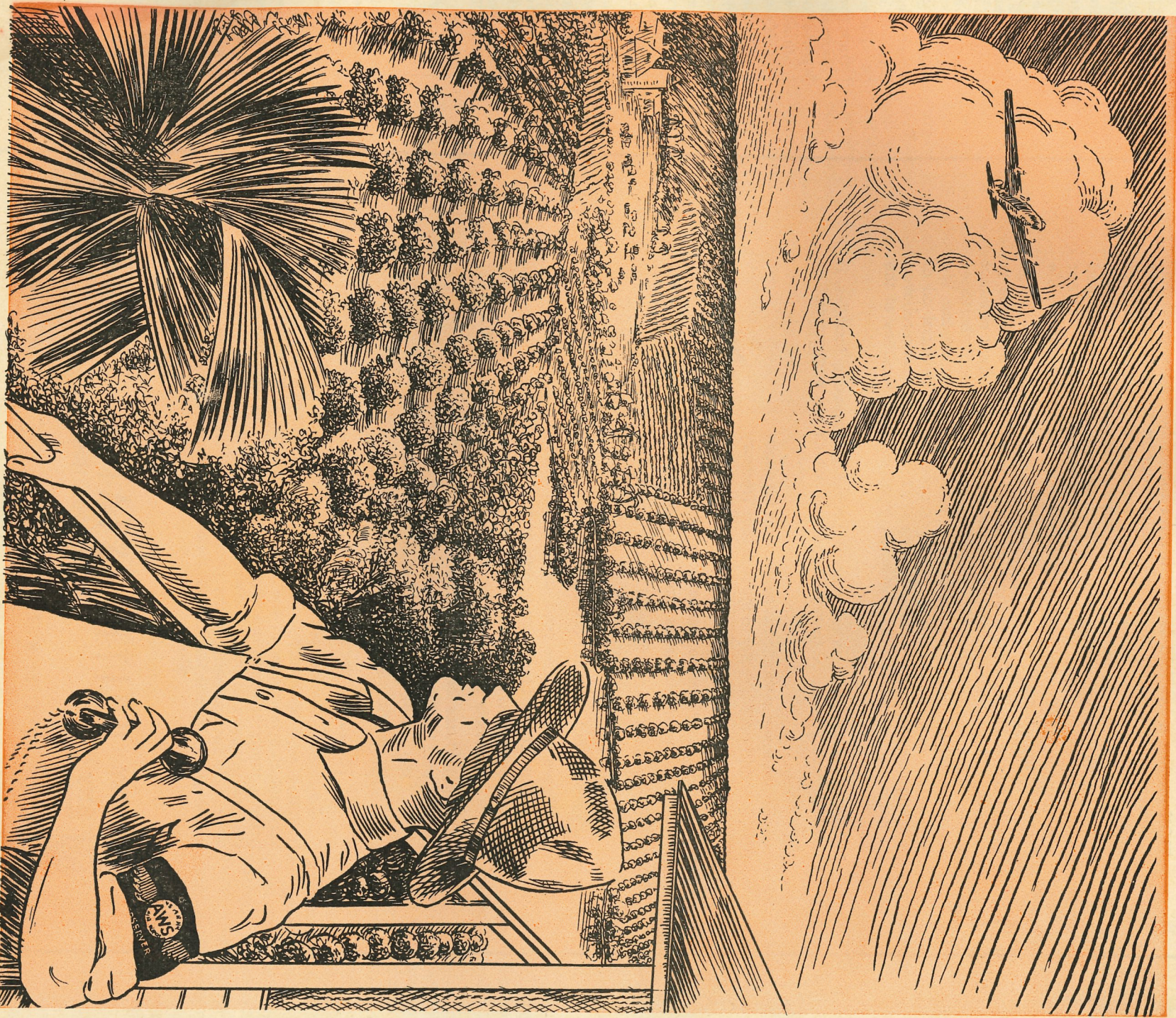


FTO RIDA GROVIER

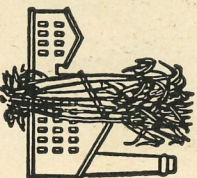


OCTOBER, 1942

◆ *Outlook Edition* ◆

Price 10c

A Report to the People



UNITED STATES SUGAR CORPORATION

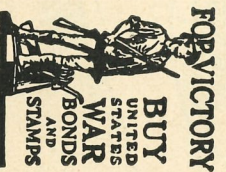
TION renders a five fold service. It pays substantial taxes, gives employment to thousands of people, helps support the railroads and other business of the State of Florida, supplies a basic necessity of life and furnishes an outlet for productive investment of the savings of the thrifty. The value and extent of such services can be appreciated only when the volume is known. Below is shown the extent of our contribution during the year ended June 30, 1942 to the people, the State and the Nation

United States Sugar Corporation, in addition to making available to our fellow Americans 86,743 tons of sugar, a woefully short national commodity, provided 4,731,878 gallons of molasses, national shortages of which necessitated the institution of priorities and restrictions. We also made available the only supply source for the essential oil of lemon grass and provided feed for live stock, which provision relieved to some extent the heavily burdened transportation facilities of the Nation.

In doing these things, in addition to providing extensive facilities, it was necessary to incur heavy obligations, which are summarized as follows:

Excise taxes, deducted in settlements for sugar and paid directly to the National Treasury in the sum of	\$ 870,484
Provision for income and excess profits taxes on the year's business amounted to	900,000
Other taxes paid to Federal, State, County and local governments aggregated	528,057
So that our total tax bill was	\$2,298,541
Wages and salaries paid, aggregated	2,835,616
Freight created for the railroads, and in turn expended by them for taxes, wages and materials amounted to	1,030,295
Expenditures for merchandise, materials, supplies, etc., [most of which were purchased within the State], including substantial amounts paid to neighboring farmers, aggregated	2,570,553
The sum of the foregoing is	\$8,735,005

To provide the foregoing benefits to the people, the State and the Nation, it was necessary to provide suitable facilities which required substantial investments in the Everglades on the part of our stockholders, many of whom are also employees, and as compensation for the risk involved in making available the assets, facilities and credit to provide such benefits to the people, the State and the Nation and for return on their investment, the stockholders were paid \$629,850.



FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

C L E W I S T O N , F L O R I D A

Farmers On Lookout

KEYNOTE FOR the entire Outlook edition of FLORIDA GROWER is expressed by its cover design. Represented is the Florida farmer's first obligation to his country in wartime—a keen watch over his land and its production. Also shown is the attitude of most of our rural people, who feel that their everyday job is not enough wartime service. So many of them actually work in the Aircraft Warning service and various branches of the Civil Defense programs. Patriotic and even heroic assistance given by civilians in the Aircraft Warning service is subject of both fact and fiction. It is with pardonable pride that we can point out many rural folk of Florida who are doing their part.

Our contribution to the farmer's other obligation, fruitful pursuit of his everyday job, is this number in which many of the questions puzzling him as he prepares for another productive season are answered. Production and marketing experts are presenting facts and trends in last season's production forming a basis for the outlook in various branches of Florida agriculture during the next twelve months. To this we are adding an array of tables and charts, revised to the moment by authorities in each field, designed to point the way to maximum production volume and efficiency.

The ensemble constitutes a departure from the "beaten path" of agricultural journalism. But from widespread approval of our "Farming for Victory" edition we are encouraged again to another pioneering step in farm magazine publishing. FLORIDA GROWER celebrates its thirty-fourth birthday with this issue, focusing its full facilities upon timely presentation of vital practical service to Florida agriculture with completeness of detail possible only through this medium.

56% of live stock, 43% of fruits and vegetables, 100% of milk to 20 large cities, and 69% of poultry to New York City is hauled to market by trucks.

**Florida
Grower**

TAMPA, FLORIDA — OCTOBER, 1942

Vol. L, No. 10 — Whole No. 1139

FLORIDA GROWER MAGAZINE, INC.

CHARLES G. MUILEN, *Publisher*
BERT LIVINGSTON, *Associate Editor*
GEORGE W. HUNTER, *Business Mgr.*

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The CHIMNEY CORNER

SPIRIT

IT HAS been rather amazing to most folks to note the fine spirit in which our young men have accepted their assignments to the armed forces and the assurance with which they approach their duties. Almost every day I have calls from some of the boys who have been called and who are going manfully about their preparations for the big job that lies ahead of them.

One has just called on me, as this is being written—a chap with a lot of promise in a field for which he has been preparing for several years. He came in to talk about certain plans that he had to drop for the time being, but which he fully expects to resume when he returns. No regret, no complaining, no resentment—but the keen and quiet tempo of a chap who expects to go out and do his bit in order that he and his fellows may live a normal life after the scourge has been wiped out.

As he left he gave a firm hand clasp, his voice was steady, his eye clear, and he promised to call again "after the war." Most of the boys will return—some may not. But those who do will come back to a home-land that has been preserved, with its cherished traditions, for their future security and happiness.

JARS

VARIOUS SIGNS are used to prophesy hard winters, long, hot, summers, and long dry spells. When the squirrel's fur is very thick and when they work hard to lay up a great store of nuts a long winter is expected. Certain signs point to rain, although, as one colored deacon used to remark, "It don't do no good to pray for rain when the wind's in the nawth."

Recently the good lady at our house wanted some big jars to put up things for the coming winter. I looked and looked but no one had them to sell. Everywhere I went I was told that there had been more call for stone jars this fall than for the past five years. Why? Well, cans are scarce—those made of tin. Many things that ordinarily are sold in tin cans are not now available. So folks are going back to the good old plan of putting up their own. This does not indicate a hard winter. It shows that folks know a situation when they see it and they are not going to be caught with short rations. Americans look ahead to next winter and expect to eat.

SHARING

WITH ALL the demands of labor for higher wages and larger shares of the profits of enterprise it might appear that a system of economic slavery still exists. However, there are many instances of business being carried on with scant profits so that workers may be well paid. In most cases there is a genuine interest in the workers on the part of the management and owners.

I have just been reading of what an acquaintance has done with a large and powerful newspaper property. There was a time when he could have bought at least 75 per cent of this valuable property for himself. He had several offers of financial interests to enable him to do so.

But he chose to set up a plan of employee stock ownership, and today more than 40 per cent of the stock is owned by some 600 employees. Their stock is valued at more than \$3,000,000. As in most cases of such ownership, properly managed, the enterprise is a profitable one. It is just human nature to exert every effort to make profitable something in which one has a real interest.

RICHES

AT A TIME such as this, when so many are thinking of their financial welfare, it is worth while to think for a moment what really constitutes wealth. The majority of people regard riches as money, whereas it is the buying power of money that represents real wealth. If one doubles his income and doubles his expenses foolishly, he certainly is no richer than he was except, possibly, in experience.

Some things money cannot buy—some of the greatest things in life. I have known a few rich men (in money) who would have given almost anything if they might enjoy the high regard of a few real friends. I have known parents who grieved over the fact that their children, too long turned over to the care of servants, had practically been weaned away and had no filial affection.

People whose sudden rise to larger income has led them away from their old friends are not always happy with the new associates. Riches, after all, consist largely of peace of mind.

APPRECIATION

FOR AGES gifts have been used as a sign of appreciation. In too many cases they are sent as a matter of obligation—because somebody got married; because somebody has placed you under obligation by sending you a gift; or because you may wish to impress someone with your friendship as a matter of policy.

I have always liked Christmas cards because they carry the spirit of the day without implying obligation. Often a spoken word of appreciation, or a friendly note, means more than a gift.

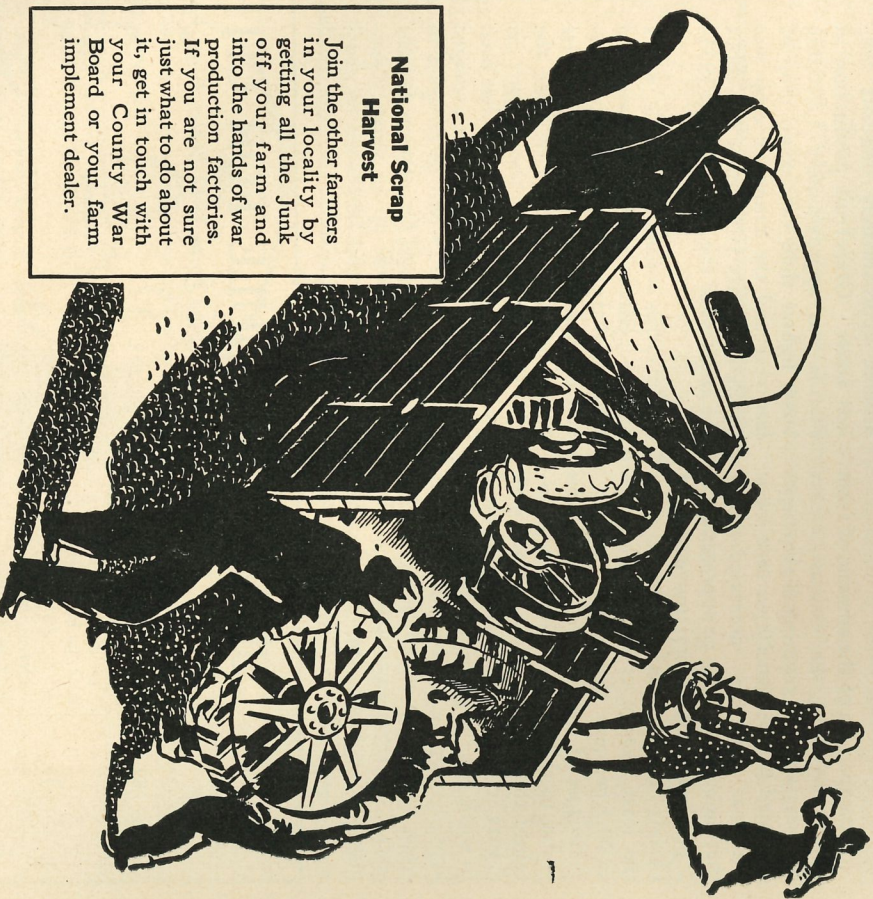
Years ago I had a pleasant experience with John, my shoemaker friend. He asked about my boys. "Your youngest boy—is he through school?" he asked. "Yes" I replied. "Dick will graduate from high school tomorrow." "Hah" he said. "That's fine. Next time I see him I give him a shake-hand." That statement carried friendly appreciation—without obligation. It was quite genuine.

J. J. C.

Turn in your

JUNK

Your country needs it now



National Scrap Harvest

Join the other farmers in your locality by getting all the junk off your farm and into the hands of war production factories. If you are not sure just what to do about it, get in touch with your County War Board or your farm implement dealer.

Farmers have already responded generously to America's call for scrap iron and other Junk.

But that is not enough. There still remain on the nation's farms—in weed-fence corners and gullies—in weed-grown piles—millions of tons of Junk which is not doing its part to help win the war.

Just think—one old plow will help make 100 armor-piercing projectiles

—an old pail will make 3 bayonets

—an old hand cornsheller will make three 1-inch shells

Scrap iron and steel—other metals and anything rubber—Manila rope—burlap bags—rags—they are all needed at once.

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

The steel that goes into farm machinery is just about the finest quality of steel there is. It may be broken and rusty but it is just what the war factories need for guns, tanks, aircraft carriers, submarines and other implements of war. Half of the steel for these things is made from ore out of our great iron mines, which are already working to full capacity. The other half must come from scrap.

If you have been keeping old machinery for the parts (gears, nuts, bolts) it may provide, strip it now of those parts and turn in the useless remainder for war production.

Throw YOUR scrap into the fight!

**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).

Citrus Sees Important Changes

Good Year Indicated by Trends Shown Last Season

By H. F. WILSON
Federal-State Market News Service

MORE MAJOR changes occurred during the 1941-42 Florida citrus season than in any dozen previous years. Three very important ones were the complete elimination of boat shipments, sharp curtailment of the truck movement, and practically a zero hour on exports. The railroads, for the first time in years, handled more than three-fourth of the shipments of fresh citrus. It was necessary for schedules to be changed to many markets from third to fourth morning delivery and restrict unloading time.

A comparison of the amount of fresh citrus moved by the various carriers this year and last reveals rail shipments increased better than 20 per cent while the boat movement decreased nearly 2 per cent of the total movement of Florida citrus. Truck shipments show the least change or decline from 24 to 20.3 per cent this year.

Because of the increased emergencies—due to the war—the industry maintained the closest possible contact with events in Washington and cooperated to work out the pressing problems that kept developing. Concentrate plants were rushed to completion and research activities—particularly on by-products—were emphasized. Also

throughout the season the Growers Administrative committee and the Shippers Advisory committee at their regular meetings made recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture regulating grades, sizes, and so forth. Florida's estimated orange production was 1,300,000 boxes less than the previous season, while California's total was about an equal amount heavier. Other states showed little variation with the result that total production for all states for the past two seasons differed approximately one-half million boxes. Grapefruit production in Florida was approximately 5,000,000 boxes lighter than the record crop of last year and the tangerine crop was the highest since 1935-36 or was about the same as for the 3-year period 1933-35.

The citrus season, as a whole, was a most successful one. Florida's weighted auction averages on all grades, containers, and sections were the highest on oranges in five years or since the 1936-37 season—also the highest in six years on grapefruit, and it has been twelve years since tangerines averaged as high, or in 1929-30. In contrast to last year, averages for oranges for the entire season were up 48 cents, grapefruit 61 cents and tangerines 60 cents

on a half box or \$1.20 on a full box. Volume sold on the auctions was less however. It approached recent seasons on oranges, but grapefruit and tangerines were relatively lighter.

Florida's orange season opened about one week later than the preceding year and at a time when California's stock was averaging from \$4.50-\$5.00 a box on the auctions. Florida fruit averaged more than \$3.00 a box until Thanksgiving week, when there was a slowing up in demand. Some markets observed Nov. 20th and others Nov. 27th causing considerable confusion.

California Valencias were nearing the end of the season and Navels were taking over, with neither variety at its best. With increasing supplies, auction prices dropped sharply to a little over \$2.00 a box and continued to range from \$2.00-\$2.50 on inferior fruit in standard wire-bound boxes until the latter part of February. During this period, too, mass transition from commercial to defense production was in progress and much of the buying power was being concentrated on staple goods and clothing. Quality of Florida oranges was good and prevailing cool weather in the state sweetened the fruit. Supplies were not excessive, but still the market was draggy; the middle of February signs of improvement were noted.

On the nights of Feb. 14th and 15th, California experienced cold damage and orange prices took a big spurt upward—advancing nearly \$1.00 a box in two weeks. A \$3.00 auction market held

for nearly a month, then declined to around \$2.50-\$2.75 until the week ending April 25th when it again reached the \$3.00 mark and stayed there until the first week in June. Movement was heavy, but the market held. Prevailing cool weather in Florida throughout the late spring and early summer was ideal for holding fruit and maintaining top quality. Buying power showed improvement, and there was also less competition from such other fruits as apples and pears. Imports of bananas, pineapples, and South American fruits were light; and all sold at relatively high prices.

Contrary to the usual trend on the auctions, Florida oranges topped California stock during the latter part of May. Quality of Florida fruit was exceptionally good, but Central California Valencias were not the best. With the normally decreasing orange shipments from Florida at this time and rains in the state in early June which delayed picking, the auction averages again advanced sharply.

When the Florida grapefruit season opened, there were relatively light supplies of Isle of Pines and Puerto Rico stock on hand at receiving points and prices were high. However, weekly wires from the markets indicated that first arrivals of Florida stock generally lacked juice and was coarse and ricy. This was particularly noticeable with the quality of imported fruit good. The Florida Citrus Commission assured the trade of improved quality by vot-

(Continued on Page 13)

SPRAY SCHEDULE FOR CITRUS INSECTS AND DISEASES

Adapted from 1942 Better Fruit Program of Florida Citrus Commission

NO.	FRUITS	PESTS	MATERIALS	TIME OF APPLICATION	REMARKS
I	Grapefruit where scab is likely to be severe	Scab, scale insects and rust mites.	Bordeaux* 3-3-100 plus oil emulsion to give 1.3% actual oil or 5 to 10 lbs. wettable sulfur.	Just prior to spring growth, usually Jan. 1 to Feb. 10.	Use 6-6-100 Bordeaux if scab is severe on old foliage. Add oil if scale insects are numerous. Otherwise add wettable sulfur.
	Grapefruit where scab is likely to be light	Scab, scale insects and rust mites.	Liquid lime-sulfur 3 gal. in 100 gal., or dry lime-sulfur 6 to 10 lbs. in 100 gal.	Ditto	If fruit is still on the tree use 2 1/2 instead of 3 gal. liquid lime-sulfur.
II	Grapefruit	Scab, where its control is most important.	Bordeaux* 3-3-100.	When 2/3 of petals have fallen.	Wettable sulfur, 5 to 10 lbs. per 100 gal. may be added to the copper spray for control of rust mites and checking of scale crawlers and six-spotted mites.
	Grapefruit, oranges and tangerines	Melanose, where its control is most important.	Bordeaux* 3-3-100.	March 20 to April 15.	Where neither scab nor melanose is important, this application is very necessary to get early control of insects.
III	Grapefruit, oranges and tangerines	Rust mites, scale crawlers and six-spotted mites.	1. Liquid lime-sulfur 1 to 1 1/2 gal. per 100 gal. plus 5 to 10 lbs. wettable sulfur, or 2. Dry lime sulfur 5 to 8 lbs. per 100 gal. plus 5 to 10 lbs. wettable sulfur, or 3. Sulfur dust.	3 to 6 weeks after II if wettable sulfur was used then. Otherwise 6 to 8 weeks after II (April and May usually).	This application is necessary only if inspection shows rust mites abundant.
	Grapefruit, oranges and tangerines	Scale insects and white-flies.	Oil emulsion at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4% actual oil. Use dilution recommended by manufacturer.	May thru August; June 1 to July 15 is preferred period.**	This application and its thoroughness are very important, especially on inside leaves, twigs and branches. Best results are obtained when foliage and wood are dry.
IV	Grapefruit, oranges and tangerines	Rust mites in absence of red scale and with light purple scale infestation.	Same as III above.	Whenever rust mites are abundant during summer.	
	Grapefruit, oranges and tangerines	Rust mites and scale crawlers.	Lime-sulfur plus wettable sulfur, as in III, 1 or 2.	Sept. 20-Oct. 15.	On early oranges use sulfur dust or spray with wettable sulfur only.
V	Grapefruit, oranges and tangerines	Rust mites only.	Same as III.	August & November.	If red scales are present, or purple scale and/or white-flies are noticeable.
	Grapefruit, oranges and tangerines	Scale insects, mature.	Oil emulsion as in IV.	September and October.	Rust mites are difficult to see on colored fruit, and so leaves should be examined for infestation. Do not apply lime-sulfur to tangerines during this period.
VI	Grapefruit, oranges and tangerines	Rust mites and/or six-spotted mites.	Same as III, but do not use sulfur dust for six-spotted mites.	December or January, whenever infestation is noticeable.	

* Other forms of copper which have proven satisfactory may be used at their fungicidal equivalent to the bordeaux mixture indicated.

NOTES: Wettable sulfur is a very desirable addition to all copper sprays to control scale crawlers and mites. Do not add lime sulfur to copper sprays, and do not add wettable sulfur in addition to oil emulsion.

Wettable sulfur is less caustic than lime-sulfur and its addition to lime sulfur sprays permits decrease of lime-sulfur as season grows warmer. Early oranges, notably Hamlin, are very susceptible to lime-sulfur injury in summer and fall.

** This application should not follow closer than 3 to 4 weeks after II or III, and an even longer interval is necessary if noticeable amounts of copper or sulfur remain.

Oil sprays should not be applied when trees are wilted or nearly so, nor after November because of increased cold susceptibility of trees. Purple scales are controlled most effectively by spraying in period late May to early July. Red scales are slightly later in maturing and the preferred period is June 15 to July 15. Use at least 1 1/2% of actual oil for red scale.

So This is the Way It Looks to Me!

1942-43 Florida Fruit and Vegetable Outlook and Review of Last Season's Crop and Market

Florida State Marketing Bureau

VOLUME. The volume of fruits and vegetables should exceed 224,000 carloads which would be the heaviest in history. This would allow for a citrus crop of not less than 148,000 carloads (59,771,-900 boxes) and 76,000 carloads of vegetables and non-citrus. If the production, transportation, and marketing factors are at all favorable the volume should exceed 224,000. The size of the citrus crop is well indicated at present, and if we do not get some bad windstorms or freezes we will have a larger crop than we have ever had, perhaps above 60,000,-

PRICE. The prices for citrus should average lower than last year, due to the large volume regardless of price ceilings which may be imposed. Demand for canned citrus should be very heavy. Total net to grower may be satisfactory, due to heavy yield per acre. Prices for vegetables should average higher than last year unless price ceilings prevent.

TRANSPORTATION. No one knows just how new wartime regulations will affect transportation, but I believe that the fruits and vegetables will find transportation some how, some way. Transportation will not be as efficient perhaps, and overloading and delays may cause some deterioration in conditions of product on its arrivals. The grower, in instances, may have to regulate his harvesting to transportation available. But we have not come all the way to that bridge yet and we may not have to cross it. In spite of rubber and truck depreciation the nation still has a large number of running trucks. Such a small percentage of total United States trucks have been used in moving Florida fruits and vegetables that, even if many of them are getting off the roads, there may still be enough for Florida. Unless they are forbidden to, a sufficient number of them will be drawn to Florida if earning prospects are good enough.

There is less economic reason to ship citrus by truck than there is for vegetables, and the truck movement of citrus could drop off with less damaging effect. But if citrus prices perchance should be considerably lower than last year the movement of citrus to nearby states might increase. There are well founded marketing reasons for using trucks for vegetables, and I doubt if the truck movement will fall more than 10 to 15 per cent. Most of the talk I hear indicates that the truck movement will be off at least 25 per cent. Take your choice.

Instead of freight cars being loaded at an average of 407 boxes per car as this year, the average loadings could be 611 boxes the coming season and 33 1/3 per cent less cars would be used. Both refrigerator and ventilated box cars could possibly be loaded as high as 640 boxes. There would be little ventilation and the fruit might show much breakdown on market arrival.

If refrigerator cars run short then ventilated box

The transportation analysis on page 15 is worked out from a more or less theoretical standpoint, particularly as regards the 1942-43 season carload disposition and loadings. The analysis is based on my estimate of volume and disposition of the crop with an increase of 40 per cent in the citrus load per freight and express car, and an increase of 10 per cent in other citrus moved only by truck. An increase of 10 per cent in the vegetables and non-citrus

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fruits is used for all means of transportation. The amount of the increased load per rail car and truck will be determined by the Office of Defense Transportation as circumstances require such regulations. It is doubtful if citrus freight loadings can be increased more than 10-15 per cent and vegetables more than 5-10 per cent without upsetting the market conditions in the various trade channels. Loadings were increased last year.

If loadings per car are increased then the railroads should lower their rates proportionately, as there is no good reason that they should profit at the expense of the grower. Fair adjustments certainly could be made.

LABOR. This will cost more, of course, as there is keen competition for labor. The usual labor will be hard to get and hard to keep. But with every one in authority, including the growers, working on this angle it may be solved. Some growers may work

CRATE MATERIALS. Some shortage of wooden containers may, and should, be expected. More sacks of cotton and paper will be used. Used containers will be more popular as they already are with some of the small fellows. Bruce boxes may be in less volume, due to prospective shortage of wire. There may be a large movement of bulk citrus if conditions demand. If worst came to worst, citrus could be moved from grove to car via packing house with a wash but no grading or packing; but I am sure nothing short of a terrible labor or crate shortage could ever bring this about. It is the last thing the Florida industry desires to happen and it is not likely. Vegetables with a very few exceptions cannot lend them-

harder than they ever worked before, even more than during the past season. More women and girls will be employed than ever and do types of work they have not generally done. There may be temporary labor shortages during the season.

CRATE MATERIALS. Some shortage of wooden containers may, and should, be expected. More sacks of cotton and paper will be used. Used containers will be more popular as they already are with some of the small fellows. Bruce boxes may be in less volume, due to prospective shortage of wire. There may be a large movement of bulk citrus if conditions demand. If worst came to worst, citrus could be moved from grove to car via packing house with a wash but no grading or packing; but I am sure nothing short of a terrible labor or crate shortage could ever bring this about. It is the last thing the Florida industry desires to happen and it is not likely. Vegetables with a very few exceptions cannot lend themselves to such short cuts to the consumer.

PARITY. The government decision on this will be an important trade factor in marketing the 1942-43 citrus crop. The citrus industry representatives in Florida, Texas, and California are doing some good work on this. I do believe there should not be a separate parity price for citrus which goes to the canner. The citrus grower is concerned with his return for the entire crop and not the return for commercial only. When a grower gets \$1.08 for oranges delivered to the canner, that is of commercial importance. Much good fruit goes to canners. Vegetable growers have, over a long period, gotten an average fair price and the question of an established parity price does not affect them as much as it does the citrus growers. The growers need an equitable price ceiling if they are to continue heavy production to meet war demands.

FERTILIZER. Nitrogen is one element which will be much harder to get by vegetable growers. Citrus growers may already have almost enough for this season.

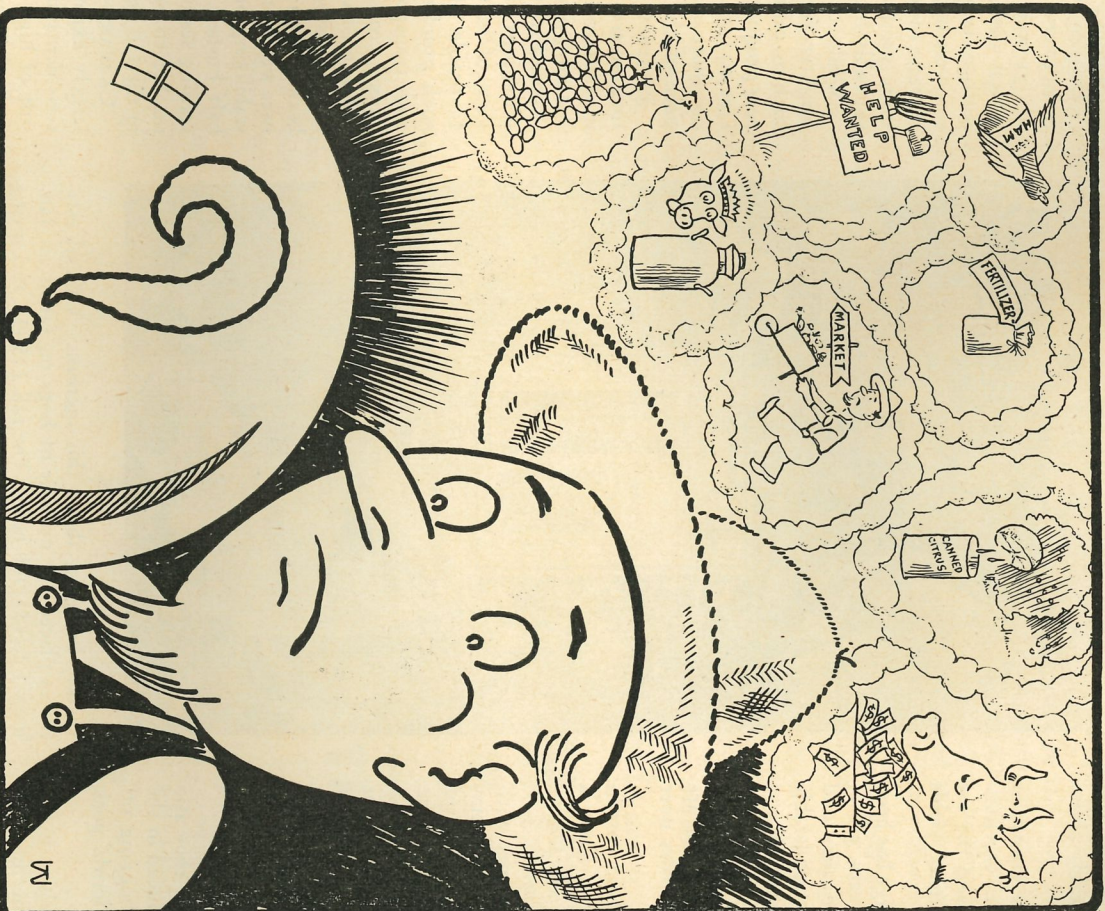
TIN CANS. The supply is in the lap of the government and they may decide they can spare enough for the Florida canning industry. If they do not the citrus season may be disastrous. The people need our canned citrus. The problem is getting serious study.

Although the future doubtless holds more charm than the past, few people fail to realize that past facts and figures often constitute "hand-writing on the wall" well worth a careful study. I shall keep my remarks brief and to the point, and shall refer to the other contributors to *FLORIDA GROWER'S* at the end of my contribution probably will consider many of the points of length. Of course, those interested in the study of the past season will have ample opportunity for studying tables and detailed analyses of the past season for other purposes.

Our final figures, as of September 15, showed that the 1941-42 season attained a production volume of 200,308 carloads of fruits and vegetables with a gross shipping point value of \$143,278,340. This season, like the one just previous, was exceptional both in volume and gross value, the gross shipping point value being \$4,862,163 higher than the ten year average and the gross per carload value \$168 higher than the same average.

Weather conditions in 1941-42 were unusual, as usual, with very bad growing and harvesting con-

(Continued on Page 15)



Many a surprise awaits Florida's Farmer Brown when he looks into the crystal ball.

Now This is What Happened Last Season

FLORIDA'S FARM cash income from the marketings of agricultural commodities has been steadily mounting. It rose very sharply during the first six months of 1942, being estimated at over 122 million dollars, exclusive of government payments, compared with about 85 millions during the same six months period in 1941 and 67 millions in 1940, or an increase of 44 per cent over 1941 and 82 per cent over 1940.

Prospects for the last half of 1942 and the first half of 1943, barring severe freezes or floods, are very promising and farmers generally are planning to increase their production of commodities essential to the war effort. Scarcity of farm labor will be one of the chief obstacles to greatly increased production in 1943.

CORN—More acreage is devoted to corn in Florida than to any other single crop. The acreage for 1942 is estimated at 754,000 acres and the production at 8,671,000 bushels. The average yield per acre this year, reported at 11.5 bushels, is considerably above average.

Very little corn leaves the farm where grown, it being one of the important sources of feed for livestock. Improved soil building practices and the use of better seed is being reflected in the higher yields per acre.

COTTON—While Florida's cotton acreage has been steadily decreasing during the past few years, growers have been paying more attention to quality and length of lint and are now devoting a considerable portion of their acreage to varieties producing a staple of better than one inch. The acreage for harvest this year, which includes Sea Island cotton, was estimated at 59,000 acres. About 20,000 bales are expected this year—an increase of 3,000 bales over 1941.

Florida's attempt to revive the Sea Island cotton industry has met with but limited success. Only a small acreage is being planted this year. The meticulous grower, one who followed minute instructions as to cultural methods, poisoning, etc., has met with some success, but for the average producer it seems that one year's trial was enough. Other varieties of a little shorter staple length seem to offer this type of grower more opportunity.

PEANUTS—Peanuts are rapidly becoming a major crop in Florida. The acreage that will be picked for nuts in 1942 is estimated at 175,000 acres from which 113,750,000 pounds of nuts probably will be harvested, according to the September 1 estimate. This is 304 per cent above production of nuts in 1939.

Peanuts are important as a source of oil; they also furnish about 75 per cent of the hay produced in the state. And the large acreage used for hogging off contributes greatly to the volume of Florida pork produced.

With the increasing need for edible oils it is expected that 1943 will witness a still further increase in the acreage of this useful and versatile crop.

HAY AND FORAGE CROPS—Peanut vines furnish about 75 per cent of the hay produced in the state. With the great increase in peanuts grown for nuts this year, the volume of peanut vine hay will be greater than in any previous year. It was estimated on September 1 that there would be 68,000 tons of peanut hay saved this year out of a total of 92,000 tons of all other hay. Oats, cowpeas, Johnson grass, and beggarweed furnish most of the balance of the hay produced in the state.

CATTLE—It is estimated that at least 80 million pounds of beef and veal were produced in 1941 in the state, which was several million pounds above the previous year. Present indications are that the production of beef and veal in 1942 will exceed by a considerable margin the production in 1941. Cattle numbers are steadily increasing, and the industry is growing in importance.

DAIRY COWS—The dairy industry is also steadily increasing. It was estimated that there were about 121,000 milk cows on Florida farms on last

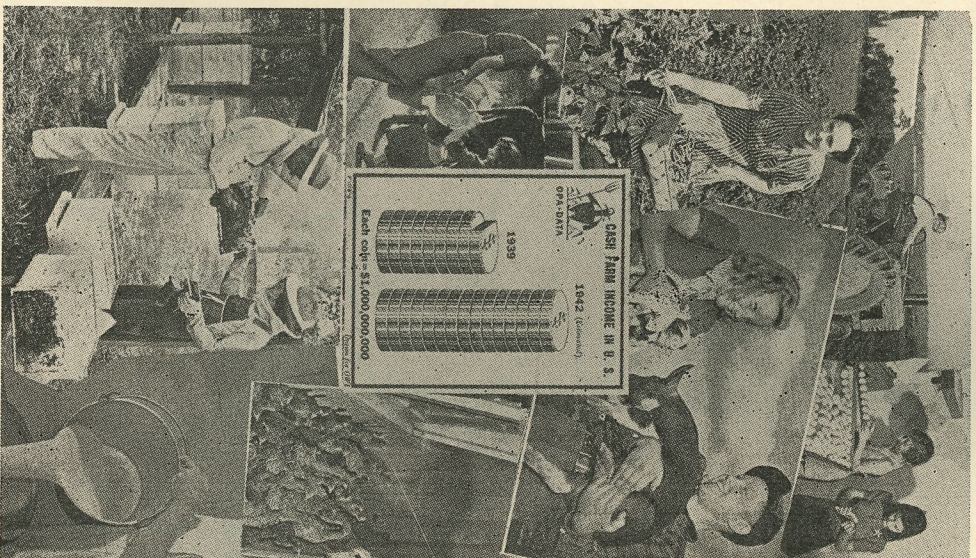
A "Round by Round" Review of the Agricultural Production on Florida Field, Grove, and Range

By J. C. TOWNSEND, JR. and W. F. CALLANDER

Agricultural Statisticians, Bureau of Economics, Orlando

January 1, of which 60 or 70 thousand were in dairies with six or more cows. Florida is now producing nearly all of the fluid milk consumed in the state; and as the number of milk cows increases, the state will be able to replace more and more of the cream and other dairy products shipped in from other states. Better cows, improved pastures, increased local feed supply and better prices are contributing causes to the increase.

HOGS—The production of hogs for market has increased during 1942, and indications are for a still greater increase in 1943. Good pork prices and an increased local supply of peanuts and corn are the



factors bringing about this increase. Official estimates placed the number of hogs on farms on January 1 at 553,000 head. The fall (1941) and spring (1942) pig crops totaled over 815,000 head, compared with a ten year average of 644,000 head. Conditions are favorable for an increased production in 1943.

HONEY—Florida is one of the important honey producing states, its annual production running around 8,000,000 pounds. It is famous for its Tupelo and Orange Blossom types. With sugar rationing, the interest in this product has increased and prices have improved. There are probably about 7,000 apiaries in the state, with a total of close to 150,000 colonies. Quite a number apiaries have more than 500 colonies each. The supply of Orange Blossom honey was reported below average for 1942 but the total production of honey did not show any decline in 1942.

CITRUS—Prospects for the coming season's citrus crop from a production standpoint appear favorable at the present time. Weather conditions have been generally favorable this season. Growers report the groves to be in good condition with fruit sizing well. On September 1, the orange crop was reported at 74

per cent of normal compared with 60 per cent on September 1, 1941; grapefruit at 68 per cent this year, 48 per cent last; and tangerines 76 per cent compared with 36 per cent. The department will make the first production estimate as of the first of October, to be published on the 12th of October.

AVOCADOS—Avocado production prospects for 1942 are favorable and should result in a somewhat larger crop than last year's 1,250 tons.

PECANS—This state produces better than four million pounds of pecans yearly. 1942 prospects are generally good, indicating about 4.3 million pounds—a small increase over last year.

TUNG OIL—The loss of important sources of tung oil has revived production interest in the Southeastern states, including Florida. Private estimates show 12 to 15 thousand acres planted to tung trees. Production prospects for 1942 are good. About 4,500,000 pounds of nuts were produced last season. Despite numerous attempts of the weather man to hamper and eliminate vegetable crops last year, Florida growers harvested a little over 220,000 acres, which was about 12 per cent larger than in 1940-41. Returns to growers (packed crate basis) the past season were better than 50 million dollars—a 10 million increase over 1040-41. It must be remembered, however, production and marketing charges are considerably higher for this season.

While the picture for the past crop year was brighter for most vegetables, certain commodities such as cabbage, celery, escarole, lettuce, and green peas produced a smaller gross return than in 1940-41. Due to unfavorable weather conditions, all areas did not share equally in the greater return, but most sections of the state made some money the past season. Prospects for the coming season are promising barring adverse weather conditions, which seem to come in some form every year. Florida's vegetable season is a long one and gives plenty of chance for several "come-backs." While it is a little early to forecast intentions for the coming season, it is felt that in view of increased purchasing power, the outlook is favorable. Growers are, however, keeping in mind such problems as labor, fertilizer, package supplies and transportation. The problems differ greatly among crops and sections.

SNAP BEANS—Last year, Florida's 68,000 acres of snap beans produced a little over 6 million bushels of beans which brought the grower \$8,600,000. Canneries were active in the markets in the fall and spring, stabilizing prices and taking close to a million and a half bushels. Prospects continue favorable for the coming season since the canners will again be in the market to help level the usual peaks of production in the fall and spring.

CABBAGE—While some folks like to attribute the largely expanded cabbage acreage last year to wartime demand, the facts are that in October, as a result of high prices in 1940-41, growers in the state showed intentions to increase their acreage 50 per cent over 1941. When final plantings were through, 18,000 acres had been planted—80 per cent larger than the previous year. A large increase in Texas added to the plentiful supply, and the result was a disastrous season for most cabbage growers. The coming season will see a sharp reduction in the acreage of cabbage in this state.

CELERY—Florida again expanded the celery acreage last year, the increase amounting to 600 acres mostly in the muck areas, bringing the total to 9,700 acres. Most of the muck areas had a favorable season and expect to show some further expansion in acreage this year. The season on sandland celery was not so successful, since most of their production was marketed during the period of low prices in March and April. Celery growers should give considerable thought to wartime problems likely to be encountered this year before increasing acreage.

CUCUMBERS—While yields for both the fall and spring crops of cukes were lower than a year ago,

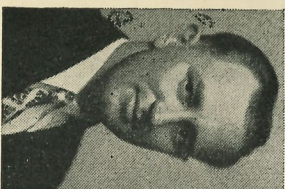
(Continued on Page 12)

What War is Doing to Farmers

Florida Outlook for General Crops and Livestock

By R. H. HOWARD

Economist, Florida Agricultural Extension Service



DEMAND for most crops and livestock grown in Florida is greater at this time than for many years. Indications are that an even greater demand is likely during the next year, as a result of increased purchasing power of industrial workers and the paramount need for food and fiber for military use at home and abroad. The spending power of the American people is the greatest in the history of our country, but much of the purchasing power will be required for greatly increased taxation to finance the war program.

Indications are that the loss of purchasing power due to increased taxation will not materially affect the demand for and consumption of food, as war industries have cut heavily into production of most durable goods. A higher percentage of money income will be available to purchase food and clothing than would be the case if durable goods were obtainable. Urban expenditures for food, clothing, and tobacco are at a considerably higher dollar rate per family this year than last, and slightly higher in relation to the level of income than in 1941. Further increases may be expected if supplies are available.

Agricultural production for the United States in the aggregate has established new records each year since the present war started, and in 1942 will be around 25 per cent larger than the 1935-39 average and 10 per cent above 1941 production. But military and lend-lease needs are so great that local and temporary shortages of civilian supplies of some products are to be expected. Florida farmers are doing their part. Indications are that production of cotton, tobacco, corn for grain, sweet potatoes, peanuts for oil purposes, forage and hay crops, and meat animals to be marketed will be more than 20 per cent above 1941 production. So, a banner year for crops and livestock appears in the making for this year.

Gradually increasing demand for most agricultural products thus far has been reflected in higher prices received by farmers for most foods, fibers, and tobacco. Farm commodities grown in Florida selling above parity on July 15 included potatoes, cattle, calves, hogs, eggs, and chickens; corn and cotton were selling below parity. No official parity prices have been announced for citrus fruits and vegetables. Average prices received by farmers are expected to continue at approximately parity during the remainder of the year. Prices of some farm products are the highest in 20 years.

Costs of farm production also are up and likely to reach an all-high, principally because of increased farm wages. Farm wage rates for the country as a

whole on July 1 were the highest in twenty-two years. The supply of experienced farm labor is the smallest in thirty-two years, according to the Government's records. For Florida, the indications are that both wage rates and supply of experienced farm labor are in about the same situation as for the nation. The total number of persons employed on farms is about the same as in 1941, but much of it consists of inexperienced help. Even so, high records of farm production are being established this year as every mechanical aid and short-cut is being used by Florida farmers to attain wartime food production goals.

The outlook is that even greater production of most crops and livestock will be needed during the coming year, but larger production will become increasingly difficult, as greater difficulties are likely to be encountered in obtaining the implements of production — machinery, manpower, fertilizer, and other supplies of all kinds. Overtaxing of transportation, warehousing and processing facilities may further increase the difficulty confronting farm production in 1943. The fact that many obstacles or difficulties might be encountered during the coming years in the production of crops and livestock should not make farmers give up in despair as food, feed, and fiber are vital war implements that must be produced even if family laborers have to be used most efficiently, work longer, and sacrifice many things for the duration.

Another battle must be won on our home front in order not to hinder winning of the war on battlefields. That is curbing inflation or runaway prices. Inflation, or runaway prices, makes the cost of producing war implements and financing the war greater. Thus, greater and greater taxes have to be imposed upon farmers and others.

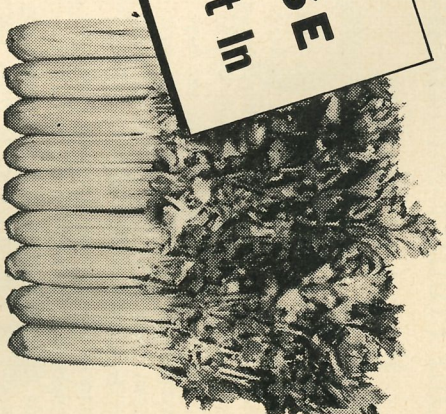
There is an all-out effort by the Administration to prevent inflation by establishing and enforcing parity prices for most agricultural products. Ceiling prices are in effect for most non-agricultural products purchased by consumers, and the indications are that some control over farm prices likely will be attempted in the near future. If a satisfactory scheme can be evolved to keep the price of farm commodities at parity with the price of non-agricultural commodities, a real blow will have been dealt to ruinous inflation.

As yet few ceiling prices have been placed upon what the farmer is to receive for his products except in the case of milk and cream retailed by the producer. A ceiling price was placed on flue-cured tobacco after Florida's crop had been marketed. However, definite plans are being made to place a price ceiling on live hogs, according to the Office of Price Administration.

Price ceilings for cattle are also being studied. It is believed that the supply of meat for civilians will be about normal, but indications are that it will not satisfy the abnormally large cur-

(Continued on Page 8)

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Our Poultry Situation Past and Future

By F. W. RUSHER*

THE YEAR 1942 has been on the whole a profitable one for poultry and egg producers as well as hatcherymen. Egg prices were up from 6½ to 3 cents per dozen by months the first seven months of 1942 over the first seven months in 1941. Poultry meat prices were up and demand stronger than in 1941. Hatcherymen had more orders than they could fill, and at present they cannot find a large enough supply of hatching eggs to meet the demand.

It really is difficult to predict prices for the months ahead. A couple of years ago forecasts for the future could be made with some accuracy, but we were not in a war. Many supplies used in poultry production are getting scarce and will become more so as the war goes on, for we are only beginning to get our feet wet in this war. Labor shortages will become more acute as men are called into the armed service or get jobs in defense work, and their places will of a necessity have to be filled by women. That the feed situation will probably not be as favorable as it was last year, is a prediction of one of the officials of the U.S.D.A., for it is expected that stocks of farm grains will be very much reduced by the middle of 1943. However supplemental feeds, like oil-seed-meals and dry milk, will be more abundant. Transportation, whether by automobile, rail or water, will be one of the other bottle necks.

The demand for eggs for governmental purposes, such as Army, Navy and Lend-Lease, will most likely be greater in 1942 and, coupled with increased employment and higher wages, should result in still higher prices. Some authorities predict that an increase production of over 30,000,000 cases of eggs in 1943, or 10,800,000,000 eggs, will be asked of poultrymen in the United States.

Since transportation difficulties will become greater as the war progresses, the poultryman will be wise who tries to produce as much of the feed used by his flock as possible.

The A.M.A., a division of the United States department of agriculture, is laying plans to continue the Surplus Purchase program in Florida and the rest of the country in 1943. The extension service and the Florida department of agriculture have joined in requesting that plans be ready to begin the purchase program in January instead of March, as was the case in 1942.

There will be a ready market at the poultryman's door in Florida; especially will this be true when meats are going to be rationed, as we are told they certainly will be. There is a home market in Florida for more eggs and poultry meat than is produced here; this is another reason why every effort should be made by Florida producers to increase production of eggs and meat by every means at their command.

It is a known fact that more than 3,600,000 eggs are imported into Florida to be hatched by Florida hatcheries. It is more important now than ever that these eggs should be produced at

CHART OF COMMON POULTRY DISEASES

Symptoms, Causes and Suggested Methods for Control

By Dr. M. W. EMMEL, Veterinarian, Florida Agricultural Experiment Station

DISEASE	SYMPTOMS	CAUSE	CONTROL*
PULLORUM DISEASE OR BACILLARY WHITE DIARRHEA	Drooping wings and weakness. May have diarrhea. Chicks sleepy and seek warm spots. Peculiar chirp with passage of droppings. Mortality often high in baby chicks.	Bacteria of paratyphoid group. Infection transmitted from parent stock or contracted in incubator, brooder or contact with infected birds.	Sanitation. Obtain chicks from pullorum tested birds. Addition 12% dried buttermilk to mash until 3 weeks of age.
NON-SPECIFIC DIARRHEA	Same as above except that diarrhea is almost always present. Vent usually becomes pasted.	Birds chilled, overheated or fed poor diet.	Correct cause.
Coccidiosis	Acute and chronic forms. Droppings may be bloody. Bird becomes droopy, weak and peaked. Most common between ages of 2 to 12 weeks.	Microscopic parasite which develops in the cells lining the intestinal tract. Lives long time in soil. Resistant to agents usually used to destroy bacteria.	Clean houses every 3 days. Give 40% dried buttermilk or 25% dried whey flush for 3 or 4 days. Repeat in one week if necessary.
BLACKHEAD	Principally disease of turkeys. Poults more susceptible than adults. Sulfur colored droppings. Round yellow spots on liver. Enlarged blind pouches.	Protozoan parasite microscopic in size which some claim is transmitted by cecal worm.	Rotate turkeys through series of fields or yards at least every 30 days. Plow yards and feeding stations frequently. Keep chickens away from turkeys.
FOWL CHOLERA AND FOWL TYPHOID	Comb and wattles become dark. Period of illness is short. Sudden deaths. Mortality usually high.	Both diseases caused by germs spread through contamination of feed, water and premises.	Sanitation controls these diseases very effectively.
CHOLERA-LIKE DISEASE	Same as cholera.	Unknown. Possibly fungus. Usually prevalent during rainy season.	40% dried buttermilk or 25% dried whey flush for about 4 days.
COLDS	Mucous secretions from nostrils. Froth in corner of eyes. Birds often shake heads and occasionally sneeze.	Overcrowded conditions. Drafts, overheating, chilling or resistance lowered by long standing intestinal parasitism.	Irrigate nasal passages and eyes with solution potassium permanganate. Disinfect drinking water with chlorine preparations. Correct management if at fault. Treat for intestinal parasites if necessary.
ROUP	Accumulations cheesy material in nostrils and eyes. Mortality not high. Utility of bird often permanently impaired. Eyes swell in ocular roup which is often accompanied by high mortality.	Advanced stage of colds in which secretions become hard and cheesy-like.	Remove cheesy masses daily if possible. Otherwise treat same as cold.
INFECTIOUS LARYNGOTRACHEITIS	Birds sneeze frequently. Gasp for breath. Rattling in throat. Symptoms more marked at night than during day.	Caused by a filtrable virus. Means of admission often obscure. Readily transmitted by contact affected birds.	Place a few drops equal parts oil of eucalyptus and mineral oil in wind pipe. Vaccination is effective as a preventive.
CHICKENPOX	Nodules or sores on comb and wattles (usually pea-size). Yellowish closely adherent false membrane in throat and nasal passages.	A filtrable virus which is present in the nodules and sores. Mosquitoes are extremely important in transmission.	Tincture iodine on sores. No effective flock remedy. Vaccination as preventive very effective. All laying flocks should be vaccinated against this disease.
COMMON ROUND WORMS	Decreased production, paleness, weakened appearance, emaciation, colds, roup and other respiratory diseases.	Constant use causes soil to become contaminated with millions of parasite eggs. Should establish some system of rotation or soil treatment.	Sanitation. 1 cc. capsule carbon tetrachloroethylene. Nicotine sulfate powders or capsules. Colloidal iodine. Well drained sandy soil.
TAPE WORMS	Same as above. Tapeworms are segmented and attached to intestinal wall. Most easily seen by splitting intestine and suspending in jar of water.	Snails, flies, earthworms, meal beetles, dung beetles, slugs, etc., are intermediate hosts for chicken tapeworms. Parasites contracted by eating intermediate hosts.	15 grain Kamala or 1 ounce colloidal iodine per adult bird. Well drained sandy soil.
FOWL PARALYSIS, BLINDNESS, MANY INTENNAL TUMORS, BIG LIVER DISEASE	Paralysis of wings or legs. Incoordination of gait walking in circle, nervousness. "Peculiar actions" Blindness. Some birds become unthrifty and emaciated. Big liver.	Caused by paratyphoid bacteria which gain entrance to system through damage done by intestinal parasites, coccidia round worms and tapeworms.	Treat for intestinal parasites 12 to 15% dried whey added to feed for 5 to 7 days. Additional cod or shark liver oil often beneficial. Prevent by controlling parasitism.
LICE	Unthrifty appearance. Webbing eaten from between spines of feathers.	Sanitation does much to prevent house infestations.	5% sulfur in feed for 3 weeks together with application 2 pounds per 100 square feet soil in yards. Dust with sodium fluoride. Blue ointment (reduced 50-50) under vent.
FLIES	Unthriftness. Black patches of flies attached to wattles, comb and around head.	Breed in sand and litter about premises. Sanitation important in prevention.	Sulfur treatment for lice. Application common salt to infested soil.
MITEs	Unthriftness, emaciation.	Mites seldom infest sanitary premises.	Spray house and nests with 10% coal tar dip in kerosene or crude oil. Sprinkle sulfur about house and nests.
TICKs	"Tick paralysis." Ticks or "blue bugs" are found under wings and on bare portions of body.	Difficult to control. Adults live long time without food. Must be persistent in treatment.	Repeated spraying of house every 10 days with 10% coal tar dip in kerosene or crude oil.

* Sanitation refers to cleaning and disinfecting houses and equipment and plowing, seeding, and cultivating yards and ranges.

home. In addition there are imported annually into Florida more than 4,000,000 baby chicks. The total number of baby chicks used annually by Florida broiler plants and egg producers amounts to the neat sum of a little over 14,000,000 head.

* Marketing Specialist, Poultry and Dairy Products, Florida State Marketing Bureau.

What War is Doing

(Continued from Page 7)

rent demand, caused by record high civilian buying power. Under such circumstances the nation faces the

problem of seeing to it that the supply is equitably distributed, and rationing of meat may not be far off.

The marketing of meat animals has been running at record high levels. Despite these large supplies, shortages of meats have developed in some areas.

The requirements of pork for lend-lease and most beef for military purposes have been very great and these needs have more than offset the increase in total production of pork and beef.

However, a record crop of hogs is expected to be marketed this fall and winter, probably 25 per cent greater than a year earlier. The number of cattle to be slaughtered is expected to

be as great, if not an increase over marketing for the past year. The demand for all meat animals will continue to be great for the duration.

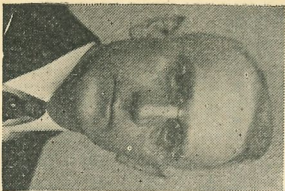
However, seasonal decline in prices may be expected, particularly for hogs, as a result of severely taxed marketing and packing facilities for a few weeks during the peak of the movement. Prices of hogs during December and January are expected to be relatively low as compared to marketings prior to the above date and later. In order to meet this situation Florida farmers will do well to fatten out their early spring pigs as rapidly as possible and to market them as early as they can.

Warime Fertilizer Restrictions

Grower Cooperation to Make Sacrifices Unnecessary

By HAROLD MOWRY

Associate Director, Agricultural Experiment Station



WILL sufficient fertilizer materials be available for the coming season's crop production? If fertilizer shortages exist, what are they, and how extensive? Will fertilizers be rationed? Will use of fertilizers be limited to specified crops on a priority basis? Are fertilizer mixtures to be restricted to specified grades and formulas? Are some areas to be declared marginal and as a consequence receive no fertilizer allocations? Should plantings be curtailed because of uncertainty of availability of fertilizer supplies?

These and similar questions have been in the minds of nearly all Florida growers since last spring when shortages of mineral nitrogens first became apparent. Until recently it was not possible to secure definite answers, and as a result there have been many rumors, much uncertainty, and circulation of much misinformation. With an annual fertilizer consumption requirement of over 650,000 tons, the continuation of an unbroken supply of fertilizer materials to Florida farms and groves is vital, and with full cognizance of the situation, federal agencies concerned, with the aid of state counsel, have made and are making every effort to ensure adequate supplies as far as possible and to devise means of equitable distribution.

Thanks to American production and America's unmatched transportation facilities and operation, we are assured of ample supplies of phosphorus and potash. Insofar as shortages of these two materials are concerned there need be no apprehension until and unless circumstances arising from war hazard or necessity curtail their manufacture or shipment. Such contingencies do not at this time appear imminent.

We do face a present definite and actual shortage of mineral nitrogen. War needs have absorbed practically all mineral nitrogens except sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda, with a large part of the latter allotted to war industry or reserve supplies. At present we are advised that approximately 80 per cent of requirements, based on past usage, of these materials will be available. However, this supply may be diminished at any time, its continuance, especially of nitrate of soda, being predicated upon availability of both ship and rail transportation.

Florida for years has been among the largest users of organic nitrogen materials, apparently a most fortunate circumstance under present conditions since growers are fully familiar with their use and have not been wholly dependent upon chemical sources. As a consequence of the heavy increase in soybean and peanut acreages this year large quantities of oil seed meals will be available for feed and fertilizer use. If satisfactory price arrangements can

be made to permit liberal use of these materials in fertilizers, the combination of available inorganic materials and seed meals should supply a nearly normal amount of nitrogen for the state's coming season's requirements.

Rationing of fertilizers directly to the farmer has not yet been found necessary and it is hoped can be withheld and adopted only as a last resort. Grower acceptance of responsibility in sharing shortage should make rationing unnecessary. The War Production board will allocate materials to fertilizer manufacturers and dealers and issue directives governing their sale and distribution. This will assure uniform service and supply to all users.

As yet, no crops are listed as banned from the use of chemical nitrogens. However, conservation orders from the War Production board prohibit the use of chemical nitrogens on golf courses, lawns, parks, roadsides, cemeteries, and non-commercial plantings of trees, shrubs or flowers. Fall-sown grains for grain production are included in the foregoing listing, but this restriction would not apply to such grains when grown solely for pasturage or cover crop purposes. Certainly no areas have been designated to receive no nitrogen for crop production, and for the approaching fall and winter season ample supplies seem to be in sight for normal demand—minus, of course, some 20 per cent of mineral nitrogens. That shortage will probably be overcome by substitution of organic materials. It is possible that definite fertilizer grades may later be assigned to specific crops, but such action has not been taken at the time this is written.

The number of fertilizer grades which may be manufactured and sold has been cut drastically by government order. Instead of 899 grades previously registered, only 33 will be manufactured and sold in Florida. Curtailment of grades will require in many cases some modification and readjustment of previous fertilizer practice. Within the 33 grades, however, is a wide range of percentages of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash. It should be possible to secure one closely adapted to the need as well as closely approximating the grade previously used. Those grades, now officially adopted by the War Production board, are as follows:

0-8-12	2-8-10	4-7-5	5-5-8
0-8-24	2-10-4	4-8-4	5-6-10
0-10-10	3-6-10	4-8-6	5-7-5
0-12-16	3-8-5	4-8-8	5-8-8
0-14-5	3-8-8	4-9-3	6-4-8
0-14-10	4-4-8	4-10-7	6-6-6
0-16-0	4-5-7	4-12-4	8-0-8
(plus Mn)			
2-8-6	4-6-8	4-12-6	8-0-12
	12-0-12		

The foregoing grade listing was arrived at only after extended conferences and full discussion and was then endorsed by specialists. At these conferences complete and unselfish coordination of thought and effort in the common good by all agencies and groups crystallized and demonstrated needs so effectively that Florida was allotted nearly twice the number of grades of any other state.

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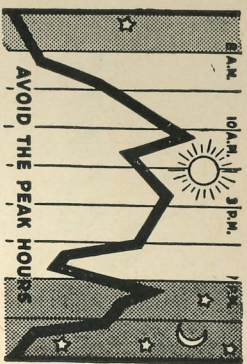
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FLORIDA GROWER for OCTOBER, 1942

You Can Grow Tulips in Florida

Use Carefully Planned Methods That Assure Success

By E. A. MARTIN

"REJOICE THAT Florida has found the way to grow Tulips." These are the words with which one of our Florida garden editors heralded the news that this garden subject of infinite form, color, and beauty could be grown with reasonable success in our state. Down through the ages, the tulip has always held a strange fascination for the gardener; and it is not unusual, therefore, that well massed beds of long-stemmed, graceful tulips in their new settings, with backgrounds of palms and sub-tropical plants, should draw gasps and exclamations from gardeners who had longed to grow tulips in their own gardens.

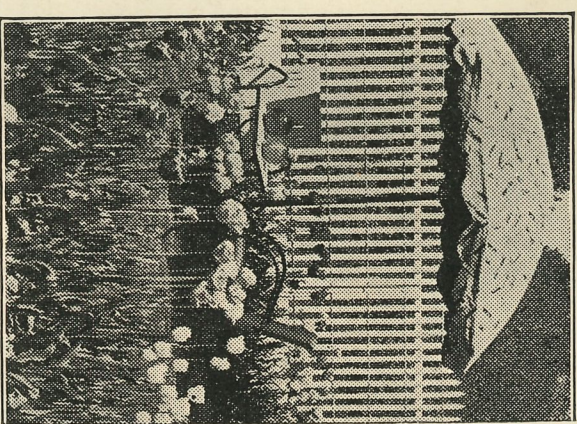
In spite of a good many efforts to grow Tulips in Florida, it was discovered only comparatively recently how they can be grown in our state. In the north, tulip bulbs are planted in the fall, where they remain in the ground in a frozen state for two to three months. During this time the tulip naturally is entirely dormant. As the ground gradually thaws, and warmth reaches the dormant bulb, it begins to push through the ground, gradually rearing a fine fully developed flower on a tall, straight stem.

Florida experimenters found that bulbs which were planted late matured so rapidly there was little or no time to produce long stems and the tulip bloomed at ground level or below the soil surface. Earlier plantings were also doomed because intermittent warm and cool spells, for which Florida is noted, alternately would force and then halt growth, so confusing growth-organism of the tulip that blooms were inferior, or, in many cases, producing whole beds of blind or non-blooming tulips.

Attempts made at freezing whole beds with ice and with artificial refrigeration to duplicate natural conditions favorable to tulips failed also and being expensive soon were discarded. For a period of years then, it was naturally assumed that tulips could not be grown in Florida.

Suddenly, the idea was conceived that tulips refrigerated for several months before planting in Florida, preferably near the location in which they were to be planted, so that there would be little possibility for thorough thawing of the bulbs, would produce flowers of good quality. Of course, for this line of reasoning to follow through, it would be necessary to plant the pre-treated bulbs immediately, preferably during the coolest part of Florida's weather, so that they would burst into full glory and native bloom as soon as the warm days of spring came for good.

In northern Florida we have found the period best adapted for planting is during the last two weeks of November or in early December. For the treated bulbs to be actually successful, it is cautioned that they be planted in ground that is appreciably colder during the time of planting than at any other season of the year. This was the first and main step in the development of a program which would make it possible for Florida growers to enjoy this showy ornamental flower.



For a good many years various types of tulips had been tried for Florida. With some 60 or 80 species from which to choose, it is easy to understand confusion of the early planters. It was only when the more learned of these

BEST RECIPE OF THE MONTH

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October awards are:
First Prize: Mrs. D. D. Griffin, Jacksonville Beach, Florida.

BAKED SALMON WITH EGGS

Use 1 large can salmon, drain, separate fish from bones and skin. Slice three hard boiled eggs and have ready 1 1/2 cups cream sauce. Butter a fire-proof dish, place a layer of salmon on the bottom, next a layer of egg slices, then pour on a little of the cream sauce flavored lightly with onion juice and nutmeg. Repeat layers of salmon and egg until dish is full. Cover top with 1 cup buttered bread crumbs and dust over with grated cheese. Put dish in pan of water and bake 30 minutes. Nice served with baked potatoes.

Second Prize: Mrs. Grace A. Jones, Lakeland, Florida.

AUNT NELL'S BROWN BREAD

1 1/2 cups white flour
1 1/2 cups Graham flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
3/4 cup blanched and ground peanuts
1 teaspoon of salt
1 tablespoon dark corn syrup
Blend the above with enough sweet milk, about 1/2 cup, to make a soft dough. Mix well and bake in a loaf pan in moderate oven. Nice for school lunch box.

horticultural experimenters decided to stick to Darwin tulips that real progress was achieved. Experiences up to the present show that the following varieties of Darwin Tulips stand out as the best for planting in Florida: City of Haarlem (Scarlet), Zwanenburg (White), La Tulip Noire (Black), William Pitt (Bright Red), Clara Butt (Salmon Rose), Yellow Giant, Rev. Eubank (Violet), Pride of Haarlem (Carmine), Bartigan (Red), Madame Krelage (Rose).

Tulip bulbs require a well drained soil, preferably of the sandy loam type, although farther north they are planted in beds of clay (but under these conditions it is always cautioned that a goodly portion of the soil be removed to insure proper drainage). In our sandy areas of Florida, care need only be given to the make-up of the tulip bed. It has been found that green or partially rotted manure has a tendency to heat while undergoing the process of decay and often will rot the bulbs. For this reason it is recommended that the bulb be prepared well in advance, using, preferably, commercial sheep manure and bone meal worked well into the soil to a depth of at least 12 inches. The bulbs are planted from 5 to 6 inches deep, 30 to 60 days later, in the (Continued on Page 12)

GRAPEFRUIT SALAD

- 4 slices pineapple
- Curly Endive
- 4 peach halves
- 2 oranges (Florida)
- 2 grapefruit (Florida)
- 4 cherries
- whipped cream (1 cup)
- salad dressing

Place a slice of pineapple on a salad plate covered with the endive. Then a half of a peach (1 slice) on top of each pineapple slice (cut side up). Mix the orange pulp and grapefruit pulp thoroughly together. Add about 1 tablespoon sugar. Mix. Fill center peach with the mixture. Top with the whipped cream. Place a cherry on top. Scatter here and there on the endive a spoonful of the salad dressing. Chill a few minutes before serving.

—Mrs. Edmund Williams, Vincennes, Indiana.

BAKED ORANGE SWEET POTATOES

- 6 medium sized sweet potatoes, peeled and halved lengthwise
- 1 tablespoon grated orange rind (yellow only)
- 1 cup strained orange juice
- 1 cup corn syrup
- 2/3 cup boiling water
- 1/2 teaspoon salt (or to taste)
- 3 tablespoons butter
- 5 or 6 whole cloves
- 2 1-inch sticks cinnamon

Arrange sweet potato halves in casserole. Combine other ingredients, except spices, and heat till blended, stirring gently. Pour over sweet potatoes. Add spices at sides. Bake covered, in 357 degree F. oven, 15-18 minutes, then uncover, and bake 5-6 minutes longer, or till lightly browned, and syrup thickened. Serve hot from casserole. 6 servings. Especially good with roast meat dinner.—Mrs. E. R. Douglas, Lawrenceville, Ill.

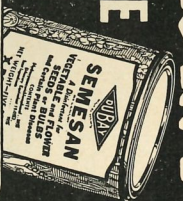
PLANTING TABLE FOR FLORIDA TRUCK CROPS

By F. S. JAMISON, Truck Horticulturist, Florida Agricultural Experiment Station

CROP AND PRINCIPAL VARIETIES	TYPE OF SOIL BEST ADAPTED	AMT. SEED PER ACRE	WHEN TO PLANT	AMOUNT FERTILIZER	DAYS TO MATURE	YIELD PER ACRE AUG. 1936	DEPTH TO PLANT	DISTANCE APART IN ROWS	REMARKS
BEANS GREEN Giant Stringless Green Pod Plentiful Tendergreen Stringless Black Valentine Bountiful Wax Sure Crop Kidney Wax Pole Kentucky Wonder McCaslan Lima Forthbrook	Muck; Ham-mock; Flat Woods, well-drained; Pine, good quality.	3 pks. to 1 bu.	Spring—Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr.—Aug. to per acre.	800 to 1,000 lbs.	45-60 days 90 bu.		1 1/2-2 1/2 inches	3 to 4 ft. 3 to 4 in.	Ready market for late fall and early spring crop.
CABBAGE Copenhagen Market Glory of Enkhuzen Golden Acre Early Round Dutch	Muck; Ham-mock; Flat Woods, well-drained; Pine, good quality.	8 to 12 oz.	October, November & January.	1,500 to 2,000 lbs. per acre	90 to 100 days	6 tons	1/2 inch	3 ft. by 18-24 inches	
CELERY Florida Golden Summer Pascal Cornell No. 19 White Pascal	Muck; Ham-mock; Flat Woods, well-drained.	6 oz.	August to November.	2,000 lbs. per acre and more if neces-sary	120 to 130 days	287 crates	1/8 inch	3 ft. by 5 in. or closer	This crop must be carefully handled for the best results.
CUCUMBERS A and C Long Dark Green Colorado Slay Green	Hammock; Flat Woods, well-drained.	2 to 3 lbs.	August, Sept., Oct. Feb., Mar.	1,000 to 3,000 lbs. per acre	60 to 85 days	273 bu.	1-1 1/2 inches	2 by 5 ft.	
EGGPLANT Ft. Myers Market Florida High Bush	Hammock; Flat Woods, well-drained; Pine, good quality.	6 oz.	January, spring crop, July, fall crop.	2,000 to 3,000 lbs. per acre	120 days	350 crates est. avg.	1/2 inch	5 by 3 ft.	
LETTUCE White Boston No. 44 (Iceberg type) No. 456 (Iceberg type) Paris White cos (Romaine)	Muck; Ham-mock; Flat Woods, well-drained.	2 lbs.	September to December.	800 to 1,500 lbs. per acre	70 days	210 crates	1/2 inch	14 by 14 in.	Good drainage essential and land should not be sour.
ONIONS Berkum Type Crystal Wax Yellow Spanish Type Early Grano	Low Hammock; Flat Woods; Pine.	3 to 4 lbs. seed 8 bu. sets	Seed—Oct. to Feb. Sets—Jan. to Mar.	2,000 lbs. per acre	120 days	300 bu. est. avg.	Sets—1-2 inches Plants—1/2-1 inch	12 by 6 in.	Plants grown in Florida prob-ably carry fewer thrips.
ENGLISH PEAS Little Marvel Laxtonian Hundredfold Florida McNeil	Muck; Ham-mock; Flat Woods, high qual-ity; Pine, good quality.	80 lbs.	Oct. to Jan.	500 to 800 lbs. per acre	65 days	72 bu.	2-3 inches	3 ft. by 1 in.	Soil must not be sour. Inocula-tion of seed ad-visable.
PEPPERS California Wonder Calwonder Wolfebeter Ruby Giant	Flat Woods; Hammock; Pine, good quality.	1 lb.	Aug. to Nov. Apr. to June.	3,000 lbs. per acre	125 to 130 days	254 bu.	1/4-1/2 inch	3 ft. by 20 in.	Be prepared to dust or spray for control of disease with bordeaux.
POTATOES (rishi) Karatidin Sabgo Bliss Triumph	Flat Woods, well-drained; Ham-mock; Muck.	15-20 bu.	December & January	1,500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs. per acre	70 days	125 bu.	3-4 inches	3 ft. 6 in. by 12 in.	
POTATOES (SWEET) Copier Skinned Porto Rican Porto Rican Triumph Maryland Golden	Pine Lands; Sandy Flat Woods	8 bu. for draws	April, May, June, July.	400 to 600 lbs. per acre	120 days	65 bu. est. avg.	4-6 inches	3 ft. by 14 in.	Allow 10,000 slips to acre.
STRAWBERRIES Missionary	Flat Woods; Hammock.	Single row, 15,000 plants. 9x12 in. 35,000 plants.	Aug.—Nov.	1,500 lbs. plus 100 lbs. Ni-trate per acre	70 days	69 crates	To crown only	3 ft. by 14 in.	Use stable man-ure if possible in addition to commercial fer-tilizer
SWEET CORN OR ROASTING EARS Golden Cross Bantam Early Snowflake Oklahoma Silver Mine Truckers Favorite	Muck; Flat Woods; Ham-mock.	15 lbs.	Feb., March, April, May.	500 lbs. plus 50 lbs. Ni-trate soda at tasseling per acre.	70 to 85 days	30 bu. est. avg.	2 inches	3 ft. by 12 in.	Good commercial market for first-class material. Local market good.
TOMATOES Marglobe Rutgers Globe Stokesdale	Prairie; Ham-mock; Muck; Flat Woods, well-drained.	1/4 to 1/2 lb.	Oct. to Mch.	1,300 lbs. to 2,000 lbs. per acre	90 to 105 days	105 bu.	Seed 1/2-1 inch	4 ft. by 2 ft.	Treat seed and be prepared to dust or spray with nicotine and bordeaux.
WATERMELONS Tom Watson Dixie Queen Early Kansas	Pine; Flat Woods, well-drained.	2 lbs.	Jan. to Mch.	600 to 1,500 lbs. per acre	70 to 90 days	284 melons	1-3 inch	8 by 10 ft.	

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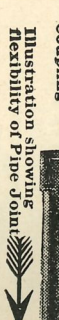


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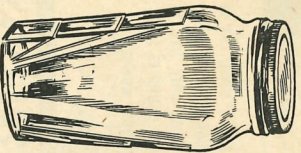
Detroit lady finds relief for husband. She will tell you how. All letters answered. Mrs. Geo. Dempster, Apt. 19, 6900 W. Lafayette Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

Grow Tulips

(Continued from Page 10)

prepared bed, and may be planted from 4 to 12 inches apart.

Do not neglect tulip bulbs after they are planted. Just as they begin to emerge from the earth, light applications of a balanced flower fertilizer applied semi-weekly will supply a sufficiency of the elements so essential to proper growth and bloom. If the ele-



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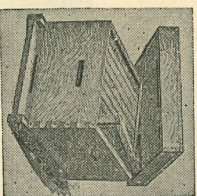
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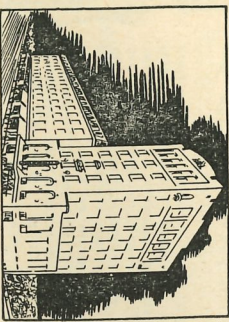
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ment of drainage has been well taken care of, water should be applied at least bi-weekly.

In Florida we have found these bulbs to do extremely well in sun and shade conditions, although perhaps the best location of all is a spot which is shaded during the afternoon but which receives morning sun, or at least filtered sun light during five hours before noon. Ideal conditions cannot always be had however, and it is heartening that careful and conscientious growers have obtained good results under varying conditions, where fundamental requirements have had to be supplied artificially before and during the tulip planting operation.

Resolve, then, to try a few tulips in your garden this fall. Be sure that they come from a reliable seed house likely to be familiar with your local conditions. Be sure that they have undergone treatment for Florida planting and that they are of the Darwin type and, preferably, the proven varieties mentioned in this article. If your choice of source has been wise your dealer should not deliver the bulbs bulbs until it is time to plant. Supply is scarce this year, though, so get your order in early.

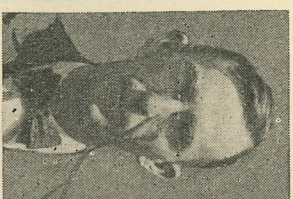
Then, for best results, prepare your beds now. Fertilized beds that have been allowed to mellow, with occa-

Farm Labor Shortage Looms

Program to Prevent Production Losses Planned

By H. G. CLAYTON

Chairman, Florida USDA War Board



AS YET there has been no serious shortage of farm labor in Florida as a whole. But there are individual cases throughout the state where there is a shortage on certain farms.

We are in the season when peanuts are being harvested, fall crops are to be planted, and the harvest of citrus fruits and sugarcane for sugar soon will begin. These activities call for a larger number of agricultural workers. During the summer many men from the farm have gone into military service and into defense work. Tire and gasoline shortages will retard normal fall and winter movement of farm labor into Florida from nearby states when harvest there is completed. We are, therefore, approaching a serious period, and farmers cannot pay the wage rates current in defense projects or compete with other employers of labor.

Farmers have produced more than ever before in spite of shortages in many needs. The nation needs all crops produced. Ways must be found to harvest production and to produce even larger crops in 1943. Success of the whole war effort is closely tied to food for civilians, industrial workers, military forces, and these same groups in allied countries.

Plans to meet this problem are: (1) Use local labor to the fullest possible extent. Cooperate in steps needed to put idle laborers to work. Employment of women can replace some of the men.

ional working and turning, will produce far better results than locations hastily prepared upon arrival of the bulbs. And if there are individual problems in which you feel I can be of assistance, mail addressed to me in care of Florida Grower will be received.

Chats With

Florida Beekeepers

By NERO DERF

A Keeper of the Bees

THE VALUE of bees to beekeepers at this time would be listed in the order of their rank as: first, producers of honey; second, source of wax; third, work of pollination. At the same time, from a military viewpoint or from the standpoint of the country as a whole this order of value is reversed.

Pollination is an absolute necessity now and forever hereafter if we are to have food. Wax is a military necessity, and though it is now ranked second it probably will move soon to first place. Honey is a supplemental sweet and beyond that you must class it as a luxury. We have had very little revenue in Florida from pollination services. We have depended entirely on honey for revenue and wax as a by-product.

What Happened

(Continued from Page 6)

better prices more than made up the difference in dollars returned in 1941-42. A total of 9,700 acres were harvested during the past season, producing 930,000 bushels for which growers received \$1,858,000.

EGGPLANT—Florida produced 542,500 bushels of eggplant last season, moving most of the crop by truck. Acreage was increased from 1,800 to 2,300 over 1940-41, and yields were higher. Returns per bushel were a little better the past season, resulting in a more profitable venture for both growers of fall and spring crops.

ESCAROLE—A 20 per cent increase in the acreage of escarole harvested the past season, with higher yields per acre, resulted in a lower gross return for 1941-42. 360,000 crates brought \$340,000 last season, while the year before, 280,000 crates showed a value of \$364,000.

LETTUCE—As a result of a disastrous season in 1940-41, growers of Iceberg lettuce reduced their plantings from 7,000 to 3,000 acres in 1941-42, but actually harvested a larger acreage than they did in 1940-41. The lettuce deal was only partially successful the past season. Heavy rains resulted in considerable poor quality, but prices were good most of the season. The Big Boston acreage was limited, and this lettuce brought generally higher prices than Iceberg.

GREEN PEAS — Following a rather poor season in 1940-41, when a considerable portion of the pea crop was damaged by adverse weather, Florida grow-

What would we think of a farmer who raised corn for the beauty of the bloom and for the fodder, but left the grain ungarnered?

It is to be hoped that through cooperative methods Florida beekeepers first may simplify and expedite the marketing of our honey and wax crops, and also reap a substantial benefit from cooperative buying of our needs, always working towards increasing our returns from the industry through better methods both in handling our bees and our crops as well as in serving the trade.

Just now, though, are you producing all the wax that you might? Are you selling it so that it may go into service?

Use of wax will be restricted in all civilian uses soon — and that means foundation also. Might as well figure your absolute necessity for foundation for the next season and produce at least wax enough for yourself.

For my wax contribution I aim to sell 3 pounds of wax for each pound I use for the duration. I also aim to produce more wax than I have heretofore. I hope many of you will do better! You can boost your wax production in relation to your expense. Better queens, better beekeepers, and better management can produce more easily from the same number of colonies that now are on hand.

If all these conditions already exist, then you are justified in making an increase in the number of colonies, so long only as you do not reduce your efficiency.

(Continued on Page 13)

Glades Harvest Helps Refill Sugar Bowl

PREPARATIONS are under way for the largest sugar cane crop in the history of the Florida Everglades. A harvest of more than 100,000 tons is anticipated, to help fill the bowls of a sugar-short nation. Jay W. Moran, vice-president of the U. S. Sugar Corp., largest single producer of sugar cane in the United States, reports that cultivation and growing of cane and conditioning of the huge sugar house and equipment have been speeded in preparation for the new harvest season which begins this month.

In addition to a record sugar crop, the company also anticipates production of some 5,000,000 gallons of blackstrap molasses, which will contribute to the war effort in its final form of smokeless powder.

With opening of the season, the Clewiston house, largest in the nation, will go into production on a 24-hour basis that will continue for the following six months. Grinding operations at the sugar house have increased steadily for the past five seasons, jumping from 5,000 tons of cane per day to 7,048, a record set during the last season, when 288 carloads of cane were ground in a single 24-hour period.

The new season is expected to be the longest as well as the largest, Moran said. Through the development of late-maturing cane, the grinding season has been doubled in the last decade, rising from three months to more than six months, and giving employment to more than 5,000 employees of the company.

Workers were busy during September caring for this season's cane, ploughing old fields and readying them for harvest two years hence, and completely overhauling mill, farm, and railroad machinery so nothing will interrupt the steady stream of raw sugar once steam is up in the sugar house.

Citrus Changes

(Continued from Page 4)

ing to increase by 10 per cent the juice content of grapefruit permitted to be shipped from the State October 27th through November 15th. As a further incentive to improve market conditions, the government announced intention to purchase fruit during the 1941-42 season.

At this time there was considerable pessimism as to the future outlook on grapefruit, but throughout the season auction averages were consistently above 1940-41 for corresponding weeks. As with oranges, there was a slump in grapefruit prices immediately following Thanksgiving and again during the first part of January.

The government started buying fresh fruit the week ending January 24th and continued purchases through March 28th. This program was generally acknowledged as a very definite aid in the successful marketing of the 1941-42 season's grapefruit crop.

The grapefruit market didn't react from the California freeze as did oranges. However, Texas began to clean up relatively early in the season, and starting with the first week in April there was a consistent advance

in auction prices. During the latter part of June and approaching the end of the season, Interior Seedless were averaging nearly \$4.00 a box on the auctions. This year it was again brought forcefully to attention that the trade in the North does not want Duncan grapefruit. If seeded stock was bought, it was generally at a substantial discount. Texas supply of "Pinks" increased materially, and shipments to the East were much heavier than in previous seasons.

Tangerines had an exceptional season. Prices were good throughout. The market eased off somewhat after the Christmas holidays, but only for a short period. Auction averages generally were 50 cents or more above last year's prices. In numerous weeks, the 1941-42 averages were better than \$1.00 over last season. During the wind-up light shipments of late bloom fruit brought sensationally high prices.

What Happened

(Continued from Page 12)

ers in the Everglades kept down their seedings of peas well under normal acreage. As a result only 3,500 acres were harvested in the state. Yields were below normal and prices rather low.

PEPPERS—While the fall acreage of peppers was close to normal, last year, growers on the lower East coast attempted to bring to harvest one of the largest acreages of winter peppers on record. But torrential rains drowned out a large percentage of the acreage, and even with a little larger spring acreage, the total plantings of peppers in the state last season fell short of the 7,200 acres planted the previous year by 900 acres. Yields were, on the average, somewhat higher, giving a production approximately as large as 1940-41. Better prices for the spring and late winter crop resulted in a value of about \$2,800,000 for 1,625,000 bushels. This topped the 1940-41 valuation by nearly \$300,000.

IRISH POTATOES—The out turn of the commercial potato crop in the state the past season was very gratifying to all concerned. Growers in south Florida, especially in Dade and Lee, enjoyed high yields and satisfactory returns. The Hastings area had one of the best seasons in years, both as to yield and price, which helped offset a disappointing cabbage crop. When the smoke cleared, Florida's 25,000 acres produced nearly 4 million bushels valued at 6 million dollars.

STRAWBERRIES—For the second year the production of strawberries was low, due to a small acreage and below average yields. Prices averaged higher than a year ago, giving a little larger return on a smaller production. 5,000 acres of berries in the state produced 350,000—24 quart crates for a value of \$2,275,000.

TOMATOES—The usual total plantings of tomatoes run around 30,000 acres. Last season, 42,000 acres were harvested or partly harvested yielding close to 4 million bushels. Both the acreage and production were considerably above the 1940-41 crop, since adverse weather conditions that year ruined a large part of the south Florida planting. Prices were high through the season—possibly of record perform-

FARM MARKET PAGE

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

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

AVOCADO, MANGOES, 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 500 for 75¢, 1,000 for \$1.00. Georgia Collard Plants same prices as cabbage plants. Copenhagen Market and Early Round Dutch Cabbage plants by express \$1.25 per 1,000 any quantity. P. D. Fulwood, Titon, Ga.

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. Connell 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. Piedmont Plant Company, Albany, Ga.

ALL VARIETIES Cabbage, Collard and Tomato plants now ready for prompt shipment. Mail Prepaid—800, 65¢; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.50; 5,000 lots by express, \$1.00 per thousand. Valdosta Plant Co., Mentone, Ala.

MISSIONARY KIDNEYBEAN, Klamath, Aroma Strawberries: 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; 10,000, \$24.00. Dorsett's Farm: 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00. Everbearing: 100, \$1.00. Shelby Plant Farms, Memphis, Tenn.

WINTER PASTURE Oats, Florida Early Rust Proof, seed \$1.25 per bu. Blue Lupin, Heavy Winter Legume cover crop, seed \$11.00 per hundred pounds. Grand Island Nurseries, Euclid, Florida.

BLISS TRITUMPH Seed Potatoes Certified and Uncertified. Also Karahitans and other varieties. N. Y. Cooperative Seed Potato Association, Georgetown, New York.

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

CABBAGE AND Collard plants, 500—60¢; 1,000 per 1,000. Bermuda Onion plants \$1.50 per 1,000. Dorris Plant Co., Valdosta, Ga. SELECTED RED Spanish Pineapple Plants for sale. C. J. Merrill, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

REAL ESTATE

10 ACRES, PAVED road, few hundred feet Turkey Creek depot; 6 miles Plant City; best of strawberry and trucking land; good bunching of five rooms and porches; electric lights; small tenant house, \$2,150. Send today for list of groves and farms. Tampa-West Coast Realty Company, Tampa, Fla.

CHICKS & EGGS

BIG BARRON English White Leghorns—Non-sexed chicks, \$7.90; pullets, \$14.95; cockerels, \$8.25 per hundred, prepaid. Two weeks pullets, \$18.00; four weeks, \$28.00, collect. Pedigree shed. Money back guarantee. Heiman's Hatchery, Deepwater, Missouri.

ance—giving a valuation to the 1941-42 crop of \$13,500,000. As a by-product canners packed over 870,000 cases of tomatoes from this acreage.

WATERMELONS — Florida's melon acreage was below average the past season, but under the influence of favorable prices throughout the season growers shipped a car to every three acres—producing 7 million melons.

CHICKS AND EGGS (Cont'd)

PREMIUM WHITE Egg Producers Page Mammoth Minorcas. Sturdy quick-growing chicks our specialty. America's distinguished producers of larger premium white eggs, delicious meat. Literature free. Charles Page, Chubbuck, Indiana.

COLONIAL CHICKS. World's largest production means lowest prices. Leading breeds. Catalog Free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Culman, Ala.

GUINEA EGGS — Hatched \$7.00. Setting Guinea eggs on Bantam \$1.00. Cyril Menges, Watsonown, Pa. Rural Ninety-five.

ANIMALS

COON POSSUM, Fox, Rabbit and combination hunting hounds—shipped for trial. Write for free literature showing pictures and breeding. State dog interested. Kentucky Coonhound Kennel, Paducah, Kentucky.

VACCINATE YOUR Pigs. Save money. Thousands of farmers do, you can too. Government tested serum, virus, syringe and instructions. See your druggist or write Ra Serum Company, St. Louis, Mo.

MEDIUM TYPE Duroc pigs, both sexes, easy feeders. For particulars write C. F. Prince, Rutherford, Tenn.

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—HAYMAKE, prefer rubber wheels and tractor connection. Osceola Groves, Inc., 58 Central Ave., St. Petersburg, Fla. 25 GENUINE INDIAN arrowheads, \$1.00. Catalog. George Holder, Glenwood, Arkansas.

OPPORTUNITIES

GOVERNMENT AND Business employment. There is, at present, the greatest demand for trained workers in both government and business offices that we have ever experienced. The Massey Business College has enrolled new classes each week during the spring and summer and will continue to do so this fall. Our courses are modern and thorough. Massey Business College, 304 Main St., Jacksonville, Fla.

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.

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. Rolis developed, your choice, two beautiful double weight professional enlargements and 8 never-fade Raytone prints, or two prints each good negative. Other money saving coupons included. Kay's Photo Service, Dept. 3-F, Ladrosse, Wisconsin.

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

ALL ENLARGEMENTS from your eight exposure roll film 26¢. Twelve exposure rolls 36¢. Sixteen exposure rolls 41¢. Aberdeen Film Service, Box 1207, Aberdeen, S. Dak.

ROLIS DEVELOPED each picture enlarged 3 1/4 x 4 1/2, only 25¢. American Film Studio, Cannonville, N. Y.

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

Prices averaged \$225 per thousand melons.

OTHER FARM PRODUCTS—Florida is noted for the great variety of crops grown in the state. For many of these no statistics are available. Mangoes, ferns, bulbs, gladioli, and other flowers contribute materially to the total farm income of the state and are not included in the above income figures.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

By-Product of War

UNDER PRESSURE of war, chemical developments are proceeding so rapidly that "the world of 1940 already has become an antiquity. The inconceivables of only two years ago are today's realities."

War is compressing into the space of months developments which might have taken us half a century to realize if necessity had not forced the pace. Many separate scientific revolutions are on the way.

Aluminum production by the end of 1943 will be seven times greater than in 1939—after fifty years of development. It will in one year furnish enough metal to make three times the number of passenger cars now operating on all American railroads.

Pressing need of better fuels for airplanes has brought so much progress that "the petroleum chemist now sees all existing motors as out of date," with fuels now made beyond the octane scale. Shiny new models now gathering dust in dealers' storerooms have aged at least twenty years technically. We are now in the 1960's of motor cars. Post-war American motor cars will have sealed cooling systems like those now used in airplanes. Weights may be half what they now are; power will be up, and fuels may yield fifty miles to the gallon.

"High pressure synthesis of ammonia will have taken on industrial status that, in terms of new producing capacity, may be comparable to discovery of a sixth continent. The amount of fertilizer chemicals this new capacity will be able to supply farmers will be so large that basic trends of agriculture may be changed.

"Newest and most versatile of plastics will be available after the war on a scale beyond all previous conceptions. We shall have glass that is unbreakable, glass that will float, wood that won't burn, and laminations of plastics and wood that will compete with structural metals. Hosiery derived from air, water, and coal, a wonder of pre-war days, is but the forerunner of many innovations from the same source ranging from shoes that contain no leather and window screens that contain no wire, to machinery bearings that contain no metal."

The United States is setting forth to accomplish, in two years, manufacture of chemical rubbers from petroleum, alcohol, coal, and limestone that almost equals 100 years progress in bringing crude rubber production of the world up to a million tons a year. Our aviation industry is setting up facilities to turn out annually double the number of airplanes produced during the thirty-seven years beginning with the Wright brothers and culminating in defense programs.

"Today we produce to destroy. Tomorrow we shall produce to build—. We shall have at our command ten, fifty, a hundred times what we had before, chiefly of new materials."

New fabrics for clothing, steel that will challenge the new light metals, houses made cheaply of new materials and painted with

new paints, developments in medicine that may ultimately outweigh by many times even the staggering losses of the world-wide conflagration, are tomorrow's constructive by-products of today's destructive war.

Such is the cheering "outlook" given by Dr. Charles M. A. Stine, a vice-president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company, saying: "Let our swords be mighty, and mighty indeed will be our plowshares, when the scientist has the freedom to improve, if he can, everything that exists under the sun, and beyond that, to create things upon which the sun has never before shone."

Learning How to Live

CRITICS OF modern education who contend that it is not sufficiently practical should be stilled by instruction that this year makes its bow in schools throughout Florida. Recently-printed teachers manual for this training, a part of the Florida program for improvement of schools, is titled "Everyday Living." Of the course Florida's capable superintendent of public instruction, Colin English, writes: "Everyday Living is an integrated course organized around problems of seventh and eighth grade pupils to which the three areas—science, health, and home living—offer assistance in solving. The primary purpose of this course is to develop understandings concerning certain life problems and to increase skill in solving them." What could be more practical?

Seventh and eighth graders are at a point in life where they are confronted with many disturbing problems and adjustments. Today's topsy-turvy world is certain further to confuse youth dangerously. In such circumstances lessons in how to live must be considered timely.

Setting up a series of fundamental questions affecting the life of 'teen-age youngsters, the teachers' manual lists references and bibliographies for reading that enable teacher or student to secure satisfying answers. Practical activities to prove and illustrate each answer are suggested. In teaching seventh graders the art of "Living With Others" they are asked: "Are you the kind of a person others select as a friend?" Following discussions of personality, personal appearance, and courtesy practices is the suggestion: "Ask a sales person to give an account of some good and bad shopping manners he has noted in his work."

In equally practical manner seventh graders are instructed in "Finding Food for Fitness," "Building Better Bodies," "Learning First Aid," "Exploring the World Around Us (What is the good earth and why is it so important to us?)," "Looking At Life Around Us (What problems do all living things have in common)," "Putting Power to Use," "Going and Growing (How can we know, strengthen, and use our powers?)." Showing full understanding of problems that are all-important to the eighth-grade mind, the course continues with "Making the Most of Our Looks (What is the im-

portance of personal appearance? How do our living practices influence our personal appearance?)," "Seeing the World of Yesterday and Today," "Living at Home in Florida (How can we make the most of what we have in our homes?)," "Using the Highways Safely," and "Growing in Responsibility (What are your growing social, home and vocational responsibilities? To what extent should one care about being accepted by the crowd?)." "

First reactoin of many adult minds, especially among the older generations, to this type of education is that need for it definitely proves American parents are more and more pushing off upon schools and teachers duties that are primarily those of home and family. Be this as it may, Florida is fortunate that it has an educational system and teachers willing to shoulder the responsibility. Second thought of anyone who has the opportunity of studying this excellently outlined and printed manual is: "How much better and simpler my own life would have developed with such an educational advantage in my youth."

Hoofs, Horns, Gain

THAT Florida has the oldest cattle industry in the United States is generally accepted. And the state's position among the first few in rank as a range cattle state now is seldom contested. But we are wondering if Florida cattlemen themselves realize that a threatened American meat shortage due to wartime demands is an "ill wind" capable of "blowing" them more good than anything that has happened in many moons.

Opportunity comes at a time when the industry is well able to seize it due to advancements that have come as a result of tick control, herd improvement through careful breeding, growing knowledge of planted pastures and their worth, as well as development of an adequate system of state markets to afford ample marketing facilities. Almost unprecedented demand for meat gives Florida producers a chance to settle any question as to quality of Florida meat as compared to other meat, regardless of place of origin.

Tremendous advancements in this state's cattle industry have been unheralded. Cattlemen, as a class, seem to be convinced that "actions speak louder than words," and appear indifferent to whether or not the world knows of their progress.

But from L. H. Lewis, marketing specialist in livestock and field crops for the Florida State Marketing bureau, we learn that last year between 1,700 and 1,800 pure bred beef type bulls were introduced into their herds by Florida cattlemen. And that we now have some 9,000 or more, as compared to about 250 in 1929.

Meat packing plants have increased in the same time from four to ten or twelve, and there are eighteen live stock auction markets, most of which operate all year. Let's use these tools of opportunity to full advantage.

So This is the Way

(Continued from Page 5)

ditions at times, especially for vegetables. Still the average conditions could not have been bad or we would not have harvested 70,191 carloads of vegetables, an increase of 20 per cent above 1940-41; while the average increase was only 16 per cent. Citrus production was off 17 per cent, but this was not caused altogether by 1941-42 season weather.

After a poor start, due to warm, wet weather in the fall when we needed cool crisp conditions, the season's citrus marketing moved along generally satisfactorily. The demand was better than usual for fruit moving into fresh as well as canned channels, and there was a resulting increase in over all gross returns per box. The season's prices did not get as high as expected due to several adverse factors arising from our entering the war. Still there was no general complaint as to either gross or net returns.

Production volume of all citrus was 120,089 carloads, gross shipping point value \$80,572,620, and gross per carload value \$671. This can be compared with the ten year average 97,192 carload volume, \$50,902,540 gross value, and \$524 gross carload value. The season's 67,464 carload volume of oranges had a per box gross of \$1.91, net per box of 69 cents, and a shipping point gross value of \$51,904,503. Grapefruit 47,464 carload volume showed a per box gross of \$1.20, per box net of 34 cents, and gross shipping point value of \$22,849,773. Respective figures for tangerines are: 5,204 carloads, \$2.77, \$1.09, and \$5,813,344.

Canning was heavy but not up to the previous season. Prices were generally satisfactory.

In 1941-42 season oranges averaged \$1.08 and grapefruit 71 cents gross per box at cannery door. A satisfactory figure is an average 90 cents for oranges and 80 cents for grapefruit over a period of years. The range for or-

anges has, over 10 year period been \$0.19-\$1.25 and grapefruit \$0.28-\$0.73.

It is doubtful that the average Florida grower has reason to complain of vegetable prices received last year, as they were almost uniformly higher than average. Some individual growers and some sections suffered because of bad weather conditions during their growing or harvesting period, or perhaps harvesting most of their vegetables during a low price period. Our vegetable acreage was increased about 16 per cent and the yield was slightly more per acre which indicates that the Florida grower attempted to fulfill wartime demands that he produce more with greater efficiency.

A striking feature of the season was the heavy increase in the volume of beans and tomatoes canned. It is determined that 1952 carloads of Florida fresh beans and 1449 carloads of fresh Florida tomatoes were canned in Florida. This is equivalent to about 2,500,000 cases of the No. 2 cans. A No. 2 can has a net weight of 20.5 oz. and there are 24 cans to the case. Some South Carolina beans came to Florida canneries, but not included above, and many Florida beans went to Georgia and Tennessee canneries, but those are not included in these figures. Truck destinations show 209 cars going to Griffin, Georgia, the location of one large cannery.

The strawberry volume of 1110 carloads brought \$2,678,300 as compared to 1348 carloads and \$3,220,046 in 1940-41. Watermelons got off to a bad start, due to weather conditions, but the demand was so good that practically everything in the field was sold. The production value of 7,460 carloads grossing \$1,770,250 may be compared to 7004 carloads and \$1,503,120 in 1940-41 season. Avocado and lime volume was below average but prices were good.

Auction prices for Florida flue-cured tobacco were by far the best we have ever had.

TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS

CITRUS	BOXES PER CAR	1941-42 CARLOADS	PROSPECTIVE		CARLOADS OF TRANS-PORTATION WITH 40% INCREASE
			1942-43 CARLOADS	1942-43 BOXES PER CAR	
Freight	407	58,951	79,700	569.8	56,928
Express	400	1,177	1,300	560	929
Boat	400	1,817			
Sub-Total	407	61,945	81,000	569.6	57,857*
Truck	400	13,690	13,000	440	11,818
Canned	400	35,849	44,000	440	40,000
Consumed	400	8,605	10,000	440	9,090
Sub-Total	400	58,144	67,000	440	60,898
Citrus Total	-	120,089	148,000	20%	119,060

VEGETABLES AND NON-CITRUS FRUITS	1941-42 CARLOADS	PROSPECTIVE		CARLOADS OF TRANS-PORTATION WITH 10% INCREASE
		1942-43 CARLOADS	1942-43 INCREASE IN LOADINGS	
Freight	37,336	36,300	10%	33,000
Express	663	700	10%	636
Boat	10			
Sub-Total	38,209	37,000	10%	33,636
Truck	23,849	19,000	10%	17,222
Canned	4,026	5,000	10%	4,545
Consumed	14,135	15,000	10%	13,636
Sub-Total	42,010	39,000	10%	35,453
Vegetables and Non-Citrus Total	80,219	76,000	10%	69,090
Total All Fruits and Vegetables	200,308	224,000	16%	188,150

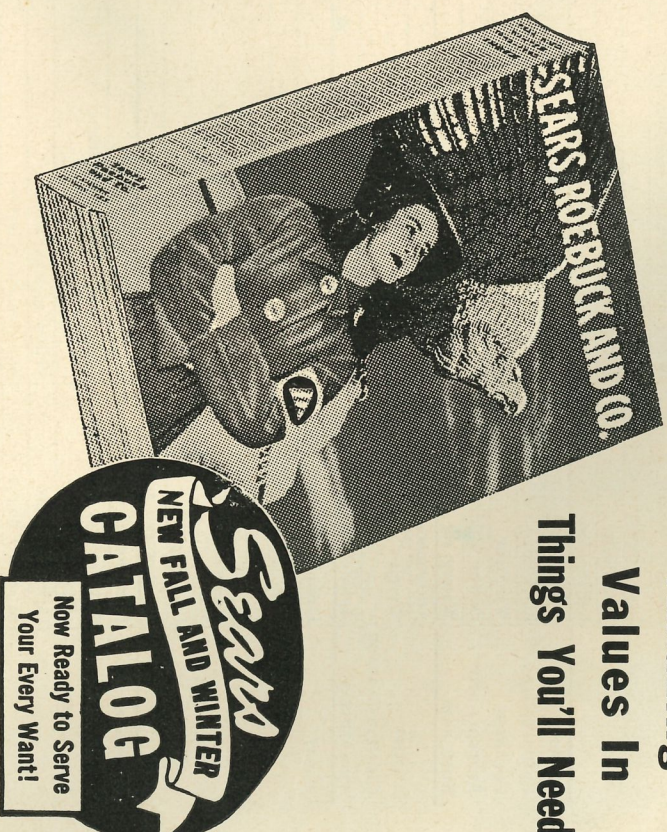
* With an increase of 40% in loadings there would be a 27.57% decrease in cars needed.

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RICHARD DEAN
1040 E NEW YORK ST
DELAND FLA

SPRAY SCHEDULE FOR THE COMMON TRUCK CROPS OF FLORIDA

Control Measures for Insects and Diseases Affecting the Vegetables More Generally Grown
Prepared by PROF. J. R. WARSON, entomologist, and DR. G. F. WEBER, plant pathologist, State Experiment Station

CROP	PEST OR DISEASE	SYMPTOMS	CONTROL	WHEN TO APPLY
BEANS	Rhizoctonia	Browning of stems of seedlings	Drainage; rotation	During season Spray or dust beginning early and dis-continuing at blossom time
	Anthraxose	Circular sunken spots on pods	Certified seed; rotation	
	Bacterial Blights	Discolored and disfigured seed		
	Rust	Brown powdery specks on leaves	3-6-50 Bordeaux	
	Powdery Mildew	White moldy growth on leaves	Sulphur dust	
CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, COLLARDS, BROCCOLI AND KOHLE RABI	Leaf Hopper	Curtled leaves	Sulphur dust	When first observed
	Leaf Roller	Leaves rolled and eaten	Pyrethrum spray	At first signs of injury
	Red Spiders	Leaves turn yellow and dry	Lead arsenate 1 lb. to 50 (1)	At first signs of injury
	Damping-off	Dying of seedlings	Sulphur dust	At first signs of injury
	Black rot	Black veined area in leaves	Organic mercury solution applied to seedlings	Immediately upon appearance of disease
TURNIPS, CHINESE CABBAGE AND MUSTARD	Wirestem	Brown stems of seedlings	Organic mercury solution	Before planting
	Downy Mildew	Spots on leaves of seedlings	4-4-50 Bordeaux—add spreader, copper lime-dust	In seedling stage
	Wet rot	Soft watery rot of head (cabbage)	Sanitation; eradication of diseased heads	Previous to shipment
	Anthracnose	Small circular spots on leaves	4-4-50 Bordeaux	In seedling stage
	Worms	Leaves eaten	Lead arsenate dust (1) (2) (Sod. Fluosilicate dust.)	On young plants only
CELERY	Aphids	Turn yellow	Nicotine sulfate dust or spray (1)	On heading plants; as soon as noticed
	Damping-off (see cabbage)			
	Early and late blight	Spots on leaves	Plant 2 year old seed. Spray 4-4-50 Bordeaux	Weekly
	Pink rot	Soft rot of stems	Spray 4-4-50 Bordeaux; areo cyanimid	Weekly; between crops
	Black heart	Dark color of heart leaves	Regulate water supply	During season
CUCUMBERS, SQUASH AND CANTALOUPE	Mosaic	Mottled leaves, brown stems	Eradicate "wandering jew" (<i>Commelina</i> sp.)	Before seedbed planting
	Leaf tyer	Heart leaves eaten	Pyrethrum dust	On old plants
	Army worms and Loopers	Leaves eaten	Lead arsenate in Bordeaux	On young plants only
	Damping-off (see cabbage)			
	Angular leaf spot and fruit rot	Leaf spots and specks on fruits	Seed treatment 1:1000 bichloride 10 minutes	Before planting
EGGPLANT	Downy Mildew	Yellow spots on leaves	3-6-50 Bordeaux or 80-20 copper lime dust	Weekly
	Alternaria blight	Brown spots on leaves	3-6-50 Bordeaux or 80-20 copper lime dust	Weekly
	Mosaic	Mottled leaves and fruit	Eradicate plants	Whenever found
	Melon worm (3)	Holes in fruit and leaves	Lead arsenate in Bordeaux or Pyrethrum dusts	As soon as worms appear
	Aphids	Curtled leaves	Nicotine sulfate dust or spray (1)	When they appear
LETTUCE, ESCAROLE, ROMAINE AND ENDIVE	Striped cucumber beetle	Young plants wilt	Lead arsenate in Bordeaux; Pyrethrum dusts	As soon as plants are up
	Damping-off (see cabbage)		Seed treatment 1:1000 7 minutes	Before planting
	Early blight	Brown spots on leaves and fruit	4-4-50 Bordeaux or 80-20 copper lime dust	Weekly
	Tip over; fruit rot	Weak stems and tan rot of fruit	4-4-50 Bordeaux or 80-20 copper lime dust	When noticed
	Aphids	Turn yellow	Nicotine sulfate in Bordeaux	When noticed
PEAS	Colorado potato beetle	Striped beetles	Lead arsenate (1)	
	Damping-off (see cabbage)			
	Drop	Entire plant wilts	Eradication and sanitation; rotation	During season
	Leaf spots	Seedling leaves	3-4-50 Bordeaux or 80-20 copper lime dust	In seedling stage
	Cabbage Looper	Leaves eaten	(As for cabbage)	
POTATOES	Leaf spot and blight	Circular spots on leaves	Certified seed. 4-4-50 Bordeaux	Weekly
	Downy Mildew	Angular yellow areas on leaves	4-4-50 Bordeaux	Weekly
	Powdery Mildew	White powdery growth on leaves	Sulfur dust (fine)	Weekly
	Aphids	Plants wilt	Nicotine sulfate	Weekly
	Red Spider	Turn white	Spray (1) or dust Sulfur dust	Dry, warm weather
SWEET POTATOES	Damping-off (see cabbage)		Seed treatment 1:1000 7 minutes	Before planting
	Bacterial leaf spot	Brown blister like spots of leaves & fruit	Seed treatment 1:1000 7 minutes and 4-4-50 Bordeaux	Weekly
	Leaf spot	Brown spots with white centers	4-4-50 Bordeaux	Weekly
	Southern blight	Stems girdled at soil line	Sanitation; rotation	Continuously
	Mosaic	Mottling of leaves	Control sucking insects; eradicate infected plants	Continuously
TOMATOES	Aphids	(See Eggplant)		
	Early and late blight	Brown spots on leaves	4-4-50 Bordeaux or 75-25 copper lime dust	Weekly
	Blackleg	Brown streaks in cut seed	Discard diseased seed	Before planting
	Scab	Brown lesions on seed	Certified seed	Between crops
	Brown rot	Wiltling of plants—wet eyes in new tubers	Rotation; change Ph reaction	
PEPPERS	Aphids	(See Eggplant)		
	Colorado potato beetle	(See Eggplant); also for aphids		
	Black rot	Rot of seed potatoes	Certified seed	At bedding time
	Storage rot	Soft wet rots	Careful handling	Harvest
	Caterpillars	Leaves eaten	Poisoned bran bait	When seen
TOMATOES	Whiteflies	Yellow and black leaves	White oil emulsions; Red Aschersonia; Pyrethrum	When seen
	Root weevil	Tunnels in potatoes	Thorough clean up	After harvest
	Damping-off (see cabbage)	Brown spots on leaves	Seed treatment 1:1000, 7 minutes	Before planting
	Early blight	Nailhead like spots on fruits	4-4-50 Bordeaux or 80-20 copper lime dust	Weekly
	Nailhead	Nailhead like spots on fruits	4-4-50 Bordeaux or 80-20 copper lime dust	Weekly
TOMATOES	Bacterial spot	Brown leaf spot and shoulder rot of fruit	4-4-50 Bordeaux or 80-20 copper lime dust	Weekly
	Black rot	Brown leaf spot and shoulder rot of fruit	4-4-50 Bordeaux or 80-20 copper lime dust	Weekly
	Wilt	Wiltling of plants	Resistant varieties; rotation	Weekly
	Aphids	(See Eggplant)		
	Thrips	Bloom drops	Nicotine sulfate	Resistant varieties; rotation
TOMATOES	Fruit worm	Wormy fruit	Lead arsenate (1) in Bordeaux; thorough clean-up	In bloom
	Horn worms	Leaves eaten	Lead arsenate (1) in Bordeaux	When first fruits appear
				When seen

(1) May be added to Bordeaux, 1 pound to 50 gallons. (2) Lead arsenate 1 part, and hydrated lime 10 parts. (3) For pickle worms in cucumbers and cantaloupes a trap crop of squash.

06.13.8