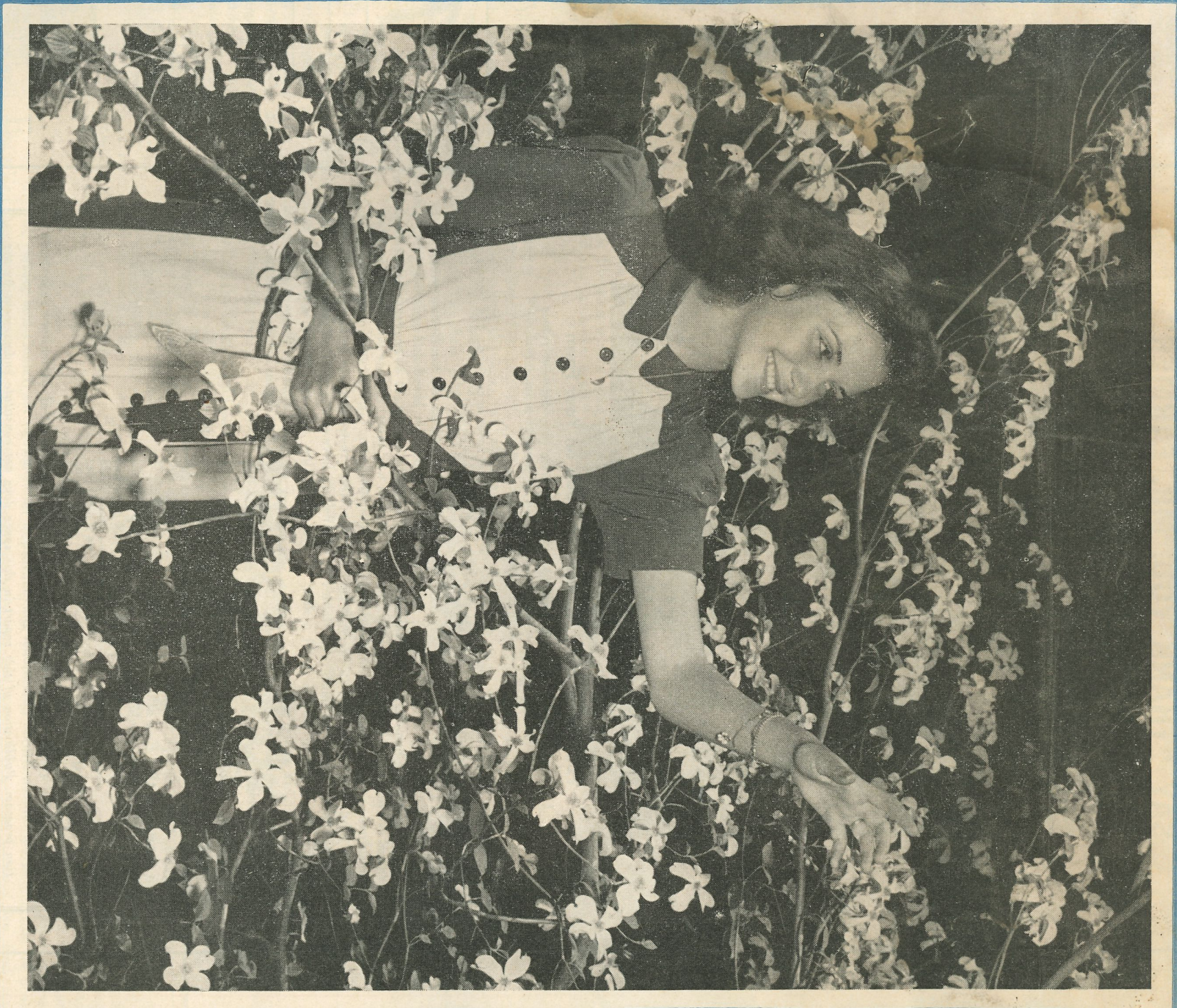


FTO RIDA GROVIER



APRIL, 1942

Price 10c

4-H Clubs Producing Capable Farmers

How 4-H Club training is developing a generation of Florida farmers capable of successful "live at home" programs is illustrated by the record of Edwin Hicks, Hillsborough county club boy living at Springhead. Now, in his sixth year of club work, Edwin has carried an unusual number of projects concurrently, constantly expanded his activity through his own earnings,

allowed himself a modest wage for all his work, and realized a net profit on operations amounting to \$310.

In five years this 18-year-old farmer completed nineteen projects, worked constantly as a leader in his club, and developed mature judgment and business abilities uncommon of a boy his age, according to Assistant County Agent Joe Armor of Plant City. Several of these projects, such as wildlife conservation and home beautification were carried through though the youth realized that profits would be in gains

through citizenship and patriotism rather than cash income.

At present this club worker has a cow and calf, three pigs, a flock of poultry, a home garden and truck crop, and is growing a great deal of the necessary feed. With all this he still finds time to assist and guide younger club boys, discharge duties and functions of an officer and project leader, and so distinguish himself that he has won numerous honors and four trips to short courses. Growing proficiency as the kind of farmer the state needs for

the future is shown by his ability in judging contests. In Poultry Judging demonstrations at Orlando in 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942 he placed high once. In beef cattle judging at this year's Fat Stock show and sale in Ocala he was on the team that placed third.

His poultry projects have numbered as high as seventy-five birds; citrus, 2 acres; wildlife, 45 acres; and home garden, 2 acres. If his development continues apace of his age, young Mr. Hicks will one of these days, because of his preparatory club work, probably achieve a place of leadership in farming.

Dogwood Blooms

SETTING A DATE for arrival of springtime in Florida is like trying to catch a will-o'-the-wisp. But if any indication is more reliable than a feeling of impending "spring fever," it's the day when the Dogwoods come in bloom.

Our cover plate this month proves that it's spring again in Florida. Perhaps some of our more observant readers will recognize the young lady, Miss Jewel Fernandez of Tampa, who added personal charm to the beauty of Hollywoods on the cover of our May number last year. This time she appears in Dogwood lane, at the Dupree gardens a few miles north of Tampa, as photographed by Robertson & Fresh, commercial photographers.

As spring comes again to a troubled and uncertain world, people in Florida cities that have so many natural beauty spots are especially fortunate. Nothing so effectively straightens out man's thinking, and erases the wrinkles of doubt as the quiet communion with nature that these garden spots afford.

This is especially true of the Dupree gardens, where noises of mechanized civilization never penetrate winding woodland walkways. Here placid pools and brooklets mirror the beauty of spring flowers that make fragrant the air through which soft strains of music by the masters is gently wafted from singing birdhouses to imitative-minded Southern Mocking-birds listening in the tops of gray cypress trees.

Florida Grower

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HUNGRY LITTLE LONDON KIDS SAY "THANK YOU, MR. FARMER"



Photograph supplied by British Food Ministry.

Food for Victory... The No. 1 Job on Your Farm

Vegetables grown on American farms, dehydrated for safe shipment across the Atlantic, provide a nourishing hot dish for grateful youngsters from London's East End

LOOK at these little faces... You can see in their eyes the thanks they feel. They're getting enough wholesome food now to keep them strong.

British children have benefited from food from our farms — from *your* farm, perhaps. Thanks to our shipments of evaporated and powdered milk for adult use, Britain's supply of fresh milk now goes largely to children. Babies under six months get at least a quart a day; children under six years get a pint a day; those under eighteen, 3½ pints a week.

At least 90% of children under two years are getting free fruit juices, too, from American concentrates. That's enough to help them grow normally. Egg allotments to all have been doubled;



Food For Victory... the Spirit of 1942

cheese has been increased; the bacon ration is being maintained.

Without American aid the British would have to live chiefly on bread and potatoes. Such a diet would not build strength or resistance. That is why meeting your goals is the number one job on your farm. In spite of labor scarcity, in spite of restrictions on machinery and supplies, we have got to send food and more food to our allies. And demand is very heavy for oils and fats. We must grow more soy beans, more peanuts, more flax.

The bigger these vital oil-bearing crops — the more milk and dairy products, the more pork, eggs and vegetables — the better the war will be fought; the quicker victory will come.

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

Buy Defense Bonds and Stamps

The CHIMNEY CORNER

FOOD

DURING the previous world war (the war to end wars), one of the slogans to which tongue was often given was, "Food will win the war." Whether it did or not it is quite certain that no war can be won without adequate rations. One slogan of the present war is, "Food will win the war and write the peace." So food is fundamentally important. Without it the ships and planes and high-power explosives and highly trained men could not function.

It takes a lot of food for an army; same for a navy. A recent check-up on navy statistics reveals that during the present calendar year the navy will use 1,095,900,000 pounds of food. The approximate requirements will be:

Bread and flour, 139,100,000 pounds; fresh vegetables 311,600,000 pounds; fresh meats 159,600,000 pounds; canned fruits 29,900,000 pounds; fresh fruits 91,500,000 pounds; milk 33,900,000 pounds; eggs 19,700,000 dozens; sugar 62,700,000 pounds. That looks like a lot of sugar; surely more than the 12 ounces weekly allotted to civilians.

I have also been informed that the army will use a beef carcass every 54 seconds, day and night. So there will be a demand for foods of all kinds. It is still difficult for many to understand why there should be a penalty on producing more than a stipulated quota of such foods as wheat, corn, sugar. But the quotas still stand.

INQUIRING

THE most interesting portion of any public meeting is usually the period devoted to questions, from the audience, and answers, mostly from the platform. Sensible questions are stimulating and often actually informative. They furnish the core about which sound opinions are built.

Be inquisitive. If in doubt ask questions. Considerable intelligence goes into sensible questions. Even a child will often see the difference between a wise and a foolish question.

A teacher in progressive education (so-called) wishing to impress a mother, offered to "analyze" her little girl. She started by asking "Are you a girl or boy?" The little girl replied "I am a boy." "That," said the teacher, "was terrible." The child was a moron. She needed remedial treatment. After listening to her ravings for a short time the mother left with her child.

Outside she asked the little girl why she had answered the teacher as she did. "Well," replied the child. "I think a crazy question calls for a crazy answer." And most of us will probably agree with her.

PLANNING

SPECIALTY in areas where rural people meet do we find a great deal of sensible discussion being devoted to planning for present day living as well as for conditions that will develop after the shooting is over. Out of a recent such meeting that I attended came the following suggestions:

It is part of the war program to study foods and produce accordingly.

Nutrition is not a concern for women only; men must join and help.

Plants act differently under different growing conditions. Soils affect teeth and health.

Avoid assuming long time obligations. Maintain good health and efficiency. Do not buy land at inflated values. Think seriously and plan as definitely as possible for activities that will follow the war. This involves assuming no definite obligations or program that extends beyond where we can see fairly solid ground from where we may now stand.

These sentences carry a good slug of common sense. Think it over.

EDUCATION

LONG YEARS ago the great Diogenes said: "The foundation of every state is the education of its youth." Here in these United States we have a system of free public schools, supported by public funds, which may be regarded as the essential basis of our democracy. A democracy cannot function through an illiterate public.

About one per cent of our young people go to college. From this small group naturally come most of our leaders. It is therefore a serious duty that is laid upon the college teachers and the college administrators, so to guide and instruct their students that they may be led to appraise facts fairly and think clearly and wisely.

SCIENCE

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS we have been hearing comments (largely adverse) on the social effects of the machine age; the responsibility that must be assumed for throwing so many people out of employment by making machines to do the work of the farm and the factory. The blame is placed on the inventor and the inventor must pass it on to science.

Introduction of new methods has always met resistance. Two barns on our Ohio farm were used to house early harvesting machinery when the maker feared the threats of farm workers who thought they would lose their jobs. Later they were employed to make the machines. So, today, science is charged with much of the maladjustment of society.

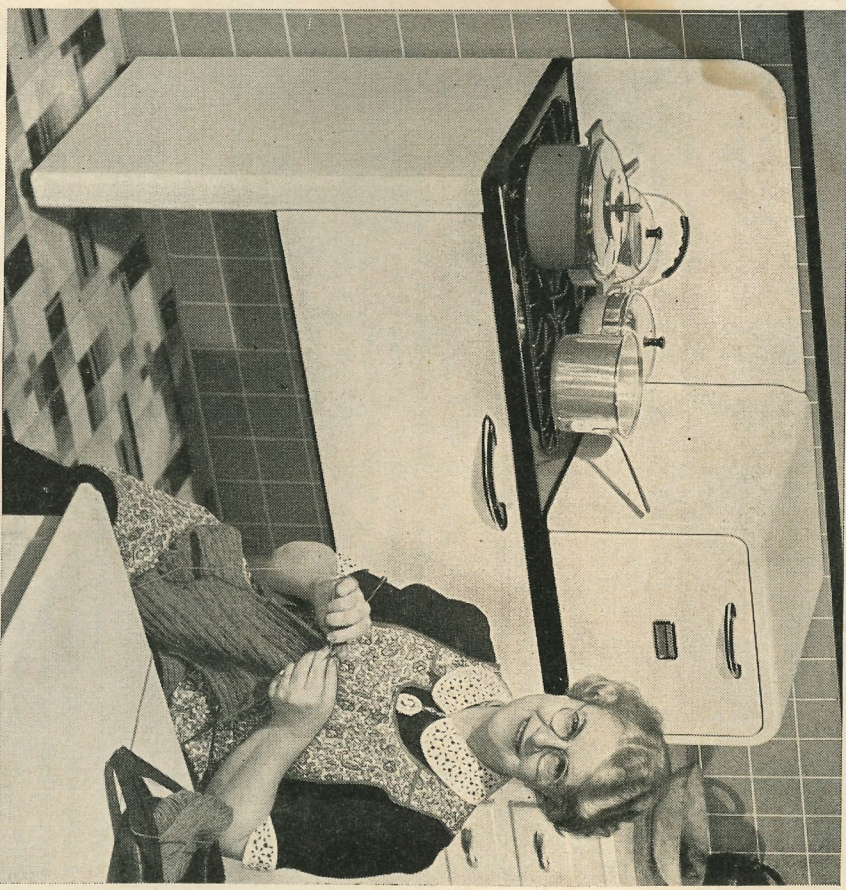
Science merely determines facts. No one should resent the truth, except those who are trying to fool somebody else. It is a fact that, by utilizing certain scientific facts, machinery has been made more effective and farming more productive; but this enables the average person to enjoy advantages that money could not buy just a few years ago. So we must not blame science for increasing efficiency; but we must devise new contacts for the unemployed as well as develop better uses for leisure time. More leisure has been the ambition of the centuries, but not many know what to do with it.

HERITAGE

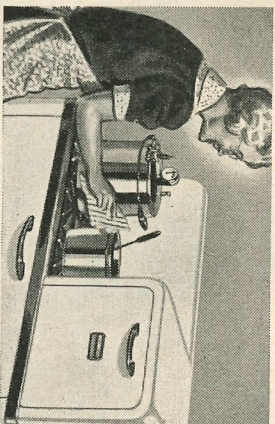
EVERY boy and girl has some heritage of which they may feel proud. It is human to take pride in something, and the one without some pride is probably also without ambition.

The accomplishment of a parent or

"More time to knit for my boys!"



"My PERFECTION'S ideal for these busy days!"



When I set those instant-heat burners, they stay at any speed for "vitamin-cooking." And my Perfection's wonderful for laundry and canning. *Now* I've more time for knitting and helping with chores! That's so important these days. Then, too—kerosene's inexpensive and not needed in war production. It's available everywhere—ranges! Yet it costs us so little to operate!

ATTENTION PRESENT PERFECTION OWNERS... your Perfection was built to last for many years. Replacement parts are always available to put your Perfection in finest working order *now*. You can secure these parts quickly and easily from your local Perfection Dealer. For your sake... for your country's sake... let's "keep 'em cooking!"

PERFECTION Oil RANGES

The Mark of Quality

Perfection Stove Company, 7347-B Platt Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

★ ★ ★ FOR BEST RESULTS USE PERFECTION INNERFLOW WICKS ★ ★ ★

some ancestor may well give basis for satisfaction, even though we may have contributed nothing to whatever it was that they did. There is reason for feeling proud that some one "in the blood" did something worth while.

Ancestral accomplishment may offer a basis for confidence, but in the absence of such one need not feel unsupported. Perhaps it should rather serve as a challenge to go out and knock off an unusual act under one's own power. Many of our greatest men did

this very thing.

Pride does not warrant a feeling of smug superiority. Real, justifiable pride is something fine that is inside—something of genuine personal satisfaction; but satisfaction with oneself should never develop to the place where it crowds out all consideration for others. When that happens we find snob-bishness—a de-testable something that everybody hates.

J. J. O.

06.13.4

Growers Hold War Council

Affiliated Societies Plan Production and Marketing

By B. F. FLOYD

Secretary, Florida State Horticultural Society

Production and marketing of Florida fruits and vegetables under war-time conditions is theme of the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the Florida State Horticultural society and affiliated societies being held at the George Washington hotel in West Palm Beach, from 9:30 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, April 21, through the afternoon of Thursday, April 23.

With the shortage of labor and materials incident to the war, growers will have new problems to face from day to day. These problems in so far as they can be anticipated, are to be thoroughly discussed by competent speakers, and information that will be invaluable to growers will be developed. The grower who would save himself worries and be prepared for emergencies, will do well to attend.

First of the sessions is the fourth annual meeting of the Soil Science Society of Florida. This opens at 9:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning, April 21st and continues through the afternoon of that day.

An extensive program, in reference to soil and water conservation, is being prepared that will be of particular interest to fruit and vegetable growers both in the Everglades and other areas. Those wishing to see the complete program should write for a copy to Dr. R. V. Allison, secretary, Soil Science Society of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

Speaker of the evening at the opening session of the society at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, is to be the Hon. Spessard L. Holland, governor of Florida.

On Wednesday, the morning program, beginning at 9:30, will present subjects related to the feeding of citrus trees, and new developments in citrus soil studies. The afternoon session, at 2 o'clock, will discuss spraying and dusting of citrus trees for control of diseases and pests in 1942, the effect of thinning upon the physical and chemical qualities of Valencia fruit; and the food values of citrus fruit.

Instead of the annual banquet, Dr. G. Weidmann Groff, dean of the College of agriculture and professor of horticulture of Lingnan university of Canton, China, will address the society at 8 o'clock Wednesday night. His subject will be "China from a Horticultural Viewpoint," and his talk will be illustrated with lantern slides. Dr. and Mrs. Groff who were in China during the Japanese invasion, had to leave their home and practically all of their belongings to the mercy of the invaders. Following Dr. Groff's talk, there will be a reception and entertainment.

Beginning on Thursday morning and continuing through the afternoon, a series of speakers will analyze all phases of citrus production and marketing under war conditions. The speakers will

include members of the committee on agriculture of the Florida Defense council. These men have been making a thorough study of the different phases of the industry as they are affected by the war.

Ninth annual meeting of the Krome Memorial institute, a section of the society, will have a diversified program covering sub-tropical fruits, exclusive of citrus. The meetings will be held on Wednesday in morning and afternoon, separately from the regular Horticultural Society meeting. Its papers will be published in the *Horticultural Society Proceedings*.

Tentative program includes:

A botanical study of the plants related to citrus, with notes on their possible uses, by Dr. W. T. Swingle, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C. (Title not announced), Dr. D. F. Fairchild, Coconut Grove.

Tropical fruits in the region of Lake Okechobee, H. L. Speer, Paloke.

Possibilities for rubber culture in Florida, H. F. Loomis, U. S. D. A. Plant Introduction Garden, Coconut Grove.

Blossom bud differentiation in the Avocado, Dr. P. C. Reese, U. S. D. A. Subtropical Fruit Field Station, Orlando.

Investigation of the unfruitfulness of the Haden Mango, Dr. T. W. Young, Citrus Experiment Station, Lake Alfred.

Khaya, a Rhodesian mahogany, as a forest tree for South Florida, S. J. Lynch, Subtropical Experiment Station, Homestead.

Vitamin C content of Florida Guavas, Dr. Guy C. Waddington, Rollins college, Winter Park.

At the close of the afternoon session a tour of estates and gardens to see tropical fruit growing in and around Palm Beach is planned.

The Vegetable section of the Horticultural society holds separate meetings, but its papers are published in the annual *Proceedings*. Its meetings will

be held morning and afternoon on Thursday, April 23. A trip to the Everglades vegetable area is planned. The preliminary program prepared by Vice-President R. A. Carlson of West Palm Beach follows:

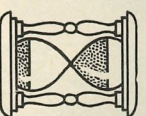
MORNING SESSION

1. Developments in Tomato Production in Florida.
 - (a) Variety studies in the Homestead area, by Dr. E. M. Anderson, Homestead.
 - (b) New Wild Resistant Varieties of Tomatoes, by David A. Kelbert, Bradenton.
 - (c) Occurrence and Control of Zinc Deficiency in Tomatoes in the Manatee Area, by Dr. J. R. Beckenbach, Bradenton.
2. Discussion—Myron M. Varn, Fort Pierce; Dr. George D. Ruehle, Homestead.
 - (d) Prevalence and Control of Bacterial Spot in Tomatoes, by Dr. George D. Ruehle, Homestead.
 - (e) Discussion—Dr. G. R. Townsend, Belle Glade.
3. Use of Scarter Solutions in Transplanting Tomatoes, G. S. Fletcher, Indian town.
4. Efficient Use of Fertilizers for Vegetables, by Dr. F. S. Jamison, Gainesville.
 - (a) Discussion—M. U. Mounts, West Palm Beach.

AFTERNOON SESSION

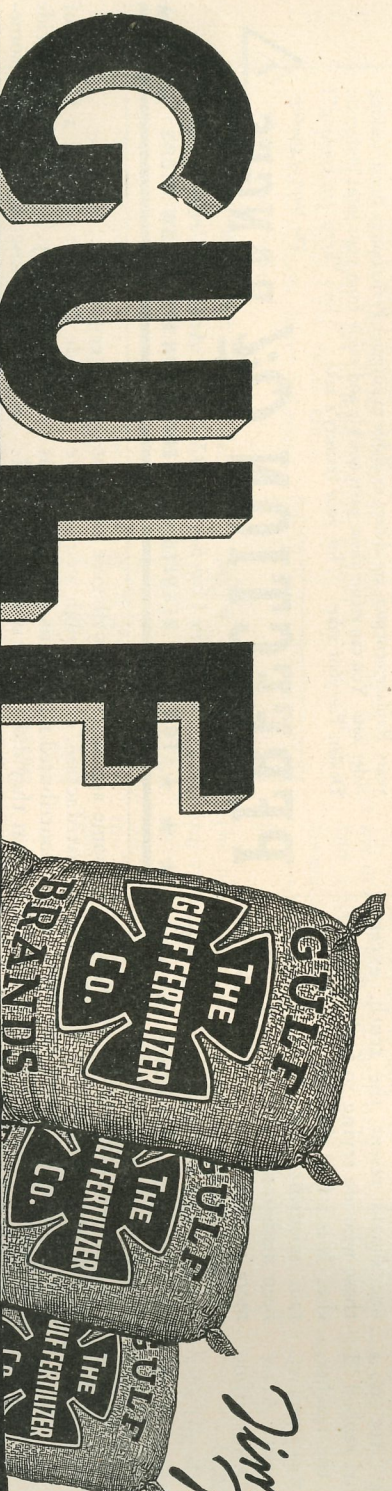
1. Problems and Limitations of Iceberg Lettuce Production on Everglades Muck, by John Tiedtke, Clewiston.
2. Florida Climatic Factors in Iceberg Lettuce Production:
 - (a) Discussion—R. S. Dowdell, Plant City; F. S. Jamison, Gainesville; R. W. Rupprecht, Sanford; F. M. Connor, Bradenton; Dr. E. M. Anderson, Homestead.
3. Effects of Different Water Tables on Yields of Vegetable Crops: Everglades Area, by Dr. J. R. Neller, Belle Glade.
4. Business Session.
5. New Varieties of Vegetables for Florida:
 - (a) Smith's Perfect Cantaloupe, by R. S. Dowdell, Plant City.

(Continued on Page 13)



IT'S TIME TO BE RIGHT!

WAR-TIME demand for top production of food crops puts responsibility on the grower to see that every acre does its best ● The right plant foods in the right amounts at the right time is the right way to get bigger and better crops—and it's the GULF program all the time, war or peace ● Let the GULF Field Man in your section give you complete facts.



Time Tested!

for everything that grows in Florida.

GULF BRANDS of Friendly FERTILIZERS

The GULF FERTILIZER COMPANY ● Tampa and Port Everglades, Florida

Found—An Ideal Vegetable and Fruit Wrapper

FRESH FOOD products are Florida's most valued contribution to the nation. It is therefore important to keep Florida food products as long as possible in the fresh condition for maximum preservation of the vitamins, enzymes, hormones, mineral elements, and other substances which they contain, essential to growth and health of the human body. So any means which can be found to keep fruit and vegetables in a fresh state for longer periods of time is of great value.

Versatile, Transparent, Waterproof Covering Protects Freshness and Appearance Twice as Long as Ordinary

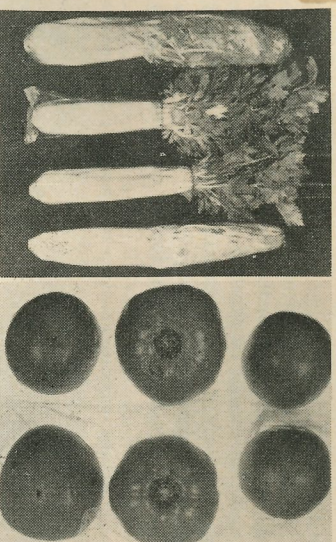
By ARTHUR L. STAHL and
PAUL J. VAUGHAN

Florida Agricultural Experiment Station

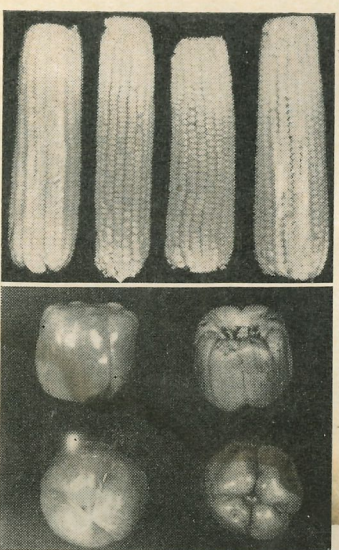
For years agricultural researchers have been seeking the ideal covering for fruits and vegetables which would preserve the harvest freshness, attractiveness, and health value of Florida farm products. Many of the moisture-proof wrappers were found to retain the moisture but would not allow passage of respiratory gases (mostly carbon dioxide) given off by the fruit. This would cause a rapid physiological breakdown of the produce. A report of the reaction of a large number of wrappers when used on commercial varieties of citrus was given in Florida Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 304. Since that time, as new products which could be used for wrappers or covers were placed on the market, they have been tried, not only on citrus but on other fruits and vegetables as well. Trials were made on their use under cold storage conditions as well as under conditions of normal handling and shipping.

The use of moistureproof plioilm as a wrapper on the vegetables prevents dehydration but allows normal respiratory gases to escape. In this manner the original quality and appearance of these wrapped vegetables are maintained for a longer period of time than would otherwise have been possible.

The low temperature at which vegetables are maintained under refrigeration lowers the vapor pressure of the water contained in the vegetables, so



Florida celery showing three types of wraps. Tomatoes wrapped and unwrapped after 4 weeks storage at 54 degrees F.



Corn stretchsealed and unsealed after 10 days storage at 37 degrees. Peppers, same treatment, after 2 weeks at 70 degrees.

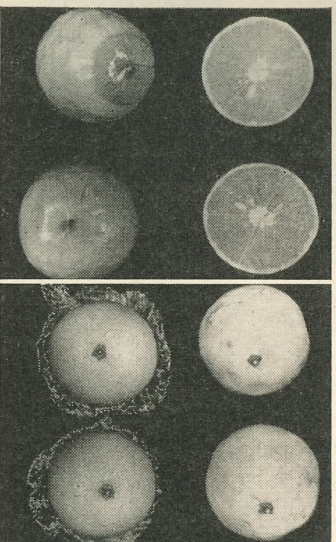
Plioilm, a rubber hydrochloride product, made by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company, is one of these new products which was tried. The fact that it permits the passage of respiratory gases as well as retain moisture indicated the possibility of its use as an ideal fruit and vegetable wrapper. It allows the passage of carbon dioxide, which gas is given off in great abundance by fruit and vegetables, at a rate twenty times faster than that of ordinary air. No other material has been found which has this property and at the same time is so efficient in moisture retention. In addition it is transparent, tasteless, odorless, tough, durable, and is not attacked by insects, vermin or molds. It is also thermoplastic, which property allows it to be heatsealed and permits a novel type of packaging known as stretch-wrapping. Plioilm when heated assumes the form of the object to be wrapped when the object is thrust through it, thus permitting the wrapping of regular or irregular objects without seams or folds.

The average moisture content of vegetables is approximately 90 per cent of the total weight. This moisture is rather loosely held in the plant tissues, since most vegetables possess too thin an epidermal covering to prevent excessive moisture loss. The morphological structure of most vegetables is such that it allows a large surface area for evaporation. Quality depends on crispness, and crispness on moisture content. This is especially true for most leafy vegetables, such as lettuce, cabbage, and celery. Moisture loss in these vegetables is the primary cause of wilting and loss of original color, texture, flavor and attractiveness. Other vegetables that are sold by weight have their value decreased by moisture loss, even though the external appearance is not as seriously affected.

that the moisture loss is less rapid than would be the case at room temperature. Refrigeration also materially retards the growth of molds causing decay and delays detrimental internal changes of a chemical nature affecting texture and flavor of the edible plant tissues. The combination of the moistureproof plioilm wrapper and refrigeration were found to give optimum results in maintaining the original quality of vegetables after harvesting.

The preservation of harvest freshness and quality will prove of benefit in transportation of Florida produce to more distant markets, and in permitting the grower and shipper to place produce of higher quality on all markets. The use of attractive transparent wrappers and packages not only draws attention to the produce, but suggests that the grower has taken considerable pride in growing and packing them, and so serves as his guarantee of quality.

The use of a wrapper or package that prevents wilting and loss of quality will also prove of much benefit to the retail merchant. This will remove much of the waste and extra labor required for trimming and handling vegetables on the counter.



Oranges peeled and sealed remain fresh, juicy. Pineapple oranges wrapped and unwrapped after 3 months storage at 70.

The consumer will welcome the use of a sanitary transparent package and the identified brands which would aid in the convenience of marketing. The maintenance of freshness and quality is of importance to the consumer after the purchase has been made, and this can be accomplished by plioilm protection. The percentage loss of the unwrapped vegetables averages 20 times greater than that protected

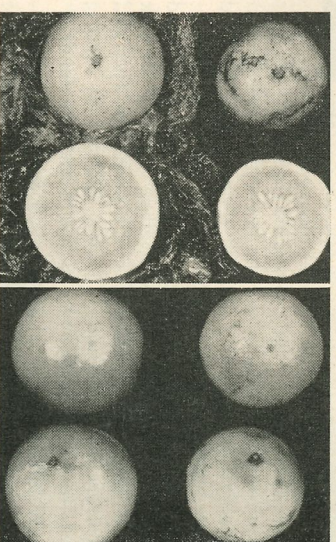
by plioilm, and the high percentage weight loss was accompanied by shriveling, change of color and loss of flavor.

Plioilm wrappers efficiently preserve the original harvest quality and appearance of cabbage, lettuce, celery, peppers, cucumbers, eggplant, tomatoes, onions, corn, carrots, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts and broccoli. The wrapped vegetables remained in a state of harvest freshness and were marketable from two to ten times as long as those vegetables not so protected. A larger amount of the original vitamin C content in the vegetables is retained in produce protected by plioilm.

Plioilm wrapping of Florida citrus protects the fruit from mechanical abrasion or bruising during shipment, and prevents "nesting," the spread of mold spores from infected fruit to those surrounding it. Shrinkage and other effects of dehydration are lessened also by this transparent moistureproof wrapper, preventing decrease in size of fruit. This would permit packing fruit with far less bulge than is now common practice to compensate for shrinkage loss in transit and marketing. If a pack with less bulge were used, far less fruit would be crushed and bruised during packing and transit. Bruising and dehydration are the principal causes of quality loss in fresh fruit shipments.

Performance of citrus in plioilm wrappers at room temperatures indicates that this continued protection is very valuable, since most of the Florida fruit shipped to Northern market areas remains in retail stores and homes for an appreciable time before consumption. Prevailing low humidities under these conditions cause severe dehydration.

Fancy fruit such as Tangerines, Temples and other Mandarin oranges may be held in plioilm for a sufficiently long period to extend the shipping season and in this way avoid an oversupply on the market. Although these varieties are considered comparatively perishable, their reaction to the plioilm wrapper indicated that this fruit could be held at optimum conditions for a considerable length of time. A greater volume of oranges and grapefruit packed in this manner and stored for both Northern markets and local consumption during the summer season would ex-



Wrapped and unwrapped Duncan grapefruit stored 3 months at 42 degrees. Sealed and unsealed Valencias,—3 months at 37.

tend the marketing season into the summer months and relieve the market from oversupply during the peak of harvest period.

The original color of both the rind and stem button is maintained in proportion to the preservation of freshness. The preservation of the green coloring matter of the stem button is especially noteworthy in the plioilm wrapped fruit. Pitting, or localized drying and discoloring of the rind, which appears on all types of unwrapped citrus when held under refrigeration, is prevented almost entirely by the plioilm wrapper. This permits the storage life of limes and grapefruit to be greatly extended. Flavor of plioilm-wrapped fruit at all temperatures is superior to that of the corresponding unwrapped or tissue-wrapped controls. This difference is clearly distinguishable, even after relatively short holding periods, and becomes more accentuated with length of time. Ploileal proved to be the most efficient method of

(Continued on Page 9)

Florida's Wide-Open Spaces Full of Promise

HENDRY COUNTY is the "Heart of the Florida Everglades," that magic and mysterious area surrounding

Lake Okeechobee, and lies south of Glades, east of Lee, north of Collier, and west of Palm Beach counties. Here is where the vast production from some 30,000 acres of cane grown for sugar in Glades, Palm



D. H. WARD

Beach, and Hendry counties is made into raw sugar. Hendry county occupies a strategic position in the "Nation's Sugar Bowl."

The nation's largest single tandem and most efficiently operated sugar mill is located at Clewiston, Florida, on the South shore of Lake Okeechobee. Workers at this mill striving to meet the nation's need for sugar have recently set a goal of 7000 tons of cane converted into sugar within a twenty-four-hour period. The research department of the United States Sugar corporation, under capable leadership of Dr. B. A. Bourne, conducts a laboratory where many products of the area are given the acid test for usefulness. Oils rich in citrol from Lemon grass; cattle feeding trials, where Florida steers are fed locally grown feeds; sweet potatoes for the production of starch; and many grasses and forage plants are under trial with the view always in mind to bring about a more profitable agriculture. This obviously will lead to a sound economy in the Everglades. Much credit is due this corporation for its pioneering.

To the casual winter visitor driving through Hendry county along the Caloosahatchee valley, on State Road 25, the latent potentialities of a prosperous agriculture are well concealed. But here, broad acres of sloughs covered with maiden cane, strands of native grasses, high and low hammocks untouched by the hands of man, furnish extensive grazing for many thousand head of cattle. While the cattle business is profitable, careful management is required. Under the quarantine that is still in effect due to a very small area, the lower Seminole Indian reservation, known as the Big Cypress, being closed to federal and state authorities charged with the responsibility of eradicating Tropical Tick infested deer, cattle in Hendry and Collier counties are tick free but remain quarantined. This much delayed and controversial question of "Deer Killing" is costing cattlemen many dollars and much inconvenience.

Wildlife conservationists of all descriptions residing outside the area affected are, according to the feeling of local cattlemen, meddling where they have no business. An ugly and unwholesome condition could grow out of this feeling.

On top of this, the question of "water control," "mineral deficiencies," and "marketing" are problems only partially solved. Pasture development is retarded due to lack of water control that is beyond the reach of the individual.

Approximately fifteen townships in the county are paying Drainage District taxes but feel that they receive no value direct from such payment of taxes. This does not mean such benefits and values could not or should not be realized—they could and should! The facts are that a service is being paid for that is not being rendered. These lands still flood

Fertile Hendry County Acres Await Development As Cane, Fruit, or Vegetable Farms and Cattle Ranches

By D. H. WARD

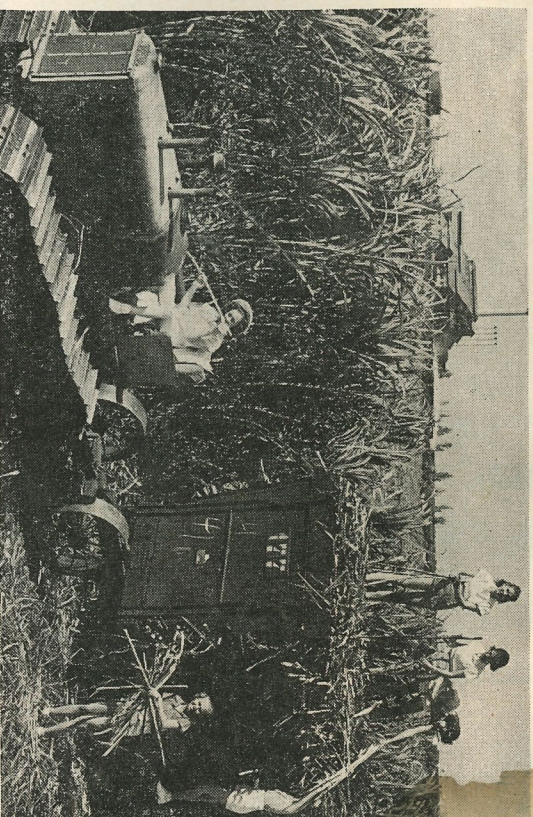
County Agricultural Agent

and have to be dyked and the excess water pumped off to make them arable.

If it was not for the fact that this is a natural grass land, Sugar Cane being "Chief," the impediments could far outweigh the advantages of ample rainfall, productive soils, long growing season with abundance of sunshine. But in the face of obvious inability of present drainage facilities to control water, natural handicaps, promoters, and land sharks, progress marches on to make of the Everglades a prosperous agricultural domain where one can visualize thousands of people coming to find profitable work and to thrive off the land.

Profitable production of sugar cane, cattle, fruit, and vegetables go to make a combination of major crops that cannot be excelled. Agriculturally speaking, the surface of production possibilities of Hendry county is barely scratched.

Transportation, a vital factor and once a great



Harvest of Everglades sugarcane near Clewiston has more than one sweet angle

handicap, no longer presents a problem. Along the north border of the county; Lake Okeechobee and the Caloosahatchee River canal offer adequate and safe water transportation. The Seaboard Air Line and Atlantic Coast Line railroads furnish LaBelle, the county seat, and Clewiston with railroad facilities. In addition to this the Atlantic Coast Line crosses the county between Goodno and Felda with their line that serves Everglades City and Collier county to the south.

Historic Fort Denard and Fort Thompson are located near LaBelle on the beautiful Caloosahatchee

river. These military outposts played an important role in the early campaign against the Seminole Indians. In the Big Cypress reservation some 400 Miccosukees, commonly known as Seminoles, still live under the capable leadership of W. B. Hill, Indian agent, and are learning that the Great White Father is their friend rather than their enemy. These children of nature present a colorful picture of human adaptability to natural environment, proving the basic value of the land to provide their every necessity. Road building in co-operation with the county board of commissioners, cattle raising, and educational activities headed by Paul Burney are some of the fine things that are being done to aid this remnant of a once powerful and proud race.

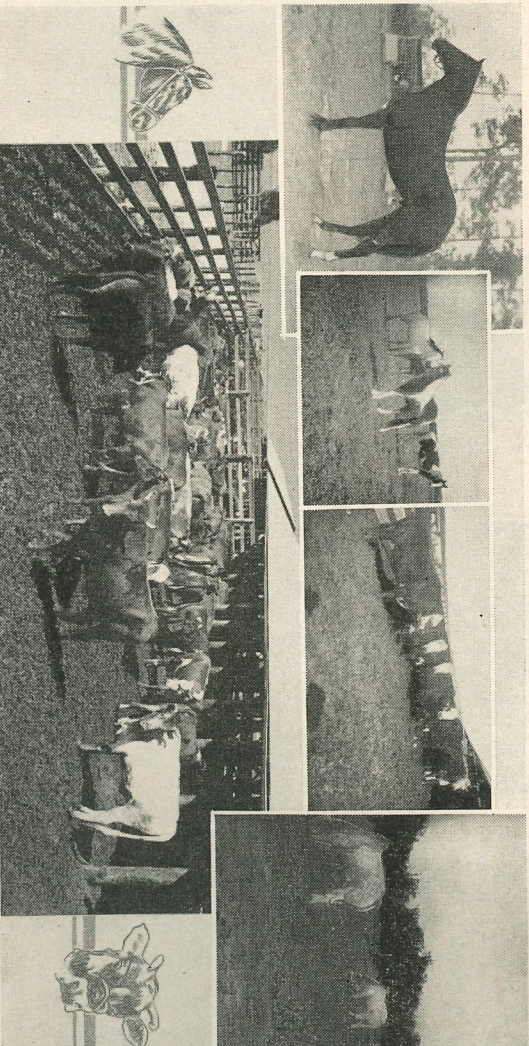
During 1941 agricultural agencies, working in the county in cooperation with local farm folks initiated a Land Use Planning program. Meetings were held in each of the several communities where the county map was divided into areas based on differences in physical features. Present land uses, types of farming, and other problems were recognized. This preliminary work has already led the way to a better understanding by the people of the best possible uses to which their lands should be devoted.

Something less than 5 per cent of the county is now in farms. This includes approximately 4000 acres in sugar cane and 1000 acres in commercial vegetables. In addition to this there is under fence 455,863 acres of non-crop, open-pasture land covered by worksheets in the A. A. A. program.

Reference has, in a general way, already been made to the profitable production of sugar cane. The production of this crop opens up questions of facilities for processing quotas under the 1937 Sugar act and reciprocal trade agreements, may change under existing total war conditions, thereby offering opportunities heretofore undreamed of in Hendry and other South Florida counties. Specifically—need for sugar and sugar cane products can no longer be denied. Suitable soil and climatic conditions have already been demonstrated, and last but by no means least, the people want to grow sugar cane. Whether or not they will be permitted to do so rests "in the lap of the gods." Your guess is as good as mine. Still, the fact remains that every man, woman and child; dollar, and acre must be put into the best use possible to meet the impact of war.

Meat for your table, sugar for your coffee, vegetables, both yellow and leafy, produced abundantly, are all a matter of course to our farmers—to say nothing of the nectar in flowers that bloom in profusion over some 500,000 acres of land in Hendry county. Yields of honey per colony of bees of 200 pounds per year are not unusual.

Another interesting and necessary activity in connection with cattle raising is the breeding of cow ponies. To work cattle successfully in this section a particular type of horse is required to do the job. Usually they are of medium size, quick to get in motion, with a toughness and stamina exceeding the wiry ponies of the Western ranges. Both thoroughbreds and Morgan stallions are being bred to native mares with a view to maintaining size yet retaining the qualities of the Florida cow pony which cattlemen aver have no equal. Matched races at two-week intervals at



Prairie country talk is mainly of horses and development in feeding cattle molasses with grass.

(Continued on Page 8)

Grow Soy Beans for Livestock and Soils

WALLACE MURDOCK closed the ledger with a thud. "All set until next visit Uncle Lem!" he called. "Let's go drink a 'pop' and smoke some of your tobacco!"

"Fer Fine Forage, Easy Growin' an' Harvestin', Lack Uv Insects an' Diseases She's Tops," Declares Uncle Lem.

By JOHN D. HODGE

"Dat bees a mos' skrum-shus idee," declared Pelican brightly. "Git yo'-selves comf'able on de poach in de sunshine whilst Ah gits preprated fuh de festive o-cashun!"

"That's right, Pelican, you take charge of things," grinned Wallace Murdock, grasping Uncle Lem's arm and leading him to the store porch.

"Oh when Ah wuz single mah pockets wood jingle!" sang Pelican, rattling bottles and cracking ice. " - - she de debble's gran-mother an' Ah wist Ah wuz single ag'in!"

"Your man-Friday seems to be in high spirits," laughed the postoffice inspector. "What's the good news?"

"Ah don' save up 'nough simoleons t' git me a de-fense bond!" declared Pelican proudly. "Fust Ah buys de ten cent stamps, den trades dem in fuh dat il'l ole bond. Bus' mah bellyban, Ah's holpin' out de gov'mint an' prepratin' fuh mah ole age wid one acks. Dat's biz'niss!"

"Th' idee's plunn' good 'nough," agreed Uncle Lem, "but whut he ain't told you is thet I had t' ad-vance him ten dollars t' make out th' full amount!"

"Mist Saunners!" whined Pelican, "It wen't but nine seventy-nine!"

"Well, you must admit its good business for Pelican," chuckled Wallace Murdock.

"What are you planing this year, Uncle Lem?"

"Oh, th' usual thin's," replied Uncle Lem sipping his drink. "How-sum-ever, we're figgeratin' on puttin' out a right smart patch uv soy beans."

"Soy Beans!" exclaimed the government man. "I thought they were grown in China!"

"An' so they be!" chuckled Uncle Lem.

"Th' wild form uv th' plant, a slender, twistin' vine perducin' small pods an' leetle-bitsy dull black seeds, seems t' be native t' China an' Manchuria. Soy beans have bin a crop uv prime im-portance in China sinct ancient times, an' her culture an' uses 're re-corded in th' oldest Chinese lit'rature."

"Th' soy bean," he continued, packing tobacco into his pipe, "or soja bean, or soja bean, or stock pea as she's called in North Carolina, ever-which name you choose t' call her, wuz interduced into th' United States 'bout eighteen hundred an' four, but 'till recent years she wasn't much growed."

"Oh, I see!" murmured Wallace Murdock. "And what are their uses?"

"Well," responded Uncle Lem, "in th' O-rient she's much used as human food, over here its forage an' green manure. Soy bean oil's used in th' manufacture uv paints, linoleum, an' soap. Con-siderin' th' heavy yield uv seed, fine quality uv pastur', th' ease uv growin' an' harvestin', freedom frum insects an' diseases, an' other good points, th' soy bean's got a high po-tential value."

"One o' dem craps, huh?" broke in Pelican. "Whut high po-tentialiated value mean, Mist Saunners? Dat word soun' t' me lak he not so sho' o' heseff!"

"And that's pretty good figurin'!" laughed Wallace Murdock. "Here Pelican, smoke this cigar on me!"

"Soy an' climate fer soy beans," snorted Uncle Lem, glaring at Pelican, "re 'bout same as fer corn or cotton. Whilst she ain't p'intedly part'lar as t' type uv soil, she does seem t' do best on meller, fertile loam. How-sum-ever, she'll make a better growth than corn on soils low in fertility, or not too well drained."

"Once she's well started," he went on, "a re'son-able drought won't bother her none, an' a wet season don't seem t' either re-tard growth or de-crease yield."



"Holpin' de gov'mint an' prepratin' fuh mah ole age wid one acks. Da's biz'niss."

Th' period uv germ'nation's th' most critical stage, where drought or too great moistur's liable t' do damage. A light frost don't have but leetle effect at no stage uv growth!"

"What of varieties?" asked the postoffice inspector. "Most crops seem to have untold numbers."

"They's plenty sorts uv soy beans all right!" laughed Uncle Lem. "How-sum-ever, outen th' three-four v'ieties found best fer Florida, th' Mammoth Yellow seems t' be th' fav'rite."

"What sort of plant does it produce?" asked Wallace Murdock.

"Whilst she seems t' be th' standard commercial v'riety," mused the old merchant, "nothin' def'nate is knowed re-gardin' her o-rigin. She grows inter a strong, erect plant maturin' in 'bout one hundred an' forty five day frum seedin'. She takes 'bout ninety day t' perduce her white flowerin' blossoms, an' seeds 're two t' three in th' pod. Whilst I ain't never counted 'em, they's said t' be 'bout two thousand one hundred an' fifty seeds t' th' pound."

"Mist Saunners, when bees Easter Sunday?" queried Pelican, eyeing the calendar in his hand. "Ah don' bin de-vited t' speak a good word at mah Sunday school. Ah gotta git preprated t' show dem niggers sumpin different fum de ever'-day con-versational."

"Oh boy!" spluttered Wallace Murdock, choking on a mouthful of his drink. "That will be worth watchin'! I'd give a dollar to be there!"

"Ifen you must make a fool outen yore-self, April fifth 'll be Easter Sunday!" fumed Uncle Lem. "Speakin' in Sunday school, huh! My ole parrot could do better!"

"Don't be too hard on him," chuckled the inspector. "And now what is the proper time for soy plantin'?"

"Frum th' fust uv April t' 'bout th' fifteenth uv May's prob'ly th' best time," answered the old postmaster. "She c'n be broadcasted or planted in rows, but when she's growed in rows an' cult-vated sum, yield 'll be consid'able better."

"Mist Saunners," complained Pelican, who had been thinking over the old gentleman's remark, "dat ole parit ain't fittin' fuh t' go in de Church-house - - he langwidge bees mos' too heary! - - He - -"

"Thet fool nigger won't never learn no sense!" said Uncle Lem hopelessly, while Wallace Murdock choked with suppressed mirth. "Go on now an' git

yore-self pre-pared" he said to Pelican, "we got matters t' talk over an' don't want t' be bothered."

"How are soy beans planted," asked Wallace Murdock, wiping his eyes with a handkerchief, "for feeding in the field or for gathering?"

"Both ways," responded Uncle Lem. "Ifen wanted fer hog feed they're gen'ally put inter alternate rows with corn. Th' beans an' corn sh'ud be planted so's t' mature at th' same time. When planted fer hay, seeds 're sowed in three foot rows, usin' 'bout three pecks t' th' acre. Liberal seedin' gen'ally pays in a good stand uv plants."

"Do soy beans make good hay?" enquired the government man.

"They do thet!" declared Uncle Lem. "Time uv cuttin' c'n best be told by th' maturity an' de-velopment uv th' seed pods. Th' Mammoth Yellow begins bloomin' in 'bout eighty five t' ninety day, an' is ready fer cuttin' in 'round one hundred fifteen t' one hundred twenty five day."

"Sh'ud harvestin' be de-layed too long, they'll be a consid'able loss frum mature leaves droppin' frum th' plant. Sinct soy bean leaves contain more uv protein than airy other part uv th' plant 'ceptin' th' seeds, they need t' be saved much as possible."

"I've often wondered if there was any particular time of day for cutting hay," admitted Wallace Murdock. "Does it make any difference?"

"Yore durn tootin' she does!" exclaimed the old merchant. "Most veg'etation varies in th' amount uv water in th' leaves an' stems durin' th' twenty-four hours. Plants contain th' most water in th' early mornin', an' least durin' mid-day, pervidin' she's clear weather."

"Whut diffunce it make so long de ole sun dry him out!" interrupted Pelican.

"Sinct curin' uv hay is mostly a metter uv re-ducin' th' water content uv plants," went on Uncle Lem, completely ignoring Pelican, "it's only common sense t' see thet time an' labor's saved by cuttin' hay durin' mid-day an' in clear weather. Frum ten thirty in th' mornin' t' four in th' afternoon's gen'ally con-ceded t' be th' best time."

"Is soy bean hay cured in regular stacks like other hay?" enquired Wallace Murdock. "Soy beans cut at th' proper time sh'ud be ready t' windrow by next afternoon," answered Uncle Lem. "Sh'ud th' weather re-main fav'able, all curin' c'n be done in th' windrows; but durin' rainy weather it's best t' put her up inter large, loose, narrer cocks as soon's possible after wilkin'."

"What about the seed question?" asked the post-office inspector. "Are they all imported?"

"Not now they ain't," said Uncle Lem, knocking cut his pipe, "im-ported seeds 're gen'ally a mixture uv v'ieties, mostly not so good as them growed here. Bein' a le-gume, seed sh'ud be inoculated with a nitrogen fixin' bacteria t' in-sure best re-sults."

"Ah ain't min' growin' de crap," remarked Pelican, "but savin' de seeds bees mo' wuk - - -"

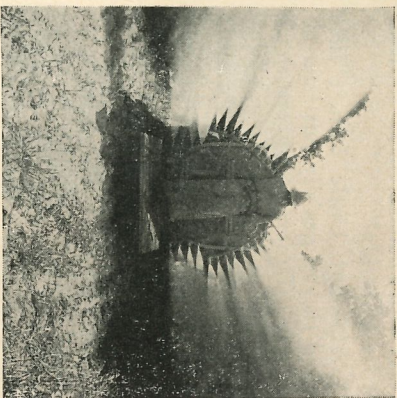
"They's one more thin' 'bout soy beans thet most folks don't know uv," declared Uncle Lem. "Vine-gar perduced frum one v'riety is th' base uv Worcester-shire Sauce, you know, th' con-di-ment fer seasonin' meats."

"You don't say!" ejaculated the government man. "I've used Worcester-shire Sauce, of course, but never knew I was eating soy beans!"

"Mist Burdick," whispered Pelican, as Uncle Lem arose and walked into the store, "yo' bees sort o' con-nected t' de gov'mint. Am it defacks dat yo' c'n take dem il'l ole bond t' de big pos'-office an' trade him in fuh de cash money? Am dat de trute, huh?"

"Yes, Pelican," admitted Mr. Murdock. "But instead of wrecking your chance for an idle old age, just take this five-dollar bill to blow for Easter."

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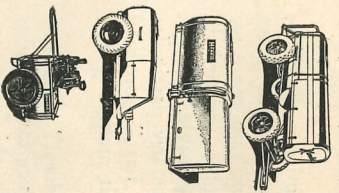
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TAMPA

Hendry County

(Continued from Page 6)

Fort Thompson park near LaBelle does much to stimulate pride in "Horse-flesh."

Sure we have problems to solve! Catlemen now are using better than 600 pure-bred and high grade Brahma bulls to improve their native herds. Many different introductions of the English breeds have been made during the past twenty years, none of which have proven quite as satisfactory as Brahma for this vicinity. Iron, cobalt, and copper as used in Salt Stick Mineral mixture are common topics of conversation wherever catlemen meet and talk. Vegetable growers are not without their fair share of trouble. Citrus growers too can be counted on to have "something in their hair." What I am getting around to say is that this is not intended to have you think we have a second "Garden of Eden," but that we

are on the last frontier with a big and promising countryside that is fairly crying aloud to be developed.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Since this article was written the house of representatives has concurred with the senate in directing Secretary of Interior Harold I. Ickes to cooperate with the department of agriculture and state authorities in eradicating tick infested deer in the Everglades.

RUNNING MOLE CRICKETS

One GROWER reader writes giving a very unusual treatment for mole crickets. He says that they constituted quite a problem on his place and that no recommended treatment seemed to give results.

It was suggested that he try planting Castor Bean plants about his place to see if they had the same repellent effect on mole crickets that they do on numerous insect pests. He says that the plan worked in his case and that there have been no more mole cricket disturbances.

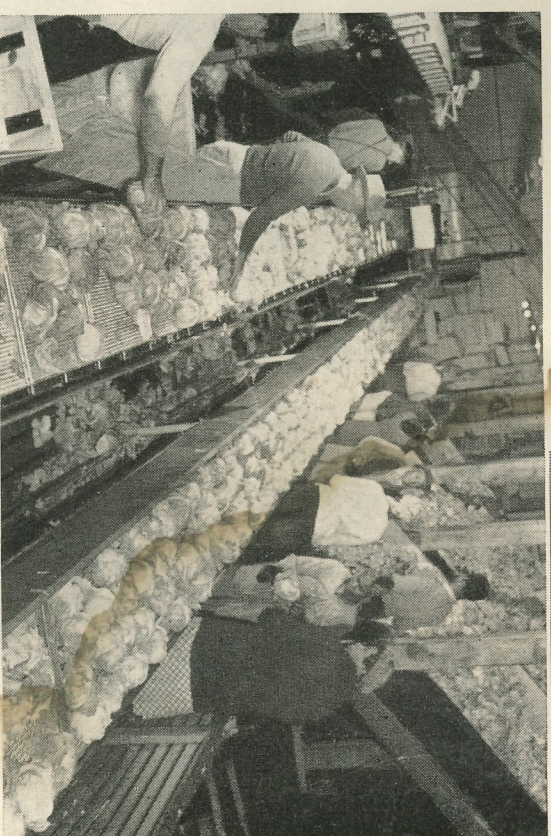
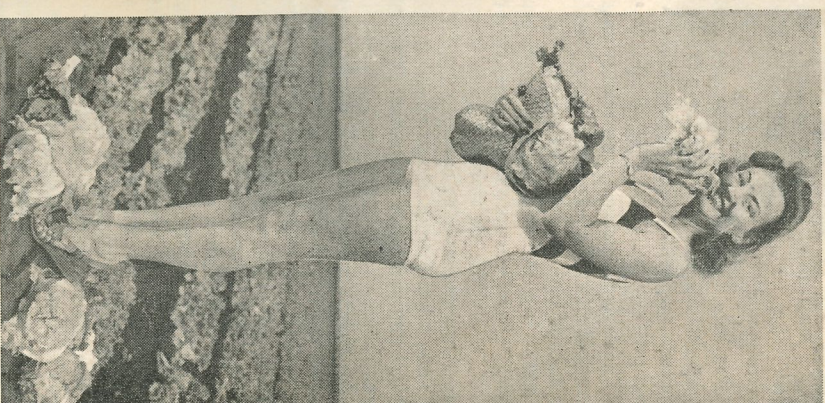
Florida Lettuce Farms Growing Successful Iceberg Strains Spur Production

By HAMILTON M. WRIGHT

ALTHOUGH no one knew four or five years ago whether Iceberg lettuce could ever be produced commercially in Florida, a very fine crop of this profitable vegetable has been cut in the state this season. Shawnee plantation, operated by R. E. Kurtz, of Ft. Myers, and John Tiedtke, of Cleveland, Ohio, is situated about 2 miles northwest of Clewiston and is outstanding in this year's lettuce production.

Due to scientists of the United States department of agriculture, new strains of Iceberg lettuce have been developed better suited to Florida's climatic conditions and with a higher tolerance to heat without bolting and seeding. The Iceberg lettuce crop has come mainly from the West, California and Arizona having shipped as high as 48,576 carloads in a year. But now Florida growers have broken into the picture with new strains of crisp-head lettuce.

At the Shawnee plantation several hundred acres of rich muck land, once a part of the Florida Everglades, are now being cultivated to Iceberg lettuce. They are growing principally the strain known as Imperial 44, developed by government experts. The first crop was



Crisp heads to be packed for Northern markets are sampled by Lettuce Queen Phoebe Allen.

which the lettuce—cut simultaneously from six rows—can be collected.

The soil at Shawnee plantation is a rich black muck derived from the decomposition of vegetation and located about a mile from the south end of Lake Okeechobee. It is also highly productive of rich sugar cane and could, in fact, produce a much larger crop of cane would the quota permit. It also produces large crops of beans, celery, and other vegetables. This soil is said to be cooler than some other South Florida soils and thus in a measure to be more favorable for the cultivation of Iceberg lettuce.

The fact that lettuce is a cold weather crop, very sensitive to high temperatures and a complete loss once it bolts to seed, has made it tremendously important that a real understanding of the crop based on Florida conditions be obtained.

If temperatures remain above a certain level, particularly during the

(Continued on Page 10)

Eggs Fly to Argentina

TO OVERCOME transportation difficulties that have retarded shipment of improved United States poultry stock to South American countries, the department of agriculture is cooperating in the shipment of hatching eggs by air express.

As a test of the plan, two small shipments were made to Argentina during its spring hatching season last October. In each shipment were 100 Rhode Island Red and 100 White Leghorn eggs. Scheduled to arrive in Buenos Aires on the Saturday following shipment, they are being used in experimental breeding work of the Argentine ministry of agriculture.

The eggs were sent in response to a request from Felipe A. Espil, Argentine ambassador to the United States, who asked cooperation of the department in locating poultry-breeding stock for use of the Argentine government. They were produced from superior stock at the department's experimental farm at Beltsville, Md., after it was found such eggs are not readily available from private breeders at that time of the year. For the long flight, the eggs were packed in standard egg cases with sawdust as an added protection against temperature changes.

The eggs, of "register of merit" quality, the highest standard produced under the national poultry improvement plan, will aid in introducing egg-laying poultry of this quality to Argentina. Department poultrymen believe that air shipment of hatching eggs to distant countries will have distinct advantages over previous methods. They anticipate that a high percentage hatch can be secured and that such chicks will adjust themselves, as they develop, to local climatic conditions.

Ideal Wrappers

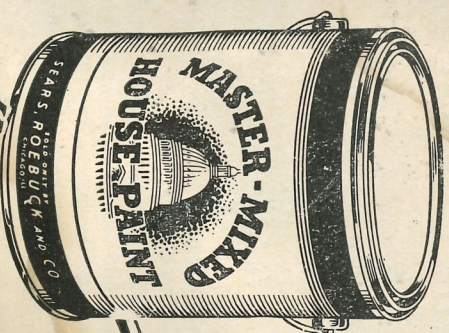
(Continued from Page 5)

protection based on retention of quality, appearance, and flavor, as well as economy of material. The 40-gauge sheet wrapper was the most efficient in preventing dehydration, but this added protection was not sufficient to compensate for the added cost over either the 20-gauge sheet wrapper or the Plioseal.

The Plioseal wrapper proved to be the most attractive type used. Pliosealing operations are such that they can be incorporated in an automatic wrapping machine providing the speed and economy necessary for production lines in packing houses. It is claimed that such a machine now under development is able to wrap over 500 oranges per minute at a cost which would eventually approximate the present cost of ordinary tissue wrappers.

Although pliofilm may be printed, this operation is not necessary since transparency of this material allows the brand stamped on the fruit to be seen clearly through the wrapper. This transparency also permits the merchant to display the qualities of fruit without removing the wrapper.

The marketable life of Florida peaches, avocados, mangos and persimmons, both at ordinary and refrigerated temperatures, is more than doubled by the Pliofilm wrapper. Their initial



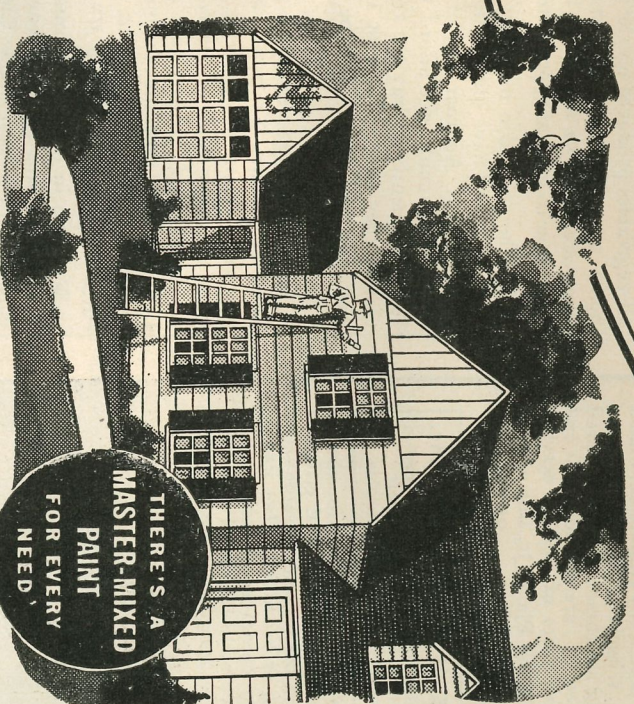
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freshness, color, texture, and flavor are also preserved.

Softening of persimmons is retarded approximately one week by the pliofilm wrappers. Also the wrapped fruit at the cold storage temperatures of 42 degrees F. and 37 degrees F., after reaching the edible soft-ripe stage, remain marketable three weeks longer than that not wrapped, and at the retail stand temperatures of 70 degrees F. one week longer in the edible soft-ripe stage. The optimum storage temperature for holding persimmons was found to be 42 degrees F.

The optimum temperature for holding Haden mangos was 37 degrees F. The time required for softening to an edible stage under all conditions used is twice as long for the mangos wrapped in pliofilm as for those not wrapped. The length of time the fruit remains marketable in good edible quality at any temperature after softening is also doubled by the use of pliofilm wrappers. Pliofilm wrappers more than double the marketable life of five different varieties at ordinary retail stand tem-

peratures, as well as cold storage temperatures. The initial freshness, color, texture, and taste of wrapped peaches are well preserved by pliofilm for a period up to five weeks. The best temperature for storage of peaches is 42 degrees F. as the fresh fruit darkened after two weeks when the fruit was held at temperatures of 38 degrees or lower.

Better results are obtained with the late season varieties of avocados, especially the Lula and Taylor varieties, when wrapped in pliofilm, than with the early varieties (West Indian). The best temperature for holding avocados is around 42 degrees F. At this temperature the pliofilm wrapped Lulas or Taylors remain in a marketable condition from two to four weeks longer than those not wrapped. The wrapped fruit remains in good, firm condition six weeks in cold storage and from seven to 14 days after removal to room temperature (70 degrees to 80 degrees F.). The unwrapped fruit remains in good condition, three to four weeks in cold storage and four to eight days

after removal to room temperature.

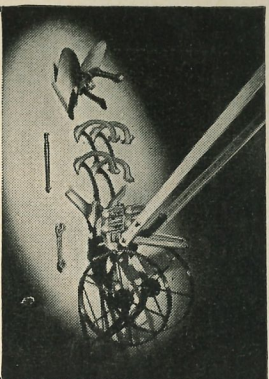
A detailed report of the research on the use of pliofilm as a fruit and vegetable wrapper, in bulletin form, can be obtained by writing the agricultural experiment station at Gainesville.

BALANCE FERTILIZER

As cow manure is relatively low in phosphoric acid and potash, application of a complete garden fertilizer along with it usually will result in better vegetable crops than using the former alone.

The gardner also should be careful about applying lime to his soil, as application of too much in some areas of the state will lock the plant nutrients in the soil so they will not be available for the crop.

Manufacture of synthetic rubber from corn, soy bean, and cotton-seed oils is in the process of development, say reports on file in the research division, Florida State Chamber of Commerce.



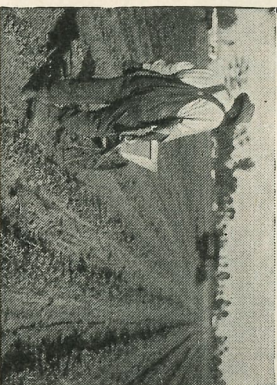
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FLORIDA GROWER for APRIL, 1942

Does A Florida Home Garden Pay?

Better Food and Lighter Grocery Bills Are the Reward

By CHARLES M. HAMPTON
Extension Farm Economist

"Does a home garden pay?"

First, we must get our heads together on the meaning of a "home garden." For our purpose "garden" must mean all vegetables grown on a farm. Many Florida farmers do not grow all of the vegetables in a garden. As a matter of fact, winter greens are usually grown in one or more small fenced patches near the house. The corn and okra may be in the corn field, the field peas may be alongside the cotton, and the tomatoes and melons may be on terrace ridges. These patches of vegetables go to make up the garden. The word "home" is used to distinguish from commercial vegetables. Therefore, the words "home garden" mean all vegetables produced on the farm for home use. To make our statements more accurate, we must also limit the discussion to general type farms.

The home garden must pay or wise farmers would have quit home gardening long ago. Another way of putting it—farmers could not afford to go to town frequently to buy the fresh vegetables they need. The cost in transportation and time would be prohibitive.

But does the garden pay a profit as other crops do? We must consider a particular class of gardens, because there are many kinds of gardens. There are small good gardens that pay but little because they are so small, and there are large, poor gardens that are not profitable because they are so poor.

We have in our records many gardens. Here is a story of one typical garden grown near Lake City by a farmer who has a wife and three children. There were fifteen different vegetables grown in two small fenced places and in four different fields, making up the home garden. Collards were available twelve weeks of the year. The family had collards to eat on an average of once a week for those twelve weeks. If bought at the store, each lot would have cost about 9 1/2 cents, or a total of \$1.13. Cabbage was available ten weeks. The family ate an average of three heads a week. These would have cost \$3.47 at the store in Lake City. Mustard was available eight weeks, worth \$1.35. Turnips were worth \$2.19. And so on through string beans, green corn, field peas, okra, onions, rutabagas, squash, tomatoes, butter beans, Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes. The garden provided a total of fifteen kinds of vegetables, with a retail value of \$10.4. This supply of vegetables helped to keep the cash grocery bill for this family of five down to \$119 for the whole year.

This farmer's tobacco crop produced the highest returns per acre; the land used for vegetables produced the next highest returns per acre. Even if farm prices for the vegetables were used to determine the value, the vegetable land was still second in value of products per acre; \$104 was the gross returns value. The cash cost was quite small. A few dimes purchased all of the seed for greens and the farmer had saved his own seed for the other vegetables. The

family did all of the work, and the livestock provided fertilizer. If all of the seed and fertilizer had been bought, the garden would still have been a profitable enterprise.

Nearly 150 gardens were studied in Columbia county. Many of the good home gardens produced \$100 worth of vegetables or more. Some for large families were worth more than \$200. Good gardens for small families produced vegetables worth from \$30 to \$70.

Most Florida farmers can have gardens producing from \$15 to \$30 worth of vegetables for each member of their families. Every needed vegetable produced adds to a farmer's income and at the same time helps in our National Foods for Victory program.

"Victory" gardens are described in publication MP 483 which gives general information for the inexperienced gardener on what to grow, how to prepare and fertilize the soil, how and when to plant, how to care for the plants, and how to utilize the crop. Free copies may be secured by addressing a request to the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

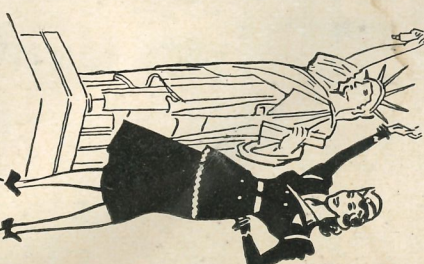
Lettuce Farms Grow

(Continued from Page 8)

period when heads are forming, the plants will bolt to seed and no salable heads will be formed. At the other end of the temperature range, it has been known that lettuce is tolerant of frost and freezing temperatures, particularly in the seedling stage. In the mature or heading stage its tolerance to frost or cold, drying winds, depends largely upon weather conditions which precede the period of cold weather.

Original purpose of government research was to develop strains suitable for special conditions in the Far West, and disease resistance was one of the primary objects. In the course of the work several of the new strains, while not particularly suited to Western conditions, showed qualities which led to their trial in the East and South, by both the United States department of agriculture and state experiment stations. The favored strains are known as the "Imperial" strains and are the result of controlled breeding and selection.

Staff members of the University of Florida agricultural experiment station have carried on Florida experimental work with varieties and strains of lettuce at Sanford, Gainesville, Belle Glade, Bradenton, Hastings, and Homestead. They all agree that of all commercial varieties of Iceberg lettuce at this time, Imperial No. 44 has exhibited the greatest tolerance to high temperatures, regardless of the season or location in which the comparison was made. When weather conditions are suitable, some other Imperial strains are preferable to Imperial No. 44, but these are not sufficient to offset its temperature resistance.



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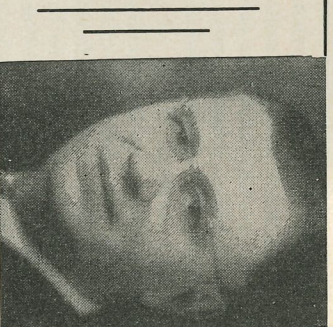
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April Grove Clean-up Effective

Now Is the Time for Whitefly and Scale Control

By J. R. WATSON, Entomologist,
Florida Experiment Station
Entomologist, Florida Experiment Station

10 SOUND REASONS FOR USING NICHOLS COPPER SULFATE

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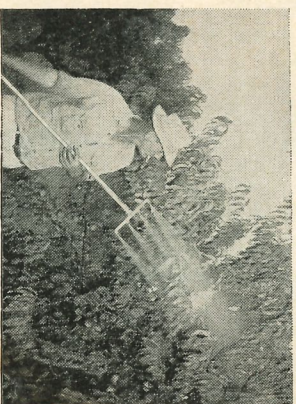
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Spends \$1.65 in two years for his sprayer repairs

"It's the best sprayer I ever used or heard of," says grower Paul Poole of Greer, S. C., speaking of his Iron Age power take-off sprayer and 10-12 G. P. M. Victory pump. Grower Poole proudly points out that in two years of hard use, he's spent exactly \$1.65 for repairs—and he sprays more than 140 acres at least five times a year.

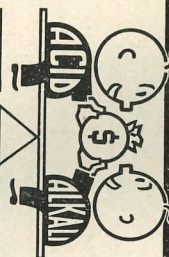
Choose from 7 sizes of the high pressure Victory pump—with capacities from 6 to 40 G. P. M., pressures from 500 to 1000 lbs P. S. I. Write for 1942 sprayer catalog.

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Write for helpful booklet.

DOLomite
Products, Inc.
Dept. GC Ocala, Florida

SPRING brood of the cloudy-winged whitefly generally goes on the wing in early April. Adults are flying about and laying their eggs on the tender growth of citrus. The other whitefly, which we have always called the "common citrus whitefly," may be largely gone by this time. After eggs deposited on the leaves have been laid and hatched into the crawler stage of the whitefly is the time when the pests are most easily killed.

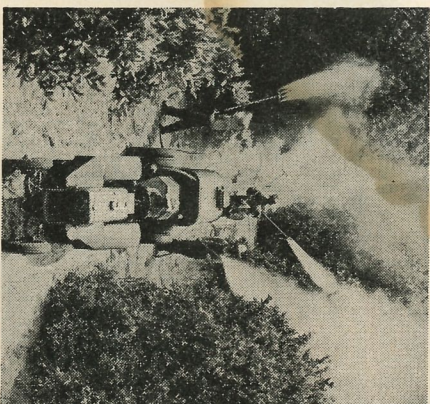
These crawlers are small, tender, and quickly succumb to a suitable spray. Watch the flight of adult whiteflies, and when they have largely disappeared mark down the date. Wait ten days for the eggs to hatch and then spray, provided the trees and fruit are not too tender at that time.

The purple scale also is, at this season, largely in the stage favorable for spraying. Although egg laying in the case of scale insects is more continuous over the entire year than is the case with whiteflies, like the whiteflies, there are three main broods a year and three times when crawlers or young scales are particularly abundant and comparatively easily killed.

In the effort to produce fruit of a higher grade there has been much spraying with Bordeaux for control of meiosis and scab. This means that extra precautions will have to be taken to control whiteflies, rust mites, and scale insects, particularly the latter. Bordeaux has a tendency to kill out the friendly fungi and to leave a deposit on the leaves favorable to an increase of scale insects. In addition the 6-spotted mite has been very widespread and destructive on occasion to grapefruit leaves. This mite collects in colonies, always on the undersides of the leaves, and is especially fond of grapefruit. The part of the leaf where these colonies are located turns yellow and if the infestation is severe enough the leaf will drop. Frequently the loss of the leaves from grapefruit is sufficient to be serious and even disastrous to the tree and the crop. During warm, dry weather these mites multiply very rapidly. In groves where the six-spotted mite is still active, prompt attention and thorough control measures should be taken.

In control of scale insects and whiteflies two groups of insecticides are efficient. The old standard sprays for these pests are the oil emulsions, made by emulsifying mineral oils with soap or other emulsified. Different makes of these emulsions on the market vary much in the percentage of oil which they contain. They may be divided into two general groups: the "white oil emulsions" and the "red oil emulsions."

"White oil emulsions" have been more purified than have the red oils. Certain ingredients which are liable to burn tender foliage have been removed. Although somewhat more expensive than the red oils they are safer on tender foliage. In diluted spray as applied to trees the oil will range from 1 to 1 1/2 per cent of actual oil, the higher percentages being required by the white oil emulsions. In every case follow di-



rections for dilutions given on the container.

Where one has a heavy infestation of scale insects and whiteflies and there are no, or few, 6-spotted mites or rust mites present, oil emulsions will on the whole be most advisable for cleaning up the whiteflies and purple scale infestations. However, the fruit should not be too small nor the foliage too tender or injury may result from the use of oil emulsion. We recommend that the fruit be in the neighborhood of one inch in diameter before it should be sprayed.

The other spray material used for control of whiteflies and purple scale, and at the same time give good control of rust mites and the 6-spotted mite, is lime-sulfur. It will not kill full grown scale insects nor whiteflies but it will destroy the crawler stages of both and the first anchored stage of very young scales. In a series of experiments at the Citrus experiment station over a period of three years we found that on the whole two sprays of lime-sulfur will give about the same control of scale insects and whiteflies as will one spray of an oil emulsion, at the same time giving control of rust mites and red spiders.

In groves where the 6-spotted mite is still abundant lime-sulfur spray should be applied at once. In groves where the 6-spotted mite is no longer a menace but there are many rust mites and a moderate infestation of scale insects and whiteflies, the use of lime-sulfur would perhaps also be advisable. Bear in mind that to get the same control that you would with an oil emulsion, another application will have to be given between this time and July. Lime-sulfur also will burn if put on in too strong a concentration. Addition of from 5 to 10 pounds of wettable sulfur per 100 gallons of spray enables you to cut down the concentration of lime-sulfur to 1 to 65 or 1 to 70, giving a safer spray and one fully as effective. Wettable sulfur is also an excellent spreader for the lime-sulfur.

One precaution is essential. Do not use both sprays. Do not use sulfur in any form too near to an oil emulsion spray. At least two weeks should intervene between an application of sulfur and an application of an oil emulsion, longer if there has been no rain. The same precaution is necessary if lime-sulfur follows an oil emulsion.

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Yes . . . new and bigger demands on American Industry. New shortages of materials for civilian use arise daily. When our lives are affected by these demands and shortages, let us remember that it is tight—for America has to win the war . . . and win it, she will.

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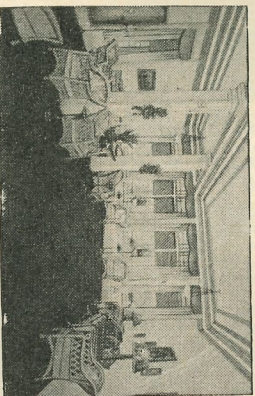
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BEST RECIPE OF THE MONTH

FLORIDA GROWER for APRIL, 1942

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.

March awards are: First prize to Miss Viola Jones, 925 40th St. North, St. Petersburg, Florida.

BAKED ROLLED MULLET

(Seafood Dinner)

- 1 cup diced celery
- 2 medium onions (sliced)
- 2 fresh tomatoes (sliced)
- 1/4 pound mushrooms (sliced)
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 1 tablespoon ketchup
- 1 1/2 pounds mullet (sliced)
- 1/3 cup cracker meal
- 1/4 cup cooking oil

First place vegetables in baking dish and sprinkle with salt, pepper, and ketchup. Cut fish into strips about 2 inches wide and 4 inches long. Dip each strip in cracker meal, roll, and fasten with toothpicks.

Place fish rolls on top of vegetable mixture. Sprinkle with oil. Bake in moderate oven—325 degrees F.—for at least 35 to 40 minutes.

This amount makes 4 delicious servings.

Second Prize—Mrs. J. J. Aberrn, Babson Park, Florida.

WHOLE WHEAT BREAD

- 2 cupsful of whole wheat flour
- 1/2 cupful of white flour
- 1 teaspoonful of baking powder
- 1 tablespoon white or brown sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 4 tablespoonfuls of melted lard or shortening
- 1 1/2 cupsful of sour milk
- 1 teaspoon of soda

Mix ingredients in the order named, and bake about three quarters of an hour in oven at 350 degrees F.

Canned or sweet milk can be soured quickly by adding two tablespoonfuls of Florida lemon juice. Chopped raisins added make this bread most delicious. It can be made in a hurry.

PRESSED SPARE-RIBS

- 3 pounds fresh spare-ribs
- water to cover—about 2 quarts
- 2 bay leaves
- 1 onion or 1 clove garlic
- 6 peppercorns
- few celery leaves
- 2 teaspoonfuls salt
- 1 sliced lemon

Place all in a large heavy kettle and cover. Bring to boiling. Simmer an hour and forty-five minutes or until meat falls from bones. Remove bones—leave meat in large pieces. Place meat in a loaf pan, cover with waxed paper, and weight it down. Chill overnight. Serve with wedges of lemon and a bowl of potato salad. Slice it thin. To serve hot, sprinkle with sage, 1 cup bread crumbs moistened with a little pork fat. Fry in skillet or bake at 350 degrees F., 20 minutes. Sauerkraut goes well with this when served hot.

—Miss A. G. Callens,
Memphis, Tenn.

ORANGE VICTORY FRITTERS

- 2 oranges
- 1 cup flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 2 eggs
- 1/2 cup milk
- 1 tablespoon melted butter

Sift dry ingredients. Add eggs, milk, and melted butter, and stir until well mixed. Peel oranges. Dip orange sections in the batter. Fry in deep, hot lard.

—Mrs. John M. Schaeberle,
44 South Pine St.,
York, Penn.

FIG PUDDING

- 1 quart canned figs (or fresh)
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 tablespoon butter
- 1 cup sweet milk
- juice of one lemon
- pinch of salt

Care of Poinsettias in Florida

Propagation and Feeding Methods Outlined

By the MASTER GARDENER

POINSETTIAS are, without doubt, one of our most beautiful decorative plants. At Christmas time, their blaze is as timely as turkey and dressing. They vie with the evergreen for home-decorating honors at that time of the year.

Poinsettias are widely used in attractive combinations for foundation or group plantings in Florida's mild climate. They lend themselves well for accent purposes in evergreen plantings. Because of the so-called "legginess" of the poinsettia, its use is limited to background purposes. This should not be considered, however, as a point against using the poinsettia, but should be considered rather as an opportunity for the home gardener to use his ingenuity in an original arrangement of plant materials.

Propagation of these colorful plants may be started in April with hardwood cuttings and, if desired, the soft wood or tip cuttings can be made in May. All leaves should be left on the cuttings except the bottom two. These cuttings may be treated with any of the popular root stimulating materials before they are placed in the propagating sand. Poinsettia cuttings are not particularly hard to root if the humidity is kept high by syringing overhead and by applying shade over the cuttings for approximately a week after they have been cut. The saying that "cleanliness is next to godliness" applies to the propagating branch. All dropped leaves should be removed in order to prevent the start of bacterial diseases. Rooting should take place in approximately three weeks. At this time the young plants should be potted in 2 1/2 or 3-inch pots in a porous or well-composted soil, containing a 4-inch pot of a complete, balanced plant food to a wheelbarrow of soil. As the root systems develop on these young plants and they approach the stage of becoming pot-bound, they should be shifted into larger pots or placed in the soil outside for their permanent location.

Beat eggs. Add sugar, milk, lemon juice, and salt. Pour over figs. Do not stir. Bake.
If fresh figs are used cook a bit before you pour the custard on them. This is good served hot or chilled.

—Mrs. J. D. Wheeler,
Lamont, Florida.

FERTILIZING PEACHES

A good fertilizer for peach trees recommended by state experiment station workers, is one analyzing 5 per cent nitrogen, 7 per cent phosphoric acid, and 5 per cent potash. It should be applied in early spring before new growth starts at the rate of one-half to one pound for young trees and up to as much as seven or eight pounds for old trees.

Nearly 17,000,000,000 tin cans are required annually as containers for American products of all kinds. The value of all products produced by the tin can industry annually has passed the \$372,500,000 mark.

Poinsettia plants should not be kept too moist, as such a condition tends to soften the growth. In view of the original incorporation of plant food in the potting soil, it is not necessary to make subsequent applications unless plants show a definite need for plant food. Such need is usually indicated by a chlorotic condition of the foliage.

In the latter part of October, when the bracts are commencing to color, the plants should be given an application of complete, balanced plant food. Feeding at this time goes into the enlargement of the bract, which is, of course, the attractive part of this plant. In order to facilitate the root system's use of plant food, the soil should be watered first, application made at the rate of 2 or 3 tablespoons per square foot, and then watered lightly again. When one becomes sufficiently experienced to understand the language of plants, he can tell when they say, "I need water" or "I need food." While plants are living organisms, they are unable to indicate their need except by certain signs which the grower learns to recognize.

A remarkable thing about poinsettias, that is not universally known, is the fact that they can be trained or pruned to almost any growth habit. If a short, bushy plant is desired, it should be cut back in the spring, in the summer, and again in September. If it is to be trained on a trellis, only the basal branches should be trimmed.

In Florida several insects attack poinsettias. Among these is the tobacco horn worm, which feeds on the foliage and may be controlled with a 1-6 lead arsenate lime dust or hand picking. A most common pest is the white fly, which may be controlled with a 2% oil emulsion. A new disease that appeared in Miami is called "Poinsettia Scab." This disease is characterized by enlarged, cancerous-like area which appear on stems, leaves, and flower bracts, and can be controlled by pruning out the diseased area and spraying the rest of the plant with copper fungicides.



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Grower Groups Meet

(Continued from Page 4)

- (b) Blight Resistant World Beater Pepper, by G. B. Hogan, Pompano.
(c) Green Pascal Celery, by H. L. Haney, Belle Glade.
(d) General discussion of varieties and strains by group.

Due to war conditions, it has been decided to dispense with the Rose show this year. As a substitute, the Garden clubs of the Palm Beaches have agreed to decorate the headquarters and meeting places. Program for the seventeenth annual meeting of the Florida Rose society has not yet been submitted. It will be held in the afternoon of Wednesday, April 22.

Hotels are offering summer rates for rooms, so that those in attendance can obtain accommodations to suit without difficulty.

Complete programs of all meetings will be issued just previous to the meeting and can be had by writing to Bayard F. Floyd, secretary, at Davenport, Florida.

Members and prospective members who are unable to attend should send their membership fee of \$2.00 to Frank L. Holland, treasurer, at Winter Haven, Florida, to get the complete *Proceedings* of the meeting.

Chats With Florida Beekeepers

By NERO DEKE
A Keeper of the Bees

IF YOU KNOW what you want to do; if you know how to do it and go ahead, you have accomplished something. If the result shows a fair profit over actual cost, you have attained success. We, as beekeepers, sometimes miss success by only one of these elements—sometimes by perhaps all of them.

In writing this column it is not my intention to tell you *how* to handle your bees. I want only to remind you of this or that which you no doubt already know. Sure it does good! Worlds of it. I know it does because I'm a better beekeeper myself just from reading what I've written for this column each month. No formula will work to the letter; but any formula that succeeds is worth working with and perfecting.

One item that must show, and in generous quantity, in any system of beekeeping is experience. A beekeeper knows practically all there is, fundamentally important in his business, in about three years of ownership. Some master it much sooner. However, they all know less than half of everything after twenty years handling bees. After you realize that you have reached this point, you *may* begin to learn the business. Thirty-two years of actual ownership gives me about twelve years to have learned the angles.

Greatest danger I see ahead of us now is a near boom, as indicated by the signs. I am being questioned by many wanting to buy bees. Nearly as many want to contract for the year's crop of honey. Querer that either of these worry me, but why should I encourage anyone to own bees unless they have a fair chance for success? Why should I contract my crop of honey and leave my old customers to hunt for their

(Continued on Page 15)

FARM MARKET PAGE

The rate for classified advertising on this page is 10 cents per word, per issue, cash with order. No advertisement of less than ten words accepted.

TREES—NURSERY STOCK

ROSE BUSHES. Strong, 2-year, field-grown stock. Red Pink, Shell Radiance, Tulsaman, Pres, Hoover, Sunburst, Victoria, Columbia, Luxembourg, Caladonia, Biarritz, American Beauty, Golden Dawn, Autumn, Lady Hillingdon. Your choice only 19c each postpaid. PEACH Trees, Elberta, Mamie Ross, Hale, Chinese Cling, Early Elberta, Golden Jubilee. Strong, 4 ft. trees 17c each postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. We ship C. O. D. Bargain catalog free! Naughton Farms, Inc., Waxahatche, Texas.

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

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. Ocklawaha Nurseries, Pedigreed Citrus Trees, Lake Jem, Florida.

AVOCADO AND Mango grafted trees. Budded citrus trees, any variety, size or quantity. Seedlings. Desoto Nurseries, Desoto City, Florida.

PALMS, COCOA PLUMOSUS, all sizes and quantities. Special prices in large quantities. Harry A. Hoffner, Box 4346, Jacksonville, Florida.

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

SEEDS—PLANTS—BULBS

CERTIFIED COPPER-SKINNED Porto Rican Sweet Potato Plants. \$2.00 per thousand, f.o.b. Marianna, Florida. Produced in weevil-free area. Certified by the State Plant Board of Florida and the West Florida Sweet Potato Growers' Association, Inc. Contact J. W. Malone, County Agent, Marianna, Florida.

IMPROVED RED Porto Rican Sweet Potato Plants for sale. \$1.75 per 1000 prepaid. By express not prepaid, \$1.50 per 1000. 10c per 1000 less in 10,000 lots. Will be ready about April 15th. Prompt service. G. A. Dasher, Route 3, Madison, Fla.

WILL HAVE thousands of Marylobe and Rutgers Tomato, Florida Highbush Eggplant, and Florida Giant Pepper plants ready about April 15th. Price \$2.00 per 1000. All orders prepaid. John C. Gibbs, Clearwater, Fla.

FOR SALE.—Papaya Seed bred true to type by U. S. D. A. Seed from hand pollinated fruits. \$2.00 per ounce (about 800 seeds). T. Ralph Robinson, Terra Ceia, Florida.

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

REAL ESTATE

GOOD FARM. \$2,000—19 acres; 3 miles Plant City strawberry market; all cultivated; good 6-room dwelling; outbuildings; bearing fruit trees. Send today for 1942 list of groves and farms. Tampa-West Coast Realty Co., Tampa.

FOR SALE.—Thirty more good tobacco farms, Valdosta, Georgia; Live Oak, Florida. Grows best cigarette tobacco grown. Easy terms. B. B. Saunders, Valdosta, Georgia.

35-ACRE DAIRY FARM fully stocked; retail route, paying proposition. See or Write John H. Harrison, Zephyrhills, Fla.

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.

BIG BARRON English White Leghorns.—Non-sexed chicks, \$1.50; pullets, \$1.495; cockerels, \$3.25 per hundred, prepaid, \$25.00; collect, pullets, \$18.00; four weeks, \$25.00; collect. Redgate Street. Money back guarantee. Helman's Hatchery, Deepwater, Missouri.

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

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

POULTRY & FOWLS

ALL FIRSTS.—New York and Trenton State Fair, 1941 Shows. White, Blue and Silver Pigeons, \$5.00 and \$10.00 per pair. Michael A. Sagarase, Morristown, N. J.

PULLORUM CLEAN New Hampshire Chicks from our own breeders. Red Hen Farm, Lutz, Florida. Phone 99185.

LIVESTOCK

REGISTERED BULLS FOR SALE.—Prince Domino Herefords and Guzerat Brahmins, all ages. Monticello Drug Company, Jacksonville, Florida.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS 1 to 5 months old, sired by Coronation Arragant and out of tested dams. Mr. Logan Farms, Box 77, Chillicothe, Ohio.

REGISTERED JERSEYS.—Blood of World Champion producers. H. H. Harned, State College, Mississippi.

MACHINERY

ALL REASONABLY PRICED.—Crawler Type Tractor; McCormick-Deering TD-40, 35 Cietrac, E62 Cietrac. WK40, Case Model G, McCormick-Deering Wheel, Case Model G, Case Model C "Grove Special," Case Model RI with side mower. Road Grader: Austin-Western No. 10 Leaning Wheel Hydraulic, Adams No. 12 Road King, Euclid 1 1/2 cu. yd. Wheel Scraper, Dorsey Stump Puller. Many other good used farm machines at sacrifice prices. Epperson & Company, 130-132 South Franklin St., Tampa, Florida.

MECHANICAL

SEMI-TRAILER.—Flat body with removable side boards. Tires and trailer in fine condition. For details: Kissam Builders Supply Company, Orlando, Florida. Phone 3191.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

HAVE YOU MOVED? Don't forget to notify us whenever you have a change of address. We can guarantee delivery of your magazine regularly if you keep us informed. A post card giving your old and new address, is all that's necessary. Florida Grower Magazine, Tampa, Florida.

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.

115 DIFFERENT STAMPS. 10c; 50c; 60c; 1.00c, \$1.75. Chas. Harris, Bellevue, Florida.

PHOTOGRAPHY

DISCRIMINATING CAMERA FANS! Ray's for more value. Better service. Clip this ad and send trial roll with 25c (coin). Any 6-8 exposure roll finished your choice 8 deck-ledge dated Raykraft prints and coupon entitling you to enlargements or 2 Raykraft prints each negative. Ray's Photo Service, Dept. 5-F, La Crosse, Wis.

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

EDUCATIONAL

TRAINING FOR immediate employment. Civil Service Training — Secretarial — Accounting — Bookkeeping — Office Machines. Modern Equipment, up-to-date instruction. Accredited by the American Association of Commercial Colleges. Webb's Lakeland Business Institute, Lakeland, Florida. James F. Kane, B.S., Principal.

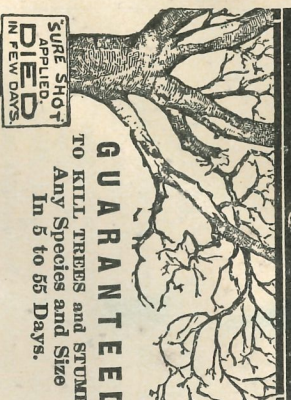
LEARN TO EARN.—Secretaries, Stenographers, Accountants and Office Assistants now in demand. Civil Service, business and industry need skilled workers now. Enroll now! Write to P. O. Box 2801, Tampa, Florida, for catalog.

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

SONGWRITERS.—Write for Free Book. Send Poems. Variety, Dept. 12, Sarasota, Florida.

"SURE SHOT"

TRADE MARK
REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
TIMBER KILLER
A LIQUID WONDER WORKER



GUARANTEED
TO KILL TREES and STUMPS
Any Species and Size
In 5 to 65 Days.

SELDOM TAKES
LONGER THAN
15 DAYS

TO KILL OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE,
BUSHES, ETC.

MAKES ALL OTHER WAYS
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Prevents Sprouts
Quickly Decays Stumps and Roots

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Summerfield Bros., Dept. 5
346 Avalon St.
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COPOFILM

"The modern copper fungicide"

FOR CITRUS and TRUCK CROPS

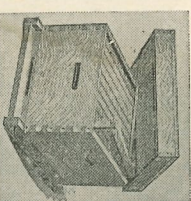
Offers a wide margin of safety.
Leaves no heavy residue to
stunt growth and breed insects.

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Jackson Grain Company
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Our hives are made of high grade Gulf Red Cypress grown in Florida.
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EDITORIAL COMMENT

Slap Jap With Scrap

SCRAP METAL is urgently needed for national defense. It is needed immediately! Some of the nation's furnaces have had to shut down due to lack of scrap metal. Nearly every farm even a small garden, has quantities of scrap metal lying around that will surprise you. If you really want to "Remember Pearl Harbor," do it by getting *your* scrap iron and other metals to the furnaces without delay.

Through the Florida USDA war board, defense council, and agricultural extension service arrangements have been made for receivers in twenty-one counties of the state. They agree to pay specified prices for scrap metal ranging from 30 to 50 cents per hundred, mostly around 40 cents. If you live in Alachua, Brevard, Dade, Duval, Escambia, Gadsden, Hillsborough, Jackson, Lake, Lee, Leon, Orange, Palm Beach, Pinellas, Polk, Putnam, Sarasota, St. Johns, St. Lucie, Taylor, or Volusia county your county agricultural agent can tell you where to find the nearest scrap metal depot.

No amount of scrap metal is so small that it can't serve our country, and every pound that you find lying idle in sheds or rusting in the field can be converted to cash for you too. It takes only about 25 cents worth of scrap iron, on present price basis, to help make a .50 calibre machine gun. But without that 50 pounds of scrap the gun can't be made. About three tons of scrap is needed for every anti-aircraft gun that we send to protect American soldiers against the Japanese air force.

If you just haven't gotten around to it yet, round up all your old scrap iron today and sell it to your nearest junk dealer. By so doing you can make a real contribution to such American fighting men as General MacArthur and his gallant boys.

Recipe for Morale

ONE TOLL OF WAR that patriotic citizens never speak of, and try not even to think about, is personal doubts and fears. Their uncertainties are, if anything, more terrifying than those of men in active duty—because they are less understood. Finest recipe for civilian morale that we have seen comes from the pen of "The Master Gardener," whose articles on home gardening and horticulture are known wherever people like to scratch the soil. We pass it along:

"It does not have to be war-time to get that 'certain something' out of working with plants. When we are making the sacrifices that are necessary to keep our boys well supplied with armament, we may need just a little more of that intangible something that comes to us while working in the garden or on the lawn.

"Oldtimers, and lots of young folks, too, learned long before the war what growing flowers, shrubbery, trees, and vegetable plants do to a person. Many folks became better citizens, became easier to live with, because they fell in love with a beautiful lawn. Life

and its problems don't seem nearly so hopeless after a couple of hours of mowing, cultivating, watering, or feeding plants of most any kind. Call it spirit, state of mind, or morale—we have more of it after an evening or Saturday morning in the garden, whatever it is.

"Right now we are all going to grow vegetables for our own tables; vegetables rich in minerals—. We can't afford to take chances with poor vegetables; we are going to grow the best ones we possibly can for our physical good.

"On the other hand, we cannot entirely neglect our more permanent plantings like our lawns, trees, and shrubbery, even our perennial borders. Ornamental plants that have been a source of inspiration to us for years do not know we are fighting a war and have to give up a lot of things we have been used to. Just remember that lawns, trees, and flowers are our friends forever."

Worth Another Look

THIS is open commendation for recent action by the Florida citrus commission! We are confident that we speak for growers throughout the state, whose interests the commission represents, in expressing approval of wise application of salary funds shown in employing a citrus research coordinator and manager. If there is any *real* future for an expanding citrus industry the secret will be unlocked by industrial research.

The point is clarified in recent remarks by Dr. Robert F. James, research expert working at Dunedin. Although 97 per cent of the state's orange crop is sold for juice, Dr. James expects a day when juice will be one of the lesser by-products. He says that research has developed a list of products from citrus peel, fruit, and seeds "a mile long." These include Tea-seed oil for fixing dyes (all formerly imported), edible cooking fats, plastics, and cat-tle food—all from seeds.

The peel yields the highest grade essential oils in the world, Pro-vitamin A with a higher vitamin content than dairy butter. It also has pectins useful in blood transfusion and as antiseptic.

Pulp residues yield carbon, gases, methyl alcohol, and basic ingredients for celanese, rayon, and cellophane. Many of these materials badly needed in our war program can be made the basis of a balanced industrial economy for Florida merely by provision of proper machinery for developing such by-products commercially.

Worthy also of complete commendation is the commission's consideration of eliminating a heterogeneous assortment of approved, off-size packages. Standardization of ten containers and elimination of twenty-two not only will constitute a patriotic saving of manpower, materials and machines, but will prove profitable to growers and shippers themselves. Why not go a step further and *approve only those containers that utilize a minimum of metal* in their construction and *can guarantee best and safest carriage of Florida citrus?*

Reward Young Patriots

FOOD FOR VICTORY contest in which defense bonds and stamps will be awarded young patriots who make outstanding efforts in production of home gardens is being sponsored by the Florida USDA war board. While we doubt that American youngsters need such encouragement, it nevertheless makes participation more interesting.

Each boy or girl who wishes to enter should busy himself immediately with work that increases his family's food supply produced on the farm. Before November 1 each contestant will return to his county or home demonstration agent a report of not more than 750 words to tell of his work. The best 5 per cent of each county's entries will be submitted to the State war board. Its committee will select winners to be awarded a first prize of a \$100 defense bond, two \$50 and four \$25 bonds, and sixty additional prizes of from \$15 to \$2 in defense stamps.

We feel that the Chilean Nitrate Educational bureau should be commended for provision of such attractive prizes to stimulate production of field crops, meat animals, and victory gardens by Florida farm boys and girls. If you are a farm youngster between the ages of 10 and 21 years, and live on farms for which 1942 farm defense plan sheets have been executed with the Agricultural Adjustment administration, we urge that you ask your county or home demonstration agent for a set of printed contest rules.

Any Bonds Today?

IS YOUR wartime income from farming operations beginning to increase? If so, you should consider buying protection for the present and security for the future with whatever increase there is above rising wartime production and living costs.

Defense bonds and savings stamps offer the means through which these aims can be accomplished. No farm income is too small to prevent contributions to our country's war fund. No contribution is too small to render a real service.

How important to you is ten cents? It will buy five cartridges for the rifles of America's fighting men. One 25-cent defense savings stamp will buy a dozen bandages or a soldier's mess kit. Fifty cents in defense savings stamps buys 12 yards of barbed wire, or a bean pot for a navy boy. A dollar represents an arm splint, a trenching shovel, or fifty laden messengers of American vengeance for Pearl Harbor.

For \$6 you can buy a shell that will stop an enemy tank. A five dollar bill that you don't need buys a steel trench helmet, a navy raincoat, a first aid kit for an aviator, or two leg splints.

One \$18.75 United States Defense bond will be worth \$25 to you in ten years. And while Uncle Sam has it our boys will get a field telephone, an aviator's flying jacket, or any number of items to help them win your war and mine.

Fertilizer by Bolt

LIGHTNING, long-time foe of man, is also his benefactor that fertilizes the soil and keeps the earth's battery charged, declare Westinghouse engineers.

Two billion lightning strokes—approximately seven for every square mile of earth—perform useful work during sixteen million electrical storms each year, they report. Thunder bolts streaking through atmosphere at the speed of sixty million miles per hour release nitrogen from the air in the form of nitric acid, which falls to earth in rain drops. Through this process lightning annually produces 100 million tons of nitric acid—more of this soil builder than is manufactured by all the world's fertilizer plants.

Lightning also restores electricity, that constantly seeps from the earth to clouds, thus keeping the earth charged. Power represented by this leakage is about 300,000 kilowatts—enough to drive 200 submarines. To offset this loss of electricity, the earth's surface must be struck by lightning on an average of fifty times per second—about two billion times a year.

Indicating the power of lightning as a battery re-charger for the earth, Westinghouse investigators reported that the average stroke carries an electric wallop representing about one billion kilowatts. This is more than the combined output of all the power houses on earth.

Citrus Changes Made

ACCEPTANCE of the resignation of A Granville Rutledge, \$18,000 a year advertising sales promotion director, and employment of Dr. Louis G. MacDowell as research manager at a salary of \$4,800 a year has been announced by the Florida Citrus commission.

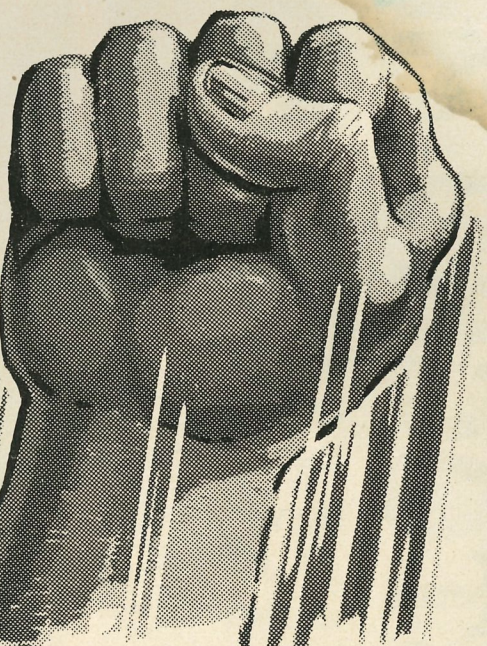
Dr. MacDowell is a native of Melbourne, Florida, received his degree from the state university, and has for more than five years been conducting intensive research in organic chemistry for industrial corporations of Charleston, West Virginia. His duties will consist of coordinating research activities of the citrus commission. Emphasis is being placed upon new uses for citrus and development of commercially practicable by-products. The new research manager is reporting for duty on May 1st.

It is assumed that Mr. Rutledge's resignation was necessitated by poor health, since he is reported to have suffered a severe heart attack early in March. His employment by the citrus commission is distinctive in that his salary was higher than any other state officer, including the governor, according to press announcements.

KILLS SQUASH BORER

Keeping squash plants covered with a dust consisting of one part of 4 percent rotenone powder and three parts of talc has been found effective in controlling the vine borer, according to the state college of agriculture. This dust must be renewed after each heavy rain. If talc cannot be obtained readily, sulphur in the same proportion may be used in the dust.

STRIKE HARD for WILCOILIFY!!



Let IDEAL Fertilizers Help You Produce The Fruits and Vegetables America Must Have

★ War brings honor to both the grower and the soldier—unsung in peacetime. War goes straight to the heart of basic things—the need for health-giving food-stuffs; the necessity for courage in battle.

★ As the soldier in the field must have the best equipment to win so must you, the grower, have the best fertilizer materials to produce the rich, vitamin and mineral-filled fruits and vegetables America requires for victory.

★ For these materials you can turn confidently to IDEAL Brands with the sure knowledge that here are fertilizers that fulfill the most exact scientific requirements for feeding your groves and crops.

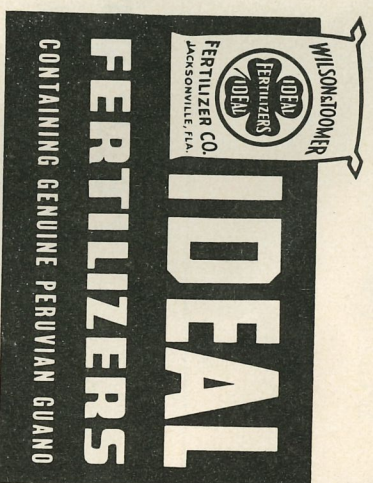
★ Nearly 50 years of experience and the fine laboratory and mechanical facilities of Florida's largest fertilizer factory are your assurance that every pound of IDEAL Brands will give you powerful help in doing your patriotic duty.

★ Strike hard for victory! Plan for the utmost production from your groves and fields this spring and summer. And let IDEAL Fertilizers help you achieve this mighty goal. Use IDEAL Brands now—and around the year.

Couple your IDEAL Fertilizer program with highly efficient IDEAL and FASCO insecticides and sprays.

Send for Valuable FREE BOOKLET

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



**WILSON & TOOMER
FERTILIZER COMPANY
JACKSONVILLE - FLORIDA**

Bee Chats

(Continued from Page 13)

supply? If you're a real beekeeper you should feel the same way.

I have urged you all along to get more for your honey. Many of you have sold below cost of production for several years. Now you stand a chance to sell for a fair price. It should be satisfactory, but we don't want it to reach a boom stage. Let's try to keep the industry on a business basis.

Say, how about those swarms? Did any get away? What was your trouble?

Did you beat pans or ring bells to stop them? Was the ladder too short to get them down? Did any leave after you had offered them a home? Strange little devils, aren't they?

Well, remember that when you come to know them as well as they know you, then you'll have an even chance with them. As your knowledge increases your efforts will meet with more satisfactory results. You may never reach perfection though, for there is yet much to learn.

Write me of your fun with those swarms. In not more than 3000 words,

please, for I lost my glasses while running down one of mine.

My! Doesn't that orange blossom smell good? I can even smell it in the honey house.

Chicago is the world's greatest railroad center, being served by 21 Class I railroads and 14 switching and terminal companies. There are about 8,000 miles of railway trackage in the Chicago terminal district, and between 3,000 and 4,000 passenger and freight trains enter or leave the city daily.

RICHARD DEAN
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STOCK LABELS for FRUITS and VEGETABLES

FOOD IS ESSENTIAL IN DEFENSE. Groves must be cultivated normally; vegetables planted and marketed. Our part in the picture is to supply the packer and canner the label that identifies his products.

THIS WE ARE DOING. Hundreds of our customers have their own special designs and for them labels are made from their own plates. But for houses without special designs and for emergency use in any house, we can give 24-hour service on Stock Labels, overprinted as you direct with your brand name, signature, etc.

THESE MULTI-COLOR STOCK LABELS, in many designs and for many purposes, are on our floor and are ready for *your use* when overprinted.

TO ALL IN THE INDUSTRY we suggest ordering only the labels you actually will need—but don't delay too long in ordering.

Samples and price sent upon request.

Heavy Duty Stamps

FOR HARD USAGE IN PACKING HOUSE AND CANNERY, ORDER OUR STURDILY-BUILT RUBBER STAMPS. TWO TYPES: ONE WITH WOOD HANDLE AND METAL-CLAD DIE; THE OTHER ONE WITH METAL HANDLE.

Also Pads, Ink and Other Rubber Stamp Supplies.



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