

ETORIDA GROWER



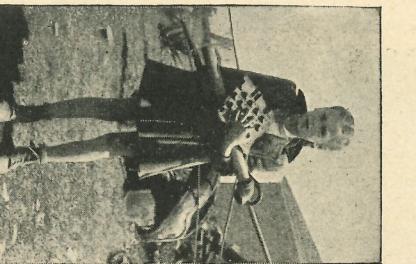
MAY, 1942

Price 10c

He Knows His Eggs

Production of 10 per cent more turkeys, 14 per cent more chickens and broilers for meat, and 1,800,000 dozen more eggs than were produced in 1940 is being undertaken by Florida this year. A good idea of how this is going to be accomplished is shown by our cover photograph this month.

The busy poultryman "caught in the act" by Robertson & Fresh, Tampa commercial photographers, is Theron Simmons. Facts about him come from



Ira Gould 1940

IT'S A DUD NOW. Just a pile of junk. It's YOUR SCRAP METAL! Rusting away and no earthly good to you or to the courageous men fighting this war. They need it. Their lives depend on it. Your lives depend on it. Let Uncle Sam load this bomb for you!

Scrap metal makes munitions. A one-ton bomb requires 500 pounds of it. A 75-mm. howitzer takes half a ton. And the mills are not getting enough scrap metal to maintain the steel production demanded by war industry.

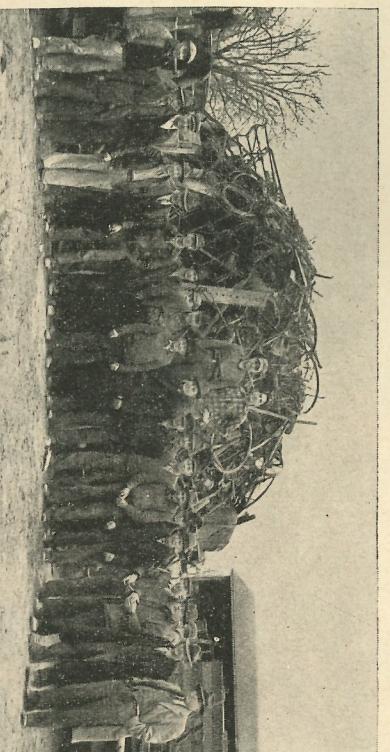
By far the biggest pile of scrap metal left in America is on farms. Three million tons of it or more. And it's going to take every pound of this scrap to win this war. That's why it's up to you to collect all your scrap and get it moving before you do anything else. It may take a day or two of your time, but until it's done, there is nothing you can possibly do that's more important.

The Harvester Dealer Will Help You
Because this job is big, and scrap is tough to handle, International Harvester, in cooperation with the Government, has asked every one of its dealers to lend a hand. And they are doing an immense sal-

**CHILDREN UNDERSTAND—
AND ACT!**

Out in Oklahoma a Harvester dealer named Will H. Ford got word to the rural schools that Uncle Sam needs scrap metal now. Today in Will Ford's county 8,000 school children in 57 schools are busy as beavers. In the first three weeks they have dug up 647 tons of "scrap to slap the Japs." Enough from one county to build a fleet of 36 medium tanks!

Champion "scraper" of the primary department at Vaseline School is eight-year-old Wanda Ely who hunted up 352 pounds of old metal, "all by herself" and brought it to school in her arms.

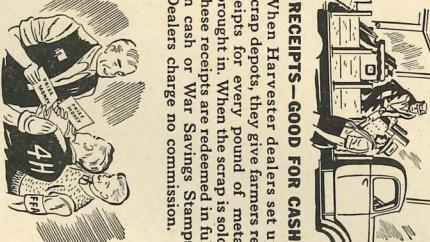
"SEND THIS SCRAP
WITH POWDER BEHIND IT!"

With these explosive words to an International Harvester dealer, Ira Gould, 80-year-old farmer of Bone Gap, Illinois, sent his scrap metal off to war. If every farmer in the United States will follow Mr. Gould's patriotic example and get rid of his scrap at once, this country will take a tremendous stride toward winning the war.

WHEN EVERYBODY WORKS YOU CAN BUILD A SCRAP IRON MOUNTAIN!

Down in Missouri, ninety-seven farmers have been hard at it at the urgent request of Harvester dealer George J. Seeger of Creve Coeur. In one big day they loaded all the scrap they could find and brought it to town. It was weighed at a local elevator and George Seeger gave each

Savings Stamps and Bonds.

PRIZE MONEY—
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

When Harvester dealers set up scrap depots, they give farmers receipts for every pound of metal brought in. When the scrap is sold, these receipts are redeemed in full in cash or War Savings Stamps. Dealers charge no commission.

age job. In towns where there is no junk yard, Harvester dealers have set up collection points. They are accumulating piles of scrap from farms—selling these piles to scrap dealers—and turning the entire proceeds back to the farmers who bring in the scrap. Harvester dealers are not taking a penny of pay for their part in the transaction.

In other towns where there are junk yards, Harvester dealers organize drives to get metal moving directly from farms to scrap dealers where it can be broken down, sorted, and segregated for the mills.

In all this work these men have only one goal—to get all the scrap metal from all the farms moving to the mills. The pictures show some of the ways they are getting this job done.

Get your own scrap together now. Comb your attic, fields and fence corners for old metal. Be sure that it's all scrap and contains no valuable parts or equipment you may need later. Then call on your Harvester dealer for advice on the best way to send it off to be loaded for war!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

IN YOUR BARNYARD

THERE'S A
BOMB

IN YOUR BARNYARD

Assistant Hillsborough County Agent J. O. Armor of Plant City, Theron is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ray Simmons of the Hopewell community in Hillsborough county. He is 15 years of age and will be in the eleventh grade at the Turkey Creek school this year.

This is Theron's fifth year as a 4-H Club boy. At present his project is poultry, consisting of 250 laying hens which in early April were producing twelve dozen eggs per day. His record book, turned in on October 20, 1941, shows a profit of \$189.

His capable participation in 4-H work has won for Theron a scholarship to attend the University of Florida short course in June. He also was a member of the County Poultry Judging team at the Central Florida exposition in Orlando.

Here is a further proof of how powerful a factor 4-H Club work is in direction of today's farm youth and guaranteeing that American farms of tomorrow will more than ever be the backbone of the nation.

A committee representing the line growers, composed of Luther Chandler, Goulds, chairman; Carl Piowaty, Princeton; Ivey Futch, Lake Placid; and Harvey Henderson, Winter Haven, have recommended to the Citrus commission that funds available for line promotion be used primarily in developing nearby Southern markets where longer periods of warm weather tend to extend the use of limes over a greater part of the year. This concentrated effort will be supported by sales promotion work in large Northern centers where Florida's Persian limes have enjoyed volume consumption for a number of years, such as New York, Chicago, Baltimore, and Washington.

The fund for lime promotion this year amounts to some \$7,000.00, and the sales promotion effort will be made to dove-tail with the peak production months, beginning around July 15th and carrying through till the middle of October.

In pointing out that this year's crop of Persian limes is 25 to 40 per cent larger than last year, Mr. Chandler says "still, the state of Florida alone annually imports more lemons than our total annual production of limes." It is felt that with reduced off-shore supplies from the West Indies and other producing areas, plus the fact that beginning this year Florida's lime crop will be governed by the same rigid maturity laws administered by the Florida Citrus commission on other Florida citrus fruits, Florida's larger, juicer Persian limes will go a long way this year toward broadening the market.

Scientists at Marine studios, Marineland, Florida, have observed spotted dolphins jumping 9 feet out of the water.

Lime Market Boost

FLORIDA PERSIAN LIME growers are aggressively seeking for the first time to broaden the market for their product this year, according to the Florida Citrus commission which is charged with handling the advertising and sales campaign.

Florida Citrus commission which is charged with handling the advertising and sales campaign.

Florida Grower

TAMPA, FLORIDA — MAY, 1942
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The CHIMNEY CORNER

BANKING

IT CERTAINLY is a fact that a constructive, intelligent, straight-thinking banker is a great asset to his community. His influence can be great in helping to guide and advise business men, especially young ones, in their operations at the same time that he is carrying on legitimate business of his bank.

It is unfortunate for a community when its bankers regard their business as one that merely rides on the shoulders of the farming business. Short time loans were the rule in spite of the fact that the turn-over in farming cannot be in 90 or 120 days. In recent years other plans of credit have had to be supplied and, as a result, old line banking has suffered the loss of a large share of the business that would still be with it had a different attitude been taken toward agriculture.

It is refreshing then to see the interest that bankers are now taking in farming. At a recent meeting bankers from almost every county of an important state gathered to discuss how they could team up with farmers. The way to do it is by furnishing reasonable credit facilities. Merely holding shows of produce and making speeches will not do it. What farmers want is just reasonable credit facilities and a sympathetic attitude toward their business. The average farmers would rather deal with the banker in the home town, if that individual will get away from the glassy-eyed attitude that was the rule for so many years. Now that so much of the farming business has gone elsewhere for its credit, bankers are finding out how important this farming business is. For some the lesson came too late.

INFECTIONS

ONE of the major health problems brought on by the world war relates to infectious diseases. Especially in the tropics the inroads of disease have set up serious barriers to progress. Malaria and yellow fever are especially dangerous to the white race. Both are carried by mosquitoes and the mosquito has a fine way of getting about on airplanes and fast moving boats.

Airplanes and boats carried yellow fever mosquitoes from Africa to Brazil and more than 12,000 square miles of northeastern Brazil became involved. More than 2,000 trained workers and more than \$2,000,000 were required to clean up the invasion.

Typhus is second to no other disease in its devastation. It is carried by the body louse which thrives when people are crowded together under unsanitary conditions, and who are at the same time undernourished. No reliable

method of immunization against typhus has been found.

So it is highly important to be alert to the first appearance of any of these diseases and to report suspicious cases at once. Here, again, prevention is far better than cure.

CHEMURGY

FARM CHEMURGY is an idea that is pointed toward greater use of farm products in industry. Time was when this country was largely a rural nation; a group of rural states. It is still that, but in addition it has become the world's leading industrial nation. What more natural, then, that more and more farm products should be used in industry?

Botanists have classified more than 3,000,000 species and varieties of plants in the world. More than 15,000 of these are in North America. Yet the human race utilizes only about a thousand different kinds of plants and not more than half that number find large commercial use. The same is largely true of the animal kingdom.

Is it possible that we have passed up, all these years, a large portion of our possible uses of plant and animal materials? Everything has to be done for the first time. It was a brave man who ate the first oyster. Until comparatively recently the tomato was regarded as a poison plant. To some folks mushrooms are rank poison—to others many of them are among the most toothsome viands.

There are yet broad areas unexplored in the field of plant usage. Many animals there are whose value has never been appreciated or developed. These are some of the frontiers that remain to be exploded and developed.

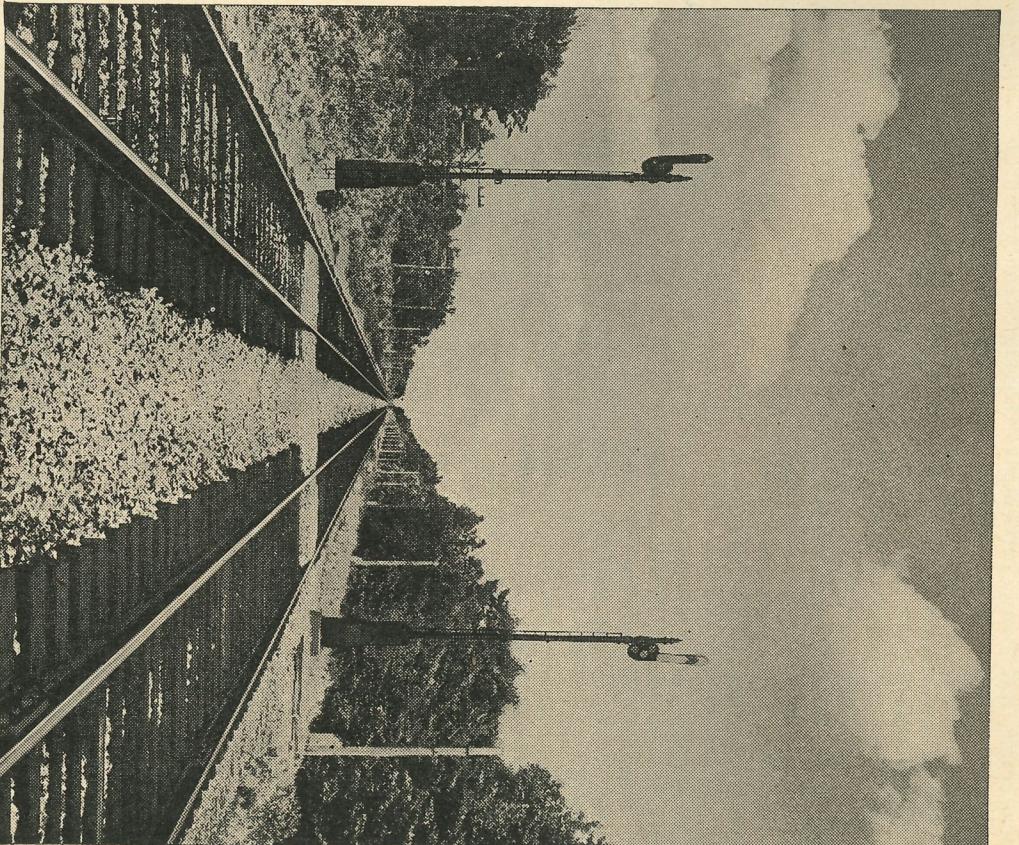
LIEBIG

IHAVE JUST been reading a new book "Liebig and After Liebig"—a collection of papers about the life and work of the father of agricultural chemistry. It interests me particularly because I studied in this great field under one of Liebig's own students.

Liebig was a dynamic character, aggressive, vitriolic, keen, beligerant. But he was a great teacher and a great scientist. A large number of his early conclusions were wrong but he was man enough to admit many of his errors.

Perhaps one of his greatest contributions to the teaching profession was his policy of training young men to handle apparatus and then to participate with him in the discovery of truth. He encouraged students to think for themselves, not merely to commit to memory a lot of supposed facts. This policy was largely responsible for the development of real ability and encouragement in the field of research.

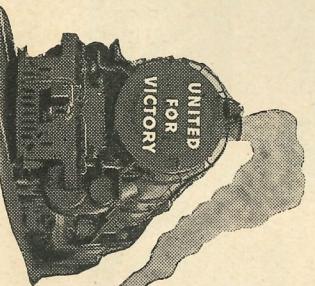
A supply of facts is not worth much unless one has also the power to think and utilize those facts wisely.

UNCLE SAM gets the green light on the railroads today. We're sure you'd want it that way — for America has a war to fight all over the world, and a job at home to produce and deliver in overwhelming volume the things fighting men need. These come first among the million tons of freight moved a mile on the rails every minute.

The railroads are united in working with each other — with industry and farmers — with the government — to keep America's great war program rolling.

Whether the job calls for passenger equipment or freight — whether it's one of moving troops by the hundreds of thousands, moving raw materials or finished fighting machines — every railroad man knows that the first rule today is, "Right of Way for the U.S.A."



AMERICAN RAILROADS

ASSOCIATION OF

WASHINGTON, D. C.

06.13.5

Spring Jobs In The Citrus Grove

Many Factors in Good Management Originate at This Season

By R. E. NORRIS

Lake County Agricultural Agent

SPRING in the citrus grove is a time of great activity. At this season growth of the trees is most vigorous; blossoms appear, fruit is set, insects become active, and disease, particularly scab and melanose, makes its first appearance. It is the grower's job to anticipate all these, know what to do, and how to do it at the best time.

The spring of 1942 has been very nearly perfect in most parts of the state, as far as the citrus grower is concerned. The bloom, generally speaking, has been good. It is extremely heavy on most varieties and has appeared on old and new growth alike.

If you have not already done so, melanose control should receive immediate attention. Melanose is a fungous disease, responsible for the lowering in grade of much of our fruit, the severity of which is somewhat proportionate to the amount of dead wood in trees. While there was very little wood killed during the past winter by cold, considerable damage was caused by scale infestations last year. Unless the dead wood is removed, it is a source of infection for the new crop.

Melanose sprays are applied two to three weeks after the petals fall, usually between April 20 and May 10. In extreme cases during a wet spring, or following a scattered bloom, a second is applied about four weeks after the first. Melanose is controlled with a

copper spray. Incidentally, aside from its fungicidal value, copper is a valuable nutrient, effectively applied through the foliage when melanose spray is used. During recent years it has become customary to add zinc sulphate to the melanose spray. The zinc controls "frenching" and is a good sticker for the spray.

In addition to the copper and zinc, wettable sulfur is generally added to the spray. It is effective in control of early rust mites, scale crawlers, and six-spotted mites. Many wettable sulfur furs have very effective wetting, sticking, and spreading properties embodied in them. Thus, a good spray for the control of melanose and maintenance of zinc in combination with the early control of rust mites, scale crawlers, and six-spotted mites would contain a 3-3-100 bordeaux (or its fungicidal equivalent), 2 pounds of zinc sulphate, 1 pound of hydrated lime and 8 to 10 pounds of wettable sulfur. Oil sprays to control scale are generally recommended after these sprays and are applied usually in June or July.

Manganese sulphate in the spray is not recommended for maintenance purposes except on soils having a pH above 7.0. On soils with a lower pH it is applied in the fertilizer, and only in severe cases is it used in sprays on trees on soils of the lower pH levels, and then for corrective purposes only. Melanose sprays are

omitted on young groves in which dead wood is not found. It has been found generally beneficial in such groves to substitute a sulfur spray at this time for the early control of rust mites and scale crawlers. This early lime-sulfur spray (to which wettable sulfur and zinc are added in the amounts indicated as used in the melanose spray) has been found to be very effective in controlling rust mites and checking scale infestations in Lake county demonstration groves.

Sprays containing sulfur, as pointed out before, are effective in the control of six-spotted mites. Since this insect appears under the surface of the leaf it is essential that the spray be applied under the leaves if effective control is to be obtained.

Spring cultivation of the grove varies with the locality and the grower. Its purpose is to conserve moisture. Generally speaking, in the Lake county area, it is confined to seeding certain cover crops and to the control of weeds during dry periods. The spring application of fertilizer is usually applied in February and often is disced into the soil. Just as often the discing is omitted. Growers judge whether or not they will cultivate the soil by the level of moisture in the grove and the source and analysis of their fertilizer. During a wet spring when a top dresser in which the nitrogen is derived from soluble materials is used, the "stirring" of the soil is frequently omitted.

The value of organic matter in production of citrus in Florida is well known. The cheapest and most practical way to have organic matter in the grove soil is to grow it. Thus, the role

of cover crops is most important. Spring is a good time to plan on the kind of cover crop to be grown, although growers are generally following the practice of waiting to seed their crops until the beginning of the rainy season in June.

Cover crops are of two types—those that add nitrogen to the soil (legumes) and those that do not (non-legumes). All things being equal, the legumes are preferred by growers. That is especially true during wartime because of the shortage of nitrogen fertilizer materials. Unfortunately, results obtained from production of leguminous cover crops in old, bearing groves is too frequently unsatisfactory.

Of the leguminous cover crops most generally considered for growth in a citrus grove, the crotalariae (*striata* and *spectabilis*), Alyce clover, beggar weed, velvet beans, and cowpeas are most common. Under favorable moisture conditions any of these will generally make a satisfactory growth in a young, non-bearing grove. Perhaps *crotalaria spectabilis* is the most generally grown for this purpose. It makes a splendid growth for several years after it is seeded. After the third or fourth year it begins to diminish in quantity and after a few years it will not come back at all. The reason for this has never been fully explained.

A good stand of *crotalaria* will yield about 5,000 pounds of air-dried tops to the acre. On the basis of 2 per cent nitrogen, that means a hundred pounds of nitrogen this crop returns to the acre. That is equivalent in pounds to the nitrogen produced by about 600

(Continued on Page 8)

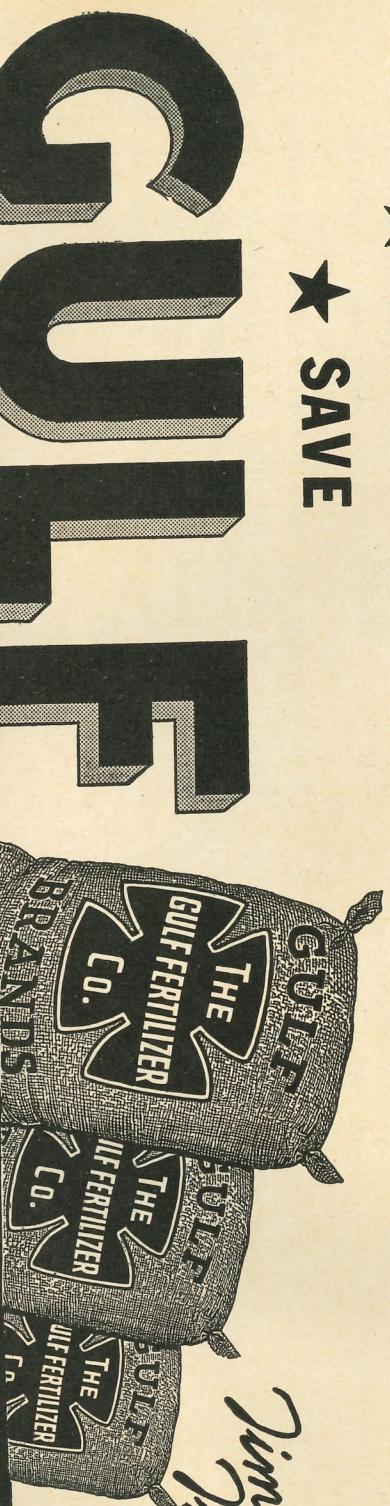
WAR-WINNING WORDS!

★ PRODUCE

★ STOP WASTE

★ SAVE

BECAUSE Florida citrus fruits have an important role in the food program of our country and our allies, it can be said that your grove can help win the war. Keep it in PRODUCTIVE HEALTH. Protect the new crop in the making. The GULF Field Man in your section will be glad to talk over your problems and suggest an economical, dependable better-fruit program. Ask him to call.



Time Tested!

for everything that grows in Florida.

BRANDS of *friendly* FERTILIZERS

The Busy Bee Stars in National Defense

"Keep 'em Flying" in Florida Bee-yards to Produce War Needs; Reap Better Honey Industry in Peacetime

By FREDERIC VALENTINE

To speak of the bees in terms of defense quickly reminds us how well the bee is equipped and trained for personal defense. Not only is the bee truly prepared for protection of its own colony, but it contributes far more than one readily thinks to our national defense.

Contrary to common opinion, the bee colony is no dictatorship; nor is it a monarchy. But, believe it or not, it is the original, and to date the truest, democracy. The queen, considered a supreme ruler by most people, is unanimous choice of *all* the workers and is honored as head of the colony as long as she fills her position of trust completely. Upon failure in office she is replaced speedily.

The queen does not lead her people in conquest, but supports them in economic enterprise. In going forth with the swarm she only accepts the decision of her subjects.

As a vital assistant to our program of national defense, it is impossible even to imagine where many of our foods—including grain, fruits, and vegetables—would come from if there were no bees to pollinate the bloom. Thereby are insured crops of fruit and seed for future crops.

How would we produce poultry or eggs without sufficient grain? Where would your pork and beef come from with no succession of crops that feed them and must come from seeds previously developed after proper pollination?

Nor do most people realize that while the bee innocently favors mankind by this pollination it also is gathering and storing the *oldest and best* sweet known to man. It is capable of being at once taken into the human system as about 72 per cent predigested and goes immediately into working energy.

At the same time, this valuable food is an ideal material for dressing a new wound or an old stubborn sore. No germ detrimental to the human body can live in honey! Even the filthy, death-dealing maggot is soon dead when placed in honey.

What has this to do with national defense? Much if it is given the opportunity! Directly—it is an unexcelled source of vital energy. Defense workers, even under long hours and fatiguing tasks, can, from honey, gain sufficient energy not only to maintain top-speed production but also to protect their own health and productive worth to their country. What's more, energy from this source has no detrimental reaction or exhausting "kick-back."

Indirectly, it could improve and strengthen today's Americans and help in producing super-Americans for tomorrow. Experimental work done in our own state for several years proves wonderful results from feeding anaemic mothers and infants honey and milk. Those in charge of these experiments will tell you frankly that our fighting men today would be passing physical tests with higher rating if they had been given honey from infancy.

If I remember correctly, dental deficiencies have been responsible for the greatest number of military rejections. Tests have been conducted in at least two states to determine the reaction of granulated sugar on teeth. They show some startling facts that give definite clues why so many young Americans have, when called, been unsound for their country's service.

So much for the bee as man's benefactor, though pages could be filled with discussion of this subject alone. The bee and his product, honey, can also be used to lessen our country's most serious food shortage— inadequate sugar supply.

Scarcity of ships for transportation, the demand



Rate photograph of queen surrounded by working bees show how these little known defense workers produce tons of beeswax (right) for both peace and wartime industry.

for reserve food stocks, and short-sighted "foresight" have brought a rise in sugar prices that is being followed by government rationing of this staple sweet.

Ship shortage will not affect the honey price or supply though. While no restrictions of the sale of honey are expected, it is sure to show price increases. This will be due at least in part to the fact that honey production depends to some extent upon the use of nails, wire, and rubber—all of which are restricted.

Called recently to my attention by State Apairy Inspector Robt. E. Foster are recent rulings by the War Production board that are of great importance to Florida beekeepers. They serve also to show how important defense administration and industry consider beekeeping and its products.

The industry is being granted an A-3 rating on materials essential to manufacture of beekeeping supplies, on the basis of 100 per cent of the 1940 level. Beekeepers are granted 80 per cent of last year's sugar purchases, on a month by month basis, with further supplies available through appeal to the Sugar section of the War Production board at Washington. Tin will be provided for unlimited packaging of

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sulfur in a permanent per capita consumption of honey. Beekeeping containers should be standardized and high standards for grading honey adopted. Beekeeping is an agricultural industry indispensable in peace as well as war. Beekeeping should emerge from the war as a better and stronger industry.

Many and interesting are the stories of how bees and their products have played roles in important events of history. One of the most interesting that pertains to wartime is how bees furnished a livelihood and opened the way for one of America's most interesting espionage workers—a woman.

Patience Lovell was born 217 years ago in New Jersey. In young womanhood she was married to a man by the name of Wright. At the age of 46 years she became a widow faced with the problem of supporting herself and her children.

Having for years carved likenesses of her children and their pets from beeswax, she turned this hobby into a paying profession. Wax carvings done for her friends and clients made her well and widely known. Later she was received in England by royalty and became a close friend of King George III.

Complications following declaration of war with the American colonies in 1776 caused her to lose favor with the king. But, through the many influential friends she had made, she secretly and faithfully gathered valuable information of vital movements made by forces of the crown. This information she in turn passed along to Benjamin Franklin, who at that time was the colonies' (now United States) minister to France.

It is not absolutely definite just how many ways beeswax is used in national defense. It is a material that is required by an almost countless number of industries and is an essential for products ranging all the way from the thread which soldiers' shoes are sewed to preparations used as a protective and lubricative coating for certain types of shells. One of the sure proofs of its vital connection with national defense is that it has increased about 75 per cent in price during the past year.

Beeswax is used widely also in making waterproofing for articles made of canvas. Canvas waterproofed with beeswax becomes stronger and stays that way longer because it is not attacked by mildew—which readily damages canvas untreated or treated with paraffin. Wax has many uses in marine work. It is a very necessary essential for ski troops that have figured prominently in the present war. Useful as it is, however, we are not intending to substitute it for more penetrating materials in machine gun bullets, either for the "Japs" or the "Heinies." Yet, they may smell our wax as battles rage because it is now being used for coating bullets in cartridges.

Beeswax, having the proper melting point and being less seriously affected by extremes of temperature than any substitute wax, is being bought in large quantities by the Army Ordnance department. It has been used by the navy for many years not only for waterproofing tarpaulins but also for waxing cables and pulleys. Indirectly, it appears in adhesive tapes, varnishes, polishes, and any number of other products.

The honey business suffered its first serious setback in the present war when export trade was shut off. Many foreign markets lost include Germany, which normally imports enormous amounts of honey which finds its way into medicines and cosmetics. Much of this was shipped back into our country and sold.

Large quantities of wax are used in manufacture of beeswax candles. This kind of candles is used exclusively for some church purposes. There is a whole story on the religious connection of beeswax candles

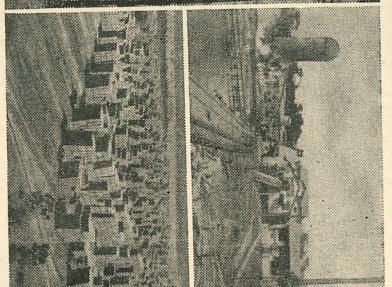
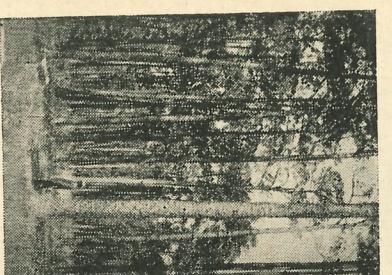
Taylor County, Livestock and Timber Country

General Farming, Livestock, and Booming Sponge Industry Increase Income from Forest Products

By D. D. McCloud
County Agricultural Agent

TAYLOR COUNTY is located in the northeastern curve of the Gulf of Mexico with a coast line of some fifty-two miles frontage. Its neighbors are, on the west, Jefferson county; on the north, Madison county; and on the east, Lafayette and Dixie counties. Taylor county comprises 668,000 acres, covering an area of approximately 1,050 square miles. The soil is variable, but for most part, the Norfolk series prevail. The land is low and flat, and during periods of heavy rainfall large areas become flooded. Total population of the county is 11,569 with 2,419 of that number living on 591 farms averaging approximately 94 acres each. This means that less than one-third of the total population is on farms.

General farming is the primary agricultural activity of the county, but the foundation of our agriculture rests on and is largely built around range hogs and cattle. Forest products constitute the greatest source of wealth in the county. Both upland and Sea Island cotton have been



Major resource long has been lumber and naval stores from forests.

grown as cash crops by farmers of the county, but with little success. Before ravages of the boll weevil, Taylor county was a large producer of high quality Sea Island cotton. Today the yields of both varieties of cotton are not encouraging to farmers of the area.

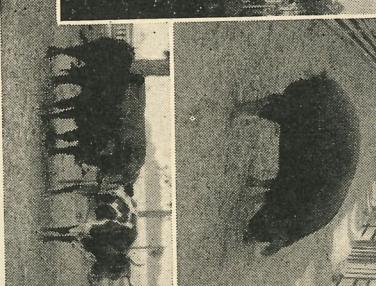
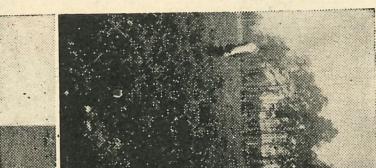
At the present, flue-cured tobacco is the main cash crop on about eighty farms. Soil and climatic conditions in this county favor the growing of flue-cured tobacco. The tobacco acreage increased from less than 30 acres in 1938 to 520 acres in 1939. The AAA farm program checked the expansion of tobacco acreage and set an allotment of 120 acres for the county. Only 73 acres were planted last year producing around 900 pounds of good quality leaf per acre.

Peanuts are usually grown in combination with corn. The corn is gathered, and the entire peanut acreage is "hogged-off." This term means the use of a crop for the purpose of feeding and fattening hogs for commercial marketing. The light, sandy soil in the county does not favor the production of nuts for market.

Other general crops, such as sweet potatoes and sugar cane, are grown on most all farms either for home use or for sale. New varieties of cane, such as 762, 951, nad C.O. 290, selected by the Florida experiment station and distributed by the agricultural extension service, have increased the production of syrup.

Poultry farming is becoming an increasingly popular activity in the county. The commercial flocks are small; however, in the last few years flocks have doubled in size. Many progressive farmers have back-yard flocks, making money for those who give their chickens some attention. Perry, the county seat, furnishes a good market for eggs produced in the county.

The livestock industry is the most important phase of agriculture in the county. There is approximately 15,000 head of hogs on farms and on the open range, and 20,000 head of beef cattle solely on the open range. Hogs on farms are of good breeding stock, while the old "razor back" predominates the range.



Good pasture land means cattle; big cornfields mean hogs for market.

Taylor County forest products have long been recognized as its main land resource. These products throughout the years have contributed substantially to progress and income of the county. Taylor county has always been noted for large lumber and naval store operations. Brooks-Scanlon corporation, pine mill; Burton-Swartz, cypress mill; and Wilson Lum-

Under range conditions, improved breeding stock fail. Unlike other agricultural areas where lots of feed is produced economically, the short, thick common hog known as the "little bone" and "big bone guinea," is the most economical hog to produce. This type of hog seems to fatten at any age though he be small. While other counties boast their better breeds of hogs, Taylor county is proud of the guinea type hogs for economic production.

As most of the area of Taylor county is low and damp as cut-over-timber land, an abundance of range grasses prevail from early spring to late fall. Since eradication of the fever tick marked progress has been made in improvement of better beef type cows. Many pure-bred beef bulls have been imported into the county. There is no one breed of bulls predominating. Pure-bred bulls such as the Black Angus, Red Poll, Short Horn, Hereford, and Brahma are used to improve the native stock.

In recent years much attention has been given to development of improved pastures. All the improvement work has been in connection with the AAA program. In the last two years 1200 acres of improved pasture grasses were seeded by three old line cattlemen and one naval store operator. A total of 342,300 pounds of phosphate was applied to 675 acres of the improved pasture. Cattlemen who have developed permanent pasture and put their cattle under fence find that beef cows fatten much faster, go through the winter better, and as a result a greater calf crop is obtained. Results have led other cattlemen to look with favor on improved pasture. Brooks-Scanlon corporation has approximately 59,000 acres of cut-over-timber land fenced, and through close cooperation with cattlemen leases this area for grazing at a very small rental. R. H. Gibson, of the Canal Timber corporation, in connection with reforestation, establishes carpet grass pasture on all permanent fire breaks. Mr. Gibson has now more than 700 acres of carpet grass planted on such breaks. He has approximately 22,000 acres fenced and uses the entire area for his own beef cattle.

Tobacco is main cash crop; fishing and hunting are leading interests. 777 crops (a crop is 10,000 faces). After the trees have been "worked out," they are sold for pulp wood, saw logs, telephone poles, or pilings. Gulf waters off the coast of Taylor county furnish the finest sponges, known as Rock Island sponges, in the world in unlimited quantities. Sponge boats have operated in the gulf waters of Taylor county for years. In past years the sponge market was located at Tarpon Springs, but sponge markers are being developed at both Steinhatchee and Jug Island. It is not uncommon to see from twenty-five to thirty sponge boats in the harbor of Steinhatchee since dredging of the river channel. It is hoped that the day will come when Taylor county will become leading sponge center for the gulf coast.

Last, but not least, Taylor county harbors more wild game and fish than any West Florida county. Bears, turkeys, deer, quail, geese, and ducks are found in abundance. The angler can fish either in fresh water for bass, bream, etc., or in salt water for red fish, sea bass, or mackerel to his heart's content. Large gatherings from different parts of the state and out of state come to Taylor county on the opening day of hunting season to fill their hunting bags. There are many camp resorts deep in our forest.

ber company, hardwood mill; are some of the best equipped plants in the state. Besides these large mills numerous small port-sides are in operation. Today six large naval store operators are going forward in our area.

It was not until 1935 that wise lumbermen and naval store operators began reforestation. It had been proven that very little natural reseeding could take place and second growth timber survive as long as annual burning of woods continued. In 1935 about 60,000 acres of cut-over and second growth timber lands were put under special fire protection in cooperation with the Florida forest and park service.

After several years of observation, it was found that natural reseeding would occur if fire were kept out of the forest. Today, Carl McDougald, extension forester, has 375,000 acres under special fire control. Reforestation is carried on by individual land owners on the above acreage.

Fire control system in the county is highly efficient. Its seven fire tower stations are interconnected by 245 miles of telephone lines to individual land owners and to the broadcasting system at Shamrock, Florida. There is a fleet of eighteen fire trucks with receiving sets available to fight fires. When the tower operator discovers and locates a fire he phones the individual land owners and broadcasting station immediately. The station in turn broadcasts the location of the fire. The trucks receive the information over the radio and arrive at the scene of the fire within a few minutes. Two-hundred fire fighters are available in case they are needed. More than 15,000

Both People and Livestock Enjoy Pumpkins

**"Pum'kins Pie Ain't T' Be Beat!" says Uncle Lem.
"An' They's 'Nother Subject I Need Yo' Help On."**

By JOHN D. HODGE

field where she's t' grow. But fer an extra early start seeds c'n be planted and plants started in berry baskets on th' inside, trans-

ferrin' em t' th' field after frost danger's over.

"Bout th' best fertiliz' t' use," he went on, is a big spadeful uv well-rotted stable manure t' each hill.

UV coarse in th' cornfields she'll git her share uv th' reg'lar fertiliz'."

"What about this cornfield planting?" asked Lynn Garvin.

"In th' corn," responded the old merchant, "she's planted in ever' fourth row, hills bein', bout 12 foot apart, an' takin' th' place uv a hill uv corn. Six t' eight seeds 're gen'ally dropped in each hill, an' covered 'bout 1 inch deep."

"Looks like that many plants would choke each other out," suggested Dewey Nathan.

"Soon's th' plants get up an' growin' good," Dewey Nathan. "Is it an expensive crop to grow?"

"Heah bees de fishin' groun's!" announced Pelican loudly. Grasping the large piece of iron used as an anchor he heaved it overboard, wetting everyone in the boat with the splash.

"Bellerin' Bullfrogs!" roared Uncle Lem. "Whut th' dangnation you tryin' t' do, drownd us?"

"He slip outen mah han'," explained Pelican meekly, squeezing river-water out of his shirt sleeve.

"Ah ain't in-tend t' ab-lute yo'-all."

"Show us a few fish and we'll forget it!" declared Lynn Garvin, grinning at his friend Nathan. "And we haven't forgotten that vocabulary proposition either."

"Iffen dat mean cash-money, ever-whutudder meanin' dat word got kaint be no mo' bettah meanin' dan dat meanin'!" reasoned Pelican to himself.

"Time t' cook an' eat!" suggested Uncle Lem, later when a sizable catch of fish had been taken.

"Pull inter ther'-there high bluff Pelican, an' we'll git a fire started."

Putting Uncle Lem, Lynn Garvin, and Dewey Nathan ashore, Pelican stood up in the boat. "Ah'll go git a bucket o' fresh watash fum dat spring-boil," he stated. Thrusting his hand deep into the branches above his head he gave a hard shove. Something thudded into the bottom of the boat; instantly a cloud of angry hornets rose and made for Pelican. Howling in fear he stepped back, and next instant with a splash and a gurgle disappeared beneath the water.

Thoroughly stuffed with a satisfying meal of fish, corn bread, gris, and coffee, the four sat smoking around the fire. Patches of wet chewing tobacco covering Pelican's stings still provoked an occasional chuckle at his plight.

"Gittin' back t' pum'kins," resumed Uncle Lem, blowing smoke rings, "she's gen'ally planted in th' stores here keep them?"

Lynn Garvin. "Do they have any insect enemies or diseases?"

Asked Dewey Nathan. "Oh, they're sub-ject t' th' wilts, blights, eatin' an' suckin' insects like most crops," admitted Uncle Lem. "How-sum-ever, th' usual preparations fer con-trollin' sech 'll gen'ally do th' work."

"Well, they make mighty good pies!" declared Lynn Garvin.

"I knowed a man many year ago," said Uncle Lem reminiscently, "whut has a thirty-year-old mule. Now th' poor ole nag didn't have no teeth left fer t' eat corn with, an' ole man Pillins says thet fer five year he didn't feed him nothin' but pum'kins cut up fine, seeds an' all, all he could eat ever' night! Said he growed a field special fer mule-feed ever' year!"

"Are you kidding us or is that actually a fact?" demanded Dewey Nathan.

"Ole Man Pillins de-clared its so!" replied Uncle Lem.

"Well now, how about this healing squash?" asked Lynn Garvin.

"I ain't never brought myself t' believe they's anythin' t' it!" he declared hotly. "I ain't never saw no healin' squash an' I ain't never saw nobody whut ever saw none. Its always whut sumbody else told sumbody else. Its one uv them thin's you can't put your finger on!"

"Yo' mean dat dey don't be no veg'ible called lak de healin' squash?" asked Pelican.

"Th' sayin' is," declared Uncle Lem, "thet she grows on a clim'in' vine, fruits two t' three foot long an' several inch through. You c'n cut off any po'tion, an' cut end 'll heal over an' th' squash go right on a-growin', ready fer th' next cuttin'!"

"Now I'm a ole time ag'culturist an' I ain't never saw no veg'able whut won't rot iffen she's cut. Iffen they's airy person in Floridy de fishin' bees good t' make up fuhs dis wuk."

"Isn't it pumpkins that will keep so long?"

Asked Dewey Nathan, reverting to his interest in Uncle Lem's new seed. "Seems that I have heard they can be stored."

"They's several thin's thet I'll cure an' keep 'till they're wanted," replied the old postmaster.

"But iffen yore interested in pum'kins I'll tell you all 'bout 'em!"

"He! He! He!" giggled Pelican, rocking back and forth as he rowed. "Ah kno'ed it wuz a-comin'! Ah sho kno'ed it!"

"Pum'kins," stated Uncle Lem, paying no at-



"Springtimes a feller's thoughts sho' turns t' ketchin' big uns."

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Spring Citrus Jobs
(Continued from Page 4)
pounds of nitrate of soda applied to the acre. Other leguminous cover crops compare favorably with this return in nitrogen under good growing conditions.

Alyce clover has been observed to make a fine cover crop in young groves in the Lake county area, but appears to lack ability to adapt itself to the shade of an older grove. Cowpeas are used to some extent in young groves, but in older groves, because they are attacked severely by pumpkin bugs, growers do not use them.

A practical method for controlling pumpkin bugs in citrus grove cover crops is discussed by Professor Watson in Bulletin No. 88 of the Florida agricultural extension service. Beggarweed is a good leguminous cover crop in a young or old grove, but a good stand in either case seems to depend more on the season than other factors. Ample moisture appears to be its prime requirement.

At present, growers in the ridge section find that the native grasses, particularly Natal grass, gives them the most dependable cover crop year in and year out, both from the standpoint of the amount of organic matter returned to the soil and its dependability in re-seeding.

Sometime between the spring fertilization, which should already have been applied, and the summer application, which is made usually in May or early June, is a good time to check the soil reaction (pH). It should be be-

tween 5.5 and 6.2—slightly acid. When the soil is more acid than around 5.5 the rate of loss by leaching of fertilizer materials is excessive and is therefore wasteful and extravagant. If the pH is much over 6.2, many of the fertilizer materials become "locked up" in the soil and are rendered unavailable for the tree's use.

Most soils in the ridge area are on the acid side and for the correction of this condition a very effective material, dolomite, is available in most Florida citrus counties as a grant of aid through the Agricultural Conservation Program. Dolomite destroys soil acids, thereby increasing the efficiency of fertilizer materials and it supplies calcium and magnesium, two important plant foods.

Magnesium is the specific for control of citrus "bronzing" in Florida. If pH of the soil is as low as 4.5, a thousand to fifteen hundred pounds per acre may be applied. A slightly higher pH would require proportionately less dolomite to bring up the pH and supply magnesium. Other materials such as ground limestone, colloidal or rock phosphate, and basic slag are also used to raise the pH in a groove. Soil reaction is extremely important in the conservation of fertilizer materials and in the economic production of citrus fruits.

Scientists at Marine studios, Marineland, Florida, have discovered the house builder of the ocean floor! A quarter pound sand fish will pile up particles of shell against a rock and use this for his home. If torn down by other fish, he will immediately rebuild.

Choosing Vegetable Varieties An Important Step for Commercial and Home Gardeners

By F. S. Jamison

Truck Horticulturist, Florida Agricultural Experiment Station

FEW REALIZE that of the total acreage planted to these crops in the United States, Florida plants more than 40 per cent of the green beans, Lima beans, and eggplants; 80 per cent of the peppers; 20 per cent of the cucumbers and celery; 12 per cent of the tomatoes, and approximately 10 per cent of the watermelon and early potatoes for fresh market. More acres of lettuce, including Escarole, are grown in Florida than in any other state east of the Mississippi river. Usually 10,000 or more acres are planted to cabbage, 5,000 or more to peas, and blackeyed peas, okra, carrots, cauliflower, and broccoli are grown on relatively large acreages for shipment to markets out of the state.

Growers of these vegetables realize quite well that vegetable varieties are ever changing. The past few years have seen decided changes in the varieties planted by Florida growers. Beans are usually planted for a definite purpose. They may be grown to use immediately after harvesting or produced for canning, freezing, or production of dry beans. In Florida the majority of beans produced are for the fresh market. Thus, cultivation of this crop has centered around those factors which make for economical production of fresh beans. Seedsmen hunt for varieties that will mature a large number of pods at one time. These pods must be long, straight, without strings when they reach full size, yet sufficiently tough to stand handling. Beans are chosen so that the most beans can be produced in minimum time. Due to competition of production areas, beans are grown only when climatic conditions are most favorable. These things are mentioned because they unquestionably affect the planting of garden beans. Home gardeners are inclined to plant the same varieties and to follow the cultural practices of nearby commercial growers. There is nothing objectionable in this procedure but it does place a distinct handicap on the home gardener. The following brief description of a few varieties which may be grown in Florida is given in the hope that it will be of value in selecting varieties for the home garden.

BUSH BEANS

Bountiful—The most important variety grown for shipment. It is early, prolific, thrifty. Pods are flat, light green, stringless, slightly fibrous when young to fibrous when mature.

A good bean for fresh use, not desirable for canning, and better varieties available for fresh use.

Stringless Black Valentine—Second only to Bountiful in commercial importance. Plants are large and thrifty. Pods oval, dark green, stringsless of fine quality and flavor. Desirable for fresh use and for canning, as it will retain color and texture.

Stringless Green Pod—Increasing in commercial importance. Plants hardy, prolific, medium size. Pods round, dark green, very meaty, totally stringless and without fibre. Probably should be planted in home gardens in preference to either Stringless Black Valentines or Bountiful.

U. S. No. 5 Refugee—Not grown commercially in Florida. Probably will grow in home gardens over a longer period than varieties listed above. Plants large and spreading, heavily productive, bears over a longer period. Pods

decidedly shorter than those of preceding varieties, light silvery green, round, straight, string-

less and devoid of fibres. An excellent bean for canning and general home use.

BUSH WAX BEANS
Pencil Pod Black Wax—An old variety. Plants large, stocky, productive. Pods round, fleshy, golden yellow, stringless and fibreless. A good bean for fresh use and canning.

POLE BEANS
Blue Lake—Performance in Florida unknown but well worth trying. Plant vigorous and productive. Pods round, medium green, fleshy, stringless when young, of fine quality. Where Kentucky Wonder are available, including strains producing long stringless round pods having no fibre. Should be grown in home gardens to follow bush varieties.

A few other worthwhile varieties are Burpee Stringless Green Pod, Plentiful, Full Measure, Tendergreen, Round Pod, Kidney Wax, Stringless Kidney Wax.

Beans are always of better quality if harvested before reaching maximum size. Harvesting beans at an early stage tends to keep the plants productive. However, beans will deteriorate more quickly after removal from the plants, unless stored in a cool place, than they will on the plant. Thus beans should be harvested just before being canned, if this is possible.

Florida celery producers are showing more active interest in producing green celery. The acreage of the green or **Pascal** types is definitely on the increase. However, a green variety showing more resistance to early blight would be welcomed by growers. There is also much interest in the varieties such as Cornell No. 19, which has many of the good qualities of the **Pascal** types and the color of the Golden Self Blanching strains. While looking for new varieties, seedsmen would do well to remember that premature seedling ruins a large part of Florida's crop.

There is no doubt that strains of crisp-headed lettuce suitable for growing in Florida will be found. This fact has been emphasized by the performance of **Imperial 847** and **Imperial 44**. The Florida agricultural experiment station is recommending **Imperial 44** for planting over most of the state. But there are some areas where 847 appears more desirable. **Imperial 44** does not produce as large or as well formed heads as 847 but it will withstand more high temperature without bolting.

Cabbage is a crop that could stand considerable improvement as far as varieties are concerned. Growers are dissatisfied with the stock of varieties now available. **Early Jersey** and **Charleston Wakefield** have been placed by roundheaded types such as **Copenhagen Market**, **Glory of Embden**, and **Hollander**. These varieties are grown simply because there are no better ones available. Principal difficulties with the present varieties are due to the lack of uniformity in shape of head, exposure of head to frost injury, and inability to develop hard heads.

The **Leesburg** watermelon was developed by Dr. Marion Walker of the Florida agricultural experiment station as a wilt-resistant variety. Dr.

(Continued on Page 10)

Citrus Ending Successful Season

A Preliminary Study of This Year's Citrus Marketing

Agricultural Economist, Florida Experiment Station

By C. V. NOBLE

THE 1941-42 Florida citrus crop will perhaps return a higher net income to growers than any other recent season's crop. Estimated volume of the current season's crop is but 9 per cent below total production for the 1940-41 season. At the end of the first week in April, over two-thirds of the estimated orange and grapefruit crops had been marketed, and the tangerine season was practically closed.

A comparison of the average price received per box on the ten citrus auction markets to date this season with the corresponding prices last season indicates that there has been an increase of 11, 24, and 51 per cent, for oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines, respectively, this season. It is believed that these increased prices will more than offset the increased costs of labor and materials used in production, harvesting and marketing of the current crop.

There are many reasons for this outlook for one of the most satisfactory citrus seasons in recent years. Some of these are beyond control of the Florida citrus industry; others are direct results of combined industry effort in cooperation with the federal and state agencies. A few of the outstanding reasons are worth analysis.

1. Income of industrial workers increased from 28 per cent above the 1935-39 average in January, 1941 to 93 per cent above in January, 1942, due to defense and total war production programs. Incomes of the other groups of workers did not increase at so rapid a rate during this period, but the total increase in consumer purchasing power was perhaps the principal reason for higher citrus prices.

2. Cooperation of the citrus industry with the federal and state governments in several programs most certainly is producing salutary effects, though they do not lend themselves readily to statistical measurement. Let us consider some of these programs briefly.

Size and grade regulations have been in effect throughout the season under the Citrus Marketing agreement with the federal government. Although these regulations have been made effective with previous crops, it is reasonable to believe that their efficiency will improve with experience in their use. Perhaps the best indicator of the value of these regulations is to compare the Florida situation with that of California. Early last December, California abandoned all regulations under their orange marketing agreement. Since that date, California oranges have averaged lower in price on the ten auction markets than during the same period in 1940-41 when regulations were in effect. During this same period, Florida orange prices were appreciably higher this season than last season. In fact, the California orange price premium above Florida oranges has been narrower to date this season than for many years.

The Federal Surplus Commodities corporation has made effective two types of purchase programs for Florida citrus. One of these programs became effective on December 15 and has

continued to date for the purchase of grapefruit and/or oranges for processing into pulp for shipment to Great Britain. The other was for the purchase of grapefruit for sectionizing. This program was effective from December 22 to January 17. Only small quantities of fruit have been purchased under these programs. Their great value has been in serving as price stabilizers for the lower grades of fruit normally used for canning purposes.

The Surplus Marketing administration sponsored a purchase program to take from 100 to 200 cars of fresh grapefruit per week. This program was continuous from January 19 to March 28. It accepted lower grade fruit than was permissible for interstate shipment under the marketing agreement program. This fruit did not come into direct competition with regular shipments of fresh grapefruit but was used for shipment under the terms of the lend-lease act, to meet Red Cross requirements, to distribute to public aid families, to use in the free school lunch program and for other special government programs. Again, perhaps the greatest advantage of this program was the price support it gave the lower grades of fruit. These three federal purchase programs outlined above had taken 1,084,000 boxes of grapefruit and 107,000 boxes of oranges through April 4, 1942.

3. The Florida Citrus commission has devoted most of its energies to an advertising program and to fostering essential research upon which to base more effective advertising. Also, it has rendered inestimable service to Florida growers and shippers this season by taking the initiative in problems arising out of the defense and war situation. A good example is the close cooperation of the commission with the Growers and Shippers League of Florida in working for adequate citrus transportation facilities.

4. One other important reason for a satisfactory citrus season is the efficient services that are being rendered by the rail and motor truck transportation systems. In spite of the loss of boat transportation facilities and of the greatly increased demand for land transportation equipment, shipping facilities seem to be adequate as the needs arise.

The Growers Administrative committee of the Florida Citrus Marketing agreement compiles a weekly summary of the disposition and prices of Florida citrus from all available sources. From its report for the week ending April 4, 1942, are taken the following facts concerning this citrus season to date with comparisons with former seasons. Oranges. Practically all early and mid-season oranges had been disposed of with about 9,000,000 boxes of late oranges to be marketed. This was approximately 300,000 boxes more than remained to be marketed at this time a year ago. About 2,500,000 boxes had been sold to commercial canneries, or 190,000 boxes more than on the same date in 1941. The average price on the

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use

especially important if copper fungicides are not to be employed. One

hand-picking of the browned lower

leaves in September and another in Oc-

tober will often keep many varieties

relatively free of these diseases.

It has been observed that plantings

which are maintained by division of

old clumps are much more severely at-



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Your "Mums" Can Succeed Too
Properly-Grown Chrysanthemums Give a Fall Color Riot

By JOHN V. WATKINS

Assistant Professor, Horticulture, University of Florida

CHRYANTHEMUMS of the pompon and single types are regularly grown for instruction and demonstration in the University of Florida gardens. Between 150 and 200 commercial varieties have been tried out of doors. As a result of this experience the following observations are presented for the benefit of gardeners in the Lower South.

Probably the most troublesome insect pests are the flower thrips usually present in great numbers during the warm, dry weather of early autumn. Control by a contact insecticide such as nicotine sulphate, pyrethrum, or rotenone is urged repeatedly; but many backyard gardeners find it impractical to spray or dust the few plants that they grow. It is suggested, therefore, that varieties be grown which mature during November and December. At this time of the year lower temperatures usually aid in materially reducing the infestation by flower thrips, and the blossoms are of much better quality.

(Continued on Page 12)

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Citrus Marketing

(Continued from Page 9)

ten auction markets for the season to date was \$2.61 per box, the highest in recent years.

Grapefruit. An estimate of 5,806,000 boxes of grapefruit remain to be marketed, or some 200,000 boxes less than on the same date in 1941. Nearly three-quarters of the fruit remaining is of seedless varieties. Although there have been 1,500,000 boxes less taken by commercial canneries this year as compared with last season at this date, the proportion of the total movement taken by canneries is slightly larger this season than a year ago. Fresh grapefruit has brought the highest price on the ten auction markets to date this season since 1937-38, the average price being \$2.24 per box for all sizes, grades and varieties.

Tangerines. The Florida tangerine season is practically closed. Although one of the lightest crops in recent years, estimated at 2,100,000 boxes compared with 2,350,000 boxes as the ten year average 1930-39, it will perhaps net Florida growers more than for many years. Good prices have prevailed through most of the season, averaging \$3.60 per 1 1/2 bushel standard box on the ten auction markets through the first week in April.

Bees in Defense

(Continued from Page 5)

and the church. The fact that beeswax is made only by virgin female bees makes it a perfect material for blending into candles for use in churches that worship the Virgin Mary or even for those who champion the Virgin birth.

War now rages where that very beautiful fabric, Batik, was produced by use of beeswax to form the designs until the cloth is dyed. The wax then is removed with gasoline and used again. When again will such rare and lovely fabrics be available through peacetime utilization of the little honey bee's second most important product?

We read every day of synthetic socks, synthetic tires, even synthetic clothing. But put this down among your defense savings stamps—neither science nor chemistry has yet been able to produce beeswax. In fact, nearly every high quality wax offered has some portion of beeswax in its composition to give it that high quality. Beekeepers may feel justly that they are aiding materially in national defense by producing as much and as good wax and honey as they possibly can with their old trucks and second-hand tires.

Choosing Vegetables

(Continued from Page 8)

Walker selected this wilt-resistant variety from Kleckley Sweet, and Leesburg has all of the good qualities of the old variety plus several additional excellent characters. The melon averages about 25 pounds in weight, has a thin but very tough rind, fine-grained, pinkish-red flesh, and high sugar content. Two characters growers and shippers find undesirable are its relatively small size and light colored seeds. Dr. Walker now has additional

varieties of wilt-resistant melons ready for commercial trial. Among these varieties it probably will be possible for seedsmen to find a wilt-resistant melon that will have many of the other characters desired by the grower and shipper.

For many years *Spaulding Rose* No. 4 has been the accepted variety for production in the Hastings and North Florida potato growing districts. Beginning in 1934 when the first commercial acreage of *Katahdin* was planted, the percentage of the acreage planted to *Katahdin* steadily increased until last season, when more than 80 per cent of the acreage was planted to this one variety. Now *Sabago* evidently has an excellent opportunity to replace *Katahdin*. This season it is estimated that more than 25 per cent of the acreage is planted to *Sabago* and 60 per cent to *Katahdin*, while the rest is planted to *White Rose* and *Bliss Triumph* and other varieties. *Katahdin* has undoubtedly increased the yield and quality of potatoes grown in this area and growers hope that *Sabago* will give an additional increase in yield.

There probably is only one variety of tomato for home gardeners: that is the *Marglobe*. Although there are many other varieties grown commercially, it is questionable if they would prove more desirable for the home gardener. Another variety, *Newell*, is being introduced by the Florida agricultural experiment station. It has not had a thorough test in home gardens, but, due to the fact that it is very wilt-resistant, it should be quite desirable. The *Marglobe* produces scarlet or red

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Spring Advice for Grape Growers

Proper Spraying Practice Guarantees Larger Crop

By K. W. LOUCKS

Leesburg Branch, Florida Experiment Station

THE THING that worries Florida grape growers the most at this time of year is the fear of a severe outbreak of black rot in their vineyards. During the past five or six years they have controlled this disease in their vineyards much more effectively than previously. Exhaustive tests made in Florida with many spray mixtures have shown that of all the materials available for testing none is better than our old stand-by, Bordeaux mixture, when correctly made. The proper strength of this to use is the so-called 4-4-50. This means that eight pounds of copper sulphate is dissolved in 75 to 80 gallons of water. To this is added, while being well agitated, 8 pounds of quicklime that has been properly slaked with about 5 gallons of water. The mixture is then made up to a volume of 100 gallons by adding sufficient water. The effectiveness of Bordeaux is largely determined by the quality of lime used in making it. Lime which has carbonated is very detrimental to the value of Bordeaux. If quicklime is not available a good grade of freshly prepared hydrated lime may be substituted. When this is done 12 pounds of it must be used in place of the 8 pounds of quicklime. Inasmuch as hydrated lime very quickly becomes carbonated when exposed to air, it is not practical to use hydrated lime which has been stored in sacks for several months. There is no use adding a sticker to Bordeaux, because it will stick very effectively on its own right.

Because Bordeaux leaves an unsightly residue on the fruit it is not practical from a marketing standpoint to use it after the fruit is one-half to three-fourths grown. A great many spray materials have also been tested for their use as a stainless spray. So far only two new materials have been found that are effective and nearly stainless. One of these, a more or less proprietary material, called basic copper chloride, was nearly stainless when tested in our experimental plots and was so reported in Station Bulletin No. 324. It now appears to be difficult to obtain this material in a standardized form, and some has been reported which was not stainless.

The other stainless material is copper sulphate used at the rate of three pounds to one hundred gallons of water with one-half pint of Grissell's spreader-sticker added. This should not be applied to the vines until the fruit is nearly full sized because it will burn the new tender leaves, but when the fruit is that far advanced it does no great damage to burn the young leaves. Occasionally this mixture causes small black spots on the fruit of blue varieties, but they disappear when the fruit is ripe.

Of all the spray apparatus tested only those which will produce a fine fog at the nozzle are effective. This means that if a small outfit is used the number of nozzles per machine must not

fruits, the *Newell* pink fruits; the flesh of both is the same color. Other varieties that may be of value in home gardens are *Grothen's Globe*, and *Rutgers*. In producing tomatoes for canning, early planting not only will increase the yield, but the tomatoes produced will be of superior quality. Home gardeners should be prepared to transplant well grown plants to the garden as soon as danger of frost is past. If high yield of quality tomatoes is desired, rush the planting season, and this usually means that you cannot depend upon commercial tomato growers for plants. Tomatoes for canning should be red-ripe when harvested. However, if harvested when fruit is showing color, simply storing until fruits develop full color. It is not necessary to expose fruits to light to accomplish this. The color will develop quite well in darkness. Fruits harvested before the appearance of any color will be low in quality.

There are several other promising vegetable varieties on trial in the state, including a Blight-resistant pepper, a downy mildew-resistant cantaloupe and a large-podded Little Marvel pea. Certainly, these are worth-while additions to our variety list for Florida.

But, even with the introduction of the many new varieties to Florida, there is still room for many more, and certainly the vegetable industry of Florida, which produces approximately 7% of all vegetables for the fresh market in the United States, is worthy of attention by seedsmen.

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Why Grade and Weigh Eggs?

Better Prices and Government Outlets Are the Answer

By N. R. MEHRHOF

Consumers of eggs know that they are a highly nutritious food. They know that eggs are high in proteins, supply important minerals, are rich in vitamins A, D, and G.

Producers of eggs know that breeding, feeding, producing, collecting, handling, packing, and marketing are important factors if quality eggs are to reach the consumer. Let us consider the importance of grading eggs. Grading means sorting eggs according to the interior quality and shell condition. Florida egg law grades on a basis of quality, are Fancy, A, B, and C.

In Grade A eggs, the shell is clean, sound, and normal; the air cell is 2/8 of an inch or less, regular, slightly tremulous; yolk moderately defined, fairly well centered; white, firm, clear; and germ, with no visible development.

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War ends import of KARAKUL fur, with constant demand at \$15 to \$20 per pelt from day-old lambs. Florida can produce KARAKUL fur because California, Arizona, Texas, and even Death Valley do. Climate has no effect on quality of pelts, fur, or meat produced.

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Uniform Score Card Promises to Simplify Judging

W. A. LAWTON, Secretary

FLORIDA DAIRY CATTLE ASSOCIATION

150 Duke Rab Ave., Bayside, N.Y.

DAIRY COW SCORE CARD
It is agreed that in judging cattle according to the new, uniform score card the object is two-fold: First, to pick definitely good dairy animals, and then to classify the dairy animals chosen in accordance with breed characteristics as determined by each breed association. These breed characteristics are as follows:

Ideals of type and breed characteristics must be considered in the application of the terminology of this score card.

Based on Order of Observation:

1. *General Appearance* (30 points)

Attractive individuality, revealing vigor, femininity with a harmonious blending and coordination of parts. Impressive style and attractive carriage with a graceful walk.

Breed Characteristics:

For further information about the Florida Egg law write to Phil S. Taylor, Supervising Inspector, Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Florida, and for information about grading and sizing see your county or home demonstration agent. Sell and buy eggs on grade and weight!

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BEST RECIPE OF THE MONTH

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

Best Recipe - - - \$3.00

Next Best Recipe - - \$2.00

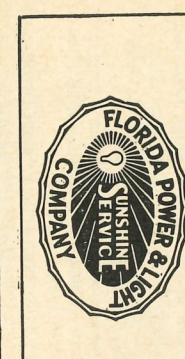
All other recipes published — One three-year subscription to THE FLORIDA GROWER. Winners who are sub-

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JOE VALDES

TAMPA, FLORIDA

Frederick C. Voss, Hypoluxo, Florida.

ORANGE SALAD

1 can peaches cut in small pieces

Florida orange sections separated and cut in small pieces

6 almonds thinly sliced

Mix and serve on crisp lettuce with

scribers 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.

May awards are: Mrs. R. E. Vanness, Hernando, Florida.

CASSEROLE OF VEAL

1/2 lb. veal cubed

1 onion chopped

2 tablespoons cooking fat

2/3 cup water

1/2 cup cooked mushrooms

1/2 of 8 oz. package noodles, cooked

Salt and pepper

1/2 cup sour cream

Cook veal and onions in hot fat until brown. Add water. Cover. Simmer 1 hour. Add mushrooms and noodles. Season to taste. Pour into well-oiled baking dish. Add sour cream. Bake in moderate oven 350 degrees F. 45 minutes.

Second prize—Mrs. Herbert N. Britton, Lake Worth, Florida.

OATMEAL MUFFINS

2/3 cup rolled oats

1 cup of hot milk

1 1/2 cups flour

3 tablespoons sugar

4 teaspoons baking powder

1/2 teaspoon salt

2 tablespoons melted butter

1 egg

Pour hot milk over oats and let stand for 5 minutes; add flour, salt, baking powder, and sugar sifted together, the beaten egg, and the last thing melted shortening. Bake in well greased muffin tins in rather hot oven, about 25 minutes.

MAY DAY SALAD BOWL

4 cups boiled potatoes

1/2 teaspoon salt

1/2 cup diced celery

3 tablespoons chopped onion

4 slices soft crisp bacon, chopped

1/2 cup shredded lettuce

2 tomatoes

3 deviled eggs

1 green pepper cut in rings

Dice the potatoes, sprinkle with salt. Add celery, onion and half of bacon. Marinate in salad dressing. Pile in bowl. Edge with shredded lettuce and top with tomato wedges and halved deviled eggs, alternately, garnished with green pepper rings. Sprinkle remaining bacon on top.—Mrs. P. R. Anderson, Orlando, Florida.

CHOW-CHOW PICKLES

Basket of green tomatoes

12 large onions

6 cucumbers

2 bunches celery

1 medium cabbage

1 cauliflower

Chop and salt well, letting stand over night. Next day drain off and add

8 cups vinegar

5 cups sugar

2 tablespoons dry mustard

1 teaspoon cinnamon

1 teaspoon cloves

1 teaspoon allspice

2 teaspoons turmeric

Boil slowly until tender. Put in glass jars and seal. This is delicious.—Mrs. Frederick C. Voss, Hypoluxo, Florida.

(Continued from Page 9)

Successful "Mums"

With no more equipment than a sharp knife, an ordinary 8-9-inch square baking pan, a muffin pan and a cookie sheet, you can transform a batch of yeast dough into any or all of these seven interesting and varied shapes.—Ida Mae Lane, Trenton, Fla.

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Dairy Judging

(Continued from Page 11)

3. BODY CAPACITY (20 points)

Relatively large in proportion to size of animal, providing digestive capacity, strength and vigor.

BARREL deep, strongly supported, ribs wide apart and well sprung; depth and width tending to increase toward rear of barrel.

HEART Girth large, resulting from long, well sprung fore ribs, wide chest floor between front legs, and fullness at the point of elbow.

4. MAMMARY SYSTEM (30 points)

A capacious, strongly attached, well carried quality udder, indicating heavy production and a long period of usefulness.

UPPER—Capacity and Shape—Long, wide and of moderate depth. Extending well forward, strongly attached, reasonably level floor.

Rear attachment, high and wide. Quarters evenly balanced and symmetrical.

TEXTURE—Soft, pliable and elastic. Well collapsed after milking.

TEATS—Uniform, of convenient length and size, cylindrical in shape, free from obstructions, well apart and squarely placed, plumb.

MAMMARY VEINS—Long, tortuous, prominent and branching, with numerous large wells. Veins on udder numerous and clearly defined.

AYRSIDE CHARACTERISTICS: Color—Red of any shade, mahogany, brown, or these with white, or white, each color clearly defined. Distinctive red and white markings preferable; black or brindle markings strongly objectionable.

SIZE—A mature cow should weigh from 1100 to 1400 lbs., depending on period of lactation.

HORNED—Inclining upward, small at base, refined, medium length and tapering toward tips.

BROWN SWISS CHARACTERISTICS: Strong and vigorous. Extreme refinement not desired. Size and ruggedness with quality desired.

COLOR—A shade of brown varying from a silver to a dark brown. Hair inside ears is a lighter color than body. Nose and tongue black, with a light colored band around nose.

COLOR MARKINGS WHICH BAR REGISTRY ARE: White switch, white on sides, top, head or neck and legs above knees or hocks. White on belly or lower legs objectionable.

SIZE—A mature cow in milk should weigh about 1400 lbs.

HORNED—Inclining forward and slightly upward, toward black tips.

JERSEY CHARACTERISTICS: COLOR—Black and white markings clearly defined. Color markings which bar registry are solid black, solid white, black in switch, black belly, black encircling leg touching hoof, black from hoof to knee or hock, black and white intermixed to give color other than distinct black and white.

SIZE—A mature cow in milk should weigh about 1500 lbs.

HORNED—Inclining forward, in curving, small at base, refined, medium length and tapering toward tips.

GUERNSEY CHARACTERISTICS:

COLOR—Black and white markings clearly defined. When other points are equal, a clear or buff muzzle will be favored over a smoky or black muzzle.

SIZE—A mature cow in milk should weigh 1100 lbs.

HORNED—Inclining forward, in curving, small at base, refined, medium length and tapering toward tips.

Spraying Grapes

(Continued from Page 10)

When hand sprays are used those which will maintain a pressure of at least 125 pounds are the smallest that should be considered. A high-power machine maintaining a pressure of 350 to 450 pounds on several nozzles will force the spray materials to all parts of the fruit clusters and is the best combination for

the smallest that should be considered. A high-power machine maintaining a pressure of 350 to 450 pounds on several nozzles will force the spray materials to all parts of the fruit clusters and is the best combination for

giving adequate coverage. Care should be used in applying the spray that it completely moistens all sides of all the plant parts.

Tests and field observations have indicated that in controlling black rot of grapes it is necessary to apply the spray into the bloom. One or more applications of a 4-4-50 Bordeaux applied into the bloom controls more black rot than three or four applied after the fruit is set. Consequently when following the recommended schedule as given in the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 324 it is well to bear in mind that any grape spray schedule is not a rigid thing but must be changed from season to season according to circumstances.

In an ordinarily good year three or four applications will suffice to control black rot, one of Bordeaux when the new growth is 8 to 18 inches long, another when the flowers are open, and repeated if the blooming period is prolonged more than five or six days, and the last Bordeaux application when the fruit is well set. In order to prevent late rots that cause considerable loss during harvesting and marketing, an application of the stainless spray discussed should be put on when the fruit is nearly full size. Care should be used to cover the berries on the inside of the bunches with this application.

However, if you are fearful of black rot causing heavy loss in your vineyard because of a season which is very favorable for its growth, the schedule given in Bulletin 324 should be followed very carefully. Particular attention should be given to a study of the foot notes given below this schedule on page 34.

Farm Tire Care

A NEW booklet outlining the proper care and operation of farm tractor and implement tires to help American farmers prolong the life of their present tires has just been released by the farm service bureau of the Firestone Tire & Rubber company. "How to Get Maximum Performance and Longer Wear from Your Tractor and Implement Tires," is available without charge upon written request to the Firestone Farm Service Bureau, Akron, Ohio.

Liberally illustrated with explanatory photographs and written in non-technical terms, the book covers practically all aspects of tire operation on the farm. Illustrations show how to recognize tires which are suffering from abuse from either over or underinflation. Special emphasis is placed upon the proper use of wheel weights to help keep tractor tires from spinning or slipping by giving increased traction and drawbar pull. Other pictures show the best way to block a tractor for belt work and correct way to hitch implements to tractors.

The book also contains inflation tables, information on water weighting of wheels, application of worn tires to farm wagons, and other recommendations and suggestions to increase the life and efficiency of tires on farm tractors and implements.

Florida State Chamber of Commerce committees are redoubling their efforts, helping convert Florida energy to the production of war needs, says Harold Cole, executive vice president of the organization, at Jacksonville.

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, Talisman, Pres. Hoover, Sunburst, Victoria, Columbian, Luxembourg, Caledonia, Briarcliff, American Beauty, Golden Dawn, Autumn, Lady Hillingdon. Your choice only 19¢ each postpaid.

PEACH TREES. Elmeria, Mamie Ross, Hale, Chinese Cling, Early Alberta, Golden Jubilee, Strong, 4 ft. trees 17¢ each postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. We ship from our own breeders. Red Hen Farm, Lutz, Florida. Phone 99185.

RUBY GRAPEFRUIT. Patented Red Blush Seedless, high quality, fruit. Exclusive licensees, Propagators of Citrus Trees, Also all standard varieties of citrus on Cleopatra and sour. Lining out stock sour orange and sweet seedlings. DeSoto Nurseries, DeSoto City, Florida.

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

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

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

A VOCADO, MANGO, grafted trees. Best varieties. Catalog. Florida Tropical Nurseries, Vainco, Florida.

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

POULTRY

ROSE BUSHES. Strong, 2-year, field-grown stock. Red, Pink, Shell, Radiance, Talisman, Pres. Hoover, Sunburst, Victoria, Columbian, Luxembourg, Caledonia, Briarcliff, American Beauty, Golden Dawn, Autumn, Lady Hillingdon. Your choice only 19¢ each postpaid.

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. Walert Co., 3429 N. 10th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

AUTOMOTIVE

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

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

LIVESTOCK

ROSE BUSHES. Strong, 2-year, field-grown stock. Red, Pink, Shell, Radiance, Talisman, Pres. Hoover, Sunburst, Victoria, Columbian, Luxembourg, Caledonia, Briarcliff, American Beauty, Golden Dawn, Autumn, Lady Hillingdon. Your choice only 19¢ each postpaid.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT



Calling All Americans!

To every true American an opportunity to serve his country is a privilege. You are about to receive such an opportunity. Possibly some of you already have.

Some evening this month, if he has not already done so, one of your friends, a neighboring farmer or a respected business man in your own community, will knock on your door. Welcome him! He has come to tell you how you can "Buy a Share in America."

His work is without reward. He does it because he loves the fragrance of fresh plowed land and growing things in dewy morning, untainted by acrid smell of gunpowder and sweetish odor of blood soaking into gashed, scorched earth. He does it because he loves America the way it is!

This job is a part of the "All American Canvass" of pledges to buy United States Defense bonds and savings stamps. Its purpose is to give every American the opportunity of officially pledging support to our country. The USDA war board has accepted the responsibility of guaranteeing cooperation by county boards in assuring rural America its voice in the nationwide drive. Your county agricultural agent, as executive secretary of your County USDA war board has divided areas in your county outside larger cities into communities. He knows the number of families in your area. The neighbor who takes your pledge has been chosen for the job because of the faith and confidence you have shown in him during the past.

While your financial support is sought, remember that *no one will at any time try to force a course of action upon you or influence your decision.*

Not only is your pledge confidential, but no one will attempt to enforce its collection or hold you responsible. You and you alone are your judge.

Your pledge enables our country to anticipate the strength of its war chest. It permits materialization of war supplies and needs without delay. Don't forget—no amount is too small to be of welcome service to our country, as was shown on this same page of your April FLORIDA GROWER.

But when you lift your pen to write on the pledge card your neighbor offers you, remember these words of Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard: "Wherever Hitler goes, farmers slip back a thousand years. In Germany itself, farmers are now tied to the soil by iron Nazi law. So are farmers in each conquered land."

Safety Aids Victory

You are working in the most hazardous industry in the United States if you are a farmer. The National Safety council says so. Death stalked the fields for 4,200 agricultural workers last year.

Tractors and farm machinery head the list of causes for agricultural accidents. Farm implements are as dangerous as the machines of any industry. The "pet" animal that forgot to be gentle; electric shocks and fires from home-wiring or non-professional tam-

pering; and careless handling and storing of tools are other dangers. Farm home accidents are nearly as numerous as those in the field or barn.

Accidents this year will aid the enemies of our country directly through reduction of productivity. This is especially true of farmers who get hurt, because the nation's food program depends upon him.

Farmers can contribute to war effort by working out efficient safety programs. To assist, the department of agriculture has prepared a free publication, "Watch Your Step." It explains how many common farm accidents can be prevented.

A properly-equipped home medicine cabinet and a working knowledge of Red Cross first aid will go far in helping the farmer keep from aiding the axis through accidents. We also urge that you write the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., asking for a copy of the accident-prevention booklet which is identified as Miscellaneous Publication 481.

Delivering the Goods

Since Pearl Harbor the most effective military and industrial might has been the reserve capacity of its railroads. As of other industry operated by patriotic Americans, the railroads immediately concerned themselves with successful prosecution of the war rather than with profits.

Almost immediately they accomplished the titanic feat of moving 600,000 armed troops within the boundaries of our country in less than seven weeks after the Pearl Harbor blow. Nearly all of the railroads, involving 200,000 miles of track, were used. The mammoth task of planning and execution was administered by the Association of American Railroads, working on a twenty-four hour basis. Locomotives, cars, and facilities were pooled. Trainmen worked long hours in spirit of willing cooperation. A feat unparalleled in the nation's history was accomplished without confusion.

By early April, an industry swung into line, the railroads were performing 10 per cent more transportation service than a year ago. Freight service this year promises to be 25 per cent more than last. Railroads are giving 20 per cent more transportation service than was performed in peak periods of World war I, without recurrence of transportation shortages and confusion.

Their work of keeping the farmers from almost certain total destruction aswartimes changed transportation conditions should not be forgotten! Safe and speedy transportation of increased agricultural food supplies has been provided as methods of transportation more favored in recent years have crumbled under the needs of dizzyly mounting defense industrialization and production. Don't forget this, farm people! The railroads are an integral part of your business, the same as any other business where loads are heavy or bulky and distance far.

Our hats are off to the railroads of America—to the wheels of steel that whirl wealth of the nation to its every corner where needed—to the sturdy men with steady hands that hold the throttle, swing the lantern, or pound the telegraph key. They consider their highest duty that of providing transportation through which the victory can be won.

Raising "Bonded" Pigs

They'll drive fat piggies down to the market. Home they'll come with a bond in their pocket. "Vic" is the standard nickname these days for hundreds of little Victory pigs up in Suwannee county, Florida, where more than 200 small farmers have signed pledges to grow more pork and bigger gardens this year to help meet department of agriculture Food for Freedom goals.

Every Farm Security Administration borrower in the county is taking part in this pig garden project. First, second, and third prizes in defense stamps are to be awarded families raising the best garden.

The "Vic" pigs are getting special feed and care. In September or October they will go to market. With auction proceeds from his pig each farmer plans to buy one defense bond for \$18.75 and to use the remainder for defense stamps.

This is the stuff real patriotism is made of!

Call Citrus to Defense

All-out conversion of industry to war effort has been called. It is a wise consideration for the Florida citrus industry in view of present and anticipated problems relating to availability of containers and other needed supplies.

Let's analyze the factors for success in such a movement as seen by Charles A. Korbley, Tampan, who has conducted a number of statewide surveys.

Citrus harvesting and processing requires only a relatively small portion of each year. Large plants and much available labor are idle during other months. Thousands of trucks and railway cars used for citrus transportation are idle in summer also. There are present and potential citrus by-products of value in war. "There should be an immediate survey of all material and personnel resources of the industry," says Mr. Korbley. This should show all existing citrus packing and processing plants and warehouses, lists of machinery, special processing rooms, availability of plants to transportation, classified lists of all personnel, and extent of present plant non-occupancy. This should be followed by survey of materials and products needed by our country that could be produced or processed by the Florida citrus industry.

This will enable the industry to seek and get war production contracts through the Materials and Resources committee of the State Defense council. It is a sound idea well worth attention.

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