

have not reached our fullest potential. There is much left for us to do.

I am sure that as we educate and train the youth of today to meet the responsibilities of tomorrow, as we carry on research and through new discoveries add to the economic wealth

of the state and the betterment of human welfare, and as we extend new knowledge through our extension agencies, — the people of Florida will continue to support and to build their University at a level commensurate with the destiny of this great state.

AWARD OF HONORARY MEMBERSHIPS

J. WAYNE REITZ

J. Wayne Reitz, an adopted son of the State of Florida, was born in Olathe, Kansas, in 1908.

He received a Bachelor of Science degree from Colorado State College in 1930 and a Master of Science degree from the University of Illinois in 1935. He was awarded a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1941 by the University of Wisconsin.

Among the honors which have been bestowed upon him are membership in Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Zeta, Pi Kappa Delta, Pi Delta Epsilon, Phi Alpha Delta, and Gamma Sigma Delta. In 1952 he became a member of the Administration Committee of Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Turrialba, Costa Rica, and was elected to the chairmanship of this committee in 1954. In 1953 he became a member of the Citrus Fruit Advisory Committee under the provisions of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. Since 1954 he has been a member of the Board of Directors of Jacksonville Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

He is the author of articles on farm management, farm finance and marketing in various journals.

Dr. Reitz is married and has two daughters. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Reitz served as Extension Economist at Colorado State College from 1930 to 1931 and from 1931 to 1933 he was Assistant in Extension Service, University of Illinois. In 1933 to 1934 he was Junior Economist with the Farm Credit Administration in Washington, D. C. From 1934 to 1944 he was a member of the faculty of the University of Florida as Assistant Professor and as Professor of

Agricultural Economics. He moved to Orlando in 1944 to become Economic Consultant to United Growers and Shippers. He left Orlando in 1948 to serve as Marketing Specialist, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C. until 1949 when he became Provost of Agriculture of the University of Florida. In 1955 Dr. Reitz was chosen to be President of the University of Florida.

His keen interest in and long experience with Florida agriculture qualified him especially well to hold the position of Provost of Agriculture. As University President his expanded duties will enable him to extend his abilities still further and enable him to guide not only agricultural thinking, but the entire economic welfare of our great State.

WILLARD M. FIFIELD

For nearly a quarter of a century Willard M. Fifield has been serving the many phases of Florida agriculture through his association with the Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations, a unit of the University of Florida. During this period he was advanced from Student Assistant to Provost of Agriculture, the highest position the University has to offer in the field of agriculture.

Mr. Fifield was born in Schenectady, New York, in January 1908, and moved to Florida in 1923. Following graduation from Hillsborough High School in Tampa in 1926 he entered the University of Florida. He started his association with the Agricultural Experiment Stations in July 1929. He served as a Student Assistant at Pecan Investigations while completing his college training at the College of Agriculture of the University. During his undergraduate days he was Vice-President of his Senior Class, President of Alpha

Zeta and of the Agricultural Club, a member of Florida Blue Key, and the first editor of the Florida College Farmer—the monthly Ag College publication. He was graduated with the B.S.A. degree in 1930 and the M.S. degree in 1932.

Following graduation he was affiliated with the Sub-Tropical Experiment Station at Homestead first as Assistant Horticulturist and later as Horticulturist, Acting in Charge. While at Homestead he pursued further graduate study in horticulture at Cornell University during the summers of 1937, 1939 and 1940.

In 1941 he was transferred to the Main Station in Gainesville where he served as Assistant Director. It was during this period that he was granted military leave to serve in the AAF, from 1942 through 1945. He was separated with the rank of Lt. Colonel and is still active in the Reserves. Early in 1950 he was appointed Director of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations and on June 1, 1955 he was promoted to Provost for Agriculture of the University of Florida. In this capacity he now has overall supervision of the Agricultural Experiment Stations, the Agricultural Extension Service and the College of Agriculture for the State of Florida.

He was married to the former Hazel Hook, a teacher in the public schools of Homestead, in July 1935.

He has held membership in the Florida State Horticultural Society continually since 1927, when he joined while a freshman in the College of Agriculture at the University. Since that time he has presented several papers at the annual meetings dealing with citrus, vegetables and sub-tropical fruits. In 1952 he presented the key-note address at the opening session, the title of his paper being "Florida's Changing Agriculture". He has served as toastmaster at the annual banquet on several memorable occasions.

He has received the Honorary State Farmers Degree of the Future Farmers of America and the award for distinguished service from the Florida Seedsmen's Association. He is immediate past Chairman of the Association of Southern Directors, Vice-President of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers and a member of the Governing Board of the Agricultural Research Institute, National Research Council.

The Florida State Horticultural Society takes pleasure in recognizing not only his continued interest in the horticulture of the State, but also his leadership in the field of agricultural research, extension and education.

WILLIAM WALTER YOTHERS

William Walter Yothers, for many years Entomologist in the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture came to Florida in 1907 to work out methods of controlling citrus pests in this state.

Mr. Yothers was born on September 15, 1879 in Ashton, Illinois. In 1889 his family migrated to Idaho where he grew up. He graduated from the University of Idaho in 1903. During his last three years at the University he was also District Horticultural Inspector for the Northern District of Idaho. From Idaho he went to Cornell University where he studied entomology with Professor Comstock for one year. At the end of that year, 1904, he joined the Bureau of Entomology and was sent to Texas to study the life history of the Cotton Boll Weevil and work out recommendations for its control. Three years later he transferred to the U. S. Department of Agriculture Laboratory in Orlando. In 1910 he assumed charge of the laboratory which position he held until his retirement in 1935.

Practically a new generation of citrus growers had got into the orange grove business following the disastrous freezes of 1894-95. These newcomers began requesting help from the Government in regard to control of citrus insects and other pests that prevented the production of quality fruit and inhibited the proper growth of the trees. It was in response to this demand that Mr. Yothers was sent to Florida. After considerable study it became apparent to him something would have to be done about controlling scales and Rust Mites. He undertook the development of a scalcicide; one that would be effective, easy to use and at the same time relatively free of harmful effects to the trees. His efforts resulted in his name being early associated with the development of oil emulsion sprays as a control for scales and White Flies.

Mr. Yothers worked out the life history of the Rust Mite. He demonstrated its deleterious effects on the quality of citrus fruits and further showed that these pests reduced the quantity of fruit produced. While sulphur had been used for the control of Rust Mites back during the decades of 1870 to 1880 and 1890, apparently the use of sulphur for this purpose had been about forgotten. Mr. Yothers reintroduced it and demonstrated its effectiveness in the several forms now used.

In 1915 Mr. Yothers published the first spray program for the control of citrus insects and mites in Florida. He is the author of numerous articles on entomological subjects in both popular and scientific journals and is both author and co-author of several U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletins.

He early associated himself with the Florida State Horticultural Society in becoming a life member. He collected one of the very few complete files of the Society's Annual

Proceedings. This he recently donated to the Albertson Public Library in Orlando. Upon numerous occasions down through the years he was called upon to address the Society during its Annual Meetings upon subjects of importance to the membership. He has always responded with information and suggestions that were helpful to citrus growers of the state. He has also responded generously to calls for help from hundreds of individuals, not only during the time of his connection with the Department but subsequent thereto.

Mr. Yothers developed considerable acreage of groves. He further established a successful citrus advisory service in 1937. These interests have resulted in his maintaining a very lively appreciation of new developments in the Industry.

In 1917 Mr. Yothers was married to Ada Bumby of Orlando, by whom he had two daughters.

PANEL: TOLERANCES OF PESTICIDAL RESIDUES

WILLARD M. FIFIELD, Moderator

*Provost for Agriculture
University of Florida
Gainesville*

MODERATOR: Now that the Miller Bill is in effect, everyone is very much interested in it. Some of you may become more interested and all of the Program Committee of the Horticultural Society thought that it was of such general interest, it would merit presentation at the General Session. In picking this panel, we have tried to find representatives of the various fields of interest which are concerned with this legislation and enforcement. I have been advised that the time is limited and the speakers have been selected for eminence in their fields.

W. B. RANKIN

*Assistant to the Commissioner
Food and Drug Administration
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D. C.*

It is a pleasure to appear at this conference for a discussion of tolerances for pesticide

residues. We deem it a real privilege to participate in your 68th Annual Meeting.

The Pesticide Chemicals Amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act — commonly known as the Miller Bill — became law in 1954. At that time, there were no formal Federal tolerances for spray residues and the only mechanism for setting them was the old public hearing procedure.

Much progress has been made in the 15 months since then:

A workable procedure has been developed for setting tolerances under the Miller Bill;

Numerous tolerances and exemptions have been established. Some are based on the old 1950 spray residue hearings, some result from the new procedure;

Extensions of the date when the Miller Bill becomes fully effective have been granted for a number of chemicals. The original extensions with one exception were to October 31 of this year;

Over two dozen petitions for further tolerances are in process at this time. Additional extensions have been granted for the chemicals and uses covered by these petitions until January 22, 1956. We expect before that date that the status of pesticides