

FTOPIA GROVER



AUGUST, 1942

Price 10c

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"YOU BET THIS IS A MECHANIZED WAR"



HERE in the United States, mechanization rests upon more than 41,000 locomotives—more than 2,000,000 freight cars—speeding on their own highways of 230,000 miles of rail lines.

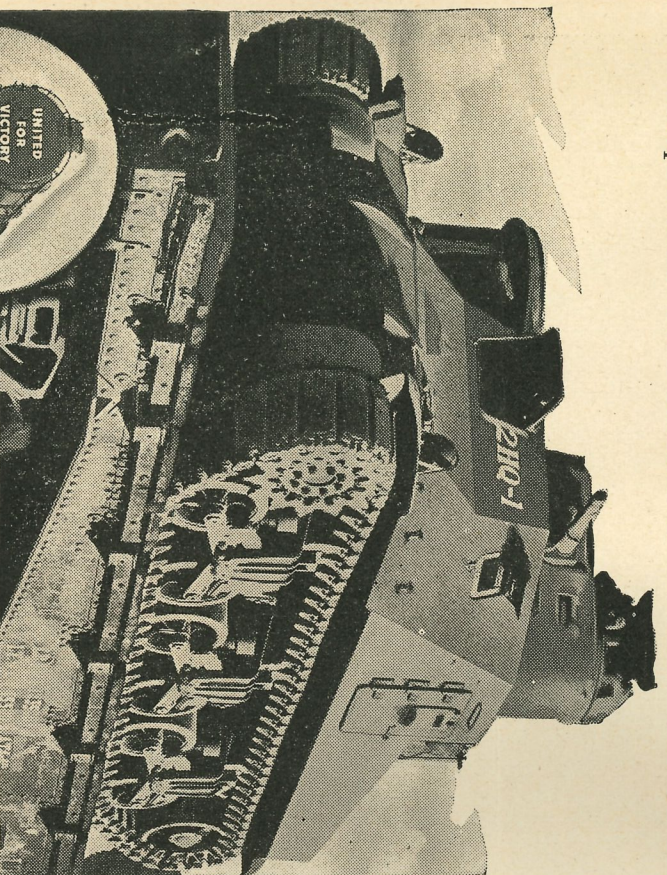
As the U. S. Army says in an official manual,

"Rail transportation provides a service which insures that a body of troops and their impedimenta will be transported to destination with the least amount of inconvenience and fatigue. The railroads can supply equipment so combined . . . as to accommodate passengers, freight, livestock, vehicles, ammunition, baggage, and practically all else tendered for transportation."

And more and more freight, these days, is being "tendered for transportation" by rail—and is being handled as tendered.

That is being done because of twenty years of planning and improvement since the last war, and because, since war started in Europe in 1939, the railroads have steadily increased their capacity to keep pace with the country's rising production.

How much more they can do depends upon the materials for repair and maintenance, and for additional cars and locomotives, which they are permitted to get. Whatever that may be, the railroads will continue to make the fullest use of all their resources in their vital part of this mechanized war.



AMERICAN RAILROADS

ASSOCIATION OF

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Peanuts on de Vine

INSEPARABLY associated with peanut and "water production of the Deep South is the old-time Southern danty. The loyalty and whimsical philosophy of the negro is a part of the Dixie tradition—both in fiction and in fact.

Entirely typical of the Southern negro is George, hired man on the plantation of R. G. Prescott, pictured on our cover this month in a U.S.D.A. photograph by Harmon. His cry, "Dey's peanut on de vine!" will echo on hundreds of thousands of acres of Southern peanut fields this month, and is the signal to begin harvest.

Important as never before in the nation's history is this year's peanut crop. From soap to nitroglycerine America's wartime need of peanut oil is so great that we must have ten times as much as we had last year. Important too as carrying a gun at the front is the work that George and thousands of other field hands will do this year in peanut harvesting. Upon their faithfulness depends in large measure the prevention of a serious production bottleneck.

Because of armament requirements manufacture of agricultural machinery is suffering. Of consequence, much needed peanut harvesters to take care of the tremendously increased acreages in this crop are not as available as they should be. George, and others of his race, is the peanut planter's main hope in solving the problems which he faces.

But the regular field hands will be joined this year by the planter, his family, school boys and girls, and even "the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker" in peanut growing areas. They realize that not a peanut in the tons being produced must be allowed to go unharvested or suffer from the weather, for every "Private" Peanut in every Florida field (see page 5 for full story) must march to war for a United Nations Victory.

REA Systems Aiding War Power Services

THE United States department of agriculture reports that seven contracts providing for electric service to war establishments in Florida and five other states were signed during May by systems financed by the Rural Electrification administration. During the month, negotiations were opened for serving fifty-eight new war projects in twenty-four states also.

In connection with these projects, REA Administrator Harry Slattery pointed out that technical assistance by engineers of the REA cooperatives, including detailed surveys of existing facilities and the requirements of the military establishments to be served, has been a substantial contribution to the national war effort.

As an example of the manner in which REA systems are meeting war demands upon their systems, Mr. Slattery produced a report from an REA field engineer on the handling of a contract to supply a radio observation tower at an air base in Florida. The engineer reported on May 26, that "negotiations were completed today and service will be rendered tomorrow." Workmen for the system had built 1250 feet of 7.2 KV single phase line and installed one 7½ KVA transform-

er in one day—the facilities necessary to provide the contracted service.

Of the fifty-eight new war projects for which service negotiations are underway, seven are located in Texas, six in Mississippi, five in Colorado, and the others scattered in twenty-one states from Florida to California. They include ten airfields and beacons, fourteen army air bases, fields and training schools, four army camps, two Coast Guard centers, thirteen war housing projects, two internment camps, a labor camp, five manufacturing and ordnance plants, a convalescent camp, two Naval bases, three mines and a radio station.

Keep 'em Rolling

A NEW BOOKLET explaining in complete detail the rules for the proper care of truck and bus tires and containing suggestions which will enable truck operators to obtain every possible mile of service from their present tires has recently been released.

The 52-page handbook, "How to Get More Mileage from Your Tires and How to Keep Your Trucks Operating More Economically," is available without charge. Copies may be had by writing to The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

Illustrations graphically describe methods of conserving thousands of miles of truck tire wear. Other pictures emphasize the damage done to a tire when it is operated with a bent or damaged rim, when the brakes apply uneven pressure, or when the wheels are out of alignment. Photographs show how mis-matched duals waste rubber, how sprung axles throw dual tires out of alignment and what happens when a truck tire is driven carelessly over bad pavement or curb scuffed.

The importance of correct tire inflation and its relation to the weight of load and a simple method for determining maximum weight are fully explained. Correct load distribution, the stage at which a tire should be removed for retreading, and information on the treating of minor cuts are among the many important subjects covered.

Florida Grower

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The CHIMNEY CORNER

PROGRESS

THE PROGRESS of civilization has been wrought from two main sources: A fair knowledge of what has already been done; and vision to guide men in future activities. Memory—recorded or not—serves as a guide to what can be done and what has failed. Vision suggests what is to be desired and what may be tried for success or failure.

I heard a sermon recently, delivered to a college graduating class, which was full of good suggestion. One statement was especially impressive and stimulating:

"Memory feeds hope and hope vitalizes conviction; Conviction steals the will—and man moves forward."

Analyzed or expanded, this declaration offers the spark-plug of social progress. It lays the foundation for growth and steadfastness. Accepted and put into practice by the individual and by the group it may serve as the basis of national character.

To have a well-grounded conviction, based on logic and common sense, is to have a rampart from which to survey the field and to combat the host of obstacles that confront us in our daily tasks. Being without convictions is like being at sea without a compass or other guide. A life without any plan at all, or a career without some guiding principles, is drab at the best, devoid of interest and likely to end in failure.

SALVAGE

WE AMERICANS have had such plentiful supplies of essential needs that we have been proverbially wasteful. We have had such great areas of land that we have wasted its productive powers. We have always felt that we could easily get more when what we had was exhausted. We have been wasteful of practically all materials. For the first time in our history we are beginning to appreciate the need of saving and making things go further and render greater service.

Great progress in economy has taken place in recent years and especially in recent months. We have suddenly been made aware of the wealth that has been accumulating in discarded materials. We are daily being impressed with the necessity of saving much that was formerly wasted.

Salvage campaigns have been going on quietly in many fields of which the public seem to know little. For instance, look at the saving of animal products due to careful inspection and to prevention of disease. I talked recently with a man who has devoted years to decreasing livestock losses from different causes. He reported that the loss of beef carcasses from bovine tuberculosis has been reduced from 20,000 annually to about 200 annually, in one large packing-house area. That is a powerful tribute to a program of inspection that had a host of enemies when it was first established.

ENCHANTMENT

JUST A word to the boys and girls who are taking the first steps on the trail of their careers. Look well to the opportunities that are close at hand. Remember the story of the house with the golden windows?

A boy who was bound out to a farmer used to look across in the morning to a distant hill where stood a house whose windows glowed like gold. He wished that he might visit such a wonderful place. The day came when he was told that he might do what he liked. So he started to tramp toward the house of his dreams. Arriving late in the afternoon he found the house deserted—quite unattractive.

A passing traveler noted the boy's dejection and asked him where he lived. The boy turned and pointed to the place and behold! The afternoon sun had turned to gold the windows of the house that he had left that morning.

COURTESY

COURTESY is generally classed with that system of social practice known as politeness. Fundamentally it means more. It means being considerate. It means behavior that will enable one to get along well with his fellow workers. Some examples:

Closing a gate after passing through; returning tools to their places after using them; picking up papers and litter after a picnic lunch; putting out camp-fires before moving on; wiping up about the washstand after performing one's toilet; folding a paper neatly, with pages in order, for the benefit of the next reader; driving on your side of the middle line of the highway; keeping to the right when walking; throwing matches and cigar or cigarette butts into proper receptacles; refraining from unnecessary noise or other interruptions when others are speaking. All of these make for a greater joy of living.

RAILROADS

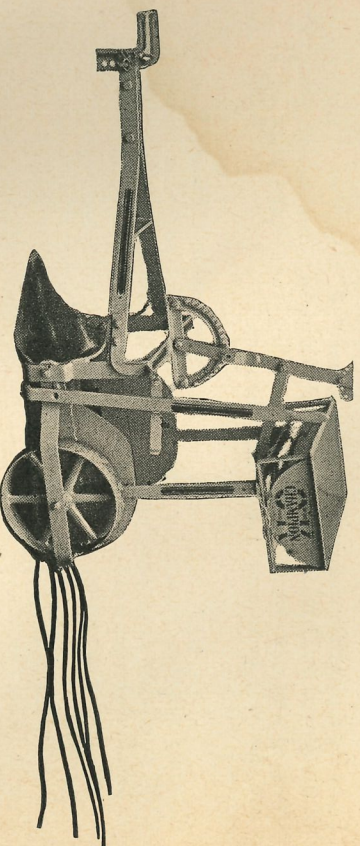
FARMERS IN many localities are complaining of the restrictions that are being placed on their operations. They are asked to produce more food of various kinds; at the same time they are being limited in what they may grow to feed the animals for the requested increase. It does look foolish, and in many cases producers are warranted in feeling that their treatment violates the Bill of Rights.

Limitation and control are not new to the railroads. However, it became necessary, many years ago, to regulate public carriers in order to prevent unfair rates to travelers and shippers. Under the Interstate Commerce Commission, rates have been regulated and freight and passenger rates established. By careful management some railroads have been able to do a profitable business, while many others have not.

In time of war the railroads are a prime necessity. They are the great transportation agencies. Troops and materials cannot be moved in large activities without railroads. At present

A NEW WAR WEAPON!

OK CHAMPION WAVEROD PEANUT DIGGER



The OK Champion Waverod Peanut Digger is a small, nominally priced implement that will pay for itself the first season alone.

The Waverod Digger is unique in its construction. The shovel blade goes under the peanuts to break the ground and, after the dirt leaves the shovel, the waverods begin to function. These rods, being under the vines and nuts, lift them gently out of the ground without bruising or tearing off. The Waverod Digger rapidly leaves the crop on top of the loose soil, ready to be gathered and stacked.

WAVEROD DIGGER PRODUCTION DEPENDS ON W.P.B. LIMITATIONS ORDER. But write for details NOW. Be ready to dig out "Private Peanut" for war production.

CHAMPION CORPORATION
HAMMOND, IND.
4779 SHEFFIELD AVE.
Manufacturers of OK CHAMPION POTATO DIGGERS and IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT

the railroads of this country are suddenly faced with an increased operating cost amounting to almost a million dollars per day, mostly by reason of considerably increased wages ordered by the President's Special Emergency board. Naturally this increase will have to come from shippers. So just charge your increased shipping costs to one of the demands growing out of the war.

BUSINESS

THERE is an old though faulty adage that "Business is cold blooded." Business does demand cool judgment and attention to important detail, but when a business loses its soul it is headed for disaster.

I once knew an Armenian cobbler. He did my work; and when he stated his charges he said, "I want to be fair with my customer." He was.

Some of the world's smartest business men have come from Armenia. This cobbler told me of his apprenticeship. He said that when he started his work his boss said: "John, you say 'I make my two hands work for me' and you lose your customer. But you say 'I make one hand work for me and one hand work for my customer' and you keep your customer and he will bring others."

Pretty good business philosophy. A good transaction means that both sides of the trade receive satisfaction.

EDUCATION

I REALIZE that in the opinion of some of my friends who specialize in the theory of education, I am unorthodox. But I still insist that boys and girls who are to become educated people must learn something. Merely following their own whims will not give them necessary facts. We owe it to them to insist that they learn some fundamentals.

We are told that pupils now learn such subjects as arithmetic, geography, spelling, etc., incidentally. Committing to memory the multiplication table, and learning actually how to spell words as given in the spelling is out-dated.

That may explain how it was that when a question was given to a social group recently such a remarkable result was developed. The question was: "If eggs are 12 cents per dozen how much would 100 cost?" Any boy or girl in the old time country school would have had that answer just about as quick as the question was asked.

In this instance one man, an accountant, did much figuring on an envelope (he did not have his calculating machine with him) and finally got the result by determining how many dozen a hundred made! A young high school junior (beautiful girl) thought seriously for a while, when her father, wishing to help her and to show how capable she was, asked, "Well, if eggs are 12 cents a dozen how much would that be apiece?" "Two cents," she replied promptly! Well, we leave it to you whether or not it would not have paid that crowd to know how many make a dozen.

CURES

I HAVE BEEN poring over the pages of a heavy old volume that was written by the wise men of the age of Queen Elizabeth of England. It is a book on plants. After describing each species it gives its "virtues"—that is to say, what it will cure. Some of the prescriptions are wonderful indeed and one should be pretty sure of long life if he survived the cure!

In the back of the old book is a parting message from the author—peace to his bones! He says: "I verily believe that the divine Providence had a care in bestowing plants in each part of the earth, fitting and convenient to the fore-known necessities of the future inhabitants, and if we thoroughly knew the virtues of these, we needed no Indian or American druggists!"

In the mind of that author, sufficient unto each country is the supply of plants for cures. But better than any cure is prevention, which we can better effect today through the rules of sensible living that we have gradually evolved. Good health is the greatest protection against disease.

06.13.6

[Signature]

FLORIDA NEWS OF THE MONTH

Plans for a plant for canning grapes were announced by Demko Brothers of Altoona. Vineyards in that community are this year producing 3 tons of grapes per acre.

All-time shipping record for shipment of vegetables from the Pompano State Farmers' market was topped with shipment, during the season just closed, of 2,366,279 hampers, according to Manager Hiram Bakes. The season's shipments were estimated to have brought farmers more than \$6,000,000. In shipments of which more than 90 per cent went outside the state, leading varieties included 1,753,139 hampers of snap beans and 73,417 of eggplant, followed by squash, tomatoes, cucumbers, green peppers, lima beans, and hot peppers.

Use of modern merchandising methods during the last three years, says the Florida Lime and Avocado Growers, Inc., has increased the sale of Florida limes by 100 per cent. According to Carl Piowaty, manager of the cooperative, the rise in marketed volume has meant corresponding increase of \$75,000 in money returned to its 110 grower members.

Florida bright leaf tobacco outlook for 1942 marketing season was reported very favorable by J. Lee Smith of the state agricultural extension service. Crop curing began in mid-June and the market opening date was set as July 28. Florida farmers' 14,000 acres this year is 2,000 acres heavier planting than last year. Suwannee leads producing counties with Columbia, Madison, Alachua, LaFayette, Marion, Gilchrist, and Hamilton also in the running.

First livestock sale of the year at Okeechobee on July 9 proved a success with 191 head of cattle and calves selling for \$6,700. Feeder buyers from the Everglades area bought lighter cattle for fattening on their near by grass lands. Major buyers at the sale, under auspices of the Dixie Cattleman's association, were Oscar Clemmons of Venus, and Thomas Packing company of Okeechobee.

Announcement was made that a soil survey of Dade county will be started at an early date by soil chemists of the federal department of agriculture. It will be under direction of Dr. R. V. Allison, head of soil chemistry at the University of Florida. An analysis of the various soils in the county will be followed by charting their location in colors on a map, with accompanying explanation of crops that can be best grown in the respective areas.

To help solve the problem of inadequate labor for harvesting peanuts, the Marianna office of the U. S. Employment service placed a special representative at the county court house in Defuniak Springs to receive requests for farm labor from farmers in that area.

A good pepper season for St. Johns county was announced by County

Agent P. R. McMullen. Farmers in the Hastings section obtained good yields bringing an average price of \$2 per hamper.

Congressman J. Hardin Peterson advised small Florida cane growers that they can utilize their own sugar without reference to their sugar allotments under the rationing program. He has also asked OPA modification of regulations to permit sale of locally-produced brown sugar within the production area.

Biggest season for three years was reported for the Plant City State Farmers' market by W. T. Murphy. Farmers and growers of Hillsborough county using the market's facilities grossed returns totaling \$2,039,768.

The soldier sweet tooth at Camp Blanding has required 400,000 pounds

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY PASSES NEW MILEPOST



First carload of Karakul sheep ever shipped to Florida arrives in Tampa. Young are source of Persian Lamb, of which pre-war import by American fur trade totaled \$20,000,000 a year.

—10 carloads—of jams, jellies, and marmalades since the first of this year, reports Lieut. Col. Rufus Boylan, Blanding quartermaster. To this must be added 156,000 gallons of syrup. The sweets are issued not only to please taste but to maintain high energy required by army activity. The Blanding menu since January also has accounted for 1,800,000 pounds of beef.

An increase of more than 50 per cent in Florida farm acreage was revealed by a Florida State Planning board analysis. Size of Florida farms increased between 1930 and 1940 from an average of 85 acres to 133 acres. At the same time the number of farms increased more than 5 per cent. Glades county showed leading increase both in size and in average value of land and buildings.

A 75-pound supply of the new winter-resistant, fall, Newell tomato was announced by the Experiment Station system, at Bradenton. Since this is the only supply known to be available,

seed will be prorated so that all growers who order will be able to receive some seed. The seed is selling at \$5 a pound. A few pounds of the new spring tomatoes, Cardinal King and Ruby Queen, also are available.

Meat markets throughout the state began cooperation with the War Production board in a drive to salvage all the glycerine-containing wastes of meat fats to aid in manufacture of explosives. Local markets, distributing leaflets with instructions for housewives as to how and what fat to save, were authorized to pay four cents a pound for waste fat salvaged.

Attack on Okaloosa county beans by Mexican Bean beetles was reported by farmers of the area. Most of the damage is from the small yellow worms that are the beetle's young. Experiment Station workers advise an alert for bean



growers and use of a dust made from one pound of magnesium arsenate mixed thoroughly with 6 pounds of lime.

Methods of canning red peppers so that they have the same flavor as commercially canned pimientos, not easily obtained in wartime, were put into operation by East Hillsborough county Demonstration Club women under the direction of Mrs. Irene Harvey.

Florida sea shells were found to be excellent for feeding laying hens to supply adequate calcium, in tests by Extension Service Poultryman Norman R. Mehrhof. He pointed out that a high producing hen requires 3 to 3½ pounds of shell a year and that ground shell or other sources of calcium carbonate should be available to layers at all times. If not hens will quit laying. The Florida shells were found to be 96 per cent or higher in calcium carbonate content.

A 600-acre tract northwest of Clermont on Lake Cherry was bought by

the Southern Fruit Distributors of Orlando and Winter Garden for planting to citrus fruit this coming season. The company also owns a peach orchard in Georgia from which 40,000 cases of peaches are expected to be canned in Orlando during the remainder of the summer.

Florida citrus dealers posted nearly a million dollars in bonds with Commissioner of Agriculture Nathan Mayo for protection of the state's growers during the season just ended. A total of 613 citrus dealers licences were issued, 340 packing houses registered, 21 certificates were issued to non-packer shippers, and 10 canning plant registration certificates were issued.

Ceiling prices for frozen fruits and vegetables of the 1942 crop for jams, jellies, and preserves made from the new fruit will be raised shortly, according to announcement from the Office of Price Administration.

Citrus leaders recommended to Washington that Negro workers from the Bahamas be imported for the season to relieve expected labor shortage in harvesting Florida's next citrus crop.

Bartow, in the heart of the state citrus belt, claimed greatest per capita rubber salvage, at the close of its drive, of any city in the United States. A population of approximately 8,000 turned in 610,240 pounds of rubber of every description—an average of 76 pounds per person. Polk county turned in seven times its government quota, or 1,833,222 pounds.

A Florida Honey Research society was formed at Orlando by bee men and scientists interested in non-food uses of the apian product. Dr. Lester C. Gill, Bradenton, president of the group, displayed itch lotion, all purpose salve, face lotion, face pack, and wound cream made from honey. Other officers elected are: Dr. R. P. Hutton, Bradenton; E. A. Peterson, Orlando; John G. Gielow, Orlando; A. E. Sieburg, Bradenton; and Dr. Roland White, Orlando.

A new lily developed from a cross between a honey and wine lily was announced by Leesburg florist, Alfred P. Bosanquet. The flower, named Ellen Bosanquet for the developer's mother, is a cerise or purplish red and bears as many as 12 blooms to one stalk.

Florida is credited with more than 1,208,760 tung trees by the statistical division of the state chamber of commerce. It states that 449,829 of these are of bearing age. Florida is ranked third in American Tung Tree production, Mississippi and Louisiana having larger plantings.

The title of Champion Florida Cowboy was awarded Hub Boney of Sebring in reward for 456 points totaled at the mid-summer showing of Arcadia's All-Florida Championship rodeo.

(Continued on Page 13)

Florida's "Private" Peanut Marches to War

Bumper Crop Finds Wartime Demand in Variety of Uses from Fattening Ham to Firing Heavy Guns

By J. FRANCIS COOPER

Editor, Florida Agricultural Extension Service

FLORIDA'S RECORD peanut crop, harvest of which will begin early this month, will contribute oil for arming America, a valuable food for this country's citizens, and feed for livestock. Private peanut has gone to war, and will strike some telling blows against the Axis. Few other crops in the history of American agriculture have assumed such great importance in so short a time.

Early this year Secretary of Agriculture Wickard set a goal of 273,000 acres of "goobers" for Florida farms, 200,000 for oil and 73,000 for the edible trade, not to mention those to be "hogged off." This is nearly ten times as many oil peanuts as represented in 1941's 21,000 acres. Edible peanut acreage is the same. Everybody realized that it was a big order, but farmers set to work with a vim and latest reports indicate that more than 225,000 acres are growing in this state.

In the past, most of the peanut oil produced has been used for food—in compounds, shortenings, cooking oils, oleomargarine, and salad oil—thus releasing other food fats for use in the manufacture of soap, lubricants, paints, anti-freeze, leather goods and textiles, and articles formerly made from Oriental oils such as tung, palm, and perilla. But peanut oil is versatile, and some of this year's production will be used directly in the war effort.

And if there is any doubt that it is needed, just take a glance at this: The oil from 12,000 pounds of peanuts will make enough nitroglycerine to fire a 16-inch gun on a battleship and will yield 3,000 pounds of soap in addition. Every time the big gun goes "boom" the production of nearly 17 acres of Florida peanuts may have been used.

To help secure this greatly increased production and to assure farmers that they would not be left "holding the bag" should the demand that was foreseen early this year suddenly evaporate, the department of agriculture announced price supports for the crop. Minimums of \$82 a ton on white Spanish type and \$78 a ton on Runners, both of No. 1 grade, were set. This is the price of the nuts delivered to an approved receiving agency—for this area the GFA Peanut association of Camilla, Georgia. There will be differentials from that as the nuts are purchased farther and farther from Camilla, to offset the cost of transportation. Anyway, the farmer is guaranteed a profitable price for his pinders.

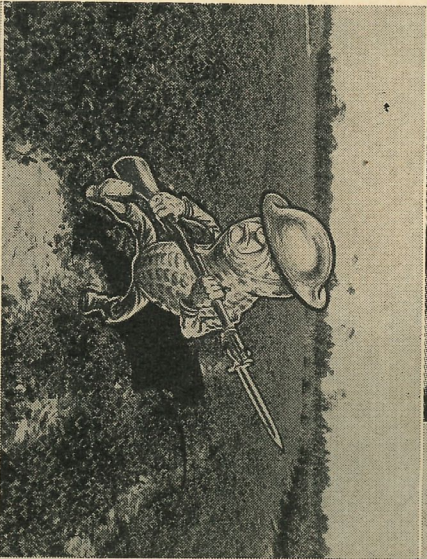
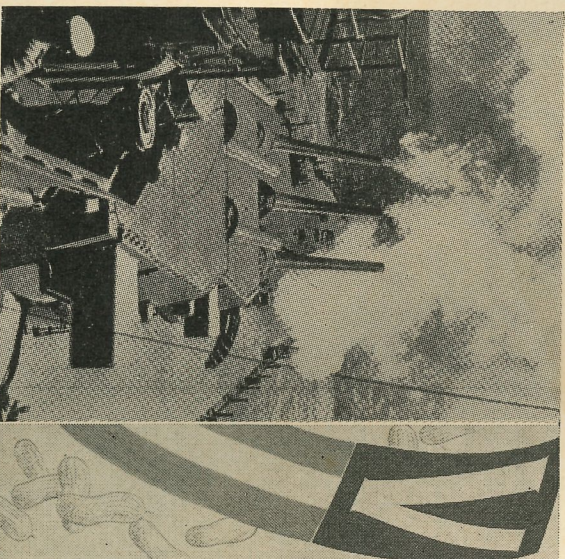
Because it is an inexpensive source of vitamin B₁, riboflavin, nicotinic acid, and several minerals, the peanut bids fair to come into a much wider use as food. It is even possible that before long we may be eating our breakfast eggs with peanuts instead of bacon, and the doctor may prescribe raw peanuts instead of pills.

Pinch-Hitting for Meat

Donald S. Payne, senior technologist with the Agricultural Marketing administration, told the Southeastern Peanut association and National Peanut council in their annual sessions at Pensacola June 16 that "The peanut may be the solution to the protein problem in Europe and here in the United States for the next 10 years, since there's bound to be an acute shortage of meat." Calling attention to the fact that peanuts prevent pellagra, he dropped the suggestion that tenant farmers keep a supply of raw peanuts on hand and eat them every day or so, to improve their health.

"Although we may not be accustomed to the taste, from the standpoint of nutrition, peanut protein is just as good as meat, eggs, or milk," Mr. Payne declared. And he should know, for he has made a number of palatable dishes with peanuts, in one of which he combined them with corn grits to make a complete dish of proteins and carbohydrates.

He reported that fifty million pounds of peanut flour are being made from Spanish pinders every year in one mill in San Antonio, Texas, and plans are being made to build six other peanut flour mills



U. S. NAVY AND U. S. D. A. PHOTOS
It isn't far from our peanut stack to the deck of a battleship, a planter explains to his hired man.

in Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Texas. The flour contains 60 per cent protein.

Nearly ten times as many peanuts being crushed for oil will mean that there will be nearly ten times as much peanut meal and peanut hay available for feeding to livestock this winter. Florida farmers are showing an interest in using the meal and hay, since this will save the transportation of other concentrates and roughages at a time when transportation is at a premium.

The Florida agricultural extension service is printing a bulletin which will contain pointers on the use of peanut meal and hay. Copies are expected to be

available in the offices of county agents some time near the end of this month (August). Meantime the following points may be of interest.

The entire supply of vegetable protein meals available in the South this season will be needed for livestock feeding, and any diversion of protein oil meals to other uses will lower the supply needed in livestock feeding.

Dairymen in all sections of the country are familiar with peanut meal already, as are some feeders of beef cattle and swine. They know its value. When it is selling for approximately the same price as cottonseed meal, or slightly lower, they use it because they know that in value it compares favorably with cottonseed meal.

Research at various Southern experiment stations has shown that this meal is equal to cottonseed meal of similar protein content when fed to dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses and mules, and is superior to cottonseed meal as now processed when fed to hogs and chickens. It is also a valuable supplement in mixed dog foods.

Harvest Problems Loom

As to proportions of the rations which can be composed of peanut meal, the research has revealed that it can be used as the sole protein supplement or even the sole concentrate feed for fattening cattle, replacing corn in areas where this meal is cheaper than corn. It may be used as the only protein supplement for fattening hogs and may supply from one-half to two-thirds of the protein supplement in poultry rations.

To insure a high quality peanut meal of high protein content the Southeastern Peanut association, at its Pensacola meeting in June, adopted a new rule requiring the protein content of pure peanut meal to be 48 instead of 45 per cent, and setting a minimum of 41 per cent protein in peanut feed meals of all kinds. A purchaser can be assured of getting a meal of high protein content, but should observe the feed tag attached to the bag.

One thing feeders must watch is to feed their peanut meal while it is fresh. It has a tendency to become rancid with age, particularly in hot weather. The oil mills now grind it only as needed and thus supply it fresh to the trade, and feeders should experience no difficulty in obtaining the fresh product. Florida feeders, particularly, will want to obtain peanut hay this winter, since it is quite likely that other roughages, shipped in from other states, will be scarce and high priced. Peanut hay will not have to be transported great distances to be fed in Florida. Principal difficulty on the horizon now is inability to procure enough baling machines to handle the crop. Peanut farmers having storage space may want to store unbaled hay for their own use or to hold it until a baler can be obtained.

As the harvest season approaches growers are facing serious difficulties, mostly concerned with labor. Armed forces and construction crews have dipped heavily into the farm labor supply in many areas, and farmers are seeking short-cuts in harvesting methods. There is talk in Florida and some other states of simply digging the peanuts, raking with side-delivery or other hay rakes, and stacking with pitchforks. While this would be a rapid method of harvesting and stacking, it is thought that the old hand method of stacking is better.

Since peanut picking machines also are at a premium this year, the season will be longer than usual, and the nuts and vines will be obliged to remain in the stacks longer. Consequently, good stacking and capping are essential this year as never before.

Most growers have already procured a supply of stackpoles—experience has shown that from twenty to thirty are needed to the acre—and crosspieces, in advance of the harvest season. The stacks are about 7 feet high and 36 to 42 inches in diameter. The

(Continued on Page 12)

Future May See Mahogany Forests in Florida

WHAT KIND of world shall we live in after this war is over? How drastic will be the economic changes that will determine the course of life and world commerce in those days? In an attempt to answer such questions one point is outstanding. The Americas, and the United States in particular, are determined to be more self sufficient, more completely contained. Hundreds of experiments are today under way that will, if successful, make Florida a new source of raw materials that formerly came from across the seven seas.

Plantings by Experiment Station at Homestead Show Remarkable Mahogany Growth on Soil in Dade County

By S. J. LYNCH and H. S. WOLFE*

Production of Rhodesian Mahogany, *Khaya nyasica*, on thousands of acres of little-used South Florida land is among the more commercially significant of these prospects. Observations in a forestry block containing 20 Khaya trees, at the Sub-Tropical experiment station, Homestead, and presented in the accompanying table indicate a marked superiority in growth of the Khaya over pines, *Pinus caribaea*, in the same plot and at the three ages measured.

The mahogany trees were almost twice as tall in over-all tree height and produced about twice as long a clear log length as pines of the same age. The story, from its beginning, is a fascinating and significant one.

The name mahogany has been applied, properly and improperly, to many kinds of woods during the last century. Originally mahogany was obtained solely from the West Indies and Central America from trees of the genus *Suietenia* of the family Meliaceae. This wood gained a unique reputation for its color, lustre, capability of taking a high polish, relative hardness, remarkably slight shrinkage, and its power of repelling the attacks of boring insects.

At present the woods on the timber markets of the world deserving the name "mahogany" come from Central America, the West Indies, and Tropical West Africa. The American woods are considered products of the genus *Suietenia* as mentioned before; and the West African wood is obtained in the main from two genera, *Khaya* and *Entandrophragma*, closely related in the same family to the American genus. These genera are so closely similar in foliage, flowers and seed, as well as in wood, that an experienced botanist is required to separate some of the species between genera. Lumbermen following the technical data of the Mahogany Association, Inc., consider the three species listed below as true mahogany.

West Indian Mahogany — *Suietenia mahagoni*, Jacq., which grows in the West Indies and the southern tip of Florida.

Tropical American Mahogany—*Suietenia macrophylla*, King, which grows from southern Mexico to northern South America.

African Mahogany—*Khaya ivorensis*, A. Chev., is the principal species exported from Western African but several other species are included under this type of mahogany.

Comparative measurements of *Khaya nyasica* and *Pinus caribaea* made in summer 1941.

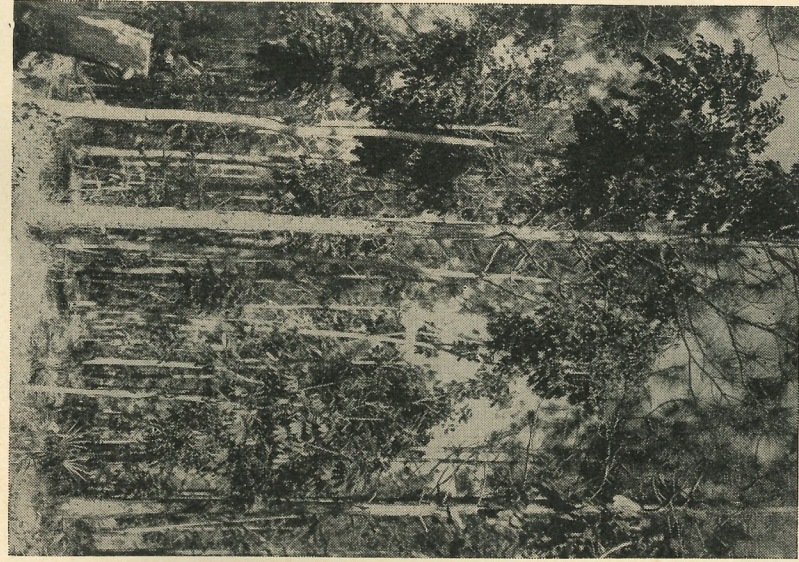
AGE OF TREE YEARS	SPECIES	NO. TREES MEASURED	CIRCUMFERENCE OF LOG IN INCHES						HEIGHT IN FEET						VOLUME OF LOG IN CUBIC INCHES					
			TOP			BOTTOM			LOG			TREE								
			MAX.	MIN.	AVG.	MAX.	MIN.	AVG.	MAX.	MIN.	AVG.	MAX.	MIN.	AVG.	MAX.	MIN.	AVG.	MAX.	MIN.	AVG.
9	Khaya	5	10.0	8.0	8.8	21.5	17.0	18.9	27.0	22.5	25.2	39.5	35.0	37.2	4800	3332	4167			
9	Pine	10	6.5	5.5	6.2	12.5	8.5	10.1	15.0	10.0	11.2	28.0	19.0	21.6	1333	475	739			
10	Khaya	5	14.0	9.0	12.4	22.5	21.0	21.6	27.5	15.0	21.1	46.5	30.5	39.3	6600	4477	5538			
10	Pine	7	8.0	6.0	7.2	13.0	8.0	10.6	16.0	8.0	12.7	30.0	17.0	23.8	1713	378	1066			
11	Khaya	10	18.0	8.0	10.7	27.0	18.5	22.8	33.5	14.0	22.1	48.0	30.5	39.9	7123	3601	5734			
11	Pine	12	9.5	6.0	7.1	15.0	9.0	11.0	15.0	12.0	13.3	30.5	21.0	23.8	2186	683	1091			

Khaya nyasica—The bark of 10 year old tree was 0.25 in. thick at top of log and 0.38 in. thick at bottom of log. *Pinus caribaea*—The bark of 10 year old tree was 0.33 in. thick at top of log and 0.67 in. thick at bottom of log.

As African mahogany is highly figured, most mahogany veneers are of African origin. It is also used in boat buildings, furniture making, and many types of finish work.

One of the several species considered as an African

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Rhodesian Mahogany trees 12 years old growing among Caribbean Pine saplings, with pines in foreground about 24 years of age.

particular species, although of good quality, is practically unknown on our markets. In its native land the wood is often used for general building purposes but is usually employed for furniture and decorative work.

Seeds of *Khaya nyasica* were first secured forty years ago by the plant introduction service of the

Sub-Tropical Experiment Station received 10 plants of P. I. 85748 received at Washington on February 15, 1930, and 10 plants of P. I. 90449, received on December 5, 1930.

The February 15 introductions were planted in the Sub-Tropical Experiment Station forestry block in August 1932, as were also five of the plants of the December 5 introduction. The other five trees of the last introduction were transferred into the forestry block in May 1934, from a windbreak row. These last five were planted in dynamited holes, using one-half stick per hole. The other fifteen were planted in raw soil in any available pockets or crevices, in rows approximately 20 feet by 20 feet. The soil is Rockdale series with only a moderate amount of topsoil available. The forestry block was in second growth *Pinus caribaea* Morelet saplings 10 to 20 feet tall at the time the *Khaya*s were planted among them.

Further introductions of seed were made by the Sub-Tropical experiment station from the Conservator of Forests, Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, in January 1936, March 1940, and May 1940. One hundred seventy plants of the 1936 introductions were planted in the forestry block under different degrees of shade and at various spacings. The remainder of this introduction and the plants from the two introductions made in 1940 were distributed to interested cooperators throughout South Florida. In three locations trial forests of fifty trees each were planted in 1941.

All of the *Khaya nyasica* trees growing in the forestry block are making very good growth. The oldest trees are as tall as, and in some cases taller than, the surrounding pine trees (see illustration). The trees have survived low temperatures with the loss of only a few leaves. In March 1941 temperatures of 27 degrees F. were recorded in an open area within one-fourth mile of the forestry block. They do not show any injury from insects or diseases. In Northern Rhodesia this *Khaya*, when planted under open plantation conditions on dry land, has grown rapidly but has invariably been attacked within a few years by a shoot-borer (probably *Hyssipyla* sp.). This attack so kills back the stems that, in spite of frequently throwing out new shoots, growth is so completely arrested that the trees are often killed.

In the summer of 1941 measurements were taken of the 20 *Khaya* trees first planted in the forestry block. The ten oldest trees were considered as 11 years from seed, the five from the next introduction as 10 years old and five from the last Bureau of Plant Industry introduction which were transplanted were considered 9 years from seed. The volume of clear saw log was the object of the measurement. A good number of the Caribbean pines among which the *Khaya* were planted were measured also and their age determined by the use of an increment borer at 4

feet height, with adjustments for seedling growth. Enough pines were measured so that there were data for as many pines of the same ages as there were *Khaya*s. The length of the log was measured from a normal stump-cut to where the heavy branches were forming on the trees. Girth measurements were made with a steel tape at the top and at the bottom of the log. If the log was more than 20 feet the girth was taken at 20 feet. The average of these two was considered the log diameter. Total tree height was measured by triangulation to the tops of the tree foliage.

In the table the maximum and minimum values for each measurement are given and they show a

(Continued on Page 11)

Home Garden Strawberries Have Many Uses

"GIVE ME a large book of three cent stamps, Uncle Lem," said Tom Watkins to postmaster Lemuel Saunders. "I'm mailing an order for strawberry plants."

"An' how many de-fence stamps?" prompted Uncle Lem. "Straw-berry plants did you say? Figgerin' t' go inter 'em commercial?"

"Strawbrees!" echoed Pelican. "We-uns don't sot our plants out las' March, an' jes' got fru puttin' de l'il runner plants inter new beds dis June gone!"

"So whut!" snorted Uncle Lem. "Th' plants Tom 'll get 'll be th' l'il runner plants' as you call 'em whut cums frum th' June settin'."

"Bus' mah bellyban!" cried Pelican. "Ifen all dem plants is jes' t' make mo plants, whar de eatin'-berries cum frum, huh?"

"I was just buying twenty-five hundred plants for a garden patch," explained Tom Watkins. "Will that be enough?"

"Sh'ud suppose so," nodded Uncle Lem, "thet'll set out 'bout one-eighth uv an acre an' ll make a-plenty berries."

"Suppose you give me a few strawberry tips," suggested Tom Watkins. "If they were cucumbers, now, I'd get along all right."

"Yo' does bees de beateenest man t' raise cuke—," began Pelican loudly.

"Soils fer straw-berries," interrupted Uncle Lem, "sh'ud have fair high humus con-tent, be jest th' least bit acid, have sun but not too much soil-mois-tur, an' 'll gen'ally be found in th' darker colored flatwoods soils."

"He mus' also have de co-agu-latory pre-potion-ment, but not t' de ex-tent o' be-cumin' too had," rattled off Pelican.

"Nigger!" thundered the old merchant, "One more word outen you an' inter th' okry patch you go!"

"Mist Saunners," whined Pelican, hurriedly grasping a dust cloth and swiping at the counter, "yo' kno's dat when de gumbo bees wet he put a sawt o' itch onto me. Ah jes' tryin' t' hope you out wid de tellin'!"

"I'll do th' tellin'!" declared Uncle Lem firmly. "You c'n shet up or git out! Now they's two ways uv puttin' out fertliz, mix her inter th' furrows where plants 're gonna be set, 'bout two week afore puttin' 'em out, an' makin' sho th' fertliz is mixed good with th' soil."

"Well?" asked Tom Watkins impatiently, as Uncle Lem paused to charge and fire his pipe.

"All in good time," soothed the old storekeeper. "You know, Tom, re-gardless uv how hard we work, other phases uv life have done slowed up fer folks like me an' you, prob'ly in sharp con-trast t' con-ditions 'sperianced by boys in th' service, an' de-fense workers."

"You know th' armed forces ain't like they used t' be. T'day its my boy an' yore boy. Ever'body sh'ud have a good word fer 'em, an' enter-tain 'em in their homes fer good home-cooked meals. Them boys 're th' last hope uv democracy, an' don't you fergit it!"

"We haven't forgotten," laughed Tom Watkins, "had two Navy boys over the week-end, as it happens."

"There's finet!" approved Uncle Lem. "Now, th' other way t' fertliz straw-berries is t' make up th' beds, set th' plants, an' put out th' fist fertliz' after th' plants start inter growth."

"T' mah mine dat bees de bes' way," ventured Pelican rather timidly. "Den de roots ain't in no danger o' burnin'."

"Et Fresh-Picked, With Whip Cream, She's Fittin' fer th' Visitin' Parson!" Proclaims Uncle Lem Gaily

By JOHN D. HODGE

"Fertliz' is gen'ally put out in three applications uv 'bout 500 pound each," said Uncle Lem ignoring Pelican's opinion. "Five-seven-three t' start off with, 5-7-5 in th' middle, an' 3-7-7 fer th' finish. Actual quantity an' analysis uv coase de-pends on th' land. Th' higher per-centages uv ammonia 're needed fer plant growth, an' th' potash fer firmin' an' colorin' th' fruit along at th' last."

"I suppose that strawberries are always planted as a crop to themselves," mused Tom Watkins, "and never in connection with others."

"As a matter-uv-fact," responded Uncle Lem thoughtfully, "they's sections where straw-berries 're used both as a companion crop an' as a intercrop."

"Wherefore bees de diffunce?" demanded Pelican. "Ain't a crap a crap no matuh ifen he be a companionated er a - - whut bees a intercrop, no how?"

"Onions, lettuce, radishes, carrots an' sech quick-growin' vegetables 're sumtimes grewed be-twix th' straw-berry rows as companion crops," said Uncle Lem, after a withering look at Pelican. "An' in sum sections straw-berries 're grewed as a inter-crop in peach, citrus, fig, an' other fruit-tree groves. I person'l prefers 'em t' theielves."

"If it requires around 20,000 plants to the acre," figured Tom Watkins, "setting out plants on an

acreage must be some job!"

An' it bees one o' de mos' com-spificated chores o' de fahnstead," declared Pelican darkly. "De mat-tuh o' de place-ment o' de crowns an' de roo—"

"It ain't only th' number uv plants," broke in Uncle Lem, waving Pelican to silence, "th' straw-berry plant's gotta be set jest so. Th' bud an' crown sh'ud be en-tirely above ground, whilst th' complete root system must be be-low th' level. Plants put out thet-a-way, an' with th' soil carefully packed 'round th' roots so's not t' leave 'em in an air-pocket, 'll sho grow an' prosper!"

"But look here," reminded Tom Watkins, "straw-berries are planted in single, double, and triple rows. Doesn't that make a difference in the number of plants?"

"Uv coase," agreed the old merchant. "Single row beds 'll take 'bout thirteen t' fourteen thousand plants, whilst double row beds calls fer 'round

twenty thousand. They ain't many three-row plantin's. Beds fer single rows 're 36 t' 40 inches wide frum center t' center, plants bein' set 10 t' 14 inch in th' row. Double rows beds 're 49 t' 60 inch wide, an' plants spaced 12 t' 14 inch with th' rows 12 t' 16 inch apart. Plants 're set al-ternate."

"How much and what type of cultivation do they require?" asked Tom Watkins.

"Sufficient t' keep down weeds an' grass an' prevent packin' uv th' soil," replied Uncle Lem. "Deep cult'vation ain't necessary. Durin' th' growin' season, an' 'till th' fruit's set, a loose soil-mulch sh'ud be main-tained, but durin' fruitin' time mulchin' material's gen'ally put out t' keep t' fruits clean."

"Me, an' de jar-haid, an' de ole hay-rake!" moaned Pelican reminiscently. "Rakin' up de pine-needles in de forest. Now dat bees a job callin' fur de highest co-ordi-nated dex-trosity o' de human in-tellectual - - -!"

"Blabbermouth!" roared Uncle Lem angrily, "let me tell you —!"

"What is the best variety for me to get just for home use?" hastily interceded Tom Watkins, seeking to quiet the gathering storm.

"Missionary uv coase!" rumbled Uncle Lem, still glaring at Pelican. "She's jest 'bout took over th' straw-berry business in this state frum all th' other varieties. Mulchin' materials 're gen'ally pine needles, an' native grass straw. She's scattered out over th' beds several inch deep, in con-tact with an' under th' plant foliage."

"Does mulching make any difference as to picking and packing?" Watkins inquired.

"Th' berries frum un-mulched plants have commonly gotta be washed afore packing," replied the old postmaster. "Pickin' best done in th' early mornin' when th' fruit's cool. Straw-berries ain't t' be snatched frum th' plant, but by pinchin' off th' stems, an' sh'ud be took t' th' packin' shed afore they heat up."

"Mist Saunners don't got heset sum letters re-latin' t' de healin' squash," stated Pelican moodily, trying to divert Uncle Lem's attention from possible punitive chores. "Ah's intrused in de why's an' whatfore's mah own self. Ah wisht sum o' de colored folks wood write me 'bout 'em, pussonel t' mahset."

"Sho did an' that's a fact!" smiled Uncle Lem happily. "Got a fresh one jest t'day from A. P. Harris down t' Sanford. A. P. says th' vine grows big an' strong an' one 'll pervide fer a small family. Guess th' healin' squash is a re-ality all right!"

"Seems lak strawbrees bees a heap o' trouble jes' fuh a few berries t' eat!" grumbled Pelican to himself.

"What you talkin' 'bout nigger!" ejaculated Uncle Lem. "They's many millions uv dollars wuth uv pro-ducts made frum straw-berries ever' year. Eatin' 'em with whip cream's only one uv th' finest uses. They's th' pre-serves an' jams, th' essences fer flavorin' candies, ex-tracts an' sirups fer soda fountains, an' th' crushed fruit fer flavorin' ice cream an' sauces. They all cum frum fresh berries!"

"Are they much subject to frost damage?" asked the cucumber expert. "If so, how are they protected?"

"It ain't usually done," replied Uncle Lem. "But a few growers make pecky-cypress V-shaped troughs to cover the plants but mulchin' material's most gen-ally used fer frost pertection. She's distributed in th' alleys an' raked over th' plants whenever a cold spell cums along. When th' cold's over she's took off an' a ready fer use again."



"Besides eatin' with whip cream, strawberries fu nish many a dollar's wuth uv products."

BEST RECIPE OF THE MONTH

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

Best recipe - - - \$3.00
Next Best Recipe - \$2.00

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

August awards are:

First Prize—Mrs Laura I. Drisko, Pomona, Florida.

MOLASSES DOUGHNUTS

Popular in Maine Lumber Camps and referred to as "Doughboys"

1 cup sour milk or buttermilk
1 cup molasses
2 teaspoons soda
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon ginger
1 egg
1 tablespoon soft butter (or butter substitute)

Enough flour to knead lightly

To a thorough mixture of molasses, ginger, salt, and soda, stir in the sour milk, add enough flour to thicken the mixture to desired consistency to roll out one-half inch thick. Stir in melted butter and well beaten egg, roll, then cut into strips and roll or twist. When fried the two ends should stand apart; the top, round — hence the name "Doughboys."

Second Prize—Ida Mae Lane, Trenton, Florida.

GRAPEFRUIT STAR MOLD

2 envelopes plain unflavored gelatin
1 bay leaf
1/3 cup cold water
1/2 cup chopped celery leaves
2 cups tomato juice
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup Florida grapefruit juice
1 teaspoon sugar
1 No. 2 can Florida grapefruit sections, drained
2 pepper corns
1 slice onion
2 whole cloves
Lettuce
Watercress

Soften gelatin in cold water. Mix tomato juice with Florida grapefruit juice and seasonings. Cover and simmer slowly for 15 minutes. Strain. Add softened gelatin and stir until dissolved. Pour into a quart star mold, which has been rinsed in cold water, and chill until firm. Unmold on platter, and garnish with Florida grapefruit sections, lettuce and watercress.

HUSH-PUPPIES

1 cup meal
2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
3/4 cup milk

Sift meal and measure. Resift with other dry ingredients. Combine with milk and unbeaten egg and beat until smooth. Drop by spoonful into deep hot fat and fry until a golden brown. Drain on unglazed paper.

"Hush-puppies" are most commonly fried in fat after frying fish and served as an accompaniment to fish. They are delicious, however, fried in clear fat and served with butter and jelly. Variations may be made by adding chopped onion or chopped crisp

bacon to mixture just before frying.—Ella Mae Branton, Gamesville, Florida.

FLORIDA FISH STEW

1 big mullet (boned and cut small)
1/2 lb. bacon (diced)
1 big onion (diced)
1 clove garlic
1 small can tiny English peas
3 small cans tomato puree
1 small can corn
1 tablespoon salt
1 teaspoon black pepper
1/2 small bottle of catsup
1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce

Chop or dice bacon and onion and garlic and brown in deep iron skillet or dutch oven. Add other ingredients and continue cooking as chopped mullet is stirred in. Cover and cook slowly until fish is done.

This stew makes 6 generous servings of savory stew. Serve with corn-bread. — Miss Maude Dickinson, Bradenton, Florida.

HONEY WHIP

1/2 cup honey
1 egg white

Whip together until thick like cream and serve as you would whipped cream. Especially good on your favorite sponge cake.—Mrs. O. E. Fulghum, Winter Park, Florida.

SOUTHERN STYLE CORN

PUDDING

2 cups grated corn
1/2 cup milk
1/2 cup cream
1 tablespoon flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon sugar
1 tablespoon butter
1/2 teaspoon baking powder

Mix thoroughly. Place in deep oven-ware dish that has been buttered. Put in oven until a rich brown forms on top. Serve this delicious food from oven to table. Bake about 1/2 hour.—Mrs. J. J. Williams, Clearwater, Fla.

LADY CAKE

1/2 pound marshmallows
1/4 cup margarine
1 cup sifted cake flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1/4 teaspoon salt
6 tablespoons milk
2 egg whites

Melt marshmallows and margarine in top of double boiler, stirring often. Sift dry ingredients together and add alternately with milk. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. Add flavoring. Fold whites into batter and pour into buttered shallow pan — 7x11 inches. Bake in moderate oven—350 degrees F. for 25 minutes.—Mrs. Myra J. Hutches, Tallahassee, Florida.

PEACH SHORTCAKE

1 1/2 cup sifted all-purpose flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
2 teaspoons sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup milk
6 tablespoons shortening (butter)
1 egg, well beaten
3 cups sliced fresh peaches

Sift flour, baking powder, sugar and salt together. Cut in shortening. Beat eggs, add milk and mix quickly with dry ingredients. Bake in a well-oiled small ring mold in a hot oven (400 degrees F.) for 25 minutes. Turn out.

Fill center with sliced peaches. Serve with thick unbeaten cream, sprinkled with sugar. Serves 8. Any other fruit may be substituted. — Mary Fennell, Williston, Florida.

SHIPWRECK STEW

2 tablespoons fat
3/4 cup sliced onion
3 cups diced potatoes
1 lb. ground beef
1/4 cup uncooked rice
1 cup sliced celery
2 cups kidney beans (cooked)
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon chili powder
1/2 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
1 cup tomato sauce
1/2 cup water

Melt shortening in heavy frying pan. Arrange onions in bottom of pan, then potatoes, ground beef, uncooked rice, celery and kidney beans. Combine seasonings in tomato sauce and pour over

Keeping "Gems of the Tropics"

Secrets for Increasing Span of Tropical Fruits

By A. CONFISEUR

GEMS OF the tropics—many of them are found in Florida! And first experience with them has for years been one of the most fascinating things that happens to visitors here and in lands to the southward. I speak of the tropical fruits, which by their variety of color, flavor, and unique growth offer as much contrast to ordinary fruits as a pebble does to a beautifully cut jewel.

But alas, disappointment always comes when it is learned that very little has been done to make these "taste gems" available on local markets, much less in other areas of the nation. They are too perishable; and only very few have even reached the outside world in jelly or similar form.

There are methods, however, which I have learned by years of world travel in association with the canning, preserving, and candy industries, by which these gems of the tropical fruit world can be saved indefinitely with original form, color and characteristic flavors all their own. One of the oldest yet most seldom practiced of these processes is glaze, which in addition to the other desirable qualities increases the weight of the original materials, to afford additional economies.

The guava tree, on which fruit is now just ripening, in your back yard may be considered worthless or at best a source of jelly-fruit that many people do not like. But if you wish I'll tell you never-published secrets of my profession that convert this fruit into a never-to-be-forgotten gift for a special friend this Christmas time when unusual gifts will be difficult to find.

Little equipment not already in your kitchen will be needed; a candy thermometer and a syrup gage is probably all that you will have to buy. All else needed is a wooden spoon, a couple of enamel pans or pots, a wire spoon, and a piece of poultry wire with half or three-quarter inch mesh. Now we're ready, and after you've seen the result you'll think it's worth it even on your sugar ration, to make—

GUAVAS GLAZE

5 pounds guavas
2 1/2 pounds sugar
2 1/2 pounds corn syrup
Juice of one lemon

Pick five pounds of fresh guavas, which are mature and evenly colored

stew. Cook 1 1/2 hours.—Mrs. William Collins, Lakeland, Florida.

YORKSHIRE ONIONS

5 large sweet onions
3 tablespoons of butter
2 cups of sifted flour
3 tablespoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon sugar
1 egg slightly beaten
1 1/4 cups of milk

Peel and slice onions. Saute in butter or drippings 5 minutes and cool. Mix and sift dry ingredients. Combine egg and milk and mix quickly to make soft dough. Stir in onions and any fat in the skillet. Turn into a greased square pan 8x8 and bake in a moderate oven 375 degrees F—50 minutes or until brown. Serve in squares with any beef dish. Yield—6 servings.—Mrs. Joyce C. Price, Atlanta, Ga.

but not soft ripe. Wash the fruit thoroughly and remove the buds, cut length ways from bud to stem, and remove seeds with a teaspoon. Place the shells in kettle of fresh water. Do not peel fruit as a lot of its value lies in the skin and just beneath it.

Boil the fruit shells slowly until they are tender enough to permit the incision of a broom straw into them. Have ready one of your pans or kettles filled with enough cold water to submerge the fruit, remove the fruit with your wire spoon from the boiling water and place it in the container which holds the cold. Be careful not to cook the fruit too long that it will become too soft.

Let the fruit remain in the kettle of cold water, you wash out your boiling kettle and place in it one gallon of fresh water, one pound of sugar, one pound of corn syrup, place on fire and bring to a boil, stirring all the time till boiling point is reached. Then remove the kettle from the fire, or turn out the flame, place your syrup gage in the syrup, and if it floats showing the figures 15 degrees it is ready. If less, add more sugar; or over, add some water. Of course be sure that any additional sugar is dissolved.

Now let the syrup stand until cool enough to put your finger in it, then drain the water off the fruit letting the fruit remain in the container and pour the cool syrup over it. Let fruit and syrup stand over night, and next day place fruit and syrup together in your cooking kettle; bring to a slow boil and let boil for 5 minutes and then return both syrup and fruit to the container in which you had it.

Let fruit and syrup stand over night, and next day drain the syrup off the fruit—allowing the fruit to remain in the container. Place syrup and kettle on the fire, adding enough sugar and corn syrup (equal parts) to advance the syrup in the kettle 5 degrees which would now make it 20 degrees, for it was 15 you will remember.

When this point is reached remove kettle and syrup from the fire, let stand for half an hour, then pour syrup over fruit in container and let stand over night. Next day repeat same procedure, (Continued on Page 10)

Hot Weather Garden Chores

You Can Keep Cool and Show Progress Too

By JAMES H. BURDETT

Director, National Garden Bureau

ALTHOUGH August just about marks the low ebb of Florida gardening activities, there are several things that the gardener can do, if his energy and ambition hold out, in preparation for garden beauty throughout the rest of the year and next spring. Among these is preparation of a good compost heap, provision of stout plant stakes for both flower and vegetable gardens, and construction of a lath-screen seeded to assure you better seedlings—especially from varieties that may be started through the remaining hot weather.

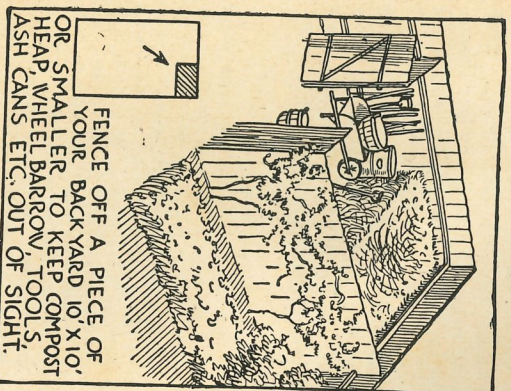
There is no time like now, when plant growth is vigorous and consequent lawn and shrubbery trimmings are abundant, to think about the compost pile. Humus that it can supply will improve all your garden soils to be used next season.

Humus is important because it adds greatly to the water-holding capacity of sandy soils and makes clay soils workable. About the average home there is sufficient plant material such as leaves and grass clippings to make a compost pile which would supply all of the humus that can be used advantageously.

Place the compost pile in a secluded corner, shrubs may be used to shield it from view. The plant material to be decomposed should be put down in layers, with thin layers of soil between. A few handfuls of lime and complete plant food should be sprinkled in the plant material as it is put in the piles. A small quantity of decayed material or manure scattered through the pile will hasten decay. The compost pile should not be allowed to dry out.

Allow the composted material to decompose quite thoroughly before using it. Such material can best be used in the flower and vegetable garden.

Below is indicated a plan that may give you some ideas about preparing your compost area:



The use of compost or manure on the lawn is not recommended. Surface applications on grass are of no value and often bring in weeds and disease organisms. Manure is particularly objectionable, especially from the standpoint of introducing spores of two serious human diseases—tetanus (lockjaw) and gas gangrene.

The use of complete plantfood in-

creases the humus content of the soil, since it encourages the growth of both the top and the root system of plants. A certain percentage of the root system decays each year. This decomposed vegetable matter becomes a part of the soil. Experiments have shown that a considerable percentage of humus is added to the soil in this way. In fact, this is about the only way to incorporate humus in the soil to any extent after the lawn is once established.

Decay of compost will be hastened if a tumbler full of balanced plant food is scattered over each layer of compost a foot thick, and if the pile is kept moist by occasional wetting down.

If you are an average gardener you have perennially promised yourself to provide your gardens an adequate supply of sturdy and ever-needed, plant stakes. Making them now is a worthwhile hot-weather gardening activity; it's one job you can sit down with in a cooling shade. It's a good and profitable way of licking that standard non-gardening excuse "Oh it's too hot."

Properly staked plants insure an orderly garden. Lack of proper staking means that you are reasonably sure to have some wrecked and messy beds later in the season. A heavy rain or windstorm is likely to knock over tall and heavy foliage plants which naturally have stems not sufficiently sturdy to stand up under such circumstances.

Peas, poke beans and tomatoes need staking in Victory Gardens.

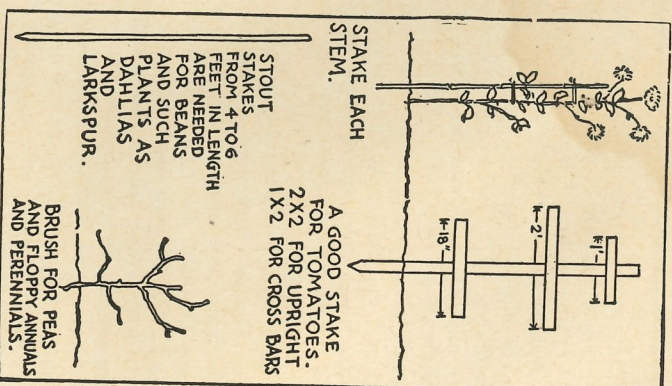
Delphiniums are the first plants in the garden to show the need for staking. The heavy spikes of bloom on these stately perennials make them singularly susceptible to destruction by winds or heavy rains. Stake them before the buds start to open and save the beauty of the delphiniums. Gladiolus with heavy spikes of bloom are likely to need stakes. Lilies and iris of the taller types also need this assistance. Tall African and French marigolds are tipped over by wind or rain and become a jungle. Staking would have saved them.

The first requisite of good staking is that the stakes should be strong and capable of holding up the plant, but as unobtrusive as possible. Green painted stakes are least conspicuous. The cheapest and most efficient stakes are the bamboo canes sold in varying lengths by dealers. They may be bought already painted in their natural color and you can paint them yourself. They are strong and durable.

Set the stakes and tie the plants before they come into bloom. A good job of staking that will not make the plant look stiff and obviously tied up can not be done after it has come into bloom. For plants of lighter growth that are apt to sprawl and be of untidy habit, twiggy branches carefully applied make the best supports.

The tall snapdragons need staking. If pinched back and tied the tall types throw out branches and become pyramids of bloom. The long terminal spike is sacrificed but a much greater quantity of bloom and finer garden display is obtained.

Here's some plant stake ideas that should supply sufficient inspiration to get you started on making your own or going out to your garden supply store to buy them.



Get in a supply of stakes and give the plants known to need staking, attention early in their career. The sooner staking is attended to, the less obtrusive will it be when the plant reaches the maturity of its bloom.

In Florida, unlike other areas, August begins a planting season in which seed for many of our most popular and

Time to Plant Pansies Promptly

Sow Seed This Month With Proper Protection

PANSY PLANTS, such as you would buy for your garden later at comparatively high cost, may be grown quite easily by the gardener who has a protected seedbed as is described elsewhere in this issue. The seed may be sown any time from this month through November in a seedbed which can be shaded and watered.

Seed of one of the giant strains should be obtained if one wants large flowers. If small flowers are preferred, the so-called tufted or Scotch pansies will do better. We have noticed that one seedsman claims to have propagated a *fragrant* pansy, seed of which is being offered for sale this season. It would be well worth trying and a decided novelty for you to "crow over" when showing other garden enthusiasts about your garden. All pansies are members of the *viola* family, but the name pansy is applied to those which have "faces." So of course it is well to remember that both pansies and violets appreciate the same conditions and care.

In sowing pansy seed, put them in rows and spread the seed thinly. If necessary to prevent overcrowding you will find that mixing the seed with sand helps give good distribution. If the seeds are too thickly planted, it will be difficult to separate the roots of seedlings when it comes time to thin or transplant them.

As soon as seeds sprout they should be given all the light possible and plenty of fresh air. But do not let them dry out, and protect them from hot sun. When seedlings have made their

beautiful annual flowers may be planted. But you must assure your seedbed protection for young plants. The main factor is to select a position where the tiny plants will not be subject to summer's scorching sun and to the drive of heavy rains. A shaded place is necessary and the north side of a fence or hedge is the best. A seedbed under trees is a hazardous experiment for, while it gives shade, the drip from the trees in heavy rains often washes great colonies of little plants out of existence.

Even in summer a frame is the safest, with a lath cover to give shade. Cover the seedbed after planting with burlap which has been soaked and wrung out. Then the bed may be watered through the burlap until germination starts without danger of washing the seeds out. When the first seeds start to break the soil the covering of burlap must be removed.

Now is the time to guard against heavy rains as one cloudburst can destroy an entire seedbed. A tried scheme is to place window screens over the bed. The wire mesh breaks the force of driving rains but admits light until the seedlings are large enough to fend for themselves. If the rains are periodic each day, as will be most likely, you may use your burlap cover for protection, removing it in the cooler parts of the day to allow the new plants sufficient sunlight.

If you provide yourself with a lath-covered seedbed as indicated below, you'll be ready to plant during this month any of your favorites from the

(Continued on Page 10)



first rough leaves they may be thinned out, planting some in other flats or frames until all plants have a space of at least 2 inches each way. They will grow into small sturdy plants. These then may be further transplanted and thinned into rows 4 inches apart, with a soil not overmanured but light, friable, and reasonably fertile.

In Florida your plants may be grown in the open, except for provision for covering tender plants with glass panes, burlap, mats, etc., on extremely cold nights and days. Following this procedure will assure you vigorous, thrifty pansy plants for bloom in your flower beds throughout the season.



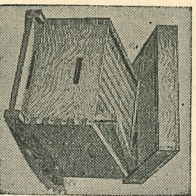
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Chats With Florida Beekeepers
By NERO DERF
A Keeper of the Bees

THERE ARE many varieties of fruit grown in Florida. But of all the odd fruit I've seen, I saw the strangest in Auburndale on Friday, July 17.

The blossom for this fruit bloomed October 6, 1920. The bloom, as countless millions of others, was promptly pollinated by the bees. Being sufficiently pollinated the fruit set and developed in relation to the food and water which was received by the parent tree. The tree was new and this was its first bloom.

The "tree" is generally known as The Florida Beekeepers' association. The fruit developed with the seasons, lying dormant sometimes for several years. But its response was in accord with even scant cultivation which it received at odd times.

A group of beekeepers picked this fruit on July 17. It is, even after some twenty-two years of undernourishment, apparently a very good fruit. The fruit from the tree described above is being called The Florida Honey Producers' cooperative.

An X-ray of the remarkable fruit at time of picking reveals 1000 well-formed seed, considered as worth \$10 each. These will be planted all over Florida by eleven men who will be selected by all you beekeepers within the next few weeks to look after development of the crops that will follow. Improved methods are expected to yield a crop each season from the new planting.

These eleven men will have to account to you, at the end of a year, regarding their stewardship and may be replaced at your discretion. You may secure one or more of these seed if you wish. They will be planted and cared for by these men and the earning returned to you.

Now that we're forming a cooperative marketing and purchasing organization to care for our needs, it seems in line that those with sufficient experience should make reasonable increase in their production, which may be done in many instances by better management. If it is desirable to make increase in the number of colonies this season, it should be started at once, if you have not done so already.

There has been, and in most localities still is, much partridge pea. Also a very dependable crop to build up on is Spanish needle, which will produce until frost. Golden rod will help to bring your "nukes" to colony strength this fall.

But remember, when the flow stops at the beginning of winter, you have spent your chances for this season. Those increases not up to colony strength at that time should be united with others to conserve stores and equipment.

Keeping Gems

(Continued from Page 8)

but add only enough sugar and corn syrup to advance 4 degrees, or a syrup density of 24 degrees.

Next day repeat the same process ad-

vancing 4 degrees, now making 28.

Let stand over night, drain off the syrup and repeat same process, but this time only advance 2 degrees, which now makes 30 degrees. At this point, if you so desire you may remove some of the fruit and syrup, first adding the juice of one lemon to the syrup, and place it in glass or other containers (not tin) to be used for other purposes such as deserts, salads, or breakfast fruit.

Returning next day to the remainder of the batch drain syrup off in the same way as you did before and advance by same process of sugar and corn syrup 5 degrees, which now makes a 35 degree density. Let fruit and syrup stand over night, or until you may require to use it; the longer the fruit remains in the syrup the better it becomes; it also gains in weight. Now remove the fruit from the syrup and lay it on some chicken wire spread over a tray to catch the drip, the wire should be about one yard in length or in two pieces if more convenient. Let the fruit drain and when most of the syrup is off it or it has ceased to drip, it is then ready to be glazed. The drained syrup may be saved and re-used.

HOW TO GLAZE

Put 3 pounds of sugar and enough water to cover well in a kettle, place on fire, stir batch till dissolved and boil till 36 per cent is reached on the thermometer. Turn off the fire and place the fruit off the chicken wire immediately in the syrup.

Wait until the boiling has stopped. Then take your wire spoon and push back the fruit. And with your paddle agitate the syrup on the side of the kettle until a white streak or cloud appears. Stop immediately, and as quickly as possible draw your fruit through the cloudiness by aid of the wire spoon and lay out on your chicken wire, using a table fork to place the fruit so that they won't touch one another.

If this method is carried out properly it will greatly improve the appearance and eating quality of the product. Besides it will not be sticky and can be handled and packed in boxes, baskets or other containers. However, be sure not to disturb the fruit on the wire mesh, because although it will appear dry it is still hot. In this condition if touched the glaze will break and spoil its appearance. It should be left at least for one hour or until quite cold.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This may be the first in a series of articles about different ways of handling various tropical fruits. The decision is yours. If enough of our readers express an interest in this type of article, the series will be continued. Please write us your opinion.

Give Tools Good Care

MY FATHER was a capable farmer, says the Master Gardener, and woe betide anyone who left a tool exposed to the elements after it was no longer needed for the season. His replacement cost for tools was exceedingly low.

If you should have any tool that has become rusted you'll be interested in this formula for removing rust, reprinted thru the courtesy of "Timely Turf Topics," Washington, D. C. The life of tools, which will be progressively more difficult to replace, may be lengthened by keeping them free from rust. Even heavy deposits of rust can be removed easily and

economically by the use of a paste made from the following ingredients:

Glycerine	- - - - -	1 part
Oxalic acid	- - - - -	2 parts
Phosphoric acid	- - - - -	2 parts
Ground silica	- - - - -	5 parts

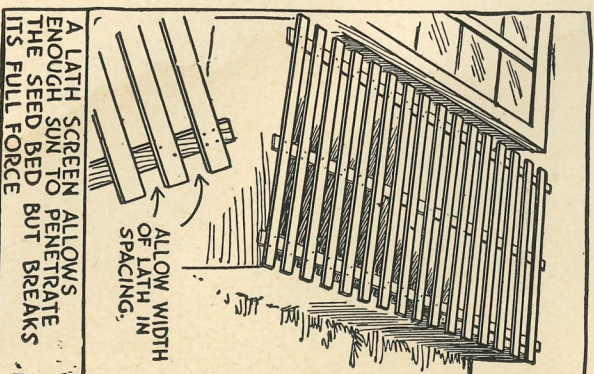
The tools should be coated with the paste and allowed to stand in a warm place for about 20 minutes, after which the paste and the rust with it can be washed off, and rust preventive applied.

In view of the oxalic acid content, it is best not to get the paste on the hands, as it might be harmful to some people. Apply with some suitable instrument, such as a paddle or brush.

Garden Chores

(Continued from Page 9)

list that includes Alyssum, Baby's Breath, Blue-Eyed African Daisy, Browallia, Butterfly Flower, Calendula, Candytuft, Carnation, Chinese Forget-Me-Not, Cornflower, Cosmos (sulphureus), Flora's Paint Brush, Leptosyne, Lupine, Nicotiana, Orange African Daisy, Painted Tongue, Pansy, Petunia, Pinks, Snapdragon, Statice, Stock, Verbena, and Zinnia.



A LATH SCREEN ALLOWS ENOUGH SUN TO PENETRATE THE SEED BED BUT BREAKS ITS FULL FORCE

Be Kitchen Wise

DEMANDS ON national strength already result in greater attention to individual strength and fitness. Our present national emergency has stimulated interest in nutrition and food values to the point that every national publication is devoting important space to woman's empire—the kitchen. This interest makes especially timely two new books that have come to our attention.

FINGER-TIP CONTROL

Regardless of what you want to know about the food department of your profession as home-maker, you'll find it at your finger-tips in "The New American Cook Book." Thumb indexing like a dictionary takes all the "needle in a haystack" business out of a 1024 page encyclopedia of cookery, household arts, and home economics that makes this book the only thing of its kind that we've ever seen.

If every housewife could have but one handbook for her job, it should be "The New American Cook Book." For regardless of whether she is Mrs. Newlywed or Grandma with a cooky-far problem, she'd need little else to solve any problem arising from the kitchen and its functions.

Starting at the beginning, it advises in modern kitchen design and equipment. Tables and texts show how to adapt income to proper diet and plan menus within each budget. What food is, what different nutritional factors do, and what each accomplishes is given, along with vitamin and calory content, for individual food products.

(Continued on Page 11)

Florida Dairies Need No Apology

Pioneer Dairy Observer Tells of Advancement

By GEORGE S. LENFESTY
President, Lenfesty Supply Company

SINCE 1912, I have been visiting the dairies of Florida and have been impressed with the continual improvement in raw milk supply. I have been startled gradually into the knowledge that Florida is producing the highest grade milk that is produced anywhere in our country. Being a native of Florida, I was slow to realize this condition in face of criticisms which we hear from tourists.

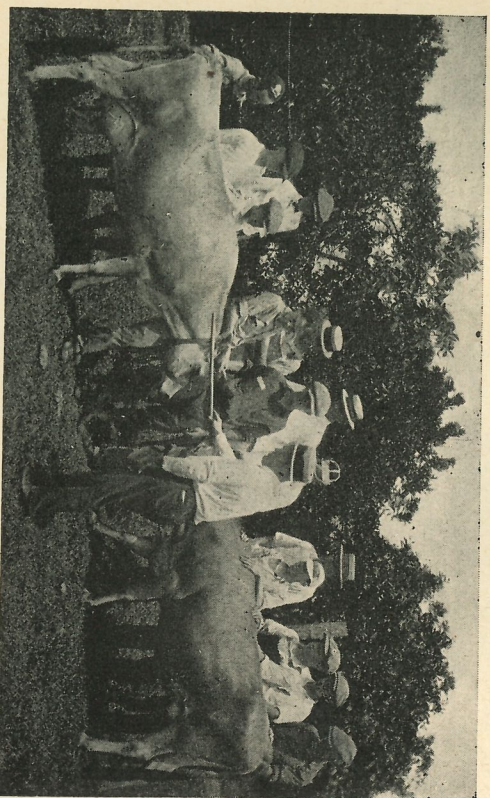
I well remember the unsanitary conditions that prevailed even in and around the city of Tampa, and in all of our smaller communities in the early days of my travels. I remember seeing a cat drinking the foam from the top of a bucket of milk, and when I called a dairyman's attention to it, his reply was, "Don't make no difference—she don't drink much!"

It was not an unusual thing in those days to see a dairyman cooling his milk by putting a block of ice in the top pan and pouring his milk over it. In those days, dairymen were frequently arrested for watering milk, and in many instances had been watering their milk ignorantly as described above.

People, coming from Northern sections, who never saw a dairy, are frequently guilty of criticizing our sanitary dairies. They form their opinions largely from the ranch cows they see on the side of a road. They make fun of our milking sheds. Ask one of them if they can suggest a more sanitary method of building a barn than to have it open to the sun, as many of our barns have been built. The only question to apply to a milking shed is, "Is it sanitary?"

I have been in many barns north of the Mason and Dixon line. I have friends who make a practice, when going through the North to buy cattle, of taking an old suit along which they wear in these barns, and they burn it up before returning home because of the odor in these barns.

The proper method to compare our dairies is through the bacteria count. From that standard our Grade A milk would pass for certified. When being questioned on the quality of milk, tell them to compare the cream content. Jersey cattle predominate in our herds. Jersey cattle produce the richest milk



Florida dairymen study cows carefully for constantly-increasing herd improvement.

It was not an uncommon thing for a dairyman to take milk out on a route in a ten-gallon can, and by the use of a long-handled dipper, dispense milk to a pitcher brought to the wagon. Dairies at best were smelly, unsanitary, contemptible places. Barnyards were mud holes and a sloppy mess. The season for the tuberculosis test was a dreaded occasion. Sterilization was found only in the dictionary. *Now all those are things of the past!*

Today, our dairies are being operated on the highest sanitary plan possible. Due tribute should be paid to our milk inspectors. Methods introduced by the Certified Milk commission have been adopted without the frills, all the way through in the production of Grade A milk.

Steam boilers and mechanical coolers using refrigerated, cold water are standard equipment. Steel equipment is required universally in barns. Our cows are tested for both Bangs disease and tuberculosis. Milk is poured over cooler after each cow is milked. Our standards are being advertised throughout the dairy world, and pointed to as ideal.

of any of the dairy strains. Seldom do you see Holstein cows mingled with our dairy herds, whereas the contrary is true in the North.

Our dairies are equipped with the very latest types of modern equipment. Our dairy plants which are gradually handling a greater percentage of the milk have been equipped with the very finest machinery. I urge the readers of the FLORIDA GROWER to investigate and visit our dairy farms. Let's start boosting our dairies and stop apologizing for them.

Guernsey Sale Coming

GREAT DEMAND for cattle and a shortage of milk at every point visited is reported by the sales committee of the Florida Guernsey Cattle club upon return from its recent scouting trip to secure stock for the Guernsey sale to be held in Largo on September 25.

Traveling through Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina the committee found that many cattle from herds visited had been sold re-

cently at private sales for \$200 to \$3,000. Cattle were secured from every breeder that was called on, and indications are that there will be more cattle and of better quality in the sale than ever before. A large percentage of the cattle consigned are bred heifers and cows that will be fresh at sale time. Consignors were very cooperative because of the successful sales that have been held in Florida during the past few years.

The Guernsey breeders who are consigning cattle to the Florida sale are considered outstanding in the South. Among them are Klondike Farm, Elkin, N. C.; Eliada Home Farm, Asheville, N. C.; Fred Lykes, Milton Farm, Arden, N. C.; Osborne Farm, Canton, N. C.; Clear Springs Farm, Concord, N. C.; A. B. Slagle, Franklin, N. C.; Gippy Plantation, Moncks Corner, S. C.; J. B. Guess, Edisto Farm, Denmark, S. C.; G. B. Salley, Orangeburg, S. C.; R. E. McLendon and W. C. King, Bishopville, S. C.; Coker Pedigree Seed company, Hartsville, S. C.; L. E. Stroud, Great Falls, S. C.; Riegedale Farm, Trion, Ga.; D. E. Parker, Dublin, Ga.; Paul Bennett, Whitman, Ga.; Dinmore Dairies, Jacksonville, Fla.; Florida State Prison Farm, Raiford; C. S. McCall, Appin Farm, Bennettsville, S. C.

The sales committee is C. E. Donegan, president Florida Guernsey Cattle club, Largo; G. L. Cox, superintendent Florida State Prison Farm, Raiford; V. C. Johnson, Dinmore dairies, Jacksonville; H. L. Brown, dairy extension specialist, Gainesville; and J. H. Logan, Pinellas county agricultural agent, Clearwater.

Be Kitchen Wise

(Continued from Page 10)

Cooking methods and terms are explained in detail, including a pronouncing dictionary of foreign terms. Cookery problems from the "cooking for two" angle to special purpose diets are handled completely. Menus and recipes for everything from the simplest, most inexpensive home dinner to lavish entertainment with international dishes and delicacies fit for visiting royalty are supplied in abundance.

As to recipes themselves, the book contains 3936 by actual count and includes everything from fruit or cocktails to nuts and after-dinner coffee. There are 50,000 ways to prepare food. Every thing from simple folk dishes of various parts of America to the exotic foods for which every country is famed will be found in this book's pages.

Hundreds of photographs illustrate the book throughout. Many of these pictures convey all the tempting goodness of the foods and dishes portrayed through natural color reproduction. Add the beauty of a washable, imitation leather binding stamped in art gold and you have a book that you'll have to take into the kitchen but which will never be hurt by doing so.

Edited by Lily Hazworth Wallace, instructor of the famous Ballard school, "The New American Cookbook" is worth \$3.95. Through sponsorship of the National Institute of Domestic Arts & Sciences, Boston, we can for a time, however, order you a copy at \$1.69. Once you have the book in your hands you wouldn't part with it for any price.

YOU CAN CAN IT

Nothing is more important in America's "Food for Victory" program than home canning and food preservation. Nothing that we have seen will more assure your efforts in this direction to success than the "Food Preservation Guide" by Rosina K. Maxwell. The author knows what she's talking about, in presenting 485 easy to follow instructions and in presenting canning, drying, and storing meats, fruits, and vegetables, because of sixteen years spent in study and demonstration for Ball Brothers, well-known jar makers.

Various methods are explained and instructed for use given in easily understood style. Utensils required are listed and their functions described. Tables of measurements and timing are complete. Specific warnings against common mistakes safeguard your results.

Recipes using a great many Florida products, such as kumquat, calamondin, strawberry, citron melon, collards, grapefruit, orange, chayotte, guava, papaya, mango, loquat, persimmon, and others are included. Many of these require little or no sugar.

Illustrated with many charts and diagrams and thoroughly cross-indexed for ease of use, "Food Preservation Guide" can be had in a Victory-color-decorated, imitation leather, paper binding at 60 cents per copy or bound in quality cloth at \$1 per copy. We shall be glad to order for you from The Bunting Publications, Inc., of North Chicago, Illinois.

Mahogany Promising

(Continued from Page 6)

wide variation in each group for both kinds of trees. As the number of trees measured in each sample was necessarily small, the measurement values must be borne in mind in the evaluation of the data.

The girth at the bottom of the log of the Khaya trees was almost twice as great at 9 years and more than twice as great at 10 and 11 years of age as that of pines of a similar age. The greatest difference, however, is in the comparison of log volumes. At all three ages the Khaya produced a little more than five times the volume of potential log of the pines. The bark was calculated into this volume. It can be noted from the table that the bark on the Khaya was not as thick as on the pine. This would tend to accentuate the difference in log volume of actual wood. There is a general increase in tree size and log volume as the trees increase in age in both Khaya and pines.

The growth made by these young African mahogany trees has been most spectacular, especially when compared to the native Caribbean pines. How they will continue to grow best and what diseases and insect pests they may eventually fall heir to remain to be seen in the future. The older trees have not bloomed to date. In the summer of 1940 one 3½ year old tree put out a large panicle of bloom but failed to set seed. In a conversation with Dr. W. L. Thompson in 1940, he stated that the trees attained a large size and were about 20 years of age before they bloomed in Northern Rhodesia.

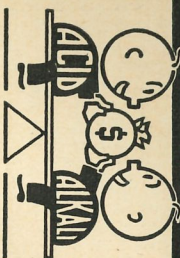
From their performance to date the Khayas appear to be the most promising hardwoods for reforestation in South Florida that have been tested by the Sub-Tropical Experiment Station. As there are many other species of African mahogany belonging to the genus Khaya, to say nothing of the species of the related genus Entandrophragma, this species can well be named "Rhodesian mahogany."

SAVE BALING WIRE

Each year farmers throw away enough used baling wire to build three mighty battleships or 3,000 medium tanks. In other words, much of the 100,000 tons of 14- and 15-gauge wire used on the Nation's farms each year for baling straw and forage crops is allowed to rust away in a scrap heap after removal from the bales.

Hastings potato growers shipped 2,099 carloads by rail and 388 carloads by truck in its last season.

KEEP 'EM BALANCED



Accurate acid-alkaline balance means greater profits for you. Apply D/P Dolomite with your regular fertilizing program. Direct or through your dealer.

Write for helpful booklet.



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Teamwork Ups Sale of Florida Produce

TEAMWORK between growers and distributors is cutting marketing costs and increasing consumption of Florida-grown fruits and vegetables, according to Earl R. French, national marketing director of the Atlantic Commission company, produce-buying affiliate of the A & P Tea company.

Cash returns to Florida growers and shippers rose last year to \$14,186,521 for fresh fruit and vegetables sold through the commission company, Mr. French said in an analysis of the chain's national produce operations. This was an increase of 53 per cent over the 1940 figure of \$9,258,616.

This increase in cash returns was accompanied by a rise of 33 per cent in the company's tonnage purchases of these Florida-grown foods, Mr. French reported. The equivalent of 20,552 carlots were moved in 1941 compared with 15,432 in 1940.

The report pointed out that "continual shortening of the commercial route from farm to family dinner table" enabled the company in 1941 to return to farm suppliers 7.8 cents more of each dollar spent by consumers for fresh fruits and vegetables than in 1937. This represents increased returns to growers of 16.7 per cent in four years. Growers and shippers last year received an average of \$4.6 cents of each dollar spent for these foods in the company's stores, or about eight cents more than the national average for produce marketed through all trade channels, Mr. French said.

The increase in distribution—or consumption—of Florida produce in 1941 was attributed to excellent crops, improvements in standards of grade and pack, narrowing of the price spread between farm and retail prices, and to continual advertising and promotion of these products.

Mr. French attributed major savings in distribution to a reduction in expense of buying and retailing these foods from 16.8 cents of the consumer's dollar in 1937 to 11.9 cents in 1941. Coupled with this, he said, was a decline in warehouse and cartage costs and reduction in losses from damage and spoilage.

"Close cooperation and teamwork between the company and grower and shipper groups also helped insure a continuing volume of uniformly graded and packed produce, and to increase returns to growers," he declared.

In achieving marketing economies,

FLORIDA GROWER for AUGUST, 1942

an important development of the last few years has been the company's practice of moving fruits and vegetables from growing areas direct to retail stores wherever possible, French explained, and the more common practice of moving produce from growing areas first to warehouses and rail unload yards, and from there direct to retail stores, thus moving the bulk of these foods from grower to consumer in from one to three steps, compared to as many as eight or nine under old-line methods.

The company's 1941 purchases in Florida included oranges, grapefruit, mixed citrus, watermelons, tomatoes, potatoes, celery, cabbage, beans, lettuce, cucumbers, limes, strawberries, and miscellaneous produce.

Private Peanut

(Continued from Page 5)

peanuts are stacked nuts toward the pole, vines toward the outside and sloping downward to shed rain. No water pockets should be left in the stack, and the stacks should be carefully capped.

Most growers will of necessity use grass for capping the stacks this year, as has been done in the past. However, a few growers in a number of peanut counties will try out some new paper caps to be made by a paper mill in Panama City. Results of this demonstration will be watched with interest.

Fortunately, there are at least five different makes of peanut digger on the market and growers will be able to obtain them in fair numbers, even if not in numbers as needed. All of them are designed to plow up, then pick up and shake the vines and nuts to remove dirt, leaving the peanuts in rows ready for stacking. Surveys of the digger situation by Dr. W. A. Carver of the Florida experiment station and I. F. Reed of the United States department of agriculture have disclosed that five companies, one at Palatka, Florida, are making diggers. J. B. Smith of Evinston, in Marion county, has designed a digger which plows, shakes and drops the plants, but needs further perfection and will not be available for use this harvest season. His design is evidence of the fact that farmers are endeavoring to devise labor-saving machines and methods.

Fortunately, the WPB — realizing the importance of peanuts to the war effort — allocated enough materials for the manufacture of 3,600 new peanut pickers this year, and these will be distributed through cooperative organizations. The GFA association has been allotted 3,000. There will be just enough pickers, old and new, to have one available for approximately every 600 acres to be harvested, and farmers who buy them will have to agree to pick peanuts for other farmers at a stipulated price up to the capacity of the machines.

Peanuts cure out best when they are dug as the vines turn slightly yellow, the kernels are full grown, and the inside of the shells has begun to color and show darkened veins. Harvesting before they are mature naturally cuts down on yields. Allowed to stand after maturity sometimes permits Spanish peanuts to sprout in the ground and decreases the value of the hay. In both digging and picking, every effort

should be made to keep the peanuts free of dirt and trash, which reduce their value.

Florida has raised peanuts as one of its principal crops in a number of its northern and western counties for many years. But never before has the crop enjoyed such a demand as the war has brought. Wider use of peanuts for many years to come may result.

Farmers Facing Six Vital Shortages

SIX MOST vital shortages faced by farmers are labor, rubber, steel, bur-lap, nitrogen and petroleum, according to Fred Naegely, of a New York Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange.

Pointing out that farmers must hurdle these shortages in order to reach their food production goals, Mr. Naegely recommended such measures as mobilization of farm trucks, saving of manpower through more efficient use of labor-saving devices, conservation of existing supplies and better use of manure and legumes.

Normally, Mr. Naegely said, the United States imports many farm supplies — pyrethrum from Japan, hog bristles for paint brushes from China, rubber from Java, rope from Manila, and twine and burlap from India. "Since the beginning of the war," he said, "we, the allied nations have lost 91 per cent of our rubber, 64 per cent of our tin, 21 per cent of our wheat, 26 per cent of our sugar, 24 per cent of our potash, and 6 per cent of our crude petroleum."

Turning to nitrogen, which he pointed out is growing scarcer and scarcer, Mr. Naegely said:

"In a nation at war, ammunition manufacture naturally has the first call on nitrogen supplies. Essential crops have second call. The government is asking farmers to conserve the small supply of nitrogen available for mixed fertilizers by omitting nitrogen from fertilizer mixtures for nearly everything except vegetables. The general program is no nitrogen on grain crops, no nitrogen on field beans, less nitrogen on potatoes and vegetables. To make this program work farmers must use more lime and grow more legumes.

"Nitrogen is not the only war baby. After early fall, by order of the War Production board, no iron or steel may be used in the manufacture of more than 400 products. This means no more steel fence posts or steel poultry feeders may be made. No iron or steel may be used in stock tanks, corn cribs or 398 other items. Even BB shot for air rifles comes under the ban."

Parade Shows Farm Machine History

LAST MONTH's significant agricultural event, at a time when machinery for food production is a critical necessity, was the demonstration of 100 years of progress in farm power and threshing at Union Grove, Wis., as a part of the J. I. Case company's Centennial Jubilee celebration.

The celebration continued over the annual Fourth of July parade, in the traditionally American fashion, at Racine, home of several major farm ma-

chinery manufacturers. Most of the story of development from hand labor and hunger through to abundance and plenty as the result of modern farm machinery was re-told by ten floats in the Case division of the parade.

The story opened with a dramatic float showing a log cabin, in front of which were portrayed farmers and their wives of pioneer days cradling, flailing, and spinning.

This was followed by a float on which was mounted a Ground Hog Thresher and its power, an ancient tread mill. This was the type of thresher that J. I. Case brought with him from the east when he came west in 1842 and settled in the Territory of Wisconsin. Fred Feiker, a Case pensioner, attired in the dress of the period, gave an actual demonstration of how this old machine performed its job.

Next in line was a team of beautiful horses pulling "Old No. 1," a steam engine which was built in the early 1870's. The engine was under full steam, and as the engineer, Al Sack, blew the whistle, it recalled days gone by to many old-time threshermen and farmers in the vast crowd. The permanent home of "Old Number 1" is in the Henry Ford museum at Dearborn, Michigan, and was returned home for events in the various Case Centennial programs.

Fourth unit in this picture was an Eclipse Thresher drawn by a team of fine horses. This thresher was built and introduced in 1869.

This was followed by an interesting float on which were displayed small working models of a Case steam engine and a thresher. These working models were exact duplicates in every detail of full sized units and typified the large steam outfits of about 1912 which marked the peak of steam power.

The first entry to show the entrance of gas tractors was a large tractor built in 1912 which traveled the entire long parade route as well as it did when it was new. It was followed by a smaller size model as introduced in 1913. A third tractor was a model which was introduced in 1929. Latest development in the art of threshing was depicted by a modern combine pulled by an equally modern Flambeau Red tractor.

Climax of this section was a beautiful float on which was a large horn of plenty spilling out an abundance of all good things, all of which is now possible through the general use of power farming equipment.

Some 1,500,000 trucks are in use for hauling farm products to American markets.

The government has called for 35 to 50 per cent reduction in farm truck mileage.

A Minnesota dealer has ordered his first shipment of buggy whips in 20 years. Giddap, horse!

High school and college students, including farmerettes, have signed up to help out on farms during their vacation months.

There are 10,600 agricultural co-operatives in the United States.

August Livestock Work Pays

Keep Busy Now for a Sure Reward Later

By WALTER J. SHEELY
Extension Animal Husbandman

IN THE course of human, and livestock, events, the scene is an ever-changing and interesting one, different yet similar to what has taken place in the past, and with the future full of promise and hopes for improvement. It is these expectations and hopes that make the livestock industry so interesting. In the spring, the green grass is tender and sweet, the young calves grow with the grass, 'til now many of them are nearly as large as their mothers. Soon these calves will go into the winter and will be yearlings next spring. Another calf crop will take their place in cow kingdom as the cycle goes on and on.

August is the month of preparing for winter. Separate the bulls from the herd to prevent late calves dropping next summer. Ride the range and look for screw worm infestations. Swab out the ears of cattle and sheep with pine tar oil. This will prevent screw worm infestation.

Put the bulls in separate pastures where they can rest and pick up in flesh for the winter. Make preparations for their winter feeding. Secure new young bulls this fall for next year's service. Send the old, worn-out bulls to the "weiner" shop.

Select for herd replacement the most promising heifer calves. Mark them and make a record of their breeding. Protect these heifer calves and keep them growing throughout the fall and winter. They will be your herd cows four years from now. Care and judgment in selecting these calves now will pay dividends in a good calf crop in 1946.

Steers that are to be sold as feeders should go to the market while they are grass fat. Watch the grass; sell the steers before it is gone and before the cattle lose weight. Steers going into the feed lot should be put on feed before they begin to lose weight. Save this grass fat (it is cheap gain) and finish steers in the feed lot.

Make preparations now for the winter feed for all cattle. This is the last call. If steers are to be finished in bean fields or in feed lots, govern the number of animals by the amount of feed in sight. If there are too many cattle for the feed in sight, sell a part of the animals while they still have their grass fat.

Put aside plenty of winter feed for the breeding herd. This feed supply may be winter pasture, hay, silage, bean fields, or cottonseed meal and hulls. The silage, hay, and winter pasture may be supplemented with cottonseed meal or cottonseed cake. Good results have been obtained by feeding one to two pounds of cake per day per cow on pasture. A few dollars' worth of feed for wintering a cow is an investment that pays dividends in a healthy calf crop in the spring and is an insurance against winter and spring death loss.

Last call! Run the mowing machines; cut the bushes, briars, and weeds; give the grass a chance to grow before winter, and help the cows get ready for next spring's calf crop!

Hogs for market should be turned

in peanut fields planted for "hogging off" and furnished with mineral mixture, shade, and plenty of fresh water. Send hogs to market as soon as they become number ones. Handle the hogs carefully during hot weather. Drive them slowly during the early morning hours. Where hogs are loaded for market, use a chute for them to walk into the truck. Bed the truck with wet sand and do not overload. Let the breeding hogs follow fattening hogs in the peanut field to clean up whatever feed is left. It is a waste of feed to turn breeding hogs in the fresh peanut fields with the fattening hogs. Not only is feed wasted by such practice but overweight sows are clumsy and do not produce the best pigs.

Plan now for next year's hog crop, keeping in mind that *large litters of healthy pigs* can be raised at a profit by selecting high grade breeding animals from families that inherit the characteristics of producing large litters, by growing and finishing out these pigs on a succession of grazing crops, and by keeping the little pigs away from old hog lots and old hog wallows. These old lots and wallows are teeming with parasites. These parasites and worms will infest little pigs and kill about 30 per cent, make 18 per cent runts, cost the farmer 20 per cent more feed for every 100 pounds' gain, and send pigs to market 30 days late.

Healthy pigs make high quality meat and command the highest market prices. A few of the leading packers will pay 25 cents premium on healthy hogs. Further, under crop rotation and selection plans, two good sows will raise a greater number of healthy pigs than will three inferior sows in the old lot and hog wallows. Let's raise more good pigs and keep fewer breeding animals. See your county agent or write this office about *raising large litters of healthy pigs*.

Each year in the fall many farmers sell corn at a cheap price. *Warning!* Do not sell corn cheap when hogs are selling at fine prices. Feed corn to hogs and supplement with tankage and you make some money.

Don't sell all your hogs with the hope of buying meat next spring. It is much better to kill sufficient hogs and have them cured. It means more and better meat for the family. Remember that the fellow who has plenty of good meat at home for the family can look the world in the face with a fearless eye and take his place with the best of men.

State News

(Continued from Page 4)

Continuation of the federal government's egg buying program through August was announced through Director of State Markets William L. Wilson.

This season's Lake county watermelons were reported to have grossed growers \$550,000. The market was

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

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

SUPERIOR CITRUS TREES. Best varieties. Specials are New varieties Tangelos and Temples. Plant grafted avocados now. Get prices. Ward's Nursery, Avon Park, Florida.

EARLY BEARING Paper-shell Pecan and Fruit Trees, Berries, etc. Catalog free. Bass Pecan Company, Lumberton, Miss.

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

SEEDS—PLANTS

FOR SALE—5,000 pounds Giant Thick Leaf Noble Spinach Seed, 1941 grown—high germination. The Larsen Company, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$4.75 per 1000 for young thrifty New Ground Missionary. Ready now. John Lightfoot, Birchwood, Tenn.

WANTED ABBAKA, Queen, Sugarloaf, Cayenne, Portorice ships-stuckers. Box 48, Route 3, Miami, Florida.

WANTED PERIWINKLE and Dutman's pipe seeds. Arthur Klein, Ft. Pierce, Florida.

SELECTED RED Spanish Pineapple Plants for sale. C. J. Merrill, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

REAL ESTATE

HOME, GROVE, Farm, \$2,000—40 acres; 4 acres bearing grove; best of strawberry and trucking land; 7 room dwelling; 3 miles Plant City. Send today for list of groves and farms. Tampa-West Coast Realty Co., Tampa.

FERN SHED for sale or rent 8 miles from West Palm Beach. Good market for ferns. Mrs. E. H. Kimball, Lake Park, Florida.

HUNDREDS OF Farms. Free catalog. Cattle, grain, tobacco. Belt Realty Company, Chase City, Virginia.

POULTRY & FOWLS

\$7.40 PER HUNDRED! You order! We send Barred or White Rocks, whichever available. C.O.D. and postage. Prompt delivery. Hatching all summer. Morris Hatchery, Box 343-1, Morris, Illinois.

BIG BARON English White Leghorns—Non-sexed chicks, \$7.90; pullets, \$14.95; cockerels, \$8.25 per hundred, prepaid. Two weeks pullets, \$18.00; four weeks, \$26.00, collect. Pedigree sired. Money back guarantee. Heiman's Hatchery, Deepwater, Missouri.

RESTOCK YOUR Hunting lands with our superior Bob-white Quail Birds, Hatching eggs. Bogey Hollow Ranch, Purvis, Miss.

MACHINERY

DOUBLE ACTING hydraulic force pump, 3" cylinder, brass lined, directly geared to 2 h.p. gas engine; thoroughly reconditioned and runs like new. Rated capacity 1250 gallons per hour. L. I. Strauss, Route 1, Box 750, Orlando, Florida.

ELECTRIC FENCE Chargers—Fly traps, insect killers, Screens, Galf Weaners, Stock Prods, Fire Detectors, Burglar Alarms, Gardehour Manufacturing Company, Waynesboro, Pa.

one of the best in years, and with the first carload bringing around \$700 prices as high as \$500 to \$600 were common early in the season. Growers estimated the season's average at around \$275 per car and the total shipment at about 2,000 cars. FOB cost in this area is set at an average of \$150 a car. Seventy-five planters in the county produced melons on nearly 4,000 acres.

A frozen food locker plant, said to be the first in Florida, was opened in Ocala by C. C. Williams. The large locker room of the plant contains 150 individual lockers held at zero temperature.

Florida can grow rice, declares J. A. Jamison, Martin county superintendent of public instruction. Having experi-

MACHINERY

SAVE-A-TIRE—Make smooth tires last indefinitely, costs less than \$2.00 a tire. No priorities. No loss of riding comfort. Guaranteed. Send \$1.00 to Save-A-Tire, 4064 West Ave. 40, Los Angeles, Calif.

1/2-TON INTERNATIONAL stake body truck, 1938 model, good condition, factory governor. Good set tires. Price, cash \$400. D. M. Funk, Box 63, Gomez, Florida.

GASOLINE SAVING Device—25¢ to \$3.00. Walcott Company, 3429 N. 10th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

FOR SALE—Several thousand new 1/2 strap Salsuma boxes, knocked down; less than cost for quick sale. Marxax, Box 623, Marianna, Florida.

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

HONEY WANTED—Strained, Comb. Beeswax. Mail sample, quote price. Seifert & Mann, Since 1887, South Water Market, Chicago.

OPPORTUNITIES

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

JONES BUSINESS College—Air cooled. Accredited and rated by National Association, one of America's leading schools. It pays to have the best. Florida Theater Bldg., Jacksonville, Florida.

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

PHOTOGRAPHY

DISCRIMINATING Camera Fans! Clip this ad and send trial roll with 25¢ coin. Rolls developed, your choice, two beautiful double weight professional enlargements and 8 never-fade Raytone prints, or two prints each good negative. Other money saving coupons included. Ray's Photo Service, Dept. 3-F, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

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

ROLLS DEVELOPED. Two prints each negative 25¢. Reprints 2¢ each. 100 or more 1 1/2¢. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

5x7 ENLARGEMENT with each roll developed and printed—25¢ coin. Reprints 2¢. B. & M. Studios, Box 921, Memphis, Tenn.

ROLL DEVELOPED. Three Enlargements, 16 prints, 25¢. Dick's Photo, Louisville, Ky.

mented with rice plantings for two years, Mr. Jamison now has 18 acres of three varieties coming into production near Palm City. He reports the crop to require no fertilizer, or spraying and that it needs only protection from cattle. It's selling now for \$2.75 a bushel in the husk, he points out in discussing its commercial possibilities.

In every minute of 1941, railroads moved an average of 904,000 tons of revenue freight one mile, the greatest amount ever handled in any corresponding time by any transportation agency in the world.

An average of 915 tons of freight was carried per train in 1941, the highest on record and an increase of 41 per cent compared with 1921.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Stronger Americas

THE words United States of America will after this war mean more than ever before. It will not be totally surprising if they should attain greater significance from a change to United Nations of America. This most certainly will be the case for international commerce and resulting economics, even if not for political units.

Economic strain of war has clarified, for every political unit from Hudson bay to Cape Horn, the point that the Americas must henceforth work as one in utilization and development of their resources, whether it be of raw materials or the knowledge developed by their scientific minds. This unity is necessary for preservation of both political and economic freedom for the future.

Current world events give special significance to the second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture held during July at Mexico City. As this is being printed the ideas and plans presented by our neighbors to the south are not known. But it is certain that they will be as valuable to our country's agricultural scientists attending the conference as we hope their messages will be to our neighbors.

Progress made in building American rubber production was reviewed by Dr. E. W. Brandes of the USDA bureau of plant industry. A plan now nearly two years old is sponsored jointly by twelve tropical American countries and the United States. With normal success the breeding and disease resistance work at three research centers should produce significant quantities of natural rubber in four to five years.

Some 25,000,000 Hevea rubber seed have been planted. Dr. Brandes asked our Latin American neighbors to cooperate in providing demonstration plantations as the next step.

Methods used to introduce promising new plants into the United States from every part of the world were outlined by B. Y. Morrison of our department of agriculture. Their importance is attested by the fact that 75 per cent of the economic plants grown in our country have been introduced from other countries.

The original job of finding plant material to diversify and improve agriculture in our country has been replaced by the job of plant search for varieties to resist disease and unfavorable climatic conditions. "We have in our hands the opportunity, and if we all work together, the means, of bringing back to the Americas, the development of quinine, a plant product of infinite value for the control of one of our most insidious and devastating diseases."

To prevent farm crop surplus after the war members of the conference stressed the importance of finding new industrial uses for farm crops. Research in motor fuels, plastics, and dehydration of vegetables was explained by H. T. Herrick of the bureau of agricultural chemistry and engineering. He also predicted artificial wool from peanuts, cottonseed, and similar oil-bearing crops.

Wise land use is necessary for security and freedom, Dr. H. H. Bennett of the soil conservation service pointed out in outlining the importance of this type work both in war and in lasting peace for the Americas. "Only in the Americas is there enough good land to furnish the food and fibre that the democracies need to win—and it must be used wisely," he reported.

Discussion of how the Americas can best use their forest resources to serve post-war needs, how the nations can join hands to control insect pests, and the possibility for American production of more insecticide materials marked other high points of the conference. In such interchange of plans and ideas lies real security for American democracy.

Be About Our Work

"THE FARMER has a job to do!" Are we almost tired of hearing about it? Of course not; we're proud of it! That's why we will be interested in learning more about this job of ours from an address by Clifford M. Townsend, administrator Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment administration, made recently to Wisconsin farm folks. Fighters need food. General MacArthur's men of Batuan were not defeated. They were starved out! This time it was a question not of supply but of transportation. How proud could our farmers be if the day should come when American soldiers might lose battles because farmers fell down on the production job? No matter how many fronts it is necessary to open up in the Victory offensive, food has to be there right on the spot, ready to serve up at meal time.

From time to time farmers complain that war-time production goals have created surpluses difficult for them to sell. Maybe it's dairy products, maybe eggs. But whatever it is the surplus is only temporary, and as soon as delivery of such food stuffs again goes where it's required, American soldiers will again be needing those eggs and milk and won't have time to wait for you to build up dropped production.

Farmers face shortages next year—machinery and labor shortages. But we know you can *and will* produce with less. That ability is what distinguishes an American, whatever his occupation. Florida farmers already are improvising and creating their own ingenious machines to do a necessary job. You'll come out not only with enough to feed soldiers but plenty so *everyone* can eat after the war. Of course it'll take sweat! That's one thing the farmer always has had in plenty.

This is our opportunity not only to win a war but to start off fresh with a new kind of peace. Its lasting quality will depend largely on whether or not people are hungry. The "steel standard" of war changes to a "food standard" in peace. When farm families milk their cows, gather the eggs, feed peanuts to the hogs, take cattle to market—they supply ammunition for Victory and set the table for peace.

General Sherman had the world's best word for war. It still has four letters and begins with an H. War is blood, and sweat, and tears—as much if not more of the farmer's than anyone else's. But he's a past master in the art of doing the impossible.

National Scrap Harvest

FLORIDA COUNTRIES have responded admirably to the call for scrap metal and rubber from farms. But if America is to win this war in a minimum of time and with as great production efficiency as possible, a broader and more intensive scrap harvest is necessary. Through most of the country this scrap harvest must of necessity be accomplished before cold weather and snow make collection difficult. But Florida, as in other crops, can and is expected to produce a year 'round crop.

To keen steel mills running at capacity we must supply sufficient scrap iron and steel to hold them through the winter. Such a goal will not be reached through individual or hit-or-miss methods. It is necessary to canvass every acre of every farm in the country for overlooked metal of value.

Farm equipment manufacturers, with a network of dealers, have proved their efficiency and leadership in scrap collection. So it is fitting that their organization and contact with best scrap sources be employed again in directing the national scrap harvest. The farm equipment organization of whose scrap collection program we have been most fully informed is the International Harvester company. So its story supplies excellent illustration of the point.

Through its 8,500 dealers throughout the country 1,357,000 tons of scrap metal had been collected up to mid-June. This huge pile of scrap is equivalent to 35,000 railroad carloads.

Converted ton for ton into medium tanks this scrap pile would build 30,000 fighting monsters for armed forces of the United Nations. It would build 100 medium-sized cargo vessels, or 110,000 half-track military transport and fighting units.

"This collection of more than a million tons of scrap metal, so badly needed by the war production program, is an inspiring example of how business and governmental agencies, working with millions of private individuals, all motivated by patriotism, can make magnificent contributions towards winning the war," said Fowler McCormick, International president, in offering the War Production board continued use of his company's full dealer and sales facilities for scrap metal collection.

Steel used in our war machines is at least 25 per cent scrap metal derived from junk sources. Some of the finest quality steels are made from 100 per cent scrap. The furnaces operate faster when there is scrap to mix with new metal.

You looked for scrap metal once—tons were found. You'll be asked to look again. Do it! You'll be surprised at how much you find. Throw *your* scrap into the fight. *Metal must be had to win this war!*

Court-Martial Henhouse Slacker

Attention for the "Colors" Means Production Victory

By D. F. SOWELL
Poultryman, Florida Extension Service

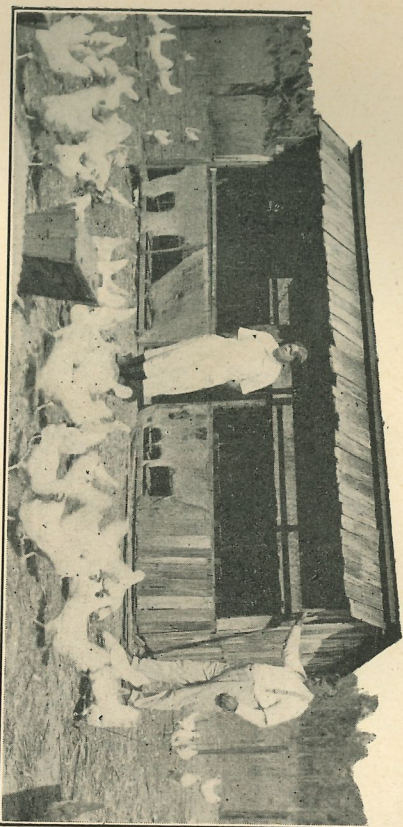
EVEN WHEN egg prices are up, there may be birds in your flock that are not paying for their keep. Now's the time to go after those loafers. The American passport today is *production*.

Every person engaged in egg production should know how to spot the layer and non-layer. And the flock owner should do his own selecting and not depend on some other person who is employed at odd times and is not in constant contact with the flock.

To do efficient selecting of non-producers that should be sent to market, it is necessary to know the history of the flock. If the hens are out of production because of neglect it would be folly to send them to market when they could be brought back into production by giving special attention to one or two minor details.

will stay in continuous production for eleven or twelve months before molting are much more valuable than those that molt after seven or eight months of production.

When the hen of a yellow skinned variety, such as the Leghorn, starts laying, the yellow pigment in the skin fades out as it is not replaced after being worn off. Pigment which is supplied the hen in yellow corn and green feed is diverted to the egg yolk. The length of time that the hen has been in production can be estimated by the bleaching of the body parts. The vent will begin bleaching before the first egg is laid and be completely bleached at the end of the first week. The edge of the eyelids will be completely bleached in about two weeks. In the white-lobed breeds the ear-lobe will be bleached in about four weeks. The beak



Uncle Sam needs good producers. Let's help him keep his egg basket filled!

bleaches from the base and usually takes about six weeks. The shanks which are the last body part to bleach require from 15 to 20 weeks.

If the hen has been receiving feed deficient in yellow pigment, she will be bleached, although she may not have been in production. After the hen goes out of production, the yellow pigment reappears in the same order in which it fades out. If the half of the beak nearest the head is yellow and the other half white, the hen has been out of production for about three weeks. If these colors are reversed, that is, the half nearest the head being white and the other half yellow, the hen has been in production for about three weeks. A band of yellow around the center of the beak would indicate that the hen went out of production, took a two or three-weeks rest, then came back into production again.

The trap nest is the only accurate method of determining the production of a hen. But it is for the breeder and is not practical for the commercial egg producer. Yet, for efficient management, it is necessary that the poultryman know something of the individuals in the flock. For spring-hatched pullets that will reach 50 per cent production in October, the following schedule is suggested.

In October, send to market all small or weak birds that are obviously of little value for egg production. Mark with a red band all birds that are not in production. If the flock has reached

50 per cent production, there shouldn't be many birds that are not laying. Mark the birds that are out of production in January with a green band, those in April with a yellow band, and those in July with a blue band. All birds should be marked with a black band each time they go broody. When a bird receives more than two bands, she should be considered for roast hen. When this schedule is followed, it makes the September job of thinning out the old birds to make room for the pullets a more efficient one.

The different colored bands tell how the hens stood at previous seasons. A bird that has passed through the year without collecting a band is obviously a better bird than one that has two or three bands.

The commercial egg farmer who hatches chicks from flock matings will improve the quality of his breeders by following the above schedule. By this method of selection, four of the five genetic factors which have most to do with a hen's egg record can be estimated. The first factor, early sexual maturity, is estimated by banding the birds that are late to start producing in the fall. The second factor, winter pause, is determined by banding the birds that go out of production during the winter. The third factor, high intensity or rate of production, is difficult to estimate accurately. The fourth factor, non-broodiness, is determined by banding the birds that go broody. The fifth factor, persistency or length of lay, can be determined by banding the birds that go out of production during summer. This method of selection is slow in comparison to the trap nest, but over a period of years will give results.

The government is urging farmers to carry over every hen that will pay her way. Look over your birds carefully, sell the ones that are "straight-out" culls, and give the others the best of feed and care.

Corn & Bean Rubber

ALTHOUGH chemistry's efforts to meet the rubber shortage center mainly on producing a synthetic product from such large-scale raw materials as grain and petroleum, the department of agriculture also is working on so-called rubber substitutes and rubber extenders. Substitutes would be useful for many products that do not have such huge exacting requirements as tire manufacturing. Extenders could be mixed with natural rubber to reduce the quantity of the latter required.

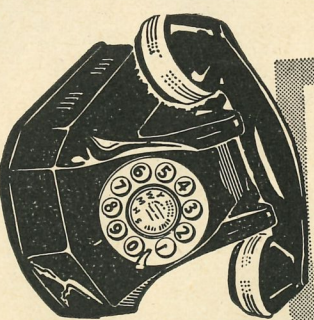
At the Northern regional research laboratory at Peoria, Ill., chemists working with such farm products as soybean oil and corn oil have produced materials that look, smell, and feel much like natural rubber. Some of these products will stretch 200 per cent or more and return to their original forms, and show tensile strengths of approximately 500 pounds per square inch. The general run of natural rubber has a 600 per cent stretch, and a tensile strength of 3,000 pounds or more.

But there are other important qualities than stretch and tensile strength. Some of these are resistance to abrasion, cracking, oxidation, heat, and the effects of light and chemicals.

THIS IS WAR!

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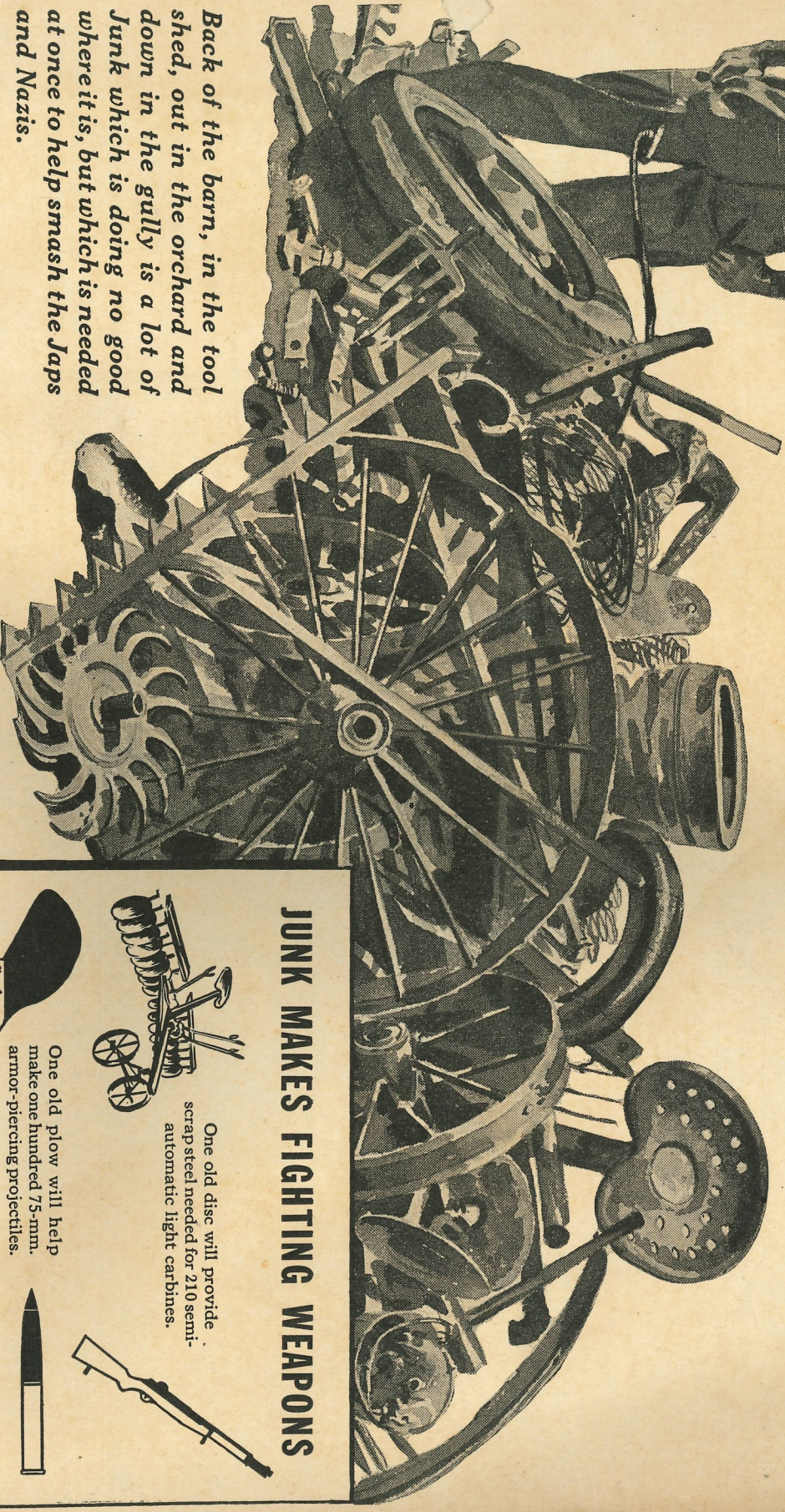
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Junk from Farms

and its place in the War

Back of the barn, in the tool shed, out in the orchard and down in the gully is a lot of Junk which is doing no good where it is, but which is needed at once to help smash the Japs and Nazis.



Scrap iron and steel, for example. Even in peacetime, scrap provided about 50% of the raw material for steel. It may be rusty, old "scrap" to you, but it is actually *refined* steel—with most impurities removed, and can be quickly melted with new metal in the form of pig iron to produce highest quality steel for our war machines.

The production of steel has gone **up, up, UP**, until today America is turning out as much steel as all the rest of the world combined. But unless at least 6,000,000 additional tons of scrap steel is uncovered promptly, the full rate of production cannot be attained or increased; all the tanks, guns and ships our country is counting on cannot be produced.

The rubber situation is also critical. In spite of the recent rubber drive, there is a continuing need for large quantities of scrap rubber. Also

for other waste materials and metals like brass, copper, zinc, lead and tin. The need is urgent.

The Junk which you collect is bought by industry from scrap dealers at established, government-controlled prices.

* * *

Will you help?

Will you scour every fence corner on your farm and get your Junk into circulation?

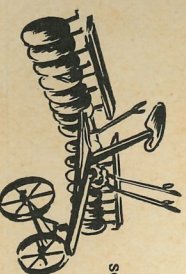
First—collect it and pile it up.

Then, if there is no Junk dealer in your vicinity who will come and get it, get in touch with your County War Board or your farm implement dealer. In many communities a "Scrap Harvest" is being planned. Cooperate in this and get your neighbors to cooperate.

Throw YOUR scrap into the fight!

JUNK MAKES FIGHTING WEAPONS

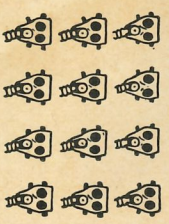
One old disc will provide scrap steel needed for 210 semi-automatic light carbines.



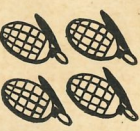
One old plow will help make one hundred 75-mm. armor-piercing projectiles.



One useless old tire provides as much rubber as is used in 12 gas masks.



One old shovel will help make 4 hand grenades.



MATERIALS NEEDED

Scrap iron and steel.

Other metals of all kinds.

Old rubber, rags, Manila rope, burlap bags.

Waste cooking fats—When you get a pound or more, strair into a large tin can and sell to your meat dealer.

NEEDED ONLY IN CERTAIN AREAS—Waste paper and tin cans, as announced locally.

NOT NEEDED (at this time)—Razor blades—glass.

This message approved by
Conservation Division

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

This advertisement paid for by the American Industries Salvage Committee
(representing and with funds provided by a group of leading industrial concerns).

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