

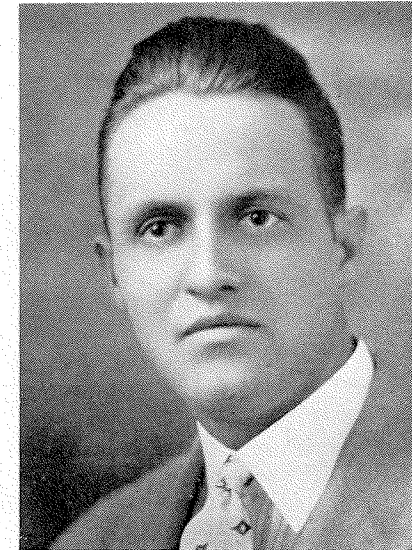
THE Florida College Farmer

Published by Agricultural Students at the University of Florida
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

VOL. V

APRIL, 1937

NO. 3



J. F. WILLIAMS, JR.
State Adviser, FFA



SPECIAL
FUTURE
FARMER
EDITION



Competition Keeps Producers On Their Toes -

The old saying that "competition is the life of trade" is sometimes subject to debate, largely because there seems to be no standardized definition for the word "competition."

Competition based solely on price may be harmful to the producer as well as the consumer. Because no product can maintain the highest standard of quality when it has to be built down to a price.

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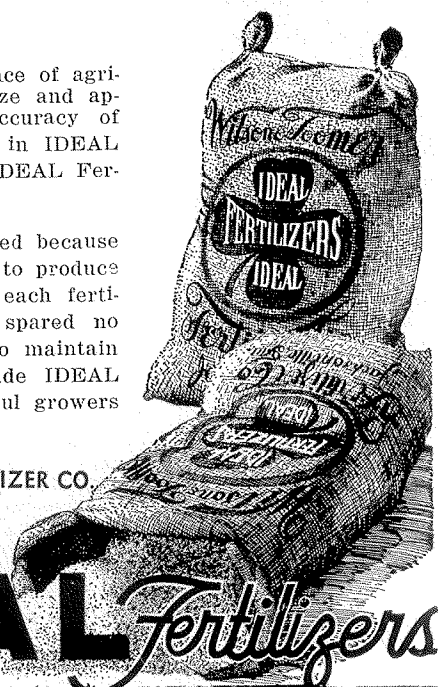
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Editorially Speaking

FUTURE FARMERS AND COLLEGE

Future Farmers, like other boys, may enjoy the advantages of a college education. After having the training provided in vocational agriculture in high school and having enjoyed the association with other farm boys in both the state and national organizations, F. F. A. members are better prepared to enter college.

Although Future Farmers do not always have ample funds with which to finance their entire college education, there are numerous ways and means of overcoming this handicap. While in high school, the boys not only train themselves in the classroom, but they also do practical work on their home farms through project enterprises. These projects are not just to make the student do a lot of hard labor; they bring returns, sometimes abundantly.

The greatest benefit derived from project work is an opportunity for the boy to save his earnings in order to go to college. This one benefit alone justifies the most strenuous labor on the farm. Future Farmers throughout the 48 states are using their high school earned money to aid in their college education. However, this is not the only means by which farm boys may finance their college education.

There are many jobs available in the College of Agriculture for boys who have the initiative and ability. Besides the jobs that students may obtain in the Ag. College, Experiment Station, and Extension Service, there are scholarships given yearly to outstanding boys for the purpose of supplementing their finances so they may receive a college education.

It is startling how many farm boys go to college, considering the financial handicaps surrounding most of them. About 75% of the boys in the College of Agriculture at the University of Florida earn all or part of their expenses for a college education. Statistics show that this institution has the highest student earning capacity of any university or college in the United States. Many of our most successful agricultural graduates have been students who have earned at least a part of their expenses while in school.—J. C. D.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Much progress has been made in the field of vocational agriculture during the past few years. More and more high schools are offering Agriculture to their students. There is a general scarcity of vocational agriculture teachers throughout the country. One reason for this situation was the call of commercial interests, government agencies and extension services for the teacher of vocational agriculture. Some of the best teachers in the state have been induced by higher salaries in other fields to leave the profession.

Due to this condition there is a demand for teachers of Agriculture. Then too, the passage of the George-Deen bill by the last Congress authorizing the expenditure of double the amount of funds granted by the old Smith-Hughes Act for vocational education, will greatly stimulate vocational education in this country and bring a splendid ser-

vice to the rural youth of our state and country. With the advancement of this all important field there is a splendid opportunity for young men interested in Agriculture to obtain jobs when they have graduated from college.

—W. W. B.

TO FUTURE FARMERS

Through wondering fearless eyes they face the years,
Youths of the farm, inspired and bright with hope.
Skillful of science—modern volunteers
To swell the ranks of husbandmen and cope
With all the problems husbandry assigns.
To learn of fruitful years and years of death;
To know defeat that shocks and stuns the mind—
Know flashing swift success that halts the breath;
To take what sentences the slow fates grind
And hold the path that Christian life confines.

Not one but sees the earth shaped by his hand
Its colors changed to match his changing dreams.
And watching them we fully understand
What purpose lies within their eyes and gleams
From out the temple of the love they brought.
Beauty is theirs and splendor, and the quick
Clean fire of youth to cauterize our hurts.
The world is tired and old and deathly sick,
Yet each ill retributive fate exerts
These sons of earth can banish with a thought.

—E. B. Weissinger.

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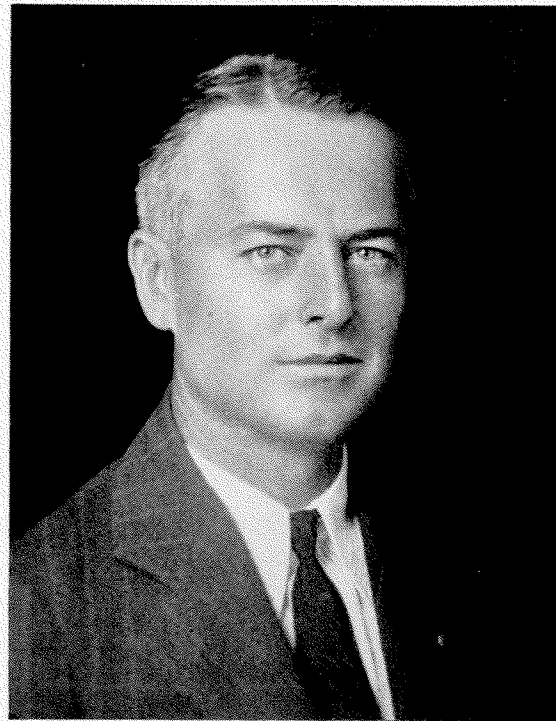
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In Memoriam



THOMAS A. TREADWELL died at 11 o'clock Sunday night, January 31, in the Alachua County Hospital as a result of injuries suffered in an automobile accident Friday afternoon, January 29. His unselfish devotion to his work and the inspiration given to the boys he trained during his 12 years as a teacher of Vocational Agriculture will bear fruit for many years to come. His personality, vision, foresight, and clear thinking in the solution of problems for the betterment of mankind will be treasured memories of those who knew him.

Mr. Treadwell was recognized as one of the outstanding F. F. A. chapter advisers in Florida. His chapters have repeatedly won honors in the State and National organizations. The Aucilla and Monticello F. F. A. Chapters were among the first chartered in the State of Florida and have been active every year since receiving their charters in the Future Farmer organization. Mr. Treadwell has had representatives from one of his chapters as officers in the State Association, F. F. A., every year with the exception of one since the State organization was chartered. He has had more boys elected to the Florida Planter Degree from his chapters than any other local adviser in the State. Two boys from the Aucilla Chapter have been awarded the American Farmer Degree. He is the only adviser who has ever had a National Congressman as the principal speaker at a father-and-son banquet. Two boys who came up through his vocational agriculture classes and Future Farmer chapters are now teaching Vocational Agriculture in the State of Florida. Three other boys are at present enrolled in agricultural education courses at the University of Florida. One of these will graduate this year; one the year after; and the other the following year. He is the only local adviser who has had the honor of having the winning livestock judging team in the State Association twice. In 1929 and again in 1936 he carried the winning team from Florida, which represented the State in the National F. F. A. livestock judging contest at the National Convention, in Kansas City.

Mr. Treadwell was Master Teacher of Vocational Agriculture in 1930 and has always had the record of having excellent supervised practice programs with the members of his Future Farmer chapters.

With all of these honors, Mr. Treadwell's outstanding accomplishment was the inspiration and training for leadership and good citizenship which he has given to approximately 1,000 boys who have been enrolled in his classes during the 12 years that he served as teacher of vocational agriculture and local adviser of the F. F. A. chapters in Jefferson County.

The shock of his death is great to his co-workers and their sorrow cannot be expressed.

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What it Means to be a Master Teacher

By WALDO E. BISHOP, '37

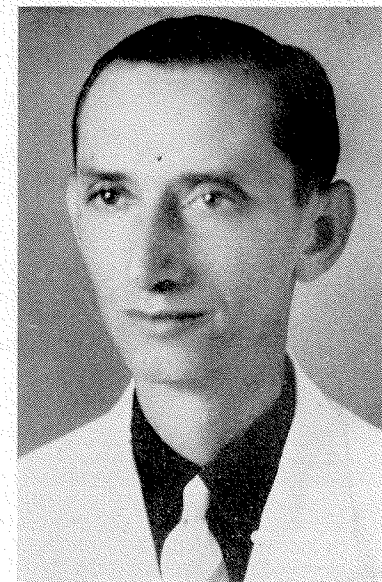
George N. Wakefield of Homestead was declared Master Teacher of vocational agricultural work in the State of Florida for the year 1935-36. What has been his background of training and what distinctive services has he performed to be thus chosen master teacher of the 50 vocational agricultural teachers stationed in all parts of the State? It might be well to give a very brief biography of this outstanding teacher before mentioning the record which won him the Master Teacher award.

Mr. Wakefield is a real Florida "cracker". He was born in Apalachicola where his father was a cashier of a bank for 20 years and was later county judge. There Mr. Wakefield grew up and graduated from high school. During the World War, although too young to enlist, he left the University of Florida where he had enrolled as a Freshman and went to Edgewood, Md., where he was a civilian checker for the Edgewood Arsenal. After his service there had ended he enrolled again at the University of Florida on an agricultural scholarship from Franklin County. He graduated from the University in 1925 with a degree of B. S. in Agriculture and returned to receive his M. A. E. in August, 1932, at which time he wrote his thesis on "Future Farmer Work", a subject which has always held great interest for him. He taught school two years in the Mason and Fort White schools and two years in the Plant City school. In 1930 he was sent to Homestead and has been teaching there ever since.

The accomplishment report upon which his selection as Master Teacher is based reveals the many interesting and valuable objectives Mr. Wakefield has attained in his work among the high school agricultural students and adult farmers of his community. A study of his winning record of 1935-36 shows that he conducted two all-day classes, one day-unit class, one part-time class for young men out of school who had advanced beyond the tenth grade, one part-time class for boys out of school who had not finished the tenth grade, and an evening class for adult men and women, on the subject of "Home Beautification." His total enrollment for these classes was 76 students.

Mr. Wakefield's advanced part-time class organized the Future Farmer Cooperative Poultry Producer's

Association and their booth at the Redland Fair won first prize. The beginning part-time boys were eligible for N. Y. A. aid and they were given the opportunity of signing up for this work. The class helped greatly in building the Future Farmer Fair booth, built poultry houses, planted mahogany trees, built battery brooders, and brooded 3,000 chicks. In addition to these projects they received about \$800 from the N. Y. A. for the work they did.



GEORGE N. WAKEFIELD

All except the evening adult students were offered farm shop work and a course was organized and taught with the content determined by the needs of the students. All old equipment was kept in working condition and a potato planter, potato digger and several battery brooders were added to the new equipment in the shop. Ten new books and 150 new bulletins were added to the reference material and each student made 15 charts and graphs during the year. Two educational moving pictures were also shown to the classes. A forestry course was taught to both classes of all-day students and an improvement has been noted in the community attitude toward the destructive burning of woods.

Under the supervised practice program Mr. Wakefield required each all-day and day-unit student to carry

a practice program of such size, diversification and balance that he might reasonably expect a labor income of \$150.00. Students enrolled in these classes and those enrolled in part-time class averaged three projects each and earned an average labor income of \$200.00 each. In every case the pupil planned an increase in his major enterprise and added minor and contributory enterprises in working out a long-time program. Each pupil performed an average of 10 supplementary farm jobs in addition to his project program and each all-day and day-unit pupil has selected 10 of the most important jobs in connection with his project program for study and has learned an average of 10 new farm skills and applied 10 improved practices. Mr. Wakefield checked each student to see that he could perform every important job.

Each all-day and day-unit student's project was visited an average of 12 times during the year and Mr. Wakefield gave definite assistance on each visit. Each part-time student was visited at least six times during the year with assistance and advice by the teacher, and the evening class students were each visited and helped at least three times. Each all-day and day-unit pupil kept a classroom notebook systematically arranged in the manner recommended by the State Department.

Mr. Wakefield has always encouraged and assisted the F. F. A. chapters with which he has been connected; the development of the individual members has been his primary objective and he has set up as his ultimate goal the winning of first place in the State and National Chapter Contest. Through the efforts of the Homestead chapter under the guidance of Mr. Wakefield the chapter rated second in Florida for 1935, lacking one point of equalling the record of the best chapter for that year. In 1936 the Homestead chapter was the best in Florida and ranked as the second best chapter in the United States.

The chapter entered every important State contest and in addition conducted local contests for which suitable prizes were offered. A leadership contest was one of the features of the summer program. During the year the chapter and individual members received more than 500 inches of newspaper stories. In addition to this the chapter gave two radio programs totalling more than an hour, had a 30-minute program dedicated (Continued on Page 14)

Should a Future Farmer Go to College?

By E. W. GARRIS,
Professor of Agricultural Education

The chief objective of the Smith-Hughes Act is to train present and prospective farmers for proficiency in farming. All of the instruction given under the Act must be of less than college grade. As an organization, one of the main objectives of the Future Farmers of America is to train boys for leadership.



E. W. GARRIS

The question will naturally arise, is it possible to reach these two objectives with only a high school education? At the outset, may I state that I realize that there are many factors which enter into the making of a successful farmer or a successful leader; however, over a period of years, boys who have had training in vocational agriculture and Future Farmer activities have constantly demonstrated their ability to farm and their ability to lead in their communities. Living examples are to be found in every section of the State where teachers of agriculture are located. The reader is also requested to read in this issue of the College Farmer the short sketch of each Future Farmer from Florida who has been awarded the American Farmer degree.

Any person may be further convinced that the organization known as Future Farmers of America is developing leaders if he will attend one of their parent-and-son banquets or local chapter meetings, attend the State Convention held each year in June at Gainesville, or attend the National Convention held each year in October in Kansas City, Missouri. The question just asked would also be answered in the affirmative if we accept the results of research studies that have been made on the subject. Each of the studies that have been made seems to indicate that boys who have had vocational agriculture in the high school get established in farming at an early age as compared to boys who have had no such training. The same studies also indicate that high school preparation in agriculture aids a boy to earn a better living than he could have done without it.

On the other hand, few people would disagree with the statement that a boy who has good mental ability will profit by a degree in agriculture taken as a part of his preparation for farming. Such a boy who plans to be a farmer comes to college to secure additional training in science subjects, including chemistry, bacteriology, plant physiology, plant pathology, botany, genetics, and entomology. This additional training will certainly give him a better understanding of the principles upon which

the practices of agriculture are based. In addition, he will also learn many applications of these scientific principles by taking technical courses in agriculture.

There are a number of positions in the field of agriculture, other than actually producing crops and animals, which usually require graduation from college to enter. These positions vary in character, but may be grouped under the following heads:

- Teaching agriculture in college.
- Teaching vocational agriculture in the high school.
- Acting as county agricultural agent.
- Working at an agricultural experiment station.
- Working for the United States Department of Agriculture.
- Working for the State Department of Agriculture and the State Marketing Bureau.
- Working for railroads as agricultural development agents.
- Acting as representatives for commercial companies which sell farm machinery, feeds, seeds, fertilizers, sprays, etc.

A person who has successfully completed a course in agriculture at a standard college has many of the above opportunities open to him. In each of these positions he will need to use his leadership ability along with his knowledge of technical agriculture.

May we go back to the original question used for the title of this article, Should a Future Farmer go to College? My answer could be given both in the negative and in the affirmative. For a boy of average or less in ability, who has a poor high school record, it is very doubtful if the improvement which he will be able to get in college will be worth the effort. Few students who fall in the lower twenty-five percentile on the tests used as a part of the entrance requirements at the University of Florida ever graduate. Such students who do come have to admit defeat as they leave. For a boy of this type it would probably be better for him to go directly into farming from the high school. He has further available agricultural training by attending either part-time or evening classes.

On the other hand, for a boy of better than the average in ability, who had made a good high school record, and who is always anxious to know the "why" of every scientific problem connected with farming, a college education in agriculture should be a good investment from quite a number of different standpoints. In the first place, a college education has a cultural value which can not be measured—the whole outlook on life is changed and the individual, as it were, is living in another world. In the second place, a college training should

aid a bright student in giving him basic training which he may use from year to year in satisfying his intellectual curiosity. In the third place, the four years spent at college broadens the social contacts of any individual.

He has the opportunity to meet students from every section of the State, and from many other states and countries. In the fourth place, a college education opens up many opportunities of service to any individual—opportunities which come only to college trained people.

Future Farmer Flashes

Tampa: 200 Future Farmers gathered at Tampa on January 30 for Future Farmer Day at the Florida State Fair. Boys judged livestock, meats, hays and grains, and fruit; they were guests of the Fair Association for the grandstand acts; and also had the privilege of listening to addresses by Hon. Nathan Mayo, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Hon. Colin English, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Orlando: Future Farmer chapters in the Orlando section cooperated and prepared a Future Farmer exhibit in the Central Florida Fair at Orlando.

Tallahassee: The State Adviser announces that parent-and-son banquets have been held at Trenton and Gainesville. A number of distinguished guests were present at the banquet of the P. K. Yonge Chapter in Gainesville. Among those present were Mr. D. M. Clements, Federal Agent for Agricultural Education, Washington, D. C., Mr. M. W. Carrothers, State Director of Public Instruction, Mr. J. F. Williams, Jr., State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, and officials from the University of Florida and Alachua county.

Williston: The Williston Chapter F. F. A. sponsored an old-time fiddling and dancing contest February 20 at the high school auditorium.

Lake City: Adviser J. B. Johnson announces that the Lake City chapter's father-son banquet was successful with 150 attending.

Pahokee: Pahokee Chapter held a father-son banquet March 14 with 100 boys and parents attending.

Wauchula: A. R. Howard announces that the Wauchula Chapter held a father-son banquet March 17 with 175 boys and parents attending.

Apopka: J. J. Shirley, Adviser of the Apopka Chapter, F. F. A., announces a father-son banquet was held by his chapter March 11 with 75 in attendance.

Baker: F. F. A. father-son banquet was held on March 26 with 100 attending.

Mason City: Future Farmers were hosts to their dads at a father-son banquet with 60 attending.

Plant City: J. G. Smith, Adviser, announces that the Plant City Chapter, F. F. A., held a highly successful father-son banquet recently.

Boys Who Have Received American Farmer Degrees

It is the desire of every Future Farmer to become an American Farmer, because this is the highest rank that any member can obtain in the United States.

Each year Florida selects one candidate who is eligible for this degree and sends him to Kansas City to the National F. F. A. Convention where the degree is conferred. The Florida boys who have obtained this degree are:

D. GRAY MILEY
Gainesville, Florida

Gray was the first Florida boy to receive the American Farmer degree, receiving the degree in 1929. After completing high school Gray entered the University of Florida, graduating from the College of Agriculture with a major in Agricultural Economics in June 1935.

After graduation Gray secured a position with the Federal Land Bank of Columbia, South Carolina. He resigned that position to accept work with the University of Florida in January of this year. He is now Assistant Economist in Farm Management.

Gray owns thirty acres of land at Plant City, a part of which is in citrus. He is married, and he and his wife take an active part in all community activities of the University City.

WOODROW OSTEEN
Aucilla, Florida

Woodrow received the American Farmer degree in 1930. After completing high school he farmed for several years in order to get enough money to come to the University of Florida. He is a member of the Sophomore class at the University and plans to major in poultry.

Woodrow is continuing to farm in order to help him pay his college expenses. He is renting a farm and having 16 acres of tobacco, 15 acres of corn and peanuts, and a number of acres of feed crops produced by a tenant. Woodrow owns two mules, twenty hogs, and other livestock valued at \$800.00.

NORTON WILKINS
Auburndale, Florida

Norton received the American Farmer degree in 1931. After completing high school he has been farming and working as a citrus inspector for the State Department of Agriculture. Norton is married and has moved from Apopka to Auburndale.

Norton owns 70 acres of land, 5 acres of which is in citrus and 10 acres recently set to citrus. The value of his property is \$7250.00. During 1936 Norton made a net profit of \$1235.63 on his farm. This amount, of course, was in addition to his salary as citrus inspector.

Norton is a member of the Plymouth Citrus Growers Association. He is still a big booster for the work of the Future Farmer organization.

JAMES MAHAFFEY
Apopka, Florida

James received the American Farmer degree in 1932. He married in

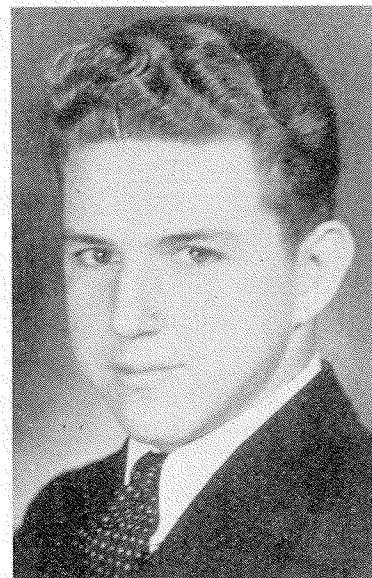
1936. After graduating from high school he has been engaged in the production of fern.

James owns one fernery valued at \$500.00 and then leases several other ferneries. He made a labor income in 1936 of \$1825.00, and states that this amount should be increased for 1937. In addition to the fernery, James owns his home.

James has maintained his membership in the Apopka Chapter of F. F. A. and is a leader among the young men of the Apopka community.

WALDO E. BISHOP
Aucilla, Florida

Waldo received the American Farmer degree in 1933. After completing high school he came to the University



LESTER POUCHER, '40

of Florida where he is majoring in Agricultural Education. Waldo hopes to graduate in July.

Waldo still owns live stock and poultry valued at \$800.00. These animals are helping to pay his college expenses. He believes in work and earns part of his college expenses by working at the University of Florida dairy.

Waldo has made a good college record, is a member of Alpha Zeta, F. F. A. editor for the College Farmer, and has been president of the Agricultural Club of the Agricultural College.

JACQUES WALLER
Plant City, Florida

Jacques received the American Farmer degree in 1934. After he graduated from high school he has been producing strawberries and truck crops. He is married and has three partners in farming—his wife, one son and one daughter.

Jacques is renting a farm but has plans under way to purchase a sixty acre farm this year. He owns live

stock and farm equipment valued at \$575.00. His labor income for 1936 was \$1000.00.

Jacques has had several college courses at Southern College and several courses by extension from the University of Florida. He is a member of the Plant City Production Credit Association.

GREELY STEELE
Laurel Hill, Florida

Greely received the American Farmer degree in 1935. He is married and has two children. Since graduation from high school he has been devoting all of his time to farming.

Greely owns a farm of 204 acres, two work animals, eight Jersey cows, eighteen Poland China hogs, two sheep, and twenty-five hens. His farm, live stock and farm machinery have a total value of \$4,977.00. For the year 1936 he made a labor income of \$1,031.45.

Greely is now an honorary member of the Laurel Hill Chapter of F. F. A. and has attended three evening classes in vocational agriculture since his high school graduation.

J. LESTER POUCHER
Largo, Florida

Lester received the American Farmer degree in 1936. He graduated from high school in June 1936 and is now a Freshman at the University of Florida with plans to major in Agricultural Education.

Lester made a labor income during his four years of vocational agriculture of \$814.11. He has sold the most of his live stock in order to finance his first year at the University of Florida.

Lester was president of the Largo Chapter last year and president of the Florida Association of Future Farmers of America.

From Washington

President Roosevelt made the following statement to a group of Future Farmers:

"I want you to know that I appreciate the great work you are doing. I wish to remind you that you young men are representing the younger generation in agriculture and that in your hands lies the future of American rural life.

"I do not hesitate to say that while you are entering upon this great work that the odds are 1,000 to 1 you will not become millionaires as farmers. But the odds are the other way, too, because there is more than mere money involved. There is something more important, and that is you are holding up for future generations the soundest kind of American life.

"You will never starve and you will always have a roof over your heads and will have educational facilities for your families. These things mean more than the advantages in industrial life.

"I want you young men to bring home to this country the basic advantages of rural life. You are performing a real service for the future of this country, and I want you to go back to your respective states and keep up the good work."

Future Farmer Day Held at Florida State Fair

Approximately 1,500 Future Farmers, representing 58 chapters in 41 counties, gathered in Tampa on Saturday, January 30, 1937, as guests of the Fair Association for Future Farmer Day, held as a feature of the Florida State Fair.

Addresses were made by Mr. W. G. Brorein, President of the State Fair Association; Mr. Colin English, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Mr. Nathan Mayo, State Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Future Farmers were divided into groups and spent the morning in judging. The boys judged citrus; vegetables; hay, grain, and forage; and home-cured pork and pork products. More than a thousand boys also judged the various classes of beef cattle on exhibit at the fair in connection with the beef cattle show sponsored by the Florida Cattlemen's Association. The boys, in judging these beef cattle, gained an inspiration as to the type of cattle that they will want to produce on their own farms. At the same time they had excellent practice in beef cattle judging, which will stand them in good stead at the State livestock judging contest to be held in connection with the Annual F. F. A. State Convention in Gainesville in June, at which time the winning team in livestock judging will be selected to represent Florida in the national livestock judging contest in Kansas City in October.

The boys judging exhibits in the Exhibit Building received as prizes a sterling silver loving cup and \$200 in cash prizes. The teams representing the following chapters won prizes as indicated:

Outstanding chapter in entire contest — Seminole (Sanford) — Sterling Silver Loving Cup.

Winners in Various Groups

CITRUS		
Place	Chapter	Prize
1st	Seminole (Sanford)	\$15.00
2nd	Largo	10.00
3rd	Plant City	7.50
4th	Springhead	5.00
5th	Ft. Meade	5.00
6th	DeSoto (Arcadia)	5.00
7th	Palmetto	2.50

VEGETABLES		
Place	Chapter	Prize
1st	Plant City	\$15.00
2nd	Largo	10.00
3rd	Seminole (Sanford)	7.50
4th	Sarasota	5.00
5th	Wauchula	5.00
6th	DeSoto (Arcadia)	5.00
7th	Hernando (Brooksville)	2.50

HAY, GRAIN AND FORAGE		
Place	Chapter	Prize
1st	Baker	\$15.00
2nd	P. K. Yonge (Gainesville)	10.00
3rd	Hawthorne	7.50
4th	Tate (Gonzalez)	5.00
5th	Greenville	5.00
6th	Waldo	5.00
7th	Chiefland	2.50

HOME-CURED PORK and PORK PRODUCTS		
Place	Chapter	Prize
1st	Williston	\$15.00
2nd	Reddick	10.00
3rd	P. K. Yonge (Gainesville)	7.50
4th	Jay	5.00
5th	Greenville	5.00
6th	Tate (Gonzalez)	5.00
7th	Mason	2.50

OLD SAW BLADE MAKES EXCELLENT ATTACHMENT FOR PLOWING TERRACES

Walton County farmers plow excellent terraces without the use of heavy machinery and equipment simply by attaching an old saw blade to a one-horse or two-horse plow, says County Agent Mitchell Wilkins. They have discarded drags and other similar equipment, and are plowing terraces 15 feet wide and 20 inches high, as required in the soil conservation program.

Take an old discarded crosscut saw that is stiff and not less than five inches wide in the middle. Cut a piece off the blade 22 inches long, and punch holes two inches from each end. Remove bolt in moldboard of plow that holds brace or handle, and insert wide end of saw blade just back of moldboard and replace the bolt through the hole in the blade. Place a wire in the hole at the other end of the blade and fasten to front end of beam, pulling blade six to eight inches forward to conform to curve of moldboard. The other end of the blade can be raised or lowered as necessary to do most efficient work.

Another piece of saw blade about the same length can be forced in between the moldboard and the first piece, extending upward to keep dirt from running over the top of the plow when plowing deep.

Make two ordinary furrows with the plow on the first round. Then set the plow deep and cut only half the width. This throws the dirt high, and the saw blade catches it and rolls it up to the desired place. If the attachment is properly adjusted, it will aid greatly in building excellent terraces which will not break and cause bad washouts.



This shows a portion of the group of 1,500 Future Farmers in attendance at Future Farmer Day at the Florida State Fair in Tampa on Saturday, January 30. Just behind the F. F. A. banner, reading left to right are: Mr. Colin English, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Mr. W. G. Brorein, President of the Florida State Fair Association; Mr. Nathan Mayo, State commissioner of Agriculture; and Mr. J. F. Williams, Jr., State Adviser, Florida Association, F. F. A.

The University of Florida Cafeteria and Book Store Soda Fountain welcome all Future Farmers attending the State Convention in June.

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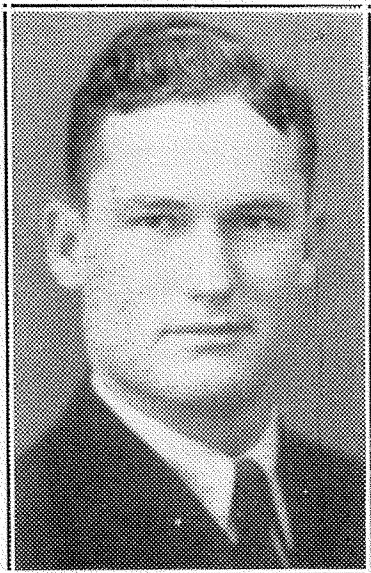
IN GATORLAND

Interesting Campus News Notes

Toreador Club to Sponsor Livestock Show and Rodeo

The "Little International Livestock Show" and rodeo will be staged at the University of Florida College of Agriculture May 1. The Toreador Club, under the leadership of Wilson Matthews, president, is now actively engaged in preparing for the largest livestock show and rodeo in its history.

This Club was organized in 1932 by the students in animal husbandry in the College of Agriculture at the University of Florida. The word "Toreador" means bull-fighter, which is a



WILSON MATTHEWS, '37
President of Toreador Club

very descriptive term for its members as they are seen staging the rodeo. Among the more active organizers were J. A. McClellan, now County Agent of Pasco County, and W. W. Henley, now with the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry working in Florida. First officers of the club included W. W. Henley president, A. Hudson vice-president, and J. A. McClellan secretary-treasurer. The club was organized for the purpose of putting on a Little International Livestock Show, the objective of which is to afford the students an opportunity to gain experience in showmanship, fitting livestock for show or sale, and to familiarize themselves with the habits of livestock.

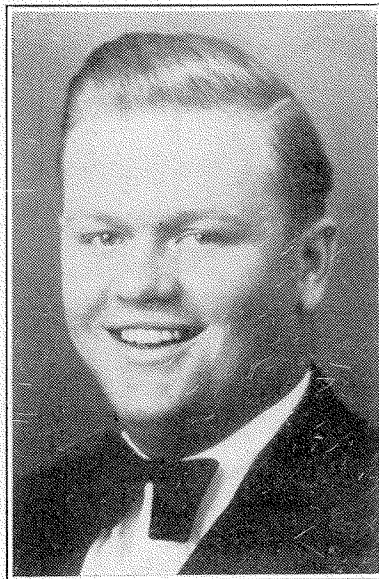
The club consisting of 22 members staged its first livestock show in the afternoon of May 14, 1932. There were only 22 students who participated in the show and only 20 entries were shown. The animals shown were beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep,

and swine. Although the show was small as depicted by the number of entries and the small crowd of approximately 300 spectators, the club had been organized, the show had been a success and the boys were happy.

In 1935 the club added to its show a rodeo consisting of steer riding, horse racing, and whip cracking. In 1936 the show again increased its size by adding to its program a poultry show and egg exhibit. Today the Little International Livestock Show is a marked improvement over the one of 1932 as shown by an increase in number of entries and a great increase in number of attendants. A number of improved animals have been imported into the college herds which affords the members of the club more and better animals with which to work, and the show and rodeo is now presented at night under flood lights.

The attendance of last year's edition of the livestock show was approximately 2,000 and even larger crowds are expected this year, including citizens from all over the state and from adjoining states.

Many classes of beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and eggs will be exhibited this year. The main features of the rodeo which is held in conjunction with the livestock show will be steer riding, horse racing, greased-pig catching, wild cow milking, and a whip cracking exhibition.



L. K. EDWARDS, '38
Chairman of Rodeo

The proceedings of the exhibition will be broadcast over WRUF. This will be the first program of this nature to be broadcast in the state. Everyone is urged to attend the show and rodeo.

Our Miss Shaw

Miss Eleanor Shaw, who for the last 12 years has been Major Floyd's secretary, first came to Florida from Boston on September 12, 1912. Before coming to the University she was engaged at Harvard University as a public stenographer. Miss Shaw was secretary to Dr. P. H. Rolfs, then dean of the college, from 1912 to 1919 when she resigned to enter private business. Three years later Miss Shaw came back to the Experiment Station and worked under Dr. Wilmon Newell, Dean of the College. In June 1925 she was appointed as Dean Floyd's secretary.

The Florida Horticultural Society honored Miss Shaw with a life membership in its organization for the valuable service she rendered in making a complete index of its proceedings. This year is the Society's 50th anniversary. At the close of its annual meeting, in Ocala, Miss Shaw will complete the index for the first half century.

Miss Shaw owns a home and grove in Mount Dora. She is a Past President of the Philharmonic Society.

Our hats are off to you Miss Shaw, we of the college, both past and present, wish to express our sincere appreciation for all that you have done for the college and for us.—F. H. Rich.

Ag Club Members Speak Before Home-Town Groups

During the last few weeks Ag Club members have made several speeches before their home-town high schools and F. F. A. chapters. The object of this plan is to give the potential college students a bird's-eye view of the University of Florida as a whole, and the advantages of enrolling in the College of Agriculture. During a recent meeting, several members who had made speeches at home gave very favorable reports concerning their success.

Dr. A. P. Black and R. W. Blacklock have been the recent speakers for the club, and have presented very educational talks. Dr. Black told of the activities of agriculture and its relation to chemistry, while Mr. Blacklock gave an account of boys' 4-H club work in the state.

Soon, plans will be made for the annual Ag. College Night, with the hope of a bigger and better event than ever. Plans will also be made for the club's week-end visit to Tallahassee, as guests of the college girls' 4-H club.

Ag. College Graduates Obtains Positions

It is remarkable how many of the graduates in the College of Agriculture at the University of Florida obtain good positions almost immediately after leaving school. Of course it is up to the individual whether he wants to remain in that position for life, strive for advancement as an employee of the government, state, or some commercial company, or after a number of years purchase a farm and live thereafter on it. Regardless, however, it is a very small number of graduates who obtain positions and then lost them, unless it is for the betterment of their careers.

Another item of interest is concerning the salary the graduates receive, and the type of work in which they are occupied. Approximately 85% of all graduates employed receive a salary varying from \$1,000 to \$4,000 annually depending upon the type of work entered. While the work that each enters is mostly of a service nature, such as vocational agriculture teachers, county agents, and research and extension service workers.

During 1934 a survey was taken of approximately 235 men who had graduated from the College of Agriculture at Florida, and at that time less than 4 percent were unemployed, and a great many of these were only out of work for a short while. Of the total number, more than 200 were employed here in the state, while the majority of the others had positions in North Carolina, South Carolina, New York and Washington, D. C. One person was employed in England.

Approximately 17% of the total were teachers; 8%, rehabilitation supervisors; 7%, county agents; 5%, citrus grove caretakers; 5%, educational advisers of CCC camps; 4%, horticulturists; and nearly 8% were

what we would class as farmers because they were either operating their own farm or farming on some other basis. The remainder were occupied as company employees, salesmen, inspectors, economists, chemists, entomologists, agronomists, poultrymen, and there was even one lawyer.

Nearly 37% of the entire group received annual salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000; 27%, \$2,000 to \$3,000; and 10%, \$3,000 to \$4,000. Eleven percent of the total received less than \$1,000 annually and only one percent received more than \$5,000.

At a recent conference with the administrative manager of the State Extension Service, it was learned that as far as known at present, there are only two Ag. College graduates who are in need of a position, who at least do not have one in view.

The supervisors of agricultural work in this state are to be commended upon the work that they are doing in assisting the graduates to find positions. With continued increase in demand for agricultural products, we feel sure that every member of the College of Agriculture will find employment immediately after graduation, and still there will be room for more.

Prominent Entomologists

Attend State Conference

The second annual Florida Entomological Conference was held in Gainesville on March 19 and 20. Many of the most prominent entomologists in the United States attended. Among them were such well known authorities as Dr. Herbert Osborn, Dr. H. T. Fernald, Dr. Z. P. Metcalf, Dr. Lee A. Strong, Dr. W. S. Blatchley, and Dr. H. A. Surface. Dr. Strong, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, was one of the featured speakers.

Members of the Newell Entomological Society had on display an exhibition of the major insect pests of the United States, together with material showing the nature of the depredations for which they are responsible. Many other varied and interesting displays on similar subjects had been arranged.

On Friday evening, March 19, a birthday banquet was given in honor of Dr. Herbert Osborn, Professor Emeritus of Ohio State University. Dr. Osborn is now residing in Winter Park.

During the past few months the society has been very fortunate in securing for its meetings the services of several excellent speakers. Dean Wilmon Newell gave a very interesting talk on the contributions of the southern entomologists to the field of entomology. Dr. Herbert Spencer, Division of Fruit Insect Investigations, spoke on the major insect pests of the United States, with special reference to the fruit insects.

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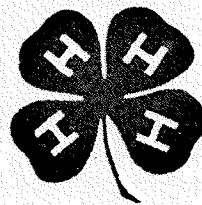
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Activities of Florida 4-H Club Boys and Girls



Wildlife Conservation Program for Club Boys

A Boys' 4-H Club wildlife conservation program has been planned to interest Florida farm boys in the protection, propagation and management of desirable forms of native wildlife and the control of harmful ones.

An appreciation of Nature as exemplified in trees, flowers and birds naturally will be a part of the study of wild life.

The importance of conserving and increasing the wildlife in Florida is not appreciated as it should be. The money spent in hunting and fishing in Florida each year makes these sports one of the biggest businesses in the state. There was \$100,241.00 spent for hunting and fishing licenses in Florida in 1935. As all who hunt and fish know, the license is the smallest item in the cost of these sports. The United States Bureau of Biological Survey has estimated that this country's wild life resources are responsible for business revenues totalling about one billion dollars a year. For Florida the figure probably would be \$20,000,000 annually.

Many changes have taken place in the wildlife population in Florida since Ponce de Leon came hunting the Fountain of Youth. Early settlers found game in great abundance. Men now living tell of deer and wild turkey coming through their door-yards. Squirrels and quail were so abundant that the supply seemed inexhaustible.

Cutting the timber and putting the land into cultivation has changed this. From a super-abundance, game in Florida has decreased until today its preservation is of vital importance to all people. Laws limiting the hunting season and bag limit have been passed in an attempt to conserve the game supply. They have helped but have failed to stop the decrease of game, birds and animals. We must do something more than we have in the past or a 20 million dollar industry will be lost to Florida.

Florida is particularly interested in quail and deer for the hunters and bass for the fishermen. If our state is to continue to attract large numbers of winter visitors who hunt and fish we must find a way to increase the wild life in the state. This can be done and 4-H club boys can help do it.

The work of the United States Forest Service in the game refuge in the Ocala National Forest is proof that it is possible to increase the number of deer in a locality. A breeding ground for deer was established in

the Ocala Forest area in which all hunting has been prohibited for some years. In a game count last year it was found that there are over 2,500 deer in the reserve. Many deer are killed each year around the boundaries of the reserve. There will be good deer hunting in that area just as long as the game refuge and breeding ground is protected.

The work done by Pennsylvania, New York, North Dakota, Minnesota and other states in the introduction and propagation of pheasants proves that it is possible to improve bird shooting. These states secured the co-operation of farmers and sportsmen in raising pheasants with such success that the hunting season has been lengthened and the bag limit raised. The State of Florida is attempting to do something similar with quail.

Four-H club work is an agricultural organization and is interested in all phases of farm life. The game depends upon the land and the farmers own the land, so wildlife and its conservation is a real farm problem. Club boys are interested in all natural resources of their home farms and will become more interested as they learn more about the birds, game, flowers and trees.

"This conservation study project is a start and we hope to add projects in game management and propagation as necessary information is obtained. We want to see boys of the 4-H club taking a leading part in making Florida the land of good hunting and fishing," says R. W. Blacklock, State Boys' Club Agent.

Best Club Work By County Agent

Mr. James A. McClellan, Jr., an old 4-H Club boy, gets the credit for doing the best boys' 4-H club work in Florida for 1936.

In Pasco County, where there are 412 boys available for 4-H club work, Mr. McClellan enrolled 263 boys having a total of 319 projects. This was his first year in the county. He also organized 11 local clubs and a County Council which functions in many ways to make the club program more efficient.

Pasco County has done everything suggested for a good club program. Ten boys attended the short course at Gainesville, and 36 boys went to Club Camp. A judging team competed in the State Beef Cattle Judging Con-

test and won fourth place. Even though the State Pig Club show was held 275 miles away, Pasco County had the largest number of pigs of any county exhibiting. Two demonstration teams were trained, and put on several public demonstrations. A club rally was held and the club contest was a county-wide affair.

The first loan from the Production Credit Association for 4-H club purposes in Florida was promoted by Mr. McClellan. Club boys bought 26 Jersey heifers, which came from Tennessee, and 25 purebred pigs were brought into the county by club boys.

Through the efforts of County Agent James A. McClellan, Jr., club work in the lives of Pasco County 4-H club boys has become a strong and vital force.

4-H Poultry Judging Contest In Orlando

A poultry judging contest, sponsored by the Central Florida Exposition, was held in Orlando February 20. Nine counties were represented, with a total of 12 teams entered. Eight of these teams were boys and four were composed of girls.

The Alachua County team, made up of Dan Roberts, Stanley Rosenberger and Robert Douglass, won first place. Second place went to the Orange County girls with the boys' team from the same county third. Boys teams from Lake and Suwannee counties placed fourth and fifth respectively.

Each entrant in the contest exhibited five chickens and a dozen selected eggs, together with record books of work done, and all contestants took part in the judging. Points were based on their exhibits, questions, record books, and skill in judging. Both individual and team ratings were taken.

This poultry judging contest demonstrated the truth that 4-H work furnishes the inspiration, and often helps to supply the necessary money, which leads many boys to go to college. Milton Mingonet of Lake County made highest score at the contest and was awarded a hundred dollar scholarship to the College of Agriculture at the University of Florida. The scholarship was made possible by the Central Florida Exposition.

It is estimated that 1,523,000 big-game animals now have refuge in the national forests, a gain of 250,000 animals since January 1, 1935.

There are now more than one million rural boys and girls enrolled in 4-H clubs in the United States. The number passed the million mark in 1936 for the first time.

More Standard 4-H Clubs Is Goal of State Council

The State Boys' 4-H Club Council has set as its goal the organizing of as many standard clubs and county councils in the state as possible.

The Council realizes that more standard clubs mean better club work. The following requirements will govern the rating of all local clubs in Florida: A membership of five or more, an adult local leader, a club organization with a constitution, and a carefully worked out program for the year. The charters received by the clubs will be signed by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, the State Director of Extension, and the State Boys' Club agent.

It is anticipated that the County Councils will organize the clubs of the county into a unit working together for the good of all. If the county council works with its county agent, a vigorous and beneficial program can be carried out.

The State Council will work with the county councils to form a better organization that will bring all counties closer together, so that a well balanced 4-H club program can be effectively worked out.

Lake County Holds 4-H Show and Judging Contest

The Lake County 4-H Club Show is an annual feature of club work in that county. Realizing the value of 4-H Club work in the county, the Lake County Fair Association offers each year many valuable awards in all types of 4-H competition.

The show included exhibits of poultry, livestock and garden products. In connection with the show a poultry and livestock judging contest was held.

Each year a cup is awarded by the Fair Association to the club that has been the most satisfactory during the year. The cup was awarded to the Umatilla Club this year on the basis of attendance at club rally day, attendance at summer camp and percentage of projects completed by club members.

Up to 20 Tons of Steel Used on 150-Acre Farm

To equip a 150-acre grain and dairy farm with a full complement of agricultural implements and equipment made of steel would require nearly twenty tons of steel, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Almost 15,000 pounds of steel would be used in fencing the farm, if all-steel fence were used, while more than 21,000 pounds would consist of the steel in the agricultural implements, both machinery and hand tools, suggested by farm authorities as ideal equipment for a 150-acre farm raising principally grains and potatoes. Steel would also be used

in dairy equipment and for various miscellaneous uses about the farm.

An average of 1400 rods of fence is found on a farm of 150 acres, according to agricultural experts. If about three-quarters of the fence were woven wire fencing and the remainder of the three-strand, barbed wire type, about 12,000 pounds of steel would be required, not including about 500 pounds for poultry netting. Steel posts, placed 15 feet apart, would weigh 2000 pounds; steel gates about 200 pounds.

A farm of 150 acres equipped with all the agricultural implements suggested by farm authorities as ideal for a grain and potato raising farm of this size would have one all-purpose tractor, containing about 3500 pounds of steel and four plows and harrows of various types, totaling nearly 3000 pounds of steel. In addition there would be a potato digger, hayloader, grain binder, corn binder, ensilage cutter, manure spreader and several other implements containing from 75 to 2250 pounds of steel each. The total weight of steel in the farm implements would be close to 21,000 pounds.

Miscellaneous hand tools, such as scythes, axes, pitchforks, shovels, hoes and other tools, would contain about 250 pounds of steel.

The steel in dairy equipment necessary for a herd of ten cows is estimated at over 1000 pounds. Milk cans would be available to hold twice as much milk as one day's production because of the shipment of milk and cans between the farm and the creamery. On the basis of three gallons of milk per day from each cow, six ten-gallon cans would be necessary, weighing a total of 170 pounds.

Milk pails, strainers and such other miscellaneous equipment would contain almost 100 pounds more steel, while steel stanchions for holding ten cows in the barn would weigh 750 pounds.

The total of more than 37,000 pounds of steel used in these farm implements and equipment does not include the nails, pipe or other products widely used in the construction of farm buildings, and is exclusive of the steel in personal and household possessions.

FLORIDA RURAL GIRLS AND WOMEN ACTIVE IN DEMONSTRATION CLUBS

Miami, Fla.—Girls of the Dade County 4-H Club Junior Council recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of home demonstration work in Florida and the thirteenth anniversary of the work in Dade County.

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—The use of Italian clay and seedpods of coconuts in making decorative plaques was studied at recent meetings of the Hollywood and Ft. Lauderdale home demonstration clubs, according to a report from Miss Olga M. Kent, Broward County home agent.

Marianna, Fla.—Six hundred Jackson County girls are enrolled in 4-H club work, according to a report from Mrs. Bonnie J. Carter, home agent. There are 20 clubs in the county.

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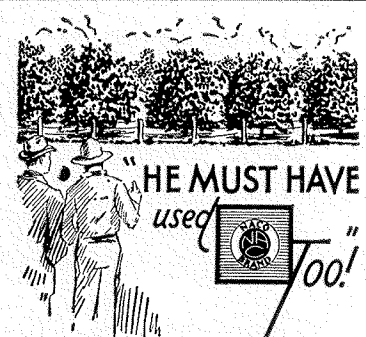
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MASTER TEACHER

(Continued from Page 5)

to it by the State Association, and had special mention during the Future Farmers of America radio program given during the Farm and Home hour over a national "hook-up" on three different occasions.

During the year 1935-36, Mr. Wakefield made more than 150 service calls to individuals in the community requesting assistance. Three farmers' meetings were held for the purpose of improving standards on certain types of farms. A meeting of fathers of students was held also for the purpose of getting assistance in formulating a program of work for the agricultural department.

Mr. Wakefield visited about 60 farmers who were not connected with the department. Ten farm surveys were made using the new Farm Survey blank, 10 farmers' meetings were attended and five demonstrations were staged for the benefit of farmers. The agricultural library was made available to local farmers and the Homestead community was organized in every manner possible for educational and recreational purposes. A poultry industry was developed and a live-at-home program was encouraged. Mr. Wakefield and his students assisted in staging the Redland District Fruit Festival, built a booth, displayed products and won the sweepstakes prize at the fair.

Mr. Wakefield cooperated in every possible way with all governmental agencies in the relief of unemployed and assisted many needy persons in the community to obtain relief. He was responsible for aiding some 20 women in south Dade County to obtain jobs in a sewing project which was housed in the Future Farmer club house. The department organized an N. Y. A. project which gave work to 14 young men and furnished some needed beautification work on the school grounds. Mr. Wakefield worked in every way possible with the A. A. A., placing particular emphasis on assistance to farmers with their potato acreage reduction program.

In addition to all these activities Mr. Wakefield participated in civic organizations, attended church regularly, gave publicity to the vocational program, continued his efforts toward beautification of the community and the conservation of natural resources. On his land laboratory plot he continued the development of fruit grove

and forestry plots and he also continued the beautification of school grounds.

Mr. Wakefield discharged the responsibilities of his general school work and prepared and sent in reports to the State office and the county superintendent of schools when they were due. He attended district and state conferences for agricultural teachers, and joined teachers' associations. He read professional magazines and books and visited six other departments during the year.

Because of this splendid record Mr. Wakefield scored 960 points out of a possible 1,000 on the regulation score card which is used by the state. He is a pioneer in F. F. A. work and has contributed more than any other teacher to it. His F. F. A. chapter house is the first and only one in the state.

He has consistently ranked in the first five men on the state score card rating for a number of years. His Future Farmer chapter at Homestead has twice been a winner in national competition. In this particular field he is looked upon as a leader by his fellow teachers as well as the officials under whom he works. The State of Florida owes Mr. Wakefield a debt of gratitude for the influence he has had on Future Farmer work in the state as a whole.

Mr. George N. Wakefield is an outstanding teacher in the field of vocational agriculture.

JOSEPH H. BLACK ELECTED NATIONAL F. F. A. PRESIDENT

The election of Joseph H. Black last fall at Kansas City as the National President of the F. F. A. came as a well-deserved honor for his remarkable record in vocational agriculture. Who knows but that some Florida F. F. A. boy may some day even surpass this outstanding achievement? Joe is only 19 years of age and graduated last year from the High School at Sheridan, Wyoming, after completing three years of Vocational Agriculture and F. F. A. membership. He received his State Farmer Degree in 1935.

Joe cash-rents 45 acres of land for potatoes and corn and he and his brother rent 35 acres of corn land. He holds half interest in 23 sows and 135 pigs. Joe is using his project earnings toward a college education. Since he has three younger brothers, he will be unable to manage the home farm, but upon graduation he has secured a farm near his home and is engaged in raising certified seed potatoes and purebred hogs. From his supervised farming program he realized a labor income of \$2,532 and \$52 from other agricultural work. His record shows that he has \$2,101 invested in farming and \$118 in other assets. Joe has been president and secretary of his F. F. A. chapter, president of the Wyoming F. F. A. Association, president of the Student Council, and president of the Young People's Society of Decker, Montana. He was captain of the high school baseball team in 1936. He was selected as the most outstanding student of the entire high school of 670 and ranked in the upper third of his class of 167 in scholarship.

Up-to-date Implements Placed in Farm Machinery Laboratory

By WALDO E. BISHOP, '37

The introduction of agricultural machinery has been the most significant feature of the development of American agriculture. Production by machinery methods not only account for the far-reaching changes which have taken place in general conditions surrounding the industry, but have had a profound influence upon the work and well-being of the farmer himself. It has enabled him to increase the size of his farming operations thereby better distribute his time and efforts to the end that he may have a more abundant life. Increased production per man, a reduction in hours of labor per day, and increased incomes are some of the results of mechanized agriculture.

The College of Agriculture of the University of Florida has long recognized the desirability of its students familiarizing themselves with the most up-to-date machinery used in agricultural production by insisting that each student take some course along that line. The course work, as desirable as it may be, would not be complete without the latest types of machines for laboratory study. The student needs to not only see these machines, but should actually operate them. The college alone could not provide the facilities necessary for the student to have this opportunity. Machinery is being continuously improved. New machines are being put on the market at frequent intervals. To keep the farm machinery laboratory equipped with the latest types of the various machines would require a large sum of money each year for it would be necessary to replace this machinery often if our supply is not to become obsolete. Some of the manufacturers of farm machinery have come to the assistance of the College of Agriculture by consigning to the farm machinery laboratory a large quantity of equipment. This machinery remains in the laboratory from one to two years when it is replaced by machines of a later model. In this way the most up-to-date machinery is available for the student to study. It is not necessary for him to imagine what improvements have been made in any particular machine, for they have the latest models before them. He can actually try these out and see just what they will do; can observe the quality of material and workmanship in them and thereby be a better judge of his future equipment.

This service does not come without cost. These concerns who consign large quantities of machinery here each year must take considerable depreciation on this equipment when they offer it for sale, for they are anxious for the students to put these machines on demonstration and not just look at them.

The tremendous cost to the manufacturers of keeping the latest types of machines in the farm machinery

laboratory is not only appreciated by the teaching staff but by those who are to conduct our farming operations of Florida in the near future, for all of them are familiar with the arrangements which places this machinery at their disposal for study and demonstration.

Feeding Baby Chicks

By J. CHARLES JAMISON

The first few weeks are the most important of a chicken's life. A little difference in the quality of the chick's feed may mean a great difference in the quality and value of the finished layer. Only the best of feed and care can produce the best layers.

The mash to be used should be chosen intelligently. Either an all-mash or a combination of mash and grain may be fed. Both systems are successful.

Small flock owners who prefer to buy a ready-mixed commercial feed because it is convenient should beware of cheap feeds. Many have no scientific background and are made of inferior ingredients. Some poultrymen find it economical to do their own mixing. Only trained men have the ability to figure out a properly

balanced ration. The U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends the following chick mash for the first three weeks:

Yellow corn meal	40
Bran	15
Middlings (or ground wheat)	10
Meat of fish meal	
(53.9% protein)	10
Roller oats (or oat groats)	10
Dried milk (34.6% protein)	10
Alfalfa leaf meal	2
Ground limestone	2
Salt	1

Total (protein 18.6%) 100

In addition to this, an extra source of Vitamins "A" and "D" are needed. One or two pints of cod-liver oil will do nicely. It should be evenly distributed through the mash.

A scratch feed composed of equal parts of finely cracked corn and wheat may be fed when the chicks are three weeks old. Plenty of scratch feed and granite grit produce hens with large gizzards which will permit high egg production.

Plenty of fresh, clean water must be always available in containers so designed that the chicks or the litter cannot get wet. The more advanced poultrymen do not contaminate the water with drugs. Most of them are worthless and many are harmful. In most cases, if the water medicine is strong enough to be effective in killing germs, it is too strong for the delicate inner linings of a baby chick.

Let us feed the chicks well now and they will feed us well later.

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Brooksville Has Largest F. F. A. Chapter In State

The Hernando Chapter, F. F. A. is now the largest chapter in the state with a paid membership of 72 boys. The chapter, organized in September, 1935, has increased over 60% above last year.

Over 200 projects are being carried by the members of the chapter, and if these projects were all on one farm it would be the largest in Hernando County. The labor income from the projects last year was \$5,430. This year a much stronger project program has been undertaken, the minimum per boy being two, and some boys have as many as five projects.

One of the chief objectives of the chapter this year is to improve the quality of the livestock in the community. Each boy that has a livestock project is improving it by using pure-bred males. More than 1,500 triple "A" baby chicks have been purchased by the chapter cooperatively and more will be purchased this month. Seven registered gilts and boars have been bought by members. These will be used as foundation stock to improve the quality of livestock in the county.

Through the cooperation of the Withlacoochee Resettlement Project, the chapter has acquired 10 acres of land to be used as a forestry project. Good and poor methods of forestry are to be demonstrated on this plot. Already the chapter has set 3,300 slash and long leaf pine seedlings on this plot.

The school does not own land for the agriculture department to use as a land laboratory plot, so the chapter has rented 8 acres of land at the edge of town for experimental purposes. All experiments are paid for out of the chapter treasury. The land is to be planted in 5 acres of Sea

Island cotton and 3 acres of corn. A fertilizer test will be conducted with the cotton. The 5 acres will be laid off into plots and tests will be conducted on the amount to use, kind and method of application. Home mixed and factory mixed fertilizer will be used.

The quality of corn grown in Hernando county is poor, so the chapter plans to buy a purebred prolific variety and furnish high yielding, weevil resistant seed corn to the farmers. By selling the products, the chapter should realize good profits from the projects.

A trip to Washington, D. C. is being planned for this summer and a special bank account for this trip has been opened. Money is being deposited by the chapter and the boys each week.

FLORIDA HOME WITHOUT TREES, SHRUBS, LAWN LIKE UNFRAMED PICTURE

A farm home without trees, shrubbery, a lawn, and flowers—like a picture without a frame—is forlorn and abandoned to a friendless atmosphere. It sticks out of the landscape like a sore thumb, when it could so easily be "tied to the ground" and made to be a part of a perfect arrangement pleasing to the eye and more satisfactory from many standpoints.

The farm home and the farm business are closely related, and the success of the business side of the operation is reflected in the home. All too often, however, more attention is paid to the barns, where the animals are housed, than to the house, where the

people live. Through the efforts of home demonstration agents and others, however, this condition is rapidly changing, and more attractive and convenient farm homes are being built in Florida by the score.

These agents recommend definite plans for roads and walks; the home vegetable, fruit, and flower gardens; lawns and ornamental shrubs and trees. All are necessary parts which may be united into a pleasing, home-like atmosphere, with trees not only used as windbreaks but as a frame or background for buildings. They may screen, or hide, unsightly structures about the home which are not pleasing to the eye.

Shrubs are needed to partially obscure foundation lines and knit buildings to their surroundings, define boundaries, and screen unsightly objects. Lawns should be spacious and pleasing, but not so large as to make their care burdensome.

In carrying out a lawn, shrub, and tree planting program, only native plants and those known to thrive in a locality should be used. There is a wealth of material available for use in all parts of Florida, and the finding of adapted shrubs, trees and grasses is an easy task.

Farm families can obtain valuable assistance in beautifying their homes and farmsteads by applying to their county home demonstration agents or to the State Home Demonstration Department in Tallahassee. The State Agricultural Extension Service in Gainesville has bulletins which contain helpful suggestions and plans for foundation plantings, lawns, and so on. These are sent free to Florida residents on request, and will be found quite worth while.

Florida is a land of beauty and deserves a larger number of attractive farm homes. Now is a good time to plant trees and shrubs, particularly deciduous kinds. Lawns can be started at almost any time, but preferably in the spring and summer months.



Hernando Chapter, F. F. A., Brooksville, is the largest in the State.

Game Possibilities in Florida

By JAMES W. MILLER, JR., Grad. Asst. in Forestry

Until a few years ago, it had been characteristic of the American people not to be deeply concerned with the conservation of our natural resources until some danger from extinction or serious damage had been done. A good example of this is our present floods because of lands being denuded.

Nature had a balance among her children, both plants and animals, until the white man came. The Indian knew and respected these natural laws of existence. I have spent a great deal of time among the Cherokee Indians of western North Carolina, and have never seen one kill more game than was needed for food regardless of the opportunities that were afforded him.

During this last hunting season here in Florida, I happened to meet one individual who told me the hunting was unusually good this year. He had just killed 34 quail that afternoon. According to him, the game warden was a good friend of his.

One major objection with our present system of government is not in making our laws, but the lack of enforcement. We would have much more game if we had fewer and more rigid laws. Laws for the protection of our wild life look swell to the average individual when he or she reads them in our magazines and newspapers. But how many of these laws are thoroughly enforced?

One afternoon a few years ago, I was strolling along the banks of the Pee Dee River in Stanly County, N. C., shortly after the trout season

closed. Over the distance of two miles, I counted 14 persons catching these fish illegally. Two men, one a prominent business man in the county, were preparing to set a fish trap near the mouth of a creek.

A little farther down the river I almost stumbled over a sleeping person who was lying slouched against a log. It was the "worthy" game warden with tobacco juice dripping out of one corner of his mouth.

As soon as he was thoroughly awake, I asked him why he did not stop these thieves, especially the two with the fish trap. No, that would never do. One of those men was his wife's cousin and that would cause hard feeling in the family.

When a game thief is brought before the court his sentence or fine is usually made too light. I have heard of a person being fined \$5.00 for illegally killing fish with dynamite. Fish that belonged to the public, you and me. While a poor negro who stole one chicken, from just one individual, was given six months on the state roads.

The first thing necessary in the production of game is thorough enforcement of our existing game laws. This can be brought about through publicity and the education of our young people in the public schools. As soon as the individuals of our State realize that a game poacher is stealing from each and everyone of them, something will be done immediately.

There are no reasons why Florida should not be one of the best game states in the Union. Many of our present game states must provide food for their game during winter months. Only last year, countless numbers of deer, rabbit, squirrel and wild turkey died from starvation. In Florida, food for these animals would be plentiful if its lands were not burned.

This brings up another major factor in game production, that of fire. Fire probably is the controlling factor of game production in Florida; because if fire were kept out of our forest lands, game would replace itself naturally. After one big fire here in Florida, I came across 11 deer that had been burned to death. I also found 19 quail that had been overcome by the smoke and dropped into the flames and perished.

There are many acres of the tax-delinquent land in the state that are now sub-marginal. Why should not the state take over these lands for growing of timber and game production? Game reserves could be made with hunting areas around their boundaries. Nominal fees could be charged to those who desired to hunt on these state-owned areas. Expenses for administration could be obtained from timber sales and leases.

Then, too, there is recreation. Camping grounds could be made on these areas so that nature-loving people could see, study and enjoy our wild life in its natural haunts. These areas could be used free of charge by the citizens of Florida.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.

F. B. 1594F. Preparation of bunched beets, carrots and turnips for market.

F. B. 1753F. Live stock for small farms.

Florida State Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Immigration, Tallahassee, Florida.

Quarterly Bulletins.

Plant pests and plant diseases.

Agriculture and related subjects.

Maps.

Large sectional map.

Latitude map.

Historical map.

Supplementary Bulletins.

Information on the New Agriculture Adjustment Act.

Fundamentals of Co-operation. Bulletins.

No. 2 Soils and Fertilizers.

No. 15 Waterways in Florida.

No. 68 Forage and pasture crops.

College of Agriculture Experiment Station, Gainesville, Florida.

Experiment Station Bulletins.

Bull. 303 Cold Storage studies of Florida citrus fruits.

Bull. 280 The tung-oil tree.

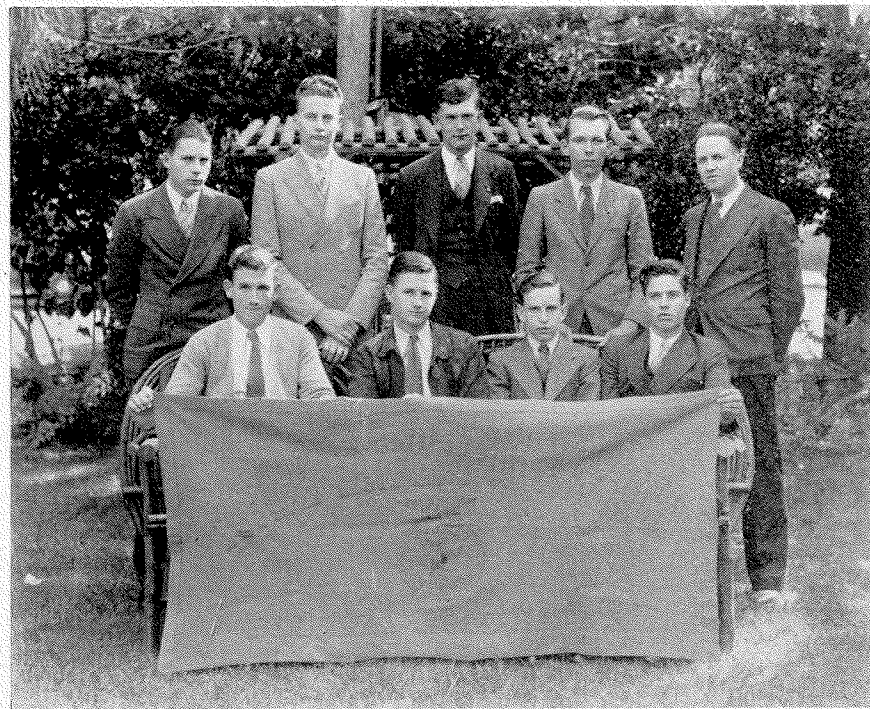
Bull. 209 Lawns in Florida.

Press Bulletins.

481 Bark disease of Tahiti lime and Perrine lemon.

Extension Service Bulletins.

86 Screwworms in Florida.



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