THE

Florida Future Farmer

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TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

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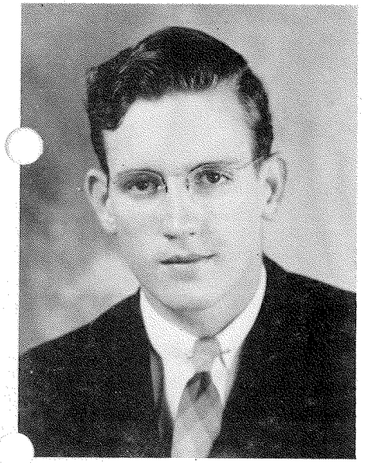

I. D. PITTMAN
State President

Special Edition
F.F.A. Day
Florida State Fair

Future Farmers Day
February 8th

EVERY young man intending to make Florida farming his career should see the big State Fair in Tampa. The whole picture of Florida agriculture is to be seen in one big show—farm crops, citrus, livestock, poultry, truck crops, etc. Future Farmer Day at the big fair is growing bigger and better every year. Tell your family you want to attend the Florida State Fair at Tampa on Future Farmer Day — Saturday, February 8th.

The F.F.A. Moves Forward

I. D. PITTMAN
President of the Florida Association

The Florida Association of Future Farmers of America, consisting of 120 chapters, and approximately 4,000 boys, had several outstanding achievements during 1939-1940: Wayne Poucher of Largo, Florida, past secretary of the Florida Association won first place in the National Public Speaking Contest. The Tate Chapter received honorable mention in the National Chapter contest and the Florida Association ranked fifth in the State Association contest. This year the Florida Association ranked a Bronze Emblem winner. This Emblem was presented at the National Convention in Kansas City in November. Lawrence Owens of the DeLand Chapter was second high individual in the Holstein Dairy Cattle Judging Contest at the convention. The Flagler Chapter received honorable mention and a cash award in the National Chapter Contest.

We are proud of the fact that each of the 120 chapters in Florida have submitted programs of work in the National Chapter Contest. These programs were based on the National and State Programs of Work.

The Florida Association has continued to sponsor the following worth while activities: (1) The making of transcribed monthly radio programs and broadcasting over six key stations in Florida, thus giving complete state coverage to Future Farmer broadcasts; (2) The printing of a State Association Magazine "The Florida Future Farmer," a copy of which goes to every member in the Florida Associaion; and (3) F.F.A. Day, which is held as a feature of the Florida State Fair on the first Saturday of the Fair. On Future Farmer Day last year we had as honor guests Mr. W. A. Ross, Executive Secretary of the National Organization, and Mr. W. N. Elam, Federal Agent for Agricultural Education. The Florida Future Farmers will have the National F.F.A. exhibit for the State Fair this year, as an added attraction.

Through various devices sponsored by the State Association, Future Farmers of America, greater interest has been evidenced in degree advancements. Each member is trying to become a Future Farmer and then a State Planter. We had 70 applications for the State Planter degree last year. Of this group, 41 boys were approved for the degree. The Florida Association had 3 boys receive the American Farmer degree this year. This is the highest degree that can be received in the Future Farmer organization. These boys are: Earl Haynsworth, past president of the Florida Association, F.F.A., Boyd Williams and John Folks.

One of the many purposes of the Future Farmers of America is to develop leadership among rural boys. Each chapter holds meetings. These meetings are planned and managed by the boys under the guidance of chapter advisers. Leadership training is provided in various contests such as: Public Speaking, Parliamentary Procedure, athletic and livestock judging.

Many of our F.F.A. chapters in the State render valuable community services such as farm practice demonstrations, beautifying school grounds, repairing and building school equipment, protecting and preserving wildlife and forestry products, and others.

A number of our chapters in the State have taken educational tours during the summer. These tours were planned ahead and many points of interest were visited by the boys. Through the Future Farmers of America it is possible for farm boys to make these tours, which otherwise would have been impossible. The boys engage in many money raising activities during the school year and some chapters establish thrift banks in order that these trips may be made.

Chapters throughout the State participate in many cooperative activities such as, cooperative buying of seed, feed, fertilizer, livestock and other supplies. Many selling activities engaged in by the chapters are: hogs, poultry, plants, and other products produced by the members.

The Future Farmers of America gives each rural boy an opportunity to develop qualities of leadership which has heretofore been denied him, and as evidence of its merit the Future Farmers of America organization has shown a steady growth since it was organized in 1928. It is my opinion that the Future Farmers of America will continue to grow both in numbers and service in the years ahead.

The Florida Future Farmer

PUBLISHED THREE TIMES PER YEAR, FEBRUARY, JUNE AND OCTOBER BY THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Edited by the Collegiate Chapter, F. F. A.
E. W. Garris, Adviser H. W. Suggs, President
Gainesville, Florida

The Florida Future Farmer

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Future Farmers Cooperate in Conservation

Conservation of Wildlife

ROY KOMAREK, Game Technician

It has only been in recent years that Floridians have taken much of an interest in the conservation of Florida's wildlife resources. Surely, most of them have said, in a State blessed with multitudes of animals and birds there will never be any danger that wildlife will be depleted.

But constant hunting, no adequate protection until recent years, and an attitude of general indifference in years gone by have taken their toll.

Now problems of protection, restoration, and education confront the state agencies concerned with the State's wildlife. Concerned with game, non-game birds, furbearing animals and fresh water fish is the State Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish, which I represent.

To meet the first problem, that of protection, the Commission has more than 100 conservation officers, at least one in each county, who enforce the State's laws regarding wildlife. They watch out for illegal hunting, illegal methods of taking fish, violation of bag, length and season limits. But they do this not with the intention of working a hardship on the hunter or fisherman; they are acting to protect Florida's wildlife for both the present and future generations.

In the field of restoration the Commission has under its authority more than 2,000,000 acres of game breeding grounds. At the end of the hunting season, for instance, conservation officers trap quail in the breeding grounds and release them in shot-over open territory, so that territory will be re-stocked. And, in addition, surplus game from these breeding grounds tends to "over-flow" to the surrounding open territory.

Also in the field of restoration is the Commission's program of propagation of bass and bream with which Florida lakes and streams, heavily fished by both residents and visitors, are re-stocked. Hatcheries are maintained at Winter Haven, Wewahitchka, and Black Water River State Forest. In addition, the Commission cooperates with the Federal Hatcheries at Welaka and Marianna.

The Commission publishes a monthly magazine telling of its work; and is preparing educational material so that the people of the State will know and understand the problems of conserving wildlife resources and what the Commission is doing to solve these problems.

Your activities as Future Farmers bring you in close contact with the soil and incidentally with the wildlife found in the fields and forests. Many of you, I am sure, hunt and fish and are interested in preserving these great outdoor sports. Let us, then, examine more closely what we mean when we say "wildlife protection" and "wildlife restoration."

We all know that the number of cattle a cattleman can raise depends on the number of cows he has; that is, the size of his breeding herd. So, too, it is with game and fish, for the number of quail and black bass that may be produced in our woods and waters depends to a large extent upon the amount of breeding stock we have left after the hunting and fishing seasons close. We find, therefore, refuges established, where hunting is prohibited at all times to assure a supply of breeding stock large enough to produce a sufficient crop of game for the next hunting season. In addition, we have game and fish laws which are designed also to conserve this all-important breeding stock. But, unfortunately, there are many selfish individuals who do not seem to follow the rules of good sportsmanship and the Commission must go to the expense of employing a large number of Conservation Officers to enforce these regulations. Thus we can see that protection of game and fish as well as other forms of wildlife which protect our crops and timber from insect damage is an essential part of conservation, a word which simply means intelligent use of our natural resources.

It is readily apparent, also, that when we protect wildlife and it becomes more abundant, we have accomplished its restoration. Our first job, then, is to observe the game and fish laws, for we cannot restore wildlife without protection.

But if we study our game problems, we will find that sometimes in spite of rigid protection, quail do not become more abundant, and we are faced with a more complicated problem. Quail must have an abundant food supply the year around and shelter from enemies in addition to protection from excessive shooting. Grazing frequently causes essential quail foods to disappear, and modern agricultural practices very often result in the elimination of thickets and bushy fence-rows which provide the necessary cover for bobwhite. So it may be seen that quail may be eliminated from our lands in two ways: by over-shoting, and by the elimination or reduction, through regular farm practices, of the quail's food supply and protective cover.

Our job here is to handle our farm lands in such a way that our crops may be cultivated properly and yet leave enough food and cover for quail. This is wild life restoration in its real meaning; for here we manage the land to produce a large crop of birds—we restore wildlife by restoring its environment.

And how to grow a crop of game, what kinds of food and cover are required, how best to control the enemies of game, how this game crop should be harvested—these and many more are the problems the new field of game management seeks to solve.

Many chapters of the Florida Future Farmers are cooperating with the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish in helping to conserve our wildlife. A number of them have established wildlife conservation projects as part of their programs, and the Commission offers its assistance wherever possible in this worth while undertaking.

My Project Story

By COLUMBUS BOWMAN,
Quincy Chapter

Vocational Agriculture was first established in the Gadsden County High School in July, 1937. Since I have lived on a farm my entire life, I became interested in learning more about agriculture and at the opening of the fall term I enrolled in this course. Immediately after setting up my project program for the school year 1937-38, I was initiated into the Future Farmer chapter as a Green Hand.

During the year of 1937-38, my project program consisted of the following enterprises: three acres of carrots, one acre of sweet potatoes, and three acres of field corn. I also carried several improvement projects which consisted of repairing tenant houses, planting cover crops, and building fence. In addition to all this, I carried a number of supplementary farm practice jobs, such as: making tobacco seed bed, harvesting and curing tobacco, setting tobacco plants, treating tobacco for insects, butchering and curing pork, making syrup, and growing a home garden. My total labor income for the year was $329.59.

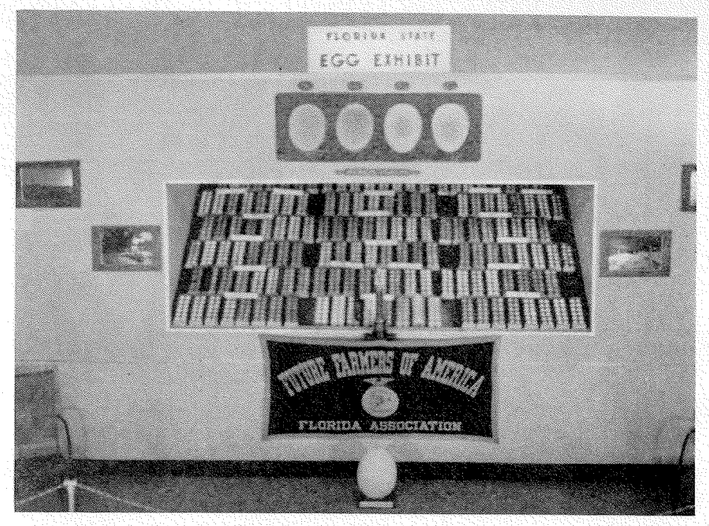
My leadership activities for this year consisted of being a member of the high school football team, a member of the chapter volley ball team, member of the chapter diamond ball team, and a member of the chapter parliamentary law team.

In 1938-39, I continued my work in Vocational Agriculture. Having earned the necessary requirements my first year for the Future Farmer degree, shortly after this school year opened I received my initiation for this degree. My project work consisted of three acres of corn, one dairy cow, and one brood sow. I also completed the following improvement projects: eight acres in crop rotation, and repairing two tenant houses. In addition I carried out a number of supplementary farm practice jobs; including repairing and sharpening tools, treating hogs for cholera, and castrating pigs. My total labor income for the second year was $128.-47.

Leadership activities included being a member of the football team, member of the chapter diamond ball team, captain of the chapter volley ball team, and member of the State winning parliamentary law team.

For the school year 1939-1940, I continued my work in Vocational Agriculture. I have had to alter my project program because I had two brothers taking Vocational Agriculture. I carried three acres of corn, 200 baby chicks for fryers, one brood sow, and one acre of cane for syrup. I performed a number of improvement projects and supplementary farm practice jobs in order to further improve my home farm and to improve the farm practices.

I am continuing my Vocational Agriculture work during 1940-41, and hope to receive the State Planter degree in the Future Farmer organization this year.



F.F.A. Egg Exhibit at State Fair

Again this year the State Department of Agriculture is making possible an F.F.A. Egg Show in connection with the Florida State Fair in Tampa.

Future Farmer chapters throughout the State have taken much interest in participating in this exhibit. The egg show will be one of the largest of its kind ever to be shown in America. Last year there were approximately 150 dozen eggs exhibited, and this year approximately 400 dozen eggs have been promised.

In order to compete in this egg exhibit each chapter is required to send in at least two dozen eggs. The maximum number that a chapter can send is eight dozen. Future Farmer chapters are competing for the following prizes:

AWARDS

First—Best 8 dozen eggs—$8.00 and Rotating trophy cup and purple rosette ribbon.
Second—Best 8 dozen eggs—$7.00 and red rosette ribbon.
Third—Best 8 dozen eggs—$5.00 and white rosette ribbon.

For the best two dozen large white:
First $5.00
Second 3.00
Third 2.00
and ribbons.

For the best two dozen medium white:
First $5.00
Second 3.00
Third 2.00
and ribbons.

For the best two dozen large brown:
First $5.00
Second 3.00
Third 2.00
and ribbons.

For the best two dozen medium brown:
First $5.00
Second 3.00
Third 2.00
and ribbons.

For the best dozen large white:
First $2.50
Second 1.50
Third 1.00
and ribbons.

For the best dozen medium white:
First $2.50
Second 1.50
Third 1.00
and ribbons.

For best dozen large brown:
First $2.50
Second 1.50
Third 1.00
and ribbons.

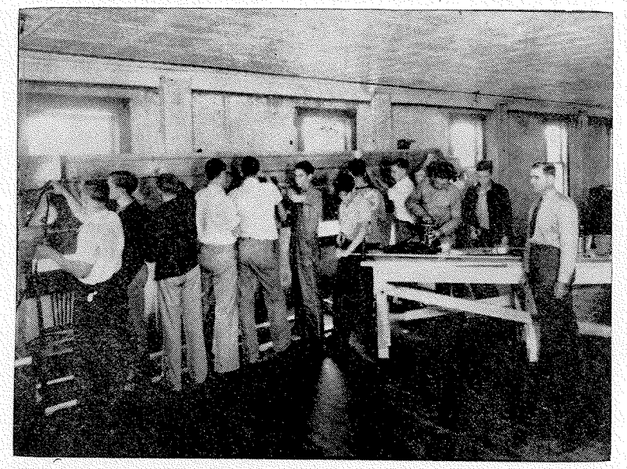
For the best dozen medium brown:
First $2.50
Second 1.50
Third 1.00
and ribbons.

The purpose of the egg show is to give several thousand boys intensive training in the selection of quality eggs and to acquaint the pupil with different grades of quality eggs.

Jasper: During Christmas week the Jasper and Jennings Future Farmer boys, under the supervision of Mr. A. L. Lastinger, chapter adviser, were busy setting pines which were purchased with chapter funds. The chapters, cooperating together, set out over 40,000 plants on about 60 acres for various farmers in the county. The chapter charged $5.00 per acre for furnishing the plants and setting them out. A profit of about $210.00 was made on this undertaking.

The main purpose the boys had in setting these pines was to make money for the F.F.A. banquet and to pay their expenses to the State Fair in Tampa on F.F.A. Day, February 8. All boys who took advantage of this opportunity to work have their financial problems for these two events solved.

—BILLY HILL, Secretary,
Jasper Chapter, F.F.A.



Electricity Class Webster—Students working on Testing Board—Instructor, extreme right, Herbert Center, Superintendent of the Bushnell Power Company

F.F.A. Boys Cooperate With National Defense Program

Agricultural teachers in Florida have been called in to assist in supervising classes under the National Defense Program. Any out-of-school youth between the ages of 17 and 25 is eligible for training. The following types of classes are being organized throughout the state:

1. Woodwork.
2. Auto Mechanics.
3. Metal Work.
4. Elementary Electricity.

These classes are being taught by skilled mechanics and the total program supervised by the agricultural teacher.

Many F.F.A. members not now enrolled in school are enrolling in these defense classes and are also giving valuable assistance in locating other young men who should profit by such training.

Up to the present time there are approximately 200 of these defense classes in operation. We are grateful to the individual Future Farmers who have so ably assisted in the organization of these classes.

How to Grow Mushrooms

CHARLEY DELLINGER
Dania Chapter

The most important crop on our farm is mushrooms. We plant forty square feet at each new planting time. There is no certain season to plant mushrooms, because they are not affected by the change of sunshine and rain.

Mushrooms are planted in any damp, well shaded place. Some people use caves, cellars, or abandoned houses. In Florida an abandoned house would be better than a cave because of the sand.

In a cave we fix a bed for our plants. There are two types of beds. One type is a flat bed about six inches deep. The second is a ridge bed fixed with furrow and rows like a field prepared for tomatoes. We use a flat type of bed, because it does not collapse the wall of our cave. The bed is boarded with logs. It is about 20 feet long and 4 feet wide. We fill it with pure black muck. This muck is screened and then packed into the bed. We then fill the bed with horse compost.

This compost is the most important factor of mushroom raising. It controls the temperature of the beds, and also controls the growth of the plant. To make this compost safe to use on the beds we cure it. This is done by the simple process of sprinkling and turning it every five days. The manure and muck are packed together with a thin layer of dead grass between them. This, we find, makes a finer bed.

Mushroom spawn is planted from 1 to 2 inches below the surface, about 10 inches to one foot apart, and the bed is compressed into its final shape. Under the most favorable circumstances it is neither necesary, nor desirable, to water the bed for several weeks after spawning, or until they are loamed and cased. Mushrooms should appear from 6 to 10 weeks after spawning, and the period of production of a good bed ranges from two to four months.

The most essential factor in growing mushrooms is that of temperature. The proper temperature ranges from 53° to 60° F. with the best temperature from 55° to 58° F. Any severe changes in temperature retard the growth or else act injuriously and many changes of temperature would entirely destroy the profits of the mushroom crop.

A second important factor is that of moisture. The place should not be very damp or constantly well-watered. If the atmosphere is dry you can place a pan of water by the bed and sprinkle the bed once a day until it is moistened.

Success in mushroom growing depends on intelligent study before rushing ahead. Some of the causes for failure in growing mushrooms are:

1. The use of poor spawn or of spawn which has been killed by improper storage.
2. Spawning at a temperature injuriously high.
3. The use of too much water at any time.
4. Unfavorable temperature at the time of spawning.

When we pick mushrooms we have a hard time. You have to be an expert to tell a good one from a poisoned one. In picking the mushroom an intelligent hand will carefully twist it from the soil and fill the hole left with fresh soil. Pieces of roots or stems should never be allowed to remain in the beds, otherwise decay might set in and infect the surrounding plants.

We pack our mushrooms in one pound boxes and sell them at privately-owned stores. Each crop gives us enough profits to start over again. Mushrooms are not a tropical crop, and are, therefore, rather difficult to grow in Florida.

Project Story of Raymond Daniel

Winter Haven, Florida

I entered Vocational Agriculture work in the Winter Haven High School a little over three years ago when I was in the 8th grade, having as my project a one-acre non-bearing citrus grove with a scope of 68 trees. At that time they were about two years old. I secured the 68 Walker Early trees from the Lake Region Nurseries of Winter Haven. At the close of the school year I had an inventory value of $150.00, with a pupil labor income of $24.49.

The following year, 1938-1939, I added to my project program by beautifying a park for the tourists at a local hotel.

At the close of the project I had worked 139½ hours with a pupil labor income of $20.85, with no expenses. My one-acre non-bearing citrus grove returned a pupil labor income of $33.79.

For the school year, 1939-1940, I had the following program: a bearing grove of 2½ acres, half oranges and half grapefruit, and 100 baby chicks.

My bearing grove was started at the beginning of the school year and my poultry project wasn't started until the 1st week in April. I have had as my improvement projects the following: home beautification; repairing and painting farm buildings; pruning fruit trees and shrubs; propagating fruit and ornamentals; repairing and sharpening farm tools; repairing and improving farm buildings; controlling rats and other rodents; pruning trees and other shrubbery on home grounds; repairing and improving fences and gates, and planting a forestry seedbed.

National Highlights

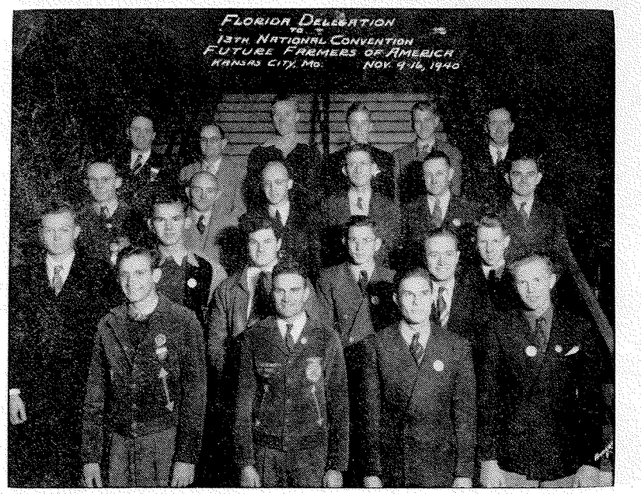
The following items from a summary of the work done by the various State associations for the year ending June 30, 1940, based on their annual reports, presented to the 13th National Convention by Mr. W. A. Ross, are of interest.

1. Total number active chartered chapters of F.F.A.	6,954
2. Total reported active membership in chartered chapters of F.F.A.	231,724
3. Total increase in chapters over last year	641
4. Total increase in number of members over previous year	25,566
5. Number of chapters inactive or dropped during year	172
6. Total number of active members now holding Green Hand degree	121,205
7. Total number of active members now holding Future Farmer degree	105,556
8. Total number of active members now holding State Farmer degree	4,671
9. Total number of active members now holding American Farmer degree	326
10. Total number of Associate members (local)	22,153
11. Total number of Honorary members (local)	14,678
12. Total number of Honorary members (state)	1,353
13. Grand total of members reported	270,146
14. Total number of members possessing a copy of the Manual	54,564
15. Total number of chapter officers owning official Manuals	27,142
16. Number of chapters possessing full meeting equipment	5,212
17. Number of chapters using official uniform	1,666
18. Number of chapters having libraries	4,579
19. Number of chapters holding parent and son banquets	4,857
20. Number of chapters holding a public speaking contest	3,637
21. Number of chapters entering the national chapter contest	895
22. Number of chapters engaging in organized home improvement work	4,337
23. Number of chapters engaging in organized conservation work	4,337
24. Number of chapters engaging in organized cooperative effort for financing chapter activities and to derive financial benefit for individual members	5,170
25. Number of chapters engaging in organized pest eradication	3,314
26. Number of chapters issuing news sheets or news letters	1,915
29. Number of chapters preparing publicity material regularly	4,716
30. Number of chapters that have prepared or given radio programs	1,797
31. Number of chapters owning or having access to radios	4,592
32. Number of chapters that have listened to national F.F.A. radio programs	4,026
33. Number of F.F.A. homes where members of family have listened to one or more national F. F. A. radio programs	79,193
34. Number of chapters holding 10% or more of their members as active during the three-year period following completion of or leaving high school	1,915
35. Number of state associations providing state leadership training school or conference for local chapter officers and members	35
36. Number of members participating in state leadership training school	41,875
37. State associations sponsoring a radio broadcast series	34
38. State associations having a regular State paper, periodical, or news sheet	46
39. Total number of mimeographed State F. F. A. news sheets	23
40. Total amount actually invested in farming by active members as of January 1, 1940	$11,130,447.52

The following F.F.A. problems need to be given careful consideration according to national secretary W. A. Ross:

1. More members need to know more about the F.F.A. (New Manual).
2. The public still needs a great deal more information about the F.F.A.

FLORIDA DELEGATION TO F.F.A. NATIONAL CONVENTION



I. D. Pittman, President, John Folks, Earl Haynsworth, Boyd Williams, Claude Lee, Byron Clarke, Donald Cason, Lawrence Owens, Warren Trotter, Louis Larson, Raymond Daniel, Paul Daniel, R. J. Brown, I. L. Bishop, Jr., C. M. Lawrence, J. F. Williams, Jr., H. E. Wood, T. L. Barrineau, Jr., J. F. Higgins.

Inverness: The Citrus Chapter secured $150 worth of shrubbery free of charge and set it out on the school grounds; repaired toys for underprivileged children; grew and harvested 4 acres of chufas, grew two crops cooperatively on the one-acre land laboratory plot; built 10′ x 14′ brooder house for baby chicks; built a 40′ x 40′ slat house for producing ornamentals; and sponsored an edition of the local newspaper.

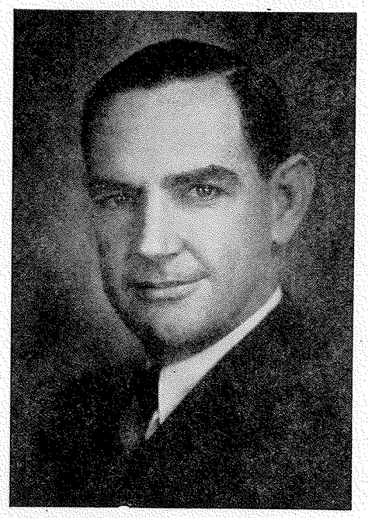
Future Farmers

We're Future Farmers of the Nation
Future moulders of history
Justly proud of our occupation
Tomorrow's men of Destiny.

We'll till the soil, and by our toil
A Nation's needs we'll fill,
We'll plough and hoe, and reap and sow
To keep the cry of hunger stilled.

By "Living to Serve," and "Doing to Learn,"
We'll not only give, but we'll also earn,
A happness, joy, and peace of mind,
In being of service to all mankind.

HAROLD ROBERTS,
Teacher of Vocational Agriculture, Tallahassee, Florida.



HON. COLIN ENGLISH
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

RULES AND REGULATIONS
for
FUTURE FARMER JUDGING CONTESTS

February 8, 1941

General Superintendent—E. W. Garris.

Exhibit Judging (Hay, Grain and Forage and Home-Cured Meats)—A. W. Tenney.

Exhibit Judging (Fruits and Vegetables)—W. T. Loften.

Beef Cattle Judging—H. E. Wood.

Beef Cattle Judging Contest

This contest will start promptly at 9:30 a. m.

Eligibility

Any active Future Farmer whose State and National Future Farmer dues have been paid will be eligible to represent his chapter as a member of the team in judging beef cattle. Entry in this contest from chapters is Statewide.

Three boys will compose a team representing a chapter and there will be no substitutions allowed.

Any boy participating in the beef cattle judging contest will be expected to report to Mr. H. E. Wood, at his request, for leading cattle in the beef cattle parade. Any boy who does not report will disqualify his team in the beef cattle judging contest.

Awards

A sterling silver rotating loving cup will be awarded to the team making the highest score in the entire contest. In addition, a total of $200 in cash prizes will be awarded by the Florida State Fair Association to the high team in the beef cattle judging contest. The prizes will be awarded as follows:

Beef Cattle—$200

First	$15.00
Second	10.00
Third	5.00
Teams placing **fourth** to **thirty-seventh,** inclusive, each	5.00

F. F. A. DAY
THE FLORIDA STATE FAIR
Tampa, Florida
February 8, 1941

PROGRAM

GENERAL CHAIRMAN J. F. WILLIAMS, JR.
State Supervisor of Agricultural Education

9:00— 9:30 a. m.	Registration (Grandstand) Beef Cattle Judging Teams
9:30—10:00 a. m.	Registration (Grandstand) Exhibit Judging Teams
9:30—10:30 a. m.	Beef Cattle Judging Contest
10:00—11:00 a. m.	Judging Agricultural Exhibits
11:00—12:30 p. m.	Visiting Commercial Exhibits
12:30— 1:30 p. m.	Lunch
1:30— 1:45 p. m.	Assembly in front of grandstand (Program in charge of I. D. Pittman, President of the Florida Association, F.F.A.) (Press photograph of Future Farmer group)
1:45— 1:50 p. m.	Welcome Address—Hon. Carl D. Brorein, President, Florida State Fair Association
1:50— 1:55 p. m.	Address—Hon. Colin English, State Superintendent of Public Instruction
1:55— 2:05 p. m.	Presentation of Honorary State Planter Keys
2:05— 2:10 p. m.	Address—Hon. D. M. Clements, Regional Adviser F.F.A., U. S. Office of Education
2:10— 2:15 p. m.	Awarding Loving Cup to Winning Chapter in F.F.A. Egg Show—Hon. Nathan Mayo, Commissioner of Agriculture
2:15— 4:30 p. m.	Grandstand—Entertainment
4:30— 6:00 p. m.	Visiting Agricultural Exhibits

Exhibit Judging Contest

This contest will start promptly at 10:00 a. m.

Eligibility

Any active Future Farmer whose State and National dues have been paid will be eligible to represent his chapter as a member of the team in judging exhibits.

Three boys will compose a team representing a chapter and there will be no substitutions allowed.

Teams from F.F.A. Districts I, II, and III, will participate in judging Groups 2 and 4 in the official premium list, namely, "Hay, Grain, and Forage" and "Home-Cured Meats."

Teams from F.F.A. Districts IV, V, and VI will participate in judging Groups 1 and 3 in the official premium list, namely, "Citrus" and "Vegetables."

Time

Each group of boys will be given a total of ten minutes for general inspection and official scoring of each of the four entries in each class.

Awards

A total of $300 in cash prizes will be awarded by the Florida State Fair Association to the high teams in the exhibit judging contest. The prizes will be awarded as follows:

Citrus and Vegetables—$150.00

First	$15.00
Second	12.50
Third	10.00
Fourth	7.50
Teams placing **fifth** to **twenty-fifth,** inclusive, each	5.00

Hay, Grain and Forage and Home-Cured Meats $150.00

First	$15.00
Second	12.50
Third	10.00
Fourth	7.50
Teams placing **fifth** to **twenty-fifth,** inclusive, each	5.00

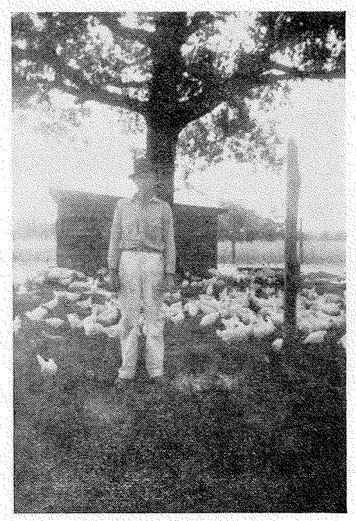
HON. NATHAN MAYO
Commissioner of Agriculture

Future Farmer Egg Show

Florida State Fair, Tampa
February 4—15, 1941

The Florida Association, Future Farmers of America, will put on an egg exhibit at the Florida State Fair in Tampa. The exhibit will be made by the different Future Farmer chapters. A chapter exhibit will be composed of four dozen eggs in two classes, both white and brown. In each class the four dozen eggs will consist of two dozen large, and two dozen medium. Prizes will be awarded on a chapter basis. The grand prize for the chapter scoring the highest number of points on this chapter exhibit of eggs will receive a loving cup. Cash prizes totaling $200.00 will be awarded chapters showing eggs which are good enough to be rated "in the money." We are expecting approximately 400 dozen eggs in this show.

FUTURE FARMERS ATTENDING F.F.A. DAY, FLORIDA STATE FAIR, TAMPA



My Poultry Projects

FRANCIS PROTHERO
Redland Chapter

In September, 1938, I enrolled in Vocational Agriculture in Redland Farmlife School. At this time I knew little about farming, Vocational Agriculture or Future Farmers of America. However, I soon learned that I should conduct at least one productive enterprise project each year, and I chose poultry as my first project. My father had raised poultry a few years earlier and we had the necessary equipment and houses on hand and poultry seemed the logical choice.

My project consisted of 100 New Hampshire Reds chicks for meat, and began January 24, 1939, and ended April 25, 1939. When I bought the chicks, nine extra ones were included, and I lost only one chick during the entire project, so I actually sold 108 fryers from 100 chicks bought. When my chicks were seven weeks old they averaged 1.22 pounds each, which is well above the average weight at that age. I sold nearly all of them when they were nine weeks old and averaged two and one-half pounds. The others I sold to my father at thirteen weeks old, and paid him all I owed him for financing the project for me. This project made a total yield of 293 pounds, and gave me a net profit above all expenses (including my own labor, interest on investment, etc.) amounting to $18.42. My labor income on the project was $28.93, or 27 cents per hour for the labor expended. I did better than most beginners with chicks, so I consider my first project very successful.

When I completed this first project, my father decided to re-enter the poultry business, raising chickens for meat, because of the way my project turned out. We agreed that he would finance the enlarged business entirely and do the marketing, and I would do the work and keep the records and get 20 per cent of the net profit.

We began with 100 chicks (four extras), and they did fine. We even raised the four extra chicks. We usually get 200 chicks at two-week intervals, and soon our enterprise increased to a 1000 chicks ranging from three days to nine weeks old. We had to build more housing space for the older ones and we tried an experiment which worked fine. We built portable shelters with wire-covered roost platform under them and awnings that can be raised or lowered on one end and one side (the north and west). With these shelters, roosts and portable pens to surround them, we move them easily from place to place, keeping our older chicks on clean, grassy ground. We now have housing space for 1300. So far, we have had only 1000 at any one time.

My father and I made all the equipment we have except the two thermostat - controlled brooders he bought. This includes feed and water pans and large feeders.

Many of our chicks average two and three-quarter pounds when we sell them at nine weeks old, and some of them weigh three pounds. We get the Miami high market price on day of sale, and have a ready market for all we raise.

We closed this second-year project May 31, 1940, by inventoring all we had on hand, and started another year of the business from there with the same agreement, because we are both pleased with the success of our enterprise.

The summary of my records this second-year project show that we marketed approximately 7500 pounds of poultry and made a net profit of $481.49. My 20 per cent of this amounts to $96.30, which is 29 cents per hour for the labor I expended on it.

In addition to continuing on the same basis with my father in this enterprise, I expect to invest some of my earnings in a similar project which I will own 100 per cent, as I did my first-year project.

National F.F.A. Exhibit At State Fair

Florida is fortunate this year in having at the State Fair the National F.F.A. Exhibit. It was first presented at a cost of $1,400 at the World's Poultry Congress in Cleveland, Ohio. The exhibit is 60 feet long and contains many illustrated features of F.F.A. activities.

The bringing of this outstanding exhibit to Florida was made possible by the cooperation of the Florida State Fair Association.

Each Future Farmer is earnestly requested to spend some time studying this exhibit while he is attending F.F.A. Day.

Sanford: The Seminole Chapter earned about $300 during the past year, a large portion of which was earned by curing seven tons of meat for 200 customers in its meat-curing plant.

A Trenton Future Farmer

BRINSON SANCHEZ
Trenton Chapter

I enrolled in Vocational Agriculture in 1937 with Mr. O. M. Maines, Jr., as instructor. I joined the F.F.A. chapter and received my Green Hand degree that year. During my first year I represented my chapter in various activities, including judging at the Tampa Fair and at the State Convention in Gainesville. I cooperated with my chapter in all of its community service and other cooperative activities. My first year's supervised farming program was as follows:

	Profit
Two sows for breeding	$10.45
Four acres of peanuts for feed	26.82
Total	$37.27

Improvement projects: fencing pasture, and using commercial fertilizer.

Supplementary jobs: building gates, cow pens, and farrowing pens for hogs.

Part of the profits from my first year's work I invested in a purebred Duroc Jersey gilt.

The next year I took Agriculture and in the F.F.A. chapter received my Future Farmer degree. During the second year I was a member of the judging team and was a delegate to the State Convention in Gainesville. My productive projects that year were:

	Profit
Two sows for breeding	$61.84
Three-quarter acre sweet	
One and one-half acres of corn for feed	31.85
One and one-half acres of peanuts for feed	31.90
Total	$163.99

My improvement projects and supplementary farm jobs were similar to the first year. My profits were used to buy two Duroc Jersey gilts, harness for my horse, and the remainder put into the bank as a savings account.

This is my third year in Vocational Agriculture and I am carrying the following supervised farming program:

Two sows, five acres of corn, three-quarter acres sweet potatoes, five acres of Spanish peanuts.

Improvement projects: establishing crotalaria as a soil builder; feeding salt sick mixture to range cattle; establish permanent pasture and transplanting ten acres of slash pine seedlings.

I shall also carry a number of supplementary farm jobs.

I have inherited 40 acres of land and I believe that by saving and investing wisely I can partially own a farm of my own by the time I have finished high school. I have finished my junior year in high school and am now Vice-President of the Trenton Chapter, F.F.A. I believe that the leadership training I have had in the F.F.A. chapter and the instruction I am receiving in Vocational Agriculture will help me in meeting my goal —a successful farmer.

Anthony F.F.A. Chapter Projects

The Anthony F.F.A. Chapter has made plans and preparations to plant 10 acres in a tomato seed bed. Since the beginning of the school year, its members have discussed this project and now, as the problems are arising concerning it, they are finding the answers easier than expected.

The people in and around Anthony have been most generous to the F.F.A. chapter in regard to its project. At a reduced rate, the chapter rented part of the land that it needs from one local farmer and the other part was granted for its use, without cost, by another farmer. The fathers of some of the members of the chapter are permitting the chapter to use their tractors so that the land may be cultivated at very little expense. The chapter has agreed to pay for the fuel that the tractors use, which is not very much, and that is the only expense for the machines. The chapter arranged terms with one of the banks of Ocala to borrow enough money to purchase the seed. For the fertilizer that is needed, donations were received from several of the stores that are well-known for their good quality of feed, seed, and fertilizer. The members of the chapter are very grateful to all of these people for their generosity.

The members of the chapter, of course, expect to do all of the work that this project will require and work is now in progress.

Early in the school year, two hogs were purchased at a low cost by the chapter. When the hogs were received, they were two months old. A pen for the hogs was constructed in a near-by plot that was to be used for an F.F.A. garden. The hogs have been fed, without cost, on scraps from the lunchroom. Each member of the chapter is assigned a week in which to feed the hogs, and all members are included as the feeding is done in rotation. The lunchroom supervisor agreed to purchase both hogs as soon as they were ready for market. One hog was butchered in December, and the profit was more than was expected. The members expect to butcher the other hog soon.

During the Chirstmas holidays, the members agreed upon a certain date on which to cut wood. Most of the members took part and several strands of wood were cut from the land owned by the father of a chapter member who wanted the land cleared. He gave the chapter the wood and most of it has been sold at a reasonable price.

The chapter plans to plant a spring garden on a small tract of land close to the school. The handy location will permit the members to work the garden as it should be worked.

Palatka: The Palatka Chapter made six tables for the WPA for the purpose of making mattreses; organized a safety patrol for the school; and published articles written by the boys in the local paper. Ninety per cent of the members own their projects.

My Asparagus Plumosus Fern Project

JOHN REYNOLDS, JR.
Crescent City, Florida

My father owns an island northwest of Crescent City, which consists of forty acres. He decided that it would be an ideal place for a fernery and asked me if I wouldn't like to go into partnership with him. I accepted because of the following reasons: ample water supply, sufficient amount of shade, right type of soil, and a good prospect for profit. Since the island is surrounded by water we have no trouble in watering the plants when first set out. The warm air blown from the surrounding lake prevents the ferns from freezing during cold weather. I might add here that during last year's freeze our fernery wasn't hurt as bad as other ferneries in this section. A pumping system could also be constructed making it possible to produce ferns in times of droughts, when ferns bring a high price.

The second reason is that the island has a large number of oaks and sweet gum trees to supply the sufficient amount of shade required for the growing of ferns.

The third reason is the right type of soil for the growth of ferns in this section. We found this out by testing with other ferns. First we planted them around the bases of trees and left them for several months, when we went back we found that they had started growing. This convinced us that other ferns planted there would grow as well.

The clearing of land in readiness for planting was the most difficult of all. First the thick underbrush and clinging wild vines had to be removed. The thinning of trees and the removal of their roots was very difficult. The ground had to be grubbed and the leafy mold turned back into the soil to make fertilizer and humus. In clearing the land we hired two men to help us and in about a month we had one-fourth of an acre cleared, raked and leveled in readiness for the transplanting of the plants.

Our next problem was securing fern plants, which we did after consulting various growers about their plants. We used around twelve and one-half thousand in covering the ground we had cleared. These plants cost four dollars per thousand. In planting the ferns we ran our rows twelve inches apart and placed the plants eight inches apart.

Another of our main problems was that the plants were often attacked by insects and rust. The insects with which we had trouble were red spiders and grasshoppers. We controlled these by dusting with arsenic of lead and sulphur.

One of the most important jobs is to keep the fernery free from weeds because weeds sap the ferns and keep them from growing as they should. If you want to grow good ferns you must fertilize the fernery about every three months. We have found through experimenting that we can use a fertilizer rich in nitrogen and produce fine ferns on our type of soil. Our fertilizing program is as follows: first we supply about two hundred pounds of nitrate of potash to the acre. Three months later we then apply about one hundred and fifty pounds of nitrate of soda to the acre. In three months this is followed with three hundred pounds of complete fertilizer to the acre which supplies the soil with the needed phosphoric acid. The last application three months later is again nitrate of soda. This fertilizing program has proved successful with our fernery; however, other growers use altogether different programs.

Since ferns is a continuous crop it is necessary that they be cut at regular intervals. Ferns are harvested by cutting what is known as sprays. A spray is one fern shoot. These sprays are cut and tied into bundles of fifty. Twenty bunches of these sprays are required to make a crate. These ferns are graded according to their size, coloring, and whether or not they have a perfect tip. A perfect fern is one which is eighteen inches long, light green in color, well balanced in appearance and a good tip.

In marketing our ferns we have a man who cuts them, packs and ships them for us to the already established northern markets. In shipping, these ferns are packed in crates of one thousand sprays, and are packed with ice and sphagnum moss to hold the moisture and keep the ferns in a good condition.

I believe that my project will in time bring me good profits and that it will be an asset as I grow older.

Mason City: The Mason City Chapter purchased peanut and velvet bean seed cooperatively; made several improvements and repairs for the school; and entertained their parents and the Home Economics girls with several parties.

Paxton: The Paxton Chapter had a 10-acre cooperative enterprise of 4 acres of runner peanuts. 4 acres of Spanish peanuts and 2 acres of sweet potatoes. The members of the chapter removed trees from the school playground and terraced 180 acres for farmers in the community.

Miami: The Miami-Butts Chapter planted cooperatively one acre of Iceberg lettuce and made a profit of $200 for the chapter treasury.

F.F.A. Program of Work, Sneads Chapter

Entered in the National Chapter Contest—1940-1941

Submitted by JIM McDANIEL, Sec'y

Supervised Farming

1. Have an average of four enterprises per member.
2. One hundred per cent of members have balanced long-time program planned.
3. Seventy-five per cent of members have continuous enterprises in their project program.
4. Members have an average of four improvement projects per member.
5. Members have an average of six supplementary farm practice jobs.
6. Members learn an average of 10 new farm skills.
7. Members have 100 per cent ownership of supervised farming programs.
8. Members use eight improved practices per member.

Cooperative Activities

A. Buying activities:
   1. Baby chicks.
   2. Seed.
   3. Fertilizer.
   4. Calves.
   5. Feed.

B. Selling activities:
   1. Fryers.
   2. Eggs.
   3. Hens.

C. Productive activities:
   1. Corn, five acres.
   2. Sweet potatoes, 2 acres.
   3. Fryers, 400 hens.

D. Service organization:
   1. Have committee of boys include first aid to sick livestock in their individual study program to aid teacher in rendering first aid to animals.
   2. Purchase minerals for community.
   3. Market eggs for community.

Community Service

1. Exhibit poultry and eggs at Fair.
2. Aid farmers in exhibiting purebred livestock.
3. Sweet potato digging and banking demonstration.
4. Make a survey of fertilizer practice of community.
5. Improve farm practices by:
   a. Fertilizer demonstration.
   b. Forestry demonstration.
   c. Group farmer meetings.
6. Introduce new crops as a source of cash income:
   a. Pepper.
   b. Onions.
7. Repair bridges in town.
8. Clean rubbish out of town.
9. Encourage farmers to secure aid from soil conservation.
10. Offer aid in treating farmer's sick animals.
11. Members and chapter plant forestry seed bed.
12. Propagate ornamental plants for school beautification.
13. Aid in establishing National Defense Course for out-of-school youth.

Leadership

1. Hold Father and Son Banquet with 100 per cent of members and dads present.
2. Have chapter representatives entered in the following contests:
   a. Public Speaking.
   b. Parliamentary Law.
   c. Livestock Judging.
   d. Exhibit Judging.
   e. Essay.
   f. Diamond Ball.
   g. Basket Ball.
   h. Quartette.
   i. Swimming.
3. One hundred per cent of members enter at least one contest.
4. Urge members to qualify for leadership positions such as officers in school, class, B.Y.P.U., Epworth League, etc.
5. Sixty per cent of members hold Future Farmer degree.
6. Have at least two applicants for the State Planter degree.

Earnings and Savings

1. Sponsoring the following activities to earn money for the chapter treasury:
   a. Womanless Wedding.
   b. Productive enterprises.
   c. Plays.
2. Members earn an average of $125 in farming.
3. Members invest an average of $50.00 in farming.
4. Organize and operate a thrift bank.

Conduct of Meeting

1. One hundred per cent of meetings held out of school time.
2. Hold two (2) meetings per month during the school year.
3. Hold one (1) meeting per month during vacation time.
4. Meetings to last an average of ninety minutes.
5. Have an average attendance of 85 per cent at meetings.
6. Each officer know his part of ritual.
7. One hundred per cent paraphernalia owned by chapter.
8. Chapter own at least 15 Manuals.
9. Use standard parliamentary procedure at meetings.

Scholarship

1. Members have an average of 85 per cent on all school subjects.

Recreation

1. Have a reception period at each chapter meeting.
2. Chapter sponsor a diamond ball, basket ball, and horseshoe pitching team.
3. One hundred per cent of members take part in re-creation at chapter meetings.
4. Fifty per cent of members be a member of at least one chapter team.
5. Fifty per cent of members be a member of at least one school athletic team.
6. Eighty per cent of members go on educational tour to the State Fair.
7. Go on at least five camping trips.
8. Have two parties in connection with the home economics club.
9. Have three other parties.

Oviedo: The Oviedo Chapter sponsored a roadside market; improved athletic equipment; and sponsored a recreational program for the community in its chapter building every Friday night.

Future Farmers on the Air

The Florida Association, Future Farmers of America, has been sponsoring a monthly radio broadcast for many years. When the series first began they were given only over WRUF, the University of Florida radio station in Gainesville. Due to the demand from other sections of the state for these programs plans were made for transcribing the programs. The transcriptions are made at WRUF and then used by the following radio stations:

WRUF, Gainesville.
WJAX, Jacksonville.
WFLA, Tampa.
WIOD, Miami.
WCOA, Pensacola.
WTAL, Tallahassee.

It takes one month for the transcribed program to complete the circuit of stations. The programs usually include the following numbers:

"Future Farmer March."
Short Talk, Skit, or interview.
Music.
F.F.A. News Flashes.
"Hail, the F. F. A."

The program lasts for approximately 14 minutes and 45 seconds so it is necessary to time each number very carefully.

Programs are built around special topics. The program topics for the next 12 months are:

Wild-life Conservation.
Our State F.F.A. Program of Work.
Future Farmers Serve Their Communities.
My Supervised Farming Program.
Citizenship Activities of Future Farmers.
A Visit to the State Fair.
How the F.F.A. Helped Me Become Established in Farming.
We Work Together.
We Save the Surplus by Canning.
How I Am Conserving the Natural Resources on My Farm.
Developing Rural Recreation Through the Future Farmers of America.
Learning by Doing.

Each program is carefully planned and supervised so that quality programs may be presented. The program should be of interest to Future Farmers and the general public.

The Florida Association Future Farmers of America has a statewide voice through the medium of the transcribed radio programs. This voice helps inform the public about the Future Farmers of America and points the way for Florida Future Farmers to more interest and greater achievement.

Crescent City: The Crescent City Chapter, through the cooperation of the County School Board, leased three acres of land for a permanent land laboratory plot; erected a 10'x18'x8' building for fertilizer, tools, etc., on the new laboratory plot; and planted 650 palms in cooperation with the Womans' club. Future Farmers held leadership positions in the school as evidenced by the fact that two were class presidents, one was a class vice-president and two were captains of athletic teams.