

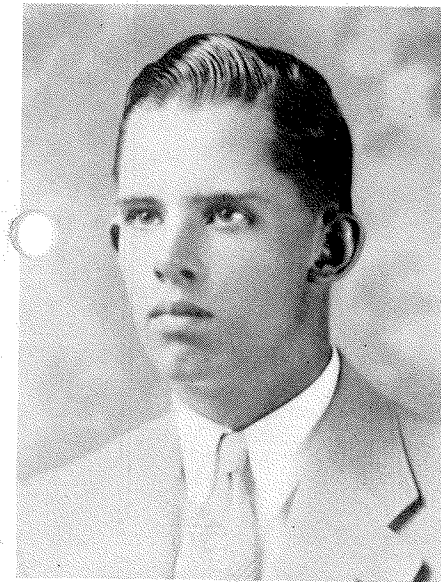
THE Florida Future Farmer

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TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

VOL. II

JUNE, 1939

No. 3



BILLY JOHNSON
State President

SPECIAL
STATE
CONVENTION
EDITION



Future Farmers - - -

Education is priceless; experience one of the greatest of teachers.

Agricultural operators the world over are learning—by experience—that co-operation pays. Pays in lower production, packaging and selling costs, more ready market acceptance, and increased returns.

Specifically, cooperation has made the California citrus industry. It alone can stabilize the Florida citrus industry for consistent grower profits.

Memorize the axiom: in agriculture you can COOPERATE and WIN. Such is the message of over 5,000 Florida citrus growers owning and operating the

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

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Teachers of Vocational Agriculture

THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

SUMMER SESSION 1939

announces

A SPECIAL SHORT COURSE CARRYING GRADUATE CREDIT
FOR THOSE IN SERVICE

July 24 to August 12

(The last week of the course will include the Summer Conference at Daytona Beach)

Education 565, 566, and 567 may be used for major credit and Agricultural Economics 414 for minor credit. Men in attendance will be allowed to take one of these courses and earn three semester credits. Write the Registrar for full information.

Eleventh Annual Convention

STATE PRESIDENT'S CALL

By the power vested in me as President of the Florida Association of Future Farmers of America I hereby issue a call for our Eleventh Annual State Convention to meet at the University of Florida, Gainesville, June 20th to 23rd, 1939.

The Florida Association of Future Farmers of America has made a steady growth during the past eleven years. Each year we have been well represented in the National Organization. We have had a number of individual winners at Kansas City Live Stock Judging Contests and we have had winners in the National Essay Contests. Three of our members have been elected to National Offices. Gray Miley was elected Vice-President, Jacques Waller, Student Secretary, and J. Lester Poucher, President. Lester is now serving on the National Board of Trustees of the Future Farmers of America.

May I say in behalf of the State Officers that we have tried this year to live up to the high standards set for us by our national leaders. I believe that you members have also done very commendable work in your local chapters. We are to be gathered together for the Eleventh Annual Convention, the real climax of our year's work. Let us plan to make this Convention the best that we have ever had.

Even though we have accomplished many worth while things and have won many national honors, there are heights which we have not reached in certain phases of our program. We have not yet had a winner in the F.F.A. Public Speaking Contest, one of the most important contests we have. It is my hope and dream that in the near future some ambitious, deserving member in the State will bring this honor to Florida.

The records also show that Florida has never produced a Star American Farmer. This should be a real challenge to the Future Farmers in Florida to greater achievement. Let us not stop until we have reached the top of the ladder in each Future Farmer activity. When we stop to examine the records of achievement of the Future Farmers of America we see that wonderful progress has been made. The whole world today is looking to us for trained agricultural leadership. May we, as members, live a life of service which will measure up to what the world expects of us. Let us keep our motto continually in mind and strive to attain it—"Learning to do, Doing to learn; Earning to live, Living to serve."

I hope to see each Future Farmer Chapter represented by a large delegation at the Eleventh Annual State Convention.

BILLY JOHNSON, President
Florida Association, Future Farmers of America.

STATE ADVISER'S MESSAGE

As I have travelled over the State from Walnut Hill in extreme Northwest Florida to Homestead in extreme South Florida during the past year, I have seen many instances where the Florida Association, Future Farmers of America, is proving to be a definite factor in the social and economic improvement in the communities where chapters are located. The social aspects are evidenced by improved recreational facilities and Future Farmer parent-and-son banquets, which bring the home and the school into closer relationship, thereby giving the parents a greater interest in the activities of the school. The economic aspects are evidenced by the improvement in the quality of livestock, particularly hogs, beef cattle, and poultry and the conservation of our natural resources through co-operation with the Florida Forest Service, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

It is also gratifying to note that the citizenship of the State of Florida is becoming vocationally-minded in education, as evidenced by the fact that a Bill was passed by the recent Legislature, and signed by the Governor, requiring the teaching of vocational subjects in all the accredited

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The Florida Future Farmer

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FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

STATE OFFICERS 1938-1939

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1st Vice-Pres.....Griffin Bishop, Aucilla Chapter
2nd Vice-Pres.....J. Wayne Poucher, Largo Chapter
3rd Vice-Pres.....George Hindery, Athenian Chapter
4th Vice-Pres.....W. C. Garrett, Laurel Hill Chapter
5th Vice-Pres.....John Folks, Williston Chapter
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Gainesville, Florida

What the Future Farmers of America Mean to Florida

HON. NATHAN MAYO, Commissioner of Agriculture, State of Florida

The Future Farmers of Florida will mean more to the state economically than any other part of our citizens. Unless we can have a prosperous producing population we cannot hope to have a prosperous state. The soil of the earth is our dependence for existence. The more we know about how to use it the lighter will be the burden of life. While there has been an exodus from the farm there must always remain a sufficient number of farmers to feed and provide the raw materials for clothing or the nation will perish. Other industries can exist only as they are furnished with the staff of life.

Any kind of business that is as important as this deserves the very best attention and support that can be given. Mastery of the elements has been man's task since the first inhabitants tilled the soil. With nearly two billions of people now on this planet and only a very small per cent of it that can be utilized for producing the things which we must have or perish, it behooves us to seek out the best means of getting the best results from the part that can be cultivated.

With modern means of transportation and universal trade in all commodities, it is possible for one to grow a crop that will be used on the opposite side of the world. This renders it possible for us here in Florida to have the whole world for a market the whole year round. Many of our crops will keep for any length voyage. Most of our crops are marketed when they are scarcest in other parts of our country.

The successful farmer is the top-notch. Those who are getting the technique of farming through classes in Vocational Agriculture weather the storm of adversity and depression when others are on government relief. Prosperity and success on the farm mean more than the mere production of crops. Farming is a business the same as merchandising or managing a factory, mine, railroad, bank or other business. Farm management is a part of the subject of your studies in preparing for a future farmer.

The Future Farmers of America will have in the ranks both successes and failures; but the object in having Vocational Agriculture in the high schools is to lessen the percentage of failures. The outstanding successes are being picked out by other countries to lead the way in showing their farmers the best methods of handling the soil and the products grown therefrom. Brazil came to Florida and hired Dr. Rolf of the University to go to that country and teach agriculture. Russia went to Montana and hired Mr. Campbell, the most outstanding wheat grower, to go to Russia and show how to install

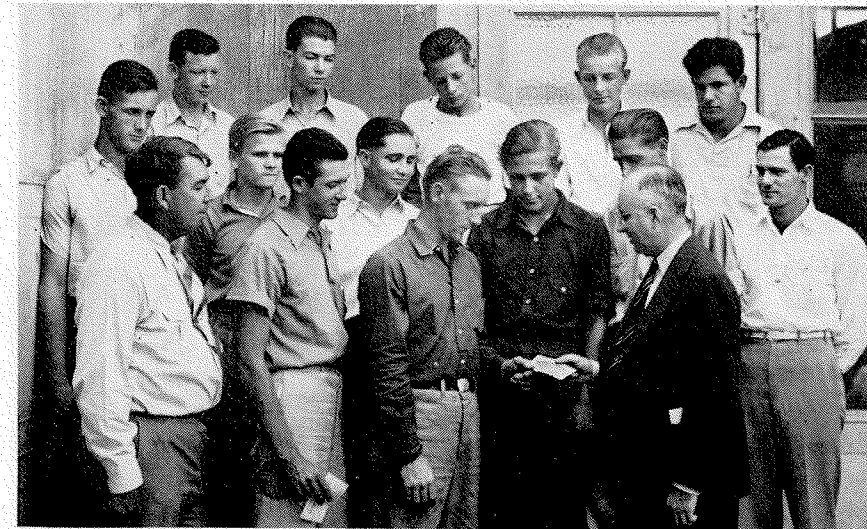


mass production in wheat growing on the plains of Russia. When he asked about the salary he was to get they said, "Write your own checks, we will endorse them." It is not often such an offer is made to anyone, much less a farmer.

If every farmer in America were a graduate from the Vocational Agricultural school, a graduate from an agricultural college, and chose farming as a preference to other vocations, I believe that few, if any of them would ask for relief. Unless a man chooses the kind of business that he likes there is little chance for him to be an outstanding success. The man who hates his task cannot do his best. As a rule the knowledge one has of a subject determines his interest in it. The more you learn about the science and the art of Agriculture the more interest you will have in it. We like to do the things that we know how to do. Your training will naturally bring you to see the merits and beauties of your life work.

The economic future of Florida is more in the keeping of the Future Farmer than in the keeping of any group of citizens. There is more dependent on the agriculture of the future than on any other one of the varied industries of the state. If agriculture is to thrive anywhere it should surely do so here where we have such a variety of crops and these together covering every day in the year as a possible source of income. While large fortunes have seldom been made at farming, fewer people have starved on the farm than in any other vocation. There is a

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Miami Chapter Repaying a Loan

A Production Credit Loan

Last October the members of the Miami Chapter decided to make an application for a loan through the Miami Production Credit Association. The boys had been taught the principles of credit and were shown a film strip picture on the subject.

Each boy made a financial statement concerning his supervised practice program of the previous year and the exact uses to be made of the money if it were secured. The Chapter appointed a loan committee, consisting of two boys and one honorary member, Mr. Ed. Coyner, a seed and fertilizer distributor. The individual applications made by the boys were turned over to the chairman of the loan committee. Several of the applications were not approved because of an unbalanced program or of failure the previous year. Each member signed an agreement that the adviser, Mr. S. C. Means, would act as trustee.

Three types of loans were made:

1. The parent went on the boy's note, thus making both responsible.
2. Two boys, both of age and still members of the Chapter, completed their own loan, each being in turn a co-sponsor for the other.
3. The teacher signed for a group of boys.

The money secured was used largely for seed and for fertilizers in the production of truck crops. Each loan was paid from one month to six weeks in advance of the date due. This experience at borrowing in a group from the Production Credit Association was the first for Miami Chapter. The individual members are each well pleased with the results and plan to continue this method of financing supervised practice work.

The teacher had a concrete way to teach budgeting, record keeping, and financial management that was practical.

The Work of the Allentown Chapter

At the beginning of the school year of 1938-39 the agricultural class of Allentown High School was in need of a classroom. The boys of the Chapter decided to make use of a tool house that had been left on the grounds by W.P.A. workers when the auditorium was constructed.

The tool house was first moved to the desired location and then remodeling work was begun. The County Board of Education gave the necessary lumber, nails, and paint and the boys did all of the labor. The building was divided into a classroom and a farm shop. The classroom had to be ceiled. Tables, library shelves, magazine racks, and tool cabinets had to be constructed. The building was also painted both inside and outside. In remodeling the building the boys deserve a great deal of credit for their cooperation. Each boy worked on it every vacant period he had during school hours, and many of them worked in the afternoon after school. The boys also came back to work at night on several occasions.

The Chapter has purchased a purebred gilt and placed it in the care of one of its members who is to return one-half of the first litter of pigs. The additional pigs are to be furnished to other members on the same conditions. The members of the Chapter have presented a play during the school year. A tomato seedbed was planted by the Chapter and plants sold to people in the community.

The boys also solicited subscriptions on a percentage basis for a local newspaper, held a turkey auction, visited the fair at Tampa, and participated in all district F. F. A. contests.

The fact of working together in remodeling the tool house for a classroom and farm shop created enthusiasm for other worth while activities.

DeFuniak Springs: The Future Farmers of Walton Chapter gave a picnic and swimming party at the Gulf on Saturday, May 13. Honored guests were members of the Home Economics class. Approximately 80 boys and girls enjoyed the outing.

Dasheen—A New Cash Enterprise

Charles Ezersky, a member of the Callahan Chapter of the Future Farmers of America, has as his project, 1.6 acres of Dasheens. This enterprise when growing would impress one as being a field of "Elephant Ears." The edible portion of the plant is produced underground as a tuber, and it tastes somewhat like an Irish potato. This vegetable is shipped to the Northern and Eastern markets.

Charles spent 400 hours working on this project over a period of 11 months. The total yield was 7,000 pounds which sold for \$250.00. The expenses of making the crop amounted to \$117.64 and, after crediting back \$40 which he had charged for his own labor, Charles had a labor income of \$172.36.

Cooperative Chapter Project

The Greenville Chapter decided to conduct a cooperative demonstration hog project for the year. The demonstration was conducted on a two-acre land laboratory with two bred Duroc Jersey gilts.

The two-acre land laboratory was divided so that a continuous supply of green feed could be produced. A rotation of oats, millet, and peas has been carried on.

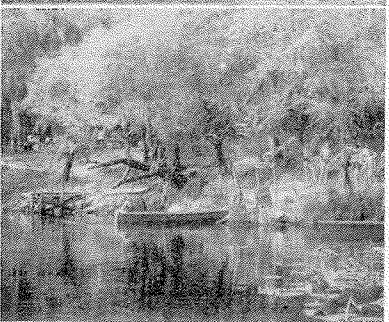
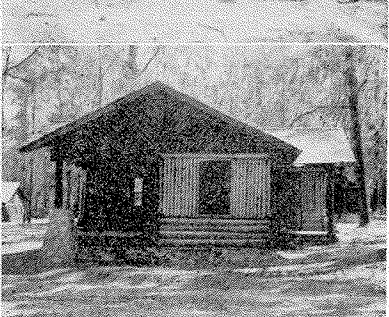
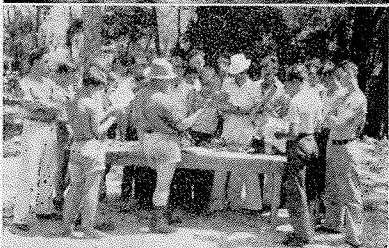
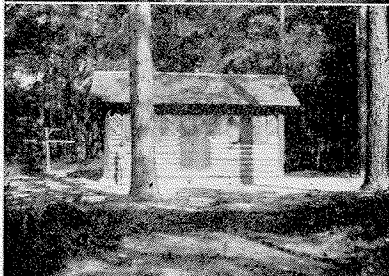
Chapter members were assigned farm shop jobs connected with the project. They have learned how to figure bills of material for houses and equipment. In the farm shop they have constructed feeders, hog houses, mineral boxes, and sanitary water troughs. The equipment constructed is all portable and can be easily moved from place to place.

The two gilts farrowed 14 pigs. The pigs are now ready to sell to members and to farmers at \$10.00 each to be used as foundation stock.

The pigs are being fed a balanced ration of corn, tankage, shorts, mineral, and green feed.

Money needed for the project was secured from the Bank of Greenville and is to be paid at the end of six months.

The project has been a success from every standpoint. It will produce some financial profit, improve the breeding stock of the community, and has been of untold value as a teaching device. The boys have had the opportunity to learn many farm shop jobs, how to feed and manage brood sows and pigs, and how to work together.



Scenes at Camp O'Leno



Florida Boys Putting the Future in Farm Forestry

By CLARKE MATHEWSON
Educational Ranger, Florida Forest and Park Service

Farm forestry in Florida, still in its infancy, is, nevertheless, enjoying a lusty growth and promises to grow into healthy manhood, thanks to Florida's Future Farmers. Although the study of forestry has been a part of the vocational agricultural curriculum for the past ten years, it is only in the past five that the place of forestry in the subsistence program and as a farm enterprise has had a definite place in the picture.

It has been particularly gratifying to observe the increased interest which has been shown during the past school year and the extent to which many of the Future Farmer chapters have developed self-reliance in connection with the program. A few years ago the acquisition of lands for school forests was a lightly regarded subject. Today such areas actually exist and many chapters are taking steps to acquire land tracts to be known as school forests. Sarasota, DeLand, and Vero Beach Chapters have already taken definite steps and expect to use their lands as laboratories and demonstration plots for forest practices.

In many instances where school forests are not being acquired, the equivalent has already been done through the proper care and protection of demonstration plots established at various points throughout the community. The Chapters at Gonzalez and Liberty have maintained outstanding burned and unburned demonstrations for several years. Pruning demonstrations are being carried on by the Aucilla and Baker Chapters. A splendid thinning demonstration was initiated this year by the Athenian Chapter at DeLand.

Practically every Future Farmer chapter in the State has done some planting during the past several years and a good percentage of the out-

standing planted plots found throughout Florida today were established and have been looked after by agricultural high school boys. During the past planting season nearly 100,000 trees were planted by Florida Future Farmers. The largest single planting was that of the Chipley Chapter and totaled 10,000. The outstanding thing about the current year's planting, however, was the fact that approximately 25 per cent of the trees planted were grown by the boys themselves in either their school or private seedbed. This practice of collecting seed and growing your own planting stock has been a part of the agricultural forestry program from the very beginning and some few chapters have been self-sustaining in this respect for the past two or three years. However, this is the first year that the Future Farmer chapters generally have raised a large enough proportion of the trees planted to noticeably affect the requests made upon the Florida Forest and Park Service. This does not mean that the State Service has reduced its cooperation. As a matter of fact, the actual number of trees donated to Future Farmers this year is larger than ever before but the increase was due to a larger number of chapters now participating.

In spite of the fact that many chapters this year gathered enough pine cones to provide their own seed, 110 pounds of slash pine seed were supplied by the State Service. Outstanding in supplying its own seed requirements was the Bunnell Chapter which gathered 30 bushels of pine cones and extracted 5 pounds of good seed for class use.

Another evidence of the effectiveness of the forestry work being done is the increased demand for signboards to be placed at Future Farm-

er roadside plantings in order to call public attention to the growing trees. Such signboards are to be found at plantings made by the Williston, Oviedo, Gonzalez, Aucilla, and Sopchoppy Chapters. The plantings of several other chapters have now reached the age and size that they warrant such posting and it is contemplated that a great many more signboards will be erected during the next school year.

As a matter of fact, the Future Farmers themselves have shown such interest and advancement that their knowledge of forestry is challenging the teachers themselves, and by the unanimous request of the agricultural teachers of the State, a special short course in Forestry is being held, in cooperation with the University of Florida, at the Forestry and Future Farmer training camp near High Springs this summer from July 24 to August 5. It is hoped that this training will equip the teachers for leadership in a still more effective program and that forestry for the Florida farmer will continue to advance to its rightful standing.

Swine Improvement for Walton County

At the beginning of the school year 1938-39 thirteen members of the Walton Chapter at Defuniak Springs purchased purebred Poland China gilts from the Livestock Breeders Corporation. In addition to the thirteen gilts, the Chapter purchased a purebred Poland China boar.

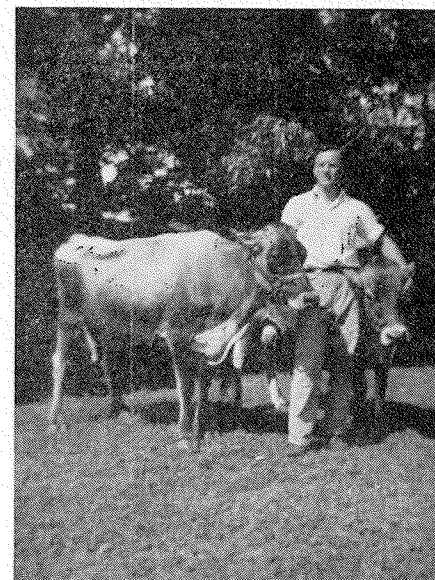
The gilts were all bred at approximately nine months of age. Eight of these gilts have farrowed 65 pigs. The other gilts are yet to farrow. The pigs are to be used to sell to members of the Chapter or to individual farmers of Walton County. To date, 25 boys have their orders filed for pigs. The main objective of the Chapter is to improve the quality of pigs produced from the common "piney woods rooter" to as good as any section of the United States.

The Chapter also knows that the large livestock cooperative market now being built at Defuniak Springs will demand a better grade of hogs than is now being produced by the local farmers. If each of the 13 gilts now owned by the members will produce two litters of pigs this year, it can be easily seen that very few years will be needed to furnish breeding stock to every boy and farmer in the county.

The money for purchasing the original 13 gilts was secured from a local bank.

New Building at Altha

An agricultural building has just been completed at Altha High School. The building contains a classroom, a farm shop, an office, and toilet facilities. The approximate cost was \$6,000. The building was a W. P. A. project. Members of the Altha Chapter hauled all the lumber and brick and a large part of the sand. The boys are justly proud of the new building



A Promising Dairy Farmer

N. A. Ball of Chipley Chapter is conducting a successful dairy project. He is nineteen years of age and completed the tenth grade this year.

He had one cow at the beginning of this last school year and sold small quantities of milk to his neighbors. He decided to purchase a few more cows and solicit customers by the house-to-house method. He borrowed money from his father and purchased two more cows. A four-acre carpet grass pasture was rented.

Starting last fall with three cows and a few regular customers, he is now milking five cows and is supplying 40 regular customers with a quart of milk each per day.

The money borrowed from his father has been paid. He has five cows paid for and has built a feeding shed for them. He hopes to be able to move soon so that he will have some space available for growing feed and for pasture.

A Future American Farmer

Vernon Wood, a fourteen-year-old member of the Plant City Chapter, is a potential American farmer.

Vernon entered the ninth grade at Plant City last September and made a splendid scholastic average of "Excellent" for the year. He has decided to become a diversified truck crop farmer. His three-year supervised practice program is as follows:

1938-39	
Strawberries	1 acre
Squash	1/2 acre
Lima beans	1/2 acre
Field corn	1 acre
Brood sow	1
Baby chicks	70
Calf	1
1939-40	
Strawberries	1 1/2 acres
Squash	1 acre
Pepper	1/2 acre
Sweet corn	1 acre
Field corn	1 1/2 acre
Brood sows	2
Hens	50

1940-41

Strawberries	2 acres
Squash	1 acre
Pepper	1/2 acre
Sweet corn	1 1/2 acres
Field corn	1 1/2 acres
Watermelons	1/2 acre
Brood sows	3
Pigs	25
Hens	75
Dairy calf	1

In addition to the productive projects as outlined, Vernon has planned several improvement projects and many supplementary farm jobs.

From the supervised practice work thus far completed for the year, Vernon has had the following results:

1. From the acre of strawberries he sold \$453.00 worth of berries and made a profit of \$245.00.

2. From one-half acre of squash he sold \$124.35 worth of squash and obtained a profit of \$78.85.

3. The one-half acre of lima beans were sold for \$58.32 and made a net profit of \$26.00.

This gives Vernon a net profit already of \$349.85. He still has the corn, brood sow, calf, and chickens to market. Should he continue this record, he would eventually earn the American Farmer Degree.

A Future Farmer Farms

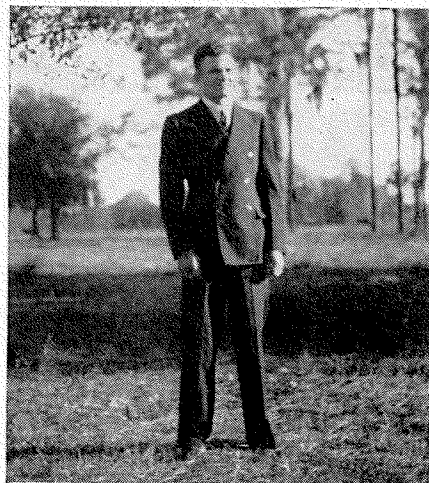
Foye O'Steen of Lafayette High School at Mayo is a good example of a boy who believes in a planned supervised practice program for the first year. The program consists of 3 acres of tobacco, 10 acres of corn and peanuts, and 24 head of swine.

The foundation stock for his hogs was secured from the Florida Experiment Station. He is producing purebred stock to sell for breeding purposes and meat hogs for home use and the market. During the winter months the sows and pigs were on rye pasture. In the fall the meat hogs will be fed on corn and peanuts. The above feeding program is supplemented with peanut meal and shorts. Mineral mixture is kept before the hogs at all times.

Foye is also interested in improving his farm woodlot. During the year he has set out one acre of pine seedlings and planted a pine seedbed.

His tobacco and corn are looking well to date. In addition to the projects already mentioned, Foye has stumped four acres of land, constructed a tobacco barn, put up wire fence, built self-feeders and sanitary watering troughs for hogs, and mixed his mineral supplement for hogs.

Foye owns 80 acres of land adjoining his father's farm. It has a one-half mile frontage on a State Highway. This land is to be used largely as pasture and for cultivated crops for hogs. Foye is president of the F.F.A. Chapter, Captain of the F. F. A. diamond ball team, and a very enthusiastic young farmer.



A Future Farmer Established in Farming

Earl Haynsworth of Alachua is the manager and operator of his mother's farm of approximately 200 acres. Earl is the main support of his mother and younger brother. He graduated from Alachua high school in 1937 with the following citation from his Principal, Mr. Sidney Padgett: "Earl Haynsworth's scholarship rating is second best in his class. On the Balfour Honor Chart he scored well in scholarship, loyalty, and achievement. His citizenship is equal to the best in the class. He was always ready and willing to do his duty without lack of responsibility. He held numerous class and athletic offices in the school organization."

Earl enrolled in Vocational Agriculture in 1932 and had three sows for his project. This program has been systematically increased each year until now in 1938-39 he is producing 20 acres of corn and velvet beans, 50 acres of corn and peanuts, 3 acres of millet, 12 acres of chufers, and 5 acres of hay peas. He has 4 brood sows and 40 head of pigs and shoats. During the past 6 years, although in school and working hard to keep up his grades in all subjects, he had a labor income of \$1,500 from his growing farming program. In addition he worked for his uncle before and after school hours tending his cattle and earned \$566.50. This included a little deal in buying and selling cattle on which he made a profit of \$50. He also bought and sold 500 feet of piping and made a profit of \$10.

At the present time Earl's financial assets are as follows:

Checking account at the bank, \$143.
Notes due, \$24.
Value of aid to dependents, \$50.
Surrender value of life insurance, \$62.99.
Value of land owned in partnership (Earl's share), \$1,333.
Value of harvested crops on hand, \$190.
Value of livestock, \$536.
Value of equipment and buildings, \$208.
TOTAL VALUE, \$2,546.99

Earl's assets, the total value of which is listed above, have been built up during the seven years that he has been a Future Farmer. He does not owe anyone and since he cultivates his own crops with two good mules and a riding cultivator, he and his brother do practically all the farm work. In other words, Earl has no financial liabilities.

He has always been an active Future Farmer, having been Vice-President of his local Chapter for two years, President in 1934-35, and Treasurer of the District No. 3 Federation for the past two years. He has also been a member of the Executive Committee of the local Chapter. He has been a member of the Chapter judging team for two years and in 1935-36 he was awarded a medal for beef cattle judging. In 1936-37 his team placed third high in the State for judging.

The following cooperative activities have been participated in by Earl for community improvement:

1. Building a football gridiron and basketball court.
2. Putting a concrete floor in the shower room at the high school.
3. Cooperative marketing.
4. Beautified his home grounds.
5. Introduced two purebred boars and six beef bulls in the community.
6. Planted 600 pine seedlings.

He has improved his home as follows:

1. Built sanitary water trough.
2. Bought better working stock and increased his cattle herd.
3. Increased the size of the farm by buying more land.
4. Used a better balanced program of enterprises.
5. Reduced acreage of truck crops and introduced two new cash crops.
6. Built weevil and rat-proof barn.
7. Painted his home.
8. Fed mineral mixture to his hogs and his cattle.
9. Balanced the feed ration of his livestock.
10. Kept the records of his farm business.
11. Sidedressed corn with nitrate of soda.
12. Immunized his hogs against cholera and swine plague.
13. Planted millet and other crops for better grazing.

In conclusion it can be said that he loves farm life, he has steadily advanced in his work from year to year, has improved his farm and farm projects. He has the entire responsibility of his home farm of approximately 200 acres and is actively engaged in farming and doing a good job of it.

His home is neat and attractive, his crops are always well cultivated, and he takes good care of his buildings and equipment. He is very conservative and only borrows money when it is absolutely necessary.

Earl finds the farm a good method of making a living and is happy in his work.

A Suggested Program for Conserving the Natural Resources of Our Farm

TRUETT SMITH, Laurel Hill

Our farm of forty acres is composed of twenty-three and one-half acres of crop land, eight and one-half acres of woodland, and eight acres of waste land. Following is a suggested program for conserving the natural resources which would be practical, desirable and profitable, and which would not seriously interfere with the regular farm work.

I. Land Use:

A. Crop Land: This is basically good land with a clay subsoil, but much of the top soil had been carried away by erosion before we came here seven years ago. The best plan for conserving the fertility of this soil, I believe, would be as follows:

The proper use of cover crops, both to hold the soil together and to build it up is probably of first importance. We have failed to do much of this, feeling that it was necessary to plant crops which had a direct and immediate cash value. In some instances this meant further depleting of the soil.

I would suggest too, a systematic rotation of crops. According to officially conducted experiments and the experience of good farmers, both cotton and corn produce better yields when planted in rotation with other crops, including some soil building crops. Cane, potatoes, and melons should not be grown on the same land year after year, but in a good rotation. In fact, any crop which draws heavily on the soil should be followed with one which adds fertility and improves the organic matter content of the soil. The most satisfactory soil-building crops used in this territory are Austrian winter peas, cow peas, velvet beans, and peanuts, (when not plowed up).

Another way to conserve the fertility of the crop land is by strip cropping. This is not practiced in our community, but will doubtless come into favor when farmers learn the value of this practice in holding the soil that might otherwise pass off by wind and rain, and also in causing more water to seep into the ground.

Further, all grass, weeds, corn, and cotton stalks not grazed off should be plowed under and not burned. Even though there may be but little actual plant food in this dead matter, it does help to improve the character of the soil and to conserve moisture.

An important change which could be made on our farm would be to carefully lay off the rows with the contour of the land. This would help prevent erosion and conserve the rainfall.

Deeper plowing when the land is being broken would, I believe, help our crops by allowing the roots more freedom downward and would also enable the soil to hold more moisture for dry periods.

The natural fertility of our crop land would be conserved to a considerable degree by the proper use of commercial fertilizer and applications

of ground limestone where the soil has become too sour. Better fertilizer practices would also enable us to produce better and more profitable yields.

So far as possible all of our crops should be used on the farm. This would mean some additional livestock to consume the surplus feed and grazing crops. Incidentally, this would give us an extra profit from these crops and more barnyard manure which would be of considerable value when returned to the land.

B. Pasture Land: On account of our farm being so small we have thought we did not have room for a permanent pasture. We could improve our pasture situation by fencing and using our woodland and waste land. Some of this could be put in good pasture grasses.

An open range pasture is probably impractical, but there is a plan I believe would work: We have two fine brood sows which are now on the open range and public roads, subject to many hazards. According to information received from the Wire Grass Experiment Station, two acres fenced off and sown to lespedeza would take care of them through the spring months, which is the hardest season for hogs. We should plan to graze some of our fields in the fall, or when grazing crops are ready.

We also have one milk cow which we have to stall-feed through spring and summer. A few acres should be fenced off and planted to a mixture of carpet grass, Dallas grass, hop clover, and Centipede grass. This would take care of the family milk cow easily, reduce our feed bill, and at the same time increase the milk supply.

C. Woodland: Heretofore we have been guilty of deadening fine, straight oaks around the edge of the field. We have also cut nice smooth pine timber for stove wood when we could have used oak timber. Though we have quite a few trees left on our woodland, it is necessary that we be more conservative. The best plan I know of is to keep out fires, which we are doing, and to cut for wood only those trees that are either undesirable or that must be removed for new crop land. It would not be practical to transplant young pines on this area.

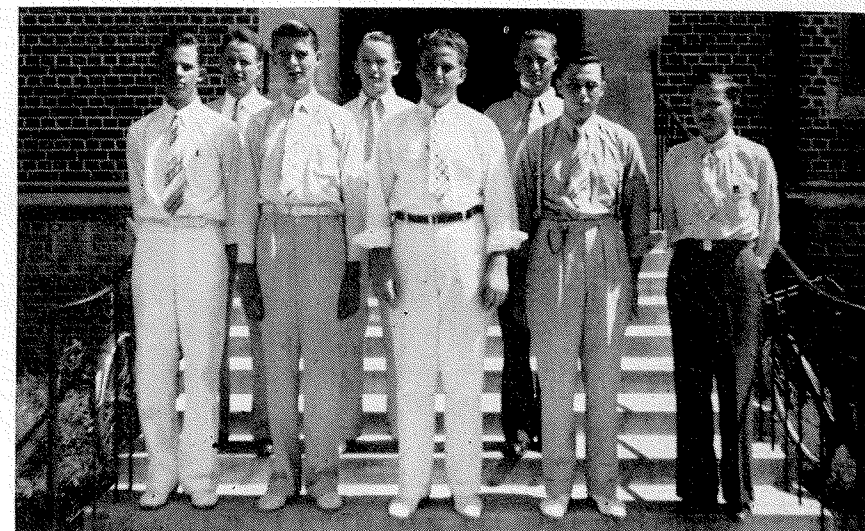
D. Waste Land: We have about eight acres of land that is considered waste because a branch runs through it. But it is not necessarily so, not only because of the swamp trees growing in it, which we must conserve for some future use, but also for another reason which will be explained later.

II. Water Control and Utilization:

A. Drainage: Our farm is well drained, having ditches on two sides and a branch on the other sides.

B. Irrigation: This would not be practical here.

C. Terracing: In my opinion this is one of the most important things to do on our farm. The terraces never hold the water during heavy rains,



Officers, Florida Association F. F. A. 1938-39

and much valuable soil has been lost. In the beginning of 1938 we surveyed and constructed Nichol's type terraces on more than half of the field, but they are not broad enough. We need to correct this so that they will hold the water better, and also allow room for three rows instead of one to be planted on each terrace. We have found also that the outlets are not wide enough for free passage of water. They can easily be made wider with a shovel.

On the remainder of the field the terraces are built sufficiently high, but they were evidently not surveyed right in the beginning, for in places the water backs up across several rows, while in others it flows too rapidly. It seems to me that it would be profitable to survey and construct new terraces here. This would not only add to the general appearance of the farm, but would add to the fertility of the soil by controlling the water.

III. Wild Life—Game and Fish:

We have never thought seriously of conserving the wild life about us until rather recently. For sport, more than anything else, we have killed many harmless and useful birds. I feel that these songsters and insect destroyers should be protected and encouraged in every way to live with us. Down on our branch we used to have quite a number of squirrels. We have killed them too fast and now must, of necessity, begin to spare them. Somehow it makes life on the farm more desirable for a boy to have all these cheerful friends of the woods and fields near by.

There is one thing we have talked about for a long time, but have never done. That is the building of a fish pond on our branch. It would not cost anything except the labor, and we could do this during the summer when there is no pressing work. I can hardly think of anything right now that would give me more pleasure than to see this dream materialize.

IV. Natural Scenery and Beautification: Our place is not really attractive. It is just another one of the

thousands of Southern farms. We have done very little about it. Other things seemed to be of more importance. But it seems to me we could and ought to do something about it. With practically no expense or interference with other work, we could white-wash our trees, set red berries, dogwoods, yopans, holly, and other shrubbery. We could remove unsightly and unprofitable trees and undergrowth, and straighten up our fences and outbuildings. I think all this would pay us richly, though we could not count it in dollars and cents.

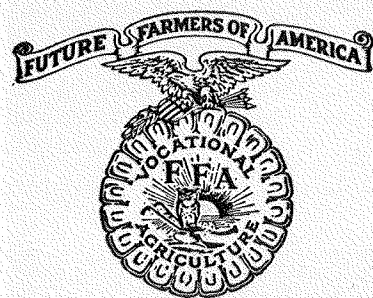
V. The Possibilities of Federal Aid in a Conservation Program: We, like many other farmers, have become conservation-minded as a consequence of federal aid and encouragement. We are actually being paid to do the very things we perhaps ought to be penalized for not doing. Of course, the Farm Administration is taking the long view of the thing and is trying to help the farmer to help himself.

Among the many possibilities of federal aid in this conservation program might be named the following: 75c per 100 linear feet for new terraces, \$3.00 per acre for planting new pastures, \$4.50 for sodding pasture; contour strip-cropping, \$1.50 per 4 acres; planting pines, \$7.50 per acre; planting kudzu crowns, \$6.00 per acre.

Unfortunately many farmers make no real effort to meet the conditions necessary for earning these payments. In Okaloosa County last year only \$5,000.00, or one-fifth of the amount available for this program, was earned by the farmers.

The possibilities of federal aid for us might be summarized thus briefly: we could do the very things that have been suggested for the conservation of our natural resources. If we fail, then I believe we have missed the real purpose of federal aid.

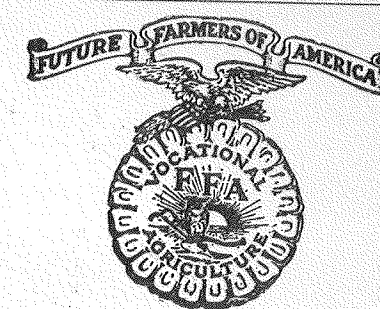
(This was the winning essay in Contest "B" sponsored in cooperation with the Chilean Nitrate Educational Bureau, Inc.)



Program of Eleventh Annual State Convention

Florida Association, Future Farmers of America

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, GAINESVILLE
JUNE 20-23, 1939



Tuesday Morning, June 20, 1939

- 7:00- 8:00 Breakfast
- 8:00- 9:30 Registration (Buying banquet tickets—Securing F. F. A. caps—Assigning boys to groups for judging contests)—Auditorium, P. K. Yonge Laboratory School.
- 9:30-11:30 Judging sheep, beef cattle, horses and hogs—Magnolia Grove
- 11:00-12:00 Swim—University Pool
- 12:00- 1:00 Lunch

Tuesday Afternoon, June 20, 1939

- 1:00- 3:30 Official Meeting, State Convention, F. F. A.—Auditorium, P. K. Yonge Laboratory School. (Seating of delegates, announcements, group singing)
- 3:30- 5:00 Public Speaking Contest—Auditorium, P. K. Yonge Laboratory School
- 5:00- 6:30 Supper
- 6:00- 6:45 Swim—University Pool

Tuesday Evening, June 20, 1939

- 6:45- 8:00 Official Meeting, State Convention, F. F. A.—Auditorium, P. K. Yonge Laboratory School
- 7:00- 8:00 Program broadcast over WRUF
Opening Ceremony—State Officers
Invocation
Group Singing

Address of Welcome — Billy Johnson, State President, F. F. A.
Music
Accomplishments of the Florida Association, F. F. A.—J. F. Williams, Jr., State Adviser
Speech—Winner of State Public Speaking Contest
Quartette
Address — Hon. Colin English, State Superintendent of Public Instruction
String Band
8:00-10:00 Motion Pictures
Travelogue
Comedy
Western Picture

Wednesday Morning, June 21, 1939

- 7:00- 8:00 Breakfast
- 8:00- 9:30 Official Meeting, State Convention, F. F. A.—Auditorium, P. K. Yonge Laboratory School
- 9:30-10:30 Motorcade to F. F. A. State Camp at O'Leno
- 10:30-11:00 Swim—Santa Fe River
- 11:00-12:00 Diamond Ball
- 12:00- 1:00 Lunch (Weiner Roast)

Wednesday Afternoon, June 21, 1939

- 1:00- 3:00 Horseshoe Pitching Contest
- 3:00- 4:00 Diamond Ball
- 4:00- 5:00 Swim—Santa Fe River
- 5:00- 6:00 Motorcade to Gainesville
- 6:00- 7:00 Supper

Wednesday Evening, June 21, 1939

- 7:00- 8:00 Radio Broadcast, WRUF (Featuring Florida boys winning State and National F. F. A. honors)
- 7:30-10:00 Diamond Ball Finals — Phifer Field

Thursday Morning, June 22, 1939

- 7:00- 8:00 Breakfast
- 8:00-10:00 Official Meeting, State Convention, F. F. A.—Auditorium, P. K. Yonge Laboratory School
- 10:00-12:00 Swimming Contest
- 12:00- 1:00 Lunch

Thursday Afternoon, June 22, 1939

- 1:00- 2:00 Quartette Contest—Auditorium, P. K. Yonge Laboratory School
- 2:00- 4:00 Official Meeting, State Convention, F. F. A.—Auditorium, P. K. Yonge Laboratory School
- 4:00- 5:45 Parliamentary Procedure Contest—Auditorium, P. K. Yonge Laboratory School

Thursday Evening, June 22, 1939

- 6:00- 7:00 Radio Broadcast, WRUF (String Band and Fiddling Contest)—Auditorium, P. K. Yonge Laboratory School
- 7:30- 9:30 Banquet—Banquet Hall, Student Union Building
Program
Toastmaster—Billy Johnson
Opening Ceremony—State Officers

Invocation
Introduction of Guests—J. F. Williams, Jr., State Adviser, F. F. A.
Music—F. F. A. String Band
Awarding of Prizes—J. F. Williams, Jr., State Adviser, F. F. A.
Quartette
Presenting Honorary Florida Planter Keys—Billy Johnson, State President, F. F. A.
Introduction of Speaker—Colin English, State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Address — D. M. Clements, Federal Agent for Agricultural Education, U. S. Office of Education (Broadcast over WRUF—8:30 P. M.)
Closing Ceremony—State Officers

Friday Morning, June 23, 1939

- 7:00- 8:00 Breakfast
- 8:00-12:00 Official Meeting, State Convention, F. F. A.—Auditorium, P. K. Yonge Laboratory School
Awarding of Prizes
Address—Bradley Twitty (Alabama), National Vice-President, Future Farmers of America
Final Business Session
Installation of New Officers
Closing Ceremony



BOYS ATTENDING RECENT FUTURE FARMER STATE CONVENTION



Boys Constructing Camp

Future Farmer Camp

The members of the Baker Chapter have just completed the construction of a camp on Yellow river. Located in a setting of natural woodland beauty it will afford Future Farmers adequate facilities for hunting, fishing, and other outdoor sports.

Novel building materials, said to be the first of their kind ever used in this county, were employed in the construction. Ordinary burlap bags, stretched tightly over a framework of natural pine poles, and coated with a mixture of lime, cement, and salt, served to waterproof the sacks. When completed the building had the appearance of a tropical stucco structure. The formula for the waterproofing was: two pounds of lime, one pound of salt, twelve pounds of cement, one-half pound of powdered alum and five quarts of water. Two or three coats of this preparation are necessary. The roof should be treated with an additional coat of asphalt or tar. The boys did all the work on the camp and the cash outlay for materials was only \$21.70.

The interior of the building is to be equipped with large double-decker bunks and mattresses for sleeping. Tables, chairs, and shelves for taking care of groceries and cooking utensils will be installed. A large rustic fireplace is being provided on the outside for cooking. Around the fireplace will be located circular benches for campfire games and nightly song sessions.

Land near the camp is being cleared to provide a diamond ball field and space for other similar games. The land for the camp was donated by a loyal citizen of Okaloosa County. When fully equipped the camp will be one of the best in Florida. It is located in a good fishing territory and is only a short distance from the deer hunting grounds of the Choctawhatchee Natural Forest.

Cooperative Chapter Projects

In 1935 when a Vocational Agricultural Department was established in Reddick high school and the Reddick Chapter of the Future Farmers of America was organized, we started planning a program of activities. We recognized many agricultural problems in our community and realized that it would be necessary for us to cooperate if we were to do anything about solving them. One of the significant problems was that of plant production. Many farmers planted their crop seeds direct in the field and made no provisions for plants in case of a late frost. Frequently, it was necessary for the farmers to go to other communities to purchase plants in order to finish planting their crops. We Future Farmers decided that we would try to produce enough plants to meet the needs of the local community. In 1936-37 we planted demonstration beds of tomatoes, peppers, and tobacco. We each learned how to select the soil best adapted for seedbeds, how to prepare the soil, plant the seed, fertilize, cultivate, and control pests and diseases.

From one pound of tomato seed we produced 53,000 plants and made a net profit of \$38. From one-half pound of pepper seed we produced 10,000 plants and made a net profit of \$9. From one ounce of tobacco seed we produced plants enough for a 4-acre cooperative project and sold \$15 worth of plants. By working on the school cooperative seedbed we each learned how to properly produce our own plants. In 1937-38 we secured an outlet for 750,000 tomato plants. Then by dividing up the 44 pounds of seed furnished to the different members of the Chapter, we produced and sold 650,000 tomato plants. The same customer agreed to buy 650,000 more plants again in the spring of 1939.

We were again furnished with seed and by careful management we produced approximately 1,000,000

plants. We purchased an additional 40 pounds of seed independent of the original contract, and from these seeds we produced more than 741,000 plants for the spring of 1939. We received a total of \$1,840 for the sale of the plants our Chapter members produced. Each boy received the profit he earned from the seed which he planted on his own farm.

Farmers in the area have become interested in this new cash crop that was started by our Chapter, and a number of them are starting to raise plants for sale.

We have also produced cooperatively for the past three years, more than two million cabbage plants from which we have received a net profit of approximately \$1,000.

Our Chapter has also cooperated during the last three years in the production of 4 acres of tobacco each year. We built as a shop project a tobacco shed and studied and learned the best cultural practices to use in the production of tobacco. We each worked on the cooperative tobacco project and received 10c an hour for our labor. This successful production of tobacco in our community has started interest in the production of tobacco as a cash crop. It is also proving a source of profit for our Future Farmer Chapter. By working together we have been able to earn a total of \$3,538, which we should not have earned had we worked independently.

By taking part in the activities of the Reddick Chapter we have each had an opportunity to learn the new practices in the production of plants and tobacco and the essentials of co-operation. At the same time we have earned a good profit both for ourselves and the Chapter by our activities.

JOE CHERRY, Jr.

Growing Into The Poultry Business

By Ferrin Campbell, Laurel Hill
Three years ago I started agriculture in a Day Unit class when I was in the eighth grade. I decided to learn to be a successful poultryman.

The first year I had thirty Rhode Island Red hens. For a seven months' period they laid an average of .4 an egg per hen per day.

Realizing that the egg production of the first year was too low for profit, I changed to Ancona. I purchased 225 chicks and kept 25 of the best pullets. The sale of the other chickens raised paid all costs and gave me a net profit of \$6.53.

This year the 25 Ancona hens have averaged .6 of an egg per hen per day. I am still not satisfied, however, with this egg production. I would like to have hens that will produce at least .75 of an egg per hen per day. In trying to find hens that will do this well, I have purchased 50 sexed, quality, AAA White Leghorn chicks. These pullets are now nine weeks of age and I have 49 of them.

I shall be in the eleventh grade next year. When I finish high school I plan to have a laying flock of 500 high producing hens.

Supervised Practice Program of Newberry

The Newberry Chapter of F. F. A. was organized and had its first meeting September 12, 1938. Since that date many things have been accomplished by the Chapter. Their outstanding accomplishment is their program of supervised practice work.

There are 28 members in the Chapter. Every member is carrying productive enterprise projects plus improvement projects and supplementary farm jobs.

The Chapter members as a whole are carrying the following in their scope of projects: hogs, 112 head; dairy cows, 2 head; corn, 95½ acres; peanuts, 115 acres; velvet beans, 12½ acres; truck, 6 acres; beef cattle, 17 head; goats, 67 head; sweet potatoes, 2 acres; tobacco, 4½ acres; and poultry, 150 head. This constitutes a total of 96 productive enterprise projects carried by the 28 members of the Chapter, or 3.4 productive projects per member. In addition, each member is also carrying at least one improvement project with a Chapter average of 1.2 improvement projects per member. Each Chapter member is carrying a minimum of five supplementary farm jobs with a Chapter average of six supplementary farm jobs per member.

To date 95% of the productive enterprise projects are in operation. A Chapter average of four out of every six supplementary farm jobs has been completed. The improvement projects are started 100% and 10% of the members have already completed their improvement projects.

The improvement projects of the Chapter are confined primarily to three main things as they affect the farms in the Newberry community: keeping farm records, home beautification projects, and home gardens. The supplementary farm jobs of the Chapter are fairly typical of the jobs found on a general type farm. Participation ran high on general farm repair jobs, planting seedbeds, and giving first aid treatments to animals.

The Chapter members are led by their very capable president, Herbert Marlowe. Herbert sets a very good supervised practice program example for the rest of the members. He leads his Chapter with a balanced project program. He has a swine project consisting of one sow and eight pigs. He has eight acres of corn and velvet beans, and eight acres of peanuts. Herbert has two improvement projects. He is carrying home beautification as one of these projects and he has already built a line fence as the other improvement project. He is also doing the following supplementary farm jobs this year, five of which have already been completed: 1. Repairing the gasoline engine. 2. Repairing fences and gates. 3. Building pig pens. 4. Fixing pipe line. 5. Repairing barn. 6. Fixing pump jack. 7. Castrating hogs.



Farm Shop Work

The Future Farmers of the Tate Chapter of Gonzalez, Florida, have spent considerable time during the second semester in building useful articles to use on the home farm and in their project programs. The things built include such items as sanitary hog waterers, poultry feeders and waterers, hog troughs, milk stools, seed storage boxes, study tables, chick brooders, oil drum stand, milk record board, flower boxes, yard gates, book and bulletin cases. This is an example of one of the many types of activities that the Future Farmers participate in to render a useful service to the community.

Since Billy Johnson, State President of the Florida Association of F. F. A., is a member of the Tate Chapter, this activity should be of special interest to the Future Farmers of Florida.

What the Future Farmers of America Mean to Florida (Continued from Page 4)

security and peace of mind possible on the farm that does not belong to any kind of wage-earning occupation. Although about two-thirds of the workers of America are wage-earners there is always the possibility of something happening to put one out of employment. The anxiety that results from this feeling takes a lot of the joy out of living.

In conclusion let me congratulate the Future Farmers of America on the fact that they will be masters of the business that they have chosen and not slaves to its uncertainties. I want also to congratulate the State of Florida that a generation of well informed and enthusiastic farmers are to be a controlling element in the citizenship of the future.

They are the anchor of the Ship of State, the refuge of safety in time of distress and the hope of future security amid the fluctuations of social welfare.

State Adviser's Message (Continued from Page 3)

high schools in the State.

With the continued growth of Vocational Agriculture it is our hope that in the near future every rural community in the State will feel the benefiting influence of the Florida Association, Future Farmers of America.

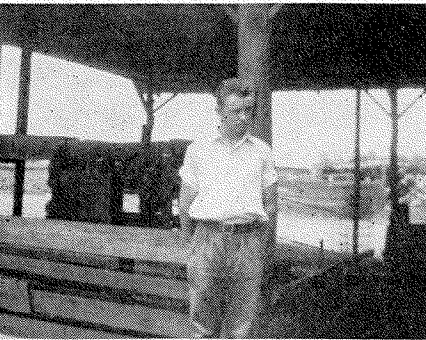
J. F. WILLIAMS, Jr., State Adviser,
Florida Association, F. F. A.

THE University Bookstore

AND

Soda Fountain

Wish to welcome the Future Farmers of America and take this method of extending an invitation to them to visit us as often as possible during the State Convention.



Chapter Peanut Huller

**Jay Chapter Serves
The Community**

The Jay Chapter of Future Farmers of America is keeping in mind the needs of the community in planning the annual program.

After a study of the farming activities during the past five years the boys discovered that peanuts gave a better labor income than did cotton. Members of the Chapter, therefore, increased their total acreage of 6 acres in 1937 to a total of 81 acres this year. They have also encouraged farmers to follow their example and have met with successful results. The enormous increase in acreage devoted to peanuts made the need of a peanut sheller acute. J. D. Hendricks, Vice-President of the Chapter, presented the idea to the Chapter of purchasing and operating a peanut sheller. A committee was appointed to recommend a method to finance the project. The problem of power to run the sheller was solved by an agreement with Mr. Hendricks, father of J. D., to use his Farmall tractor for one-third of the profit and for him to bear one-third of the expenses. The committee presented the proposition to a local bank and the cashier agreed to make the loan. The Chapter received a \$25.00 educational discount on the \$235.00 peanut sheller. A local gin owner agreed for the Chapter to locate the sheller in one of his sheds.

The Chapter asked J. D. Hendricks to operate the sheller. The shelling season lasted approximately one month and the Chapter shelled 3,100 bushels, charging ten cents per bushel. The cost of shelling a bushel for operating expenses amounted to approximately two cents per bushel, leaving eight cents to go to the owner of the Farmall and to paying for the peanut sheller. More than one-half of the cost of the sheller was paid the first year. Many farmers who had already shelled their peanuts by hand before the sheller was ready plan to use the sheller next year. A much larger business is expected for the sheller for next season.

A second objective of the Chapter for assisting the community was the staging of a fat hog show. The boys believed that the show would create

interest in a better grade of breeding stock. Through the cooperation of Hon. Nathan Mayo, Commissioner of Agriculture, \$57.00 in cash prizes were offered.

Quite a number of improved gilts and boars were sold to farmers for breeding purposes. At the cooperative sale five cars of fat hogs were sold, netting the farmers approximately \$400 more than they could have received from the local market.

A third important activity for the Chapter, under the guidance of the adviser, Mr. H. T. Woodruff, was the securing of a farmers' market. The Chapter members secured cash donations of \$650 to purchase 16 acres of land. The Florida State Marketing Bureau is now constructing a live-stock and vegetable market on the land.

A Successful Evening Class

A successful evening class was conducted during the year at Bradenton. A survey of the farmers there showed that few of them were producing anything other than cash enterprises. Often the cash enterprise failed to give a profit.

An evening class was organized in October to consider this problem. The class met for a long period of time each Monday night. The class soon decided that each farmer should plan a live-at-home program and then grow whatever cash enterprises he could with available land, labor, and money.

The general program as designed for each farm was as follows:

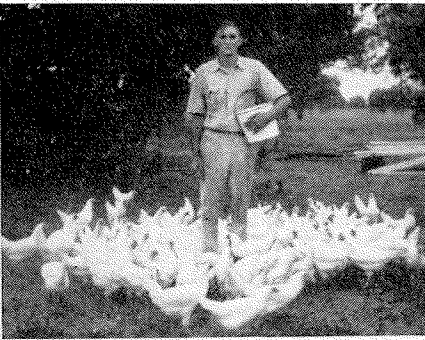
- a. At least one milk cow.
- b. A home flock of poultry.
- c. A few beef cattle.
- d. Several acres of improved pasture.
- e. Feed crops for the livestock.
- f. Food crops for the family.
- g. Cash truck crops.

Few livestock were on these farms. In order to create more interest in livestock the job of culling poultry was taught and a number of other similar jobs. A good Devon bull and a Hampshire boar have been secured on a cooperative basis. A member of the class keeps them.

The class is to be continued on a weekly basis throughout the year.

**Branford Chapter
Grows a Tobacco Crop**

The members of the Branford Chapter have been given a farm of 40 acres by the Suwannee County School Board. The farm had a tobacco allotment of 4 acres and the Chapter has undertaken to grow the crop and build a 16' x 16' tobacco barn in which to cure it. The crop is being financed by \$200 borrowed from the Branford State Bank and labor is being supplied by boys living in town and having inadequate land to carry on crop projects of their own. These boys will be reimbursed at the rate of 10c an hour when the crop is sold in August.



A Future Poultryman

J. L. Pearce of the DeSoto Chapter at Arcadia is developing a splendid poultry business.

He enrolled in Vocational Agriculture in the fall of 1936. His supervised practice work for the first year was: 3 acres of citrus, twelve range cattle, and forty-five White Leghorn pullets. In the early spring he planted one acre of field corn and purchased one hundred day-old White Leghorn chicks.

The second year J. L. had the following program: 3 acres of citrus, 12 range cattle, and 125 White Leghorn hens.

At the beginning of the present school year J. L. had the following program in operation: 3 acres of citrus, 100 White Leghorn hens, and 15 range cattle.

During last summer he constructed and equipped a modern broiler plant. This winter and early spring he has raised and marketed 1000 broilers. He has also purchased this spring three purebred Poland China gilts and one boar. His complete poultry program for the present year is: 1000 broilers for market, 100 White Leghorn pullets, 400 White Leghorn chicks, 25 capons, and 15 poults.

Brandon: The members of the Brandon Chapter held their Father-Son Banquet in April. Professor N. R. Mehrhof of the University of Florida was the principal speaker.

The Chapter has secured materials and constructed a slat house 16' x 16'. It is to be used in the propagation of ornamental plants.

Three members have applied for the State Farmer degree.

Two delegates, a livestock judging team, and a winning swimming team will attend the State Convention.

**Branford Chapter Gets New
Agricultural Building**

The members of the Branford Vocational Agriculture classes moved into the new Agricultural Building the first Monday in April. The building was built as a W. P. A. project sponsored by the school board of Suwannee County. The building has a large shop equipped with woodworking tools and provisions for blacksmith tools. A large classroom, show-ers, office space, and locker space are also provided.

FUTURE FARMERS

During the State Convention we invite you
to take your meals at the

University Cafeteria

BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
6:15-8:30	11:30-1:30	5:30-7:00

F. F. A. JEWELRY

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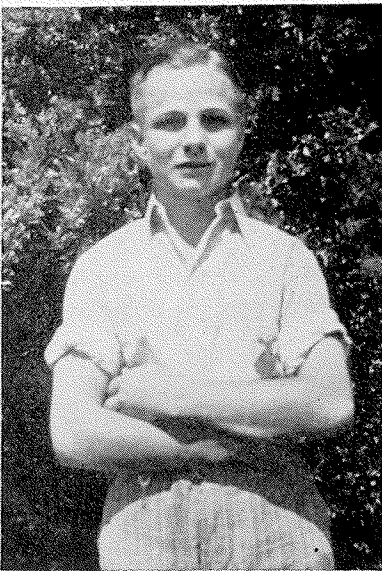
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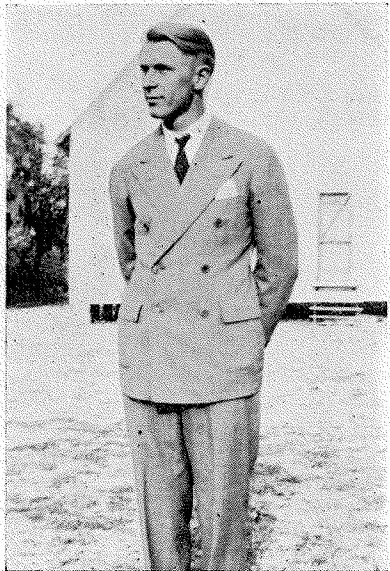
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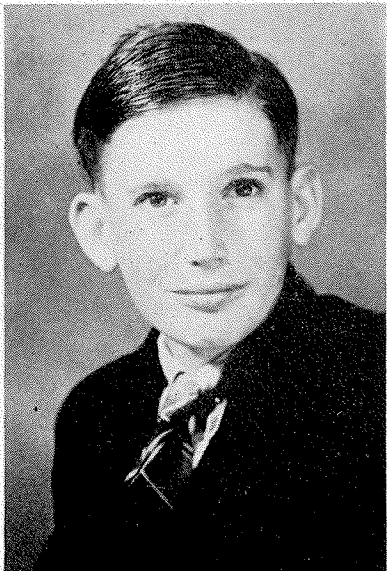
Florida F. F. A. Boys Who Will Judge Poultry at Cleveland



BILLY CLARK
Member of the Havana F. F. A.
Chapter



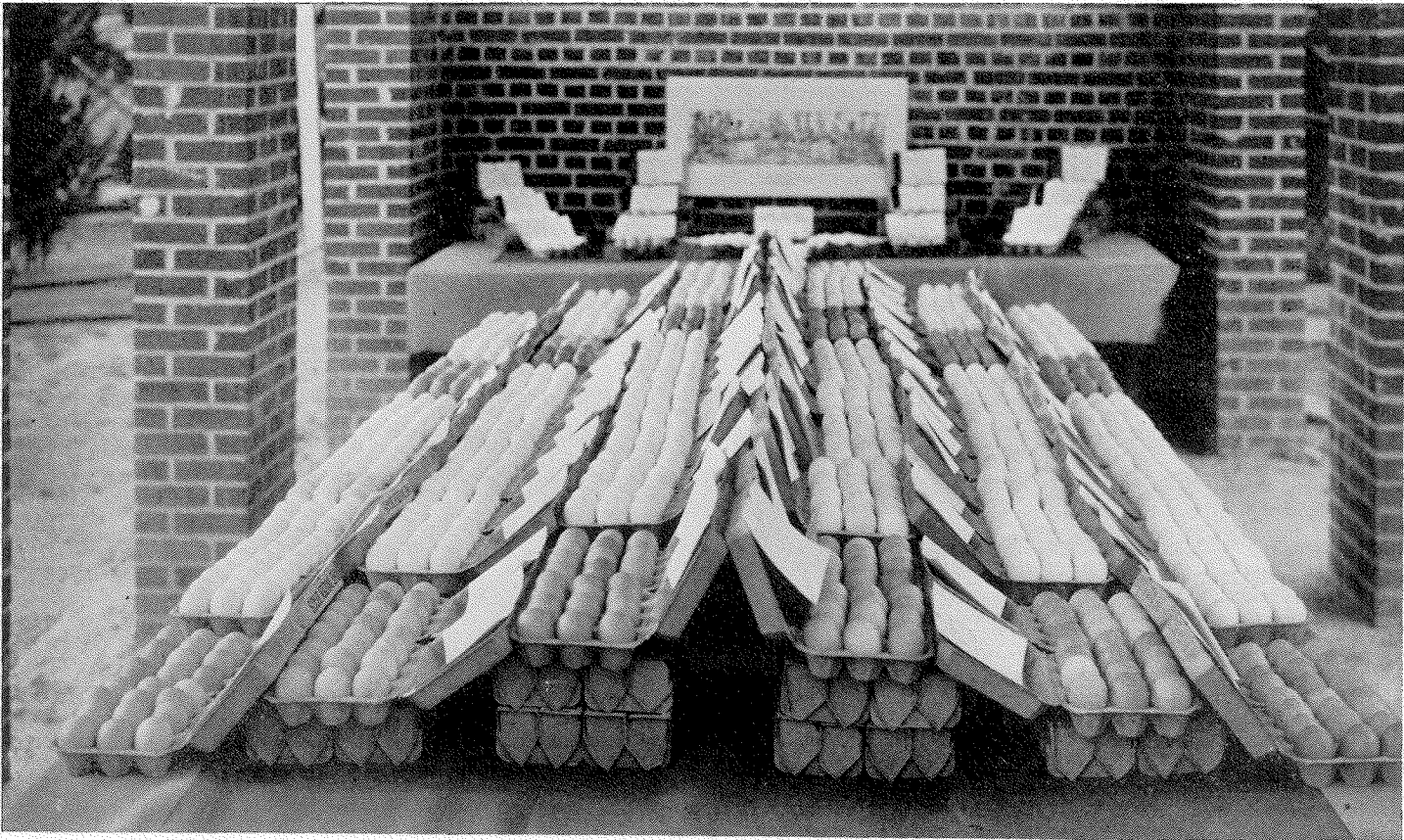
NEWTON METZGER
Member of the Hawthorne F. F. A.
Chapter



NORRIS BONEY
Member of the Ft. Meade F. F. A.
Chapter

Mr. S. C. Means, Adviser of the Miami Chapter, F. F. A. and chairman of the Florida Youth Committee of the World's Poultry Congress, will accompany the Florida team to Cleveland.

FUTURE FARMERS EXHIBIT EGGS



The first annual egg show sponsored by the Florida Association of Future Farmers of America in cooperation with the Poultry Husbandry Department at the University of Florida

FLORIDA'S PARTICIPATION
IN
SEVENTH WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS

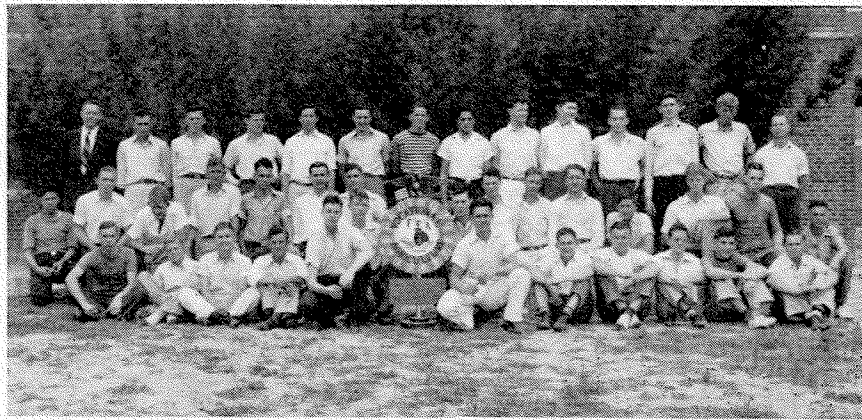
JULY 28—AUGUST 7, 1939
CLEVELAND, OHIO

- (1) YOUTH JUDGING CONTESTS—Teams Representing F. F. A.—4H—Collegiate
- (2) FLORIDA'S EXHIBIT—Florida's Poultry Industry on Display
- (3) SCIENTIFIC PAPERS BY FLORIDA WORKERS
- (4) UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA EXHIBIT

Popular programs, youth activities, consumer programs, scientific programs, commercial exhibits, live bird exhibits, and State and National exhibits.

All Floridians are urged to attend the outstanding poultry event in the History of the United States

STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATHAN MAYO, Commissioner
Tallahassee, Florida



Gainesville F. F. A. Chapter Conducts Intensive Citizenship Program

Early last fall the Gainesville Chapter, headed by Johnnie McLaurin as President, outlined a unique program for the year.

The general theme was "Learning More About Local Government" and the following series of programs was initiated:

- September 26—Reorganization.
- October 10—Green Hand Initiation.
- October 24—Future Farmer Initiation.
- November 14—Duties of the Local Tax Assessor.
- November 28—Duties of the County Sheriff.
- December 12—The State's Responsibility for Higher Education.
- December 26—The Meaning of Christmas.
- January 9—Public Education in the County.
- January 23—Duties of the Supervisor of Registration.
- February 13—What a County Representative can do for his County.
- February 27—Duties of a State Senator.
- March 13—Duties of a County Tax Collector.
- March 27—Responsibilities of the Clerk of the County Court.
- April 10—What a County Judge does.
- April 24—The Responsibility of a County Commissioner.
- May 8—Responsibility of Rural Youth in Agriculture (Banquet).
- May 12—Duties of a School Board Member.

In addition to a comprehensive and diversified program of activities to be carried out by this group of 53 boys they learned much about the local county government from the various officials who appeared on the program as main speakers at various chapter meetings.

Not only did the boys learn of the duties of the various officers but repeatedly the officials stated they

learned more about their duties in preparing for their talks.

The boys have really made progress as to accomplishments with their activities. Some of the major ones are:

Organization

1. Regular officers, knew the Ritual, dues paid.
2. Added, rising sun, mounted owl name of chapter changed.
3. Eighteen advanced to second degree.

Supervised Service

1. An average of 3.7 productive enterprises per member.
2. Ninety-five per cent owned 100% of their projects.
3. All boys doing supplementary farm jobs and more than half carrying improvement projects.

Cooperative Activities

1. A major obligation of our Chapter is to cooperate with the teacher-training department in providing an opportunity for trainees to obtain experience with an active chapter. Twenty-two trainees have gotten such experience.
2. Forty-five hundred chicks were bought cooperatively at a considerable saving.
3. Two P. C. A. loans of more than \$300 were obtained for financing projects.
4. Fifty books were donated to the Chapter library.

Community Service

1. Ten purebred hogs placed in the community.
2. Assisted other chapters of the county in holding F. F. A. sale days at local auction market.
3. Chapter established 240-acre game breeding refuge, put out baby quail in the reserve, and restocked lakes with 3,500 fingerling bass.

Leadership

1. Held Parent and Son Banquet with all boys present but two.
2. Participated in all F. F. A. contests.

3. Chapter members hold more than 50 offices of various kinds.
4. Held negro minstrel with 100% participating.
5. Put on one chapel program.

Earnings and Savings

1. Chapter raised \$250 and spent \$225.
2. Conducted a Thrift Bank with \$60 deposited during the year.
3. Chapter members own \$1,600 worth of livestock, \$750 worth of land, and \$700 worth of equipment.
4. Chapter members have in force \$26,000 worth of life insurance.

Conduct of Meetings

1. Regular meetings each second and fourth Tuesday evenings.
2. Each officer owns Manual and knows ritual from memory.
3. Maintained an average attendance of 85%.

Scholarship

1. All members are in the upper 50% of their class.

Recreation

1. Chapter members held one chicken pileau, one weiner roast, and a two-day camping trip.
2. Soft Ball Team won City League Championship last year and is leading the league at present.
3. Soft Ball Team won district contest and will compete in the State contest.

Miscellaneous

1. Chapter was host to the State F. F. A. Convention.
2. Chapter was host to sub-district and district contests.
3. Chapter members served as waiters for the College of Education Alumni Luncheon for the second time.

Chapter Officers

Johnnie McLaurin, President.
Buddy Miller, Vice-President.
James Billington, President.
Hague O'Quinn, Treasurer.
Bob Seykora, Reporter.
Mr. M. B. Jordan, Adviser.

Chiefland Boy Establishing Himself in Poultry Farming

Murray Horne of Chiefland Chapter is establishing himself in the poultry business. He first began raising poultry in March, 1939, when as a first-year agricultural student he bought 150 white Leghorn chicks. Of these he was able to raise 146, a loss of only four chicks. Eighty-four of these were pullets and 62 were cockerels. Beside his poultry project, Murray had eight acres of corn and peanuts and several supplementary practice jobs.

This year Murray is using the 84 pullets from last year's project as a laying hen project and in addition has 250 pullets now eight weeks old. This year's project also includes 2 sows and 17 shoats, 10 acres of corn and peanuts, and a tomato seedbed.

Next year Murray expects to expand his poultry project still more and eventually become a commercial poultry farmer.

NATURAL CHILEAN NITRATE OF SODA

CHILEAN NITRATE is the only natural nitrate. It is guaranteed 16% nitrogen. And it also contains, in natural blend, small quantities of other plant food elements.

Many of these elements such as iodine, boron, calcium, zinc, copper, iron, manganese and magnesium, in addition to nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, are necessary to plant life for normal good health, growth, quality and yield.

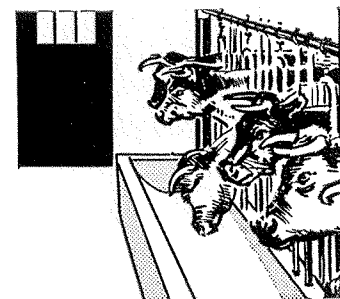
Therefore, Natural Chilean Nitrate is agriculturally valuable both as a source of nitrate nitrogen, and to furnish, or build up a reserve of other plant food elements naturally blended with it.

Use Natural Chilean Nitrate—take advantage of its quick-acting nitrogen and its many protective elements. It is well-suited to your crops, your soil and your climate.

BUILD FOR GREATER DAIRY PROFITS

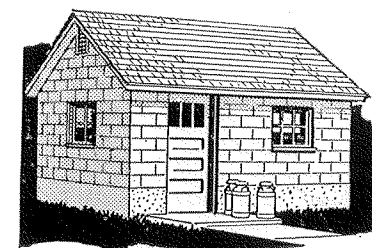
Free plans show how to build sanitary improvements of Concrete

CONCRETE plays an important part in making your dairy pay. A concrete floor keeps cows healthier; is easier to clean and disinfect; doesn't absorb odors; is wear-proof, fire-proof and vermin-proof.



Concrete milk houses and cooling tanks make it easy to keep milk clean to handle it efficiently—prevent the losses that result when milk is graded down.

Or perhaps you need a new feeding floor, poultry house, grain bin, storage cellar, or other modern improvements.



Build at low cost with concrete, and you know it will last for a lifetime. Do the work yourself or ask your cement dealer to recommend a concrete contractor. Let us help by sending free plans and suggestions. Check list below.

(Paste on penny postal and mail today)

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Dept. B6-24, Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Please send booklets on subjects checked.

Name

Address

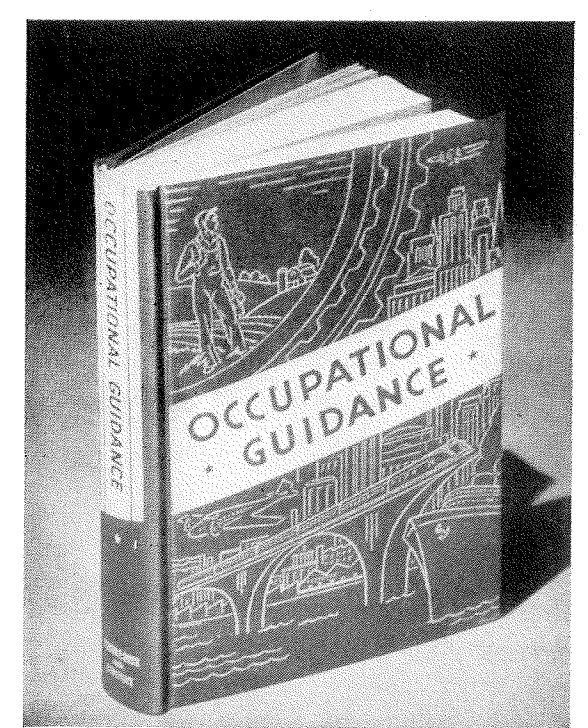
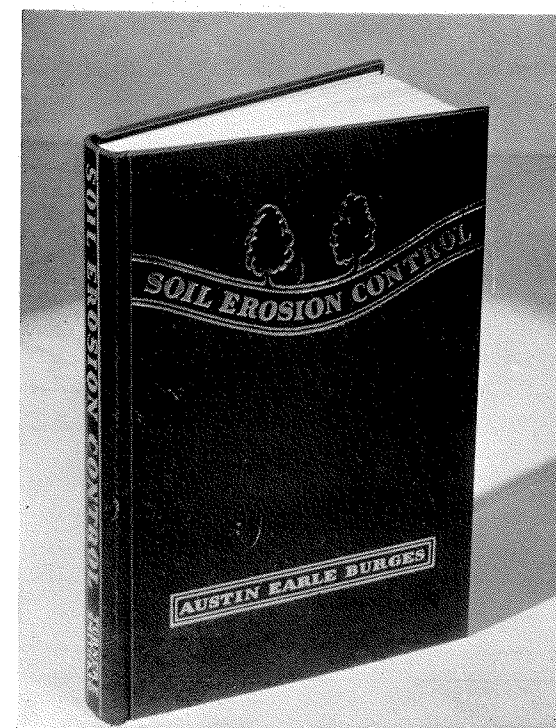
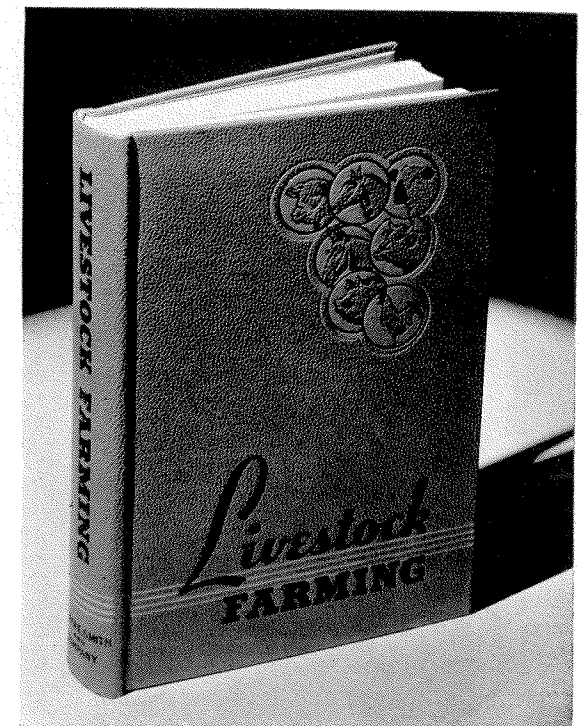
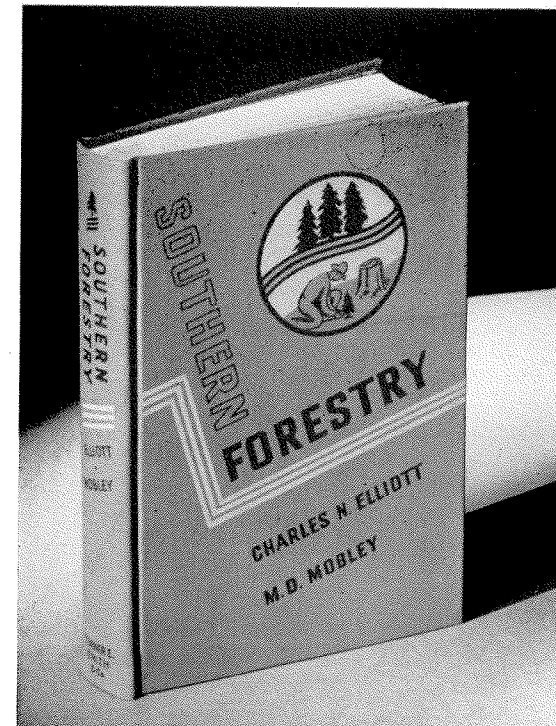
City State

☐ Dairy Barn Floors ☐ Milk Houses ☐ Milk Cooling Tanks ☐ Poultry Houses
☐ Feeding Floors ☐ Silos ☐ Soil Saving Dams ☐ Septic Tanks ☐ Foundations
☐ Walks and Drives ☐ Fireproof Homes ☐ Making Concrete.

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SODA,
YASSUH!



"Dat's de stuff," says Uncle Natchel



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