

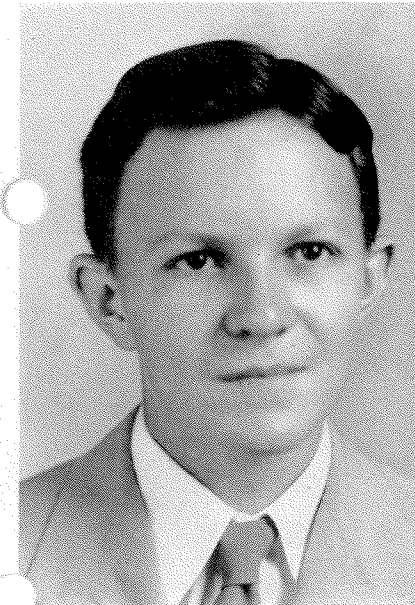
THE Florida Future Farmer

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NO. 1



DONALD ADAMS
State President

FOOD
FOR
VICTORY
EDITION



FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM!

★ ★ ★ A Challenge To Future Farmers of America

YOU future farmers of Florida are challenged to a battle that will be long and gruelling, with little fanfare, with no campaign bars, no medals, but from it you'll derive the deep satisfaction, peace and contentment that comes from the knowledge that you are serving your country well.

Yours will be the opportunity and privilege of helping to finish the fight for victory and take up the battle for enduring peace when the Armed Services have laid down their weapons of war.

Make no mistake about it, the fight will be long and hard and will call for all your skill, all your

knowledge and the use of every modern tool for productive farming.

Among these tools you should include IDEAL Fertilizers because they are so carefully made as to meet the exacting requirements of the most scientific farmer. With IDEAL Fertilizers and FASCO sprays and insecticides you will be equipped with highly efficient production weapons.

Florida knows that you future farmers do accept the challenge and will do your part to lead a hungry, war-torn world into an era of peaceful productivity where hunger should never again be known.

Wilson and Toomer Fertilizer Company
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FUTURE FARMERS WORK FOR VICTORY

By DONALD ADAMS
President, Florida Association, F.F.A.

Future Farmers throughout the state are again this year busy with their food production programs. In South Florida the boys are producing truck crops, sugar cane, and citrus fruits while in Central, North and West Florida other F.F.A. boys are busy producing additional food and feed crops that are so necessary in our total war program, such as hogs, beef cattle, dairy for milk, poultry for eggs, and poultry for meat.

Since becoming your president it has been my privilege to visit various F.F.A. chapters in our state and speak at a large number of F.F.A. Parent and Son banquets. This has given me the opportunity to learn first hand some of the work being done by the chapters and local members. It is indeed gratifying and inspirational to hear the reports given by the secretaries, chairman of various committees, and chapter presidents. As I receive this information and see what the Future Farmers of Florida are doing I am more convinced that if nations would follow the principles so clearly set forth in our F.F.A. motto: "Learning to Do, Doing to Learn, Earning to Live, Living to Serve" all peoples would be led out of this darkness of selfishness and into the glorious sunlight of freedom and cooperation.

Every chapter in the state has already set up a program of work for the year with definite goals and plans for accomplishing each objective. Each F.F.A. member under the supervision of his teacher of Vocational Agriculture has complete and definite supervised farming plans in operation. Improved production practices and care and repair of farm machinery are being stressed in order that we Future Farmers will again this year go over the top in this great task of producing food.

Let me urge each individual member, in view of continued labor shortages, lack of essential farm equipment and other vital farm material, to meet our food goals this year through still better production practices.

During 1944 we should exceed our last year's purchase of War Savings Bonds and Stamps. We must search further on our farms for scrap metal and paper and give it for war purposes. Victory gardens should be planted on our home farms and the surplus products preserved through the help of the Food Production War Training classes in our local communities. The machinery on our farms must be kept in repair. This can be done by we Future Farmers in our agricultural farm shops and by our Dads and neighbors through Food Production War Training Farm Machinery courses.

I sincerely believe that "Food will win the war and write the peace" and when this time comes I am sure that it will be said that the Future Farmers of Florida and the Nation did their part. I believe in our ability to work efficiently and think clearly, and I believe that rural America can and will hold true to the best traditions in our national life.

STATE PRESIDENT'S CALL

By the power vested in me as President of the Florida Association, Future Farmers of America, I hereby issue a call for our Sixteenth Annual State Convention to meet at the State F.F.A. Camp, Camp O'Leno, (High Springs, Florida) July 24-August 5, 1944.

Due to the war emergency the Executive Committee has decided to streamline the State Convention this year and limit attendance to one delegate from each chapter. In order to further cooperate in the War Effort by conserving manpower as well as transportation facilities, the Executive Committee has arranged to have the State Convention and the Leadership Training Conference in connection with the Forestry Training School thus allowing the delegate to the State Convention to also represent the chapter in the Leadership Training Conference and the Forestry Training School.

One of the major objectives of the Future Farmers of America organization is "To develop character, train for useful citizenship and foster patriotism." The Flag of the United States is displayed in each chapter room; members respect the Flag and pledge allegiance to it as part of the ritual at each chapter meeting. Future Farmers have been cooperating in many ways with the War Effort and are ever on the alert for new opportunities to serve.

DONALD ADAMS, President.

The Florida Future Farmer

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Food to Aid In The War Effort

MIRL STEWART, Lake City, Florida

Prior to my enrollment in Vocational Agriculture I had often wanted to be a member of the F. F. A. This desire came by seeing the older boys when they left for a trip to the State Fair at Tampa, for a week-end camping trip, or seeing them make things in the farm shop or produce crops or animals on the home farm.

In the fall of 1942 I enrolled in Vocational Agriculture when I began my ninth grade work. In keeping with the war effort, I decided that my farming program would be devoted to the production of essential food. Therefore, I selected two brood sows, eight beef cattle, three acres of peanuts, and three acres of corn.

I tried to use the best possible production practices in carrying out my farming program for the year. Under the supervision of my teacher of Vocational Agriculture during the class time I worked out definite plans as to how each job was to be done. Improved practices were incorporated into my program.

While my work has not been outstanding, yet I have gained experiences that should be valuable in the future. My parents have given me the best possible cooperation.

In addition to the productive enterprises my program included the following supplementary farm jobs and improvement projects: painted the inside of our home, purchased a purebred Duroc Jersey boar, purchased a pure-bred Brahma bull, planted a home fruit orchard, fed mineral mixture to livestock, repaired and painted farm machinery, repaired farm fence, and repaired our home.

In order to further aid in the need for food, I have selected the following supervised farming program for 1944: ten head of beef cattle, one brood sow, five acres of corn, five acres of peanuts, one acre of sweet potatoes, and ten head of turkeys.

Chapter Financed Sweet Potato Project

VERNON COBB, Newberry Chapter

When our school opened in the fall of 1942 I learned from my principal and teacher of agriculture that I could enroll in the eighth grade class in vocational agriculture. This seemed like a dream that had come true. I had looked forward for some time to the day when I could enroll in an agricultural class and become a member of the F.F.A.

After the excitement of registering at the opening of school and the fun of talking and chatting with old chums had quieted down, we found ourselves confronted with many problems pertaining to our duties. For myself, I realized I must get started with my supervised farming program. Since my father worked on the farm of another person, I

was faced with the problem of obtaining proper facilities for a project program. The owner of the farm where we are living agreed for me to use necessary land, provided I would clear it.

My improved copper skin sweet potato project of one acre began soon after I heard my Ag teacher and the president of our chapter talking over a possibility that the chapter might finance at least one member. This was the agreement carried out between the chapter and me: the chapter furnished certified copper skin potato plants on a share basis, paid for half of the 1000 pounds of fertilizer used, and half of cost on cutting vines for sale; also the chapter furnished all containers.

Several times during the growing season Mr. Bell, my teacher, came out to see me and made certain recommendations whereby I could improve my project. The president of our chapter also visited me to see what progress I was making. After having these visits I felt more keenly my responsibility in trying to make a success of my project.

I cut and sold \$76.10 worth of vines in June and early July. I dug and marketed the potatoes the first week in August. The acre yielded 82 bushels of No. 1's and 20 bushels of No. 2's. The potatoes sold on the Tampa market for \$322.60. With \$76.10 added to this for vines, we had a gross income of \$398.70 from the acre. Total expenses including labor amounted to \$93.10; total net profit \$305.60. The chapter, according to the agreement, got \$138, and my earnings were \$167.60.

My Experiences In Vocational Agriculture

HAL VanLANDINGHAM
Greensboro, Florida

My experience in vocational agriculture began in 1940. Since that date I have tried to develop a farming program that would give me training and a reasonable profit at the same time.

I was very much interested in hog production and decided to make this the major enterprise in my supervised farming program. I selected grade Hampshire sows and bred them in October and in March of each year to registered Poland China boars. Pigs were then farrowed at the proper time for them to mature when the market prices were favorable.

My experience indicates that pigs should be properly fed from birth to market. This is necessary if pigs are to make continuous gains. I kept the sows and the pigs grazing on oats during the winter months to keep down worm infestation as well as providing winter pasture. After the oats were gone in the spring they were placed on a grass pasture. When the sows and pigs were grazing on either oats or grass pasture I fed them a supplement of concentrates and minerals.

Cultivated feed crops were plant-

ed in order for them to be ready for the hogs about the middle of the summer. I have finished hogs on corn and peanuts but experience has taught me that I can make more profit by finishing them on corn, supplemented by protein feed and minerals.

Before World War II, I usually sold my hogs when they weighed from one hundred and eighty to two hundred and forty pounds. Since the demand came for more meat I have been marketing them as "heavies."

When the time came for me to begin my supervised farming program I wanted to start out on a big scale, but was advised to limit my program to two enterprises the first year. I purchased three pigs from my father and planted one acre of corn for feed. When I closed my records for the first year I had a fine litter of pigs on hand with which to begin my second year's work. My total labor income amounted to \$131.66 and this money was deposited in the bank with a great deal of pride and satisfaction, to be used for financing future farming activities.

At the beginning of the second year I learned that I was eligible to receive the Chapter Farmer degree in the FFA and this inspired me to increase my supervised farming program in order to be eligible for the State Farmer degree. I planted three and one-half acres of corn and raised six head of hogs, from which I made a labor income of \$194.30. This, added to my first year's profits, gave me a total income sufficient to qualify me for the State Farmer degree.

After having reasonable success with my program so far, I decided to try for the top rung of the FFA ladder—the American Farmer degree. The following enterprises were completed during the year: three acres of corn, three acres of peanuts, three-fourths acre of sweet potatoes, and fifteen head of hogs. Normally I had marketed my hogs when they had reached the minimum weight for top prices, but this year our government was calling for farmers to grow more meat so I planned my feed program so as to put heavier hogs on the market. In 1943 I produced ninety bushels of corn, ninety bushels of peanuts, sixty bushels of sweet potatoes, and approximately 4000 pounds of pork. My labor income for the year was \$292.13.

I realize that if I am to reach my objective in the FFA organization I must continue to expand my farming operations so for 1944 I plan to grow five acres of corn, three acres of peanuts, one acre of sweet potatoes, one-half acre of Irish potatoes, and to produce twenty head of hogs.

I have been active in the FFA since I became a member. During my first year I was selected to recite the FFA Creed at our annual Father-Son banquet. I also took part in other activities such as spraying fruit trees and planting pine seedlings for farmers in the community.

During my second year I served

(Continued on Page 5)

My Experience in Vocational Agriculture

(Continued from Page 4)

my chapter as treasurer and was a group captain in the scrap campaign. Our chapter grew one and one-fourth acres of vegetables for the school lunch room and I took an active part in this project. I also participated in many other chapter activities. At the close of the year I was selected to represent my chapter at the FFA State Convention, Leadership Training Conference and Forestry Camp. At this convention I was honored by being selected as one of the vice-presidents of the Florida Association, Future Farmers of America.

In this, my fourth year, I am serving as president of my chapter. We have conducted several War Bond campaigns and held one public rally at which we sold \$11,000 worth of bonds. We are now conducting a campaign in school which sells approximately \$250.00 worth of bonds and stamps per month.

I am trying to take advantage of all the opportunities offered me through the FFA as we, the members of the Future Farmers of America, will be the leaders of tomorrow.

My Supervised Farming Program and FFA Activities

DONALD ADAMS
Chiefland, Florida

I am proud that I can say that I was born on a typical American farm. I am glad that this bit of soil is located on this beautiful and fertile North American Continent. I glory in the fact that I am a son of the deeper, deep South.

For many years of my life these statements would not have come from me. Thoughts such as these were alien to my very nature. The

daily life of the farm was monotony to me.

Finally the day came for me to enter high school. I enrolled in the vocational agriculture class although I had no idea whatever of using anything that I might learn. I expected to sit through long hours of lectures on legumes or poring over a book on the cause and cure for swine fever.

Naturally, I didn't feel very ambitious as I entered the agriculture class that 23rd day of July, 1940. To my surprise and pleasure, however, the teacher laid down a challenge to the class. He said that there was no reason why the Chiefland Chapter could not be the best in the state, win the judging and public speaking contests, or why we could not all become State Planters or American Farmers.

Soon I began to absorb some of this man's enthusiasm. I began to believe "in the future of farming and in my own ability to work efficiently." I gained faith in my fellow man and learned to cooperate with him.

Our teacher told us about the supervised farming program to be carried out as the basic part of our agricultural training. My program over the three years has consisted of hogs, peanuts, and corn, along with supplemental pasture crops. I have marketed \$350 worth of hogs during my three years in agriculture. I now have three sows, five marketable hogs and ten feeders. I have sold \$640 worth of peanuts during the three years. I have not sold any corn as I use it to supplement pasture for my hogs during the late spring and summer. My total cash income for the three years is \$990.

Home improvement projects I have carried out are: painting the home; beautifying the home, planting ornamental trees, shrubs, etc.; repairing fences and gates, approximately one mile of fence and six

gates; and building a brooder house. In my supplementary farm practice job work, I have pruned all of our fruit trees, dewormed pigs, stumped land, culled our hens, mixed mineral, and repaired doorsteps.

I have participated in the following FFA activities. The first year I was on the exhibit judging team at the State Fair and the livestock team at the convention in Gainesville; our teams won fifth and seventh place respectively in these events. I have served on two other judging teams, placing eighth in livestock judging in Tampa in 1942 and failing to place in Ocala in 1943. In 1942 I entered the Food for Victory Essay contest sponsored by the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau and won third place in my district. My early trials at public speaking did not accomplish momentous results. The first year I placed second in our sub-district; the second year, fourth in the state; and the third year I had the good fortune to win the state and tri-state FFA Public Speaking contests and represented Florida in the Southern Regional contest where I placed third.

The local chapter has elected me to three offices—those of secretary, president, and reporter. The delegates at the 1943 State FFA convention elected me president of the Florida Association, Future Farmers of America.

With the world in its present chaotic condition we cannot be certain what we will do tomorrow; however, I plan to continue to farm after graduation. We have recently replaced our mules with a tractor and I plan to enlarge my project program accordingly. I sincerely believe that "food will win the war and write the peace." After the war I plan to enter the College of Agriculture at the University of Florida.

My many experiences and associations in the FFA have meant much

(Continued on Page 6)

A Few of the Crops Grown by F. F. A. Members



My Supervised Farming Program and F.F.A. Activities

(Continued from Page 5)

to me. Today I know something of scientific as well as practical farming. I have met boys from every state in the United States and from my association with them in Future Farmer work I have learned to believe those words of the Future Farmer Creed, "I believe in the future of farming, I believe that to live and work on a good farm is pleasant as well as challenging, I believe in my own ability to work efficiently and think clearly, I believe in less dependence on begging and more power in bargaining;" yes, "I believe that rural America can and will hold true to the best traditions in our national life."

May I pay tribute here to all the leaders of this great organization along with its thousands of members, and to my two agriculture teachers, Mr. A. G. Driggers and Mr. P. T. Dicks, who believed in and lent every aid to a country boy who thought he didn't like farming. Let me alter the words of the Prime Minister of Great Britain in regard to the Royal Air Force to fit myself—"Never before has one boy owed so much to so many."

My Contributions to The War Effort

ALLEN BROWN, Weirsdale

In September, 1940, I enrolled in the vocational agriculture class in our Weirsdale high school. Since then I have tried to carry out a supervised farming program under the direction of my teacher of vocational agriculture which would give me special training in general type farming. I have consistently counseled with my teacher and my dad as to the best enterprises to grow. It seemed that I might make more money by planting the non-essential crops, such as squash, cucumbers, watermelons, etc., but these are not the crops I was interested in; I am more interested in the crops and livestock used for food necessary to supply our war needs, and at the same time give me experience in the type of farming for which I am training.

During the year 1940-41 I had for my project program one-half acre of sweet potatoes, and one-fourth acre of sugar cane. I had a labor income of \$60.

For 1941-42 I had the following supervised farming program:

Enterprise	Scope	Labor	Income
Sweet Potatoes	1 acre		\$92.20
Corn	5 "		56.75
Peanuts	2 "	(crop grazed by hogs)	
Hogs	15 head		169.50

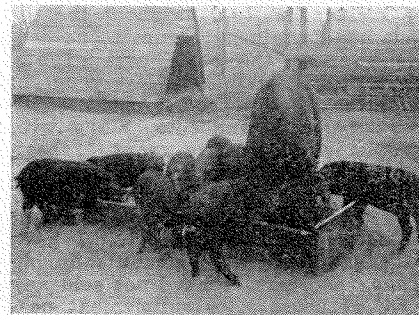
When it came time for me to plan my 1942-43 program I figured on continuing the enterprises carried the previous year and, where possible, increase the scope. I also felt that I should expand my program and include additional enterprises to become established in farming by the time I finished high school. The

following was my program for 1942-1943:

Enterprise	Scope	Labor	Income
Dairy Heifer	2 head		\$ 40.00
Sugar cane	1 acre		210.00
Corn	3 "		56.40
Peanuts	5 "		125.35
Hogs	22 head		174.25
Sweet Potatoes	2 acres		167.45

On our farm we have tried to increase our yields thru improved practices by the application of fertilizer to such crops as peanuts and corn. We have tried to keep our livestock free of parasites, and keep before them at all times mineral mixtures. In our program for 1943-44 we have planned to improve our pasture and provide year-round grazing crops.

In May, 1943, I graduated from high school and at the present time I am farming in partnership with my dad on our home farm. Since graduating I have purchased twenty acres of land. My plans are to add to this until I have sufficient land for a complete general farm.



A Hog Project

Food for Victory

GERALD MANUEL, Newberry

Four years ago I enrolled in vocational agriculture in the Newberry High School. Being a farm boy, I was very much interested in this type course. I also wanted to take advantage of the wonderful opportunities for leadership training offered through the Future Farmers of America.

After making a home farm survey as a part of the application of information presented to us in class, I realized that we should do something in the way of improving the breed and type of hogs produced on our farm. Through the assistance of my teacher of agriculture I located and purchased a registered purebred Duroc Jersey gilt. At this time we have on our 160-acre farm fifteen purebred Duroc sows and one purebred Duroc boar. With the exception of the boar and three sows, all the breeding stock came from the gilt purchased when I enrolled in agriculture.

Since December 7, 1941, I have realized very keenly my responsibility as a farmer in the total war effort. I have felt that we should increase our production of essential foods. In spite of labor shortages, the scarcity of vital equipment and

the absence of high producing fertilizers, we have managed through improved practices obtained as a result of my studying vocational agriculture to increase production asked by our government.

My father has other business interests which occupy most of his time, therefore the supervision of the farm falls largely on my shoulders. We are farming on a fifty-fifty basis. We have a colored family living on the farm who are employed on a wage basis. Last year we purchased a tractor and in this way we were able to greatly increase our farm program.

Our 1942-43 farming program was as follows:

Hogs	145 head
Oats	20 acres
Chufas	35 acres
Peanuts and corn	95 acres

We have consistently practiced crop rotation and soil building practices which we feel are best under our farming conditions. We never allow any litter to be burned or removed before plowing. Following each soil depleting crop we plant a soil building crop, in order to maintain soil fertility. In this way we feel that we are able to secure maximum production of crops per acre, with the addition of very little commercial fertilizer materials. It has been our policy to produce sufficient home grown feeds to keep our hogs in good condition at all times of the year. The best varieties of seed with a high germination test are planted following the latest experiment, recommendations and practices of leading farmers in our section.

Any livestock producer is confronted with many disease and parasite problems. These we have tried to avoid by planning in advance, such as providing clean farrowing quarters, clean fresh grazing pasture for young pigs, and keeping fresh clean water before our hogs at all times. At weaning time our pigs are all properly vaccinated, and before placing them on feed they are given a worming treatment. We try to avoid all possibilities of screw worm infestation by eliminating overcrowding and places where they may be scratched or snagged. We try to breed our sows so that pigs will be farrowed during the best seasons.

I feel that I have contributed in the total war effort, and our plans are now to continue maximum production on our farm in order that our armed forces, our civilian population and our allies will have the necessary food so vitally needed to help bring the horrible war to a hasty and permanent conclusion.

BUY
WAR
BONDS

F. F. A. Chapters In West Florida Study Streamlined Methods of Raising Hogs

Sanitation Stressed at Gonzalez, Walnut Hill and Bratt as Best Way to Combat Diseases, Worms, and Parasites and Thus Send More Pigs to Market.

Remember the old song about the folks who "kept the pig in the parlor"? It's a safe bet they were probably way ahead of their neighbors in hog sanitation.

Some 140 members of three chapters of the Future Farmers of America in West Florida evidently remember the song pretty well, for with the opening of the fall term of school they started studying a new, streamlined way of raising hogs, with all the emphasis on strict sanitation.

The Future Farmers—members of chapters at Tate Agricultural High School at Gonzalez, Walnut Hill High School, and Bratt Junior High School—are not exactly raising pigs in the parlor but they are bringing them up in single-litter pens that are kept parlor clean.

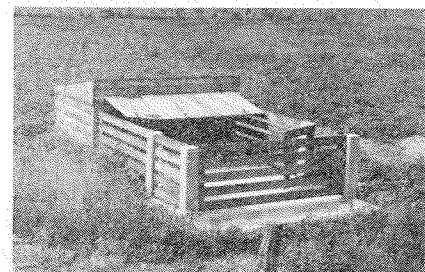
In short, they are following the advice of successful hog men who have found that, in actual practice, maintaining scrupulously clean quarters is the most effective way to protect prize pigs from filth-borne diseases, worms and parasites, while at the same time assuring rapid weight gains and savings in feed.

What is this new method of raising hogs? In a nutshell, it is a system that employs a sanitary concrete floor—the kind that can be washed clean with a pressure hose several times a week and disinfected whenever necessary. The accompanying photos show exactly what this neat little pig "factory" looks like.

And here is how this modern system was introduced in projects for the Future Farmers at Tate, Walnut Hill and Bratt schools by the vocational agriculture teachers, Mr. Boland and Mr. Farish:—

Both Mr. Boland and Mr. Farish had long felt that improved, sanitary conditions in raising hogs were necessary to saving more pigs from each litter—necessary also to keeping the little porkers healthy and thrifty as a means of increasing the production of pork for the war effort.

At the district conference for teachers of vocational agriculture an expert explained all the details of the method as practiced by many leading hog breeders all over the country. He also told how the modern pen is built and supplied plans to the teachers. Here was just what Mr. Boland and Mr. Farish, as well as other vocational agriculture teachers, wanted. During the summer one of the sanitary hog layouts was built at each of the three schools, and at least 20 more like them are reported to have been built by Future Farmers elsewhere in Florida.



Single Litter Pig "Factory"

Farrowing pigs in sanitary quarters is recognized by hog authorities as being essential to the prevention of disease and loss of pigs. It is also recognized that a concrete feeding floor is highly desirable and economical for fattening hogs.

As a matter of fact, some farmers have developed a balanced ration which supplies all necessary food elements and enables them to keep their hogs in a concrete-floored pen from farrowing until marketing. Others start their pigs on clean concrete floors, move them to pasture after they are six to eight weeks old and then bring them back to the floor for fattening just before marketing.

Briefly, then, what are the essential features of the pig "plants" built for the Future Farmer projects? They include a paved floor 10 ft. in width and 22 ft. in length, with a farrowing house at one end of the floor and a gutter at the other end for saving valuable manure.

As the photos show, the entire floor is enclosed with removable fence sections and two gate sections. The farrowing house has a window in the rear for both light and ventilation, and the front of the house may be raised to make an additional sheltered floor area. The entire floor slopes one quarter of an inch to the foot toward the gutter to facilitate drainage. A water connection nearby makes it easy to clean the floor with a pressure hose.

At Tate High, 65 Future Farmer students are using their new pen as an outdoor laboratory. Here they are watching the progress of a litter of purebred pigs farrowed in the pen shortly after school opened. These pigs will be confined to their quarters until they are ready for marketing. This method is known as the confinement system of raising hogs.

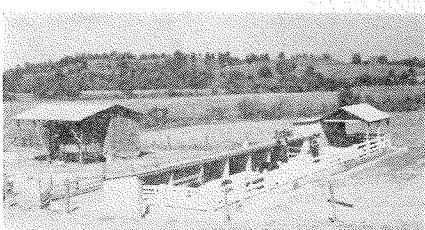
The students are keeping accurate records of feeding and weight gains. They are feeding the porkers a balanced diet, including home grown feeds, a supplement and

plenty of minerals. No one has to worry about the pigs losing weight because they aren't permitted to wander at large and run off gains.

Mr. Boland and his group of Future Farmers at Bratt Junior High are following exactly the same procedure as the class at Tate High. However, at Walnut Hill 60 students are using the combination system in which the pigs are farrowed in the pen, kept there until after weaning and then turned out to clean pasture. But instead of being brought back to the floor for fattening for market, (as customarily done in the combination system) the Walnut Hill porkers are going to escape slaughter at six or seven months. They have an important mission as breeding stock. The original pigs will be distributed among a selected number of students who, in turn, will raise litters to be turned over to other students. Thus, eventually all the students in the project will have breeding stock.

Fortunately, all three Future Farmer chapters were able to start their new projects with pigs from bred gilts furnished through the courtesy of the Frisco Railroad.

The pens are easily and economically built, requiring only about two days' full working time. All the materials are readily available in almost every locality. There is no wartime shortage of cement, sand and gravel, or crushed stone, for making the floor. Likewise, ample supplies of concrete block are available for building the walls of the farrowing house. If masonry cannot be obtained, it is a simple matter to build the farrowing house walls of solid concrete. Most contractors doing farm improvement work are familiar with this type of construction.



Multiple Unit Farrowing Houses with Concrete Feeding Area

Note that the fence posts are of solid concrete, each post having slots in which the removable wood fencing may be moved up and down at will.

The single-litter unit has enough paved yard area for 10 hogs weighing 250 lb. each. However, in case the hog raiser wants to expand his production he can easily do so by adding one or more units right next to the original unit. Some farmers today are using eight or more farrowing pens in a row, with a concrete yard or feeding area in front and with the manure gutter running the entire length of the floor. This type of plant may be divided off into

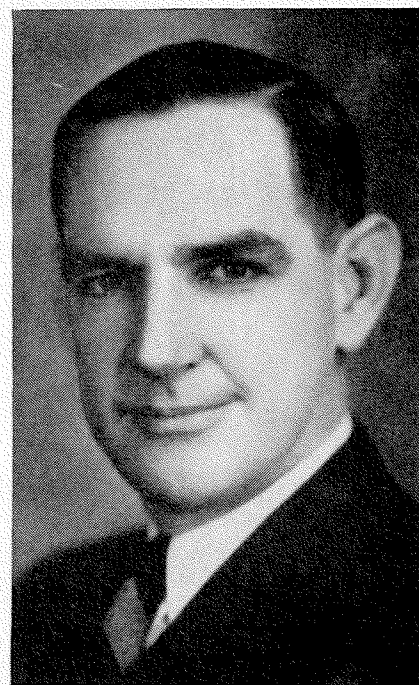
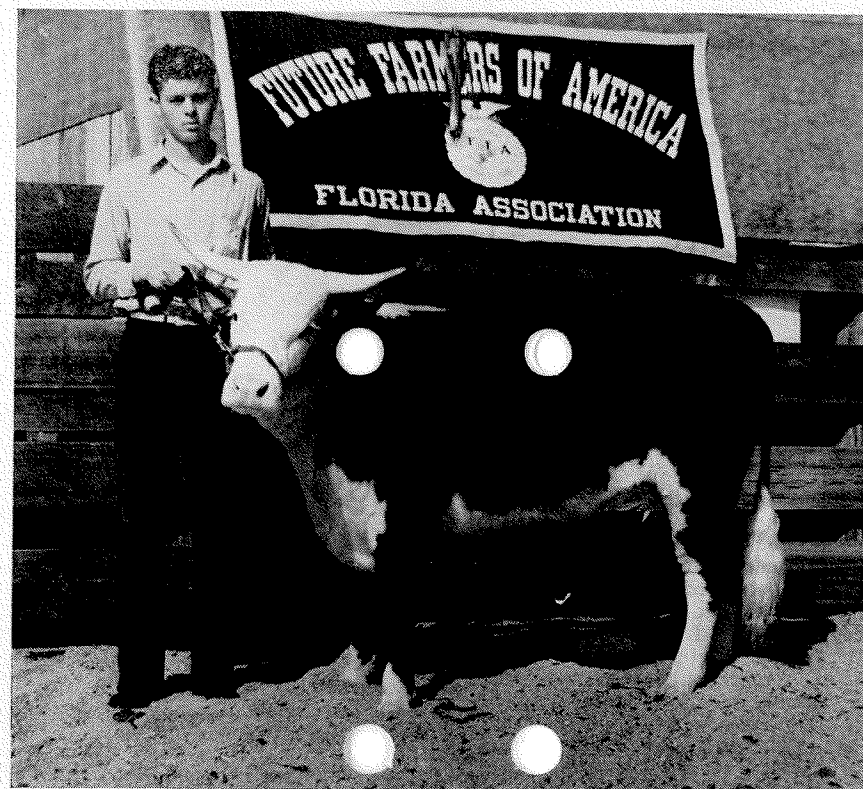
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FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

Participate in Southeastern Fat Stock Show

Ocala, Florida - February 24, 1944

Lloyd Davis, Trenton Chapter, and His F. F. A. Grand Champion Steer



HONORABLE COLIN ENGLISH
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

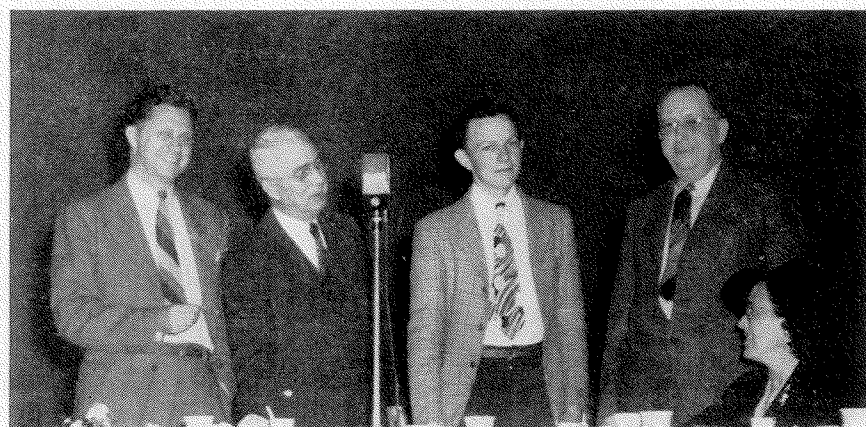
Results of the Livestock Show

Future Farmers of America were well represented at the Southeastern Fat Stock Show in Ocala, Florida, February 24, 1944. There were 429 Future Farmers and their advisers in attendance, representing 40 chapters throughout the State of Florida.

During the entire day all Future Farmers wore F.F.A. caps, which contributed greatly to the F.F.A. atmosphere at the show. One of the Fat Stock Show officials stated that, judging from the F.F.A. caps, about half of those present were Future Farmers.

At 10:30 a. m. each adviser registered his judging team and other members of his chapter attending. Scheduled for 11:00 o'clock was the Beef Cattle Judging Contest, and 1:00 p. m. the Showmanship Contest.

State F. F. A. President Donald Adams Presenting Honorary State Farmer Keys



Reading left to right: Carlisle Rogers, G. C. Tharpe, Donald Adams, and W. E. Ellis

Each of the 40 chapters represented entered a team in the judging contest; many of the chapters entered a contestant in the showmanship contest.

At 7:00 o'clock the general banquet was held in the Ocala municipal auditorium, where there were over 500 people in attendance. During the banquet program awards were made to winners of prizes. Donald Adams, State President F. F. A. awarded Honorary State Planter keys to Mr. Carlisle Rogers, Secretary of the State Bankers Association; Mr. W. E. Ellis, President of the Commercial Bank of Ocala and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Fat Stock Show, and Mr. G. C. Tharpe of the State Department of Agriculture, for outstanding service and cooperation with Future Farmers of America in Florida.

Beef Cattle Judging Contest

The class of animals judged in the contest were: Junior and senior class of Aberdeen Angus, and senior class of Herefords. The official judge for the F.F.A. judging contest was Dr. W. G. Kirk, of the University of Florida Range Cattle Experiment Station, Ona, Florida. The teams were as follows: Alachua, Anthony, Arcadia, Belle Glade, Branford, Brooksville, Bronson, Bushnell, Chiefland, Citra Dade City, DeLand, Gainesville, Green Cove Springs, Groveland, Hastings, Hawthorne, High Springs, Inverness, LaCrosse, Largo, Leesburg, Macclenny, Mayo, Newberry, Ocala, Quincy, Reddick, Sanderson, Sanford, Summerfield, St. Augustine, Taylor, Trenton, Waldo, Webster, Weirsdale, Wildwood, Williston, and Zephyrhills.

Placing through tenth place in the contest were: Quincy, Hastings, Webster, Gainesville, St. Augustine, Largo, Wildwood, Weirsdale, Groveland, and Newberry.

Exhibits

Thirteen F.F.A. members throughout Central Florida exhibited a total of 14 steers in the show. According to the official judge of the show, Dr. L. V. Starkey, of Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., the type of animal exhibited by F.F.A. members this year showed considerable improvement over previous years, and he complimented very highly the work being done by Future Farmers in improving entries in the Southeastern Fat Stock Show.

PRIZES

Lot I—Individual Steers or Heifers, Open Class

Lloyd Davis, Trenton, tenth, \$2.50.

Lot II—F. F. A.

Class A

Jimmy Williams, Ocala, first, \$17.50; Lester Luffman, Ocala, second, \$15.00; Louis Smith, Mayo, third, \$10.00.

Class B

Edward Folsom, Mayo, first, \$17.50; Allen Lovell, Anthony, second, \$15.00; Jack Collier, Ocala, third, \$10.00; Douglas Beach, Trenton, fourth, \$5.00; Ervin Ingram, Ocala, fifth, and Mark Camp, Ocala, sixth.

Class C

Lloyd Davis, Trenton, first, \$17.50; Billy Maltby, Hastings, second, \$15.00; James Hill, Ocala, third, \$10.00;

Eugene Badger, Hastings, fourth, \$7.50; Jack Collier, Ocala, fifth.

Grand Champion F.F.A.

Lloyd Davis, Trenton, cup.

Reserve Champion F.F.A.

Edward Folsom, Mayo, cup.

Lot IV—Florida Bred and Fed, Class C

Lloyd Davis, Trenton, second \$15.00; Jack Collier, Ocala, sixth.

Sales

The F.F.A. members who exhibited animals this year were very much encouraged with the cooperation of those who purchased them following the show. They feel that they must continue to have the support of these and other reliable business men if they are to continue making progress in the beef cattle industry.

The following is a list of FFA exhibitors of beef cattle together with the class, placings, and purchaser of the animals in each division.

Lloyd Davis, Trenton Chapter, 1 steer, Grand Champion, Lot II; first, Lot II, Class C; second, Lot IV; 10th place, open class; purchased by Margaret Ann Stores at \$33.00 per hundred.

Executives responsible for the purchase were: J. G. Deriso, Vice-President and Secretary, Miami, Fla., and S. E. Bexley, Executive Vice-

President and General Manager, Tampa, Fla.

Edward Folsom, Mayo Chapter, 1 steer, first in Lot II, Class B; Reserve Champion, Lot II, purchased by Margaret Ann Stores at \$27.00 per hundred.

Jimmy Williams, Ocala Chapter, 1 steer, second in Lot II, Class A; purchased by Seminole Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., at \$35.00 per hundred.

Lester Luffman, Ocala Chapter, 1 steer, second in Lot II, Class A; purchased by Table Supply Stores at \$31.00 per hundred. The executive responsible for the purchase was Austin W. Davis, of Miami, Fla.

Allen Lovell, Anthony Chapter, 1 steer, second in Lot II, Class B, purchased for the Piggly Wiggly at Ocala, Fla., at \$24.50 per hundred by A. D. Davis of the Winn-Lovett Stores, Jacksonville, Fla.

Billy Maltby, Hastings Chapter, 1 steer, second in Lot II, Class C, purchased by Lykes Brothers, Tampa, Fla., for \$24.00 per hundred.

Louis Smith, Mayo Chapter, 1 steer; third in Lot II, Class A, purchased by Camp Concrete Rock Co., Ocala, Fla., at \$27.00 per hundred.

James Ed Hill, Ocala Chapter, 1 steer; third in Lot II, Class C; purchased by Economy Wholesale Grocery, Ocala, Fla., at \$22.00 per hundred.

Douglas Beach, Trenton Chapter, 1 steer; fourth in Lot II, Class B, purchased by Newsom's Market, Ocala, Fla., at \$23.25 per hundred.

Jack Collier, Ocala Chapter, 1 steer; third in Lot II, Class B, pur-



HONORABLE NATHAN MAYO
Commissioner of Agriculture

chased by Lykes Brothers, Tampa, Fla., at \$24.00 per hundred.

Eugene Badger, Hastings Chapter, 1 steer; fourth in Lot II, Class C, purchased by Cullison Sausage Co., Ocala, Fla., for \$24.00 per hundred.

Ervin Ingram, Ocala Chapter, 1 steer; fifth in Lot II, Class B, purchased by Dolomite Products Co., Ocala, Fla., at \$26.00 per hundred.

Mark Camp, Ocala Chapter, 1 steer; sixth in Lot II, Class B, purchased by Munroe Memorial Hospital, Ocala, Fla., at \$25.00 per hundred.

Jack Collier, Ocala Chapter, 1 steer; fifth in Lot II, Class C, purchased by Lovett's Food Stores at \$24.00 per hundred. The executive responsible for the purchase was A. D. Davis of Jacksonville, Fla.

F. F. A. Members Judging Beef Cattle



F. F. A. Chapters of West Florida Study Streamlined Methods of Hog Raising

(Continued from Page 7)

separate pens for each sow and litter.

A few words are needed about placing the floor in either the single or multiple unit pens. To assure a dry floor in the farrowing houses, a layer of waterproof building paper is laid over the ground before the concrete slab is placed. The laps are sealed with roofing tar.

The surface of the floor should be finished with a wood float and troweled lightly with a steel trowel after it has become quite stiff to produce a fairly smooth surface. The surface should not be slick because of the poor footing it would provide for the hogs.

Be sure to protect new concrete from drying out for at least five days by frequent sprinkling or by covering with soil or canvas kept damp by sprinkling. Keep hogs off the floor until it is at least two weeks old.

Use a concrete mix of one sack of portland cement to two and one-quarter cubic feet of sand to three cubic feet of gravel or crushed stone, with not more than five gallons of water added per sack of cement (where average damp sand is used). Best way to measure the materials is to make a wood box with inside measurements one foot square and one foot deep. This will hold a cubic foot of material (a sack of cement equals one cubic foot). Put a couple of two-foot long handles along the sides of the box and you have a convenient way to lift the material.

So much for the details of construction. The main point to remember is that with such a floor, worries about disease outbreaks, worms and parasites are forgotten if strict sanitation is followed.

Then the careful hog farmer can say that his pigs are, indeed, kept parlor clean.

Letter From Lester Poucher

The following inspiring letter was received by Mr. and Mrs. A. Poucher, of Largo, from their son, Lt. (jg) Lester Poucher, Past President of Largo FFA Chapter, Past President of Florida Association, FFA, and Past National President of the Future Farmers of America.

Fleet Post Office
San Francisco, Calif.
25 December, 1943.

Dear Mother and Dad:

I feel that I wanted to write you on this Christmas night. Although I trust you have been receiving my infrequent letters written at every opportunity, there's just something different about this Christmas that motivates my writing. Something different aside from, of course, being away from you all. I remember many Christmases at home, in a childish way, but never before have I been so sure that there was a

Christ child born in Bethlehem. This Christmas has been a spiritual one and throughout the quiet day aboard our ship we all have been thinking, deeply. Many things I believe we shall just go on thinking about. But I feel a hallowed spirit has hovered about us which has helped, no end, in passing the day which means so very much. The day was not a merry one, but was a happy one indeed. I have been happy because I have you to think about and remember and be thankful for.

It has been deeply interesting to see the reactions of my men. I have 70 men in my division—each one different. Some are Catholics, some Protestant, some Mexican, Irish and Polish. Each one is an individual and thinks for himself. Many of them are less than 20 years old and this is the first Christmas some of them have spent away from home. They are fine boys, all of them. We have been fortunate in receiving mail and this morning one of my coxswains from New England came down to tell me he became a father on Dec. 17. He was so happy he just poured his soul out to me. It made my Christmas brighter. The men got together and in no time presented him with \$100 for the new baby. That's the kind of fighting men I have working together. And that's the kind of men our Navy is made of. I learn more from my seamen than they learn from me, I'm sure. Recently one of our shipmates was killed while fighting a fire on the flight deck and later on someone found out his wife was expecting a baby back home in the States. Spontaneously, the men asked the Captain to send the \$1400 which they had raised to her just as a remembrance. Those things are convincing that there is kindness in the human heart and seals my faith in things to come.

Well, Mother and Dad, Christmas was a happy day though far away and I want you to know that I thought about you all day long.

Your devoted son,
J. Lester

Reprinted from the
Largo Sentinel, January 13, 1944.

My Dairy Project

COLTON LANG, Miami, Florida

I am one of the F.F.A. boys who has an inborn fondness for farm life, but whom fate has located in the city. My father is foreman in a Machinery Repair Shop in Miami, Florida, and this city has been my home for seventeen years.

When I was about ten years old I started visiting a small dairy near our home. I did odd jobs around the dairy and the owner became interested in me and gave me a good Jersey heifer, which became the basis of my project.

In 1941 I enrolled in Vocational Agriculture in the Andrew Jackson High School in Miami and joined the Future Farmers of America. Knowing my special interest in dairying, our Agriculture teacher, Mr. Floyd

L. Northrop, gave me an opportunity to study this enterprise.

I realized the importance of a well-balanced food, such as milk, in wartime, and especially in our section where more milk was needed for the fast growing military and war-worker population, and where the shipment of milk into the area was becoming increasingly difficult. From the information we received about specially needed agricultural products it seemed as though I could do my part for Uncle Sam by producing milk for my family and neighbors. So, for 1942-43 I planned to produce more milk. I sold one of my cows which was not a good producer, and bought a good heifer almost ready to freshen. This gave me two milking cows and four heifer calves at the beginning of my second year in agriculture. In order to carry out this dairying program in the city, I had to devote all of my out-of-school time to this work.

Pasturage was my big problem. I had to "stake out" my cows on vacant lots, often as much as a mile from home, and cut tender Para grass from other vacant lots to help feed them. The cows were kept up at night, as there was only time for milking cooling and bottling the milk, and staking out the cows in the morning before school.

For transportation my father helped me build a bicycle trailer which would hold two one-hundred-pound sacks of feed. With this trailer I hauled feed from the feed store, about four miles from home; hauled the Para grass to my stock, and milk to my customers. Deliveries were made in the afternoons before milking time. I sold from two to five gallons of milk per day, put up in quart bottles.

I was very careful about the sanitary conditions in producing my milk. I used a standard dairy cleaner and disinfecting solution for my milk bottles and utensils, and washed my cows off with running water and wiped the udders off carefully with a disinfectant made for this purpose. I was also very careful to milk two or three streams from each teat before milking into the pail, in order to check the color and condition of the milk and clean out the teat canal. The milk was cooled and, before bottling, stored in an electric refrigerator.

Manure was gathered regularly and sold to the neighbors at the rate of 50¢ per bicycle trailer load (about one quarter of a cubic yard). I used white "Canalbank" sand to make a clean floor and fill in as the soil was taken out with the manure.

In addition to the grass, my cows were fed one gallon each of 20% dairy feed, beet pulp, and citrus pulp at each milking when in production. As the cows produced less milk this amount was decreased, and they were given about a third as much while dry. The heifers were raised on skimmed milk—about two or three quarts per day for the first four or five weeks, gradually decreasing the milk as they learned to eat dry calf feed. The cream from

this milk provided butter for our home. When the calves were three months old the milk feeding was entirely discontinued.

My father and mother have helped me in every way they could. Since they have had very little experience with dairying, I have had full charge of my cows and calves. I have earned enough money to finance my program without having to borrow.

I am working in one of the larger dairies in this area, where I have moved all my stock. I have been assigned the work of feeding and caring for the heifer calves being raised at this dairy, and I am raising another well-bred heifer and a pure-bred Guernsey bull of my own. I hope this bull will, in a couple of years, head up my own dairy herd.

I guess I produced milk the hard way under these city conditions, but I have learned a lot about the dairy business and will learn still more at the dairy where I am now working. I believe I am doing my part in the inspiring task of producing food for victory.

1943 Food for Victory Production Contest

Sponsored by
SEARS, ROEBUCK FOUNDATION

The following is the name of the winner, his chapter, award and Adviser:

DISTRICT I.

W. H. Connell, Altha, \$25 War Bond, Adviser L. T. Pendarvis.
Buford O'Farrell, Bratt, \$25 War Bond, Adviser A. J. Boland.
M. H. Rogers, Malone, \$25 War Bond, Adviser W. E. Bishop.
Clifton Hamilton, Greenwood, \$25 War Bond, Adviser W. E. Bishop.
Pittman Davis, Walnut Hill, \$25 War Stamps, Adviser A. J. Boland.
Charles Price, Grand Ridge, \$25 War Stamps, Adviser O. E. Yearty.
Emmette Jones, Cottdondale, \$25 War Stamps, Adviser R. F. Tole.
Bill Wilkinson, Tate (Gonzalez) \$25 War Stamps, Adviser O. R. Farish.

L. L. Adkison, Walton, \$25 War Stamps, Adviser J. E. Baldwin.
James Morris, Vernon, \$25 War Stamps, Adviser O. Z. Revell.
J. L. Beauchamp, Marianna, \$25 War Stamps, Adviser R. F. Toole.
Pat Bush, Poplar Springs, \$25 War Stamps, Adviser G. M. Williams.
L. D. Anderson, Ponce de Leon, \$25 War Stamps, Adviser J. E. Baldwin.

Ellry Barton, Baker, \$25 War Stamps, Adviser M. E. Bishop.

DISTRICT II.

Hal VanLandingham, Greensboro, \$25 War Bond, Adviser N. B. Bevis.
Ernest Moore, Havana, \$25 War Bond, Adviser A. G. Driggers.
Mirl Stewart, Lake City, \$25 War Bond, Adviser, P. A. Browning.
Bunnie Sullivan, Mayo, \$25 War Bond, Adviser H. M. Folsom.
Wassie Fish, Taylor, \$25 War Stamps, Adviser B. R. Mills.
Jack Seago, Greenville, \$25 War Stamps, Adviser W. W. Glenn.
Henry Bussey, Ft. White, \$25 War Stamps, Adviser Roy G. Wood.



Preparing Land for Food Crops

Grinelle Bishop, Aucilla, \$250 War Stamps, Adviser J. C. Waldron, Jr.

John Martin, Mt. Pleasant, \$250 War Stamps, Adviser N. B. Bevis.
C. A. Cooksey, Monticello, \$250 War Stamps, Adviser J. C. Waldron, Jr.

Clifford Pafford, White Springs, \$250 War Stamps, Adviser J. T. Moss.

J. T. Zipperer, Jennings, \$250 War Stamps, Adviser J. T. Moss.
Hubert Vanzant, Hilliard, \$250 War Stamps, Adviser G. E. Bushnell.
Charles Mitchel, Jasper, \$250 War Stamps, Adviser A. E. NeSmith.

DISTRICT III.

Gerald Manuel, Newberry, \$25 War Bond, Adviser Otis Bell.
Allen Brown, Weirsdale, \$25 War Bond, Adviser G. L. Holder.
Loris Simmons, Turkey Creek, \$25 War Bond, Adviser R. M. Faglie.
Frank Roberts, Kathleen, \$25 War Bond, Adviser J. K. Privett.
J. L. McKenney, Wildwood, \$250 War Stamps, Adviser M. R. Avery.
Gerald Litchfield, Gainesville, \$250 War Stamps, Adviser M. B. Jordan.

Lester McMullen, Largo, \$250 War Stamps, Adviser G. C. Howell.
Thomas Brookins, Chiefland, \$250 War Stamps, Adviser P. T. Dicks.
Edward Allen, Pinecrest, \$250 War Stamps, Adviser D. A. Storms.
W. C. Geiger, Bronson, \$250 War Stamps, Adviser G. W. Pryor.
Roland Davis, Brooksville, \$250 War Stamps, Adviser E. E. Bone.
Eugene Badger, Hastings, \$250 War Stamps, Adviser W. T. Bryant.
Elvay Thomas, Bell, \$250 War Stamps, Adviser F. R. Ward.
Jack Eddy, Waldo, \$250 War Stamps, Adviser B. K. Wheeler.

DISTRICT IV.

Doyle Durrance, Bowling Green, \$25 War Bond, Adviser J. F. Higgins.
W. T. Payne, Wauchula, \$25 War Bond, Adviser J. F. Higgins.
Coy Kensey, Palmetto, \$25 War Bond, Adviser T. P. Winter.
Colton Lang, Allapattah, \$25 War Bond, Adviser F. L. Northrop.

Marlowe Link, Oviedo, \$250 War Stamps, Adviser R. F. Cooper.

Robert Hartley, Sanford, \$250 War Stamps, Adviser A. R. Johnson.

John Reints, Winter Haven, \$250 War Stamps, Adviser L. J. Larson.
Jesse Ray Watford, Okeechobee, \$250 War Stamps, Adviser H. L. Terzenbach.

Melvin E. Moody, Miami (Butts), \$250 War Stamps, Adviser S. C. Means.

Bruce Wagner, Redland, \$250 War Stamps, Adviser M. A. Baker.

Comparing Sugar Cane Varieties

ROBERT AND JOHN HARGROVE
Alachua Chapter

Last year we decided to test two varieties of sugar cane on our farm. The results obtained would indicate the better of the two for us to use in the future.

We selected CO-290 that we had previously raised on our farm, and a new variety, No. 762, which we secured from the University of Florida. We planted a total of 1 1/3 acres with these two varieties.

Planting was done about the 15th of October, 1942, in five and a half foot rows. The entire stock was planted without stripping the leaves, and covered about six inches deep with two furrows, using an eight-inch turn plow.

When the cane was about 16" to 18" high we applied a 3-8-5 fertilizer at the rate of eight hundred pounds per acre. The cane was given three cultivations before the foliage met in the middles.

When harvesting the cane about the last of October, 1943 for making syrup, we found the CO-290 easier to strip than the No. 762.

We secured the following yields of syrup: No. 762 made a yield at the rate of four hundred six gallons per acre; CO-290 a yield of 308 gallons per acre.

Our total cost for growing the 1 1/3 acres of sugar cane was \$281.79, total receipts \$500, giving us a net profit of \$218.21.



Repairing Farm Machinery

Food for Victory

DOYLE DURRANCE,
Bowling Green Chapter

My project consisted of one brood sow, one acre of garden, and two and one-half acres of corn.

I purchased a Poland China gilt for \$10.00 and bred her to a pure-bred Hampshire boar, and raised six pigs from the first litter. The gilt was put on chufas and fed a corn supplement. The corn fed to my hogs was that left over from a roasting ear project. From this project I produced sufficient meat for the needs of the family, allowing my father to sell his hogs to the packers to supply meat for war workers and the armed forces. I produced \$100 worth of pork from this litter of pigs, at a cost of \$41.03, which gave me a net profit of \$58.97 from my original investment of \$10 for the sow.

I planted two and one-half acres of corn for market as green corn. Most of the corn was sold to out-of-state trucks and hauled to northern markets. The land for this crop was prepared in November by disking a crop of legumes into the soil. The corn was planted in late January. Six hundred pounds of 4-7-5 fertilizer was applied in the beds before planting. The yield from this project was fair, though dry weather curtailed yield to some extent. I sold \$125 worth of corn, and my cost for producing amounted to \$44.97, which gave me a net profit of \$80.03 from this project.

I planted one acre of mixed vegetables as a garden. The following crops were included in this garden: turnips, mustard, English peas, onions, carrots, cabbage, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, rutabagas, beets, field peas and beans.

The surplus products from this garden were sold as fresh vegetables to local grocery stores. Our family used fresh vegetables from the garden throughout the season, and canned sufficient vegetables for family needs for the year. We have purchased no commercially canned foods this year.

The garden was profitable and was very little trouble to produce. After using all vegetables needed for the family, I sold \$44 worth of products from the project.

I feel that my "Food for Victory" program was profitable, as well as an aid to the war effort in production of needed food.

Developing A Canning Program in Hamilton County

A. E. NESMITH, Jasper, Florida

In the spring of 1943 the department of Vocational Agriculture in Hamilton County conceived the idea of establishing a canning program which would give every farmer in Hamilton County an opportunity to preserve his surplus vegetables and meats throughout the year.

During the spring and summer, farmers in this section have a surplus of vegetables which are not canned because of lack of facilities for canning. In off-seasons, they have a deficiency in their food supply due to a shortage of fresh vegetables. This may also be said of fresh meats in general.

Experience has shown that this waste and deficiency may be corrected through the use of a Community Canning Plant, where farmers and their families may can and preserve surplus vegetables, fruits, and meats. This community plant serves not only to help the farmer preserve his food but saves man-hours also. The farmer may can several quarts per day if he needs to, rather than a few quarts, as with a small home owned pressure cooker. It also serves as an educational and social center, which so often rural communities do not have.

As stated above, the Department of Vocational Agriculture began planning how a county-wide program might be established. After consulting with Mr. J. F. Williams, Jr., State Supervisor of Agricultural Education and Mr. G. C. Norman, Assistant Supervisor of Rural War Production Training, the department decided to make an honest effort toward this goal. It was found that the Board of Public Instruction and the Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County were interested, provided the farmers in the county were interested.

Through an evening class program in the Jennings, Jasper and White Springs communities, it was found that the farmers were very anxious to have these facilities made available.

The two boards met and decided to give the necessary financial backing for three plants, one each in the Jasper, Jennings, and White Springs Communities. Immediately an OSYA Training Program was established in each community, so that every boy and man in their respective communities could get training in wood-working while the canning plants were being constructed. The three canning plants were about completed by fall costing the county approximately \$10,000.00.

The canning plants in Hamilton County are 72 feet long and 30 feet wide, with a 12' x 30' storage space included. They are equipped to take care of three family-units at the time. Each unit consists of two tables, with double washing vats on each end, one steam-jacketed kettle for blanching, one exhaust pan and one electric sealer for quart size containers and one hand sealer for

pint size containers. The cans are then pooled from the entire plant for processing in three large retorts and one large open cooker for processing in boiling water.

All of the heating is done from a 20 H. P. boiler which is housed outside of the plant.

Through the instruction received in OSYA courses, better than 15,000 pints of meat and vegetables have been canned in the Jasper and Jennings plants. The White Springs plant will begin operation shortly and it is expected that more than 100,000 pints will be canned in the three plants this year.

The usual procedure followed by a farm family in utilizing a Community Canning Plant is to harvest and prepare their vegetables at home early in the morning and bring the vegetables to the plant where they are washed, blanched and put into cans. The cans are then set in hot water vats to exhaust all of the air before they are sealed. The last operation calls for processing in large retorts the necessary length of time to preserve them. They are then cooled quickly with cold water to preserve the tissue. Most of this work is done by the farmer and his family. A supervisor or instructor is on hand at all times to help the farmer with any of the detail work that he does not understand.

In the case of meats, the animal should be slaughtered the day before the canning is to be done and hung in a place cool enough to take all of the animal heat out and to prevent spoilage. The next day, it is cut up to suit the farmer before being canned.

My Contribution to The War Effort

BUNNIE SULLIVAN, Mayo Chapter

In my supervised farming program for 1943, I had hogs, beef cattle, corn for feed, and one acre of tobacco.

This being my third year as an F.F.A. member, I already had a nucleus on which to build my Food for Victory Farm Program. I had six range cows and two brood sows, so my program during this season was planned to produce as much essential food as possible, as economically as I could.

My two brood sows brought two litters of six pigs each during the year. I sold 1380 pounds of pork from these sows and received \$138.00 for the meat sold. I made a net profit of \$65.50 from my hogs this season.

The cows were placed on open range of native grass, and fed a concentrate supplement. I sold 1000 pounds of veal from this project, and made a net profit of \$67.20.

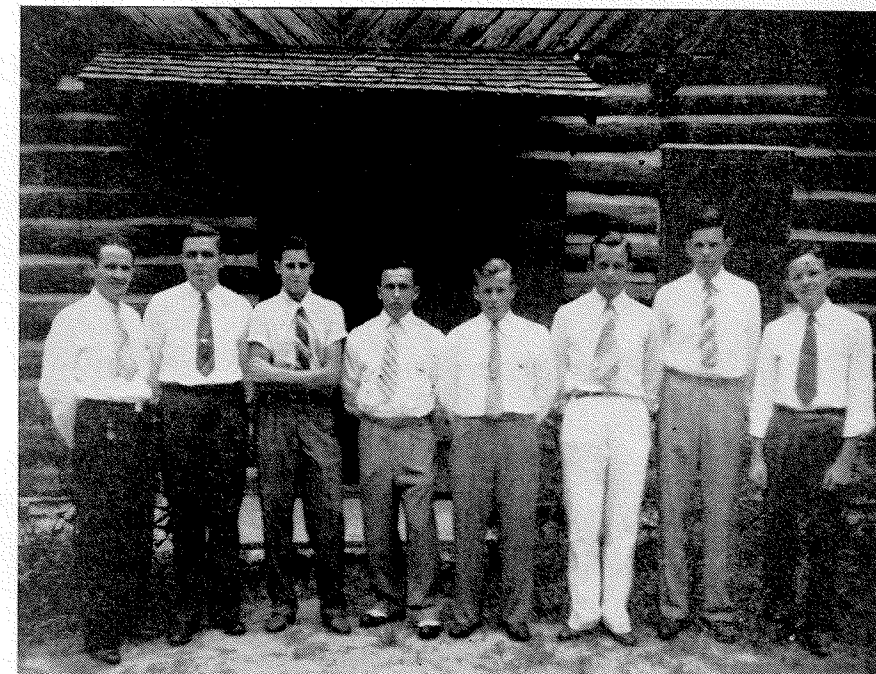
I grew one acre of corn with a yield of about twenty bushels. This corn was fed to my hogs.

Sales of hogs, cows, and tobacco brought \$956.68, and I made a labor income of \$404.55 for my efforts in this production program. I hope to do a better job during 1944 than I did for 1943. I am sure I can profit from last year's experience.

State F. F. A.

Program of Work 1943-44

- War Effort:**
 - Each chapter buy a \$50 War Bond.
 - Each member buy a \$25 War Bond.
 - All chapters take initiative in salvage drives.
 - Cooperate with Department of Agriculture in producing any farm products vital to the war effort.
 - Each chapter use laboratory plot for victory garden.
 - Strive for the most complete utilization for all farm machinery.
 - Encourage chapters to present to the winners of contests sponsored by the local chapter an award of war bonds or stamps.
- Membership:** Each member strive to increase membership.
- Manuals:** 85% of members own F.F.A. manuals.
- Secretary and Treasurer's Book:** Each chapter purchase official secretary and treasurer's book.
- Ties & Shirts:** State officers to use official shirts and ties at State Convention.
- Parliamentary Procedure:** Each chapter continue more extensive use of the practices of parliamentary procedure in chapter meetings.
- Contests:** Encourage members to participate in one or more F.F.A. contests.
- Chapter Treasury:** Each chapter have a strong financial program for the support of the local treasury.
- Farming Program:** Encourage members to increase scope of projects and farming programs in cooperation with the war effort.
- Conservation:** Encourage continuous conservation programs to include work with soils, water, trees, prevention of forest fires, and protection of wildlife in cooperation with the Florida Forest and Park Service and other State conservation agencies.
- Paraphernalia:** All chapters use standard paraphernalia at all F.F.A. gatherings.
- Home Improvements:** Continue to encourage improvements on home farms through F.F.A. work.
- National Officer Visit:** Continue to arrange for at least one National Officer to visit some state-wide F.F.A. function.



Reading from right to left: Donald Adams, President; Wiley Eli McCall, First Vice-President; Harrell Floyd, Second Vice-President; Vernon Abshier, Jr., Third Vice-President; Scott Lee, Fourth Vice-President; Hal VanLandingham, Fifth Vice-President; Fred Marion Young, Sixth Vice-President; and J. F. Williams, State Adviser.

- State Publication:** Each chapter send one or more articles to be published in the Florida Future Farmer magazine.
- Radio:** Encourage and continue State and Chapter radio broadcasts.
- Advancement in F.F.A.:** Encourage each member to meet qualifications for next highest degree at earliest possible date.
- Banquet:** Each chapter should have a father-and-son banquet or a parent-and-son banquet.
- Scrapbook:** We suggest that all chapters keep a history such as clippings and articles for the fiscal year 1943-44.
- Ceremonies:** Continue to use the official opening and closing ceremonies for all chapter meetings.
- Representation at State Convention:** 100% of chapters with delegates in attendance at the State Convention.
- Chapter Activities:** The chapter program of work should support the major phases of the state program.

"Did your garden do well last summer?"

"No, every time my husband started digging he found a lot of worms, so he would quit and go fishing."

An Outstanding Future Farmer

CARLTON McCORMICK, Reporter
Ft. White, Florida

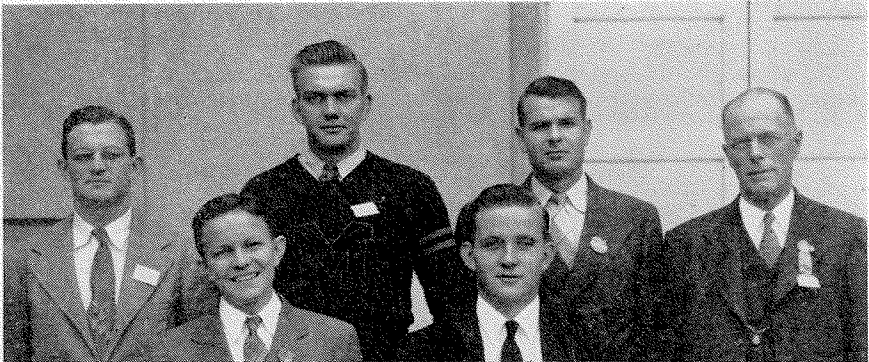
Some time ago a vote was taken in the Fort White Chapter, Future Farmers of America, to determine the most outstanding member. The choice of the boys was Henry Bussey, a senior in high school.

Henry started his training in Vocational Agriculture in the fall of 1940. He was a member of the livestock judging team in 1941 at the State Fair at Tampa; he was treasurer of the chapter for two years, and is now serving as president. He holds the Chapter Farmer Degree and plans to make application for the State Farmer Degree prior to the next State F.F.A. convention.

Henry's supervised farming program has included corn, peanuts, dairy cattle, beef cattle and poultry. His annual labor income has ranged from \$500.00 in 1941 to \$1,204.70 in 1943.

Henry is also a leader in the school and community. He is secretary and treasurer of his Sunday School; he served as vice-president of his sophomore class for the first semester, and as president for the second semester; he is now serving as secretary of the senior class. In the eighth grade he was given the American Legion Award for outstanding citizenship. Henry has an excellent scholarship record, having maintained an average grade of "B" throughout his high school career.

The Florida Delegation at the 16th National Convention, Kansas City, Mo.



Reading from left to right: Edgar Leo Johnson, who received the American Farmer Degree; Donald Adams, President of the Florida Association, F.F.A.; Rodney Millard Durrance, who also received the American Farmer Degree; Frank Henry Reams, Past President of the Florida Association, F.F.A.; P. T. Dicks, Adviser, Chiefland Chapter, F.F.A.; and J. G. Smith, Itinerant Teacher-Trainer in Agricultural Education.

Echoes From The National Convention

Members of the National Association, Future Farmers of America, held a very successful convention last fall in Kansas City, Missouri. Delegates were in attendance from forty-five states.

The accomplishment report presented at this 16th National Convention indicated that Future Farmers are working to help in the war effort. The following figures show some of the outstanding achievements:

Number of members (associate and active) serving in the armed forces	107,002
Total face value of war bonds and stamps purchased by chapter and individual members	\$4,889,406.48
Pounds of scrap metal collected by chapters	209,454,544
Pounds of paper collected by chapters	8,607,635
Pounds of rags collected by chapters	947,517
Pounds of old rubber collected by chapters	10,337,748
Number of burlap bags collected by chapters	500,810
Total acreage of victory gardens	69,048.00
Total number of farm machines repaired by FFA members	205,127

It was announced at the convention that the War Production Board had given the Future Farmers the following citation: "In acknowledgment of meritorious service rendered in behalf of the National Scrap Harvest, this citation is awarded to the Future Farmers of America, Washington, D. C. Given under my hand this 31st day of December, 1942. D. M. Nelson, Chairman."

The accomplishment report indicated that there are now 6,745 FFA local chapters, with a total membership of 208,292.

The participants in the National Public Speaking Contest were as follows:

AGRICULTURE'S NEW FRONTIER, by Howard Barlow, Tremonton, Utah
THE JOB OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE, by Bob Meriwether, Paragould, Arkansas.

FOOD FOR VICTORY, by Richard Saunders, Monmouth, Maine.

WARRIORS IN OVERALLS, by William Kimball, Seymour, Wisconsin.

The contest was won by Howard Barlow of Tremonton, Utah.

Awards were presented to four boys who were designated as Star American Farmers. Wayne Booth of Cordell, Oklahoma, was selected as the Star Farmer of America, Edwin C. Fry, Gaithersburg, Maryland, as Star Farmer of the North Atlantic Region, Frank O. Snyder, Kirkland, Illinois, as Star Farmer of the North Central Region, and George W. Morse, Elk Grove, California, as Star Farmer of the Pacific Region.

There were 148 members who were awarded the coveted American Farmer Degree. The boys from Florida who received this degree were: Edgar Leo Johnson of Hawthorne, and Rodney Millard Durrance of Fort Meade.

The delegation from Florida making the trip to Kansas City for the National Convention were: Mr. J. G. Smith, Itinerant Teacher-Trainer, University of Florida; Donald Adams of Chiefland, Frank Henry Reams of Aucilla, Edgar Leo Johnson of Hawthorne, Rodney M. Durrance of Fort Meade, and Mr. P. T. Dicks, teacher of agriculture, Chiefland.

The Florida delegation was happy to see Mr. A. W. Tenney, Acting Executive Secretary, Washington, D. C., who is now in the Office of Education, on leave from the University of Florida.

YOU CAN GO CAMPING

With the gas tank empty
And no tires on the wheels,
You can't go camping
In an automobile.

But with dobbin standing idle
And the barn full of feed,
Just load up the wagon
And saddle up the steed.

My Farming Experiences

W. H. CONNELL, Altha Chapter

For the school year 1942-43 my supervised farming program consisted of the following productive enterprises: five acres of chufas, thirty acres of corn, two acres of sweet potatoes, two acres of cowpeas, five brood sows, and one dairy cow. From these enterprises I realized a labor income of \$743.25.

In addition to owning and supervising the above program, I supervised the production of thirteen acres of corn and velvet beans, four acres of peanuts, three acres of soy beans, forty-five head of range cattle, and four brood sows, for my father. Father devotes his time to the operation of a country store and I supervise the farm for him.

I devoted three hundred fifty hours of labor to my own enterprises and many more than that to the supervision of the farm. Farm labor has been very hard to secure during the year and I have had to devote all of my spare time to the farm. I work on holidays, Saturdays and every day after school.

Being experienced in managing a store, my father has been able to materially assist me in the marketing of our farm products. As already indicated, I do not try to produce cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, or peanuts for the market. My time is given to the production of feed crops largely, and they are marketed through livestock.

Our farm has fifty-nine acres of land in cultivation. Recently I have cleared ten more acres and I plan to clear an additional ten acres in the near future. The additional land, as well as the land formerly cultivated, will be planted in 1944 to such crops as corn and velvet beans, chufas, soy beans and sweet potatoes.

I have a pair of mules, a two horse turn plow, a mowing machine, two hay racks, three one-horse turn plows, one two horse wagon, and other small items of farm equipment. My plans are to purchase a cultivator and a riding sulky plow for the 1944 farm program. My objective is to produce more food for victory with my own labor in 1944.

News Flash

GREEN COVE SPRINGS — The Agricultural Department was given an old building adjacent to the high school grounds. The agriculture boys remodeled the building into a classroom and farm shop.

The classroom is well equipped with tables and chairs. Suitable filing space has been provided for books and bulletins.

In the wash room the boys constructed a shower. Pipe and other needed materials for this job were secured locally from used materials.

Plans are being made to landscape the grounds around the building. It is hoped that a lot north of the building can be purchased to be used as a land laboratory.

ARTCRAFT PRINTERS

Printers of Your
FLORIDA FUTURE FARMER

We furnish Printed Letterheads and Envelopes to Future Farmers, with Official F.F.A. Emblem and your name and address at following prices:

500 Letterheads, 8 1/2 x 11.....\$3.75
1,000 Letterheads, 8 1/2 x 11.....\$5.50

500 Envelopes, No. 6 3/4 (small size).....\$3.50
1,000 Envelopes, No. 6 3/4 (small size).....\$5.50

500 Envelopes, No. 10 (large size).....\$3.75
1,000 Envelopes, No. 10 (large size).....\$5.75

Any order that you may send us will receive prompt attention and we will ship C. O. D. if you prefer.

209 E. College Avenue
Tallahassee, Florida

WE INVITE FUTURE FARMERS TO MAKE PERIODIC VISITS TO OUR RESEARCH CATTLE FEEDING STATION ON HIGHWAY NO. 25, ONE MILE WEST OF CLEWISTON.

United States Sugar Corporation
CLEWISTON, FLORIDA

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS AND FARMERS' SUPPLIES

With over thirty years' experience specializing in vegetable, flower and field crop seed and growers' supplies for Florida, and with twelve Kilgore stores located as shown on map, we are best qualified to Serve Florida Growers.

We handle everything for the Florida Grower.

Kilgore's 1944 Annual Catalog Now Available

Send for your free copy of this valuable book.

If interested in flowers, ask for a free copy of "Kilgore's Flower Guide for Florida."

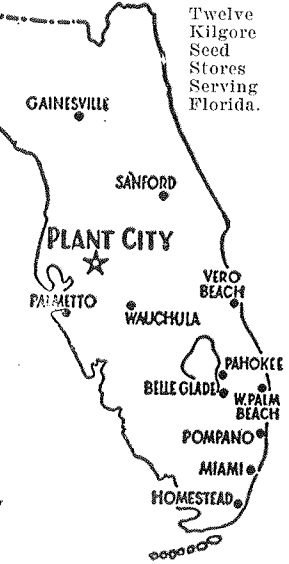
For Profitable Spring Crops Plant

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS TRADE MARK

The Standard of Quality in Florida for over Thirty Years

THE KILGORE SEED CO.

General Offices, Mail Order Dept., and Warehouses
PLANT CITY FLORIDA



Lovett's Food Stores

Are Distributing the
Products of FLORIDA AGRICULTURE
Economically and Efficiently

Lovett's Food Stores recognizes its obligation to Florida agriculture and is constantly striving for a better relationship between the grower, distributor, and consumer.

Lovett's Food Stores have participated in many NATIONAL SALES DRIVES, many of them in behalf of Florida grown products, to dispose of surpluses and stabilize the market.

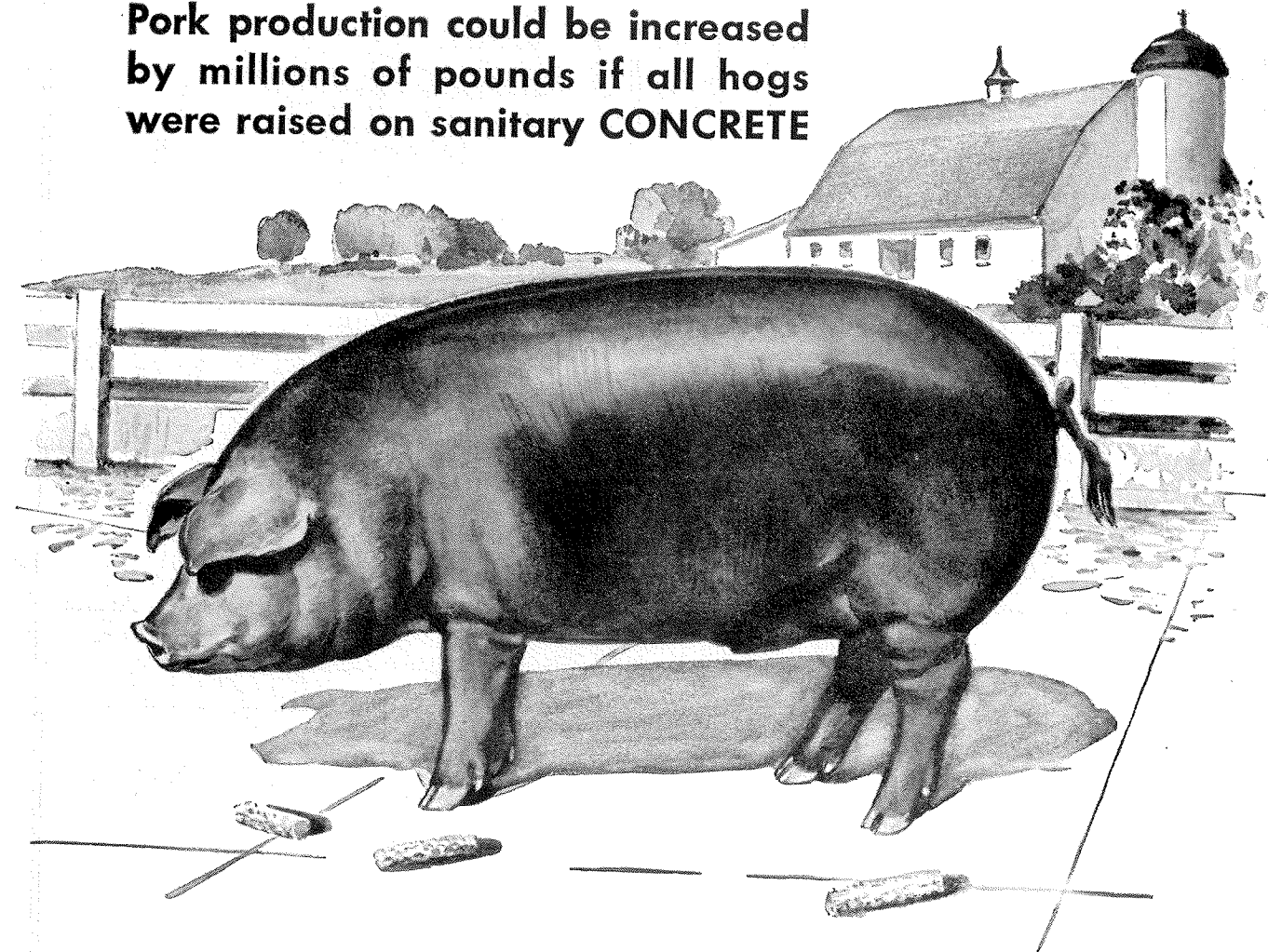
The full cooperation of Lovett's Food Stores can be counted upon to serve the needs of agriculture and of Florida agriculture in particular.

Lovett's Food Stores

Florida Owned-Operated by
WINN & LOVETT GROCERY CO.
Jacksonville, Florida

Ham on Concrete

Pork production could be increased by millions of pounds if all hogs were raised on sanitary **CONCRETE**



AN untouched backlog of America's war-time meat supply is the estimated 40 to 50 million hogs that die each year from disease and parasites. If these hogs were saved, it would mean up to 7 billion more pounds of badly needed pork and fats.

And most of these hogs can be saved.

For 16 years progressive farmers, raising hogs on clean concrete from birth to market, have saved up to 98 per cent of their crop. Their hogs have gained greater weights and have been marketed six weeks sooner than average hogs. With concrete floors in pens and feed lots, hogs are kept away from disease-infested barnyards and contaminated pasture.

And concrete floors for hogs and cattle save feed otherwise trampled in the ground.

ATTENTION STUDENTS!

For a project of one sow and litter the single pen arrangement is ideal. When more sows are to be farrowed, duplicate units may be added. Illustrated booklets describing the feeding and sanitation methods practiced for years by an outstanding hog farmer will be sent **free**. Check the plan you want on the coupon below, paste it on a postal and mail.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION,
Dept. B6-24, Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Please send me the illustrated booklets
"A New Method of Raising Hogs" and
"An Efficient Plant for Producing Pork"

also (Check one desired)
☐ Design No. C-2217 "Single Litter Hog Plant"
☐ Design No. C-2206 "Eight Pen Hog Plant"