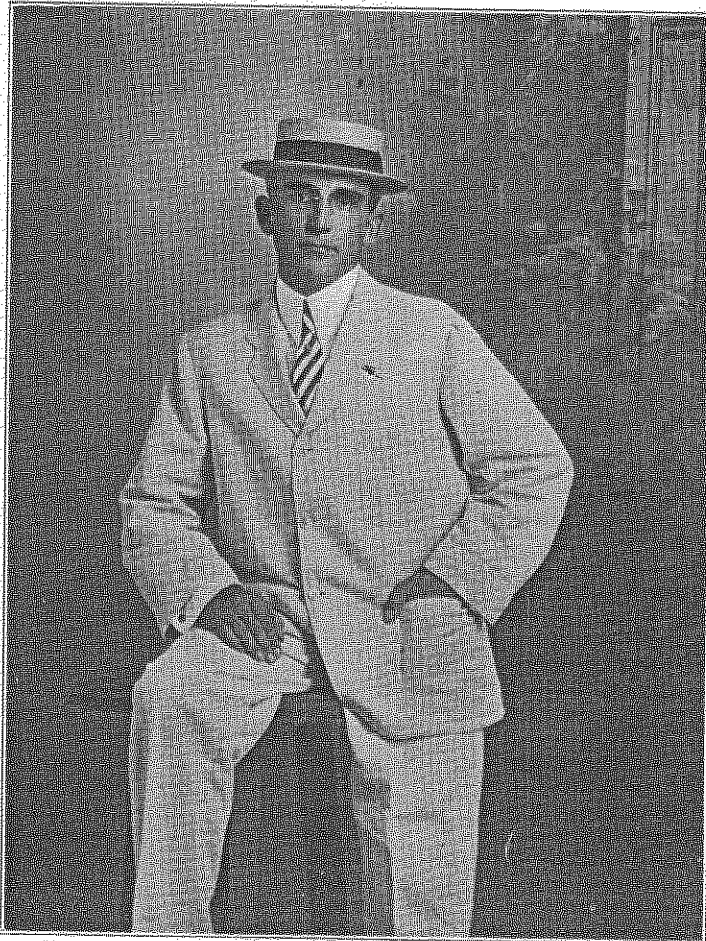
A Few Reasons Why You Should Live in the Republic of Panamá

It is one of the finest climates in the world.

Where crops will ripen the year round.

Where you need no heavy clothing at any season of the year.

Where you sleep with a cool breeze to fan you at night.



THE "MAN OF THE HOUR" IN PANAMA REAL ESTATE.

Mr. Dunnuck enjoys the distinction of being the best posted man on lands in the Republic, he having gained his knowledge through personal study and observation.

Mr. Dunnuck came to the Isthmus in October of 1913 to assist in the organization of the Bank of the Canal Zone in Colon. His vast experience in development work told him this was the land of opportunity, and he immediately joined his present partner, Mr. R. S. Brady, in the real estate business upon the completion of the organization of the bank. He has made many trips into the interior and along the coast from the Colombian to the Costa Rican border, and is considered an authority.

He has been complimented by the President of the Republic and the business men of Panama for his untiring efforts in placing before the world the wonderful future that is bound to come to us.