

# Volusia

## C-O-U-N-T-Y



# FLORIDA EXHIBIT

PREPARED BY  
EDWIN R. EEK, Land Agent

New Smyrna Deland Drainage District

P. O. BOX 1254  
NEW SMYRNA, FLORIDA



# FLORIDA STATE EXHIBITS

FLORIDA COMMISSION



"A CENTURY OF PROGRESS"

CHICAGO OFFICES  
FLORIDA HALL, COURT OF STATES

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PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT: Pinary 3761

MANAGER'S OFFICE: Pinary 3767

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## GREETING'S FROM FLORIDA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Volusia County is celebrating her participation in the World's Fair today and you, the recipient of this brochure, are in effect the guest of this wonderful county whose principal cities are Daytona Beach, Deland, New Smyrna, Ormond, Ormond Beach, Port Orange, Edgewater Oak Hill, Lake Helen, Orange City, Pierson and Seville, - a county large in area and diversified in its interests, a county of year 'round production and outstanding natural beauty, one whose educational standards are especially high, with junior and senior highschools, an agricultural high school, and John B. Stetson University; a winter mecca for tourist and sportsman, affording all the sports, pleasures and pastimes in a delightful environment of subtropical vegetation and sunny skies, with ideal climatic conditions existing every month of the year.

The hospitable people of Volusia invite you to visit their county.

Cordially yours,

*E. W. Brower.*

Manager Florida Participation  
World's Fair

## OTHER FLORIDA EXHIBITS

Living Orange Grove, on Lagoon in front Agricultural Building. Banana, Papaya and other Sub-Tropical Plantings, on Lagoon in front Agricultural Building. Everglades Home and  
Chickens, on Lagoon in front Agricultural Building. Bird Fountain in Orange Grove. Tropical and Exotic Fruits on Kiosk, in Orange Grove. Florida Citrus Ice Juice Bar in Orange Grove.  
Florida Tropical Home, in Hosiery Group. Florida Game and Food Fish in Shooki Aquarium. Flies and Fauna, Florida Expo, Hall of Science and Industry. Florida Sponge Fisheries  
and Sponge Diving, on Lagoon. Florida Carnival, Exchange lot.



STATE OF FLORIDA  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
TALLAHASSEE

DAVID SHOLTZ  
GOVERNOR

J. P. NEWELL  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

## THE GOVERNORS MESSAGE

Volusia, my home county, is pleased to greet Century of Progress visitors and officials on Volusia County Day at the Florida World's Fair Exhibits and, in the welcome extended by this county, I am privileged to join.

Our fertile soil is suited to all types of agriculture, horticulture, floriculture and live stock production.

The several beaches of the county are world renowned because of the unsurpassed speed records made there; Volusia's coastal waters teem with game and food fish and the fresh water lakes and streams abound with the sporty black bass.

The quality of our citrus fruits is excellent and a million boxes per year is a normal production.

The far reaches of our coastal beaches and the hardwood hammocks, the high rolling pine lands of the interior intermingled with productive farms and orange groves create vista after vista of subtropical loveliness as the motorist traverses the paved highway system of this productive, beautiful and hospitable county.

Volusia's latch string is always out and Volusians extend you a cordial welcome to visit this one of Florida's important counties.

*D. Sholtz*  
Dave Sholtz - Governor of Florida



## VOLUSIA COUNTY

Volusia County lies between the Atlantic Ocean and the St. Johns River. Flagler and Putnam Counties form the Northern Boundary, Seminole and Brevard Counties the southern. It contains 718,720 acres of land and in 1925 had a resident population of 40,165 according to the Florida State census. According to the Federal Census, the population in 1920 was 23,374, and in 1930, 42,725. On account of the winter and summer resort character of the principal cities of the county their population is constantly greatly in excess of their resident census population.

DeLand is the county seat with an estimated average minimum population of 12,500. It is the seat of Stetson University, and is located in the center of a splendid and old citrus fruit section.

Daytona Beach, on the ocean, is one of the principal winter and summer resorts of the continent, with an estimated average population of 40,000.

New Smyrna is the chief industrial city of the County, with an estimated average population of 8,000. It is a division point of the Florida East Coast Railway, contains the railway shops, is a payroll town, and is the shipping point for the products from the Samsula farming territory and for the North Indian River citrus crop. It is located at the head of Indian River and is on the ocean at Mosquito or Halifax or Ponce de Leon Inlet. The Inland Salt Water Canal, which the Government is preparing to take over, connects it by water route with Jacksonville and Miami. New Smyrna is the oldest city in the United States, with the exception of St. Augustine, and is the site of the Turnbull colonization project of 1767, up to that date the most pre-tentious trans-oceanic settlement plan in history.

## HARD ROADS

Volusia County has a system of excellent roads.

State Highway No. 3 runs from Jacksonville South to Seabring through the ridge section of the state and through Volusia County parallel to the Atlantic Coast Line Railway through Crescent City, Seville, Pierson, Barberville, DeLeon Springs, DeLand, Orange City and leaves the county over the St. Johns River opposite Sanford.

State Highway No. 4 runs from Jacksonville South to Miami and parallels the Florida East Coast Railway near the Halifax and Indian Rivers, which are tide water estuaries. This road runs through Ormond, Daytona Beach, Port Orange, New Smyrna, Hawks Park, and Oak Hill in Volusia County.

The Ocean Shore Boulevard runs from St. Augustine South to the Ocean Inlet opposite New Smyrna. Many miles of this road is adjacent to the ocean.

State Highway No. 21 runs West from Daytona Beach to DeLand where it connect with State Highway No. 3, for West Coast and South Central Florida.

County road runs from New Smyrna West to DeLand where it connects with State Highway No. 3. Our Lands have a mile frontage on this road.

Eight miles west on the New Smyrna-DeLand Road, a road branches South for Samsula, Osteen and Sanford. This Sanford branch going thru 14 miles of our lands; also many miles of graded roads thru our lands.

## KIND OF SOIL

Dark to Black Sandy Loam mostly underlaid with Clay.

The reason this type of soil has not been improved so rapidly in Volusia County as it has been in the counties to the north and south of it, is because practically all of this belt was owned by three large lumber and turpentine companies and they have only recently concluded their timbering operations on considerable portions of it. At this time large areas are available and the owners are large corporations which are able financially to grant favorable terms and reasonable prices to settlers. But these corporations have not been willing to drain or improve the lands so that settlers would have a chance to operate profitably from the start, and this class of land cannot be operated successfully without drainage, and highly successful farming here requires complete moisture control through drainage and facilities for irrigating from the artesian water which underlays this whole territory.

## AGRICULTURE

The rainfall in Florida is variable. The average is about **fifty inches**; it has been as **low** as **thirty-five** and as **high** as **seventy**. The monthly rainfall is heaviest from May to September and **unreliable** and **light** the balance of the year.

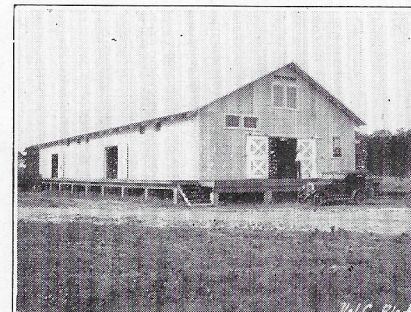
With moisture under control thru drainage and with facilities for irrigation, the **only hazards** in the **production** of **winter crops** are frost, insects and disease.

The Southern part of Volusia County is somewhat warmer than 36 degrees the last week in December and danger of freeze until the full moon in February has past, and sometimes avoids killing frosts during the entire winter growing season. Potatoes, celery, lettuce and onions will stand **below freezing temperatures** for a short time. Potatoes are not permanently damaged by freezing unless the vine is nearly matured. **Celery** has withstood temperature of 18 degrees.

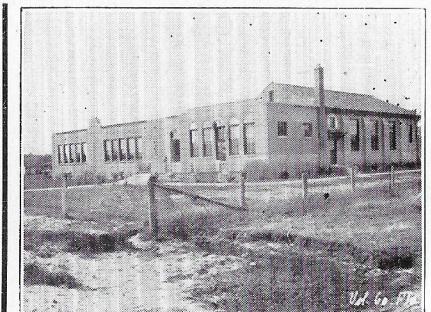
Insects and disease **must be controlled** thru systematic and universal spraying.

The production of summer crops has no great difficulties if **ample quick lateral drainage is provided**.

There will be very few times when summer irrigation is necessary except possibly in starting the crop. The usual summer problem is excess rainfall. For this reason the curing of hay requires field racks, which are inexpensive and satisfactory.



Co-operative packing house of the  
Volusia Growers, Inc., Samsula.



Public school at Samsula, Florida.  
Other schools close to our lands.





Cabbage as grown on our farms—  
Celery just as successful.

Field of Potatoes followed by  
Corn & Cow Peas for cover crop.

Summer crops, of cow peas and other legumes, are planned for soil improvement, as well as feed.

The keeping of Dairy Cows and Poultry are recommended, because they produce daily cash returns and are important factors in soil improvement.

Sheep or beef cattle can be raised and provide some income and give a better balanced live stock industry.

There are only two types of farming practiced in this territory; general farming and truck growing. A safe and successful set-up depends upon a combination of these two types of farming, with dairying and poultry raising.

The farmer can grow a full summer field crop without any fertilizer after his fertilized winter potato, cabbage or truck crops.

The Halifax Creamery, Inc., now the Foremost Dairy Products Co., Inc., of Daytona Beach, Florida, states that their corporation will purchase all milk offered at going market. This milk is collected regularly by truck service.

### CROPS

VOLUSIA COUNTY has a very successful COUNTY FAIR, with beautiful grounds and permanent and attractive buildings and improvements. This Fair Association offers cash prizes, for the very great diversity of farm products grown in Volusia County. We copy hereafter from the premium list and state that all of the crops and products enumerated can be successfully grown on this property.

**GRAIN:** Corn, Oats, Rye and Up-Land Rice.

**HAY AND GRASSES:** Millet, Kaffir Corn, Egyptian Corn, Feterita, Milo, Napier Grass, Carter Grass, Merker Grass, Rhodes Grass, Dallas Grass, Sudan Grass, Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Grass, Bermuda Grass, Clover, Para Grass, Guinea Grass, Beggarweed.

**PEANUTS** (five varieties); **COTTON**, Sea Island and Short Staple; **SUGAR CANE** (seven varieties); **JAPANESE CANE**; **SORGHUM** (six varieties); **SOY BEANS**; **COW PEAS**; **IRISH POTATOES**, Triumph, Early Rose and Cobbler; **SWEET POTATOES**, Nancy Hall, Triumph and Porto Rican; **ONIONS**, White, Red and Bermuda; **CABBAGE** (five varieties); **CAULIFLOWER**; **BEETS**; **TURNIPS**; **RUTABAGAS**; **CARROTS**; **CUCUMBERS**, for slicing and pickling; **CELERY**, White Plume and Golden Self-blanching; **HEAD LETTUCE**, Ice Berg, Big Boston, and Romaine; **ENDIVE**; **EGG PLANT**; **SNAP**

**BEANS**; **LIMA BEANS**; **ENGLISH PEAS**; **OKRA**; **HOT PEPPERS**; **SWEET PEPPERS**; **SPINACH**; **KALE**; **KOHL RABI**; **DASHEENS**; **CANTALOUPE**; **HONEYDEW MELONS**; **CITRON MELONS**; **CASSAVA ROOT**.

**HAMS**, **LARD**, **BACON** and **HONEY**.

**FRUITS:** Oranges, 23 varieties; tangerines, three varieties; lemons, 5 varieties; limes, three varieties; grapefruit, 9 varieties; Japanese Persimmons; Guavas, Papayas; Bananas, three varieties; loquats; strawberries.

Paper Shell Pecans.

**FLOWERS:** Lily; Narcissus; Iris; Canna; Gladiolus; Dahlia; Oxalis; Eucharis; Roses; Celander; Allemanda; Hydranges; Lantanak; Jasmine; Bougainvillea; and Plumbago.

Prizes are also given for dairy cattle and products, beef cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, horses and mules, rabbits, and more than 100 breeds and varieties of poultry.

### SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

The first public school in Volusia County was established in New Smyrna in 1872. The first high school in the county was built at Daytona Beach in 1906, and in 1912 a high school was established in New Smyrna, which carried its students thru the whole twelve grades. There are now thirty-seven white and seventeen colored schools in the county.

New Smyrna has three white and two colored schools, and Samsula has just built a fine school building at a cost of \$30,000.

The school enrollment for the county for 1925-26 was 11,121 pupils, with 329 teachers, and the maintenance cost was approximately \$600,000.

The school system has bus lines which call for and deliver all school children who are outside of city limits. This service is free.

Stetson University at DeLand is only fifteen miles from our tract. It is an endowed institution to which Henry A. DeLand and John B. Stetson made large donations. It is under the direction of the Baptist State Association, and is among the leading institutions for higher education in the South. It furnishes literary, business and legal courses, with degrees.

The close proximity of our land to this University would permit the children of settlers to live at home and assist in the morning and evening farm work and still consume little more than an hour a day in going back and forth to their college studies.

There are public libraries at New Smyrna, DeLand and Daytona Beach.



Dairy Herds on raw lands.

Dairy Herds on pasture.





House, milking barn and milkhouse  
Farm of S. A. Poythress, Samsula.

Small field of cauliflower.  
Farm of S. A. Poythress, Samsula.

New Smyrna, DeLand and Daytona Beach have churches representing practically all Protestant religions, Catholic, Jewish and Christian Science. At Lake Helen, near DeLand is one of the permanent Spiritualist Camps.

DeLand, Florida, July 24, 1933.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COUNTY AGENT OF VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

To Mr. & Mrs. Florida Exhibit Visitor:

It is my pleasure as the County Agent of Volusia County to invite you to become a farmer, fruit grower, orchardist, horticulturist, floriculturist, dairyman, poultryman or just a plain subsistence farm grower. In Volusia County it has been my pleasure in the past three years to be the County Agent and know that if you take land in Volusia County for a subsistence farm with the ability, if you desire to intensify, to take three to five crops of greens or truck crops from your land each year, that you will come nearer to your realization of a living and a possibility of a small profit without the necessity of working excessive acres to gain that end.

The types of soil in the County are varied. The east coast between the Atlantic Ocean, the Halifax and Indian rivers soils are of sand, shell and marl with some excellent muck lands. Then come the Turnbull Hammock with its extremely rich soils of peat, loams and muck. Then the central portion with its famous bladen and flat woods and prairie wherein some of the finest celery, potatoes and vegetables are grown in Florida. Then the portion along the St. Johns river being some sands, some bladens, but as a general run the entire County carries a better average of good soils rather than the poorer unproductive types.

Our great orchards, also some general farms, lie along the Indiana river and the St. Johns and the tributaries and because of these rivers Volusia County has been protected against devastating storms. There are some orchards in the central portion but most of the central portion has been put to truck and general farming purposes.

Lying between the citrus belt along the western side of the county and the hammock lands on the east, which follow the coast is an inland empire which constitutes a vast source of potential wealth—and which has hardly been scratched. It is a great stretch of flat-woods country which extends from the Haw Creek section on the north down through the middle of the

country west of the Tomoka River, through the Spruce Creek "Flata" on both sides of Lake Ashby, and to the St. Johns River at the southern most end of the county. For years (until recently) this strip of country had been held off the market by big lumber concerns, and until a few months ago very little of it was available at any price. A little at Samsula and Indian Springs, and a little away down in the woods south of Lake Ashby—but now here is the farmer's bonanza! Proper drainage is assured over most of the entire tract, and from this district of Samsula come winter vegetables that take prizes wherever exhibited, and supply the tables of DeLand, Daytona Beach, New Smyrna, Palm Beach, and Miami.

The soil types of Samsula are practically the same as that of the big acreage mentioned that runs thru the center of the county but Samsula has been the "Wheel Horse," has done things, produced, and a description of the actual things would be nothing more or less than a recital of the potentialities of all the center of the county.

Here the farmer may find a plot of ground to suit his fancy. If he wants to grow truck on an extensive scale he may start with perhaps five acres, and he will soon need help to do the work, for he can raise two or three crops on the same land within twelve months—and have something to turn into money every week of the year. If he wants to spread out and general farm he will want perhaps forty acres. To the uninitiated this looks like a pretty small general farm, but lets see what he can raise on half of it. Twenty acres, plowed in the late fall, planted in potatoes in late December. These potatoes, well tended, are ready for digging in early April ninety days from planting. The average crop has been about 40 barrels to the acre and as high as 80 barrels. Just as soon as the potatoes are out and rolling to the northern consumer this land is rebedded and planted in corn with very little labor and no extra fertilizer, and will make at least half as much per acre as the main crop of northern states and is almost a gift shop. It is matured in July and ready to go into the silo for feed for well paying dairy cows, and then the land is turned and sowed to cowpeas, which are made into valuable legume hay about October 1st, enriched for the next crop of potatoes.

Now about the other half of the farm—the other twenty acres. It is a good procedure to plant some in cabbage, start setting the plants in October, harvest in January to March 1st. They will average 125 crates per acre.



Field of turnips on Hughes farm.

Field of Mustard Greens—





Field of beets on Hughes farm.

Field of eggplants on Hughes farm.

Strawberries on some acres and strawberries have been very successful in this section giving very satisfactory yields. They should be planted in September and October to harvest in December on through to April. Particular thought should be given to the raising of strawberries as there is no direct northern competition to this crop at the period of your harvesting. You would follow at once the cabbage with tomatoes, set plants February 15th to March 5th ready for market late May and early June. Average yield 200 crates per acre. Now turn the land and plant into cowpeas and plow under for soil improvement. Follow the strawberries with a cover crop of some leguminous grass. Because of the probability of some cold snaps, heavy rain or insects it is not always good policy to "put all the eggs in one basket." It might be advisable to put out some of the acres in lettuce about September 15th, it will average 400 hampers to the acre. Turn this land at once and replant to lettuce and harvest about February 25th, then turn again and plant beans March 1st for harvest April 15th to May 15th, average yield 150 hampers.

If you have a few acres left, then plant some peppers, setting plants September 1st to September 15th, start picking December 1st and continue till May. Average yield 200 crates per acre.

The foregoing paragraphs only cover minutely the possibilities of any of the lands in Volusia County as in any great acreage some lands are considerably better than others but in general where underlaid with clay and a good top soil the above crops will be reasonably successful if properly tended. Not only are the foregoing crops possible but any of the crops mentioned in the various state bulletins for central Florida are very successful or referred to heretofore under crops in this booklet which was compiled in my office.

I invite you to call upon me to cooperate with you in any of your agricultural undertakings and shall endeavor at all times to give you proper aid and information.

J. A. Harper,  
Volusia County Farm Agent  
and Live Stock Advisor.



View across farm Joe Sapotnick from highway, front Florida Bulb Co., W. H. Burt farm to rear.

Field of snap beans on farm of Martin Jontis, Samsula, Fla. One year from raw land.

### TRANSPORTATION

The double tracked main line of the Florida East Coast Railway runs thru New Smyrna, on its Jacksonville, Miami, Key West Route. Two branch lines of this system leave the main line at New Smyrna, both of which cross our lands.

#### 4 Shipping Stations on F. E. C. Ry. Branches

The Orange City Branch runs west from New Smyrna through Glenco, Samsula.

The Maytown Branch of the Florida East Coast Railway runs southwest from New Smyrna to Maytown, where it connects with the Titusville-Sanford Branch of the Florida East Coast Railway.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railway runs thru Volusia County, ten miles west of our lands.

New Smyrna has thru freight schedule to Jacksonville of four and one-half hours, connecting therewith thru freight service for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and other principal points in the United States. Merchandise facilities are provided to make up thru package cars to Jacksonville and beyond, giving thru freight service to less than carload shipments.

The Clyde Line furnishes water transportation from DeLand to Jacksonville, and several freight packets follow the Inland Salt Water route from New Smyrna North to Jacksonville and South to Miami. This canal is to be taken over by the government and the channel deepened. The appropriation for this work has already been made. Daytona Beach and New Smyrna Beach are also natural airports.

### WHAT AND WHEN TO PLANT IN CENTRAL FLORIDA

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—January, February, March, September, October, November.  
BEANS—February, March, September.  
BEETS—January, February, March, September, October, November.  
CABBAGE—January, February, October, November, December.  
CANTALOUPE—February, March.  
CAULIFLOWER—January (seed), March, June (seed), July, August, September, October.  
CUCUMBERS—September to March.



COLLARDS—January, February, March, April, May, August, September, November, December.

CELERY—June (seed), July (seed), September to February.

COTTON—February, March, April.

CORN—January (early), February, March, April.

DASHEENS—March, April.

EGG PLANT—January, February, spring crop; July, fall crop.

ENGLISH PEAS—September to March.

IRISH POTATOES—September, fall crop; November to March, spring crop.

KOHL-RABI—March, April, August.

KALE—February, March, August, September, October, November, December.

LEEK—January, February, March, September, October, December.

LETTUCE—January, February, September, October, November, December.

MUSTARD—January, February, March, April, August, September, October, November.

ONION SETS—January, February, March, April, August, September, October, November.

OATS—January, November, December.

PARSLEY—February, March, April, June, July.

PARSNIPS—February, March, April, September, October, November.

PUMPKINS—May, June, July.

PEPPERS—January, February, March, spring crop; July to October, fall crop.

RADISHES—January, February, March, April, September, October.

RUTABAGAS—February, March, September to December.

RAPE—January, February, October, November, December.

SWEET POTATOES—March, April, May, June, July.

SQUASH—March, April, May, June, July, August, September.

STRAWBERRIES—August to November.

SPINACH—February, August, September, October, November.

SPANISH ONIONS—January, February, March.

TOMATOES—September to March, July.

TURNIPS—January, February, March, April, August, September, November, December.

WATERMELONS—January to March.

#### FORAGE CROPS

BERMUDA GRASS—March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October.

CARPET GRASS—March to July.

VELVET BEANS—March to May.

PEANUTS—March, April, May, June, July.

RYE AND RAPE—January, February, October to December.

VETCH—October to January.

SOY BEANS—April, May, June.

COW PEAS—April to July.

BEGGAR WEED—April, May, June.

KUDZU—November, December, January.

NAPIER GRASS, MEEKER GRASS—January to March.

#### CROPS THAT CAN BE RAISED ON SAME LAND SAME YEAR

The shorter the length of time required for a crop to mature, the greater number that can be grown on the same land. The following may be mentioned:

Oats, Bunch Velvet Beans.

Oats, Cowpeas.

Irish Potatoes, Corn.

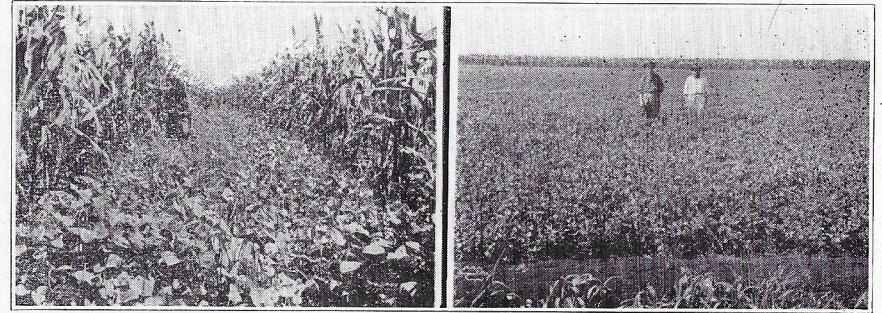
Irish Potatoes, Cowpeas or Velvet Beans.

Tomatoes, Lettuce, English Peas.

A number of vegetables may be planted in the fall for winter shipping and then followed by field crops in spring.

Silage Crops—Corn, Japanese Cane, Napier Grass.

The foregoing pages have told you about the **marvelous possibilities** in our Volusia County lands. One more word remains to be said.



#### A WORD ABOUT THE NEIGHBOR GUILD

##### The Neighbor Guild Is Not a Charity

It is a family where the members who can give help and cheer assist those who cannot. It exists to promote understanding, friendship, inter-racial and inter-religious harmony. Its center is a microphone. The family is a great unseen audience which gathers around the radio as Dr. Copeland Smith, its President, broadcasts. That great audience—joined into a family by an air wave and its family spirit—provides the means for carrying on the work of the Guild.

##### The Help Given by the Guild

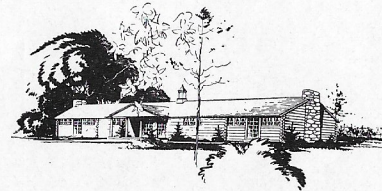
From the pre-natal care of children to the care of the dead the Guild covers all phases of life and helps in every kind of distress. The care of mothers at childbirth, the provision of layettes and food for new-born infants, are only a part of Guild activities. Five hundred families are clothed every week. Legal, medical, dental, optical care are provided. The Guild helps in every way that you would help a member of your own family.

##### Social Activities of the Guild

Lectures, Boy and Girl Scout Troops, Woman's Clubs, Sewing Clubs, work amongst colored folk, sick folk, blind folk, old folk, do not exhaust the many activities of the Guild. It knows no creed except that of service under the inspiration of the ALL FATHER. It knows no limitations of color, race or religion. The family spirit prevails throughout its life and work. Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Agnostics are included among its helpers. Its slogan is, "One Father, One Family."

##### Branches of Work

The headquarters of the Neighbor Guild are in the Loop, at 35 South Dearborn Street, Room 304. In addition, the Settlement at 1919 North Richmond Street, provides a great center of activity on the cosmopolitan Northwest side. Then, there is the Colony.



A Typical Home

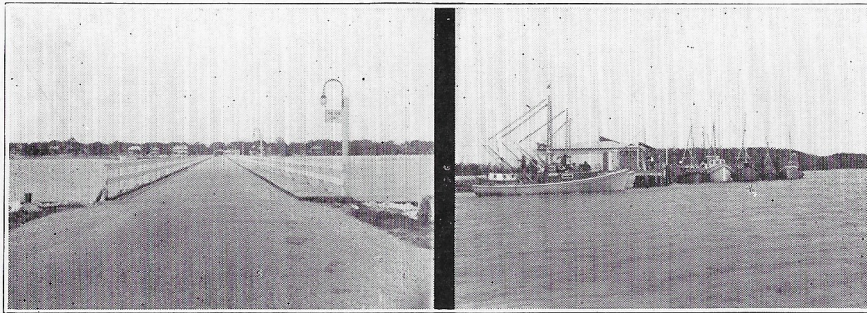


The Community House

##### The Florida Co-operative Colony

is the most practical, the most far-reaching in its effects, of all the activities of the Neighbor Guild. There, where a twelve-month growing season makes the cultivation of small tracts sufficient for a livelihood, distressed Chicago families who have lost everything are being re-established in their own homes, on their own land. The Guild publishes special booklets on this branch of its work, which it will be glad to send you for ten cents to cover postage.





Bridge from New Smyrna, Florida  
to New Smyrna Beach.

7 of 79 Shrimp boats on North  
Indian River at New Smyrna, Fla.

#### What Is the Colony?

It is a group of small farms—10 or more acres each—with homes, irrigation wells, artesian water, a large nearby lake—where a man may bring up his family on his own land, Depression or no Depression, and be independent. The Colony is neither Nudist nor Methodist. Everybody in it is free to follow his own line—religiously, socially, industrially. The only restrictions are that alcoholic liquors are not to be manufactured there and that everybody must be comradely with their neighbors.

#### Why Is the Colony?

But why should you not buy land in the wilderness and start a farm of your own from the wild? The answer is easy. Ninety per cent of such efforts are killed by the terrible isolation which such conditions create. It was written at the beginning that "It is not good for a man that he be alone." It is even worse for a woman; especially if she has been accustomed to the town. A task or a problem that is shared with like-minded people is half solved already.

Moreover, the fine community house, at the center of the life of the colony, makes it possible for experts in every branch of agriculture to gather with colony groups to give information and encouragement in ways that would be impossible for isolated settlers to obtain. That great institution also makes a social life possible for the children as well as their parents. Social life is as necessary to health and happiness as sunshine and warmth. At "NEIGH-BORS"—the Neighbor Guild Colony—all these are obtained in abundance.

#### Where Is the Colony?

It is in Florida. It is in Florida because Florida is the one State in the Union which gives the small man the fullest possible chance. He has a twelve month growing season every year. Thus a ten acre farm will do as much for him there as a thirty acre farm in some



Beach View to north of New  
Smyrna, half hour from our farms.



River Scene near Lake Asby Shore  
Indian Springs and Samsula

State that only has a four month growing season. What fuel he needs is at his own door. Clothes are a small item. Higher education is cheaper in Florida than in most other States. Outside of the cities, he can live with his family at a dollar a day. The problem of living has been reduced to its lowest possible terms. But not all of Florida is suitable for colonization purposes. There are 36,000,000 acres in Florida. The Department of Agriculture at Washington states that only 800,000 of these Florida acres are at present fit for cultivation. 2,000 of those suitable acres are in the NEIGHBOR GUILD farm colony.

#### Is the Climate Suitable for All the Year Round Living?

At the colony you will never know a day without a breeze and never a night without a blanket. The average Summer temperature is always five degrees lower than that of the Northwestern and Midwestern states.

#### Where in Florida Is the Neighbor Guild Colony?

It is in Volusia County—in the Northern third of the State. The sea is twelve miles away. Beautiful Lake Ashby—nearly two miles across—is at the colony door. Daytona Beach is 24 miles due North. New Smyrna, a city of 5,000, is 16 miles Northeast. Sanford—with some of the costliest farm land in the United States—is 16 miles Southwest. Orlando is 35 miles South. DeLand—the Athens of Florida, with Stetson University—is 20 miles Northwest.

#### How Shall I Know What Crops to Grow?

That is another reason why it is a colony. Agricultural experts will always be on hand. The Federal agricultural agent is at your service. So are the members of the Neighbor Guild Advisory Committee—in addition to the resident consultant.

#### Can I Market My Crops When They Are Grown?

There are several co-operative marketing associations in the district, working under the direction of the State and for the sole benefit of their members. They teach you the best packing methods and take care of your whole marketing problem.

#### How Much Cash Reserve Is Necessary After Buying Land?

Estimating your living expense at one dollar a day, you should have \$365 cash reserve. You will not need all of this, but we want you to be safe and sure.

#### What Is My Best Guarantee of a Sure and Steady Livelihood?

Five acres in pasture with four to eight milking cows; two acres for 500 chickens, and three acres in garden. This provides a minimum of labor and a maximum of profit.

#### Can a Lonely Woman Make Good There?

Why not? If she knows anything of poultry, cows or bees, she will more than make good. If she understands anything about soil chemistry or is willing to learn, she is as likely to succeed as anybody. She will surely lose her sense of loneliness because she will be surrounded by likeminded people on every hand.

#### What Will My Taxes Be?

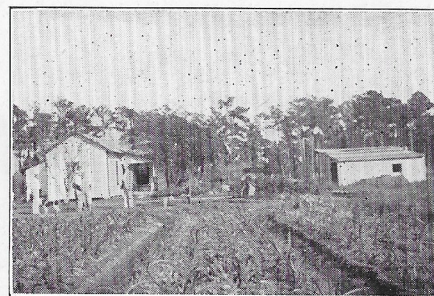
At present \$6 to \$10 a year for your whole farm. But there is a Constitutional Amendment before the citizens of Florida exempting homestead farms of less than \$5,000 value from all taxation whatsoever.

#### Am I Sure to Make Good?

No—except by common sense and industry. The land will help you. The Neighbor Guild will help you. Your fellow colonists will help you. But, finally, it all depends on you.

#### Who Is the Colonist Surest to Fail?

He is that man who, coming from the North, is dead sure that he knows everything about farming and refuses to learn Florida methods. The man who knows that he does not know and is teachable, is the man most likely to succeed.





## WHO IS DR. COPELAND SMITH?



Dr. Copeland Smith

Born 55 years ago, Dr. Copeland Smith was educated for a clergyman and psychologist. Social reform is in the family. His cousin, Chief Commissioner Frank Smith, of the Salvation Army, was the man who organized the great farm colony movement in England which started the great social program of that mighty organization. For nearly eight years Dr. Copeland Smith worked in the slums of London and Birmingham, England. Then, during the World War, in the Isle of Man, he organized gigantic relief works for women and employed 6,000 of them in various industries which, until then, had never been created in that island. During that period he also became industrial adviser to the German alien camps there, where 29,000 German prisoners of war were interned. For these services he received a Silver Medal from King George and the inscribed thanks of the local Parliament.

Coming to this country in 1921, he quickly distinguished himself in South Dakota by organizing a great program of community friendship between Catholics and Protestants, which resulted in all kinds of community betterment. In Oshkosh, Wis., he built a great institutional church for the Methodists. During the past many years he has become one of the leading figures in the life of Chicago, and his broad-

casts from stations WGN, WMAQ, WCFL and WIBO in that city have been listened to by millions. His great organization, the NEIGHBOR GUILD, has proved itself to be different from every other relief organization in the world in two main respects. First, it has been supported entirely by his radio appeals; second, it has been animated in all its work by the family spirit instead of the casepaper spirit which characterizes so much modern relief.

All his life, Dr. Copeland Smith has urged that the only way in which the man for whom the great cities has no more use, either because of age or other cause, can find his social and economic salvation is on his own land. In caring for the thousands of distressed families of Chicago, his conviction has become deeper. Early in 1932 he began to appeal for the gift of land, that he might put his convictions to the test. The result is "NEIGHBORS"—the wonderful farm colony in Volusia County, Florida.

The donated land having been quickly allocated, Dr. Copeland Smith persuaded his fellow directors of the Neighbor Guild to acquire larger tracts by purchase, in order that those who have a few hundred dollars left of their savings may use this to re-establish themselves on their own small farms instead of losing it by continued unemployment. The great work of colonization not only goes on, but assumes vaster proportions every week. Wells are being drilled, houses erected and farms put into cultivation in ever greater numbers.

In all this work there is no thought of profit. The great ideal of social service which has featured Dr. Copeland Smith's whole life, characterizes this—his greatest work—also. No fear of the competition of real estate operators affects the plans of the Neighbor Guild because the profit motive does not enter into the calculations of the founder.

NEW SMYRNA DELAND DRAINAGE DISTRICT  
NEW SMYRNA, FLORIDA  
STATE OF FLORIDA  
321 Canal Street

July 25, 1933.

Mr. Edwin R. Eek,  
Room 723, 77 West Washington Street,  
Chicago, Illinois

A few of the following facts cover the lands in the New Smyrna DeLand Drainage District which you are colonizing.

The tract of land known as the Samula tract is an ideal location from every angle. In every way transportation facilities are good; the New Smyrna-DeLand highway runs through the north end of this section and the New Smyrna-Sanford highway runs diagonally through the district to the south. Both of these roads are paved roads and maintained by the state of Florida. Railroad transportation is assured by the fact that a branch of the F. E. C. runs through the north end of the district, and another branch runs through the south end of the district. These connect with the A. C. L. Railroad and the main line of the F. E. C. Another branch of the F. E. C. from Okeechobee section runs through the south portion of the district.

This tract of land is centrally located between the following prominent cities of Florida: Daytona Beach, DeLand, Sanford and New Smyrna, and is about ten miles (10) from the Atlantic Ocean. The climate in this section is, without a doubt, the best in the country, as the average temperature in the winter is from 70 to 80 degrees, and in the summer time from 80 to 90 degrees. The fertility of the soil is exceptionally good. It is mostly composed of a dark sandy loam, underlaid with clay in most cases, and light muck underlaid with clay, which makes it well adapted for the growing of all kinds of truck, and also citrus fruits. The principal crops grown in this section in the winter time are: Irish potatoes, beans, eggplants, escarole, lettuce, peppers and sweet corn. These are all grown with a great deal of success and shipped to the northern market when these things are at a premium in that market.

There are several associations in this district, a large packing house, a modern school, which was erected a few years ago at a cost of thirty thousand (\$30,000.00) dollars. The Florida Power and Light Company has a highpowered line running through the district, which gives every advantage to the farmers in that section.

There are located in the north end of the district approximately one hundred (100) farmers, who are doing well and are happy and contented.

If there is any other information we can furnish you regarding this section of Florida do not hesitate to call or write us individually.

Yours very truly,

NEW SMYRNA DELAND DRAINAGE DISTRICT.

Paul Miller.

J. S. Shoesmith.

J. U. Gillespie, Atty. for Dist.



## AFTERWORD

WITH all the world to choose from, the outstanding American leaders in finance and industry have selected Florida as the site for their homes. These men, representing the wealth of the nation, not only live in Florida but they are investing millions of dollars in the development of the state's resources . . . Men like Henry Ford, Thos. A. Edison, Harvey Firestone, Cyrus Curtis, Barron G. Collier, J. C. Penney and scores of others, have found that they can direct their affairs throughout the world from their homes in Florida, enjoying a climatic and scenic environment unsurpassed while keeping in close touch with the business pulse of the nation . . . Early in the history of Florida's development, Henry M. Flagler and Henry B. Plant led the vanguard of pioneering capitalists who perceived the tremendous resources and possibilities of the state. Together with S. Davies Warfield, these men were largely responsible for the great railroad systems which now traverse the state and feed millions of dollars into the coffers of the commonwealth . . . Each year has added to the ranks of America's leaders living in Florida the residential capital of the United States. These men, versed in the judgment of values, have found health and happiness in Florida and abiding contentment that wealth alone cannot buy. Their faith in Florida's future is a guarantee of new opportunities and continued prosperity.

More captains of industry live in Florida in proportion to population than in any other section of the country. Numbered among prominent people who built homes here may be mentioned: John D. Rockefeller, B. G. Dahlberg, Carl Fisher, Potter Palmer, Jr., T. Coleman du Pont, John Ringling, Roger Babson, Edward Bok, Richard Edmonds, August Heckscher, R. E. Olds, James M. Cox and many others.

We will be glad to give you any information possible upon receipt of your request.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Tallahassee, Florida

Nathan Mayo, Commissioner.

T. J. Brooks,  
Assistant Commissioner.

# Be Independent!

## OWN A SMALL FARM HOME In Florida's Fruit and Vegetable Basket!

# *Volusia County*

In The

## NEW SMYRNA DELAND DRAINAGE DISTRICT

T. N. Shambaugh and Edwin R. Eek  
Owners and Owners Representatives  
NEW SMYRNA, FLORIDA

SCHOOLS & CHURCHES    HUNTING & FISHING

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## FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND FREE MAP WRITE TO SAMSULA FARMS CO.

Room 723

77 W. Washington Street

CHICAGO, ILL.



