

FTOORIDA GROOVER



SEPTEMBER, 1942

Price 10c

Man With a Hoe

SEPTEMBER BRINGS fall garden time again to Florida. Although the record of Florida home gardeners last spring is nationally outstanding, the goal has been set for still more, larger, better, Victory gardens this fall.

Apparently the young man on this month's GROWER cover has heard that "the early bird gets the worm," and is out to see for himself. At any rate, he does a whacking good job with a hoe in the McIntosh school garden, his name

is James Albert Burry, and he is about 9 years old.

He and his brother Tommy are sons of H. P. Burry. Tommy is a member of the McIntosh 4-H club; James Albert won't be eligible for membership until he is 10 years old. Meanwhile, he's showing "pubba," a thing or two about this farming business that'll really give any of the club members a run for their money.

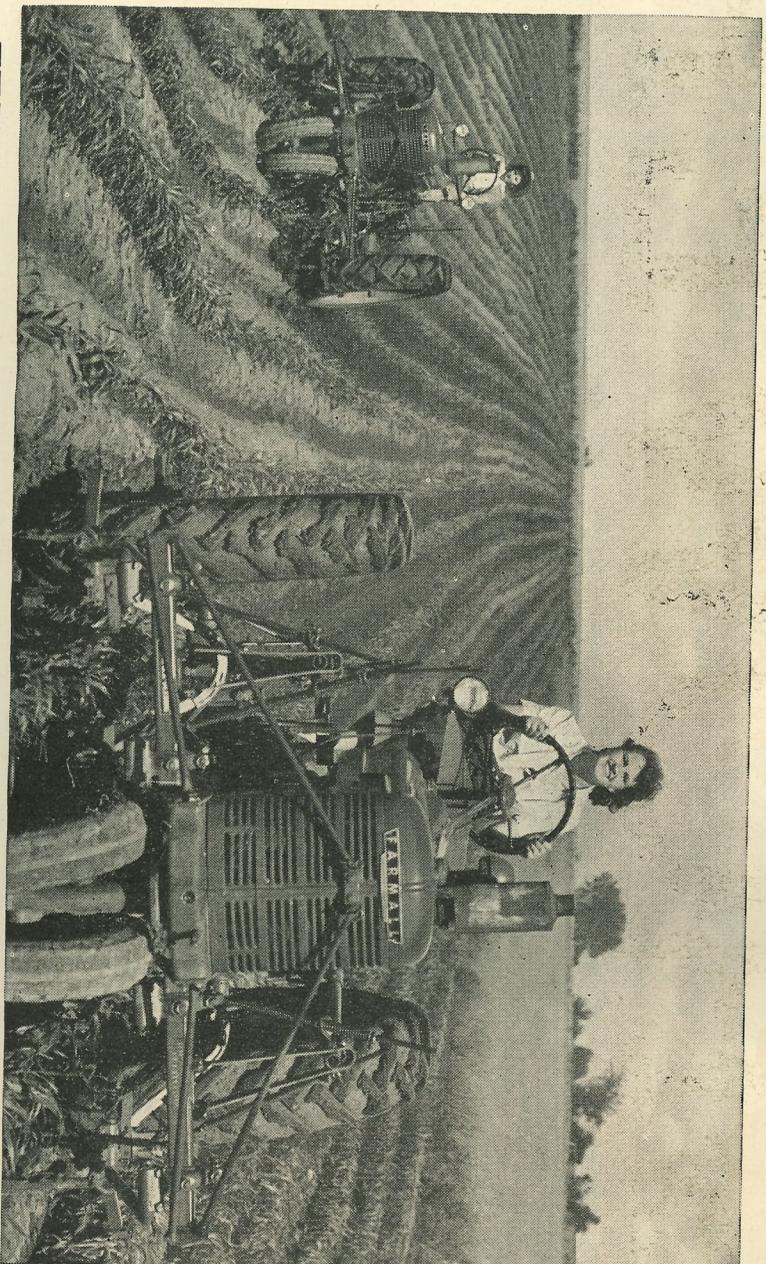
Most of the Marion County schools, both white and colored, have fine Victory gardens, reports County Agent

Marshall O. Watkins. In just such school gardens as this one pictured, in

a USDA photograph by Forsythe, rural youngsters throughout the county are learning the advantages of scientific agriculture and at the same time producing healthful fresh fruits and vegetables that make a welcome addition to school lunch-rooms.

Florida Girl Wins

MISS IRENE E. LEFLER, 15 years old, a student residing on Rural



Women Join the "Field Artillery"

as International Harvester Dealers
Teach Power Farming to an Army of "TRACTORETTES"

THE SUN is just over the ridge. Breakfast is just under the belt. The farmer and his helpers sample the breeze as they stand on the back steps, and the farmer says:

"I've got to go into town this morning. Meantime, Emily, you and Ruth might as well start in on the south forty."

Emily? Ruth? Girls? Sure, why not? For Emily and Ruth are Tractorettes... and they know their stuff. They'll check their tractors for fuel and lubrication. They'll make those minor engine adjustments they noted mentally last night. They'll roll out early and do a first class job of field work, straight down the rows.

What is a Tractorette?

A TRACTORETTE is a farm girl or woman who wants to help win the battle of the land, to help provide Food for Freedom. She is the farm model of the girl who is driving an ambulance or running a turret lathe in

the city. Like her city sisters, she has had the benefit of specialized training for the job.

Late last winter International Harvester dealers began to train this summer's Tractorettes. The dealers provided classrooms, instructors, and machines. The Harvester company furnished teaching manuals, slide films, mechanical diagrams, and service charts. The girls themselves were required to bring only two things—an earnest will to work and a disregard for grease under the fingernails or oil smudges on the nose.

They studied motors and transmissions, cooling systems, and ignition. They studied service care. They learned to drive tractors. They learned to attach the major farm implements that are used with tractors. And they were painstakingly taught the safe way to do everything.

Today, on their family farms or elsewhere, thousands of "graduates"

are doing a real job for victory. Tractorettes are rendering a vital service. They are doing the farm work that used to be done by the boys who now are flying bombers or riding the slippery, slanting decks of a destroyer.

Their Tractorette training cost them nothing except the energy and intelligence which they put into it. The company conceived and launched the program. Its financial costs are shouldered by both the Harvester dealers and the company.

This fall and winter Tractorette training courses will be broadened to meet new needs as they arise. Thousands of new girls will take the course and join the "women's field artillery" next spring, fit and ready for the every-year battle of the land. Until Victory's won, Tractorette training will continue to be one of the important extra services rendered by the Harvester dealers to the farmers and to the nation.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois

» BUY WAR BONDS

» TURN IN YOUR SCRAP

» SHARE YOUR CAR

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Route No. 1, Zephyrhills, Florida, has been awarded a \$25 war savings bond in an essay contest recently conducted by The Rubertoid Co., nationally known manufacturers of asphalt and asbestos building products, among high school students in agricultural communities.

Essays submitted in the contest, limited to 250 words or less, were on the subject of "The Farmer's Job in National Defense." The essay submitted by Miss Lefler was selected by the judges as one of the prize winners out of hundreds received from farm boys and girls in many parts of the country, according to an announcement received from the company's main offices in New York.

One of the chief purposes of the sponsors in the contest was to stimulate constructive thinking among young people in rural communities about methods for maintaining the highest possible efficiency in farm operations during the war emergency. In this connection, the announcement stated, it is highly important that farm buildings be kept in good repair.

Fall Guernsey Sale

THIRTY FEMALE Guernseys, either fresh or about ready to freshen, will be offered at the annual auction of the Florida Guernsey Cattle club to be held at the Largo fairgrounds beginning at 12:30 p.m. Friday, September 25, according to Hannin L. Brown, dairyman with the State Agricultural Extension service. The cows and heifers, together with three or four good bulls, have been consigned from the best Guernsey herds in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida.

President Chas. E. Donegan of Largo and Secretary Gerald Cox of the State Prison farm at Raiford expect the bred females to be in good demand, since they are ready or practically ready for production. The sales committee, composed of V. C. Johnson of Dinmore, Secretary Cox, County Agent J. H. Logan of Clearwater, and Mr. Brown, arranged for the consignments and will conduct the sale.

Florida Grower

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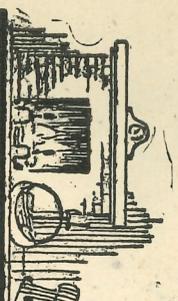
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The CHIMNEY CORNER

WHIZ!

I HAVE DRIVEN on the main highways of many states and I have sometimes wondered how it would feel to have the world rushing by your door and having to dodge from place to place to get through with your daily chores. Now I know.

Our home is on a so-called back road. It is a highway lined with nice country places, and the folks are all pretty much alive. We like our neighbors and get along fine together. We have frequent passers-by in normal times, but recently our road has become a "temporary" main highway; and the normal, rather sedate cadence has been turned to a booming rush. Cars loaded with folks who seem to be late in getting somewhere; reasonable drivers who cause much tooting of horns by those who wish to pass and speed along; trucks of all sizes (and all grades of noisiness) from many states—all whizzing by our gate at all times of day and night.

Well, we who live on this road will be glad when the big parade is turned again onto the regular highway. Some of us like to be left rather alone now and then. We like to be able to converse without shouting and to think seriously without scowling. We are against whizz and in favor of calm.

TYPEWRITERS

A CALL HAS gone out for typewriters to be used in connection with the war program. Not long ago typewriters were practically put out of production by priorities. Now business houses, educational institutions, and those in general who write, are requested to dispose of all that they can spare so that the armed forces may use them. But none are wanted except those of quite recent manufacture!

The machine on which this is being typed was purchased about 1909 as a rebuilt job. It cost \$25 at that time. It has been in rather constant use ever since and has turned out thousands of pages of manuscript and letters. It was not disturbed during the first world war and will not be in danger this time. Too old—; but it still can do good work with proper guidance.

Being interested in why so many hundreds of thousands of typewriters were needed by the armed forces I learned that under normal circumstances a battleship needs fifty-nine; aircraft carriers call for fifty-five; cruisers carry thirty; while destroyers call for seven. Every army post demands a large battery of typewriters and of course all the offices in many departments of the service must use them.

In this connection it is interesting to look over some of the terse but penetrating hand-written notes that carried so much weight on other wars.

RAILROADS

THE BURK of the world's commerce is carried by railroads and ships. Trucks haul a small percentage, but enough to make trying competition for the railroads. Time was when railroad

barons felt very independent and were not interested in what the public thought of them. Times have changed.

In meeting the competition of auto trucks and of ships the railroads have made some great improvements. Safety for the traveler is practically assured. Accidents to passengers are rare. Personal comforts and luxuries are supplied at low cost.

In the freight division tremendous advances in efficiency have been made. Statistics indicate that today's freight car gives 1 1/2 times as much service as in 1918. Freight train performance per hour is now more than twice that of 1920. The average freight load per train is now greater than ever before. All of this is the result of study and the exercise of judgment by railway management. And the public benefits.

DEHYDRATION

A LOT OF money is paid for transporting water. Fruit is mostly water; vegetables ditto. Even hay, dried peas and beans, and other so-called dried articles contain a fair percentage of water.

How about juicy steaks? They carry quite a percentage of water. Water is heavy, and what is taken out at one place may be replaced at another. But often the flavor suffers. However it has been customary for years to dehydrate certain vegetables, which have the water added later when used.

Now the packers are asked to dehydrate meat. "Nothing doing" was the first response. "All you would have left would be sole leather." But meat research workers have found otherwise. They have turned out an acceptable product and commercial processors will soon be marketing dehydrated beef.

For years an important product of the packing house has been dried meat and dried blood for feeding animals. Tankage for hogs and cattle; meat scraps for poultry; dried blood for various feeding mixtures are established products and are highly nutritious. Certain dried animal products have been used for human food for years, so why not dried meat? It will save tonnage and make it possible to feed distant armies and distant civilians nutritionally, even though the zest of a fine thick steak may be sacrificed.

SUBSTITUTES

WAR INDUSTRIES are turning out a host of new devices and utilizing many substitutes which prove better than the original material. A certain heavy machine-gun part formerly called for twenty pounds of steel, which needed a lot of machining and whittling down. It was replaced with a piece of special iron that an automotive factory had developed.

This piece stood a test that the original could not stand. It was a better part, using less of a cheaper material and calling for 45 per cent less man hours to finish. That is war service.




MESS CALL

THE chow's good. And there's plenty of it. We have in fact the best-fed Army and Navy in the world.

This starts with America's farmers, who are raising and shipping bumper crops.

It carries on through the processors, who pack the food and ship it to the boys in camp or at the front.

And keeping it all on the move are the American railroads. They see that the right numbers of the right cars are on the spot when and where crops and livestock are ready to move—and see that they are hauled dependably and safely to destination.

With the mass of war materials being carried, this all adds up to the biggest transporta-

tion job in U.S. history—a job already far ahead of the peak traffic of the last war.

To handle this job the railroads are moving a million and a quarter tons of freight a mile every minute—starting off a heavily loaded freight train every five seconds of the day and night.

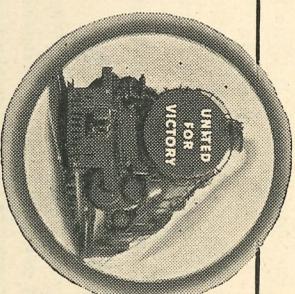
Railroad equipment is being worked at top pace—a pace that doesn't permit freight cars to loaf.

So we ask you to do this: Load cars promptly, and load 'em to capacity—and it's up to the railroads to see that they are kept moving.

That's your part, and ours, in making sure that we have the best-fed, best-equipped fighting men in the world.

ASSOCIATION OF

AMERICAN

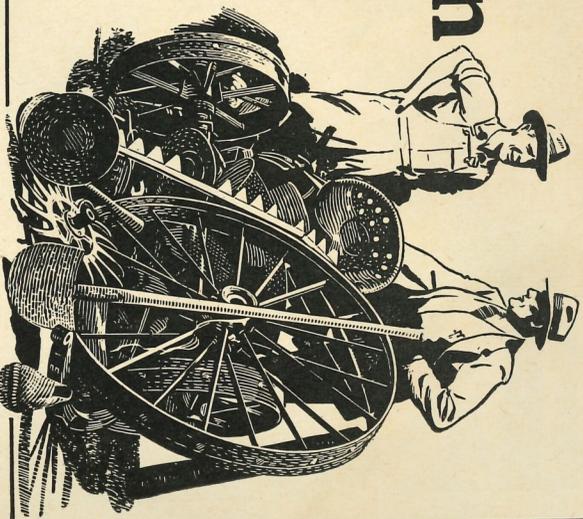


RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

06.13.7

Quiz on Farm Junk



The country is calling for Junk—stuff that is rusting in fence corners, back of the barn and down in the gully. Fifty per cent of every tank, gun and ship is made from scrap steel.

Q. What kinds of Junk does our country especially need?

A. Iron and steel; rubber; and all scrap metals such as copper, brass, zinc and tin; rags; burlap bags; and Manila rope.

Q. Why should scrap pass through the hands of Junk dealers?

A. Scrap must be properly sorted, graded, prepared and packed, and accumulated in lots large enough to ship efficiently, before it can be used by mills. Only the Junk dealer has the experience and equipment to do this. Junk is bought by industry from scrap dealers at established, government-controlled prices.

Q. How can one be sure that the Junk dealers won't hold the scrap to get higher prices?

A. The Junk dealer cannot get higher prices by holding, since ceilings have been placed by the government on prices at which he can sell to consuming mills. In case of hoarding, the government has the power of requisitioning.

Q. Are there ceiling prices on all scrap and waste materials?

A. The government has fixed ceiling prices regulating sales of all important waste materials to consuming mills. There is no limitation on selling at prices below the ceilings.

Q. Why doesn't the government prescribe prices which Junk dealers will pay for scrap?

A. There are too many factors involved to make this practical. The value of Junk on a farm or in a home depends upon its form and the cost of trans-

porting it to market. Naturally, the price ceilings limit the amount which Junk dealers can afford to pay.

Q. Why doesn't the government collect Junk?

A. The government is collecting scrap iron and rubber on farms where Junk dealers are not normally available. In most places the collection problem does not warrant establishing a government-operated system.

Q. Does the government want gifts of scrap materials?

A. The government prefers that gifts of scrap be made to local charities, service organizations or Defense Councils. If you wish to help the government directly with your scrap, sell it to a Junk dealer and buy War Stamps or Bonds with the proceeds.

Q. Why are so-called "automobile graveyards" permitted to exist?

A. Because every day cars are normally sold to graveyards for junking, it is desirable to keep auto graveyards in business as producers of scrap and sellers of second-hand parts. The aim of the War Production Board is to keep this process moving, but to speed it up so that every graveyard will scrap each car it buys within 60 days.

Q. How do I turn it in?

A. Collect it and pile it up and
1. Call the nearest Junk dealer to come and get it.
2. If there is no near-by dealer, write or phone your County War Board or get in touch with your farm implement dealer.

Mow Bugs Down in Your Grove

Cutting the Cover Crop to Control Citrus Insects

By J. R. WATSON

Entomologist, Florida Experiment Station

GROWERS SHOULD be on their guard against some pests that are liable to attack citrus in the fall—plant bugs and grasshoppers — and cause much damage. There are several species of these large plant bugs: Two or three major species of the brown stink bugs and the leaf-footed plant bugs, but most numerous and troublesome of all in the main citrus belt is the Southern green stink bug, often called "pumpkin bug" by our growers.

It is this bug we especially have in mind, but control measures will also apply to other stink bugs.

These bugs breed in greatest abundance on legumes. Of the common legumes planted in citrus groves for a cover crop their first preference is cowpeas, followed by beggarweed, *Crotalaria striata*, velvet beans, and *Crotalaria spectabilis*. As long as there are plenty of these cover crops in the grove in good, succulent condition the bugs are not likely to go to the citrus. It is only when something happens to make the cover crop no longer attractive that they move on to the citrus fruit. As these cover crops die down with the approach of dry weather in the fall, there is a continual migration to the citrus fruits, particularly if the latter are approaching maturity.

The bugs prefer not only mature fruit, but also those varieties with a thin rind. Satsumas are the first to be damaged in the fall. Tangerines, later on, are a great favorite, followed by Hamlin oranges, Parson Browns, Pineapples and seedling oranges. Valencia oranges and grapefruit seldom suffer severely.

The fruit, if punctured often enough by these bugs, will drop from the trees. Even those that do not drop are liable to decay in transit, as the punctures of the bugs make convenient avenues of access for various fungus diseases, so that a punctured fruit is usually a total loss. Punctured fruit is also dry and of poor flavor.

From now on until the fruit is picked, or until the bugs are put into hibernation by cold weather, which usually will not occur until November, the cover crop should be watched, and if there are numerous plant bugs there, it should be mowed inside of the next two or three weeks. The reason for mowing at this time is that the bugs, belonging to what is usually the last generation of the fall, are now mostly in their early nymphal stages. They have no wings; therefore they cannot fly, so that if the cover crop is mowed at this time the vast majority of them will perish, particularly as the fruit in the groves is not yet sufficiently mature to attract them.

It is not a bad idea, if the bugs are especially numerous, to leave a little strip of cover crop in the middle between the rows, first cutting around the trees. The bugs will then move on to the strip of cover crop left in the middle and be drawn away from the trees. A few days later this middle strip may also be mowed. The bugs will be so far away from the trees that not many will reach them, particularly if there

are no low limbs touching the ground. Whatever the manner cutting should be thorough. After the mowing machine has gotten all that it conveniently can, a man with a scythe should follow to complete the work.

We know of no spray which is effective in killing these bugs and at the same time be safe to use on citrus fruit. Once allowed to get on the fruit in dangerous numbers, the only control measure we know of is to collect the bugs in nets. This is not an impossible task and can be done for anywhere from two dollars to five dollars per acre. However, if the cover crop is given proper attention at this time this outlay can be avoided.

Many of these bugs are eaten by birds, among them the domestic fowls, including chickens, turkeys, and especially guinea. We have never seen a heavy infestation of these bugs in a grove where numbers of chickens wandered regularly. Chickens, however, usually do not wander very far from the house or barn, therefore giving less protection to remote parts of a grove. Guinea and particularly turkeys are more effective under such conditions.

It does not necessarily follow that all cover crops should be cut at this time of year. It often happens that even the favorite cover crops do not harbor many bugs. They have many enemies. Besides birds and the feather-legged fly there are other insect enemies which destroy a great many of them.

But fall is the time when growers should be on the lookout for these bugs and, if found in any considerable numbers, mow cover crops promptly. Mowing the cover crop at this time also will reduce the damage from two other pests which are often troublesome in the fall, namely, grasshoppers and rabbits. Mowing exposes these pests to their enemies, especially birds. Grasshoppers are with us the year 'round, but many species such as the large bird grasshopper reaches the adult stage and will be more apt to damage young trees in the fall. Rabbits too are more numerous in the fall and as other vegetation dies down are more apt to gnaw young citrus trees.

A LOUSE IS A SABOTEUR

"Saboteur" is a big name to apply to a louse, and yet that is exactly what he is. Lice on hens will sabotage your production and you will lose both cash and defense activity.

For years poultry raisers have been told that lice can be eliminated easily. That's a fact—it is easy, if the poultry raiser will just keep a sharp lookout and take simple precaution the minute lice appear.

A simple and inexpensive method of lice control consists of applying a little Black Leaf 40 to the roosts. Nicotine fumes are released by the heat from the bodies of the birds on the roosts. These fumes penetrate the feathers and kill lice lurking there.

For every pound of fuel consumed, a locomotive burns about twenty pounds of air.

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 groups of leading industrial concerns).

"Vital" War Material in Florida Groves

Citrus Fruits in a Balanced Diet Mean More Guns, More Planes, More Tanks, and Sturdier Fighting Men

By THOMAS B. SWANN
Chairman, Florida Citrus Commission

TODAY, MORE than ever before, Florida citrus fruits play a role of major importance in the nation's diet. Because of their high content of several nutritional essentials, they are a particularly important part in our government's food program.

Food, and its meaning to health and national welfare, has gained more public attention in the last twelve months than in any previous decade of our history. A nation awakened to the need of "more guns, more ships, more planes, more tanks," has likewise become aware of the great need of "more vitamins, more minerals, more nutritional diet." The slogan—"Food will win the war and write the peace"—is no idle one. Today manpower is warpower. President Roosevelt has said, "Our supply of manpower is not inexhaustible, and modern weapons and war industry demand men who are as good as their machines."

Previous experience shows that war brings an inevitable deterioration of diet. During the first World war there was a tremendous increase of scurvy in the warring countries, an indication of widespread and general malnutrition. Today's war, which is mobilizing whole populations and reducing agriculture to a minimum in order to man its fighting machines, may cause even greater nutritional failure. M. L. Wilson, of the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare, says: "War has made it necessary to insure that the national diet be adequate for health. Victory goes to the nation which can show the greatest stamina and powers of endurance. Courage and endurance depend on physical fitness—physical fitness depends on adequate diet—the food require-

ments of fighting men are increased 25 to 30 per cent; this is also true of civilians in heavy industry or under heavy mental strain. Nutritional deficiencies go far in breaking down morale."

With this urgency to stamp out impoverished diets and raise our nation's nutritional status, the government presents basic nutritional rules in so simple a form that they can be readily put to use by Americans in every walk of life:

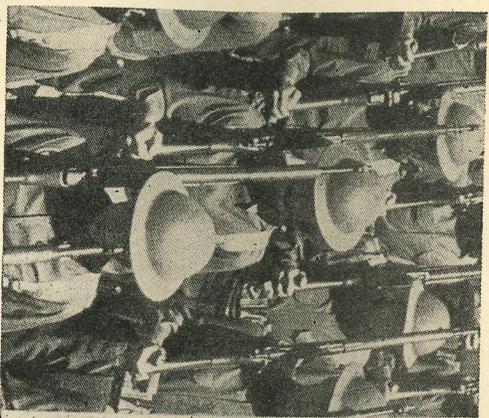
BASIC FOOD RULES

1. MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS—At least a pint a day for everyone, more for children—or cheese or evaporated or dried milk.
2. GRAPEFRUIT, ORANGES, TOMATOES—At least one serving a day.
3. GREEN LEAFY AND YELLOW VEGETABLES—One big helping or more—some raw, some cooked.
4. OTHER VEGETABLES OR FRUITS—Potatoes, other vegetables or fruits in season—one or more servings daily.
5. MEAT, POULTRY OR FISH—At least one serving daily—dried beans, peas, or nuts occasionally.
6. EGGS—At least 3 or 4 a week, cooked any way you wish, or in "made" dishes.
7. BREAD AND CEREAL—Whole grain products or enriched white bread and flour.
8. BUTTER AND OTHER VITAMIN-RICH SPREADS—Vitamin-rich fats, butter, peanut butter and similar spreads.

EAT THESE FIRST; THEN EAT OTHER FOODS YOU ALSO LIKE
Every listing of "right foods" calls for *grapefruit, oranges*—at least one serving daily. Why? Because, aside from rich nutritive values contributed to the diet of these fruits, they add beauty, appetite appeal, and zest to the daily menu. The nutritional and health restoring properties of citrus fruits are derived from their richness in vitamins; content of citric



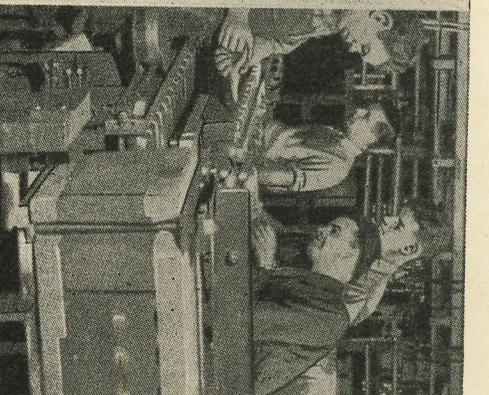
Roofed by sunny skies this grove is a vital defense "factory" storing vitamins and minerals that assure wartime America—



COURAGEOUS SOLDIERS



HEALTHY CHILDREN



PRODUCTIVE ENERGY

in daily inclusion of citrus fruits in the diet. Vitamin C starvation manifests itself in many forms. When you actually feel too tired to work or play, you'd better start checking up on your daily intake of citrus fruits. Vitamin C starvation often shows itself in soft, tender and bleeding gums; in skin blemishes and cloudy complexions.

Body tissue wears out constantly every day and constantly it must be replaced. Scientists have pointed out that bone and tissue do not form properly without vitamin C—so you must have plenty of citrus fruits in your diet daily. An optimum intake of vitamin C means more resistance to colds, tonsillitis, and other infections. Ample citrus fruits in the diet accelerates healing of cuts, wounds and infections.

Physicians recommend adding citrus juice to the infant's diet at an early age as protection against latent scurvy. This often appears in the first three months of life, particularly in the case of premature or bottle-fed infants.

Orange and grapefruit juices are the cheapest possible sources of vitamin C. In comparison, of the sources each of which contain 100 milligrams of vitamin C, it has been found that 4 ounces of canned unsweetened grapefruit juice costs approximately 3 cents; 6 ounces of canned orange juice costs approximately 4 cents; 13 ounces of canned tomato juice costs approximately 13 cents, and 18 ounces of canned pineapple juice costs approximately 15 cents. In order to get your daily maintenance requirement of vitamin C, it is necessary to consume more than *three times* as much tomato juice and more than *four times* as much pineapple juice in order to get the *same amount* of vitamin C as

you get from orange and grapefruit juice.

While a comparatively small amount of vitamin C is necessary to protect an individual against the vitamin C deficiency diseases, this minimum is far below the optimum quantity necessary for highest health. Furthermore, citrus fruit has been shown to promote better growth than that induced by pure vitamin C.

For children citrus fruits are among the preferred sources As between-meal and after-school snacks they are highly recommended; they do not dull the appetite for regular meals. During the years of rapid growth children require approximately twice as much vitamin C as do adults. Eight ounces of citrus juice or its equivalent is set by nutritionists and physicians as the minimum daily allowance for children. Much larger quantities have been found to be definitely advantageous in maintaining growth and good health.

The special dietary requirements in pregnancy and lactation also require an optimum intake of citrus fruits for the prevention of deficiency in both the mother and infant.

It is interesting to note the progress in realization of the value of our citrus fruits in diet. As the citrus industry develops, so is knowledge of nutrition developing.

Around the time of Columbus' discovery of America, scurvy was the most prevalent disease in Europe. At that time all diseases were considered outgrowths of scurvy. About 1750, a surgeon by the name of Lind, assigned to the ship *Salisbury*,

acid, citrates and easily assimilable fruit sugars; and an appeal to the senses that makes them universally acceptable.

Oranges are an excellent source of vitamins C, B₁ and riboflavin, and a fair source of vitamin A. Grapefruit is an excellent source of vitamins C and riboflavin and a fair source of B₁. Tangerines are an excellent source of vitamin C and contain vitamin A and the carotenes. Citrus fruits supply carbohydrates in the form of dextrose, levulose, and sacrose. Their natural, attractive tartness is due largely to citric acid which burns in the body to yield energy, leaving an alkaline residue which helps to balance body acidity due to metabolic processes and acid-forming foods.

Citrus fruits are *natural* foods which do not have to be improved in order to appeal to the senses. Their content and final alkaline reaction in the body, makes them most valuable in helping to meet principles which should be observed in every person's diet, every hospital diet, and not violated in any special diet.

Many people on otherwise adequate diets are suffering from vitamin C starvation, because of failure

(Continued on Page 15)

Florida Poultry Industry Improves Markets

Poultrymen in State Get Better Prices Than Many Others as Better Practices Become Established

By F. W. RISHER

Poultry and Dairy Products Specialist, State Marketing Bureau

THE POULTRY industry as a Florida revenue producer is only out-ranked by citrus, green vegetables, dairy and live-stock, standing, therefore, in fifth place. The 1941 annual value of poultry meat and eggs is more than \$9,000,000. The 1935 United States Census of Agriculture shows that chickens are kept on 58,285 of the 72,857 Florida farms.

There are, according to this census, 14,572 farms on which no chickens are kept. Some of these farms may be large citrus groves; however, one wonders why nearly every farmer would not keep enough chickens to produce eggs and poultry for home consumption. A few leading citrus producers are also outstanding producers of commercial eggs and producers of turkeys.

Chickens come nearer to being the one universal crop than any other so far as Florida is concerned. The total number of farms of all kinds in this state are increasing at the rate of 412 per year, or from a total of 54,005 farms in 1920 to 62,248 in 1940. Poultry farms decreased in number in the same period from 43,420 to 42,502 according to the 1940 census. This represented a decrease of 918 poultry farms.

Production of eggs, however, showed a most rapid increase; the value of the egg crop rose from \$2,250,000 in 1920 to almost \$6,000,000 in 1941 though the price the producer received per dozen for eggs was higher in 1920 than in 1941. Two factors are responsible for this added income; first, the number of eggs produced per hen has increased, and the number of pure-bred hens has increased. This brought about an increase of 230 percent in egg production in twenty years and an increase of 160 percent in the number of chickens kept on the farms of Florida.

This most important advantage to the Florida poultryman is that he has a home market; and second, this market is a discriminating or quality market, thus giving a premium for good, locally-produced eggs. Another advantage is a mild, even climate, free from extremes of heat or cold, allowing chickens to stay outdoors in the sunshine more days during the year than is possible in other sections. The open, porous, sandy soil provides ideal drainage conditions that are conducive to producing healthy birds. And plenty of rain makes possible the growing of green feed at all times. Despite the progress made in production there is imported into Florida annually \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 worth of eggs and poultry meat.

Often the question is asked, "How do prices paid for eggs in Florida compare with those paid in other sections?" The answer is, prices are better than in the South and Central and Western states and as good as those received by poultrymen in New York and New England. For example, the United States Yearbook of Agriculture for 1935 and 1940 show that the average price that farmers received per dozen eggs in Tennessee in 1931 was 15.7 cents; in 1932, 11.6 cents; in 1933, 11.6 cents; 1934, 15.2 cents; 1940, 17.3 cents. South-Central states 1931, 14.6 cents; 1932, 10.9 cents; 1933, 11.2 cents; 1934, 14.8 cents; 1940, 15.6 cents. Florida—1931, 23.8 cents; 1932, 19.0 cents; 1933, 19.0 cents; 1934, 23.0 cents; 1940, 24.2 cents.

The Jacksonville quotation on white eggs this time this year is 39.5 cents a dozen compared to 31.5 cents in July, 1935; 28 cents in July, 1934; 22 cents in July, 1933; 21 cents in July, 1932; 25 cents in July, 1931; and 30.6 cents in July, 1930, or the highest since the July average of 39.3 cents per dozen in 1929. Although prices are higher, so also is the price of feed. And since Florida commercial egg producers buy their feed, the margin of profit is not as good as when egg and feed prices were lower.

To promote the poultry industry the producers have organized about twenty-five county associations and these are federated into a state organization. One of the outstanding accomplishments of this organization was the securing of legislation in the form of the present egg and poultry standardization and grading law, designed to protect both the consumer and the producer from fraudulent practices. Under the guidance of the extension service and the State Marketing bureau there has been organized a State Poultry council composed of membership from all branches of the poultry industry.

This is a kind of planning council where everyone can meet on an equal footing to exchange ideas and to discuss the problems of the poultry industry from production and marketing to consumption. This council and the State Poultry association were instrumental in conducting the first state-wide egg show at the South Florida fair in 1936. Also under its direction an educational campaign was conducted to acquaint producers, dealers, and consumers how to produce, maintain, and recognize good quality eggs. The Future Farmer of America egg show in 1941 at the Tampa fair was one of the largest ever held in the United States, with more than 7,000 eggs.

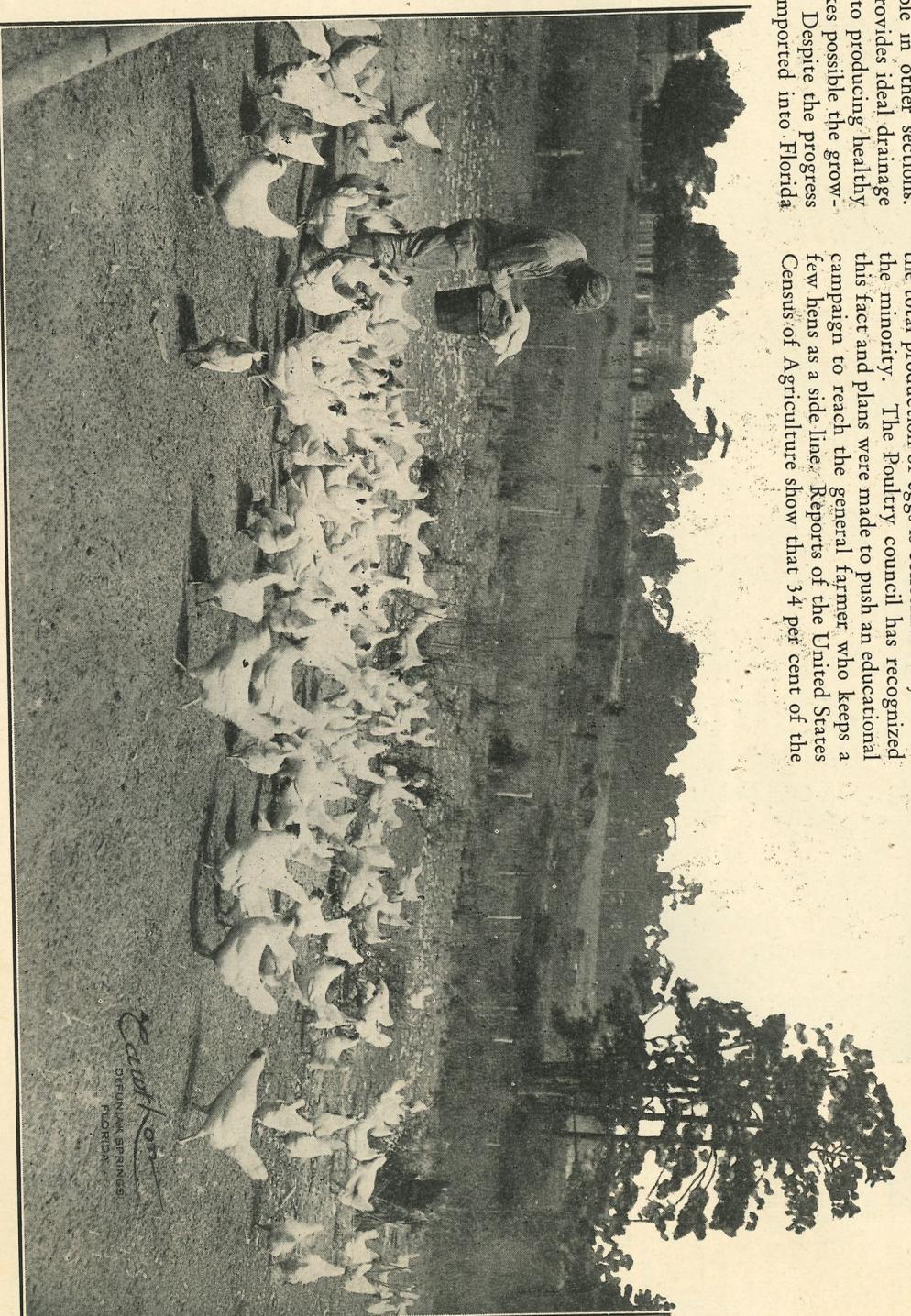
The commercial egg producers, as a rule, take good care of their eggs on the farm, but so far as the total production of eggs is concerned they are in the minority. The Poultry council has recognized this fact and plans were made to push an educational campaign to reach the general farmer who keeps a few hens as a side line. Reports of the United States Census of Agriculture show that 34 per cent of the

chickens found in Florida are in flocks of fifty or less; 18 per cent are in flocks ranging in number from fifty to ninety-nine and 12 per cent in flocks ranging in size from 100 to 199. In other words, 64 per cent of the birds found on Florida farms are in flocks of under 200 birds, and 36 per cent are in flocks of over 200 birds. Since the egg production per bird is not as large in the small flocks, it is believed by best authorities that at least 53 per cent of the Florida egg crop is produced by those farmers that keep 200 birds or less.

Therefore the greatest problem facing the poultry industry is to improve the quality of the eggs from the small flocks and provide a better market system than the one now in vogue, which makes it necessary for the small poultryman to sell his eggs to the cross-road stores, hucksters, etc., who, as a rule, pay little if any attention to quality nor to paying a premium for good eggs. Neither do many of them take proper care of the eggs after they get possession of them.

An effort is being made by some of the large egg dealers and packers to remedy this condition by establishing buying stations in the heavy producing sections, and paying for eggs on a graded candled basis, and in many instances they send pick-up trucks through the county twice a week to gather up eggs. Then the eggs are graded and candled and put in a cool storage room to preserve their quality. The buying of eggs by the United States department of agriculture during the spring and summer of 1942, on a grade basis at State Farmers' markets and from dealers, did much to improve farm practices and this resulted in a better quality egg.

Perhaps the distribution of egg production is a more important factor than recognized, for records kept by poultrymen for the extension service indicate that on commercial farms approximately 50 per cent of the eggs are produced during the four months of February, March, April, and May. The same report estimates that 70 per cent of the eggs from small flocks are produced in these four months, all of which makes it necessary to store eggs in the spring in order for normal consumption to proceed in the season of low production.



Chickens are the state's universal crop that forms an industry which ranks fifth as a producer of Florida agricultural revenue.

Broccoli Makes an Ideal Fall Garden Crop

"She's Hardy an' Tasty, an' Jest Takes a New Holt
When the Main Head's Cut Off," Explains Uncle Lem

By JOHN D. HODGE

IT WAS a strange scene for Uncle Lem's wood lot. Rough, waist-high, plank tables, with wide wooden troughs down their centers, stood under the massive oaks, while hundreds of fine, ripe watermelons were piled around.

Some two hundred darkies, men, women, and children, crowded at the gate, while Pelican, resplendent in snow-white jacket and trousers, addressed them as master of ceremonies.

"Everbody kno's," he shouted, strutting pompously up an' down, "dat de niggers am laborin' peoples, an' it bees in honor o' de's behalf dat yo'all's am de-vised by Mist Saunners t' pertake o' dis heah watch-melon fes-tival on de great o-cashuin o' Labor Day, Sep-tembun Seventh, Yeah o' de Lawd A.D. 1942!"

"Save de hot-air fer winter!" advised one of the visitors. "Open dat gate, boy, dem melons 're homin' fer t' be toothed!"

Thrusting open the gate, the crowd streamed through, buffeting Pelican this way and that as he tried to scream orders.

Rushing to a position at the end of one of the tables, he waited until most of the visitors selected a place, then in a mighty voice, instructed, "Cut de melons in half de long way, don't eat nothin' but th' ripest heah, an' be mos' sho' t' put all de seeds in de trough!"

"What in the world are they doing?" demanded Ward Towne. "I never saw anything like it!"

"They are just like bees around the hive!" laughed Kenneth Galt.

"Guess it's a right-smart dif'rent sight t' you two Yankee soldier-boys, at thet!" chuckled Uncle Lem.

"Are they just eating watermelons, or does this festival serve some other purpose?" asked Kenneth Galt.

"Th' darkies en-joy th' eatin'," replied Uncle Lem, "whilst I git th' seeds without no work. Pelican jest empties th' troughs inter the barrels, an' we're well started on savin' our melon seed."

"Don't suppose you grow chard, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, and such crops much down here?" queried Ward Towne.

"You sh'udn't suppose 'bout what you don't know," grinned the old merchant. "Matter uv fact, Pelican's bin workin' on a seed-bed fer bro'coli jest t'day."

"What's that?" chorused Uncle Lem's two young army week-end guests.

"Thought you knowed all them fancy garden-sass!" chuckled Uncle Lem. "Let's git in outen this sun where we c'n git a cole drink, an' I'll tell you uv her."

Leaving Pelican's frantic shouts of "Don't eat nothin' but th' pure heart. Git *all* dem seeds in de trough," behind them, Uncle Lem and the two boys went into the store.

After supplying his visitors with cigars and cold soda-water, Uncle Lem filled his corncob pipe with fragrant home grown tobacco.

"Brocc'li," he stated, bottle of pop in one hand, pipe in the other, "has bin a pop'lar crop over t' Europe fer many a year, an's growin' in pop'larity over this-a-way t' beat th' band. She's harder an' easier t' grow than cauliflower."

"Oh, you mean that real late-growing sort of cauliflower we have in the North," said Ward Towne.

"Well, she *was* formerly thought t' be a very late form of cauliflower," admitted the old postmaster. "Now th' agricultur'l fellers say she ain't no cauliflower, but a closely re-related plant. Ever-what she is, she's danged good eatin'."

"Will vegetables grow in this Florida sand?" asked Kenneth Galt.

"Harrumph!" choked Uncle Lem. "Floridy ain't *all* sand, son!"

"Soil fer brocc'li," he went on, puffing on his

corncob, "sh'ud not be sand. A deeply pre-pared rich sandy loam suits 'em best."

"Don't eat 'em too close, they's melons fuh evybody!" bellowed Pelican's voice in the distance.

"Brocc'li seeds 're planted in a seed-bed 'long 'bout September, an' later durin' th' fall. Soon's th' seedlin's 're up 'bout an inch they sh'ud be re-set inter rows 'bout four inch apart with th' young plants 3 or 4 inch in th' row."

"Hully Gee!" exclaimed Ward Towne, "why go to all that trouble?"

"Farmin' an' gardenin' methods," stated Uncle Lem rather sternly, "differ accordin' t' climate, soil, an' other conditions. This trans-plantin' in the seed-bed checks dampin'-off, a serious disease uv th' cabbage tribe."

"When are the plants put out into the fields?"



Pelican scientifically "tests" some watermelons for "seed-savin'."

asked Kenneth Galt.

"Just uv all, we gotta put out th' fertiliz'," stated the old merchant. "Most gen'ally a good grade uv 6-7-8 commercial's used at th' rate uv 1500 pound t' th' acre. She's put out 'long th' rows an' worked in good, 'bout two weeks afore th' plants 're t' be set."

"Fifteen hundred pounds to the acre!" cried Kenneth Galt. "Florida land *must* be poor!"

"Kaint raise no he-man on no 'I'l-man virtues!" declared Pelican, who had just arrived. "Mist Saunners, dem niggers been eatin' dem melons by de holeale—us gonna get a passel o' seed."

"Well, keep 'em eatin'!" chuckled Uncle Lem. "A nigger *can't* git too much watermelon!"

"Ah'll stuf 'em till dey busts!" cackled Pelican.

"Dey's a 'I'l gal fun de big town dere—man, man, iffen Lilly-Mae weren't on mah coat tails Ah'd cut me a country caper!" he mused in departure.

"How are the plants set?" asked Ward Towne.

"Th' rows 're made 3 foot apart, an' th' plant's set 18 inch in th' row," replied Uncle Lem. "Soil sh'ud be packed 'round th' roots, an' a leetle water used t' set 'em in."

"Eat hearty o' de red meat!" came the voice of Pelican. "E-ject de seeds t' de center, an' let de juice run wile. Eyy'body en-joy de re-pass o' delushus melon!"

"That man of yours ought to be in the movies,"

laughed Kenneth Galt. "When does the broccoli head turn white?"

"She don't!" laughed the old postmaster. "Down *this-a-way* brocc'li forms a bluish-green head! Followerin' th' cuttin' uv th' main head, thick stems 'll form at th' base uv each leaf on th' stalk be-low."

"You mean that the plant produces more than one head?" asked Kenneth Galt.

"Why uv *coase!*" declared Uncle Lem. "A small green head 'll form at the end uv each uv these-here branches. They're cut with 6 t' 8 inch uv stem an' tied in bunches fer marketin'."

"An' thet ain't all," he chuckled. "Th' stems as well as th' flower-heads 're cooked an' et like 'sparagrass."

Knocking out his pipe, Uncle Lem produced a plug of "chewing." After slyly watching his visitors shy away from it, he cut a large piece and popped it into his mouth.

"Don't reckon you-all do no cult-va-tin' in th' Nawth," he said slyly. "Least-wise you ain't asked me nothin' 'bout it. How-sum-ever, cult'vaton sh'ud be of'en 'nough t' keep down grass, an' mulch th' soil."

"'Bout th' time heads start formin', a leetle nitrate uv sody 'll be found very ad-van-tageous," he declared, spitting accurately at the sand box spittoon. "Some folks try blanchin' by tyin' a cheap material like cheese-cloth over th' heads, but I prefer t' use her *jist* so."

"Let yo' teefs en-joy dere work," howled Pelican. "De choosiest melons am yet t' cum! Seeds t' de troff, rines on de groun', an' juice t' de belly! Eyybody *eat!*"

"It must be that the more they eat, the less work for Pelican!" laughed Ward Towne. "He sure is trying hard to keep them going."

"Does broccoli require the same soil, fertilizer, cultivation, and climate as cauliflower in the South?" asked Kenneth Galt.

"She's sun harder than cauliflower," replied Uncle Lem, "an' 'll stand consid'able more cold. Otherwise, 'bout th' same treatment suits 'em both."

"Well Mr. Saunders," said Ward Towne looking at his wrist watch, "you don't know how much we have enjoyed this week-end!"

"Y'll say!" joined in Kenneth Galt. "A fellow in the service and a long way from home sure does appreciate being invited into private homes. It's a grand change from camp life!"

"We wuz more'n de-lighted t' have you boys!" declared Uncle Lem cordially.

"Come back whenever you c'n. Aunt Marthy 'll plumb hate to say goodbye iffen you don't promise to come again."

"What in the world's going on here?" demanded a deep voice from the store door. "Looks like a regular old time country watermelon seed-savin' party!"

"An' thet's jist whut she be!" laughed Uncle Lem. "Come on in, Jack Jenkins, an' I'll have Pelican bring in a *real* melon!"

"Do that," chuckled the county agent, "I might as well get *something* for all the good advice I give out!"

"De shindig been mos' closely wuth de trouble!" painted Pelican, advancing with a huge melon on his shoulder. "Dem niggers won't nebbber be able t' look a watermelon in de face never no mo'!"

"You got plenty seed saved, eh?" asked Jack Jenkins. "Well, you folks had some mighty fine melons for seed purposes."

"Mist Jenks," hoarsely whispered Pelican, motioning the county agent to follow him out on the porch, "me an' yo' bees good friend's—Ah's done met me a new friend t' de festival dat Ah wants t' pay mah re-spects t'. C'd yo'-all loaned me fi' bucks till pay day an' get me away fum heah when yo' leebes,—c'd yo'?"

"Could be," grinned Jack, "but who'll get you out the hospital when Lilly-Mae catches up with you?"

Make Your Irrigation Really Pay

Planned Profits from Effective Watering

By S. V. GUNNISON

UNLIKE WESTERN farmers in great irrigation districts, Floridians must consider crop watering on a distinctly individual basis. Irrigation when carefully planned to achieve maximum distribution with given supplies of water, standing ready to be called into service when timely, has proven one of the greatest means of assuring those extra dollars which spell profit. In times of major drought, such a system is priceless. It gives controlled growth, increased yield, and the crop usually is sold on a higher market.

Can you afford to waste water? Water costs money to develop and to bring to your crop. Labor must be paid. Power or fuel bills often have a startling total. If half the water developed is wasted through uneven distribution, your particular job means either paying for provision of twice the needed capacity, or doubling the hours of labor and power bills to accomplish the desired wetting. There is a correct application for each particular farm, arrived at only by studying and properly relating all of the factors on that property.

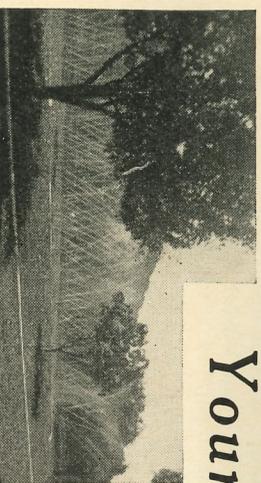
Even distribution means an equal amount of water all over. The grower with such irrigation determines in advance the required infiltration or penetration necessary for the root depth of his particular crop. He then pays in first cost of equipment, in labor, and in

power only for water which he has made available to his crop. This desirable end provides a constant challenge to county agents, sales engineer, manufacturer, and farmer to *get together and work together* for improved practice.

If you are considering irrigation you should study your neighbor's results, check your own problems, and "plan" to get efficient irrigation. Plan carefully and well in advance to assure proper design, economy, and availability when needed.

The absolute "must" on Florida's rolling and sandy soils is even distribution, not only because it is the most economical but because it prevents washing, cutting, and uncertain delivery to the roots. Don't bury your valuable water 5 to 15 feet under ground when the crop roots go down say, only 2 feet. A rain-drop application, drops of even size falling gently, is an investment well worth its cost. Even very small volumes of water can cover sizeable acreages, if efficiently used.

About ten years ago far-sighted Florida citrus growers worked out a low pressure sprinkling distribution of water by drilling holes in the body of light weight pipe lines. Farmers all over the United States are indebted to them for still better results from improved variations now incorporated in perforated sprinkling pipe engineered



Your PROFIT

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EFFICIENCY is the direct result of a correct balance of these factors:

- ★ **Life** FIRST COST. Inexpensive QCL Pipe.
- ★ **for your crops.** LOW PRESSURE. High pressure pumping is about half dead loss.
- ★ **GROVE** EVEN DISTRIBUTION. We sell RAIN! Delivered as and where needed, evenly, over a rectangular area. No circles. No complicated patterns. No "6 inch here, before you get 1 inch there." It's engineered to lay rain drops all over the root area.
- ★ **TRUCK** OPERATING COST. True low-head. Normal pump does it. Cheap power. Groves, 4 to 10 lbs., 20 to 35 feet. Truck and pasture, 10 to 20 lbs., 35 to 50 feet spread.
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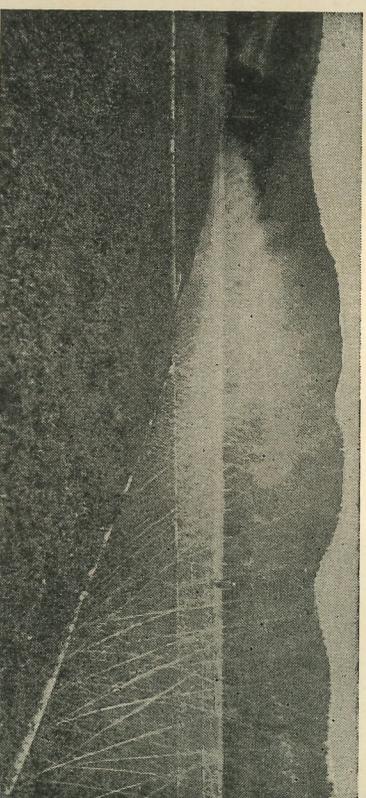
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Town _____ State _____
Crops _____ (Describe Problem)

for precisely even application and to perform at very low pressures. Pipe of this sort is in use from Miami to Honolulu, and from Southern California to New York. Among crops on which rain equipment is used are citrus fruits, strawberries, potatoes, cucumbers, celery and celery seed beds, peppers, corn, beans, clover, and grass pastures, alfalfa, cabbage, in fact orchard, grove, and truck crops of all sorts.



"Florida growers can buy and control their own rainfall."

results from forcing volumes of water through pipes too small to carry them. For instance the pressure required to push 200 gallons per minute through 500 feet of pipe on a level is shown below.

INSIDE DIAM. PIPE	PRESSURE
2 inch	280 lbs.
3 inch	39 lbs.
4 inch	10 lbs.
5 inch	3.2 lbs.
6 inch	1.4 lbs.

These figures are approximate for 15-year-old pipe in good condition.

Note that it takes 200 times the pressure for 2 inch pipe as for 6 inch pipe. But 2 inch would be absurd. On the other hand 6 inch would be unnecessarily large and costly. In this case 4 inch pipe would be reasonable. As friction varies with the length of the line it would be good judgment to use 5 inch on a line of say 1000 feet. The less of your power bill spent for "push," the more of it will take expression in water made available to your crop.

Below is an accurate comparison of two systems checked last September on an Oregon State College farm tour in the Willamette valley.

	HORSE POWER	GALLONS PUMPED	PUMP REV. PER MIN.
High-pressure	10	150	3450
Low-pressure	7 1/2	225	1350

Compare power bills, amount of water used, and possible life of the equipment considering speed of the pump.

Take the practice of fertilizing. Assume a 2 foot average root depth. With a proper rain irrigation, applied fertilizer is slowly and evenly worked into the soil to the depth predetermined by the farmer. There it remains in solution, stored in the pores of the soil and the humus in the soil, where it at once becomes available and remains available to the plants. It is not wasted through evaporation from the surface and is not washed down beyond reach of the plants through uneven penetration. This is why fertilizer manufacturers value the parallel service of efficient watering. As with all good practices, it contributes to a well-rounded result in quality and tonnage, thus justifying the investment in fertilizer.

J. W. Wall, cucumber grower of the

Linden district, reports: "In recent years my 5 acres have returned annually an average of \$450. This year my return was about \$1700." He then states that while a share of this was due to better markets, he frankly gives most of the credit to his irrigation system.

L. I. Frazier, Sanford, a friendly and very efficient celery grower; DiGiorgio farms, near Winter Haven; Palmer Corporation, Sarasota celery growers; A & W Bulb company, Clearwater and

Fort Myers, gladiola bulb producers; and R. W. Jones in corn and beans at Lake Magdalene are among Florida farmers who are enthusiastic over results from effective, planned irrigations.

Not even the weatherman can guarantee the amount or the timeliness of natural rainfall. Florida growers can buy and can control their own rainfall, and can germinate seeds, keep the young growth steady and thrifty, make full use of fertilizer, and bring the crop through to maximum growth at the time desired to hit peak markets. Somehow, this begins to sound profitable. That it is so, is attested by the experience of many growers.

Home Canning Up More Than 50%

AMERICAN homemakers — twenty-one million strong — are rallying to create an extra stockpile of home-canned food in 1942.

Pantry shelves this year will be half again as full of home-canned fruit, vegetables, and meat as they were in the peace-time years of 1935 and 1936. This extra food will allow more of the commercially canned products to go to the men at the front and to our allies — will help "win the war and write the peace" with food.

If home canners carry through their plans they will put up in 1942 a grand total of 3,887,000,000 jars of food. Ninety-eight per cent of all farm families will can enough to average 243 jars per family.

Ninety-three per cent of the rural families not farming will put up enough to average 184 jars per family. And city families will can enough to average 41 jars per family. It is to be expected that farm families will do more of the canning. They are nearer the source of supply for most foods and they are able to can fruits and vegetables at their prime—when flavor is best and food value at its peak.

Railroads spent nearly \$350,000,000 for fuel in 1941.

Time to Plan Fall Gardens Now

Help Yourself to Good Food, Our Country to Victory

By F. S. JAMISON

Horticulturist, State Experiment Station

FLORIDA GARDENERS can produce a bountiful supply of fresh, crisp vegetables during the late fall and winter months. A large variety of crops will grow and produce well during the cool fall and winter seasons. Many of these crops will even withstand considerable cold. Gardeners who wish to grow vegetables during the coming fall and winter should begin operations at once.

First step is to select the proper location for the garden and then to prepare it for planting. Dry weather prevails during the fall and winter, so the garden site should be either on low areas that will be more moist than higher ground or water should be available so that the garden can be irrigated when necessary. Sufficient moisture is essential if crisp, succulent crops are to be produced.

The garden should be located where it can be protected from chickens, rabbits, and livestock. Rabbits are particularly destructive during the winter months; and a low, wire fence surrounding the garden will prevent them from entering it.

A well prepared seed or plant bed is a necessity if the garden is to be suc-

wishes to plant immediately after applying the fertilizer, care should be exercised to see that it does not come in contact with the seeds or roots of the plants. Young plants and seedlings will be injured severely if heavy concentration of fertilizing material comes in contact with the roots or seeds.

Fertilizer may be secured from seed and garden supply houses or fertilizer companies. Usually it is desirable to have 20 to 40 per cent of the nitrogen derived from organic materials. This is more slowly available than nitrogen from most inorganic materials and will be available to the plant after much of the nitrogen derived from inorganics have either been used by the plant or leached from the soil. A fertilizer containing 4 or 5 per cent nitrogen, 7 per cent phosphoric acid and 5 per cent potash is suitable for the garden. This material may be applied at the rate of one pound for each 20 square feet of garden. This is a heavy application and one-half of this amount will be sufficient on soils of high fertility.

The problem now is for the gardener to decide what to plant. Some of the vegetables that may be planted at this



—COURTESY NATIONAL GARDEN BUREAU
Now is the time to roll up your sleeves if you want a Victory garden like this.

cessful. Any site selected for a garden is now probably covered with weeds or grass. These should be removed and the soil spaded or plowed. Where well decomposed leaves, grass or, preferably, manure can be secured, they should be worked into the soil during the spading or plowing. Of course, the ideal system would be to work into the soil the weeds or grass, now growing on the plot, but since they are slow to break down or decompose, and interfere with the other gardening operations, it is best to remove or burn them.

After the plot is spaded or plowed, it should be harrowed or raked so that the soil is finely pulverized and all trash removed from the top 3 to 4 inches. When these operations are completed, fertilizer should be applied to that area which will be planted within the next two or three weeks. When fertilizer is applied, ten days or longer before planting, it may be broadcast over the entire area. However, if the gardener

time of the year are: Bush beans, beets, broccoli, cabbage, chinese cabbage, carrots, collards, endive or escarole, kale, kohlrabi, leek, lettuce, mustard, onions (sets or seed), parsley, radishes, spinach, strawberries, and turnips. A variety of crops should be planted so that not only are different products available at all times, but also there is less chance of a crop failure if a diversity of crops is grown.

After a planting list is made, estimate the amount of each kind that can be profitably used by the family and the amount of seed necessary. Garden bulletins and seed catalogues are helpful. Moreover, one will need these publications to aid in selecting varieties.

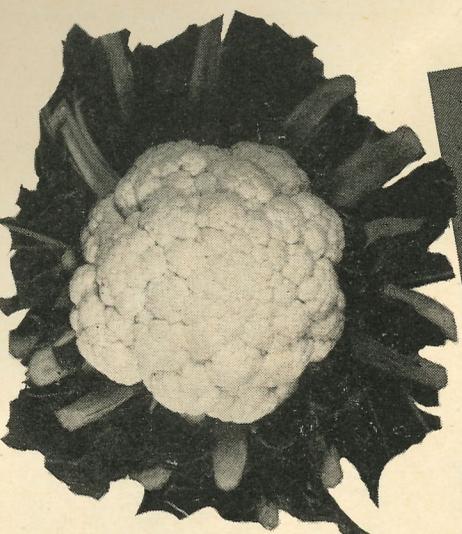
A good gardener is not satisfied just to buy cabbage or carrot seed, but he knows what variety of cabbage and carrots he wishes to plant. There is a great difference between varieties. For instance, some varieties of cabbage pro-

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SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER

SEED NOW Available



WHAT is undoubtedly the largest seed crop of Snowball Cauliflower ever produced in America, has just been harvested by Ferry-Morse.

It is a good crop. Sufficient Snowball Cauliflower seed is available to fill our domestic contract orders in full. We will also export seed to England and other Allied Nations. *And we have seed on hand for spot shipment.*

Production of the current large Cauliflower seed crop is a result of the Ferry-Morse policy of producing as much as possible of its own seed in order to control the quality. Experiments begun seven years ago have progressed from single plant selections to the present large production.

NOTE: Every crop of Cauliflower seed is grown on land owned or leased directly by Ferry-Morse—and every operation is handled by the Ferry-Morse staff and equipment. This is done because Cauliflower seed production involves technical problems not encountered in the general run of seed production and it enables Ferry-Morse to exercise complete control of the crop.

1942 Cauliflower Seed Available for Immediate Shipment

EARLY SNOWBALL A — (Super Snowball type)
SNOWBALL X — (Popular main crop strain)
SNOWDRIFT — (Our own selection of this well-known European strain)

ORDER NOW FROM YOUR DEALER

FERRY-MORSE SEED CO.
DETROIT • SAN FRANCISCO

duce round heads, some pointed heads, some require a much longer production period than do others. Seed should be bought from a reputable seed dealer or firm. The kind of seed, variety, name and percentage of germination should appear on the packet.

Seeds should be planted in moist soil, sometimes secured by scraping aside the dry soil on the surface and planting in the soil at greater depths. Firming the soil over the seed row helps in bringing moisture to the surface. However, where water is available for irrigation, neither of these practices is necessary since the soil can be moistened at any time. If the soil is dry at planting time, watering before planting is desirable. There is a tendency to plant seed too deep in dry soils. You should plant only as deep as is necessary. With small

(Continued on Page 12)

American Cauliflower Seed Harvested

WHAT is undoubtedly the largest crop of Snowball Type Cauliflower seed ever produced on American soil has just been harvested by the Ferry-Morse Seed Company.

This announcement is welcome news both to seedsmen and Cauliflower growers, who have been apprehensive

since total war shut off all shipments from Europe, formerly our only source of supply. Officials of the company state that the crop harvested enables them not only to meet their contract commitments in full but to have seed available for spot delivery.

This record crop comes as the culmination of intensive, pioneering, experimental work begun over seven years ago. Actually, however, the company's first experiments with growing Cauliflower seed in America began in the late 1920's, after they had solved the seed production problems of winter or broccoli-types of Cauliflower. Though none too conclusive, these experiments did point out that though many difficulties would have to be overcome, Cauliflower seed could be successfully produced in America.

Seedsmen and Cauliflower growers everywhere are especially enthusiastic over the success of American grown seed because it ends their worries about future supplies of one more vital vegetable. It also marks one more step in American independence from foreign resources.

Airplanes, battleships, tanks, guns, and bullets are but junk if the men behind them are not well fed.

The man with the hoe, not the man with the scythe, will win the war!

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.

September awards are:

First Prize — Mrs. *Ales Matchett*, *Plant City, Florida.*

BAKED PICKLED ORANGE SLICES

Use 4 medium size oranges. Grate lightly and boil whole oranges (preferably Navels) in generous amount of water 1 hour or until tender, changing water twice and adding salt to first water. Drain, cut into half-inch slices. Prepare the following spiced syrup:

2 cups sugar
¼ cup corn syrup
1 cup vinegar
Contents of 2 cardamon seed pods
1 cup water
20 whole cloves
2 two-inch pieces of stick cinnamon
12 bruised cardamom seed

Boil 5 minutes; add orange slices and boil 15 minutes. Transfer to a casserole and bake ¾ hour in a slightly hotter than moderate oven (400 degrees F.). If syrup does not completely cover the fruit, baste occasionally. Seal in sterilized jars. Serve with hot or cold meats. It's delicious.

2nd prize—Miss *Anne Swett*, *Ruskin, Florida.*

ECONOMY CAKE

1 pkg. vanilla ice cream powder
3 tablespoons margarine
2½ cups milk
3 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt

Cream together well the ice cream powder and margarine (colored). Sift dry ingredients together and add alternately with milk. A little extra flavoring may be added if desired. Makes 3 layers. Any desired filling may be used. Or bake as loaf.

SPOON CORN BREAD

3 cups milk
1 scant cup corn meal
3 level teaspoons baking powder
3 eggs
Butter size of walnut
1 teaspoon salt

Stir meal into two cups milk and let come to a boil, making mush. Then add balance of milk, well beaten eggs, salt, baking powder and melted butter. Bake in medium oven about 30 minutes in earthenware baking pan. Serve from same pan.—Mrs. *S. D. Griffin*, *Jacksonville Beach, Florida.*

SWEET POTATO BALLS

2 cups mashed sweet potatoes
¼ cup orange juice
3 tablespoons melted butter
2 teaspoons honey
½ teaspoon salt
6 marshmallows
1 beaten egg
Crushed corn flakes

Add orange juice, butter and seasoning to sweet potato and mix well. The mixture should be dry enough to be

handled easily. Shape into balls with a marshmallow in the center of each. Roll in egg and corn flakes, brush with butter, and bake until brown (400 degrees). This is a deliciously different recipe—a favorite with my family. It is quickly prepared and inexpensive.—*Grace A. Grimm*, *York, Pa.*

LUXURY HASH

2 cups finely chopped left-over meat
2 cups chopped boiled potatoes
2 cups finely chopped green tomatoes
1 onion chopped fine
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
Mix 2 eggs with 1 cup cream

Put 1 tablespoon butter in frying pan. Add tomatoes and cook until done. To this add meat, potatoes and seasonings. Turn cream and eggs over all and cook about five minutes.—Mrs. *Lucy M. Ellis*, *Webbersfield, Conn.*

FRUIT SWEETMEATS

1 lb. seedless raisins
1 cup walnut meats
2 tablespoons orange juice
½ teaspoon salt
1 lb. pitted dates
¼ lb. candied lemon peel
1 tablespoon grated orange rind

Put fruits and nuts through grinder (scald grinder so fruits won't stick). Add rest of ingredients and knead well. Press mixture evenly into a shallow pan, cover with waxed paper, store in ice box for 48 hours. Cut into slices as needed and roll in toasted cocoanut or finely chopped nuts. If stored in the ice box it will keep indefinitely. Nice for picnics or lunch boxes.—Mrs. *Gladys P. Anderson*, *Portland, Maine.*

SNOW BALL PUDDINGS

6 tablespoons shortening
1 cup sugar
½ teaspoon vanilla
1½ cups sifted cake flour
1½ teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup milk
3 egg whites

Cream shortening and gradually add ⅔ cup sugar; beat until fluffy; add flavoring. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with milk. Beat egg whites until stiff, gradually beat in remaining ⅓ cup sugar. Fold into cake batter. Fill greased custard cups or individual molds ⅔ full of batter. Cover with several thicknesses of wax paper and the firmly. Place on rack in large kettle. Add boiling water to within 1 inch of tops of custard cups. Unmold and simmer for 30 minutes. Unmold puddings onto serving dish. Pour hot cherry sauce over.

CHERRY SAUCE

1 cup canned sour red cherries
1 cup cherry juice
⅔ cup sugar
Few grains salt
1½ tablespoons cornstarch
2 tablespoons butter
¼ teaspoon almond extract

Measure cherries and juice. Add water if necessary to make 1 cup liquid. Mix sugar, cornstarch and salt and combine with cherries and juice. Cook over low heat stirring frequently for 10 minutes. Remove from heat, add butter and extract.—*Harlene Walker*, *Trenton, Florida.*

Now that school days are here again we are listing below some suggestions for fillings:
Chopped dates and pecans mixed with cream cheese.
Ham put through the meat chopper,

Capturing Sunshine In Crystal

Second Lesson in Unusual Use of Tropical Fruits

By A. CONFISEUR

TO BEGIN your treasure chest of "taste gems" from tropical fruits, we told you last month how to create a truly inspiring delicacy from the lowly guava. What you weren't told is that many of the so-called "soft" fruits, which includes loquats, figs, grapes, pears, plums, et cetera, can be prepared in identically the same manner. You'll surely want to try them!

Florida's citrus, of all its tropical fruits, is most widely known and accepted. For sheer beauty nothing can beat properly prepared confections from the yellow or orange-colored citrus fruits, that may be likened justly to globes of crystallized tropical sunshine.

The processing of all citrus fruits such as Calamondin, Kumquats, Tangerines, Oranges, Limes, etc., excepting for a few instances, is much the same. Care should be given in selecting fruit which is ripe, clean skinned, and of bright color.

In picking the fruit should not be pulled from its stem; but rather, the stem should be cut with snips or sheers and, especially in the case of Calamondins or Kumquats, left on the fruit to prevent tearing of the skin which will spoil the appearance of the fruit.

Having picked and washed the fruit you wish to process, let's use Calamondins for example, the stems may now be removed carefully or left on the fruit for appearance. With a pail or dish of cold water handy, by the aid of a sharp ice pick perforate each fruit at least seven times, and be sure that the perforation is well beneath the surface of the skin. This is to prevent the fruit from splurting in courses of process.

As each fruit is pricked drop it into the pail of cold water. When all is finished, remove the fruit from the pail and place it in a kettle of water. Bring to a boil and let boil until the fruit is tender enough to allow the penetration of a broom straw the same as you did with the Guavas. Have ready a container of enough cold water to cover the fruit well, and let stand 'till the following day.

Now make enough syrup of half sugar and half white corn syrup and water so that it will cover the fruit. This you can determine by measuring the amount of cold water the fruit is laying in. Keep stirring the syrup until it boils, then turn off the fire and with your syrup gauge test for 24 degrees density. When this point is reached remove the batch from the fire and let it stand until almost cold, "about blood heat." Then drain the water off the fruit, allowing the fruit to remain in the container and pour the syrup over it. Place the container with the fruit in it in a cool place and let stand for 24 hours.

After this time has expired place

with two or three stalks of celery, then mixed with mayonnaise.
Tuna fish. Flake tuna fish, add finely chopped celery, and mix with mayonnaise.
Salmon, make same as tuna fish.

fruit and syrup together on the fire and let boil slowly for 10 minutes. Remove the kettle and return the syrup and fruit to the original container and let stand at least eight hours.

Then drain off the syrup, allowing the fruit to remain in the container. Add Glucose and sugar, three parts Glucose to one of sugar, bring to a boil and test for 26 degrees density. Cool for 15 minutes, then pour the syrup over the fruit and let stand eight hours again.

Next, drain the syrup off again and advance 2 degrees more in the same way as before. Repeat this same process, advancing 2 degrees each day until 36 degrees is reached, allowing the fruit to stand each time for eight hours or more between each advance. The longer the fruit remains in the syrup the better it becomes.

When your fruit reached the 28 degrees density, you could if you wish preserve some, by removing the desired amount from the batch, placing it in jars or containers for the purpose, then cover it with a syrup of 30 degrees, and sterilize for thirty minutes.

After the fruit has stood in the 36 degree syrup for 8 hours or more it should be heated in its syrup until hot, but must not be brought to a boil. Then by the aid of your wire spoon remove the fruit from the syrup and place on the wire trays to drain. (See equipment on page 8 in our August issue.)

When it has stopped dripping, make a solution of:

1½ oz. dry pectin
12 oz. sugar
1 gallon water

Put water into kettle and bring to a brisk boil; thoroughly mix the 1½ oz. pectin with 2 oz. dry sugar; add to boiling water, stir till dissolved; then add remainder of the sugar and let boil for 5 minutes. Now remove batch from the fire, and when all boiling has stopped remove the fruit from the trays and submerge it in the syrup, then remove with wire spoon and place on trays to dry. When dry it will have a bright and lustrous appearance, and may be easily handled for packing in any way you desire.

Oranges, Limes, and Tangerines are processed in the same manner as Calamondins and Kumquats, with one difference. When preparing the Orange or Tangerine the center core must be removed, this is best done by the use of a small piece of brass tubing about six inches long filed to a cutting edge on one end. Remember too, the skin must be perforated in the same way as the other fruits in this formula.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Only a few readers expressed their opinion of this series as requested at the end of the first article in our August number. If you are sufficiently interested in this material *don't fail to write us*. Without sufficient response the articles on preparation of tropical fruits will not be continued beyond this one.

Planning Fall Flower Gardens

Proper Start Leads to Lovely Winter Annual Bloom

By JOHN V. WATKINS

Assistant Professor, Horticulture, University of Florida

WITH THE advent of cool weather during September, Florida gardeners activity centers around annuals of the cool-weather group. So if you have not yet sent in your seed order, it's a good time to do so.

The best seeds that one can buy are the only seeds worth sowing. Plants that grow from cheap flower seeds often are weak, unthrifty and may bear flowers that are small and untrue to color. Fresh dated seeds, or those that your local dealer assures you are fresh, are the ones to buy.

In the Florida climate attempts to save ones own seeds of annuals usually are disappointing, and the practice is not recommended for most gardeners unless they plan to specialize in certain species and will go to a great deal of trouble to store seeds in air-tight containers at constant temperatures.

Everyone who grows a flower garden will want to try a few packets of novelties each season. Although not all annuals are equally at home in Florida, by far the great majority will grow beautifully here in their proper seasons. Gardeners in the peninsular state consistently produce annual gardens that are as thrifty and colorful as any. Re-member that old and tried standbys of today were the novelties of yesterday.

One of the most difficult phases of starting a garden of cool-weather annuals is production of good robust seedlings in the presence of that dread disease, damping-off. During the early autumn, soil-borne diseases are usually pretty active; certain of these are responsible for the high mortality that is usually observed in seed beds. Several effective materials that are designed to control damping-off are stocked by your seedsman, and he will help you to make a selection and will acquaint you with the methods of applying these substances.

Excepting for very large seeds, such as Calendulas and Lupins, it is suggested that seeds be sown in shallow boxes rather than directly in the open ground. Several holes must be cut into the bottoms of the boxes as thorough drainage is of first importance. A heavy, water-logged medium will be fatal to most seedlings grown as garden plants. The soil that is used to start seedlings may be a mixture of topsoil taken from a wooded area, leaf-mold, peat and rotted manure. If this mixture has been composted for a few months, and then passed through a screen it will be greatly improved. Soil taken from old garden areas is likely to be infested with the root-knot nematode and other pests and is to be avoided for use in seed flats.

It is essential that some precaution be taken against damping-off. Small quantities of soil can be baked in the oven, but larger amounts should be treated with one of the materials mentioned above. The soil should be firmed in the flat or box to within an inch or so of the top and thoroughly drenched with water. After the moisture has drained through, the seeds may be broadcast on the wet surface. Cover

the seeds with sand so that they are just barely hidden and place a moist newspaper over the whole. Water may be sprinkled lightly on the paper as needed; thus the seeds will not be washed out of the soil. Careful attention must be given to remove the paper as soon as the seeds germinate. The plantlets may be moved to their permanent places in the garden as soon as they have developed one or two pairs of true leaves or they may be potted into thumb pots while they are still in the cotyledon stage.

Because of the war, imported stocks of all bulbs are much below normal. As a result, there is great interest in Southern-grown bulbs that will bloom in winter and early spring. Easter lilies will probably be in great demand; so it behooves all of us to take good care of our stocks and make every bulb produce salable flowers. Now is the time to transplant Easter Lily bulbs if this has not already been done. One of the greatest barriers to the successful culture of this popular bulb is the mosaic disease. There is no cure for this condition, and the careful and early destruction of every plant which shows the characteristic mottling of the leaves is essential if the planting is to be kept clean. Aphids are known to carry the mosaic disease so it is necessary that the plants be kept free of these insects by sprays or dusts of nicotine or rotenone.

Easter lilies will not flower until after Easter Sunday, usually, unless the growing plants are protected from low temperatures. It is important, therefore, that some sort of frame or covered bed be available during the coldest nights of January, February, and March.

Polyanthus narcissus, so universally popular in Florida gardens, should be planted now in beds that have been well enriched with liberal quantities of barnyard compost together with a sprinkling of a good commercial plant food. A constant water supply and monthly applications of a balanced fertilizer are essential for the successful growing of good flowers and heavy, round, firm bulbs for next season. Bulbs for forcing in dishes of gravel or sand should be chosen now and started in a dark closet for a week or two. Like Easter lilies, the winter-flowering narcissi will probably enjoy a considerable popularity because of the curtailment in imported bulbs.

Gardeners who are fortunate enough to be situated in localities that are relatively free from December frosts may plant prepared *Gladolus* corms at once for winter bloom. These corms, taken from cold storage and set in well prepared beds and watered liberally and frequently should be in flower by the holidays if the planting does not experience hard frosts.

Toys from the Farm

NOW THAT toys and knickknacks are no longer shipped in from Japan and Central Europe, Ohio farm women

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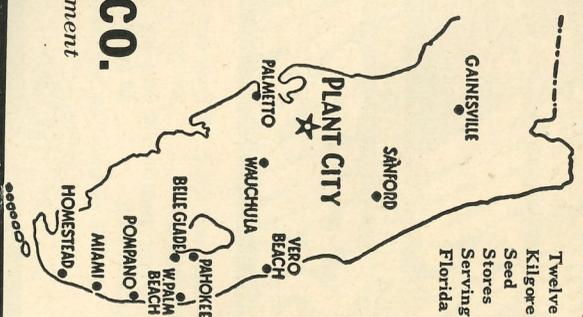
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are expecting an expanded market for their "Mary Ann Crafts" dolls, made of cornhusks, the United States department of agriculture reports.

Women near Athens, Ohio, many of them wives of Farm Security Administration borrowers have sold hundreds of their tiny dolls, which they make at a cost of about 1 cent each. They make the dolls from clean light husks, dyed and varnished. Each "Mary Ann" wears a quaint full-skirted dress, a long veil, and a muff. Everything is corn husk except the bit of string around the waist for a belt and a safety pin to fasten the doll to the lapel.

The doll-making program was developed as one of many experiments in home crafts now being tested in areas of southern Ohio where farm families need extra income. Women near Athens also have succeeded in marketing small ornamental wreaths made from corn husks, and necklaces made of corn or of acorns.

Because of its far greater supplies of raw materials, Florida has an even better chance to develop its home handicraft manufacture of toys, novelty jewelry, and gifts. Unprecedented scarcity of imported gifts and toys that will be available by this Christmas will give the new industries that will develop in this manner an opportunity to gain a permanent footing.

Broader Protection

FARMING is the most hazardous industrial occupation in the United States. That is why thousands of Florida farm people are especially inter-

ested in a new type of individual or family group protection covering accidental or natural death benefits offered by the American Benefit Company, a Florida concern with headquarters in Orlando.

Outstanding advantage offered farm people by this company's insurance plan is economical, liberal protection that assures cash on hand when the great emergency arises. Coverage can be secured for family groups, in good health, between the ages of 1 and 60 years.

Membership certificates are issued on the cumulative plan since no medical examinations are required. This makes available to thousands of people throughout Florida protection ordinarily not available to those of advanced age, those who could not pass rigid medical examinations, or people who for financial reasons would not be able to pay large premiums. Individuals in good health between the ages of 16 and 75 are eligible, with benefits according to their age when certificate is issued.

The company offering this service is operated under Mutual Benefit Insurance laws of Florida, fulfills all legal requirements, and keeps on deposit, with the state treasurer, guaranty reserve funds to safeguard certificate-holders. A low basic rate per month provides either individual or family group protection. Queries to the GROWER editor or to the company, will be answered promptly.

Farm production in 1942 will leave its mark on the world for a long time.

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Plan Fall Garden

(Continued from Page 9)

seed such as cabbage, radish, lettuce, this means approximately one-half inch. Larger seed such as beans should be planted to a depth of two inches or more.

If too many seeds are planted, the crop must be thinned, and quite often this job is not done. Seed will usually germinate 70 per cent or more, so if gardeners will plant one seed to each inch of row, there will be an excellent stand.

Ants and soil-borne diseases quite often prove destructive to seed planted in the fall garden. There are a number of materials that provide control. These can be secured from any garden supply house and their use cannot be too strongly recommended.

Vegetables grown in gardens where they are to be cultivated by wheel or hand hoe, irrigated when necessary, and receiving heavy applications of fertilizer may be planted relatively close, as compared to field planting. This simply means that the rows of the various crops may be placed closer to each other in the garden than in the field. Eighteen inches is sufficient room between such crops as carrots, beets, lettuce, and spinach. In fact if space is limited, the rows of these crops need be only one foot apart. Crops such as broccoli, cabbage, and beans require more room and the rows should be at least two feet apart.

The fall and winter garden, if properly planned and cared for, should produce vegetables from the last of October until spring. The number of crops that can be produced during this season is surprisingly large. The home gardener can produce higher quality vegetables than can be purchased, providing the right variety of the crop is planted and the correct growing practices are followed.

If you are interested in growing a garden, the time to start operations is now. Let's roll up our sleeves and go to work! The Agricultural experiment station and extension service have publications giving additional information on gardening. These publications may be secured by writing to the Horticultural Department, State Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, Fla.

Chats With Florida Beekeepers

By NERO DERF
A Keeper of the Bees

REGARDLESS OF much that is said and written to the contrary, the market for honey is decidedly better than for several years. Not that prices have increased so much, but the meteration of sugar has made many people "honey-minded."

A certain number of these are certain to learn to like honey and continue to buy it as long as you act intelligently enough to sell them only honey that is what they have a right to expect.

Have you ever realized that, based on a yield of 100 pounds per colony, you get only about 25 per cent of the amount actually gathered by the bees? Why in common sense do so many of you continue to let them use up good

honey and you extract that old "molasses" that you have for a carry over? Doesn't it seem good judgment to set aside the dark honey, in the combs, in sufficient amount to be safe, and when you have a flow of good table honey pull out every frame of it and put on a super of the dark to tide the bees over until another flow? When they start to draw comb on another flow that is good honey, take off the dark super and give them an empty one.

Simple, isn't it? And those bees will actually fall for it! You see, the reason they don't get wise to what you're doing is that as individuals their life span is short; so you're out-smarting a new bunch each time.

Of course, you will also have some dark honey to take off. But remember the only ones you can palm it off on for good honey is the bees themselves.

There's only one reason I feel safe in letting you in on this stunt. I don't believe you really read this column; or perhaps if you do, you may forget it, be too "tired" to take the little extra trouble involved, or just plain don't give a doggone. But if I should learn that any one makes any use of the idea, I might hand out another good one some time.

How are your increases getting along? Mine are building up faster than those last year did. Be sure that you get them up to full strength as fast as possible. See that there is always honey and space for the queen to lay.

Don't let them become crowded or they will slow down or swarm. Nukes swarm much easier than full colonies.

Growing Nitrogen Saves Fertilizer

WHAT ARE you, Mr. Grower, going to do about the shortage of commercial nitrogen?

To utilize air nitrogen through legumes is your "way out." About four-fifths of all the air about is nitrogen, but fruit trees and other non-leguminous plants can make no use of it. A good crop of any one of a number of members of that great family of legumes when properly inoculated and when adequately supplied with calcium, phosphorus, and potash (all of which will probably continue to be available to growers) can be responsible for as much as 100 pounds of unavailable air nitrogen being converted to available soil or plant nitrogen on each acre of that crop. Even double this amount may be "fixed" when conditions are exceptionally favorable.

If the trees of a grove are small enough to allow it, the legumes can be grown right there as cover crops in summer and plowed under in the fall. Leguminous crops that cannot be successfully grown in the grove may be produced elsewhere and brought into the grove as a mulch. Legumes which are commonly used are various types of peas, crotalarias, mammoth red clover, crimson clover and lespedeza.

Mulches of legume materials release their nitrogen more quickly and in larger amounts than non-legume materials so should be used rather sparingly. Too heavy legume mulching might result in slower ripening fruit, and greater possible winter injury.

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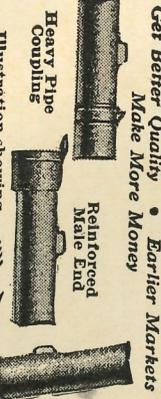


Illustration showing flexibility of Pipe Joints

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Florida Leads Plant Search

Plant Products May Become Valuable Because of War

By R. J. WILMOT

Assistant Horticulturist, Florida Agricultural Experiment Station

WE ARE all well aware of the rubber situation; but many do not realize that there are many other products of plants whose importation has been cut off by the war. This realization may come to some next Thanksgiving, when they wonder why they will have to eat their turkey dressing without sage. There are, of course, stocks of certain products, such as black pepper, of which there is a four-year supply on hand. Scattered shipments of others are still coming in from India when ships are available.

Sausage manufacturers need sage, marjoram, and thyme; soap makers need certain essential oils for scenting their soaps; the cosmetic industry materials for perfumes. There are also certain drugs which are needed. What is the likelihood that Florida will become a source of these products?

Most of the plants that will be adapted to Florida will be annuals, or those usually classed as biennials in the North that can be planted here in the fall and make a crop the following spring. Those which can be harvested during dry weather will be more satisfactory than those which will have to be harvested during the rainy season. Unfortunately, many of the plants are

perennials and it is a well-known fact that many perennials will die out during the summer due to the heat, humidity, and plant diseases which flourish under such conditions.

In order to determine which plants are adapted to Florida, the Agricultural Experiment stations have placed many different plants under trial and have prepared a list of plants to be circulated among interested people to determine if others have ever been tried. To supplement the information as to which plants are adapted, wholesalers and jobbers of these products have been contacted to determine shortages, demand, and the prices that can be expected.

These products have been produced under conditions totally different from those we have here, of course. In many cases they are gathered in the wild, incidental to herding sheep, therefore entailing a production cost of practically zero; in other cases where they are actually cultivated extremely cheap labor is used. For these reasons, their production in this country was never profitable. Even with war time prices, it may not be possible to produce them at a profit to the grower due to the hand labor required. For instance, a 20-acre field of peppermint on muck is being abandoned because the growers feel that the amount of labor required to keep the weeds out will not make it a paying project. If it had been the Japanese variety which is high in menthol content, the high labor cost would not matter so much because of the greater return.

One drawback to growing many of the crops is the lack of seed or planting stock, because many have been grown as curiosities only by individuals. It is possible that some of these will have to sacrifice their ornamental value in order to produce planting stock.

Most of the naval cordage was made from Abaca, the Manila hemp, and one of the best substitutes for it is Bowstring Hemp, which is produced from Sansevieria. There is, however a shortage in machinery available which will decorate Sansevieria satisfactorily, and until it is available the production of the fiber is impossible. The same is practically true of rami except, in this case, it is said that degumming of the fiber after it is decorticated is the drawback. *Crotalaria juncea*, Sunn hemp, grows very well; but it is difficult to produce enough seed for the acreage necessary.

Since all dried herbs require a large amount of hand labor it may be more feasible to distill their essential oils for which in practically every case there is a ready sale. This would mean the establishment of stills in strategic points for their distillation. One such still is ready for operation near Sarasota. Using this method the grower can mow his crop and send it to the still wilted or dry at his convenience. Since our tests are incomplete, it is impossible at present to make recommendations; but this fall we shall be able to report on those plants that

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 Jem, Florida.

CITRUS TREES—Best quality, usual varieties on Sour Orange or Rough Lemon stock—Robert P. Phornton, care Clay Hill Nurseries Co., Box 2880, Tampa, Florida.

EARLY BEARING Papershell Pecan and Fruit Trees, Barries, etc. Catalog free. Bass Pecan Company, Lumberton, Miss.

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

SEEDS—PLANTS

CABBAGE & COLLARD plants now ready. Varieties: Jersey and Charleston Wakefield and Flat Dutch. Prices by express 50¢ for 75¢, 1,000 for \$1.00. Georgia Collard Plants same prices as cabbage plants. Copenhagen Market and Barry Round Dutch Cabbage plants prices by express \$1.25 per 1,000 any quantity. F. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

FIELD GROWN plants for fall setting—Cabbage, Wakefields, Flat Dutch, Cabbage Collard; 300, \$1.25; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$2.50; postpaid. Express collect \$1.50, 1000, \$2.00; mato: Manglobe & Rutger same price as cabbage. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dixie Plant Company, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS Now Ready—all leading varieties—Also booking for October and November delivery. Wire, write or phone for prices for shipments by express or delivered by truck. J. P. Councilll Company, Franklin, Va.

FALL CABBAGE and Collard plants—Leading varieties, 500, 75¢; 1,000, \$1.25; 5,000, \$5.50; 10,000, \$10.00. Good Plants, Prompt Service, Safe Delivery Guaranteed. Field-Mount Plant Company, Albany, Ga.

GOOD FRESH GROWN Lookout Mountain Cabbage, Tomato and Collard plants. 500, 60¢; \$1.00 per thousand. Dorris Plant Company, Mentone, Ala.

2,000 POUNDS CABBAGE Seeds—Copenhagen Market, Marion Market and Wakefields. Get our wholesale prices and germination test. Councilll Seed Company, Franklin, Va.

CACTUS CUTTINGS of many varieties, both ornamental and fruit bearing kinds. C. T. Earle, Route 1, Praterdon, Fla.

WANTED SOME PRUIT and seeds of Mexican Avocados. C. T. Earle, Route 1, Bradenton, Florida.

SELECTED RED Spanish Pineapple Plants for sale. C. J. Merrill, Port Landerdale, Fla.

REAL ESTATE

STRAWBERRIES AND ORANGES—40 acres; 10 acres full bearing grove; 25 acres best of strawberry and trucking land; dwelling and outbuildings; \$6,500. Send today for list of groves and farms. Tampa-West Coast Realty Company, Tampa.

FOR SALE—WAREHOUSE at Lake Wales, 3500 foot floor space on block 175x200 feet, extending from Coast Line to Seaboard Railroad. Ideal for citrus packing-house. Price \$2,000. 50% cash. Box A, Florida Grower.

CITRUS PACKING PLANT, four cars capacity. Building 80x100 feet. Complete machinery including modern color add machine, ten row stamping machine, box making machine, Henry S. Symonds, Orlando, Fla., Phone 7462.

POULTRY & FOWLS

BIG BARRON English White Leghorns—Non-sexed chicks, \$7.50; pullets, \$14.95; cock-pullets, \$8.25 per hundred, prepaid. Two weeks Pedigree bred. Money back guarantee. Heiman's Hatchery, Deepwater, Missouri.

COLONIAL CHICKS. World's largest capacity means rock bottom prices. Leading breeds. Catalog free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Cullman, Ala.

made good growth during the summer and were able to persist.

Some of the possibilities are sage, henbane, belladonna, Mountain mint, lemon grass, Sansevieria, Sunn Hemp, the mints, Aloe vera, Papaya (for papain), hot peppers and the Cajuput tree. We would be pleased to hear from anyone who has unusual plants grown commercially elsewhere in the world.

For each pound of fuel used in road freight service in 1941, the railroads

POULTRY & FOWLS

RAISE PHEASANTS. Profit or pleasure. Send 5¢ stamp for pamphlet and price list. Kanhaw Farm Pheasantry, Barrington, Ill.

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

MACHINERY

GASOLINE SAVING Device—25¢ to \$8.00. Walert Company, 3429 N. 10th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

LIVESTOCK

KARAKULS—Before you buy Karakuls write for our Free Information. Addis Kelley, Maywood, California.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

WANTED—Several hundred feet of irrigating pipe, four inch size preferred. C. T. Earle, Route 1, Bradenton, Fla.

SELL AT GROVE. 300 bushels pineapple pears. Grove in sight of U. S. Highway No. 500. Alice W. Weaver, Bristol, Fla.

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.

MR. TAXPAYER: Read Florida's Greatest Racket—The Tax Fraud. Your name and address on postal is sufficient. It is free. Uniform Taxpayers League of Florida, Box 296, Live Oak, Fla.

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.

PROMPT CASH Return—And freight paid for any number of Burlap or Cotton bags, Good, N. Y.

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 Kaytone prints, or two prints each good negative. Other money saving coupons included. Kay's Photo Service, Dept. 3-F, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

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

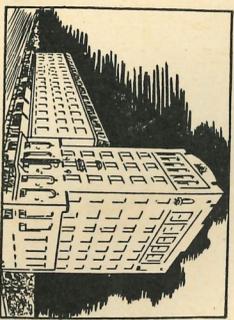
ROLLS DEVELOPED: Two prints each negative 25¢. Reprints 2¢ each, 100 or more 1 1/2¢. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

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

hauled nine tons of freight and equipment one mile, or an increase of 46 per cent compared with twenty years ago.

Nearly 80 tons of scrap metal were collected in a Walton County drive in June, according to County Agent John G. Hentz, Jr.

Broward County farmers have been using their slack season for collection of scrap metal for war use, according to County Agent B. E. Lawton.



SAN JUAN HOTEL

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Orlando's Largest and Finest MODERN—REASONABLE RATES Florida's Centrally Located Convention Headquarters

To Relieve Misery of

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Tablet

LIQUID, TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS

30 GUERNSEYS AT AUCTION

FRESH OR SOON TO FRESHEN

AT AUCTION

Largo Fair Grounds

12:30 P. M.

Friday, Sept. 25, 1942

30 Milking Age Heifers and 3 or 4 Good Bulls from Outstanding Herds in the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida.

FLORIDA GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB

C. E. DONEGAN, President

LARGO, FLORIDA

GERRALD Cox, Secretary

RAIFORD, FLORIDA

EDITORIAL COMMENT

An Acre For A Soldier

IT'S PLANTING time again in Florida. While making your plans why don't you include an acre for a soldier?

Signboards with the words: "My Soldier's Acre Is Planted Here," have appeared in many Southeastern farm fields. The idea was started by Farm Security Administration farmers after statement by the quartermasters corps of the army that each soldier's outfit requires the cotton from one-half to one acre, the hide of one steer, and the wool of twenty sheep. Just think of the acres required to produce a soldier's food supply!

In Marshall and Coffee counties, Alabama, "soldier acres" are marked with red, white, and blue flag-shaped signs. Many farmers dedicate their acre to a kinsman or neighbor. One pledged: "I hereby dedicate one acre of my cropland to be planted in peanuts to James Walls, my soldier in service of the United States. I pledge myself to treat this as his acre, to tend it with more than ordinary care, to make it produce to its fullest capacity, Food for Freedom."

The program is not one of separate production. It is a supplemental pledge of effort to make farmers' general participation in food production programs as effective as possible.

For adoption by Florida farmers we offer but one amendment to the plan. Dedicate the income from your "soldier's acre" to purchase of United States War Savings Stamps and Bonds! In this way it will double in its service to your soldier and our nation.

Our Child Soldiers

CHILD SOLDIERS are a curse for losing nations before the close of every war. America has child "soldiers" of which it can be proud. They are not only helping to win this war but guarantee America the sort of patriots needed whenever there is war.

Return of school days means active resumption of 4-H Club activities. These we consider as our country's greatest asset in the form of education for Americanism, democracy, and patriotism. Just what our President thinks of these clubs is contained in his message, some time ago:

"To The 4-H Club Members of the United States:

"In an hour when our nation needs the active support of every group of its people, it is gratifying to learn that the 4-H Clubs will hold a National Mobilization week, to rally the million and a half members and spur them to greater efforts in the cause of freedom. It is to be hoped that the National 4-H Mobilization Week also will bring more rural young people into active participation in the useful work in which 4-H Club members engage.

"Your activities in producing, preserving and preparing food; in making clothing; and in your practical experiences in farming and homemaking have prepared you for many tasks important in peace-

time and indispensable in wartime. No other group of rural young people anywhere else in the world has so much worth defending, or is better prepared to help defend what it has.

"Your 4-H Club pledge embodies the obligation which rests upon every Club member as a young citizen. Repeat it, study it, make it part of your very being. Let your head, heart, hands, and health truly be dedicated to your country, which needs them now as never before."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The mobilization was successful. More than 650,000 new members were enrolled. More than 900,000 farm boys and girls in clubs last year re-enrolled.

How are these young soldiers serving their country? They set themselves a goal of one million home gardens for victory. Proving their ability means as much to most of them as the chance at gold medals and War Bond prizes offered for gardening proficiency by Sears, Roebuck. More than 65,000 girl clubbers are renovating old clothes to save silk and wool. Prizes and scholarships again are secondary to the girls' interest in proof of ability. Their service includes care and repair of farm machinery, helping fill farm labor shortages, collecting scrap metal and scarce materials, buying and selling War Bonds and Stamps, rural fire prevention and fighting, first aid study, canteen work, airplane observation, and other civilian defense work.

One-third of the 31,000 students enrolled in state colleges last term are former 4-H Club members. America will not lack leaders, or patriots, for tomorrow; they are being trained today!

Are You Fit to Fight?

WORDS THAT need no editing to build a strong and timely editorial we are borrowing from *Health Notes*, official monthly publication of the Florida State Board of Health:

"The purpose of the physical fitness program is to develop a strong, vigorous, and courageous people—a people with the efficiency, skill, sentiment, and spirit to endure a long, hard war and the difficult readjustments which will inevitably follow?

"Will you serve your country in this way? Have a thorough physical examination, and if defects are found, make every effort to correct them.

"Have your children immunized against smallpox and diptheria. If you have not been vaccinated against smallpox within the last five years, you should have this done. Ask your physician about the advisability of inoculation against typhoid for yourself and your children.

"See that your family eats 'fighting food'—meat, eggs, fresh vegetables, fresh fruits, safe milk, cereals, and whole grain or 'enriched' bread.

"Take some form of exercise every day. Ask your doctor what kind.

"See that your home is well screened and make sure you have safe sewage disposal and a safe, pure water supply."

Protection of his own health is a service that every individual can give to his country. Can you offer any other before this is done?

A Dollar Round-up

IF YOURS is like most farm families, who find it necessary now to "ride hero" on income, significant changes in spending of rural families since 1936 may be interesting.

More than twice as much money was put into savings by farm families in 1941 than they did in the earlier period. Debts were reduced, defense bonds and stamps bought, and investments made. They spent more for living. Amounting to a third or more of this increase were expenditures for food, clothing, fuel, light, and refrigeration, furnishings and equipment, gifts, contributions, and personal and income taxes.

Farm families were enjoying more and a higher quality goods and services in 1941 than in 1936. Net income of farm families averaged 42 per cent higher.

Despite income increases of recent years total net income of rural families early this year were much below those reported for urban groups. Though national agricultural incomes were approaching a record level in 1941, more than a third of farm families and a quarter of rural non-farmers had money incomes of less than \$500 a year net. Even after adding value of goods produced at home for home consumption nearly 40 per cent of rural families had total net incomes of less than \$1,000 per annum. It is hoped that the present unpredictable trend is one towards times when farmers no longer do more work for less compensation than any other group of American workers.

Just Sit Tight

FARM PEOPLE are notably patriotic, freedom loving. It is natural that farm youth should volunteer enthusiastically in the country's armed service and gravitate towards wartime industrial plants. But they should not do so in the illusion that by so doing they are giving their country the greatest service.

Food is our first line of defense. Without farmers what happens to food? Without food what happens to defense? Four of Florida's major food-producing counties need 13,076 farm workers more than now available to plant, tend, and harvest crops on 74,280 acres Uncle Sam expects to produce food crops this year. U. S. Sugar Corporation needs 8,000 more men if it is to help maintain the nation's sugar supply.

If you're a good farmer, son, just sit tight. After the accounting is done there will be no greater hero than the man who has helped feed his country. Stand by your plow; you can do America a greater service here through seeing that a soldier somewhere is saved from learning what hunger means.

New Gum Market

ESTABLISHMENT of a new market for crude gum at Lake City is announced by William L. Wilson, director of State Farmers' markets. It will operate as a cooperative for gum producers in the several north Florida counties in that vicinity and sales will be held in the State farmers' market building. Arrangements for sales have been in charge of O. T. Harrell, chairman of the local group, aided by Clarke Mathewson, project forester, and Guy Cox, county agent.

Because of tire and gasoline shortages, it is anticipated that gum producers of this section will welcome the market and provide a good volume of business. It is also believed that the Lake City market may set the precedent for the establishment of similar projects throughout north and central Florida.

"Vital" War Material

(Continued from Page 5)

found himself obliged to treat an epidemic of scurvy among the sailors with only scanty supplies. He decided to give the available oranges (from Spain at that time) to two of his patients, while the others received, respectively, cider, cream of tartar, elixer of vitriol, or other drugs that had been recommended. The men receiving the oranges were completely cured, those who had cider showed some improvement; the other patients gradually became worse. This marks the first written account in history of the use of oranges in a deficiency disease.

In 1841, a chemist by the name of Budd predicted that in the not too distant future foods with a definite substance would be discovered by organic chemistry to prevent scurvy. Ninety years later his prediction was fulfilled by C. C. King at the University of Pittsburgh, when he isolated vitamin C from citrus fruits as a specific in the cure of a deficiency disease. Vitamin C thus takes its place among the oldest and first discovered vitamins.

Whole milk is known to be the best dietary source of calcium, addition of citrus fruits to the diet helps the organism to assimilate more of the calcium taken in food. Experiments by Dr. M. S. Chaney point out that this calcium retention was not as great when purified vitamin C was given as when the citrus fruits were taken as this vitamin's source.

Daily intake of vitamin C is necessary, since it is rapidly utilized in the tissue and is not stored from day to day. In increased metabolic states, such as fever, the vitamin C requirement is multiplied as much as five to ten times the normal requirement, due to accelerated destruction of vitamin C. In alcoholism as in all toxicosis the vitamin C store of the body is depleted rapidly and the demand for citrus fruits greatly increased. Anesthesia has a reaction in relation to vitamin C similar to alcoholism. Contagious and infectious diseases likewise demand an increased need for citrus fruits in the diet to counteract increased wasting of tissue.

The best germicide is a healthy body; a deficiency condition makes one more susceptible to infection. Natural resistance to infection depends upon and varies with the nutritive state of the



ATTENTION FARMERS!

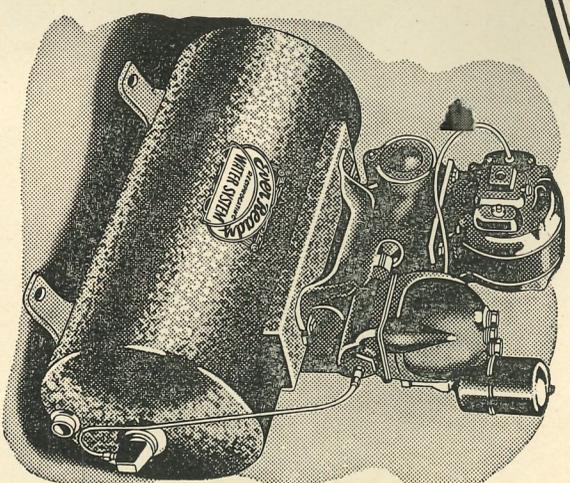
YOU CAN PURCHASE ESSENTIAL MATERIALS FOR YOUR CERTIFICATE WITHOUT PRIORITY

• WATER SYSTEMS
• PIPE FITTINGS

• PIPES (ANY SIZE)
• CHINA LAVATORIES

• CHINA CLOSETS
• TILE BOARD

Uncle Sam realizes how important this state's people of the soil are to the nation in its greatest wartime crisis. What Florida farm people have done, are doing, and will continue to do, in every branch of war effort that touches rural America, is fully recognized. When your government "froze" plumbing to conserve critical materials for vital war needs, it made certain provision for their sale to farmers. Come to Sears for good selection and money saving prices.



THERE'S A SEARS STORE NEAR YOU ...

- DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.
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- JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
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- ORLANDO, FLA.
- SARASOTA, FLA.
- St. PETERSBURG, FLA.
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BUY U. S. WAR STAMPS AND BONDS

Sears

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

body. Vitamin C sub-nutrition is characteristic of digestive diseases such as peptic ulcer, diarrhoea, typhoid, and as well as in obesity and arthritis. Anaemia and vitamin C deficiency go hand in hand. An increased intake of citrus fruits are indicated as a specific in alleviating this deficiency.

It is axiomatic that well-nourished patients stand operations best and recover soonest, while malnutrition favors slow healing and high mortality. Illness and surgery deplete the organism; surgical procedures lower the vitamin C level of the blood plasma, while incidental hemorrhage increases nutritional loss of vitamin C. This vitamin tends to escape through the kidney in large volumes after surgery when intravenous injections of glucose are given. Spontaneous breakdown of uninfected wounds is directly correlated with vitamin C deficiency. Repair is more assured with optimum intake of citrus fruits.

Old age is characteristically beset by infirmities. Activity is decreased, bodily functions are slowed, and degen-

erative diseases take high toll of health. Loss of teeth changes dietary habits and impairs nutrition. In adequate absorption due to arteriosclerosis is an important factor in the origin of vitamin C and other deficiencies. Post-ponement of senseless and maintenance of health and vigor in the declining years depend to a considerable degree upon a carefully planned and wholly adequate nutrition. In old age as in childhood there is apparently a greater need for vitamins and minerals, and since digestion and absorption are often impaired, easily assimilable food is an important factor. The richness of citrus fruits in vitamins and their ease of digestion make them especially valuable in diet of the aged.

The daily menu variety made possible through our own Florida citrus fruits begins as we all know it, a big glass of orange or grapefruit juice as a starter for breakfast. But that is only a beginning. Then there are collections of many recipes in which these fruits of our own lands are a glamour ingredient as well as a healthful food.

We live in the midst of a country where citrus fruits are plentiful. We are now in the midst of a war. Not a war in the ordinary sense, but a war to make men healthier, sturdier, a war to preserve democracy through better food and better health for everyone.

Steadily accumulating evidence indicates that in spite of quality and variety of foods in the American diet, a large proportion of our population is living below the adequate intake level for many of the vitamins, proteins and mineral elements, and far below the optimum level necessary for buoyant health. Malnutrition in this country is widespread and particularly serious during the grave crisis of this present war. To wipe out malnutrition is a job for every one of us. It is a challenge to our future.

The cow, the sow, and the hen will work double-time to keep "Old Glory" flying.

Pay for the war as we go! Buy War Bonds and Stamps.

RICHARD DEAN
1040 E NEW YORK ST
DELAND FLA
33270 MAR 43

One extra plane...

... or extra tank, or extra gun, or extra ship completed tomorrow may, in a few months, turn the tide on some distant battlefield; it may make the difference between life and death for some of our fighting men."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT,
February 23, 1942

Would you be the one who failed to help buy that plane, tank, or ship—by failing to buy your share of Bonds? Could you sleep nights knowing that American boys were being killed because you and others "put off" doing your part?

Remember, they are OUR boys now—from your State, your town, perhaps your very home. They're out there risking their lives—giving their lives—so that America, your free America, can live. And just as you are counting upon them to give everything they've got, so they are counting upon you to

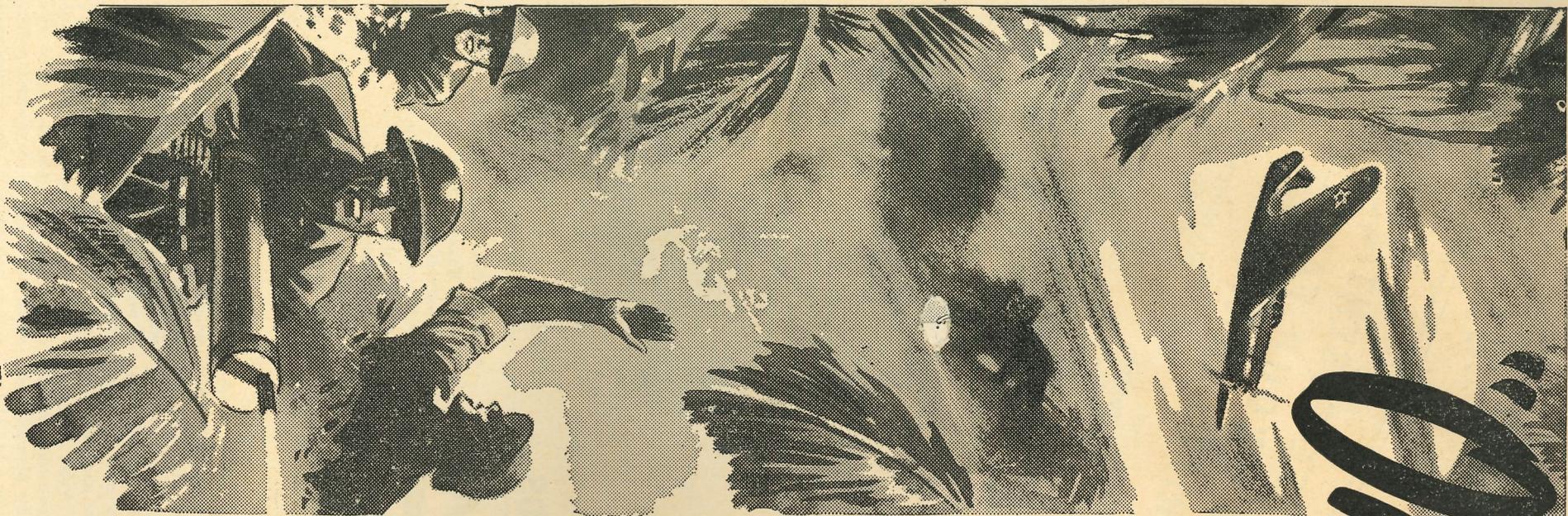
give everything you've got—by working harder than you ever have before and by investing in Bonds to the very limit of your powers!

Can they count on you? Make your answer ring clear and true—let our boys know that every man, woman, and child in America is behind them 100%. Go to your local post office, bank, savings and loan association, or other official sales agency today. Pledge yourself to buy all the Bonds you can—regularly, every pay day, until this war is won! *The more Bonds you buy, the more planes will fly.*

ENLIST YOUR CURRENT SAVINGS FOR VICTORY

See in this table how your savings, set aside *regularly* by you—and by every American with an income—reach 10 billion dollars in just one year! Then make up your mind to pledge—not the least, but the MOST you can. By doing your part you'll be helping America produce the 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks, 20,000 anti-aircraft, guns and eight million tons of shipping we MUST HAVE this year TO WIN! Remember, you can start buying Bonds by buying Stamps for as little as 10c and that you get a \$25.00 (maturity value) Bond (Series E) for only \$18.75.

If your weekly earnings are	And you save each week	In one year you will save	Number of persons in each income group	Total annual savings for bond purchases
\$5- 10	\$0.25	\$13.00	3,324,000	\$43,212,000
10- 15	.75	36.00	1,975,000	129,357,000
15- 20	1.25	65.00	5,475,000	213,330,000
20- 30			10,747,000	698,555,000
30- 40	2.00	104.00	7,774,000	808,496,000
40- 50	4.00	208.00	5,794,000	1,205,152,000
50- 60	6.00	312.00	3,007,000	938,184,000
60- 70	8.00	416.00	2,231,000	928,096,000
70- 80	10.00	520.00	1,304,000	678,080,000
80-100	12.00	624.00	1,489,000	929,136,000
100-150	20.00	1,040.00	1,059,000	1,101,360,000
150-200	35.00	1,820.00	298,000	542,360,000
OVER 200	-----	-----	695,000	2,000,000,000
			48,167,000	\$10,215,311,000



HELP WIN THE WAR...
WITH THE MONEY YOU SAVE

BUY U.S. SAVINGS Bonds  Stamps

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