

FT. OVERTON

The Magazine
of Florida



FEBRUARY
1942



PRICE 10c



★ ★ Goes in Cans

ORIDA citrus is packed at to markets of the trayed on last month's magazine. This month we complete the story that happens to Florida into cans.

41 Florida grapefruit lately 56 per cent finally in some canned form. of the orange crop canned during the

One of the most popular canned-citrus products is grapefruit segments. In our cover photograph Miss Ernestine Pettit, Tampa, demonstrates how this work is done in a leading Florida cannery. And on page 5 are further illustrations showing close-up canning operations. The story that accompanies these pictures will be of outstanding interest to our readers, according to citrus people who have watched the growth of Florida canning both in volume and in value to state wealth.

Tampa. For cooperation in making this illustration possible we express appreciation to the member of the Florida Cannery association in whose plant the photograph was made, the association's secretary, C. C. Rathbun, and our model.

Holly for Profit

AMERICAN FARMERS sold about ten million dollars worth of native evergreens and berryed plants for making wreaths and other Christmas decorations.

tions this past holiday season. S. B. Detwiler, chief horticultrist of the soil conservation service, reports the Christmas "greens" industry has reached large proportions in at least half of the states.

More than 1,500,000 yards of single and double laurel rope are produced annually along the Eastern seaboard. Montana, Washington, and Oregon produce about half of the 10 million Christmas trees sold in America annually. Bulk of the decorative plants—holly, laurel, Galax, creeping pine—comes from the middle Atlantic and Southern states.

Many of the decorative plants are effective also in controlling erosion. The soil conservation service and the bureau of plant industry are testing plants to find superior species for Christmas decorations that bring good prices during the holiday season and at the same time are useful in conserving the soil.

Holly ranks first among these plants. Best for Christmas sale are American, English, and Chinese varieties. The latter is best adapted to semi-arid sections of the south.

Other evergreens useful in combating soil erosion and having decorative value include Bittersweet, Galax, Firethorn, Bayberry, and Lycopodium. Plants supplying decorative greens and berries and valuable for control of erosion on hillslides too steep for cultivation are being developed and offered to the farmers as a source of added income from idle land.

Census records reveal that mothers under 15 years of age bore 3,260 children last year, including 15 sets of twins.

Enough watermelons to make a patch 10 miles wide and 48 miles long are grown in the United States, according to the 1940 census.

If all the 17 billion tin cans emptied in a year were dumped in New York city, the entire metropolis would be covered three feet deep with containers, says the census bureau.

Florida Grower

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Food for Freedom . . . Forward-r-r-d, March!



The American farmer shouts, "Come on. Let's go!"

More milk, more pork, more eggs and poultry; more fruits, vegetables and vegetable oils . . . These are foods America needs — and foods our Allies need. These foods from American farms will help win the war on every front.

Farmers are now enlisted in the greatest food production program ever known — the Food for Freedom program organized by the United States Department of Agriculture. Your promise to meet your food production goal, puts you literally on the fighting front. Now food will flow from your farm — from every farm — so that every American fighting man, every American war worker and civilian, can have the strength-building foods that victory requires.

Beyond our own huge war-time needs, we are pledged to deliver to Great Britain vast quantities of milk, pork, eggs, poultry, fruit, vegetables and vegetable oils. These are foods her people need so they can



★ YOUR FARM CAN HELP ★
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

This is one of a series of reports from the United States Department of Agriculture published by the Chilton Nitrate Educational Bureau, Inc., in furtherance of the Nation's agricultural defense program. Publication of this report in this space does not constitute endorsement by the United States Department of Agriculture of any commercial product.

The CHIMNEY CORNER

COURAGE

WAR is a scourge, and it is natural to resist when attacked; but it takes real courage to go ahead with essential matters while bombs are falling and international bandits are prowling about your premises. This, however, seems to be the spirit of a nation that has adapted itself to a long struggle.

I have just received a piece of mail from China. It looks as if it might have been on a sunken ship, or perhaps on a plane that went down in the water, or in a heavy rain and had its contents drenched. The piece had been pretty wet at some time since it left its source, but here it is in the hands of the one to whom it was addressed, although the address was almost obliterated.

What does such a letter contain? Not an account of any of the ordeals through which the sender might have passed, nor an appeal for help. It is a bulletin from the University of Nanking and tells of the First National Forestry conference, announces training courses in cooperation, describes some new readers in practical agriculture that are ready for distribution, gives a survey on prices, and says that postgraduate work is proceeding satisfactorily. The only reference to the war is in a paragraph about a building that is being made available. One section had been "damaged by bombing two years ago".

In short, these Chinese educators are carrying on, looking toward the future and permitting the pesky Japs to wear themselves out in their shot war spree. Folks, that is courage—courage of a sensible and constructive type.

PICTURES

DURING THE holidays I finally got to a job that has been waiting for a long time. I have always valued the photographs that I have taken and which others may have taken of me in many places. So I have saved them—just threw them into a big box where I might paw over them as I might wish. But I kept thinking "What would others do with them if I were not there to identify them?" Hosts of pictures are consigned to the waste pile because they cannot be identified. Many of them would be highly prized if folks just knew who or what they were.

So, during this little period of time that I found available, I devoted myself to writing on the backs of these many pictures, who the folks were, when the picture was taken and where. Some of them were taken many years ago. It was like turning back the pages of my life to review the events that the pictures had recorded. It was a lot of fun. My wife and I worked at it together because we were in many of the views together. Seriously, it is highly important to date every picture, to indicate where it was taken and to name those who are shown. Otherwise the pictures will mean nothing to anyone but yourself.

RUBBER

MANY YEARS ago Andrew Carnegie declared that while his age had seen fortunes made in steel, the future would see fortunes made in rubber. That was before the day of the automobile and while rubber was used in comparatively small quantities. But the old steel master looked ahead with clear vision.

There is a real romance in the geography of rubber and coffee. Rubber originated in the western hemisphere but received its greatest development in the East. Coffee started into the markets from the East but of late decades has been most heavily in the western hemisphere.

Rubber plantations are rapidly being developed in Africa and South America; but the present war has cut seriously into the supply from the East Indies, and we are all feeling the effects.

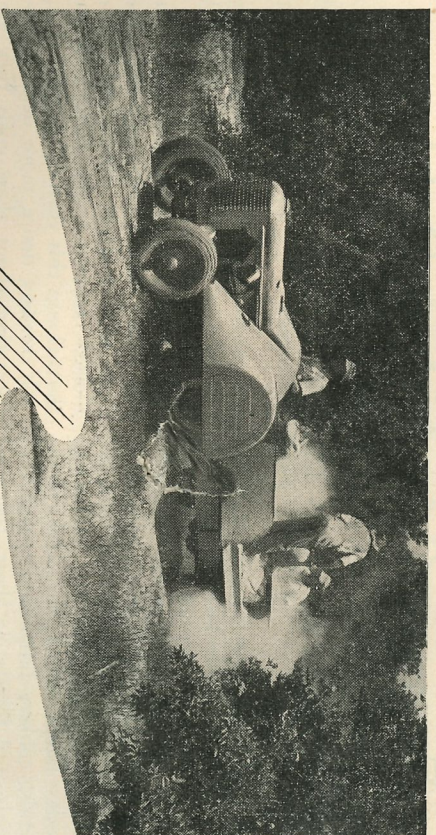
While the first rubber seen in Europe was brought back by Columbus, and while up to about 1912 more than half of the rubber used in the United States came from wild trees of the warm Americas, less than five per cent comes from wild sources today, and more than 95 per cent comes from cultivated plantations. So any interference with traffic from those plantations looms darkly. Plantations are being established in our hemisphere, and synthetic rubber is definitely in the program. Doing its part, the Firestone company has donated 2,000,000 of the finest rubber seeds from its African plantations to United States Department of Agriculture plantings in Latin America. However we must economize and we must reclaim and utilize every pound of rubber now in our reach.

PREPAREDNESS

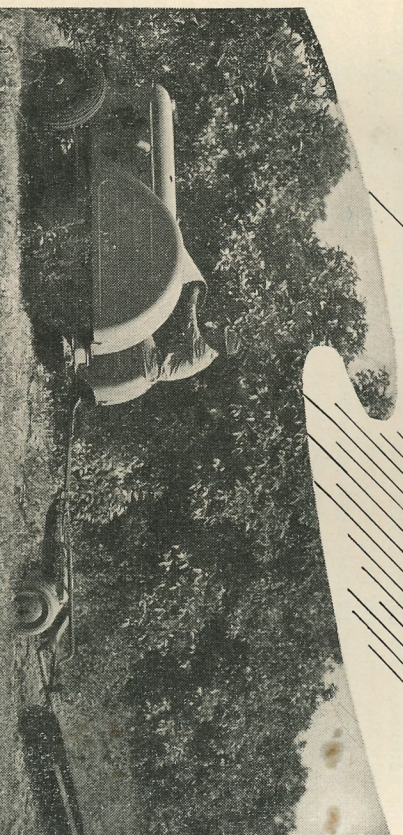
IT IS NEVER considered polite to say "I told you so", but I must plead guilty to being one who never accepted the theory that the first world war had ended all wars. After the Armistice of 1918 there was a strong movement toward so-called world peace, which involved junking all arms and naval vessels, disbanding armies, etc. The thesis was that armed preparedness led to war. That if we all agreed to quit, the war spirit would die.

Some of us maintained that human nature could not change over night that it was still wise to maintain a national police force on land and a strong protection on the sea. We defended military training in universities and were called moss-backs and war mongers.

Would the world be better off today if the democracies had been more hard-boiled and cracked down on Japan when she took over Manchukuo, on Italy when she raped Ethiopia and on Germany when she started to butcher Europe? The answer seems to be evident; but we now have the great job to do and we will see it thru.



Grove Work Goes on Faster Schedule



New Trio of Tractors Fits New Future in Florida

Tree-tending takes on a swifter tempo when you use the right size of the new Case grove tractors . . . and there are three sizes to fit every Florida need. More timely work brings better control of weeds and worms, better yields, better grades, better prices. Work finished faster means less cost for labor and fuel, more money left for living.

Step onto one of these great new Golden Anniversary tractors. Take the wheel and feel for yourself the thrill of mastery that comes with eager power under perfect control. Four gears forward give you the right speed for every job, including hauling. Just the right balance of weight for easy handling and for traction to grip the ground in every gear makes the most of engine power and operator's strength. New conveniences and comforts enable him to work more acres without fatigue, save many hours every season in tractor care.

In grove implements, too, Case gives you extra speed and stamina. For example, the "OAL" harrow, shown above, has Steelite bearings that stay snug far beyond the life of ordinary disk bearings, especially in sandy soils.

CASE



These Dealers Invite You

Medlock Tractor Company, Orlando	J. L. Payne, Terra Ceia
Pounds Motor Company, Winter Garden	Sarasota Hardware & Paint Co., Sarasota
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Pounds Tractor Company, Winter Haven	Beasley Tractor Company, Palatka
Taylor-Munnell Mach. Works, Fort Pierce	Indian River Tractor Company, Cocoa
Florida Tractor & Supply Co., Hollywood	West Florida Equipment Co., Marianna

Farmers Can Aid in Defense

How to be of Maximum Service to your State and Nation

Editor, Florida Agricultural Extension Service
By J. FRANCIS COOPER

THE FLORIDA farmer can be of maximum service to his state and the nation this year by producing food in greater quantities than ever before.

Florida farm families can contribute to their state and nation during 1942 by conservation of resources, including foods, lands, machinery and scrap metals, rubber, fertilizers, spray materials, and forests; in short, the prevention of all waste of any kind. Another way is by planning ahead to meet contingencies. Then, of course, Florida farm families will buy bonds and pay their taxes to help finance a staggering defense load being borne by the country. And they will keep themselves informed, be ever alert, patriotic, sacrificing, and confident, as they always have been.

Food for a world starving, not because of famine but because of the ravages of war—food for freedom, food for victory, food for robust health of our families, food for ourselves and our allies. For whatever purpose, food—one of the three primal needs of man—is important now as it has not been in this country for nearly a quarter century.

When it comes to food production, there are goals set up by the United States department of agriculture after a careful survey of needs. The task is one of planned production, not just hit or miss endeavor. The department

has announced that it may request increases even above those called for in the goals established last fall.

Principal items needed from Florida farms are peanuts, home gardens, milk, eggs and poultry, pork, and beef. Florida farmers should concentrate on those things this year.

If readers desire more detailed information about these goals they are invited to write for a copy of circular 60.

About double the acreage of peanuts is needed. This has led J. Lee Smith, agronomist with the extension service, to suggest that the big thing now is for Florida farmers who can do so to plant peanuts. A price guaranteed on peanuts for oil is expected to be announced before long; price support for hogs has already been announced. So the farmer can sell his peanuts to his hogs if necessary. Peanuts can be grown without fertilizer, and consequently do not entail added expense or drain the fertilizer resources. They should be planted thick for best yields.

A home garden for every farm family is another goal which the department of agriculture believes important. Every farm family that grows a good home garden will provide health insurance for its members, will not have to buy garden products from needed supplies and will relieve transportation facilities. Here every farm

family can make an important patriotic contribution in 1942.

Milk and milk products are needed in larger quantities, too. Since greatly increased numbers of milk cows cannot be obtained on short notice, more feed and better care will be the principal means of securing increases.

Considerable increases also have been asked in poultry and eggs. Dried eggs and dried milk, both very nourishing and requiring little room in shipping, are among the principal foods this country is shipping to Great Britain. There seems good prospect that the poultry and egg goals will be exceeded in Florida.

Florida cattlemen can render both themselves and their country a service by heavier cattle slaughter this year. Beef is needed now, and increased slaughter may be the means of preventing a future market, sheep forming the emergency. Pork is needed in larger quantities also, and Florida farmers bid fair to exceed their goals with hogs.

Florida's contribution will come largely through supplying more of our own home needs and releasing for our allies and armed forces that which ordinarily is shipped in. One direct contribution this year is through shipment of canned citrus and citrus concentrates. A big plant to process concentrates is being erected at Dunedin. Practically all Florida citrus canners have been given large government orders. And our fresh fruits and vegetables, of which only small increases are asked in some lines, continue to carry Florida sunshine and health to

our civilian and armed peoples throughout the country.

There are other ways in which Florida farm families can make patriotic contributions. Metals of nearly all kinds are scarce; defense plants gulp them down at staggering rates. Consequently, materials for new farm machinery have been curtailed. But plenty for repairs have been allocated.

So farmers need to keep their machinery in good repair, for labor will be scarce at the very time higher production is desirable. Orders should be placed promptly for needed parts, and machinery should be protected while not in use. Also lights can be rigged on some types of machinery, so that it can be used more hours during the rush periods. Even peanut pickers might be used at night.

Scrap metals lying around the farm are in demand. As soon as arrangements have been completed by defense boards for handling these in each county, they can be sold and added to the armament pile. Rubber will likely be scarce; farm vehicles with rubber tires need to be used carefully and judiciously. A scrap rubber collection campaign likely will be inaugurated. Again the farm family may contribute.

Food produced should not be wasted; and there is no necessity for wasteful and destructive use of lands or forests. Spray materials and fertilizers may be slightly curtailed. These should be used judiciously and in ways to be most effective.

Florida farmers doing these things will be contributing materially to national defense.

To The Growers:

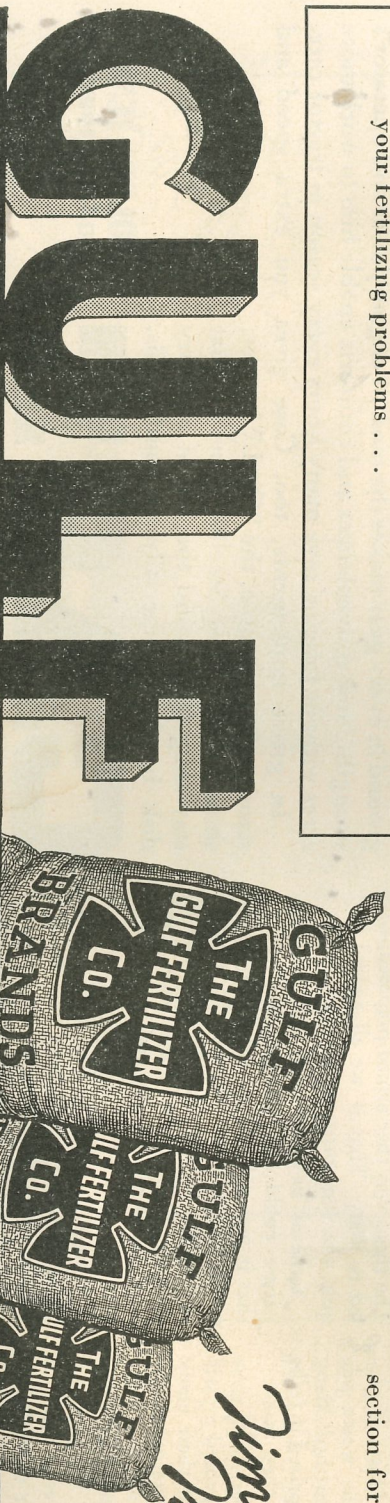
Draft GULF BRANDS into your service now. They pass every test . . . meet the requirements of farmers and growers throughout Florida.

Careful examination of GULF BRANDS reveals their fitness to serve the nation's army of agriculturists. ACTUAL USE in field and grove has demonstrated their value and ability to PRODUCE RESULTS.

You can do no better than select GULF BRANDS to assist in serving your country by the production of increased crops. Let GULF experts help solve your fertilizing problems . . .

TRUE in 1917... and TRUE TODAY!

The message at the left was published in 1917. It might have been written for this very hour. There is little that can be added to it—except the fact that since 1917 GULF BRANDS have continued to serve Florida growers by providing the right plant foods in the right amounts at the right time for better crops. "Draft" the experience of the GULF Field Man in your section for complete facts.



Time tested!

for everything that grows in Florida.

GULF BRANDS of Friendly FERTILIZERS

The GULF FERTILIZER COMPANY • Tampa and Port Everglades, Florida

Citrus Fruit and Juices as Food for Victory

ALMOST OVERNIGHT citrus fruits have changed from Florida's number one economic problem to one of America's greatest assets. High prices a few years ago stimulated the planting of vast acreages of citrus trees. As these grew older, they produced more fruit. It has been a real problem to stimulate demand enough to absorb these increasing supplies even at ruinous prices to growers.

Florida Cannery Prepared to Supply Home and Allied Civilian and Armed Forces With Healthgiving Fruits

By D. E. TIMMONS*

Extension Economist in Marketing

English people, for instance, consume appreciable amounts of marmalade. So, for that reason, they will be supplied citrus fruit in a form that can be used as a base for marmalade.

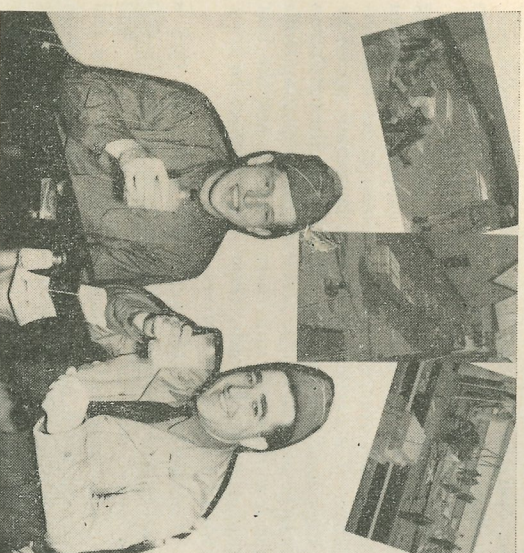
To appreciate just how important citrus fruits and juices are in this Food for Victory program, one should review the history of developments in the

Florida production of grapefruit during the 1940-41 season amounted to almost 25,000,000 boxes as compared to an average of approximately 15,000,000 boxes during the 10 year period 1930-39. The 1940-41 orange production was over 31,000,000 boxes as compared to an average of about 21,000,000 for the same period. It is estimated that barring abnormal weather conditions, Florida orange and grapefruit production may increase another 6 to 8 million boxes during the next few years.

Fortunately, American ingenuity has rallied and assisted materially in the solution of this problem. Methods have been developed whereby the marketing of fresh fruit is almost a year round operation. By canning, concentrating, and preserving, these fruits and juices can be sent to the four corners of the globe.

Along with discoveries of how to extend the marketing season and broaden the market area has come new knowledge of why citrus fruits are so important in the diet. Chemists found that citrus fruit juices are among the richest natural food sources of Vitamin C. Authorities agree that Vitamin C prevents scurvy, helps the body resist infection, and builds stamina.

Our government is well aware of the importance of citrus as a source of Vitamin C. They have bought, and will probably continue to buy, vast quantities of citrus fruits and juices to be used for domestic distribution to public aid families, for fire school lunches, to meet requirements of the Red Cross, for use by armed forces, and for transfer to other countries under the terms of the Lend-Lease act or for stabilization purposes. Where convenient, the



Canned citrus—health for our soldiers and allies.

industry. Motion has been made of the rapid upward trend in production. The citrus canning and preservation industry is relatively young, and only during the last few years have appreciable quantities been marketed in other than the fresh form.

During the 1929-30 season about 1,500,000 boxes of Florida grapefruit and 40,000 boxes of oranges were marketed in cans. Canning of grapefruit increased rapidly from that date, but orange canning was not considered very important until about four seasons ago. During the 1940-41 season nearly 14,000,000 boxes of grapefruit and about 4,000,000 boxes of oranges were used by canners.

Of the Florida grapefruit and oranges canned, about 2,500,000 boxes of grapefruit were canned as segments, 9,750,000 as grapefruit juice, 1,250,000 as combination juice, and 144,000 as salad. About 1,000,000 boxes of oranges went into combination juice, 2,750,000 into orange juice, and 106,000 into citrus salad. About one-third of the grapefruit juice canned was sweetened and two-thirds unsweetened, and one-tenth of the segments was classed as broken segments.

Prices paid by canners during the 1940-41 season averaged about 38 cents for grapefruit and 81 cents for oranges. These are roadside prices, tax included. It is estimated that on-tree prices to growers for canner fruit were about 28 cents per box for grapefruit and 66 cents for oranges.

In spite of the large pack last season canners report that very little remains unsold. At one time there appeared to be a serious problem in connection with Texas juice. But removal of approximately 333,000 cases of Texas juice by the Federal Surplus Commodities corporation, together with their present program, if continued, will not likely solve the problem.

Canning of citrus fruits and juices is a very specialized process requiring considerable machinery and labor. Along with technical improvements more emphasis has been placed on standardization of quality. Regardless of form the canned product takes, the fruit used for processing must be selected carefully; no decayed or undesirable fruit is ever used. Each lot is analyzed by trained chemists to see that no fruit below standard goes into cans. Great care is exercised to see that cleanliness is maintained at

each step in the canning process. Physical examination of employees is the rule and the law.

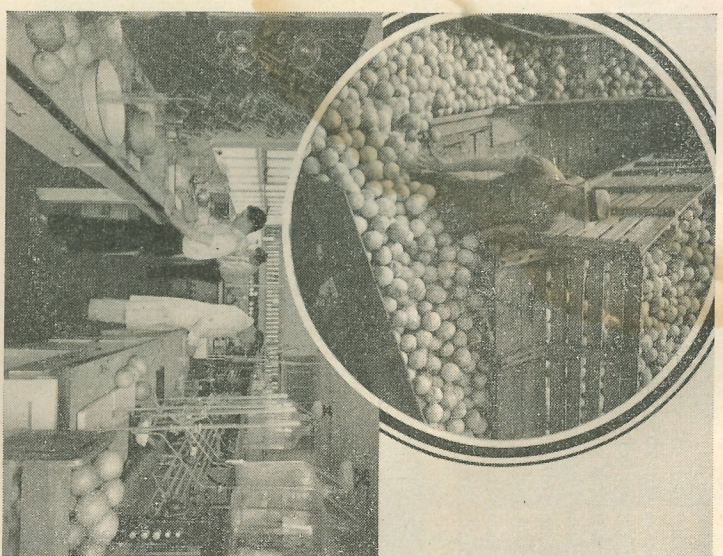
Experiment in manufacture of citrus concentrates has been going on for a few years; but the amount going into concentrates has never amounted to a very large proportion of the state's production. It is anticipated, however, that citrus concentrates will occupy an important place in marketing of the current citrus crop.

Importance of citrus concentrates for the current season is due to the fact that the people of England and other allied countries need adequate supplies of food rich in Vitamin C. To ship citrus fruits in ordinary form occupies too much space on shipboard, and with the shipping shortage it is necessary to economize on space. Citrus fruit in concentrated form occupies only about one-tenth the space required by other forms, resulting in the saving not only of space but also tin. Shipment of fresh fruit to foreign countries is limited even during peace time.

One manufacturer emphasizes the degree to which concentrates save space by saying that a whole carload of oranges converted into concentrates occupies a space of only one cubic yard. Much money is being expended at present in building plants and training personnel to be used in producing the vast quantities of citrus concentrates needed during the present emergency.

There is considerable question as to how busy we can keep these plants and personnel when the war is over. But it may be that we can continue to ship to Europe and other continents and thereby maintain the plants in full operation. Some people have pointed out that after the war is over there will still be people to feed, and as a matter of fact, there would probably be a great need for this class of food in all countries. So far, as we understand it, the concentrated orange juice that has been shipped to Great Britain has been fed almost entirely to children, and of course, there are many children in other countries as well as in England.

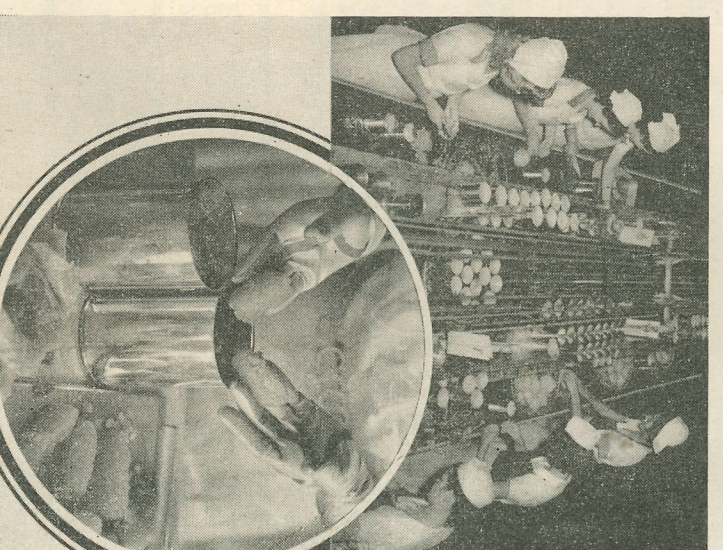
During this season, Florida will for the first time



Laboratory tests assure safety, quality, uniformity.

government will use fresh fruit. This will save tin; but where transportation, storage, and refrigeration are scarce, canned fruit and juice or concentrated juices will be more practical.

In developing plans to assist in the feeding of Allied populations and armies, consideration must be given to their characteristic eating habits. The



Here's what nimble fingers of cannery workers do.

market citrus pulp in quantity as a base for marmalade. The fruit to be used in making marmalade is bought and furnished by the government, the contract with the canner being simply to process the material.

This process consists of heating the fruit and peeling it. The peel is of course inspected and graded cut into very thin slices. The fruit itself is boiled, then screened to remove the core and seeds. The pulp thus obtained is remixed with the sliced peel,

(Continued on Page 9)

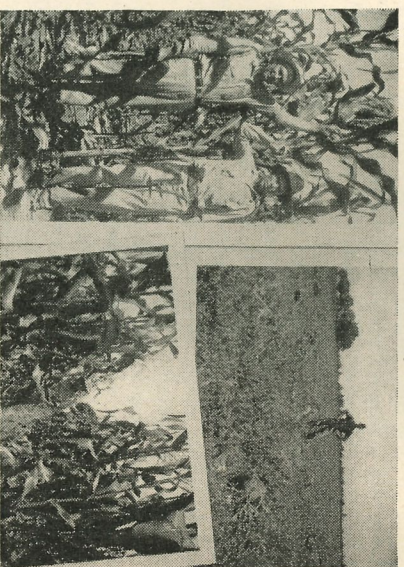
*The author takes this opportunity to express his appreciation to all those who gave assistance in gathering and preparing the data in this article.

Forest Products, Livestock Lead Way in Bay

BAY COUNTY is located in the North-western section of Florida, bordered on the west by Walton county, on the north by Washington county, and on the east by Calhoun and Gulf counties. To the south lies the Gulf of Mexico. Land area of Bay county is 499,940 acres. The soil is variable, ranging from pebbly soil with clay foundation, to sand ridges and lowlands.

Principal city of Bay county is Panama City, having a population of approximately 18,000. In addition to its summer tourist activities, it is supported by a Southern Kraft Paper mill. A substantial sea-food industry, and a good harbor, facilitating shipping, are well known features of the city. More recently, Tyndall field, an army flexible gunnery school, has been located approximately ten miles from Panama City.

From the beginning of Bay county, forest products



Tall corn and fat melons characterize general farming.

have been recognized as the main land resource. These products have contributed substantially through the years to the progress and income of the county. Due to the foresight of land owners and citizens, forest products of Bay county still hold an important place.

It was recognized that little natural reseeding and survival of second growth could be expected as long as forest areas continued to burn annually, thus diminishing the supply of virgin timber. Therefore, in 1928 organized fire control was established on private timberlands through cooperation of the Florida forest service.

One of the first demonstrations of this kind in the state was in Bay county, at West Bay. This was known as the Seminole unit, the tract containing approximately 40,000 acres under the management of W. M. Pope. First large-scale fire line construction for the protection of private timberlands was planned in this area. This was a difficult and expensive task, when comparison of equipment then and now is considered.

In 1929 a demonstration was made on the Seminole unit to encourage land owners to reforest their denuded timber lands. This was done by growing and transplanting 100,000 slash pine seedlings on 300 acres of typical flatwoods land. This operation ranks as the first step taken in this direction in the state. The timber was cut from land comprising the Seminole unit some fifteen to twenty years prior to the beginning of fire control measures; but due to annual burning, very little reseeding occurred. Fortunately, seed trees were present and with nothing more than fire prevention this land has restocked naturally with longleaf and slash pine seedlings. Saplings there now up to thirty feet high promise within a few years to be as valuable as the original timber.

From the Seminole unit, fire protection practice has spread throughout the county. In 1937 the citizens, by a 4 to 1 majority, voted for county-wide fire protection. Since this has been in effect many plantings have been made and natural restocking is increasing rapidly. Approximately 2,767,000 seedlings, largely slash pine, have been planted in the county since 1937.

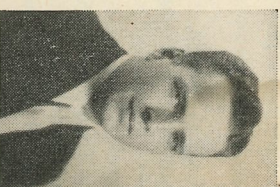
The Southern Kraft Paper Mill in the county has

This County Pioneered in Methods of Reforestation and Fire Control Now Used Widely Throughout State

By M. B. MILLER

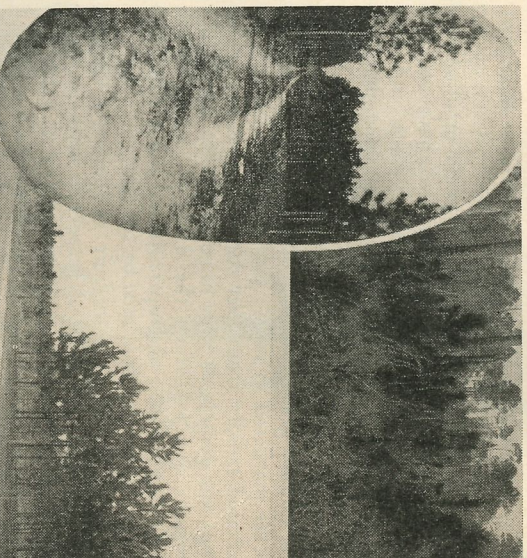
County Agricultural Agent

been an added incentive for protecting and propagating timber resources. At present a substantial income is derived from forest products taken from land that was first cut some twenty-five to thirty years ago. Young growth indicates successful forest operations in the future as well as past and present. Foresight and cooperation of citizens has helped make this possible.



The beef cattle industry also has shown marked progress. A spirit of mutual cooperation between timberland operators and cattlemen is much in evidence. The cattle industry has been built up under range conditions, and the majority of the cattle run at large on open range. Since the better grazing lands are low flatwoods and there areas are not the best timber growing lands, there is no conflict in these two important enterprises.

Cattlemen realized nearly 20 years ago that a quality-improvement program was needed if this industry was to progress. About 1924, Will Vickery imported 18 Brahma bulls from Texas and released them among his herds in the vicinity of Southport. Will and John secured several of these bulls later on, and today this Brahma breeding can be



Forestry is "tops" here due to planting and fire control.

seen in the herds over most of the county. More Brahma bulls have been brought in through the intervening years to keep this breed in a prominent place.

In recent years more attention has been paid by cattlemen to the fencing of grazing lands. The value of this move is recognized by stockmen as having several advantages. C. B. Waller of Youngstown has been a leader in this movement. Mr. Waller has all his cattle under fence and has been able to build his herd into a very desirable quality beef cattle headed by purebred sires.

Cattlemen who have tried fencing their herds have found without exception, as a result of closer supervision, that winter losses have been less and also a larger percentage of a calf crop has resulted. Results have led other cattlemen to look with favor on this movement.

As urban population of the county has grown the dairy industry has also expanded to take care of increased demands for dairy products. At present there are 14 dairies operating. All of these have undergone considerable expansion in recent months to meet the needs of a fast changing population, brought about by defense activities in this section. In the past, the growing out of replacement stock

has received little attention. But scarcity of replacements during recent expansion activities has caused dairymen to look on this phase of dairying as an important operation. Most operators are putting forth considerable effort to head their herds with bulls from good producing stock.

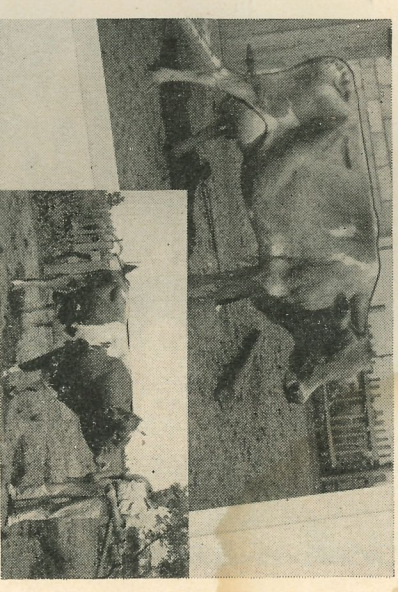
Pasture improvement programs are being followed up by dairymen, particularly with respect to winter grazing possibilities. Plantings of clover, mainly White Dutch, have proven their value when proper fertilization is followed. Many local areas of soils with sufficient moisture seem adapted to clover.

Poultrying is offering an excellent opportunity for expansion. At present the consumption of poultry products locally far exceeds the available supply. There are quite a number of full time poultrymen engaged in egg and broiler production. Large laying flocks are common on the general farms throughout the county. And these part time poultrymen are finding that a flock of laying hens fit in well with their other farming operations and help to round out a program of diversification. The well drained soils of some sections, and our mild climate are ideal for poultry production.

In some sections of the county a low, damp soil is found that is high in humus content. A number of these have been reclaimed and properly drained, and a wide variety of truck crops is being grown thereon. In these areas it is practical to grow some vegetable crop almost every month in the year. There is a good demand for fresh vegetables on the local market. As yet the volume of production by growers has not created a marketing problem. More such crops could be utilized locally to good advantage.

General farming in the county is confined largely to the northwestern section. Soil there is adapted to production of corn, cotton, peanuts, watermelons, sugarcane and other general crops. Most of the hogs found in the county are in this section, as feed crops can be grown profitably on the land. The short, mild winters make a year-round grazing program feasible, with oats and rye being used extensively as winter grazing crops. All peanuts produced are pastured off with hogs. Main crops produced for cash sale are cotton, watermelons and Irish potatoes. Farmers of this area are utilizing Croatalaria and Austrian peas as soil builders, and, therefore, results show higher yields on farms where this practice has been followed.

Another resource, though not directly a land resource but closely associated with it, is the game birds, animals and fish that are found. Since a large



Fine dairy and beef cattle lead livestock industry.

portion of the county is devoted to growth of timber, good cover is present for both game birds and animals. And the county has a large number of fresh water lakes and creeks where fish abound.

It appears that forest products and livestock will continue in the future as the most important agricultural enterprises, and as cattlemen are realizing the need for closer supervision, they are also realizing that a pasture improvement program is necessary.

Among the improved grasses that show most promise of growing successfully, under local condi-

(Continued on Page 9)

Mixing Farm Compost From Waste Products

"MIST SAUNNERS gotta be all de time 'sperimentin' wid sum-thin'!" muttered Pelican to his old mule, Deuces Wild. "Ah don' kno' why us ain't puttin' de stable cleanin's out on de fiel' lak us uster. Oh no! Us gotta mix him up wid dis, an' dat, an' watch him, an' kiver ova wid stuff! Wuk! Wuk! Wuk! Huh, Mist Saunners say dat wuk make de man, 'pears t' me lak he make trouble fuh de man!"

"Grass, Leaves, Peat, Muck, Straw, An' Cornstalks, Mixed Proper Makes Good Growin' Fertiliz'," Says Uncle Lem

By JOHN D. HODGE

t' th' de-com-posin' matter t' form a balanced or complete fertiliz', plants 'll not be-cum overgowed, an' 'll perduce good crops."

"Mist Saunners de seed-corn bees loaded, an' Ah's ready t' stant," declared Pelican from the front door. "Ah hopes dis ole hellion mule don' strew it frum heah t' dere lak he don' de dung on de cabbage patch."

"Whut's thet you say!" bellowed the old merchant springing from his chair. "You mean you let thet ole hay-burnin' jar-head inter my cabbage patch? Dang-nation nigger! Th' war ain't only in far off places! Since I laid up my ole truck an' give th' tires t' th' government thet there old worthless mule an' sorry nigger's bin in more devilmint then I c'n keep trach uv. Git outen here you!"

"Mist Saunners," whined Pelican, hastily retreating to the wagon. "Ah does try t' keep Deuces Wild outen trouble, but he sech a dis-tinkertive animal he bees inter it 'fore Ah kno's it. Git up dere!" "Deuces Wild the Hellion mule!" chorled Roy

keeper went on, "two-three inch uv moist soil throwed over th' pile 'll stop th' escapin' ammonia. De-com-position c'n be hurried by usin' fresh manure mixed thoroughly throughout th' mass. By th' proper use uv fresh manure a com-post c'n be pre-pared that'll be ready fer use in 'bout six weeks."

"Yes, but how do you do all this?" demanded the salesman. "How much of each do you use, how is it placed together, what—!"

"Slow an' easy's gen'ally th' best way," chuckled the old postmaster. "An' high blood-pressure's bad fer a-body! Four barrel uv fresh manure frum horse, cow, or poultry, an' five bushel uv land plaster 'll de-com-pose one ton uv dry, or 'bout five ton uv green matter."

Lighting up his pipe, Uncle Lem continued. "T' start off put six inch uv muck in th' com-post shed an' wet it down good. Next put a six t' eight inch layer uv th' material t' be de-com-posed, an' then a thin layer uv manure, repeatin' 'till all th' material's used."

"And you say its ready for use in six weeks?" asked Roy Simmons.

"Bout thet," nodded Uncle Lem, "now th' en-tire mass uv material needs t' be made plum' wet or she's liable t' burn an' lose nitrogen, one uv th' most im-portant plant foods. Mix th' land plaster with 'nough fresh dirt t' cover th' whole heap 'bout six t' eight inch deep."

"Th' muck in th' bottom catches surplus moistur' an' saves soluble fertiliz'. Th' manure furnishes th' germs thet set up de-cay, an' th' water distributes th' germs an' gives 'em th' neec'sary moistur'; whilst th' land plaster stops escapin' ammonia an' holds it in soluble form."

"Gosh!" breathed Roy Simmons, "Manufacturing artificial manure is no cinch!"

"Oh, with a leetle practice a feller gits t' where it ain't no trouble!" declared Uncle Lem. "Th' pile's gotta be kept moist but not too wet, whilst often she dries out too much lotsa th' nitrogen c'n be lost. When nitrogen's leakin' out it c'n be noticed by th' risin' uv steam or th' escape uv nitrogen gas, an' positively by th' odor."

"Sh'ud overheatin' be owin' t' lack uv moistur'," he went on, pausing to fire the stove, "she c'n be fixed by addin' water, but sumtimes th' pile's gotta be forked over t' lower th' tem'ature. Like I said, a leetle practice gits one used t' sech."

"Looks to me like it might call for considerable experience!" amended the salesman.

"Commercial fertiliz'," said Uncle Lem, "c'n be added inter th' pile as she's made up, or mixed in when th' com-post's ready fer use. This type uv home-made artificial manure im-proves th' mechanical condition uv th' soil, an' th' soluble fertiliz' is took up by th' veg'able matter an' held in sus-pense, sorta like a sponge holds water."

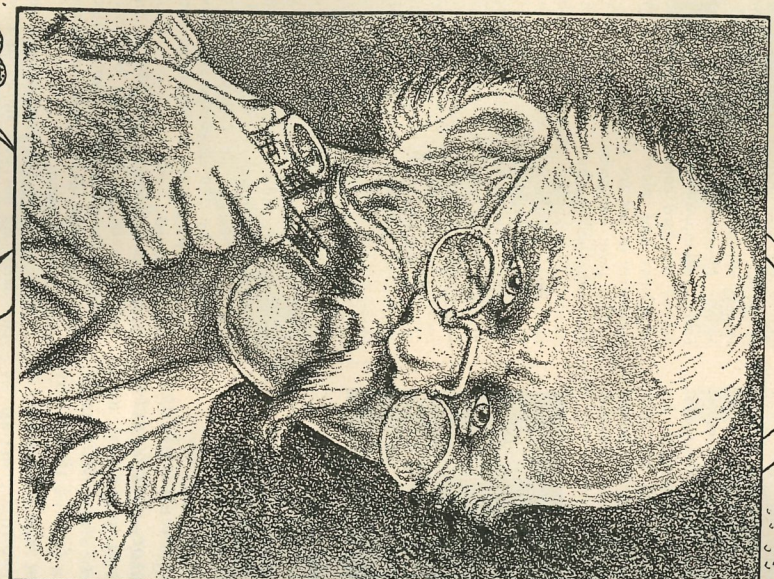
"Th' rains can't leach th' fertiliz' elements out, an' as they're in a much more finely divided form, th' growin' plants c'n absorb 'em with greater facility. Com-posts sh'ud be pre-pared under shelter t' keep th' rains frum causin' damage by washin'."

"Ah's back, Mist Saunners," announced Pelican loudly. "An' let me tol' yo', dis heah ole broom-tail got de debble in him. He mad ca-se we-uns taken him outen de pastur' an' made him wuk! He bus' inter Mist Burndy's barn an' rip open a sack o' oats wid he teefs. Mist Burndy's say dat wid de Deuces Wild us bees a puffect pair o' knaves. Whut dat mean?"

"But," objected Roy Simmons, "it must be a very difficult job to put out such fertiliz'er. How could a man fork out cornstalks and muck?"

"Fertiliz' ain't groceries," chuckled Uncle Lem, "so you ain't supposed t' know how! Now, ever' gardener an' farmer has noticed how de-com-posin' veg'able or animal matter causes plants t' grow big an' fast, even though most times they're un-fruifull as a re-sult uv too much nitro-genous matter."

"How-sum-ever," he went on, "sh'ud proper quantities uv phosphoric acid an' potash be added



Uncle Lem

To My Dear Wife

Simmons, slapping his knee. "Boy, what a name! I'll swear Uncle Lem, it's as good as a tonic to call on you every week. Pelican's a show."

"Him an' thet there mule's two uv a kind!" snorted Uncle Lem. "Let's git back t' makin' manure!"

"When odors're escapin' frum th' compost or artificial manure heap, valuable fertiliz' is bein' lost. This c'n be stopped by mixin' two-three bushel uv land plaster t' th' wagon load uv materials t' be composted."

"Ifen they's no land plaster handy," the old store-

Book Looks For Grower Readers

These books may be ordered through our office

NEW COLOR HANDBOOK

A book that few citrus growers will want to be without has just been released by the University of California press, Berkeley, Cal. "Color Handbook Of Citrus Diseases" is a ninety page text in which seventy-six malades are discussed and fully identified by forty plates that present 108 photographs in full natural color.

Emphasis is placed on control of the diseases listed, with the view of lessening losses incurred through them by growers, packers, and distributors of citrus fruits. The book is written not only for students and research workers but producers in the industry as well. Its shape, making it convenient to slip into coat or hip pocket, and serviceable binding of heavy, dark green canvas plainly indicate that the book is intended for heavy and frequent grove service. Loose-leaf binding also indicates possible additions from time to time and allows sections for the producers' own notes and field records.

Authors of the book are well known to the citrus industry and thoroughly versed in their subject. Dr. H. S. Fawcett is professor of plant pathology and Dr. L. J. Klotz, associate professor at the University of California. Both have long records of research in diseases of citrus fruits, and photographs made by Dr. Klotz came from leading producing areas of Florida and California.

The book is an outstanding contribution to knowledge concerning citrus diseases and their treatment. All growers, packers, inspectors, and investigators should find it invaluable. Cost—\$3.50 per copy.

GARDENING EASY AS A-B-C

This year everyone is asked to make every gardening effort really pay. Valuable in accomplishing this is ownership of "The Home Gardening Encyclopedia", published by the Chemical Publishing Company, 234 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y. and sold at \$2.50 per copy.

Greatest convenience of this 448 page book

edited by Walter Brett, F.R.H.S., is alphabetical classification of the many problems and questions that puzzle gardeners of all types. In this easy to find arrangement, flower, fruit, and vegetable culture; pruning; grafting; planting; spraying; budding; layering; seedling; pests; weeds; stinging; draining; fertilizing; shrubs; borders; bedding; lawns; pools; and rock gardens are among subjects discussed and illustrated.

Included are thirty charts on such subjects as "Insect Recipes and When and How to Use Them." Also interesting, and applicable to Florida with proper allowances for climatic conditions, is a section devoted to "The Year's Work in The Garden." It gives month-by-month outline of work in vegetable gardens and flower plots.

Every gardener should have this book. Besides its usefulness, numerous full-color illustrations make it a beautiful addition to any library.

DISEASES OF PALMS

Few plants have had more influence on tropical economics and been considered characteristic of tropic and semi-tropic climates than the coconut palm. To those interested in this variety from a scientific or specialization point of view, "Diseases of the Coconut Palm" by H. R. Britton-Jones, who was a professor at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, B.W.I., will be of outstanding interest and value. This small but nicely-printed volume of The Williams & Wilkins company, Mt. Royal & Guilford Aves., Baltimore, Md., apparently deals with its subject completely. It is largely a compilation and verification of investigations on the subject by many workers, presented in brief and understandable manner. Discussed and completely illustrated by thirty-seven beautiful photographs are such palm diseases as the "bud rot" complex, bronze leaf wilt, pencil point disease, root diseases,

leaf diseases, and gumming diseases accompanied by dropping of nuts. Although this book is not recommended for the average gardener or horticulturist of general interests, there are many in Florida who will want copies. The price is \$3.50.

DO IT YOURSELF

There's no place where a good source of formula is not either necessary or useful. One of the best sources is the 1941 edition of "The Chemical Formulary." To anyone familiar with earlier editions of this library of chemical and compounding knowledge by the Chemical Publishing company, 234 King Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., it is necessary to say only that the new edition is larger, more complete, and better than ever.

In reality this is nineteen books for the price of one. Whatever you are or whatever you do, products that you now use can be compounded better or more economically by use of this book. It's equally effective for home, laboratory, and industry. Its value is increased by listings of chemicals and supplies and where to buy them.

Its cost is the same as earlier editions, \$6.00, and with all formulae different it is a worthwhile addition to the volumes you have already.

HERE'S THE ANSWER

The most frequently asked question, among both amateur and professional plant handlers is "what is it?". It also is the most difficult to answer, since more or less chaos has always existed the world over in regard to plant names. Most plants have gone by at least several names, these frequently being misused Latin plant names. And in every case the same plant nearly always is known by a different name in different localities.

To bring intelligent order out of this hopeless seeming condition, the American Joint Committee On Horticultural Nomenclature has prepared "Standardized Plant Names." Its second edition has just been released by the Mount Pleasant Press of the J. Howard McFarland Company, Harrisburg, Pa. More than 90,000 standard common and scientific names of plants and plant products in American commerce or use are given.

This most comprehensive listing of its kind ever published in this country features sixty-two special plant lists in alphabetical order. Here is an indispensable check list for all gardeners, nurserymen, seedmen, florists, pharmacists, educators, librarians, and scientists. Pages could be written about the varied uses to which this book can be put, but we'll sum it all up by saying that it's worth many times the \$10.50 per copy asked and will be in constant use by those who own copies.

IT'S ALL HERE

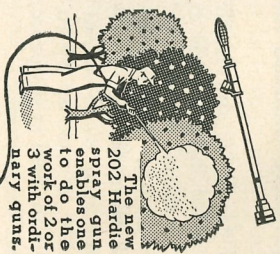
All that anyone could ever wish to know about poultry and its production is contained in "Poultry Science and Practice" by A. R. Winter and E. M. Funk. In 739 pages of text, accompanied by 239 drawings and illustrations, the poultry industry is treated in detail from classes, breeds, and varieties of chickens, through poultry farm management, marketing, and industrial phases of the business. Information is also given for the same subjects in relation to turkey, duck, goose, and miscellaneous poultry production.

While some of the practices and equipment considered are not best suited to Florida production conditions, the book constitutes just as valuable a source of information for Florida poultrymen as those elsewhere. It's completeness is amazing, and illustrations are modern, up-to-date pictures that furnish many good ideas for smart poultrymen to use in making their operations more profitable.

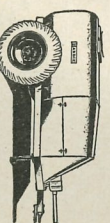
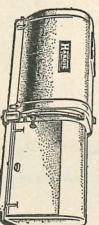
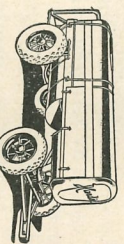
Many parts of the volume are a bit text-bookish in tone, but the information being given should be of real practical value to anyone seriously interested in poultry. Attention to detail is admirable, and facts given about the various subjects are based on sound experimental data. We recommend the book highly to intelligent, progressive, Florida poultry producers. It is one of the Lippincott agricultural science series, published by J. B. Lippincott Company, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa., at \$5.00 per copy.

URGE SPRAYER REPAIRS

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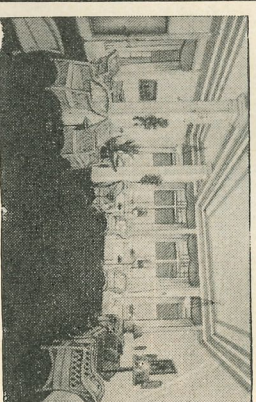
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conditioning of all old sprayers that can be made fit for duty at reasonable cost.

This policy contemplates maintenance of normal spraying operations despite an inevitable curtailment in the building of new sprayers. It is the one only way by which many growers will be able to properly spray their orchards.

No grower needs to be told what will happen to orchards, groves and vegetable crops which are not adequately sprayed. To save the investment in labor and trees which such crops represent, old sprayers must take over a large part of the spray job this year and perhaps for some years to come, say officials of the company.

Citrus for Victory

(Continued from Page 5)

brought up to standard volume by the addition of water, and put into barrels with preservatives that are later entirely removed before converting into marmalade.

Incidentally several canners had considerable experience with this process during last summer, when the F.S.C.C. purchased large quantities of peaches in Georgia for Lend Lease export and had them processed in both Georgia and Florida. A number of these plants put up large runs of peaches at that time by a process which is practically identical.

Along with development of the citrus canning industry, many ways of utilizing citrus by-products have been discovered. To date the most important by-product of the citrus industry is livestock feed. During the 1940-41 season, over 30,000 tons of finished product were made from the peel, pulp, and seed by-products of the canning industry. This citrus by-product feed material is consumed to a large extent by Florida dairy herds, displacing large quantities of European feeds that were formerly imported. These foreign feeds, under existing conditions, cannot be imported; and production of feeds locally makes possible a continued feed supply and an increase in production of dairy products much needed in our present emergency. A recent check-up indicates that a very small proportion of the rag, seed, etc., from canning industry is being dumped. Most canneries either operate a by-products feed mill or have one accessible.

A great deal of experimenting is being done on other by-products, some of which seem to show promise. Large quantities of oil are being extracted from the peel for use in cosmetics and in flavoring. Oil from seed is used as a mordant in the textile dyeing industry. It may be necessary under emergency conditions to turn more to citrus fruits as a source of alcohol.

No increased production of citrus fruits is asked in national food production goals set up for 1942. But these delicious and healthful Florida fruits—fresh, canned and preserved—are important in this country and abroad, are bringing health and strength to the people, and will help materially in winning the war and writing the peace.

Forest Products

(Continued from Page 6)

tions are: Carpet, Bahia, Dallas and Cogon grass. Carpet grass is well



BAD NEWS FOR BUGS...

BIG NEWS

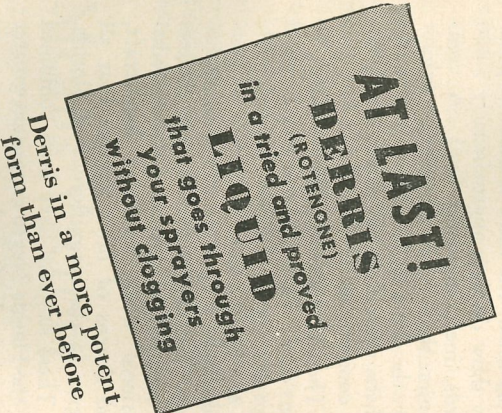
for vegetable growers

SYNTONE

ROTENONE

spray insecticide

TREMENDOUS KILLING POWER
formerly locked inside DERRIS dust particles
now RELEASED by modern chemistry!



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Rotenone is one of the deadliest insect poisons but most of its power has always been wasted... locked away in the grains of Derris dust. Water didn't help, because it wouldn't dissolve Rotenone or Derris. But now our chemists have found a way to free all this extra bug-blasting power and put it to work for you. Our exclusive SYNTONE solvent dissolves the Rotenone, draws it right out of the Derris, makes it mix perfectly with water. This solvent is an insecticide itself—actually steps up the poison against both "chewing" and "sucking" insects, and their larvae, nymphs and eggs.

SURER Protection Against
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—on tomatoes and potatoes
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—on beans and other vegetables
RED-BANDED THRIP
—on tropical fruits
ALSO: Thrips in General • Citrus Mites • Potato Flea Beetle
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AND MANY OTHER
COMMON INSECT PESTS

SAFE—Harmless to plants, blossoms and fruits. DOES NOT CORRODE SPRAYER TANKS.

Compatible with Bordeaux. SYNTONE can be mixed with many fungicides (copper, sulphur or other types) to control insects and fungus diseases with one spray. Now—see what Rotenone's REAL power can do for YOU!

ECONOMICAL—A little covers a big area. SYNTONE is a concentrated liquid which you dilute to hundreds of times its volume with water.

adapted and is found in all sections of the country. Dallas plantings are showing up well on areas in the general farming sections. Trial plantings of Cogon grass on some of the high sand ridges gives rise to the belief that it is best suited to this type of soil.

There are still many questions to be answered on this pasture program. Most of them concern fertilization and pasture varieties. Good progress is being made and many problems have been solved and observation leads to the belief that progress will continue. Cartlemen realize that they must sub-

stitute other grasses for the wire grass that they have depended on through the years.

Our rural areas have not had the benefit of electric current in the past, but in recent months a Rural Electrification Administration project has been undertaken. Applications for membership in this cooperative movement are being accepted. Electric current would of course offer many advantages to the rural areas, and interest of the rural population is mounting. Cooperative spirit in this undertaking is great, and it is anticipated that this

project will be realized in the near future.

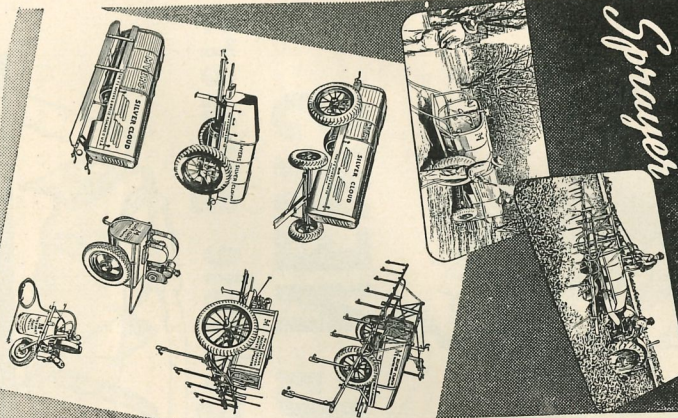
Annual production reported to the census bureau by the glass industry includes 2,535,000 gross of milk bottles.

It takes more than 12,000,000 gross, or nearly 150,000,000, of safety pins each year to do the job safety pins do in the United States.

Americans spend \$3,000,000 a day for amusements, according to the cen-

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HOW TO LIVE, Sebring, Florida.

FLORIDA GROWER for FEBRUARY, 1942

Food For Defense Goes on Parade

State Fair Stresses Place of Farming in Wartime

By JAMES MALONE

CALLED TO ACTUAL WAR in mid-winter, while much of the nation is smothered in snow with its rich fields dormant, Florida is first to respond to need of food for defense with a wealth of fresh fruits, vegetables, hay, grain, and countless other items that contribute to the stamina of the allied nations. Fortunately the mid-winter harvest is bountiful, and growers enthusiastically join with Commissioner of Agriculture Nathan Mayo in the national program of strengthening defense through vitamins.

Florida's response to America's appeal for more and better agricultural products is being graphically reflected in the most comprehensive exhibition of its assets ever presented—the 27th annual State fair—being held in Tampa from the 3rd to 14th of this month.

Thirteen of Florida's most productive counties portray in mammoth displays how intensive their cooperation with American defense is. One county alone has entries for nearly 100 marketable garden products, not to mention beautiful displays of citrus and tropical fruits.

Hundreds of individual growers are augmenting this great agricultural display with samples of their most choice products, bidding for a share of the \$35,000 paid annually in premiums as awards for their efforts and to encourage further improvement in Florida agriculture.

Fortified by federal and state cooperating agencies, not only is the picture of Florida's agricultural efforts emblazoned in artistic array, but the studied procedure which the national administration recommends for every citizen is being outlined in educational displays that cover every subject identified with American defense plans.



Officials gin Florida Sea Island cotton.

This all out effort to instill confidence in America's food supply is but one of the gestures to be made by the Florida State fair this year, General Manager P. T. Strieder has pointed out. The United States department of agriculture, through Joseph W. Hiscok, chief of the department of exhibits, has an educational display to drive home the necessity of soil conservation, pest elimination, increased production, and many value of various vitamins, and many

other potent points in defense efforts. The department of commerce contributes dioramas that emphasize the importance of trade between nations of the western hemisphere. Electrically-operated displays show how American products find their way to pan-American ports and supplies are brought back in return. The United States Maritime commission, which is supplying the allied powers ships to transport the nation's products to our fighting forces, has an exhibition of scale models for merchant ships now being turned out in shipyards throughout the country at unprecedented speed.

Florida cattlemen, who have developed an organized program for the improvement of beef cattle, are staging another great show recording the progress they are making in bringing Florida beef to a high standard. It is the second time in the history of Florida State Fair cattle shows that entries are confined to state owned herds, proof that they are capable of presenting a creditable showing without importation of northern stock.

Another mark of progress this year is the first show for pure bred dairy cattle, accredited and inspected herds, ever held in Florida. Nearly 150 head of finest producers are being shown, all blue ribbon animals selected from Florida pastures.

As usual, the fair's mammoth poultry show displays approximately 5,000 birds, including wild fowl. A companion show is the annual egg exhibit by the Future Farmers of America where, more than 800 dozen are shown in competition.

The world's greatest honey show, 30 tons displayed in uniform glass jars and representing 14 varieties, unmatched in any other area in the universe, contribute to magnitude of the foods display. Equally interesting are exhibits of such related interests as flowers, educational work, feminine handicraft, and dozens of other factors that all figure in the magnificence of Florida.

These subjects have been combined in the Florida Negro exposition greater in magnitude than the average county fair elsewhere in America. It is a tribute to the progressiveness of colored farmers who in the past two years have developed and marketed copper-skinned sweet potatoes and a new distilled sugar cane syrup so popular that market demands cannot be met.

The great handicraft show, where thousands of articles that bespeak the industry and dexterity of the women of the state, advises Mrs. Y. R. Beazley, superintendent, is possibly the biggest feminine handicraft show in America. Equally important is the annual floral exposition where every bloom indigenous to the state is displayed in profusion. Individual growers with hobby plants, landscape artists with magnificent designs, and florists depicting their cleverest art, combine the state's biggest ensemble of floral culture.

As usual, Florida schools and state institutions will be represented with displays of work achieved by each. The art department is showing prize collections of amateur and professional

artists. Its photographic salon adds real glamour.

While the prime purpose of the Florida State fair is to advertise agricultural assets of the state, hardly would the exposition be complete without entertainment. A wealth of national features include grandstand shows each afternoon and evening. Three afternoons, opening day, and the two following Saturdays, professional auto races feature some of the world's greatest drivers. Each Wednesday afternoon and the two Saturday evenings of the exposition, Jimmie Lynch's sensational Death Dodgers present their 1942 version of motor mania, a death defying exhibition scientifically executed for maximum safety.



Gov. Holland Praises Polk County oranges.

Each night on a mammoth stage a sensationallly patriotic musical revue, presented amid colorful lighting effects and spectacular scenic settings, with a cast of 50 talented artists. Again on the great fun plaza, the Royal American shows hold sway with their two score setting of sensational rides and tented attractions making up the world's largest midway attraction.

Perfume from Coffee

PERFUMANCE OF COFFEE flowers on milady's handkerchief may come to complete with the aroma of the coffee percolator on the breakfast table. But if it does, there will be no conflict of market interests, for it is possible to obtain perfume oil from some of the flowers on coffee plants without disturbing the regular output of coffee in the bean.

The United States, a large user of perfume oils, can no longer get natural flowery oils from southern France. The Puerto Rico agricultural experiment station of the U. S. department of agriculture has found that coffee blossoms yield an essential oil with an agreeable perfume. It can be used in place of such oils as cassia, mimosa, and jasmine, in blending delicate perfumes.

As a rule the coffee plant flowers too heavily, and several times each season. Although a large percentage of the blossoms do not set fruit, there is nevertheless a serious over-production of the less a serious over-production of the coffee investigators believe that the coffee industry would benefit if excess production were checked by removing a certain percentage of the blossoms for perfume oil extraction. Removal of unnecessary blossoms strengthens the coffee tree.

Celtuce, a New Florida Crop

Vegetable With a Taste That Will Bring From Far-off China

LATE IN THE thirteenth century a sharp-eyed traveler returned to the streets of his native Venice. Only Pietro Venturi was able to identify the strange man, to the curious crowd, as Marco Polo, a young adventurer who years before had left the comfort of Venice for lands of fable. Here he was, older and a bit weary. He told unusual stories of a distant land — where life and ways of living were old, yet everything seemed new. This was China — a strange country, a strange people, living differently; yes, even enjoying new, delightful foods.

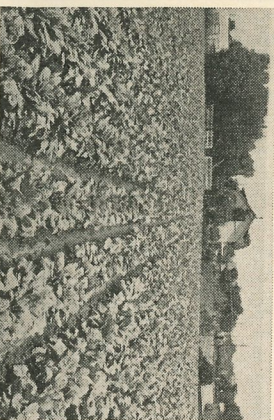
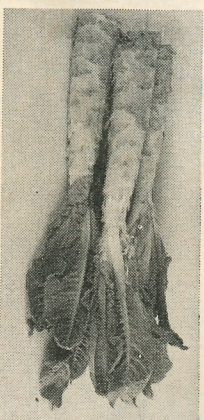
Three years ago, from deep in the interior of China near the border of Tibet, David Burpee received from his missionary friend, Reverend Carter D. Holton, a few seeds of a new vegetable, and with them a letter that read in part: "I am sure you will find pleasure in the growing and in the taste of this vegetable. It is used widely by the people living in this province; the young leaves are eaten as lettuce and the stalks are peeled of their tough outer skin, and the heart eaten either raw or cooked. It is truly delicious, with a taste all its own, perhaps slightly suggesting that of celery, but different and milder."

Since then, Mr. Burpee has grown this new vegetable on his farms near Philadelphia and in California. Because it combines the uses and flavors of celery and lettuce, he has named it Celtuce.

Celtuce is really a distinct species of lettuce, but is different from ordinary lettuce in its growth, and it has more uses. The young leaves may be eaten as a salad or cooked as "greens"; but chief value of the vegetable is its central stalk, which may be eaten raw or cooked. In either case, the outer skin is removed, and only the tender, light-green heart is eaten.

As a raw vegetable, the center of the stalks are cut into 4- or 5-inch lengths and split lengthwise, chilled and eaten

as you would celery or carrots, with salt or mayonnaise. Cooked Celtuce stalks are pale green, attractive in appearance, and have a pleasing mild flavor suggestive of celery, lettuce, and summer squash.



This is Celtuce and how it grows.

The appearance and flavor of Celtuce stalks have suggested many ways for its use, including Cream of Celtuce soup; Celtuce au gratin; Braised Celtuce; Celtuce vinaigrette; steamed like asparagus and served with a favorite sauce; or plain boiled and served hot with butter and lemon sauce. These dishes and others have been tried with great delight by several hundred food experts.

Celtuce has been grown long enough in America that seeds are available for everyone who wants to grow this new vegetable in 1942. Fred M. Russell, manager of the Burpee branch in Sanford, reports trial plantings of Celtuce in Seminole county were successful and indicate that the vegetable is well adapted to sandy soils of Florida even under adverse weather conditions. Trial plantings in the Everglades are being tested also.

Bee For Health Means Victory

Apiary Products Aid Medical and Nutritive Sciences

By LESTER C GILL, N. D.

LEST WE OVERLOOK one of our great best benefactors in time of emergency, I wish to give the Honey Bee its proper place in building and maintaining national health.

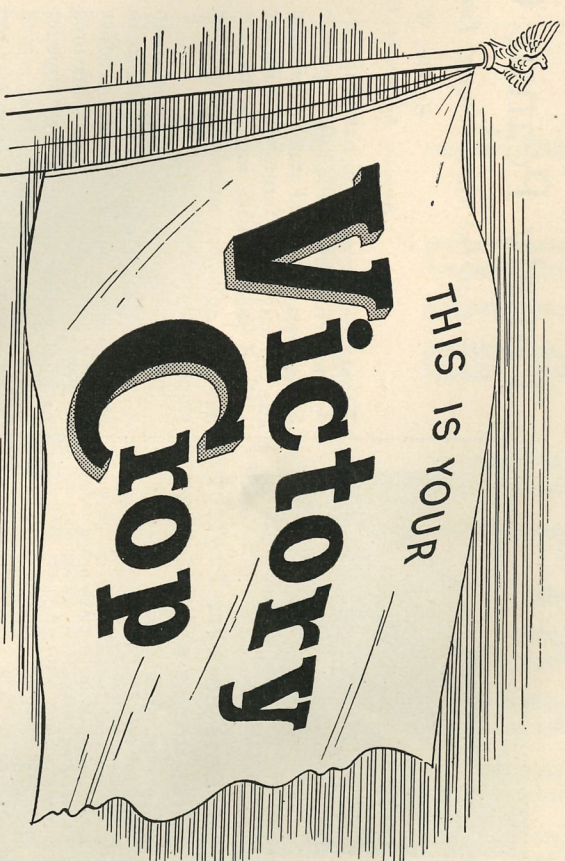
Few humans realize the true value of the product of the *Apis Mellifera* (Honey Bee) or (Honey Bearer) in times requiring top health and vitality. That is the probable reason the bee industry has, and is being, kept in the back lash of commerce. Apiarists may be partially responsible for this condition, they probably have failed to take advantage of chemical research in their own field; there are too few who are willing to spend their time, energy, and money in searching out new fields for the product of the *Apis Mellifera*.

Too little thought is given to the true food value of honey that is served with the morning waffles or hot biscuits. It tastes good to be sure, but at this point is reached the stop gap of

average human interest. The fact is, honey is one of our greatest and most potent energy foods. Because of its un-adulteration and easy digestibility it produces quick energy of a non-toxic character. A tablespoonful of honey will give a quicker and more permanent pick up than any one other article of food or drink. It gives no "flare back" or injurious re-action and has a pleasing, refreshing taste.

Chemically, honey is principally a carbohydrate; its chemical analysis shows—carbohydrate 81.2 per cent or 4-5; water 18.2 per cent, ash 0.2 per cent, protein 0.4 per cent. A small amount of sucrose, mainly dextrose and levulose, 8 per cent glucose, grape sugar, fruit sugar, enzymes, mineral salts, and vitamins.

Honey is our finest medium for infant feeding (*modified milk*). It is a soothing and healing emollient for throat irritations; it is mildly laxative;



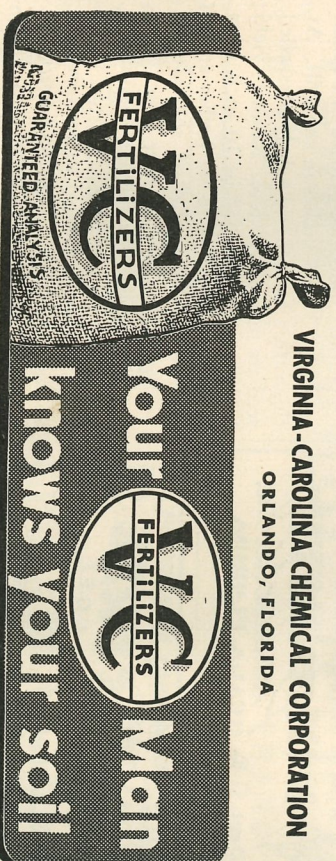
THIS YEAR, citrus and vegetable crops will be Food for Defense . . . "Food for Freedom" . . . Food for Victory. You will want the extra yields and extra quality you will get by using better fertilizer.

V-C Fertilizers produce bigger yields of fruits and vegetables with the outside quality that appeals to the eye and the inside quality that pleases the taste and builds the health and vitality of the consumer.

V-C Citrus Fertilizers produce fruit that has the size, shape, color, weight and appearance the market prefers. Under the thin, tough peel of this fruit, there is finer texture, better flavor and richer juice.

V-C Truck Fertilizers produce more of the No. 1 vegetables that bring top prices. These vegetables stand up under shipping and reach the market fresh and crisp.

Your V-C Fertilizers are especially



a very good gargle, detergent, and expectorant; a cooling and soothing balm; a fine and most efficient poultice for local irritation and inflammation; a face lotion and beautifier; it aids in tissue granulation and has great healing qualities.

Therapeutic honey, however, must be carefully selected and properly refined before attempting its application as a therapeutic agent. In my research I obtained honey of many different varieties from different sections of the country and found that some of them were less adapted for therapeutic use than those of other sections because of the variation of their particular source.

Apis (classified as a botanical) a product of the bee, is recognized as one of the world's greatest pain balms and has been used in almost every corner of the world for its therapeutic value for centuries. It is becoming more popular almost daily in modern therapeutics.

We are devoting a great deal of time and energy at present to research in the *Honey eye treatment* for cataract and other eye pathology. We have organized a group of researchers who are

designed and carefully prepared for your crops on your soil. The accumulated skill of nearly half a century of manufacturing better fertilizers is put to work for one purpose—to help you grow bigger yields of better quality.

The quality materials in your V-C Fertilizers are mixed to the full measure of the particular plant food needs of your crops on your soil. The best sources of plant food are carefully selected and balanced to become available according to the feeding schedule of the particular crop.

You will like the smooth, free-flowing quality of V-C Fertilizers. You will enjoy doing business with your V-C Representative. His service to you is based upon complete, reliable, firsthand knowledge of Florida soils and the best methods of crop production.

This is your Victory Crop. Make it your best crop with V-C Fertilizer. See your V-C Man today!

working with us and giving valuable scientific data. They are of course cataract victims and are eager not only to save their own sight but to open a path of light to their fellow sufferers. This interesting field of research is not in any sense free from heart-ache and disappointment; our first problem was to find a type of honey which would be best fitted for the eye treatment. It must be of the finest quality, as bland or mild as possible, and refined to remove all impurities and irritants. It must be so blended that when applied to the eye it first sets up a mild inflammation and then has a soothing and healing affect. And then, of course, it must produce results. Many of these obstacles have been removed, and we have settled down to the final stage which is to determine its true therapeutic value.

Our efforts have afforded us a great deal of satisfaction, and we feel justified in reporting progress. Some of our researchers who have been using the treatment for several months report a new lease on life due to improved vision.

(Continued on Page 16)



Mt. Dora Growers Protect Citrus Groves with Iron Age

Florida's Mt. Dora Growers Cooperative makes 900 acres of citrus groves pay . . . and sprays the Iron Age way. Ten months every year the Cooperative relies on the dependability of an Iron Age power take-off sprayer, with 35-40 gallon Victory pump . . . and manager G. B. Hulbert says they are more than satisfied with the results.

Choose from 7 sizes of the high pressure Victory pump—with capacities from 6 to 40 G.P.M., pressures from 500 to 1000 lbs. P.S.I. Write for 1942 sprayer catalog.

A. B. FAROUHAR CO., Limited, YORK, PA.
Distributor: Citrus Sales & Service, Tavares, Florida

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BUT WHEN THEY CLASH you're on the losing end because your crops can't get nourishment.



Maintain the essential acid-alkali balance with D/P Dolomite, applied as part of your regular fertilizing program. Write for informative booklet.

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Send me sketch, picture or model of your new invention. I will give you prompt report on its probable patentability based on a search of the patent records for a small charge.

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TAMPA, FLORIDA

by DR. W. A. CARVER
Associate Agronomist, Florida Experiment Station

PERHAPS the greatest handicap encountered by the Florida peanut grower is a poor field stand. Someone has estimated that farmers lose 40 per cent of their possible income by not having a sufficient number of peanut plants to the acre.

There are things that the grower can do about this. He can select plants in the field when harvesting that produce a good yield of sound, well-matured peanuts, gather and cure these superior plants in a sheltered place that is well ventilated and protected from rats and mice, and save the seed for next year's planting. Or, he can purchase seed from a neighbor or some reliable agency who has given special care to saving good seed. Planting of good seed is the first step in profitable peanut production.

In case machine-shelled seed are used, it is best to plant very soon after shelling, for these seed rapidly lose their ability to germinate, resulting in poor field stands. Operators of peanut shelling plants have recommended that nuts be planted in the shell. The pods are soaked in water for a few hours and planted in freshly opened furrows, and covered well with moist soil.

When using this or any other method of planting, a germination test of the seed should be made and the seed spaced in accord with the germination percentage. Poor seed should be planted closer in the drill than good seed. Spanish peanuts should be planted in 24 inch rows and 3 to 5 inches in the drill. At this rate a bushel and a half of shelled seed are needed per acre. Runners yield highest when planted in 30 inch rows with hills 6 inches to 10 inches apart, for which one bushel of shelled seed are needed to plant an acre.

Large acreage plantings should extend over 3 or 4 weeks, so that all of the crop does not need to be harvested at the same time. A second source of loss to the peanut grower is rainy weather at harvest time. Since there is nothing that can be done toward influencing the weather, rainy weather should be considered as inevitable and practices that fit these conditions should be employed.

The proper time to harvest Spanish peanuts is when most of the pods are filled, the inside of the hull is dark, and the veins show on the outer hull. The leaves turn brown and start falling. Some of the bottom nuts are sprouted at this time, while those near the top may not be filled. If peanuts are harvested too early, many of the kernels are small and shriveled, resulting in a loss to the grower. When Runners are ready to harvest, the hulls should be similar in appearance to Spanish peanuts ready for harvest. If left in the soil too long, there is danger of the nuts pulling off from the plant and remaining in the ground.

Perhaps the greatest damage to peanuts from rain comes after digging — while the lifted plants are lying on the ground and again while they are curing in the stack. The lifted plants should not be handled when they are wet with dew or rain, neither should they be lifted when they are wet.

Before digging, a plow from which the wing has been removed is run under the plants. They are then lifted with a hay fork or by hand and the dirt shaken from the roots. The leaves will wilt sufficiently for stacking in 2 to 3 hours in sunny weather. Several hours are necessary if it is cloudy.

Stack poles on which the peanuts are to be cured should have two cross pieces 3 feet long nailed to them about 2 feet above the ground. These support the vines and provide ventilation. In order to assure good curing, the plants should be placed in the stack by hand. Two or several plants may be handled together, straightening back the branches and placing the roots of all plants close to the center around the pole, keeping the center of the stack higher than the edges. The stack should be tied to the center by forking an occasional plant around the pole and pulling its branches back together. Other plants resting on these ties will be held from sliding away from the pole. The top of the stack should be brought to a peak and capped with dry grass, straw, or peanut vines. The cap should cover the end of the pole and prevent rain water from running down the center of the stack. The time and care taken in harvesting and stacking peanuts will be rewarded in higher quality nuts and hay and in greater profits.

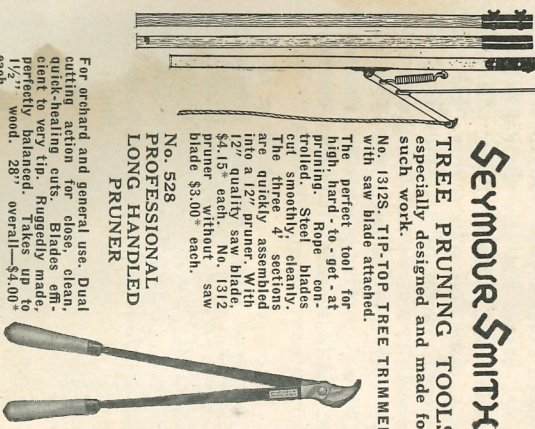
Do not pick sound peanuts and damaged ones together. Damaged peanuts lower the market price of the good ones if mixed. Damaged peanuts should be fed on the farm. The best type of mechanical picker has a horizontal frame covered with wire mesh, through which the nuts drop and are removed from the vines by rubber brushes. In the picker the peanuts are separated from coarse dirt and pieces of stems.

The peanut grower should acquaint himself with the different points of quality which constitute grade. Without this knowledge, he is handicapped in preparing his peanuts for market. The amount of sticks, trash, dirt, damaged and discolored kernels, small shriveled kernels, and pops determine the market price. Any practice that decreases the amount of these increases profits of the grower.

The idea of using airplane type tires on grove equipment to ride atop Florida's sandy soils has more or less been innovated by Florida Iron Age distributors according to the "Farquhar Iron Age Farm News". These tires have made possible use of larger capacity tanks on loose, sandy soils and materially reduce the cost of spraying.

Also pictured in the current issue of this new publication, which may be had for the asking, is the company's No. 1 sprayer customer in Florida. He is T. A. Vincent of Wabasso, Florida, and is shown with one of his sprayers operating in his citrus grove.

The Barracuda is one of the most perfectly camouflaged fish in the ocean, say observers at Marine studios, Marineland, Florida.



For orchard and general use. Dual cutting action for close, clean quick-healing cuts. Blades efficient to very tip. Ruggedly made perfectly balanced. Takes up to 1½" wood. 28" overall—\$4.00* each.

* Price 10% higher west of Rocky Mts.

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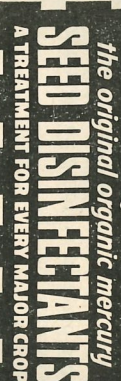
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TAMPA, FLORIDA

Time Table of Florida Fruit and Vegetable Shipments

Showing Principal Marketing Periods For Major Varieties

	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE
Avocados	X											
Beans		X	X	X	X							
Beans-Lima				X	X							
Broccoli						X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cabbage						X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Carrots						X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Celery							X	X	X	X	X	X
Celery-Cabbage							X	X	X	X	X	X
Cucumbers					X		X					
Corn-Green							X					
Collards								X				
Dashiens							X					
Mangos		X										
Egg Plant							X					
Escarole							X					
Grapes			X					X				
Greens								X	X	X	X	X
Grapefruit				X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Oranges					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mixed Citrus				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lemons				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Limes				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tangerines					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Satsumas					X							
Mixed-Deciduous							X	X	X	X	X	X
Mixed Vegetables							X	X	X	X	X	X
Okra			X	X	X							
Peas-Green							X	X	X	X	X	X
Peppers		X					X	X	X	X	X	X
Potatoes							X	X	X	X	X	X
Radishes							X	X	X	X	X	X
Strawberries							X	X	X	X	X	X
Squash		X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
Sweet Potatoes				X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Tomatoes		X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
Watermelons					X							

Supplies For Hawaii

A PROGRAM FOR supplying food, feed, and seed to meet civilian needs in Hawaii has been announced by the U. S. department of agriculture.

Under the program, administered by the Agricultural Marketing Administration, required supplies of food, feed, and seed will be bought, shipped and stored as necessary for use in Hawaii. As needed, the supplies will be sold to civilians through regular trade channels in Hawaii. Distributors will pay cost of the products on the mainland, plus transportation, storage and other costs. These receipts will be used to reimburse the revolving fund of ten million dollars appropriated by congress, continuing the operation as long as is necessary.

Hawaii has a population of around 423,000 and is dependent upon the states for the bulk of its supplies, especially food and livestock feed. Seeds to be shipped are intended to assist in the development of greater self-sufficiency through cultivation of gardens and other crop production.

More Trees Ready

For Farm Planting

FARMERS AND OTHER landowners in 42 states and 2 territories started new woodlands on the equivalent of 136 square miles of land during 1940, the U. S. department of agriculture reported.

The forest service says that during the year farmers and other timber-growers planted 87,468,068 trees obtained through county agents, state or extension foresters, and other state agencies. In Florida 3,795,000 trees were distributed.

Although prices varied, such species

as white ash, black locust, red oak, loblolly, longleaf, and slash pine were sold in a number of states for as little as one dollar a thousand. Federal appropriations for the work were \$123,000 in 1940, and use of the trees was restricted, as usual, to farm woodland, windbreak and shelterbelt planting.

The 1940 planting was more than double that of five years ago when 26,150,000 trees were distributed. L. T. Neiland, extension forester at Gainesville, has announced that cedar seedlings are now ready for delivery at two state forestry nurseries and that orders may be placed through him. Of these trees grown by the Tennessee Valley authority, 20,000 are available at the Munson nursery in Santa Rosa county and 30,000 at the Olustee nursery in Baker county. They are being sold at \$3.75 per thousand f. o. b. nursery or \$4.25 per thousand delivered to any point in Florida.

For those interested in planting pecans at this season, information has been received that the Simpson Nursery company of Monticello is offering 6-7 foot trees at 70 cents each and 2-3 foot trees for 30 cents. These prices do not include shipping costs.

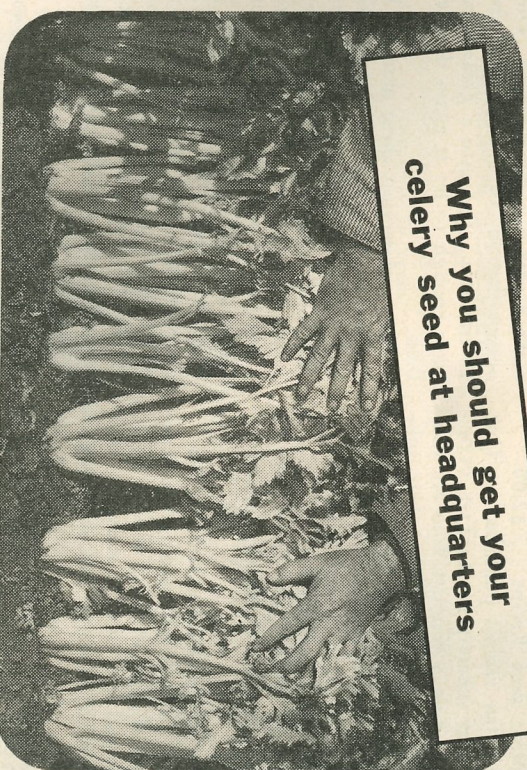
FREE ROOFING DATA

A new pitch card that contains complete instructions for use, as well as condensed estimating data has just been prepared by the United States Gypsum company, Chicago, Illinois. It is sent free to all who request it.

With this pitch card, roofs of 1-4, 2-5, 1-3, 1-2, and 3-4 pitch are readily identified. Tables on the card enable the user to determine many common rafter lengths immediately after the width of the roof and its pitch are obtained. Simple instructions for determining the area of the roof to be covered are also given.

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2. Ferry-Morse has developed and introduced many new strains which today are the most important in their respective classes.
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SUPREME GOLDEN. A recent development. Desirable because of the longer edible stem it produces and its cylindrical shape which makes it a good packer. Fills the crate well toward the top. Outstanding for length and fullness of heart.

GOLDEN NO. 49. Compact in form and with very good heart formation. High yielding quality and an excellent shipper. Golden No. 49 is rapidly replacing Golden No. 14 in some sections because of its high yielding quality and its more attractive type of plant.

FERRY-MORSE SEED CO.
DETROIT . . . SAN FRANCISCO

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FULLY AUTOMATIC
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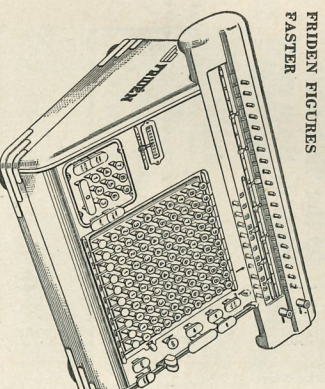
Models for all types of calculation.

Accurate figures in a hurry.

Phone or write for demonstration.

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CENTRAL FLORIDA EXPOSITION

"Florida's Most Interesting Fair"
IN ORLANDO FEB. 23 - 28

Each person's quota of peanuts is ten pounds a year, because 1940 census reports showed that 1,155,316,299 pounds are grown annually in the United States.

If all the cigars made in the United States were rolled into one mammoth stogie it would reach 630 miles from

Chicago, Illinois, to Topeka, Kansas, the census reports.

All the beer in 766 million cans consumed in the United States in a year would make a river 20 feet deep, 100 yards wide, extending from Washington, D. C., to Bridgeport, Conn., according to the census.

BEST RECIPE OF THE MONTH

Prizes for the best recipe of the month are as follows:

Best Recipe \$3.00
Next Best Recipe \$2.00

All other recipes published — One three-year subscription to THE FLORIDA GROWER. Winners who are subscribers already may have their subscriptions extended or may order the magazine sent to others. The magazine reserves the right to reprint any recipe in subsequent publication.

January awards are: First prize to Mrs. Meriwether L. Smith, Enterprise, Florida

ORANGE CINNAMON BUNS

Make the dough by adding 1 package or cake of yeast to a cup of luke warm water and stir until dissolved. Add a teaspoon of sugar and let stand 5 minutes. Add a cup of milk that has been scalded and cooled or warm water and 3 or 4 cups of sifted flour. Beat smooth and let stand in a warm place until doubled in bulk. Meanwhile scald 2 cups milk and add to it 4 teaspoons of

salt, 4 tablespoons each of sugar and shortening and cool. Add to the first mixture then beat in enough flour to make a soft but firm dough. Dump onto a floured board and knead about 10 minutes. Put into a greased bowl large enough to let it again double in bulk.

Pare and section three oranges, like grapefruit are prepared for canning, but cut each section in 2 or 3 pieces. Add 2 tablespoons of flour mixed with 1 cup of sugar and the grated rind of 1 orange, and mix well. Let stand until dough is ready. Divide the dough and either make half of it into rolls or put into a greased bowl or jar twice the size of it and put into the refrigerator until wanted. It will keep several days, then you can bake another pan of orange cinnamon buns.

Roll out the remaining dough to one quarter of an inch thick on a floured board. Spread with melted butter and dot with the orange sections, sprinkle with cinnamon and roll up like jelly roll. Slice in three-quarter inch slices and place in a baking pan with melted butter, spread generously over the bottom.

Pour the juice out of which the orange sections were taken, over the buns and let rise until double in bulk in a warm place. Be sure in placing the buns in the pan to allow at least half an inch in between for rising. Bake in a moderate oven until lightly browned.

Second prize to Mrs. F. R. Meads, Tampa, Florida.

IRISH POTATO CAKE

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup butter
2 cups sugar (brown or white)
4 eggs beaten and added separately
1 cup mashed Irish potatoes
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup chocolate or cocoa
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon nutmeg
3 teaspoons baking powder
2 scant cups flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk

1 cup chopped nut meats
Cream butter and sugar, add egg yolks, one at a time, and potatoes while still warm. Then chocolate and spices. Sift flour and baking powder together. Add alternately with the milk, lastly, the beaten whites and nut meats.

SUNNY SOUTH DOUGHNUTS

1 cake yeast
1 cup lukewarm milk
1 tablespoon sugar
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
3 tablespoons butter
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg
1 egg
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
3 cups sifted flour (about)
1 cup pecans (chopped)

Dissolve yeast and tablespoon sugar in milk. Add 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour and beat well. Cover and let rise in warm place about 1 hour.

Cream butter and sugar. Add nutmeg and egg well beaten. Add this to yeast mixture. Mix in 3 cups flour with salt and add nuts. Knead a little. Place in greased bowl. Cover and let rise about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Turn on floured board and roll to $\frac{1}{3}$ inch thickness. Cut with doughnut cutter and fry in deep fat until golden brown. Roll in granulated sugar while hot or let cool and dip in icing made from 1 cup confectioner's

sugar with enough orange juice to make a rather thin icing. Spread out to dry and then store in tight tins or boxes.

These are very delicious served with fruit and are grand for parties.—Mrs. Beatrice Pennington, Fellsmere, Fla.

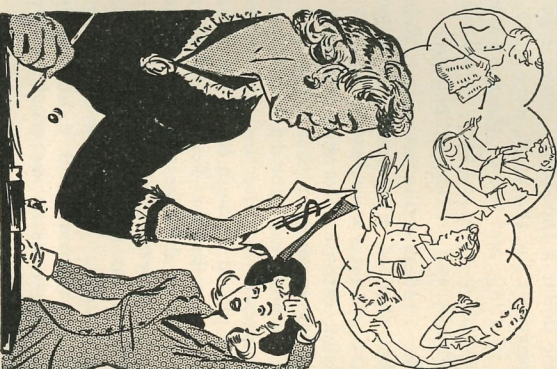
ORANGE CAKE

1 medium size orange
1 cup butter
2 cups sugar
2 eggs
3 cups sifted cake flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup milk

Grate rind of orange. Add juice and let stand for 5 or 10 minutes. Cream butter. Add sugar gradually, beating until light and fluffy. Add eggs one at a time, beating thoroughly after each addition. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with milk, beating until smooth. Add 4 teaspoons of the orange rind and juice mixture, reserving the remainder for the frosting. Pour batter into three greased and waxed paper lined 9-inch layer tins. Bake in moderate oven 350 degrees F. for 25 or 30 minutes. Cool on racks and put layers together and frost top and sides with orange frosting made as follows:

Cream 1 tablespoon butter with remaining orange juice and rind prepared for cake. Stir in 1 package of confectioners sugar, adding a little cream if needed to give proper consistency. Frost cake and let stand for 1 hour or more before using.—Mrs. Emma Hall, Dunnellon, Florida.

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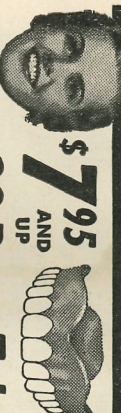
BLACK BOTTOM PIE

14 graham crackers, 5 tablespoons melted butter
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ tablespoons cornstarch, 4 tablespoons water
4 egg yolks, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon gelatin
2 cups milk, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ squares melted chocolate
1 teaspoon vanilla

Roll crackers fine. Add melted butter, mix well, pat out evenly in deep 9-inch pan and bake 10 minutes in a slow oven, 300 degrees F.

Soak gelatin in cold water, scald milk. Combine sugar and cornstarch. Beat egg yolks and add scalded milk slowly. Stir in sugar and cornstarch. Cook over simmering water, stirring occasionally for 20 minutes or until custard coats spoon. Remove from heat and take out one cup custard. To this add the melted chocolate and beat well with egg beater; when cool blend in vanilla and pour into cooled crust. Chill. While remaining custard is still hot blend in gelatin. Cool but do not allow to stiffen. While still smooth and soft fold in meringue and flavoring, when setting cover with fluffy custard and chill. Spread with sweetened whipped cream, sprinkle with grated chocolate.—Mrs. Irene Gray, Miami, Florida.

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Growing Gardenias in Florida

Success Attends Proper Methods and Stock

By THE MASTER GARDENER

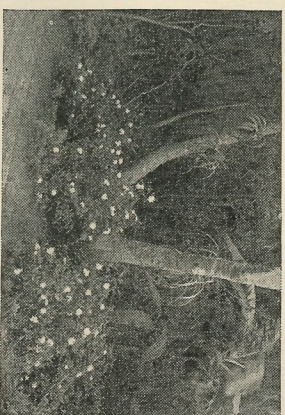
DURING THE past few years few plants have gained as much in favor in South Florida as the gardenia. Strange to say, anybody that grows gardenias in this area is looked upon as being a little bit better than the average amateur gardener. It is true that gardenias do require considerable care, but if a few simple rules are followed, they are one of the easiest plants to grow.

First, it must be remembered that gardenias are at home in a swampy habitat and for best results swamp conditions should be duplicated. Adequate moisture and an acid soil are absolutely necessary. To obtain these conditions plants should be potted in peat moss and watered daily. If the plants are on their own roots, they should not be set out in the ground or placed in contact with the ground due to a high susceptibility to nematode (root-knot) attack. A species of gardenia, gardenia thunbergia, is resistant to root-knot and makes an excellent understock on which to graft the better flowering varieties. Grafted gardenias on this root stock can then be planted in the ground. Gardenia thunbergia root stock also is not quite as particular as to soil type or soil reaction as own-rooted plants and consequently grafted plants can be grown in a wider range of soils.

Gardenias respond exceedingly well to applications of a complete plant food and should be fed the equivalent of a teaspoonful to a five-inch pot every

three weeks. If they should turn yellow, an application of iron sulphate at the rate prescribed above should suffice to green them up. This yellowing is, in most cases, an iron deficiency or iron chlorosis.

If plants growing on thunbergia stock start to lose leaves and die, they are undoubtedly infected with gardenia canker. They should be discarded



and burned, being careful to use new or sterilized pots for future plants. These measures should eliminate contamination of healthy plants.

A few pests trouble gardenias but these are readily controlled. Aphids sometimes attack young growth and can be controlled with a nicotine sulphate spray. Green shield scale, soft brown scale, or white fly are readily controlled with a 1.5 per cent oil emulsion spray.

Some of the better varieties of gardenias grown in South Florida are Improved Veitchii, Belmont, Hadley, Mystery, and Pride of Daisy Hill.

Why Dairy Cattle Need Cobalt

How to Make Your Feeding Program More Effective

By Dr. W. M. NEAL

Associate in Animal Nutrition, Florida Experiment Station

SEVERAL presentations have been made of results secured from use of cobalt with Florida cattle. The nutritional requirements of both dairy and range cattle are essentially similar, but the striking differences are in the amount of milk produced and the feeds usually supplied. The range cow subsists almost entirely on forage, while the dairy cow is dependent on forage and grain feeds. This use of grain feed with dairy cows is the reason that "salt sick" has been observed much less frequently among dairy cows than among range cows.

The effectiveness of grain feed is dependent on its being produced on soils with an adequate amount of cobalt. Grains produced on cobalt-deficient soils are deficient in cobalt, as is the case even with grasses and other forages. Cottonseed meal and bran are feeds commonly used in the dairy ration produced on soils that are higher in cobalt than the usual Florida soils. Ground snap corn produced in Florida supplies almost no cobalt to the dairy ration. Citrus pulp processed from fruit grown on cobalt-deficient soils supplies an inadequate amount of cobalt.

Here is a point that needs to be emphasized. Even though the grain feed supplied dairy cows has more co-

balt than our native forages, oftentimes due to selection of components of the mixture, the optimum amount of cobalt will not be supplied. So good pasture and a mineral mixture containing cobalt is a necessary method of meeting the nutrient requirements of young animals, and the lower-producing cows that haven't enough pasture and imported grain to supply the needed cobalt.

A herd was visited recently that was fed a grain mixture containing both bran and cottonseed meal. This mixture was fed according to production. Quite a few of the heifers and three- and four-year old cows showed the gauntness and rough hair coat typical of cobalt deficiency. The use of cobalt chloride solution as a drench was recommended for several of the animals. Within just a few weeks the condition of these cows was improved notably. The roughage and a part of the grain feed consumed by these cows was produced on affected land. Cobalt was needed to make the entire ration adequate.

One short-coming of the Florida dairy industry is failure to produce replacements for those cows culled for low production, old-age, and disease. Only when good proved bulls are used, and calves raised from the better pro-

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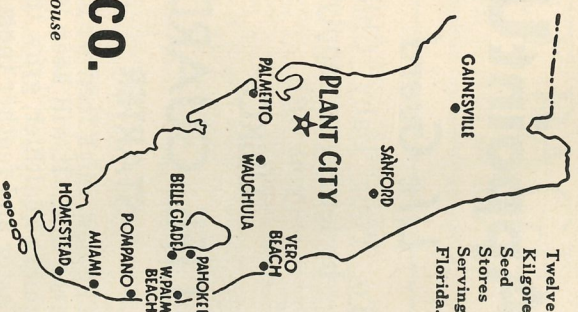
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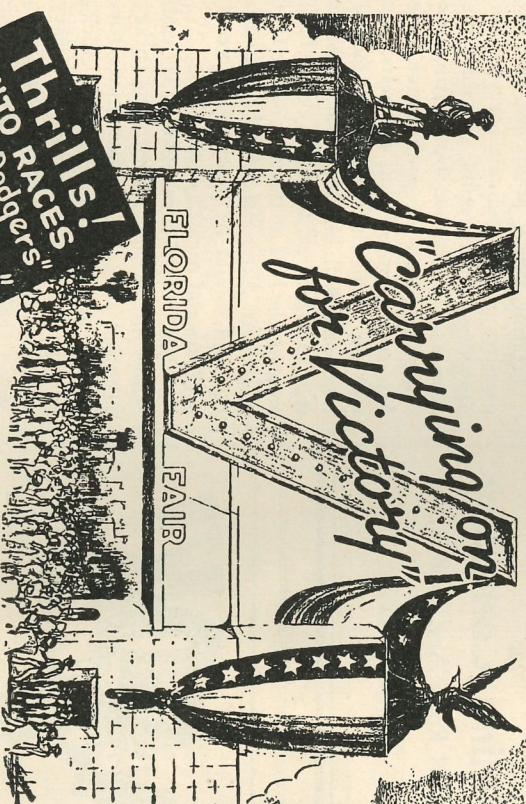
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during cows, may we expect an increase in the average production of our herds.

A contributing cause of this failure to raise replacements has been expense involved in use of large quantities of grain feed. No dairyman can hope to produce all the feeds necessary to his enterprise; but the opportunity for profit increases as he restricts purchases to those things necessary to supplement properly those feeds and forages that he can grow on his land.

Where most of the dairies in Florida are located, young stock can be grown most economically by maximum use of pasture. Minerals must be supplied if this maximum use of pasture is to be obtained. Grass, the natural feed for growing cattle, is worthless unless it contains the proper minerals, so why not supply these minerals in an inexpensive mineral mixture.

Results to be expected from the use of cobalt in many of our dairies include increased appetite and ability to stay "on feed" which results in better thrift and production; more regular reproduction; larger and growthier young stock, and an opportunity to conduct the dairy enterprise with minimum expense. Calcium and phosphorus in the form of bonemeal, and common salt are other supplements that should not be neglected.

The recommended method of using cobalt is in the form of salt sick mineral mixture which has the formula: 100 lbs. common salt, 25 lbs. red oxide of iron, one pound of powdered copper sulfate, and one ounce of cobalt chloride or cobalt sulfate. Cobalt metal itself is of no value. This should be offered in protected boxes. Many of our feed dealers handle this mixture ready for use. If your dealer does not, why not ask him to secure it for you?

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FLORIDA GROWER for FEBRUARY, 1942

Producing Better Florida Turkeys

Proper Care and Feeding Govern Success

By D. F. SOWELL
Assistant Extension Poultryman

TURKEY PRODUCERS are now approaching the incubation and brooding season. Neglect of one detail may mean the difference between success and failure for the season.

When natural methods of incubation are used, more than one hen should be set at a time so that part of the hens can be given twenty to thirty pouls each and the others broken up so they will start back to laying. Chicken hens can be used to hatch turkey eggs, but should never be allowed to brood pouls. The moisture requirements of turkey eggs during incubation are higher than chick eggs so they are set on the ground or, if set off the ground, soil is put in the bottom of the nest and kept moist throughout the incubation period.

Give the turkey hen a coop of some kind while she is sitting. The sitting hen mortality can also be reduced by supplying fresh water and feed. To control parasites, dust the hen when the eggs are put under her and again ten days later. This is important to prevent the pouls from becoming infected.

Treating young pouls for external parasites is both difficult for you and dangerous to the pouls, so reduce the chance of infestation by treating the hen twice before the pouls hatch. The first treatment will kill the pests, but will not harm their eggs. The second treatment will kill the young insects that have hatched from the eggs which were on the bird at the time of the first treatment. After the second treatment the bird should be practically free of parasites and parasite eggs.

When artificial incubation is used, follow instructions for hatching turkey eggs that are given by the manufacturer. The incubation of turkey and chicken eggs are similar except that turkey eggs require a higher relative humidity. When the sectional type incubator is used, raise the thermometer so that it will be on a level with the top of the eggs. Artificial incubation is more economical than natural incubation because a hen can lay fifteen or more eggs during the twenty-eight days that are necessary for hatching.

Turkey farm equipment should be inexpensive and practical. It must provide adequate sanitation and be easily cleaned. It must also be labor saving and give protection to the turkeys. With natural methods of brooding, these requirements can best be met in Florida with a portable coop 3 feet by 5 feet for each hen.

A brooder house and brooder stove are necessary for artificial methods of brooding. Portable roosting racks, feed hoppers and waterers are essential with either system. The roosting racks should be enclosed with a fence that can be easily moved.

One square foot of floor space should be provided for each poult. A brooder house 10 by 12 feet will only care for 120 pouls. More than 150 pouls should not be brooded under one stove, as they are more subject to fright and piling up than chicks. In natural brooding never put more than one hen and her brood to a coop.

Black pepper, boiled eggs, and oatmeal do not make a satisfactory starting ration. But hard-boiled eggs when crumbled on top of the mash are good to teach the pouls to eat. Use eggs for only a couple of days, as they are too expensive to feed longer. Infertile eggs that are removed from the incubator the first week can be used to feed pouls.

Oatmeal is a good feed but use it in a mash formula. Any good chick starter can be used to start pouls if liquid milk is fed in addition to increase the protein content of the ration. There are many good commercial turkey starters on the market. If you wish to use a home mix, we can give you a formula.

The Vitamin D equivalent of 2 percent cod liver oil should be added to the ration of pouls that do not receive direct sunlight. Corn meal and wheat shorts will grow good turkeys when fed with plenty of liquid milk and green feed. If this method is used the pouls should be provided with all the liquid milk they can drink.

The mash should be started as soon as the pouls are moved to the brooder house or as soon as the hen is moved from the nest. It should be fed dry in feed hoppers or small troughs and kept before the pouls at all times. They will

(Continued on Page 17)

Bee for Health

(Continued from Page 11)

sion. Their hopes are brightened by visible results, and we have reason to believe that we are on a path which will lead us to ultimate victory over that dreaded condition known as catarrh.

The eye like every other organ of the human body is dependent upon nutrition, rest, exercise, and proper environment. It is the mirror of the soul; it expresses our emotions better than words; it is a diagnostic wizard; it immediately shows impaired body nutrition. The Honey eye treatment is a pure nutritive supplemint; it feeds the eye externally while it is receiving its available supply of nourishment by way of the blood stream. It also is enhanced by enzymes and sterilizing substances produced by the Lachrymal glands; it is rational and safe because of its natural organic origin.

These facts, and doubtless many others yet uncovered, are of importance not only to beekeepers everywhere but to the nation in a time when maximum physical efficiency of its people is essential. Proper government authorities should appoint a committee of men and women who are thoroughly familiar with all phases of honey's usefulness and back them up in their efforts to produce a non-expensive but rapid and efficient quick-energy food for our armed forces, as well as our thousands of undernourished citizens and populations of nations allied for democracy.

Editor's Note: This article is considered of such value that it is being substituted this month for the regular column "Chats With Florida Beekeepers."



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FLORIDA GROWER for FEBRUARY, 1942

Raising Turkeys

(Continued from Page 16)

not over eat when fed in this manner. Very little feed is consumed during the first few weeks of the poult's life, but during this period the quality of the feed is most important, so give them the best feed obtainable.

The poults should be brooded on clean ground to avoid infection from coccidiosis, blackhead and worms. Turkeys infected with disease or parasites cannot make economical gains. To insure a flock of healthy birds, provide clean range and a new roosting location each year. When the turkeys are allowed to roost in the same trees or on the lot fence year in and year out, the ground around these places becomes contaminated with harmful germs and parasites. It is advisable to use a set of portable roosts enclosed with a temporary fence which can be moved every month to a new location. The water and afternoon food should be placed inside the fence to encourage the birds to return to the roost each night. The water fountain should be moved each day, to prevent the ground from becoming wet, and the accumulation of droppings around the fountain. If the fountain cannot be moved, it should be placed on a slat or wire floor over a two foot hole. In this way the soil around the fountain will keep dry and reasonably clean. Feed hoppers should be protected from the rain and moved occasionally.

If your turkeys have been troubled in the past with chickenpox (sorhead), by all means vaccinate with chickenpox virus. An instrument for use with the stab method can be made by strapping two sewing machine needles to a stick about the size of a pencil. The eyes of the needles are dipped in the virus solution and then struck through the web of the wing from the underside. More birds can be vaccinated per hour and less virus is required by the stab method. To use the feather follicle method remove three feathers from the leg or wing and paint the follicles with the virus solution by means of a small brush. Sometimes a turkey will become lame when vaccinated on the leg. For this reason it is best to vaccinate on the wing. Vaccinate turkeys as soon as the youngest ones have reached eight weeks of age. The earlier in the season this can be done, the better. But do not depend upon some tonic or vaccination to be a cure for all your turkey diseases. Sanitation is most important.

Wooden Farm Pack Aids in Defense

FARMERS AND packers of farm products may find it necessary to change their packing and shipping practices because of limited supplies of such container materials as burlap or cotton fabric bags and heavy paper bags and boxes, the department of agriculture reports.

The shortage of burlap and heavy paper bags is most serious. Greater use of wooden containers and cotton bags (Continued on Page 19)

The Sargassum fish will swallow his own weight in other Sargassum fish in a day at Marine studios, Marineland,

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RUBY GRAPEFRUIT. Patented Red Blush Seedless, high quality, prolific. Exclusive Licensed Propagators of Florida. Also all standard varieties of citrus on Cleopatra and sour. Lining out stock sour orange and sweet seedlings. Grand Island Nurseries, Dushis, Florida.

SUPERIOR CITRUS and Avocado trees. Large nursery trees on sour orange root. Also choice trees on rough lemon root. Some on Cleopatra. Special prices. Ward's Nursery, Avon Park, Florida.

DEPENDABLE FRUIT and nut trees, small fruits, ornamentals, general nursery stock. Combined catalogue and planting guide free. Cumberland Valley Nurseries, Inc., McMinnville, Tenn.

CITRUS TREES—Fine quality Pineapple, Jaffa, Hamlin, Valencia, Marsh Grapefruit. 1 to 2 inch size, sour stock. Prices reasonable. Robert P. Thornton, care Clayhill Nursery, Box 2880, Tampa, Fla.

CITRUS TREES—Make reservations now for the coming season's plantings. Oklawaha Nurseries, Pedigreed Citrus Trees, Lake Jem, Florida.

AVOCADO AND Mango grafted trees. Budded citrus trees, any variety, size or quantity. Seed, seedlings. DeSoto Nurseries, DeSoto City, Florida.

THIN-SHELL BLACK Walnuts—Rapid growing, beautiful shades, bear 2nd year. Nuts large, easily cracked. Catalog free. Corsicana Nursery, Corsicana, Texas.

AVOCADOS, MANGOS, grafted trees. Best varieties. Catalog. Florida Tropical Nurseries, Valrico, Florida.

EARLY BEARING PAPERSHELL, PECAN and fruit trees, berries, etc. Catalog free. Bass Pecan Company, Lunenburg, Miss.

ROSE BUSHES—World's best. Hints on care and culture: free illustrated catalog. McClung Bros. Rose Nursery, Tyler, Texas.

SEEDS—PLANTS—BULBS

GROW BULBS for profit. Marketing services. Write Bob's Bulb Gardens, Orlando, Florida.

REAL ESTATE

GOOD RANCH—\$1,500—350 acres, on paved road, 20 miles Tampa post office, all fenced; fine grazing; good house; poultry house; cement floors, for 1,000 hens. Send today for 1942 list of groves and farms. Tampa-West Coast Realty Co., Tampa.

25 ACRES good hammock land on hard road No. 2, 9 mi. south of Groveland. Practically all cleared and ready for cultivation. Good 5 room house, garage, % acre citrus, several peach, 1 pecan tree. W. N. Harris, R. 1, Clemont, Florida.

FARM LANDS—3 highly developed livestock farms ranging from 80 to 1500 acres. All located on paved highways and near Ocala. Terms to responsible purchasers. Inspection invited. Carl G. Rose, Ocala, Florida.

WANTED—To hear from owner of farm for sale for spring delivery. Wm. Haaley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

POULTRY & FOWLS

BABY CHICKS. Cockerels and day old pullets AA and AAA. Try some of our Big English White Leghorns or New Hampshires and see the difference it makes from high producing strains. Also Wh. Rocks, Br. Rocks and R. I. Reds. Send for price list today. \$3.90 per 100 up. Sylvain Hatchery, Tampa.

Florida. But the Great Swallower, a deep water specimen, will swallow a fish several times his own weight and carry them in his distended stomach until digested.

Scientists at Marine studios, Marineland, Florida, say common eels are born

POULTRY & FOWLS

BIG BARRON ENGLISH White Leghorns—AAA chicks \$7.90; pullets, \$13.95; cockerels, \$3.90, prepaid. Two weeks pullets, \$18.00; four weeks \$25.00, collect. Pedigreed stock. Money back guarantee. Heilman's Hatchery, Deepwater, Missouri.

COLONIAL IS FIRST! World's Largest Chick Producer. Why? Because Colonial has the prices! The Layers! The Service! Send postcard for free catalog, cut prices and balanced income plan. Colonial Poultry Farms, Cullman, Ala.

U. S. CERTIFIED Pullorum tested New Hampshire and White Leghorn chicks. Prices on request. Cherry Lake Farmers Cooperative Association, Cherry Lake, Florida.

HOLLANDS. REDS. Narragansett & Bronze turkey eggs from February to May only 15¢ each. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. D. Reynolds, Ronceterre, W. Va.

USE FECHTEL'S famous U. S. approved chicks—weekly hatchers. Write for latest prices. Southern Hatcheries Dept. C, Jacksonville, Florida.

5000 BROADBREADED Bronze Turkey Poults weekly. February, March, April. Thomas Turkey Ranch & Hatchery, Clover, S. C.

PEAFOWL. PHEASANTS. Bantams. Waterfowl. Thirty Varieties of Pigeons. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

CHOICE BRONZE Turkeys—Breeders. Mrs. E. M. Skinner, Goshen, Alabama.

NARRAGANSETTS—Hens, Toms, Eggs. Mrs. Shelley Ribber, Park City, Kentucky.

ANIMALS & LIVESTOCK

THIRTY YEARS successfully breeding foundation Tennessee Walking Horses. Large number to select from at all times. Also large breeders of Guernsey Cattle, Demott Shermell & Sons, Inc. Owners & Operators Guernsey Farms, Albany, Georgia.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—Blood of World Champion producers. H. H. Harried, State College, Miss.

FIVE FLORIDA raised saddle bred fillies almost 2 years old. Also 2 registered stallions. Carl G. Rose, Ocala, Florida.

MISCELLANEOUS

MACDONALD'S FARMERS Almanacs for 1942. "Now Ready." Price 20 cents a copy sent by mail, postage paid. Atlas Printing Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

GASOLINE SAVING Device—25¢ to \$1.00. Ford, 1928-1942. Chevrolet, 1932-1942. Walent Co., 3429 N. 10th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

WANTED Any quantities beeswax, oil drums, scrap metals. B. Jacobson, 911 Nebraska Ave., Tampa, Florida.

BOKO—Enough to make 4 gallons and kill over 100 trees or sprouts \$1.75. Boko, Jones-town, Miss.

PHOTOGRAPHY

FREE BOOKLET "How To Take Better Pictures" easy to get! Clip this ad and send trial roll with 25¢ (coin). We send you promptly, postpaid, your booklet, developed negatives, your choice of 8 dekedelated dated Raytone prints, and coupon entitling you to enlargements of 2 Raytone prints of each negative. Ray's Photo Service, Dept. 5-OB, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

ROLDS DEVELOPED—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements, 8 never fade decle edge prints, 25¢. Century Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

REGULAR 8 exposure film developed and printed 30¢. Enlargements 8x10 30¢. Southern Photo, 307 Jackson St., Tampa.

EDUCATIONAL

LEARN TO EARN—Secretaries, Stenographers, Accountants and Office Assistants now in demand. Civil Service, business and industry need skilled workers now. Enroll now! Write to F. O. Box 2601, Tampa, Florida, for catalogue.

USED OR Second hand correspondence courses at bargain prices. Send for catalogue. Florida Educator Service, Bradenton, Florida.

in salt water near the Sargossa sea, then migrate and live to maturity in fresh water, then return to the Sargossa sea to spawn and die.

The largest Tiger shark ever kept in captivity is at Marine studios, Marineland, Florida.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Barn Paint Revolution

FOR MANY years American farmers have furnished advertisers valuable service in return for a few dollars worth of barn paint. Florida has been no exception, with whole sides of barns and tool sheds brightly daubed with advertising that no traveler could possibly ignore. And even the farmer, if he stopped to think it over, would have to agree that the building would constitute much less an eyesore even without paint.

But last fall a new outdoor advertising law, which drastically regulates advertising of this sort, became effective. Its strict enforcement will give our state a far more charming countryside and preserve natural beauty. If you still have billboards, posters, or smaller signs on your trees, fences, barns, or posts, either get rid of them or make sure that they are not displayed in violation of the law.

Advertising signs or structures are prohibited within 15 feet of the outside boundary of right-of-way on any highway, within 100 feet of any church, school, cemetery, public park, playground or reservation, and state or national forest. They also may not be placed within 100 feet of any highway or railroad crossing. Some types are absolutely prohibited; and none may be put up without written permission of the property owner.

Enforcement is vested in the state highway department. Licenses and permits for signs are issued at its discretion. Metal markers must be attached to show that all regulations have been met. Violators will be fined.

Refuse to grant permission for highway advertising signs on your property. It will make your highway safer, preserve the natural beauties of your land, and increase attractiveness and value of your holdings. Use some of your increasing farm profits to buy a little paint of your own choosing, or else just let those farm buildings weather. Anything is preferable to the unsightly, disfigured rural landscapes that were once typical to travelers in Florida.

Looking 'em Over

WITH FOOD production this year assuming its greatest importance in history, a catalog of agricultural assets takes on added significance.

Florida has an excellent catalog of this sort in its mid-winter series of agricultural fairs and festivals that come to a climax of showings this month.

Greatest of importance in showing Florida's food production value is, of course, the Florida State Fair. Highlights of what will be seen at this major exposition in Tampa between the third and fourteenth of this month are given elsewhere in this issue. Certainly it is a complete Florida education in itself.

Smaller but outstanding for its exposition of tropical agriculture is the Southwest Florida fair running February 16-21 at Fort Myers. Comparable is the Central Florida exposition in Orlando, February 23-28. The Redland's Fruit festival at Homestead from February 6-14 is perhaps the state's most unusual fair in-as-much-as it has the largest

and most complete exhibits of Florida tropical fruits and birds as its major attraction.

Fortunately these events are so evenly spread through peninsular Florida that almost everyone, regardless of where they are, can have an opportunity of visiting at least one. And for those whose business or interests make it worth while, a trip to all of these agricultural shows is not difficult.

As an indication of Florida's livestock advancements and specially emphasizing the cattle industry, two events are scheduled. The Southeastern Fat Stock show in Ocala February 18-20 will show rapid strides being made in Florida cattle production. The International rodeo at Kissimmee, with dates yet to be announced but probably to be held this month, presents not only a distinctive form of entertainment but shows the type of virile manhood and physical skill that contribute to success in this business.

We are heartily in accord with the sentiment that this year cancelled numerous of the winter-season festivals and pageants as non-essential and not in good taste during a period of national emergency. We equally approve the action taken in maintaining the agricultural expositions that give Florida farmers a chance to check on the state's usefulness as an agricultural producer. See all the fairs you possibly can. They will help you to plan the best program for doing your part.

Teaspoon Defenders

"A WOMAN," says the old adage, "can throw out with a teaspoon more than a man can bring in with a shovel." In the national food-for-defense program farmers are urged to use their shovels to best advantage in producing more food. We know that American home-makers can be counted on to avoid teaspoon wastes.

Florida housewives, being average, prepare about 1,000 meals a year. Multiply any small waste by 1,000 then by 34,000,000 homes, and the loss would be staggering. Avoidance of little losses is even more important in times when economical living is both necessary and difficult. So buy to get full measure and use to get full value in all foods that you handle.

Home economists of the department of agriculture make several suggestions to avoid waste. Market lists are more efficient when based on planned meals. Read labels to compare quality and quantity. Watch dealers' scales. Buy fruit and vegetables as fresh as possible to assure highest vitamin and mineral content.

Take care of foods bought. Get perishables into refrigerator promptly. Peel fruits and vegetables thin or not at all. Save outer green vegetable leaves and wafers, bread crumbs, and pan drippings. Save fats useful for shortening, seasoning, or frying by keeping them cold, dark, and dry. Check such food failures as burnt toast and overcooked roasts.

Economical but well-cooked and appealing foods can be served with eye appeal, and all left-overs can be used. Every teaspoonful you save, is food available for defense.

Peanuts for Patriotism

HAVE YOU A PEANUT? Crack it—look it over! What do you see? If you know all the answers you see fuel, linoleum, insulation material, floor sweeping compounds, plywood, yes—even dynamite. All these are lesser-known possibilities in the lowly "goober." They are becoming more and more important as a defense raw product.

If you're the average fellow you saw peanut candy, salted peanuts, peanut butter. All these are needed high-energy foods. Maybe too you saw livestock feed, peanut oil, peanut flour. If you did you're helping unlock the secret of vastly increased livestock production for American farms this year.

The whole South is being asked to increase peanut production. Florida farmers are asked to produce 73,000 acres for edible trade and 90,000 acres more than 1941 for oil and similar purposes, or a 1942 output of 111,000 acres for the latter purpose.

Florida farmers who produce peanuts will do just about as great a patriotic service as if they carried a gun. And we figure they're missing a good bet if they don't for no acreage allotment is needed for oil peanuts; and the farm program provides that no deduction from other payments will be made for acreage devoted to such use.

Crops For Canning

PLANS FOR GROWERS and canners of our country call for greatest output of canned vegetables, during 1942, in the history of the nation. There must be record-breaking supplies of canned vegetables just as much as there must be more guns, planes, and ships.

Even after the war is over need for plentiful food supplies will continue. Besides needs of allies in reconstruction, much food will be needed so that many Americans, whom the war has shown never to have been well-fed, can be better nourished.

Tens of thousands of growers and 1,500 to 2,000 canning plants are involved in the program for one-fifth more tomatoes, one-third more peas, and slight increases in other vegetable packs over last year's production. Care is being exercised that these producers be fully protected in making the necessary production increases. Increased home canning from farm gardens is sought also that more commercial canning may be released for defense needs.

Throughout Florida, rural canning centers are being set up. In a majority of instances the home demonstration department and its agents are responsible for organization and operation. Rural women are urged to visit these centers and take part in the fine work that is going on there. By so doing they are rendering a great patriotic service. At the same time, with larger supplies of home-canned foods available, family diets doubtless will be improved to the end of better health and greater vitality.

Fertilizer from Sea

MAGNESIUM RECOVERED from sea water as a by-product in the manufacture of salt is being used by farmers to replace magnesium fertilizers formerly imported from Germany, C. W. Whitaker and W. H. Ross, department of agriculture fertilizer investigators, reported at a soil science meeting in Washington recently. Magnesium is one of the so-called "secondary" elements vital to plant growth. Many soils lack sufficient quantities of this element for healthy plant growth.

Manufacturers in the vicinity of San Francisco are using sea water to produce magnesium oxide for fertilizers. Others at Freeport, Texas, and at Lake Charles, Louisiana, are now using sea water to manufacture magnesium metal for defense industries.

Other factories in California and in the Southwest are utilizing natural deposits for the production of magnesium. Because of its many important uses in defense, magnesium is now listed as one of the critical metals.

Other sources of magnesium for use in fertilizers listed by Whitaker and Ross include domestic sulfate of potash-magnesia, the magnesium-bearing rocks, dolomite and magnesite, and magnesium silicates. There are huge reserves of all these natural sources of magnesium in the United States, but with the exception of dolomite they have not been used widely for fertilizers because magnesium has been obtained more cheaply from Germany. Dolomite (calcium-magnesium carbonate) is now used rather generally as a filler for fertilizers. It supplies both lime and magnesium.

Wooden Farmpack

(Continued from Page 17)

in 1942 is recommended wherever possible. Packers of agricultural products are urged to follow the container supply situation closely and make necessary plans.

Use of some of the wooden containers has been declining for several years. As a result, there is unused production capacity. The manufacture of barrels, baskets, boxes of various kinds, and other wooden containers can be increased, although in some cases current supplies of cured staves, veneer, and shooks are limited. In the event of a greater use of wooden containers, the time required between ordering the container and its delivery is likely to be longer.

Increased production of veneer baskets can be obtained almost immediately. Production probably could be doubled if logs and labor can be obtained to operate present plants. For boxes, for the most part, advance notice of several months should be given lumber producers.

FOR GARDEN CUT-UPS

If you've ever stood fiddling with pruning shears while trying to decide the best course to take in pruning an unruly tree or shrub, you will be much relieved to know that an expert has come to your rescue. Ephraim Porter Felt, director and chief entomologist of the Bartlett Tree Research laboratories, has solved the problem in "*Prun-*

Enlist Your Groves and Fields in the Fight For Total Victory



We Use IDEAL FERTILIZERS For Peak War Production

★ Your production of top-quality, vitamin and mineral-rich fruits and vegetables was important enough when we were geared for national defense just a few short weeks ago.

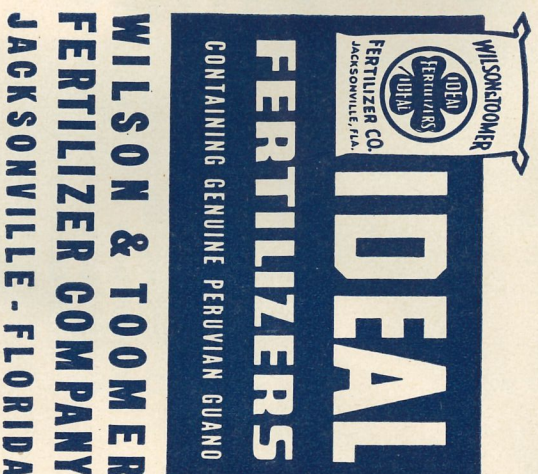
★ But now that we're at war with treacherous enemies it is absolutely vital that you give the best that's in you . . . that you make your groves and fields produce as never before . . . that you set your goal at the utmost in quality and in quantity.

★ IDEAL Brands should have an essential place in your "war production" plans for these fine fertilizers provide the perfect and scientifically balanced plant-foods your groves and fields need for peak yield.

★ Use IDEAL Fertilizers for every fertilizing need now and throughout the year. The emphasis is on the most efficient use of your soil, the greatest possible production, the highest quality. And these are the highly important fundamentals that have always guided us in the manufacture of our laboratory-controlled, field-tested, time-proved IDEAL Fertilizers. You can apply them with calm assurance that you're using fertilizers that have the dependable quality that is now so all-important!

For maximum protection against insect pests and plant diseases use FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY COMPANY'S IDEAL and FASCO spraying and dusting materials.

Send for Valuable FREE BOOKLET "CITRUS GROVE PRACTICES, SPRING 1942" written by Bayard F. Floyd, horticulturist and Ralph L. Miller, entomologist; offers valuable suggestions for care of groves. Send for your FREE copy.



ing Trees and Shrubs," a recent release by the Orange Judd Publishing Co., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

In a convenient size to slip into a large pocket, 237 pages of practical discussion and photographs answer just about all questions that can occur to the average home gardener or professional horticulturist. It will no longer be necessary to admit that a prized tree or shrub has been ruined, or at least for long months disfigured by improper pruning. With pictures and diagrams to support the text the book shows

how to use nature as a guide in pruning, possibilities of pruning in creating plant beauty and adjusting plants to their surroundings, how to control borers, when and how to prune, proper treatment of hedges, and care of fruit, small fruit, and nut trees.

As would be expected, much of the material presented can be applied to Florida only in principle. But the book does include much specific information concerning citrus pruning, care of small fruits, and information regarding pecan and Tung trees to make it

well worth adding to the working library of most Florida gardeners. The book is priced at \$2.00 and will be found to be a complete treatment of a subject that is to most gardeners puzzling indeed.

The lure of the city was stronger among young women than men in rural districts. Census reports show that one-half million more females than males between the ages of 20 and 24 migrated to cities from rural areas in a decade.



RICHARD DEAN
1040 E NEW YORK ST
DELAND FLA
93270 MAR 43

American Farmers

ARE ALWAYS READY!

*By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Where once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard 'round the world.*

—EMERSON

THESE WERE the Minute Men of 1775, who left plows in the furrow, seized muskets, planted their feet firmly in the rich soil, and steadfastly faced forces that threatened American freedom.



Florida Minute Men of '42

ANSWER THEIR Country's call for increased production, greater economy, elimination of all waste in machinery and materials. While heeding the call to "KEEP 'EM FARMING," they also are reaching into pockets, already hard pressed, and helping to "KEEP 'EM FLYING."



Put Your Dollars Behind MacArthur

RIGHT NOW your dimes, quarters, and dollars are more powerful messengers of Democracy than musket balls. They keep the wheels spinning in defense factories that safeguard security and beauty of American farm homes. Keep buying UNITED STATES DEFENSE SAVINGS STAMPS AND BONDS. They're keeping our country free!



Let's Finish the Fight

FLORIDA'S COLIN P. KELLY, JR., honored his state as first hero in a new and horrifying war. Least that we can do is to see that his comrades, who feel that life is not too dear a price to pay for liberty, never lack the best supplies and equipment for winning *our* war. Members of our organizations own UNITED STATES DEFENSE SAVINGS STAMPS AND BONDS because we believe as you do that an America worth living in is worth sacrificing for.



FLORIDA GROWER PRESS FLORIDA GROWER MAGAZINE

For National Safety
AND
Personal Security



06.13.2