

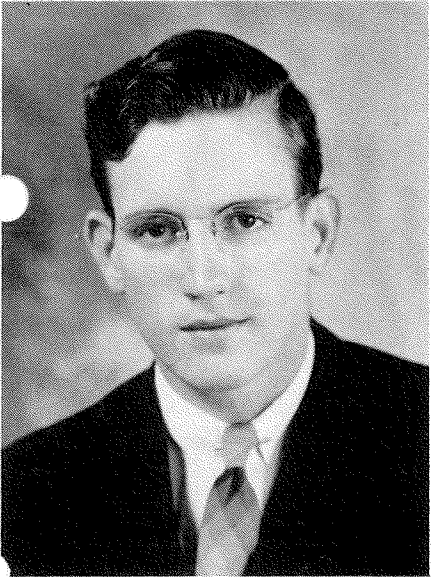
THE  
Florida Future Farmer

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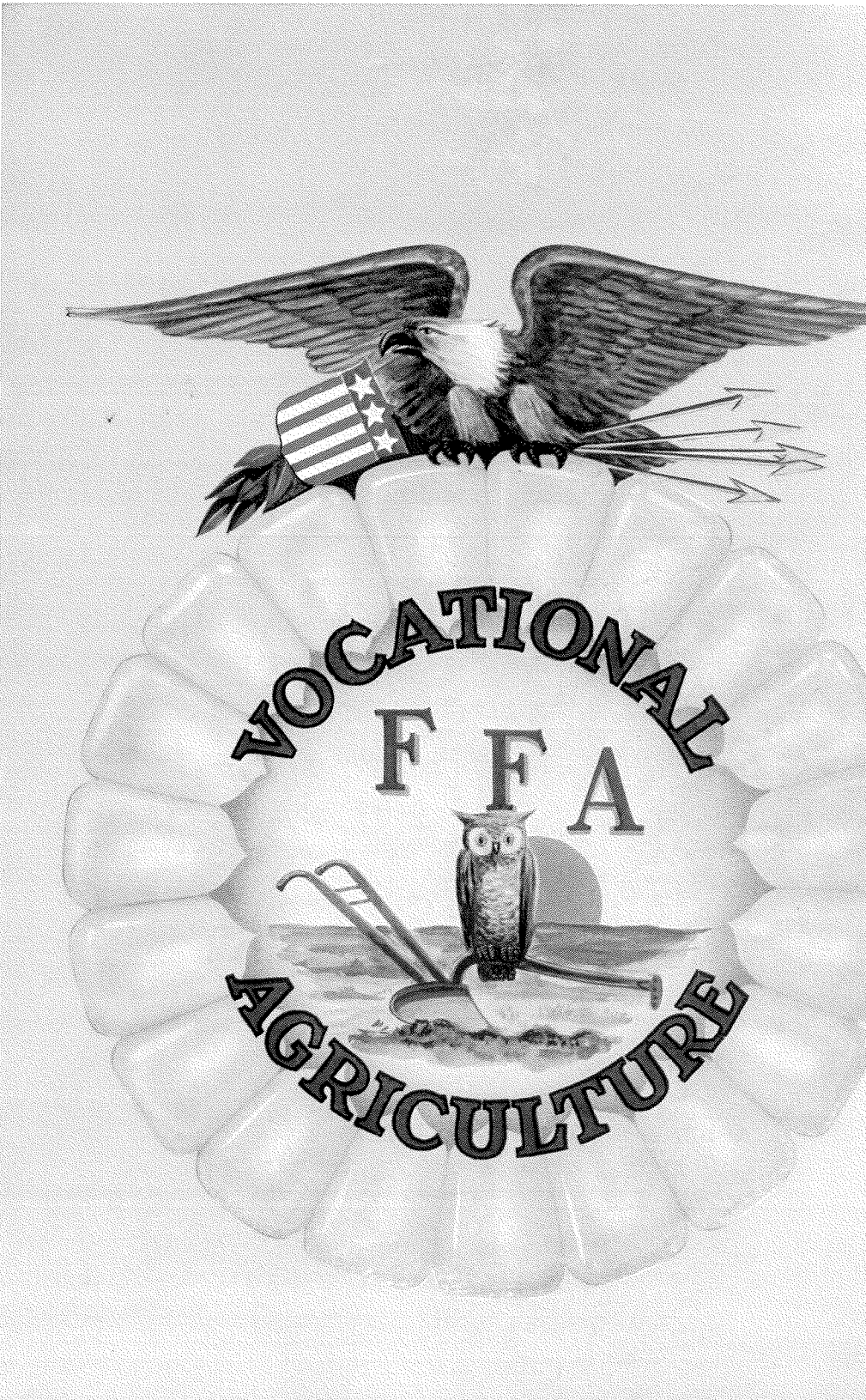
JUNE, 1941

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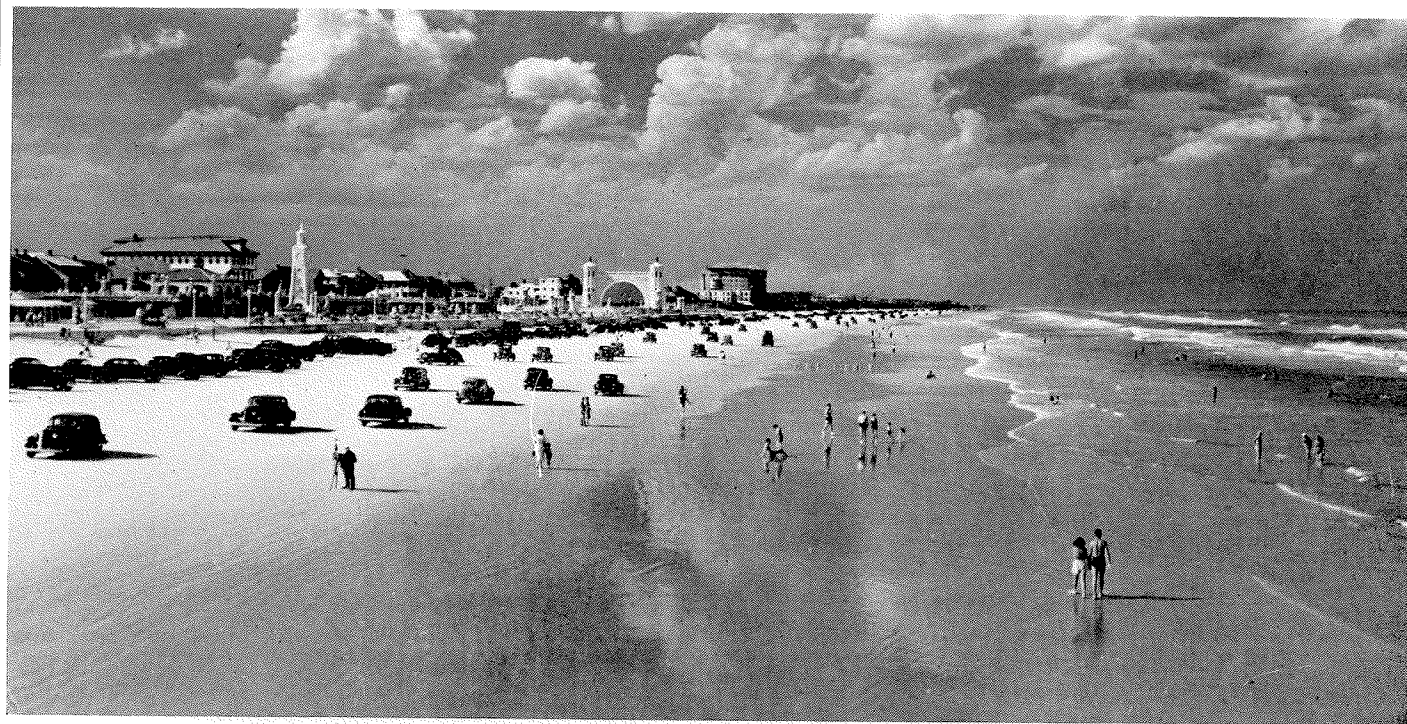


I. D. PITTMAN  
State President

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## "THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS BEACH"



**SMOOTH** is the word for this 23 mile natural speedway and play area

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## REDUCING FARMERS' DISTRIBUTION COSTS

**IF** each grower packed and shipped his own produce and sold direct to the ultimate consumer he would be vitally interested in shipping his produce at the least possible cost and with the least possible delay. Every hour he could save in distribution and every dollar he could save in eliminating unnecessary handling expenses would clearly be so much more money in his pocket.

Of course individual growers cannot sell and ship direct to their 130 million ultimate customers—the consumers of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Growers consequently enlist the services of such distributors as Atlantic Commission Company and A&P Stores to perform this service. The savings effected by mass distribution and retailing—through the elimination of costly in-between-steps,

bottle-necks and toll gates—thus are savings which benefit the producer.

Why is this so? Because while the farmer receives his full market price, the ultimate retail price to the consumer is such that they can buy more of what the farmer has to sell. This means a greater aggregate return to producers than under the less modern and costlier procedures.

In 1940 growers received 13 per cent more of every dollar spent for fresh fruits and vegetables in A&P Stores than they did in 1937 and, during the same period, A&P Stores increased produce sales by more than 25 per cent.

In short, every forward step taken by mass distribution towards greater economy and increased speed in routing fruits and vegetables to customers means more money in growers' pockets.

**ATLANTIC COMMISSION CO., Inc.**  
AFFILIATE OF  
**The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.**

### 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 Thirteenth Annual State Convention to meet at the University of Florida, Gainesville, June 17, 18 and 19, 1941.

During the year 1940-41 Future Farmers in Florida have worked hard and achieved much. Each chapter has planned a program of work and has shown a splendid spirit of cooperation in working together to attain the objectives set up in this program. This resulted in the Florida Association receiving the Bronze Award in the State Association Contest at the National F.F.A. Convention.

One of the major objectives of the Future Farmers of America organization is "To develop character, train for useful citizenship, and foster patriotism." During the present national emergency all members of the Florida Association, F.F.A., have made a particular effort to attain this objective. The Flag of the United States is displayed in each chapter room; members respect the Flag and pledge allegiance to it as part of the ritual at each chapter meeting. Future Farmers have been cooperating in many ways with the national defense program and are ever on the alert for new opportunities to serve.

I. D. PITTMAN, President  
Florida Association, Future Farmers of America

### The Florida Future Farmer

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### HOW FUTURE FARMER WORK AND VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE HAVE HELPED ME TO BECOME ESTABLISHED IN FARMING

By ELI READ  
Trenton, Florida

I am, at present, established in farming, or I might say partially established, because as you know it will take me several years to get my farm equipped and my farming program arranged as I would like to have it. I feel that farming is something you have to grow into, rather than just go into.

As I attempt to tell you how Future Farmer Work and Vocational Agriculture have helped me to become established in farming, I would like to say that the cooperation and inspiration of my parents, the training in Vocational Agriculture in high school, the experience on my supervised farming program at home, and my work in the Trenton Chapter of the Future Farmers of America, have all been most helpful to me in my efforts to become a successful farmer.

To begin with I was reared on a farm which gave me a natural desire and instilled within me a deep appreciation for the farm and its work.

When I entered high school in the fall of 1934, it was only natural that I enrolled in Vocational Agriculture, and within a short while I was elected and initiated into the degree of Green Hand, which is the first degree of Future Farmer Work.

During my first year of Vocational Agriculture I drew up a long time supervised farming program working toward the goal of some day becoming permanently established in farming as a life's occupation and vocation. Also, during my first year as part of my supervised farming program and classroom work I carried the following projects: 1 sow and litter and 5 acres of corn and peanuts, from which I realized a labor income of \$108.92.

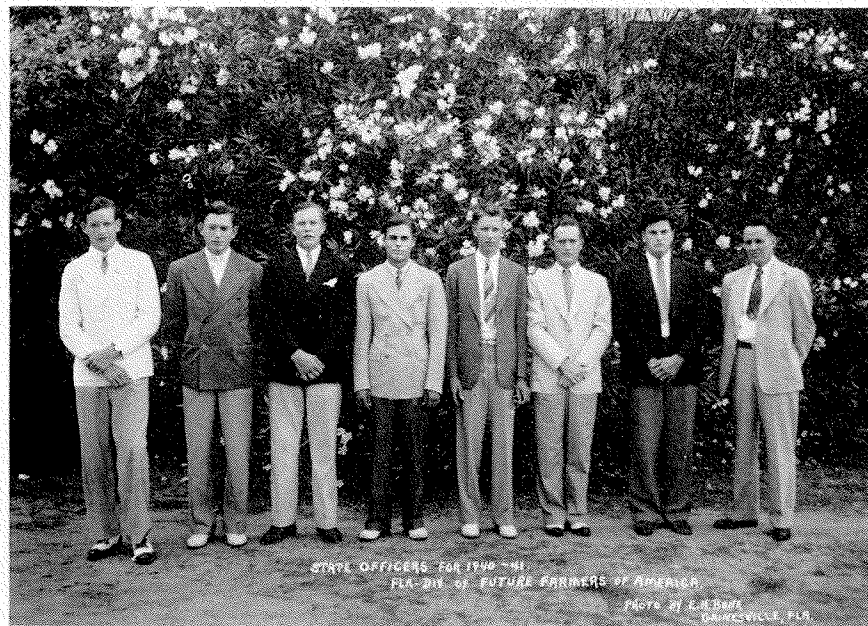
At the beginning of my second year of Vocational Agriculture I was raised to the degree of Future Farmer and by the valuable training received during my first year of agricultural and Future Farmer work, I decided to carry the following projects: 1 sow and litter, 1/4-acre sweet potatoes, and 5 acres of corn and peanuts, from which I realized a labor income of \$206.30.

By following the specified program of work set up by the F.F.A. which required an investment of \$250.00 in farming, I was raised the following June to the State Planter degree and was elected vice-president of the State Association of F.F.A.

By this time, through classroom training and actual experience, Vocational Agriculture and Future Farmer work had so become a part of my life that I was definitely determined to apply

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Officers, Florida Association, F. F. A., 1940-41

## My Supervised Farming Program

By S. W. CLARK, JR.  
Greensboro, Florida

The fall of the year 1936 marked the beginning of my training in Vocational Agriculture, when I enrolled in an eighth grade day unit class.

As a project I had a Poland-China brood sow. Just before farrowing time I put her in a cemented stable which I kept sanitary. Here she farrowed twelve pretty pigs. I kept them shut up until the pigs were a week old and then I put sow and pigs on an oats and rye pasture. I raised the pigs under the McLean or internal parasite control system. When the pigs were six months old, I put them in a peanut field. After they had eaten peanuts for a while, I transferred them to a pen where I fed them shelled corn and tankage until the twelve averaged 180 pounds each. I received \$187.50 for the pigs and \$26 for the sow.

I was unable to take Vocational Agriculture when I was in the ninth grade, but I had a definite desire to continue the work.

At the beginning of the school year, 1938-39, I again enrolled in a high school Vocational Agriculture class. I had always had the desire to go up the ladder of membership in the Future Farmers of America organization. I knew that to do this meant to broaden my supervised farming program. This year my projects

were: 6 hogs, 1 acre of corn, one-half acre of sweet potatoes, and 1 acre of sun tobacco.

I broke my land broadcast for my crops early in January, so as to give the vegetation time to decay before planting time. Then I bedded it out and planted the corn 32 inches in the drill and on three foot rows. Immediately before I planted the corn, I put a mixture of 100 pounds of cotton seed meal, 200 pounds of 10-1-4, and 100 pounds of 4-8-4 fertilizer to the acre. I used Whatley's prolific seed. When the corn was up, I center-furrowed the beds with a three-inch shovel. After about three weeks I plowed the corn with scooters. It grew rapidly and was green for a few weeks, then it seemed to lack some element to make it grow to maturity. I applied 200 pounds of Nitrate of Soda. This seemed to be just the thing it needed. After the first rain, the corn grew green and virtually jumped to maturity.

When the corn was beginning to grow hard on the cob, I turned my six pigs on it. These pigs were farrowed by a Tamworth gilt which I bought from North Florida Experiment Station. Hog prices were higher than corn, so I decided that the best way to sell my corn was indirectly through my hogs. The pigs soon grew and fattened until they averaged 190 pounds. I received \$100 for them.

I applied 500 pounds of 4-8-4 fertilizer to my potatoes at planting

time. I used an improved Puerto Rican pink skin variety. I set them the last of March, so that they would be ready for the early markets. The one-half acre I had in potatoes paid well. It yielded 35 bushels, and I sold them for two and a half cents a pound, or \$52.00.

Tobacco is the chief money crop in my county. Two main varieties are grown here—sun and shade. Sun is contracted at 15 cents a pound and shade is sold, after it is cured, for from 50 to 70 cents a pound. I carried one acre of sun tobacco as a project in 1939. After preparing the land, I applied 2000 pounds of cotton seed meal, and 400 pounds of 5-7-5 fertilizer. This is a special preparation for sun tobacco.

I put my tobacco on a plot of sandy loam soil with a clay sub-soil. The clay tends to hold the moisture which the tobacco must have in order to produce the best leaf.

I poisoned my tobacco twice a week to control bud worms. After it was waist high, I had to blow it with Paris green and lime to control horn worms. The lime kept the Paris green from burning the leaves, and it also served as a base to help distribute the poison over the entire stalk.

My tobacco grew well. When it was about knee high, I applied another 400 pounds of cotton seed meal. The purpose of this was to supply plant food to make the leaves green and large. The greener the leaves, the more pounds per acre will result because when the greenness turns yellow and curly, the leaf is much thicker than it would have been had it always been a sickly yellow. My tobacco showed the results of this side-dressing in a 2019 pound yield per acre.

Keeping in mind my desire to attain a State Planter degree, I enrolled in a Vocational Agriculture class in the fall of 1939. This year I expanded my program again. I changed the acreage of tobacco from one to two and a half acres. I had one acre of corn for my gilt and her pigs. I added 100 baby chicks and one Jersey heifer calf.

I planted my tobacco on the same plot of land, but I extended the length and width of the patch. The ground was built up, having had a winter cover crop of oats and rye on it. This was turned under the latter part of February. I harrowed the land extensively in order to kill the oats and start them decaying. This year, before planting, I applied 25 tons of barnyard manure, 2000 pounds of 5-7-5 fertilizer, 1500 pounds of cotton seed meal, and 1000 pounds of 4-8-4 fertilizer.

I set my tobacco about the middle of March. I spaced the plants fourteen inches in the drill. I had the

rows four feet wide in order to allow the leaves room to grow. When the rows are closer many of the leaves meet in the middle and get broken or torn during cultivation or harvest.

I plowed my tobacco early so as to retain the moisture in the top-soil. It is good policy to plow tobacco frequently. Frequent plowing gives the feed roots fresh soil in which to grow. After the tobacco is grown it is better to let the roots alone. Plowing would mean the tearing and breaking of some of them. Then, too, if the roots are well established, the stalk could stand a possible rain or heavy wind.

I harvested my tobacco in early July. After it was cured and marketed the yield showed 3380 pounds.

My corn was planted in March. I fertilized it with the same mixture of commercial fertilizer that I used the previous year. When it was about waist high, I gave it a side-dressing of Nitrate of Soda. This again proved successful in making the ears long and well filled out. My hogs soon grew to No. 1's after I put them on the corn. I had only 5 hogs since that was all my gilt farrowed.

My father gave me a Jersey heifer calf when she was three days old. He said, "Son, if you raise her, you can have her." Naturally I was enthusiastic over raising a pet calf. I soon trained her to drink skimmed milk from a pail. She seemed to thrive on this, and as she grew older, I began supplementing the milk with calf chow. She was then weaned and turned to pasture with the other dairy cows. At night and morning I fed her well on dairy feed. Her parents came from a nearby dairy. Today she looks like a promising young dairy cow.

I purchased 100 white rock baby chicks on February 14, 1940. By keeping the temperature at a constant 85°, by supplying plenty of fresh water, and by keeping a high grade feed by them all the time, the chicks grew rapidly. At marketing time the 102 chicks (I did not lose a single chicken) weighed 184 pounds.

In May, 1940, I applied for and received my State Planter degree. I was satisfied, for the moment at least.

It must be human nature for someone who gains recognition to strive for higher and greater success. At any rate, I determined to so broaden my supervised farming program that I could apply for the American Farmer degree in 1941. Here it is April, 1941, and I have my application filled out and sent in.

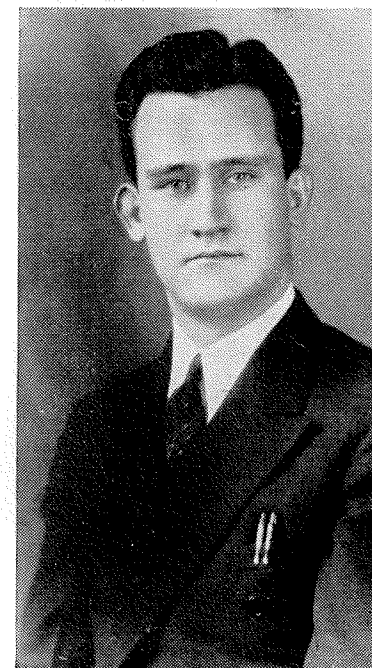
My projects for the year 1940-41 consist of practically all crops that are grown on a general type farm in this section.

With money I earned in previous years, I purchased 40 acres of land, and one-third interest in a tractor.

I planted 20 acres of early hog corn this spring. I held to my general mixture of commercial fertilizer. I had to replant the crop of corn because of a flood which sanded part of it beyond recovery.

(continued on page 16)

## National President to be Honor Guest at State Convention



the high school band two years, and finished his high school career by taking valedictorian honors.

Now completing his first year of college (Mississippi State), he ranked first in a group of scholarship winners for his first semester, is a member of the college glee club, is on the freshman "Y" council, is freshman representative on the Baptist Training Union Council, and is a member of the Baptist cabinet. He recently was awarded an honorary membership in Rotary International. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Prichard.

## A Record of my Supervised Practice Program

HAMPTON SPEARS  
Leonla Chapter

I enrolled in Vocational Agriculture in the year of 1937-38. My supervised practice program consisted of the following scope:

1. One brood sow.
2. Two acres of cotton.

I raised four pigs from a sow which my father gave me; from these hogs I received a net profit of \$12.00. I made two bales of cotton from the two acres of land. The profit of both projects I invested later.

My second year as an all-day student, my supervised practice program consisted of the following scope:

1. One Duroc gilt (purebred).
2. Two acres of corn.
3. Four acres of peanuts.

With profits from my first year's work I purchased a purebred Duroc gilt which farrowed 10 pigs. One of these pigs was killed in the bed. I sold 8 of the pigs for \$9.00 each. Later I sold my sow for \$30.00. I still have one of the pigs left.

This year, my third as an all-day student, my supervised practice program consists of the following:

1. Six acres of sweet potatoes (cash).
2. Two hogs (cash).
3. Eight acres of peanuts (cash).
4. Four acres of corn (home use).

I expect to make approximately \$500.00 net profit on these projects.

I have learned quite a few things from the Future Farmer organization during the past two years, and I have put the things that I have learned into practical application on our home farm.

I have improved our farm in the following ways: 1. Developed a permanent pasture. 2. Planted 1 1/2 acres of pine trees. 3. Reclaimed gullies that my father had been working on for some years. All of these things I learn how to do from my courses in Vocational Agriculture.

In addition to beautifying our home by planting grasses and shrubbery, I have learned many other things that I never had dreamed of learning in Vocational Agriculture.

### Awarded State Planter Honorary Degrees on F.F.A. Day at State Fair, Tampa.



Reading left to right: Carl D. Brorcin, President, Florida State Fair Association; Mode L. Stone, Curriculum Director, State Department of Education; J. S. Rickards, Executive Secretary, Florida Education Association; and Dr. H. H. Hume, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Florida.

### My Project Program

By BILL STEVE ROBERTS  
DeLand Chapter

As an eighth grade student in 1936-37, I enrolled in Vocational Agriculture. I studied operative jobs in order to learn more about farming. The jobs I studied were related to my projects. My supervised farming program for that year was as follows: one-fourth acre of general truck, supervised labor in citrus for three months, home beautification, and supplementary farm jobs.

I planted my truck crops on my uncle's farm, and sold the produce to the local market. For about four months I carried supervised labor in citrus; that is, I worked for my uncle in the groves under his instruction, for which I received ten cents an hour.

From my other projects, home beautification and supplementary farm jobs, I received no income but improved the general appearance of our home. I planted flowers, a lawn and a few shrubs.

After finishing the jobs, I had to carry out my projects. My projects for the next year were: 25 chickens for meat; one-half acre general truck; six months supervised labor; home beautification, citrus seed bed, and supplementary farm jobs.

I purchased the chicks at a local feed store. Constant care and good weather gave me fine results and all of my chicks lived. I kept the chicks on a screened floor until they were ten weeks old. At that time I built them a small yard with a white sand bottom. By putting capsules in their water, I prevented disease. From this project I made \$2.40 clear. The equipment was to be used at a later date.

I planted my truck crops on sandy loam soil near the school farm, but dry weather kept it from doing very well. The market was rather poor, and I used most of the products at home, selling a small amount from time to time to our neighbors. With my labor, and what I received from my general truck, I made a profit of \$9.20. I carried my other project, supervised labor, for about six months; from November to January, and from June to August. In the winter I helped in the orange grove, hauling oranges. In the summer I did such work as unbanking and hoeing orange trees, fertilizing, and a small amount of pruning. From this project I received \$10.50.

The following year I enrolled in the tenth grade Vocational Agriculture class. I revised my supervised practice program to meet the needs of my projects. Again, I had to budget and finance my projects which were:

One cow; one-half acre general truck; 1 calf; 12 months supervised labor; 10 supplementary farm jobs; one improvement project.

I planted the crops in the same place near the school farm. I planted them on a sandy loam soil. The truck crops did very well this year, and there was a ready market. I used my own equipment, and some of the school's from time to time when it was necessary. From this project I received \$18.50.

On September 22, 1938, my uncle purchased a dairy cow for me, for which I was to repay him in produce for the home, to be valued at market price. The calf came later on. I paid for the cow and furnished the home with milk, the value of which was equal to \$250.30.

The calf was born in October. It lived on its mother for the first two

weeks. After that time, I fed it on sweet feed and alfalfa hay. When it was ten weeks old, I sold it for veal at a local meat market for \$8.00.

Supervised labor lasted the entire year. During that time I worked in the orange grove under the supervision of my uncle. For this work I received 15 cents per hour.

The next year I enrolled in the eleventh grade agriculture class. My projects for this year were:

One dairy cow; 1 acre sweet corn; 2 calves; 12 months supervised labor (citrus); and supplementary farm jobs.

The cow furnished milk and butter. The value of the produce was \$155.75.

I planted the sweet corn on sandy loam soil near the school farm. In March I laid off the rows and planted the seeds. The corn was cultivated twice. I found a ready market for the roasting ears. From this project I received \$14.00 plus three barrels of dried corn.

The two calves were kept with their mother for the first six weeks. One of them died at this time. The other was fed on sweet feed and hay. I raised this one for a milk cow.

My supervised labor citrus program ran the entire year. During this time I worked at fertilizing trees, banking, and unbanking citrus trees, firing orange groves, hauling oranges and pruning. From this project I received \$45.00.

My projects for this year to be completed are:

One dairy cow; 1 range cow; 2 calves; 1½ acres of sweet corn; 12 months supervised labor (citrus); supplementary farm jobs and home beautification.

During the past four years I have made \$523.35 from my supervised farming program and at the same time kept up a good scholastic record in high school.

### Rice as a Productive Farm Enterprise

Bill Chesser, a member of the Vernon Chapter, F.F.A., produced rice last year as one of his productive enterprises and found it to be a productive crop on his farm. The scope of this enterprise was one-half acre.

Bill says that rice is a profitable crop to him since a portion of his land is naturally wet and rice will grow and survive best on wet type soil. By the aid of the Vocational Agriculture teacher Bill found that he could utilize the low wet type soil on his farm by producing rice on it. He says that he is going to plant an acre this year to this one enterprise and to try to utilize all the wet land on his farm. The kind of fertilizer used on this crop was 200 pounds of 8-3-5 at planting time and the one-half acre produced 25 bushels of rice. Bill plans to apply more fertilizer next year and try to produce 75 bushels of rice on an acre plot. Bill advises every boy who has wet land on his farm to plant it in a crop of rice and make it a productive type of land on his farm.

### My Accomplishments As a Future Farmer

By JACK McMULLEN  
Largo Chapter

I enrolled in Vocational Agriculture in the fall of 1937. I was initiated the same year and received the Green Hand degree and then began my work as a Future Farmer.

My supervised practice work for that year was 75 head of poultry for fryers, and 3 acres of corn for roasting ears. My corn was destroyed by drought. My supplementary farm practice jobs for this year were: hoeing citrus trees—2 acres and fertilizing citrus groves—5 acres. My labor income for that year was \$27.15.

In 1938-39 I continued with 125 head of poultry for fryers and one-half acre of mixed truck. For my poultry I built an outside wood brooder house. My supplementary farm practice jobs for that year were driving tractor—100 acres, hoeing trees—500, repairing fences—1½ miles, harvesting rice—5 acres, and marking calves—40 head. I attended the State Fair in Tampa and was a member of the poultry judging team. I was also on the parliamentary law team at the F.F.A. State Convention that year. My labor income was \$98.46 including placement for farm experience.

For my third year I continued my project of 125 head of poultry for fryers. In February my father and I purchased a purebred registered Hereford bull to improve the breed of range cattle on our farm. I also have 1 cow, 3 heifers and 1 steer yearling. In addition to these projects I drove the tractor for 100 hours, built a trench silo 9'x8'x6' for my father on our farm, fertilized 5 acres of citrus groves and built a mineral box on the home farm. I attended the State Fair and was on the livestock judging team. I was on the chapter diamond ball and parliamentary law teams. I attended the State F.F.A. Convention and was a member of the livestock judging team for the Largo Chapter. My labor income, including placement for farm experience, was \$128.74.

I continued my poultry and livestock project this year. Up to date I have 100 chickens for fryers. I plan for 150 more. I plan to increase my livestock enterprise and fatten off some graded Hereford steers for market. At the present time I have \$284 invested in my farm enterprises.

In my second year in Vocational Agriculture I was elected on the executive committee. The following year I was elected treasurer of the chapter. This school year I am holding the following leadership positions: secretary of the Largo Chapter, F.F.A., president of the Junior Class, and vice-president of the Spanish club. I was also a member of the Largo football team.



### Introduces Better Sugar Cane

KENNETH WOOD  
Reporter

The Lafayette Chapter of Future Farmers, at Mayo, composed of 43 members, during the school year, secured improved varieties of sugar cane from the Agricultural Experiment Station in Gainesville and raised ¼-acre of cane on their land laboratory plot. The purpose of raising this cane was to introduce these new varieties of sugar cane into the county, and at the same time improve the condition of the chapter's treasury.

### Future Farmer Earns Money To Pay College Expenses

By JOHN FOLSOM  
Leon Chapter

In 1939 when I enrolled in Vocational Agriculture, I was confronted with the problem of choosing a project. My first step was to look the farm over and consider the opportunities available.

We hadn't had a good garden for several years; so I thought it would be a worthwhile project to plant a half acre in truck for home use. After using all the vegetables that we could at home, I marketed the remainder, making a labor income of \$23 from the garden. Dad agreed to let me have a calf and 3 barrows in return for caring for his livestock. At the end of the year, I sold the heifer for \$15.00 and the barrows for \$30.00, thus having a total labor income of \$51.00 for my first year.

The next year I continued my garden, enlarging it slightly. With money from former projects, I purchased a purebred spotted Poland-China gilt for \$15.00. I planted a millet pasture and 1 acre of corn to help out on the feed bill. From her first litter, I realized a labor income of \$117.50.

My grandmother had given me a purebred Jersey heifer. I was planning to use the heifer in starting a herd of my own, but she died when her first calf was born. At the close of school that year, I carried a project for farm placement experience, measuring land for the A.A.A. program. My labor income for the second year was \$200.00.

This year, aside from the garden, I enlarged my hog project to 2 brood sows. I will have 35 pigs from the 2 sows during the current year. Already, I am furnishing F.F.A., 4-H club members, and farmers in the community with spotted and black Poland-China breeding stock. I have planted 2 acres of corn and a millet pasture for feed this year. I have just accepted the position of managing a creamery sub-buying station on Saturdays. Some of the duties will be buying cream, running Babcock tests, etc. I will also carry the project for farm placement experience, measuring farms for the A.A.A. again this summer. My approximate labor income for this year will be \$420.50. This will make a total labor income of \$678.95 for my three years in Vocational Agriculture.

I plan to make the income from my past and future projects in agriculture help finance my courses in the College of Agriculture at Gainesville.

### A Potato Farmer

By PARIS GOODWIN  
Hastings Chapter

I am a member of the Hastings Chapter of the F.F.A. I am 19-years-old, and have taken agriculture four years. The first year I took agriculture, I had as my project two hogs and a garden, and my net profit was \$52.25. I had as my project the second year, one pure bred Hampshire sow. When she was nine months old I had her bred to a pure bred Hampshire boar. She had eight pigs, but on account of wet weather the pigs didn't fare very well. I lost \$48.88 that year. My third year's project was one acre of potatoes and one acre of corn. My net profit on the potatoes was \$78.80, and on the corn \$20.00. The fourth year of agriculture I joined the Hastings Potato Growers Association which furnishes the person with seed, fertilizer, and most anything a grower needs, and then the association markets the potatoes. During that year I planted 10 acres of potatoes and my net profit was \$1423.00. I harvested an average of 109 barrels of potatoes to the acre, which is 59 barrels per acre over the community average. I finished my high school work last year. I am still a member of the association and have as my crop for this year, 17 acres of Irish potatoes.

**Kathleen:** Members of the Kathleen Chapter made over 100 soil tests for farmers in the community and conducted a hog feeding demonstration to teach the value of balanced rations.



# Palmetto F. F. A. Boys Growing Tomatoes



## A Cooperative Chapter Project

GLENN WILLIAMS, Reporter

The Palmetto Chapter, Future Farmers of America, through the cooperation of the county school board, local trustees and city council, secured a ten-year lease on an eight-acre tract of land only a short distance from the school which the chapter is using as a land laboratory and a cooperative project.

There was an old club house on the tract which was ready to fall down. The chapter members salvaged the materials in the old building and constructed a tool and fertilizer shed 24x38 feet.

The foundation pillars and retaining wall are made of brick which were laid by the boys. Complete plumbing installations were set up, including septic tank and drain, with a net cost to the chapter of \$40.

It was necessary to irrigate and a good six-inch well was on the property. The chapter members dug up 350 feet of 3-inch pipe on the old tourist camp site and moved it to the new land laboratory.

Valves were repaired and pipe threads were reworked. Units of 40 feet were matched from the odd lengths of pipe and a tee supplied for uprights. A bushing and 2-inch pipe was inserted in each tee and a valve attached for water control in ditches at 40 feet intervals.

A fall crop of varied truck crops, due to excessive rains, resulted in a hundred-dollar loss for seed and materials alone. The entire area was planted in spring tomatoes. A board member lent the chapter 25,000 stakes and the tomatoes were carefully pruned and tied. The crop was well-fertilized and sprayed frequently with bluestone, zinc, and manganese in addition to the use of insecticides. As this is written tomato growers with years of experience have marveled at the excellency of the plant and fruit hands, the latter in some instances bear as many as nine well-formed tomatoes per hand. With few fine quality tomatoes anywhere in the State it is estimated by old-timers in this section that the crop will gross \$1,000.

## A Truck and Livestock Farmer

By JAMES CHESTNUT  
Kathleen Chapter

This is my third year in Vocational Agriculture. I enrolled because I was interested in agriculture as a vocation for my supervised farming program for the year 1937-38 I had one-half acre of string beans, 1 acre of strawberries, and 8 head of range cattle.

I made \$150 from my strawberries. After the price of berries went below the price where I could make anything by picking and selling, I canned 100 quarts of preserves for home use.

From my cattle project for 1937-38 I made a profit of \$75 and canned 25 pounds of meat for home use. I butchered these calves when they were of veal age. I kept four grown cows for breeding purposes.

On the half-acre of string beans I had I raised 75 hampers for which I received \$1 a hamper. I used 600 pounds of 3-7-5 fertilizer on this one-half acre and kept the beans well cultivated.

In the year 1939-40 I was again enrolled in Vocational Agriculture and had projects as follows: one acre of strawberries, one-half acre of string beans, one acre of corn, and 10 head of cattle.

From the acre of strawberries, I made a profit of \$300 and made 105 quarts of preserves after I quit picking and selling on the market. I used stable fertilizer under these plants and side-dressed with nitrate of soda at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. The first application of nitrate of soda was applied about one month and a half after the berries were set, and the second application was applied in late winter or early spring when the berries needed a quick stimulant as they were getting sluggish and not producing as they should. All of my berries were sold on the local market in Plant City.

I planted the same variety of string beans in 1939-40 as I did in 1937-38, the Tendergreen, but I cultivated them differently which resulted in a higher yield. I also used 200 pounds more per acre of 3-7-5 fertilizer than I did on the previous project. I planted the seed with a regular bean

plate on the 15th day of March and picked for the first time on May 1st. I picked 95 hampers from this half acre and received an average of \$1 a hamper on the Plant City market.

I planted an acre of corn on the first of May. I used stable manure as a fertilizer and applied it in the furrows and threw two furrows on the manure and opened the bed. I planted a hybrid variety of corn and used a plate that planted the seed three feet in the drill. I sold about one-third of the crop as roasting ears and allowed the rest to mature in the field for horse feed. I harvested 20 bushels from the corn left in the field.

I have at present 12 head of range cattle. I raised these from 1938 to 1940. In 1938 I planted 4 acres of Para grass on a low mucky land as an improvement project. The grass in 1938-39 did mighty well, that is, until the extremely cold weather hit it. Para grass is mighty fine grass for cattle, in fact, I think it is the best grass for cattle in this area. In 1940 I sold 4 head of cattle for a profit of \$125. From my experience in living and working on a farm all my life and from having had Vocational Agriculture for three years, I believe there is more and easier money in raising livestock than in any other type of farming, provided you have sufficient range and feed to take care of cattle the year around. Not only is there more money in livestock farming, but personally, I like this type of farming better.

## Truett Smith, Laurel Hill Boy, Maks Good in Marines

Truett Smith, the 18-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Archie A. Smith of Laurel Hill, has proved himself to be an outstanding boy in his community, and now, after his enlistment in the U. S. Marine Corps, is making an outstanding record in the service of his country.

Active in F.F.A. work, he was honored with a free trip to Kansas City to attend the National Convention of F.F.A.'s, but the honor was conferred upon him after his enlistment in the Marines and he was forced to decline it.

Since his enlistment here on August 30, he has been selected by his officers as an outstanding member of his company, and received the highest mark on an intelligence test of any member of the group who took the examination with him. As a reward for making the highest mark, he was given the opportunity to choose his own line of endeavor in the Marines.

With an ambitious eye to the future, Truett immediately selected a course of study which would prepare him to enter Annapolis to become an officer in the Marines. The way up through the ranks, especially in peace time, is long and hard, but with many successes behind him, there is little doubt that Truett will make the grade.

While in "boot camp" or the preliminary training period of rookies

in the Marines, Truett, made the rating of "expert marksmanship" and came within 22 points of the world championship record for rifle fire. Living a clean life and abstinence from alcohol and tobacco, is said to have given him an exceptionally steady aim, and greatly aided him to make his shots count on the rifle range.

Schoolmates of young Smith remember him as an outstanding member of his classes, usually at the head, and teachers remember him for his brilliance, his exceptional behavior, and his good grades in school.

## My Project Story

By HUGH F. CHASTEEN, JR.  
Lake City

I entered Vocational Agriculture September, 1938, as a freshman. For the year 1938-39 I had as my projects: 1 gilt, which later farrowed 9 pigs and raised all of them; and 1 heifer and calf. The heifer is half Jersey and half Guernsey thus making a good milk cow.

I had 59 white minercas, the cockerals were used for meat and the pullets kept for laying. I had 1 acre of peanuts that were hogged off. I planted 1 acre of corn, on this acre I experimented by checking the rows and putting two plants to the hill. I fertilized it with 300 pounds of commercial fertilizer. It had 2 or 3 ears to the stalk and on the acre I made 30 bushels. This furnished an early feed for my stock. On all of these projects I kept accurate records and it showed that to August, 1939, I had made a total of \$158.75 labor income. I devoted 360 hours to these projects.

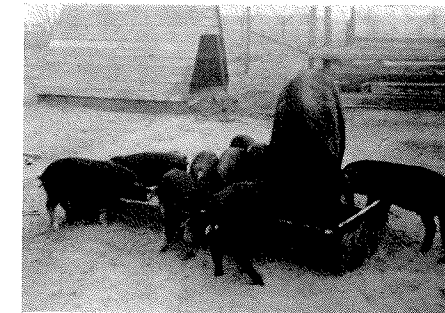
The two years that I participated in the Slash Pine Festival I entered the following projects: In 1938 I entered my New Hampshire chickens and won \$4.75; and in 1939 I entered my white minercas and my gilt. The gilt was a cross of Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey. They won \$4.75 for me.

In 1939-40 I planted 12 acres of corn for the corn supply for the following year. I planted 6½ acres of chufas to be hogged off. I had a sow and 9 pigs and had 5 other meat hogs. I planted one-half an acre of Irish potatoes, 1½ acres of cane and sweet potatoes.

I had 100 New Hampshire chicks. I used the cockerals for meat and the pullets for laying. I had 5 head of cows which were dairy cows; these were crossed between Jersey and Guernsey. I devoted 906 hours to these projects. I made these projects profitable by proper management, and by keeping accurate records.

In 1940-41 I have planted 18 acres of corn, 18 acres of peanuts and 10 acres of velvet beans. I plan to have 50 head of dark Cornish game chickens for meat and 50 head of minercas for laying. I have 21 head of hogs. The sows are cross and I have 1 purebred Hampshire boar. I have 5 head of dairy cattle. I planted 15 acres of oats and rye for grazing land for my livestock.

## Start Feeding Early



## Growing Into Farming

By T. M. LOVE, Adviser  
Chipley Chapter

Hubert Cope graduated from Chipley High School this past year after having taken three years of Vocational Agriculture. He was a charter member of the Chipley Chapter, Future Farmers of America.

In the year 1937-38 Hubert had as a start of productive enterprises 2 acres of cotton, and 2 acres of corn and peas for forage.

He bought a Poland-China boar pig, one Poland-China gilt pig, and secured four other pigs from his father. His total labor income for the year was \$94.07.

At the beginning of the school year 1938-39 Hubert secured a Jersey bull calf and bought a milk cow. He had 10 head of hogs for projects and then selected 2 acres of corn and 2 acres of peanuts—making a total labor income of \$127.97 from these enterprises.

A year ago, at the beginning of his third year, Hubert had sold all hogs except one sow and seven pigs. His cattle inventory amounted to \$135.00. He took 2 acres of peanuts, 3 acres of corn, 1 acre of sweet potatoes, and one-half acre of cucumbers to earn a total labor income of \$227.79 thereby, making a total labor income of \$449.83. for his three years in school work.

Hubert's present inventory and crop plans are: 6 cows, 2 heifers, 6 calves, 1 three-year-old bull, 2 sows, 11 pigs and 35 acres of crops.

In addition to these productive enterprises Hubert has had a well-rounded program of improvement projects and supplementary farm practices. Among these is a trench silo which he is feeding from at present; then, he is establishing a permanent pasture and introducing new feed crops on the farm. Among these are soybeans, Egyptian wheat, and rye for winter grazing.

The Chipley Chapter looks on Hubert as a good example of a boy who has really gotten something from Vocational Agriculture and Future Farmer work.

## An F.F.A. Member's Truck Farming Program

By RODNEY DURRANCE  
Ft. Meade Chapter

My home farm consists chiefly of truck and citrus. On this farm I have tried to carry out a program of improvement projects as well as one of cash truck crops.

During my first year of Vocational

Agriculture, I had as my improvement project, beautifying my home grounds. This included mowing of 2 acres, planting palms, and planting flowers around the grounds. The second year of my agricultural study I planted 2 acres of cover crops, consisting chiefly of crotalaria which was put on truck land. I also planted a small citrus grove of about one acre. The third year of my training in agriculture I expanded my cover crop program to ten acres. I still planted crotalaria. I built a packing house 20'x20'; and the fourth year I decided that I needed to do a bit of draining on my truck land. I made ditches around and through my field. Last year I decided also that I needed a cover crop on my land during the summer in order to keep the ground shaded. I planted ten acres of crotalaria. Among my supplementary farm practices during the first year were: (1) care of home farm lawns which were mowed and cared for regularly. Ornamental trees were set out on the lawn and about the house; (2) repair of farm tools which included making handles, sharpening hoes, and repairing plows. In my second year I received some pine seedlings and planted them. I began pruning orange trees in the summer months and continued my program of beautifying the home grounds. In my third year I repaired a tractor and disc. This job consisted of greasing and putting on wheel rims of the tractor and making blocks for the disc. I sharpened a crosscut saw and learned how to mix and apply poison sprays. I did some fence repair work around our farm. In my last year of agriculture I had several supplementary farm practices. They included putting out fertilizer in the groves; ditching on some of our truck land; and pruning the orange trees. I also had mules and hogs to feed and manage.

In my project program for the year of 1935-36, I had three acres of roasting ear corn and 50 fryers. My corn was planted on ground that turned out to be too dry. It started off growing fine until just before time of maturity and the land became too dry. My fryers did much better than the corn. That year my labor income was \$60.00.

My second year I grew three and one-half acres of eggplants. I would have made a better yield if I had killed the wilt disease in the ground before planting. During the third and fourth year of my training in agriculture I planted one-half acre of cabbage, one-half acre of eggplants, three and one-fourth acres of tomatoes, and peppers. The latter was killed by excessive rains. My truck income due to poor seasons for these years totalled only \$73.00.

In my last year of training I had a strawberry nursery, one-half acre of peppers, three and one-fourth acres of cucumbers all of which were truck crops. My father is a citrus grower and from him I obtained two and one-half acres of early oranges. This past orange season I sold two hundred and seven boxes of oranges at one dollar per box. This year I planted 1200 pine seedlings, and I am trying to continue with other improvements in spite of my crop loss.



# Program of Thirteenth Annual State Convention

## Florida Association, Future Farmers of America

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, GAINESVILLE

June 17—19, 1941

### Tuesday Morning, June 17, 1941

- 6:00— 7:00 Breakfast.
- 7:00— 8:00 Registration (Securing F. F. A. caps, assigning boys to groups for judging contests) — New Gymnasium.
- 8:00—10:00 Livestock Judging Contest — Magnolia Grove.
- 10:00—12:00 Swimming Contest — University Pool.
- 12:00— 1:00 Lunch.

### Tuesday Afternoon, June 17, 1941

- 1:00— 3:30 Official meeting, Florida Association, F.F.A., in the auditorium of the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School (Seating of delegates, announcements, group singing)
- 3:30— 5:00 Public Speaking Contest—Auditorium of the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School.
- 5:00— 6:30 Supper.

### Tuesday Evening, June 17, 1941

- 6:30— 8:30 Official meeting, Florida Association, F.F.A., in the auditorium of the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School.
- 7:00— 8:30 Program broadcast over Radio Station WRUF.  
Opening Ceremony—State Officers.  
Invocation — Reverend Harry Pickup, Pastor, Church of Christ, Gainesville.  
Group Singing.  
Address of Welcome — I. D. Pittman, State President, F.F.A.  
Greetings—Dr. J. J. Tigert, President, University of Florida String Band.  
The Place of the Future Farmers in the National Defense Program — D. Harold Prichard, National President, F.F.A.  
Speech—Winner of the State Public Speaking Contest.  
Quartette.

- 7:00— 8:30 Introduction of Speaker—Honorable Colin English, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.  
Address — Honorable J. Tom Watson, Attorney General, State of Florida.  
Awarding Honorary State Planter Keys.  
Closing Ceremony—State Officers.
- 8:30—10:00 Motion Pictures.

### Wednesday Morning, June 18, 1941

- 7:00— 8:00 Breakfast.
- 8:00—10:00 Official meeting, Florida Association, F.F.A., P. K. Yonge Laboratory School Auditorium.
- 10:00—11:00 Music Contests (Broadcast over WRUF from P. K. Yonge Laboratory School Auditorium).
- 11:00—12:00 Diamond Ball.
- 12:00— 1:00 Lunch.

### Wednesday Afternoon, June 18, 1941

- 1:00— 3:00 Official meeting, Florida Association, F.F.A., P. K. Yonge Laboratory School Auditorium.

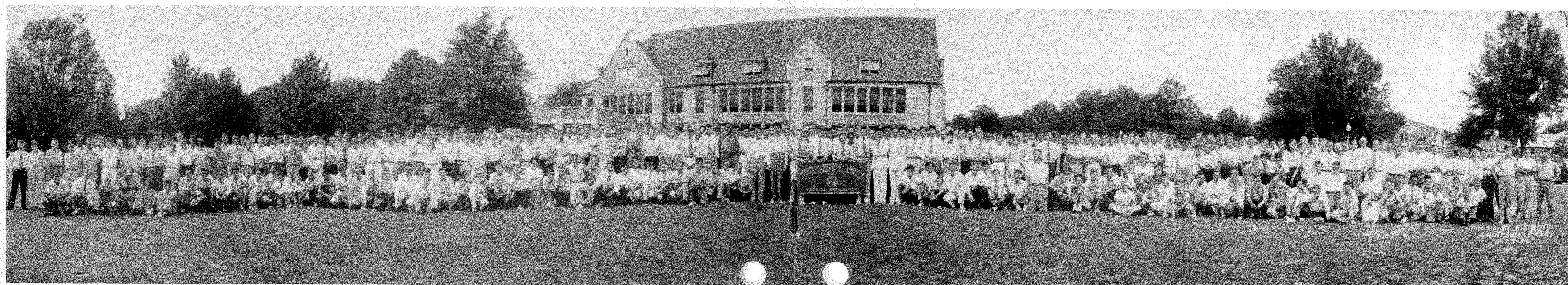
- 1:00— 3:00 Parliamentary Procedure Contest (Place to be announced).
- 3:00— 4:00 Diamond Ball.
- 4:00— 5:00 Motorcade to Gold Head Branch State Park.
- 5:00— 6:00 Swim—Gold Head Branch State Park.
- 6:00— 7:00 Brass Band Contest—Gold Head Branch State Park.

### Wednesday Evening, June 18, 1941

- 7:00— 8:00 Wiener Roast — Gold Head Branch State Park.

### Thursday Morning, June 19, 1941

- 7:00— 8:00 Breakfast.
- 8:00— 9:00 Official meeting, Florida Association, F.F.A., P. K. Yonge Laboratory School Auditorium.
- 9:00—10:00 Diamond Ball Finals.
- 10:00—12:00 Official meeting, Florida Association, F.F.A., P. K. Yonge Laboratory School Auditorium (Final business session — installation of new officers — closing ceremony).



BOYS ATTENDING ANNUAL FUTURE FARMER STATE CONVENTION



## F. F. A. Boys Grow Their Own Pullets



## Experience in Poultry Production

By BILLY CLARK  
Havana Chapter

I became a student in Vocational Agriculture during the year 1938-39. At the beginning of this school year our instructor took up the different types of farming. After analyzing these types and associating them with my farming conditions I chose the poultry type of farming because this fit into my planning better than any other type.

During the year I carried productive enterprises consisting of 57 layers, 200 chicks for fryers, and 300 sexed chicks for pullets. The layers were given me by my father and from the money received for my eggs I was able to save up a little money that helped finance my fryer project. From the money obtained from this project I bought my chicks for pullets. After all it was not nearly so hard to get started as I expected. From this combination of enterprises I earned a labor income of \$128.64.

In addition, I painted a feed house, planted shrubbery, culled my poultry and treated poultry for lice and mites.

My leadership activities consisted of: judging poultry at State Fair, in which I won first place in the state; and made judging team to World's Poultry Congress, in which my team was high in the United States.

During 1939-40 I continued in the field of poultry. I sold off my old layers since I had some young pullets coming on. Due to disease I raised only 110 pullets to layers but in the spring of 1940 I bought 300 more sexed pullets and from these chicks I now have 250 layers. In addition I did supervised practice work in shade tobacco during the holidays. From the combined enterprises I earned a labor income of \$213.68.

My improvement projects and supplemental farm jobs consisted of repairing fence around the home, painting poultry house, and culling hens.

Leadership activities for the year of 1939-40 consisted of: member of

judging team at State Fair and at State Convention, member of chapter diamond ball team and member of chapter parliamentary law team which won third place in the State.

For the year 1940-41 I am continuing my work in poultry in that I have 250 layers and have carried out 300 chicks for fryers, and in addition I am carrying several improvement projects and supplementary farm jobs. I am president of the chapter this year and am active in a number of other activities.

## A Future Farmer Grows Into the Poultry Business

By VERNON THIELE  
Miami Chapter

My project program in 1937 was market gardening and 100 fryers, which were raised on the ground. I had exceedingly good luck with these fryers. In the fall of the year my teacher advised me to try and get a loan from Miami Production Credit Association and go into business on a larger scale. After planning how much money would be needed for a building, equipment, chicks and feed we applied for a \$200 loan. The loan passed and my father and I started working on a building in which to house the chickens. The building was of frame construction, 14'x20' with a gable roof.

I bought 100 chicks every other week, ending my project in May, at which time I had bought a total of 1200. During this season I lost 36 chicks and received 39 extra ones. This left me with a total production of 1203 chickens, averaging two and one-half pounds each. I received from this project \$382.93 labor income.

The next season, 1939-40, I decided to double my project. During the summer we enlarged the building, making it 14'x40'. I started in September, 1939, borrowing \$400, and ended in June. I bought 3000 chicks this year and lost 229. I received 110

extra enabling me to sell 2881, which gave me a labor income of \$464.74.

Last summer we built another addition to the house making it 24'x40', its present size. I borrowed \$600 this season, and although the season is not quite over I have it all paid back. During the winter and spring I was selling nearly 200 fryers a week. When I reached 6000 in April I cut production in half producing about 100 a week and now expect to keep this rate up all summer, increasing again in the fall with 200 chicks a week.

I am now 19 years old and graduated from high school. I give full time to the care of my chickens. I have \$1,000 dollars invested in buildings and equipment and the fryers now on hand are worth approximately \$500.00.

Starting with a back yard pen of chickens I now have a well paying business. But without the assistance given me by my agricultural instructor and the Miami Production Credit Association I would still probably have a small pen of chickens.

## My Experience in Farming

By AMOS JONES  
Sanford, Florida

I first started taking agriculture as an eighth grade student. In 1936 I planted 5 acres of corn as a project and had a labor income of \$150.15.

In 1937 I came to Seminole High School and had for my project 1 acre of celery, three-quarter acre of cabbage and one-tenth acre of onions. I lost money on the onions but made a total of \$118.60 on the cabbage and \$45 on the celery.

In 1938 I had one-half acre onions which netted me \$10.52; 1 1/4 acres of celery made me a profit of \$102.50 and also planted 4 acres of corn, which I made a labor income of \$158.95. I also had 36 colonies of bees, which I bought from my brother and made a profit of \$76.25 on the honey.

In 1939 my best project was 10,000 cuttings of azalaes. I made \$521.35 on these. I also had 1 1/4 acres of celery that made a profit of \$574.08 and one-sixth acre of mixed truck with a labor income of \$27.67.

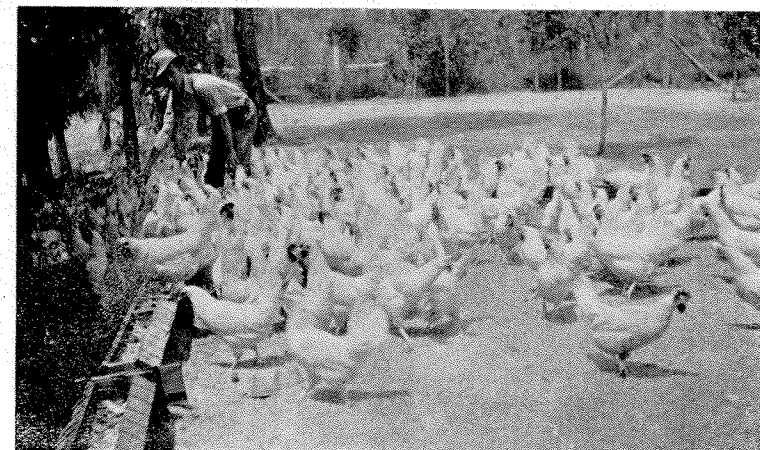
In 1940 I knew I would be called in the army, as I am a member of the Florida National Guard. So I did not plant a crop. I merely held on to my bees and I have made to date \$189.85 on them.

My first projects were financed by my father but my projects for the past four years were financed by my former earnings. I paid my father rent on the land and equipment by my labor on the home farm. In this way my expenses were materially less.

In addition to these projects, I have had improvement projects as follows:

Ditching land for better pasture. Home beautification, which includes planting hedges, shrubs and resetting a lawn. I intend to follow farming as a vocation when I come out of the army. I am making plans to complete my high school education and if possible to go to college.

## Poultry—A Source of Steady Income



## My Supervised Farming Program

By ROBERT SPOONER  
Quincy Chapter

Vocational Agriculture was first established in Quincy high school in July, 1937. Since I had been a farm boy all my life, I became interested in Vocational Agriculture and enrolled in a class at the beginning of the 1937 fall term. 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: 2 brood sows, 2 acres of corn and 1 acre of cane for syrup. In addition to my projects I carried several improvement projects which consisted of building gates, repairing fences, and repairing stockade. In addition to the improvement projects I carried a number of supplementary farm practice jobs such as: butchering and curing pork and building and repairing feed troughs.

My leadership activities for this year consisted of being vice-president of the boys in my class and vice-president of the Quincy Future Farmer

Chapter for the last half of the year.

I continued my work in Vocational Agriculture during the year 1938-39. Having met the necessary requirements for the Future Farmer degree, I was soon initiated into this degree. My project program consisted of 1 acre of sweet potatoes, 2 acres of corn and 4 acres of carrots. I also carried out the following improvement projects: repairs to tobacco barn and stockade, planted slash pine seedlings and replaced broken window panes. In addition to the improvement projects the following supplementary farm practices were carried out: planted pine seed bed, repaired and sharpened small tools and constructed hog troughs.

Leadership activities for the year 1938-39 included being treasurer of the Quincy Chapter of Future Farmers, and member of the State champion Parliamentary Law team.

For the year 1939-40 I continued my study of Vocational Agriculture. For this year my project program consisted of the following: One hundred baby chicks for fryers, one-half acre of Irish potatoes and 16 acres of corn. I also carried out the following improvement jobs: planted pine seedlings and built terraces. The supplementary farm practices consisted of the following: planted pine seed bed, repaired and sharpened small tools and built feed troughs for livestock.

## F. F. A.

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## Proper Corn Fertilization Pays Dividends



## My Project Story

By GLENN STEPHENS  
Wauchula Chapter

I enrolled in the Wauchula High School in the school year of 1937-38 and took Vocational Agriculture as one of my subjects.

I was elected to the Green Hand degree in the Future Farmer organization on October 14, 1937.

As my projects for my first year in agriculture, I had one-quarter acre of cucumbers and 1 acre of field corn. My most successful project was cucumbers from which my labor income was \$84.65. These cucumbers were planted early in the spring and on several occasions when cold snaps came I had to cover them. Later in the spring a dry spell hit us and I was forced to irrigate. Despite all this, my crop of cucumbers was considered one of the best projects in the Future Farmer chapter. I spent 51 hours working on this project and from time to time hired a little work done.

My first corn project was not so good. I was trying to do my part of getting more feed crops grown on Future Farmer membership land. The biggest difficulty with this project was getting it to come up without the larks pulling it up. I finally got a stand. I sold this corn to my dad for a sow and a gilt to be used in my second year agriculture project program. Labor income on this corn was \$14.51.

During my second year of agriculture, I began to take more part in the activities of the F.F.A. chapter. Parliamentary law, quartet singing and livestock judging were my main interests. Because I lived 20 miles from school, I did not get to stay in and play ball very much. My projects in my second year were one-quarter acre of cucumbers, 1 acre of field corn and 1 sow.

This year was really a bad one on cucumbers. Cold, rain and too much sun all came at the wrong time with result that I was only able to pick and sell \$12 worth of cucumbers. Labor income was \$3.73.

My corn fared a lot better the second year. This time I planted roasting ear corn, the Oklahoma Silvermine variety. I sold \$62 worth of corn and my labor income on this

project was \$56. My hog project was not very much because my old sow lost her only litter.

In my third year of Vocational Agriculture, my projects consisted of 1 acre of field corn, one-quarter acre of cucumbers, one-half acre of tomatoes and 2 head of hogs. We had a very good growing season as can be seen from my cucumbers and tomato records. I sold \$100 worth of cucumbers off of one-quarter acre and \$80 worth of tomatoes off of one-half acre. My labor income on these two projects alone was \$138.55. My hogs did better this third year and increased enough to give me a labor income of \$22.45.

My first year in agriculture, I was initiated as a Green Hand. The next year I became a Future Farmer and now in 1941 I am completing my fourth year in high school and graduating and I am entering my application for the State Planter degree, which is the highest degree in the Future Farmers of America organization that can be conferred in the State.

A Future Farmer  
A Present Farmer  
By MELVIN VAUGHN  
Tate Chapter

I enrolled in Vocational Agriculture at the Tate Agricultural School in September, 1938, after graduating from Molino Junior high. Since I had only two years left in which to study agriculture in high school, this has handicapped me somewhat in developing my supervised farming program.

In October, 1938, I received the Green Hand degree in the F.F.A. and have been an active member of the Tate Chapter since that time. Since my father is a farmer I had ample facilities for project work. My first year's program consisted of 3 acres of corn, 1 acre of sweet potatoes, 1 acre of cotton, 1 acre of peanuts, 3 head of beef cattle and a number of supplementary farm jobs and improvement projects. My labor income that year was \$80.70. Due to a poor stand I lost money on my corn project, but did well on the others.

With the knowledge and experience gained during the first year, I was

able to work out a much better program for the second year. An uncle who owns a large general farm in my community engaged me to farm his place on halves, as he worked in the city and could not look after the business. By hiring some extra help I was able to do this and go to school also. I planted 51 acres of crops and continued my beef cattle project. We made a labor income of \$736.07, my share being \$368.03.

I finished high school in June, 1940, but have continued to study agriculture through a part-time class. By this time I was really becoming interested in farming and decided that I was ready to take it up as my life's work. To encourage me and help me get a good start, my father and mother deeded me a small farm containing 35 acres of good land and two houses. I bought a used tractor and a disc at a bargain and used it to prepare my land. My father allows me to use his mules and equipment for work which can not be done with the tractor. I repay him for this by swapping labor with him. This year my farming program is composed of 28.5 acres of corn and beans, 5 acres of cotton, 10 acres of cowpea hay, 10 acres of soybean hay, 2 acres of sugar cane, 3 acres of miscellaneous truck crops, 1 acre of sweet potatoes, 6 head of cattle and 2 brood sows and pigs.

My plans are to become permanently established as a general farmer in my community. I am more interested in beef cattle and hope in the future to specialize in that enterprise. I also plan to become a member of farmers' cooperative organizations in my community and take part in all government programs. We have a Soil Conservation District in our county and we plan to have the government terrace our entire farm. We have already planted 5 acres of kudzu to improve the land.

During my second year I served as vice-president of my F.F.A. chapter. I also was a member of our chapter beef cattle judging team at Tampa and the livestock judging team at Gainesville. Our team was fortunate enough that year to win at Gainesville and made the trip to Kansas City to the National Convention and judging contests. My essay on the subject "Conserving and Utilizing the Natural Resources of our Farm" won first place in the district that year.

I feel that whatever success I may have had or may have in the future, is due to the training and inspiration I received in the F.F.A. and Vocational Agriculture classes, and from my agricultural instructor.

Gonzalez: The Tate Chapter, which won honorable mention in the National Chapter Contest has had a flock of New Hampshire hens from which 3,000 blood-tested chicks were sold to members for projects. The chapter had a cooperative egg marketing organization and had specially designed cartons containing the F.F.A. emblem and the name of the chapter. Local stores handle the eggs at premium prices.

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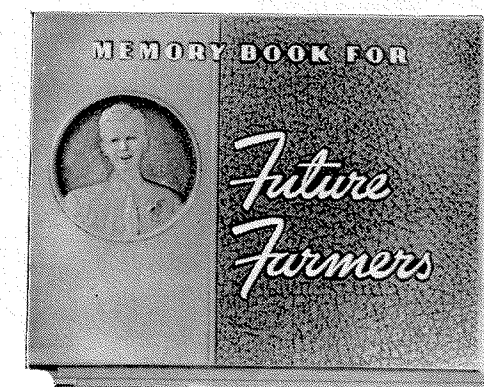
(continued from page 3)

for the American Farmer degree. So during my last year of Vocational Agriculture I carried the following projects: 5 sows and litters, 5 beef steers and 40 acres of corn and peanuts, from which I realized a labor income of \$479.30. As a result of this and the training I had received in my years of school work, I was rewarded by receiving the American Farmer degree at the National Convention in Kansas City in October, 1939.

To receive the American Farmer degree required \$500.00 in investments, which I had in hogs, cattle, and one horse. At this time I decided to enter the University of Florida, so I left these with my dad's farm and entered college.

(continued on page 19)

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Growing Into the Beef Cattle Type of Farming

By ALFRED TUCKER  
Bunnell Chapter

Vocational Agriculture was put in the schools of Flagler County during the 1937-38 school year. That year I had quit school as I felt that it was useless. After one year out in the world I was convinced that I needed a high school education.

In the fall of 1938 I came back to school and enrolled. My brother, Marvin, had taken Vocational Agriculture the year before and had carried, as his projects, cucumbers and cattle and as a result cleared \$150.00.

I felt that since the course was being offered and I lived on a farm and there was a prospect of making some money while learning that I should enroll in agriculture.

I enrolled in the fall of 1938-39 as a Green Hand. The standards were quite high and I decided to carry range cattle, cabbage, and corn as my supervised farming projects.

I carried range cattle, because our farm income is mostly from range cattle while the cabbage would bring in cash during the winter and the corn could be used for feed.

During the 1939-40 year the seasons were against me for my crops. My cabbage enterprise caused me a loss of \$48.08. The weather was dry and my corn went to nothing. I did show an increase in inventory of \$99.15 with my cattle.

During the year I made numerous improvements on our farm and carried many supplementary jobs. I could now see a few results and became determined that I would raise range cattle as my life work.

Not discouraged by the loss of cabbage during 1938-39, I enrolled and decided on the same program during the 1939-40 school year. My beef herd was increasing and I still saw the need of a feed crop to help fatten steers. In our section all of our corn is grown behind either cabbage or potatoes. Cabbage is the least risky, so I thought I'd grow cabbage again for winter cash and grow feed behind them.

This year the seasons were better, but the price was low. Nevertheless, I cleared \$131.98 on the cabbage and \$101.00 on the range cattle. My corn crop was inventoried at \$90.00 profit, which was used as feed for my horse. With all the profits I could spare I bought more and more cattle. I had at this time \$1165.00 worth of cattle. I was also trapping some and doing hauling and other work whenever possible and buying heifers and cows whenever I found a good buy.

During the 1940-41 year I planted cabbage again. The season was poor, but the price was good. If I had gotten a good yield I would have made good, but there wasn't anyone that had a good yield. As it was I made \$516.85 off my cabbage. I have 4 acres of corn planted and 1 acre of okra and they are doing very nicely. My cattle have also done well, I now have about 50 head of range cattle.

Out of my father's estate I inherited 150 head of range cattle and bought the home place in our pasture, which consists of 53 acres of land, house, barn, garage and other buildings. I paid cash for part of this and gave notes for the rest. By the time I finish my next year in high school I shall be well established in the beef cattle industry.

(continued from page 5)

I plan to side-dress it when it gets larger. I side-dressed my corn with Nitrate of Soda when I only had 1 acre, and I am doing it now with 20 acres, since it is essential to the success of corn crops in this territory.

My 3 sows farrowed 20 pigs. These are large enough to turn on corn.

I purchased 200 baby chicks in February. The flock suffered an attack of Bacillary White Diarrhea. Those which survived are growing nicely.

My Jersey heifer calf which I had in the tenth grade has grown into a well-rounded dairy heifer. She is due to freshen within two months.

I have one-half acre planted to an improved variety of sugar cane.

I have 5 acres of my father's land rented to grow peanuts. Peanuts require little fertilizer, probably no more than 200 pounds of 4-8-4 per acre.

I paid \$2.00 for a male Angus calf

when he was three days old. I trained him to drink from a pail. Now I am safe in saying he would bring me at least \$15.00 were I to butcher him. That is some profit anyway, and I have a lot of fun acting as mother to a calf.

I have 2 acres devoted to mixed truck crops. I put a generous application of barnyard manure and commercial fertilizer on the truck crop. This fertilizer was completely pulverized under the disks of our tractor harrow. I planted six rows in cabbage. They are just now ready for market. I planted 5 rows in English peas. I side-dressed them with a small amount of Nitrate, and this did the trick, for they produced beautifully.

I have the rest of my land devoted to string beans, butter beans, field peas, strawberries, cucumbers, beets, carrots, tomatoes, Irish potatoes, and early roasting ear corn. This supplies me with a small cash income as well as the many edible vegetables that are consumed at home.

Last fall I purchased a 600-pound Hereford steer in with my father's purchase of 25. We fed the steers on a mixture of crushed hay, corn, and cottonseed meal. My steer gained 220 pounds in 110 days. He brought me \$61.50 and after deducting all expenses I cleared \$4.00 in cash, besides the 15 tons of good barnyard manure.

I have always wanted to grow shade tobacco as my father and older brothers do. This year I built two acres of shade. My manure came in handy, for with it and some additional that I bought, the tobacco should grow to the top of the ten-foot shade. With this manure I put 5000 pounds of cotton seed meal, 500 pounds of steamed bone meal, 400 pounds of fish meal and a preparation of acid phosphate and potash. The potash gives the tobacco good burning quality.

It has been dry weather ever since I put the tobacco out, but when, and if, a good rain comes, it will grow. Shade tobacco is the backbone of the financial system of Gadsden County. If all goes well, I expect at least \$1200 clear profit from my 2 acres.

Along with my project program I have carried many farm improvement projects and supplementary farm jobs. Some of these are along the lines of establishing a lawn, establishing a permanent pasture, establishing white Dutch clover, constructing farm buildings, improving livestock, and rotating crops. My supplementary farm jobs help the farm, but they do not improve the real estate value of it. They include: constructing gates, c-links for plows, dehorning cattle, and pruning shrubbery.

I believe if more F.F.A. members would expand their supervised farming program, plan a well balanced, long-time Farmer Training program, and actually accomplish their goals, this F.F.A. organization, the farming occupation, and the United States as a whole would be far ahead as a pleasant place in which to live.

NOTE: The above essay won first place and a \$30.00 cash prize for S. W. Clark, Jr., in the Essay Contest, sponsored by the Chilian Nitrate Educational Bureau, Inc.

It's Results — not Arguments — that F. F. A.'s Want  
They can fool the Old Boys most of the time, but F. F. A.'s take CALPHOS all the time

# Results of U. S. and State Phosphate Experiments

## Availability of Phosphates in Laboratory Shows No Relation to Availability in Soils or Money. The Word Has Cost Farmers Millions and Means Nothing

If 500 lbs. 16% Laboratory Available Phosphate makes 1000 lbs. Cotton and 500 lbs. of a 3% "Laboratory" Available makes 1500 lbs. it is 24% Available on Soils and Money  
6% Potash used in All Mixtures. 4% Ammonia used in All Mixtures.

PUBLISHED BY F. W. DITTO, REALTOR, OCALA, FLORIDA

Following U. S. and Ga. Experiment Station results with different phosphates. Same amount Ammonia and Potash used in all mixtures. Authorities urge Growers figure costs from bulletins. This is impossible, as few have necessary information. We tabulate cost below, only way experiments are of value. If as shown by State Bulletins "Slag" has 12%, they used 96 lbs. P205 against 64 lbs. P205 in Colloidal and Acid. Figures were checked by excellent authority. If any one find errors, please advise. Ga. experiments made at Tifton, Ga., one of the best experiment stations in U. S. Experimenters felt 320 lbs. CALPHOS equalled 400 lbs. 16% Acid Phosphate, or 800 lbs. basic Slag. They were about right.

### Growing Marglobe Tomatoes—Only No. 1's Considered, 1935-37. Ga. Bulletin No. 29

(If anyone questions these costs, ask them to figure it. They were questioned by only one experimenter who said, we "assumed some thing," but would never tell what. We did not assume, as he did, that 158 lbs. CALPHOS produces as much as 333 lbs. Slag—but he was not far wrong. [P205 is Chemical Term for Pure Phosphate]): Availability based on 16% Super (Acid) being 16% Available.

Kind of Phosphate	Lbs. Phos. Used Per Acre	Lbs. P205 Per Acre	Yield Lbs. Per Acre	Yield Per 100 Lbs. Phosphate	Lbs. Per \$1 Spent	Lbs. Gained Per 100 lb. Phos.	"Available" in Laboratory	"Available" in Soil and Money
No Phosphate.....	0	0	869	0	0	0		
8% Basic Slag.....	800	64	4568	571	1038	462	3%	8%
16% Super (Acid) Phos.	400	64	4196	1049	1395	925	16%	20%
20% Colloidal (Calphos?)	320	64	4144	1295	2590	1156	3%	20%

### Growing Marglobe Tomatoes—Only No. 1's Considered, Years 1938-39. Ga. Bulletin No. 30

No Phosphate.....	0	0	1029	0	0	0		
8% Slag.....	800	64	6499	812	1441	681	3%	7 1/2 %
16% Super.....	400	64	5730	1432	1910	1150	16%	16 %
20% Colloidal (Calphos?)	320	64	5632	1760	3520	1760	3%	24 1/2 %

### Growing Lima Beans—Only No. 1's Considered, years 1938-39. Ga. Bulletin No. 30

No Phosphate.....	0	0	944	0	0	0	"Availability" over 20% indicates minor elements are effective.	
8% Slag.....	800	64	1600	200	363	82		
20% Colloidal (Calphos?)	320	64	1404	439	878	144		

### Porto Rican Sweet Potatoes—Only No. 1's Considered, 7 years. Ga. Bulletin No. 29

"No Phos."—Data Published in Bulletin			Yield Bu. Acre	Yield Bu. 100 lb. Phos.	Yield Bu. Per \$1 Spent		
8% Slag.....	800	64	170.16	21.2	38	3%	8 1/2 %
16% Super.....	400	64	158.50	39.6	53	16%	16 %
20% Colloidal (Calphos?)	320	64	176.79	55.20	110	3%	23 %

NOTE: Sweet Potato Growers at Laurel, Miss., near Potato Starch plant, using CALPHOS several years, grow 600 bu. acre. R. H. Boteler, there, grower and authority. They use 1000 lbs. CALPHOS per acre.

Based on results of above experiment, we suggest form below be used in State Bulletin, making it easy to figure cost of phosphates in any locality. Not one Farmer in one hundred can learn all the facts from Bulletins as now published.

Phosphate	Lbs. Used Acre	Lbs. P205 Acre	Cost Acre	Yield Bushels Acre	Yield 100 lb. Bulk Phos.	Bushels Per \$1 Spent	Phos. Cost Per 100 Bushels
8% Basic Slag.....	Equal Amounts		Leave Blank				
16% Super (Acid) Phos.	of Each Phos.		for Grower				
20% Colloidal (Calphos?)	phate Here.		to Fill				

Best results had on most soils by using 300 to 500 lbs. any phosphate acre; less than 200 lbs. "is, we think, a waste of money." Miss. used 333 lbs. Slag an acre, averaged 750 lbs. Seed Cotton. Miss. claims her soils equal those of Ala. Ala. used 300 lbs. 20% Colloidal and averaged 1125 lbs. Seed Cotton an acre. N. C. used 500 lbs. CALPHOS and averaged 1485 lbs., and 500 lbs. 16% acid made 1085 lbs. Seed Cotton per acre over many years experiments. If you find errors of any kind, please write, I want to correct.

Data on this page given farmers for guidance in buying Phosphate. I am not interested in any Phosphates. Mr. M. R. Porter, who has given time and much money for benefit of agriculture, assisted in compiling.

Dr. Ernest Molnar, (Phosphate Chemist), wrote in 1936—"20% CALPHOS is equal in production to 20% Super (Acid) Phosphate." Mr. Porter was asked by Authorities to remove the statement from his ads. States and U. S. Experiments prove he was more than right.

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## F.F.A. Chapter News Flashes

**Jay:** The Jay Chapter, in cooperation with the State Marketing Bureau, put on a cooperative hog sale, selling about 150 head of hogs for the farmers and Future Farmer members, at a profit to cooperating of about \$200. The chapter remodeled its lunchroom and equipped it with an electric refrigerator and radio. The lunchroom netted the chapter \$181.00 and gave employment to two women.

**Mt. Pleasant:** The Mt. Pleasant Chapter staged a play and realized a profit of \$48.00; the chapter increased its membership ten per cent; and each member averaged \$124.00 on his supervised farming program.

**Greensboro:** Ninety per cent of the members of the Greensboro Chapter are 100 per cent owners of their projects; members averaged \$126.00 on their projects and the chapter made a trip to the New York World's Fair.

**Poplar Springs:** The Poplar Springs Chapter bought and raised 100 baby chicks for fryers; bought cooperatively 200 bushels of seed peanuts, 325 bushels of seed oats, and 500 pounds of improved high bred cotton seed; laid water line to WPA lunchroom and equipped lunchroom with running water; bought 23 purebred gilts for pig chain; and repaired one large bridge on school bus route so that the bus could make the run.

**Fort Meade:** The Fort Meade Chapter completed its two-story camp building on the chapter camp site on the Peace River; sponsored an F.F.A. rodeo; conducted an auction sale; and planned and got under way a beautification project to be known as "The F.F.A. Gardens."

**Fort White:** The Fort White Chapter built an F.F.A. work shop and painted the Home Economics building and members of the chapter repaired the home of a widow who was unable to pay for repairs. The chapter bought mineral for hogs and cattle cooperatively.

**Bunnell:** The Flagler Chapter built a lighted football field; built equipment for the community center; put on a rodeo and barbecue; made a trip to Cuba; and made over \$300 from cooperative projects.

**Greenville:** The Greenville Chapter built a bulletin rack for the local bank and kept it filled with bulletins for free distribution to farmers; published a bi-weekly bulletin for farmers; built cattle gaps and made other school repairs; sponsored a radio musical group; sponsored a fiddling contest and a tent show; grew hogs as breeding stock and raised 400 chicks as chapter cooperatives.

**Branford:** The Branford Chapter operated a 35-acre school farm with the following crops: tobacco, general truck (under WPA lunchroom project), crotalaria, Alyce clover, and slash pines. The chapter received a net profit of \$150 which was applied on the tobacco barn built last year.

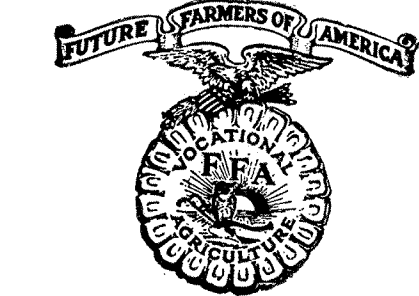
**Altha:** The Altha Chapter built the grandstand for the athletic field. The chapter was financed from profits realized from the land laboratory plot, dances given by the chapter and picture shows sponsored once a week by the chapter.

**Anthony:** The members of the Anthony Chapter built equipment for their farm shop and classroom and wired the agriculture building for electricity. They cleared the football field, put up goal posts and lined the field.

**Okeechobee:** The Okeechobee Chapter conducted a cooperative fryer project of 250 fryers as a demonstration project; constructed playground equipment for the grammar school; and beautified the high school and grammar school grounds.

**Largo:** The Largo Chapter bought 10,000 pounds of feed, 3,000 baby chicks, 1,000 pounds of fertilizer cooperatively; sold over \$500 worth of products cooperatively; and earned \$350 for the chapter treasury.

**Baker:** The Baker Chapter secured six acres of land; painted the classroom and office; built new chapter equipment; added \$250 worth of equipment to the farm shop; and beautified the grammar school grounds.



**Bristol:** The Briston Chapter established a thrift bank with 80 per cent of the members participating.

**Lake City:** The Columbia Chapter installed drains at each of the water fountains on the school playgrounds; constructed all of the scenery for the school operetta; planted an acre of pine seedlings on the Lake City Municipal Forest; had full charge of the poultry department at the Slash Pine Forest and Farm Festival; individuals won checks totalling \$108.25 as premiums for poultry, swine and other exhibits at the Festival; and presented Future Farmer programs at Kiwanis and Rotary clubs.

**Sopchoppy:** The Sopchoppy Chapter beautified the school grounds by setting out 50 shade trees, shrubbery, and flowers and constructed a concrete walk.

**Wauchula:** The Wauchula Chapter conducted a cooperative hog project with the Kiwanis club; built up a cooperative bee project; and planted 2,000 pine seedlings on the Wauchula-Bowling Green road.

**Vernon:** The Vernon Chapter finished the inside of its new agricultural building and landscaped the Vernon school grounds. The chapter carried out a productive cooperative unit on its land laboratory plot, the produce from which was used in the school lunch room.

**Bethlehem:** The Bethlehem Chapter in carrying out its program of work built a fence around the school grounds, repaired 50 chairs and seats, constructed terraces and water breaks on the school grounds, purchased a purebred Duroc Jersey boar, set out 2,000 pine seedlings, added some tools to the farm shop, wired the chapter building, and made an educational tour through south Florida.

**Trenton:** The Trenton Chapter conducted eight fertilizer demonstrations; conducted a poultry and hog feeding demonstration; sold over three tons of minerals for hogs and cattle; sponsored two agricultural movies; and beautified the football field and school grounds.

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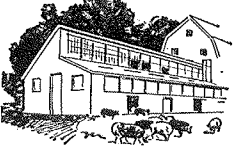
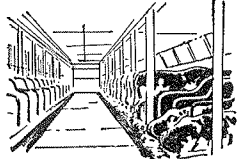
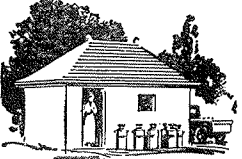
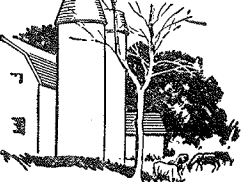
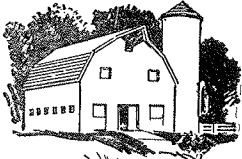
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(continued from page 15)

After attending college for one regular term and one summer session, I decided to go into farming immediately.

The following spring with the investments that I had, and through the help of my parents, I rented 120 acres of land and began farming. My scope was greatly increased as a result of this first year's farming. During this time I had married and decided to purchase a farm. Through the Federal Land Bank I bought a 160-acre farm four miles west of Trenton, upon which we are now established and are looking forward to many happy years of successful farming.



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