

1934

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SEVENTH

NATIONAL CONVENTION

OF



HELD AT

BALTIMORE HOTEL KANSAS CITY, MO.

OCTOBER 20-26, 1934

Prepared and Published by the Future Farmers of America
In Cooperation With
The Office of Education, U. S. Department of the Interior

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TEXAS
UTAH
VERMONT
VIRGINIA
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WYOMING

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Seventh National Convention
OF
Future Farmers of America

BALTIMORE HOTEL
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

OCTOBER 20-26

1934



Prepared and published by the Future Farmers of America in cooperation with
the Office of Education U. S. Department of the Interior, November, 1934

INTRODUCTION

The Future Farmers of America is the national organization of farm boys studying vocational agriculture in public secondary schools under the provisions of the National Vocational Education Acts. Launched at Kansas City in November of 1928 this organization has grown steadily and rapidly until in 1934 the active membership totaled 82,000 boys in 3,500 chapters of 47 States, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

The primary aim of the Future Farmers of America is the development of agricultural leadership. Other purposes are: strengthening the confidence of the farm boy in himself and his work; creating interest in a more intelligent choice of farming occupations; creating and nurturing a love of country life; improving the rural home and its surroundings; encouraging cooperative effort; promoting thrift; improving scholarship; encouraging organized recreational activities among rural people; and supplementing by means of boy-initiated and boy-directed activities the regular systematic instruction offered to prospective farmers enrolled in vocational agricultural courses.

The Future Farmers of America is a non-profit organization of voluntary membership designed to take its place among other organized agencies striving for the upbuilding of agriculture and country life through emphasizing good citizenship, patriotism and efficient farming programs. National headquarters are located at the U. S. Office of Education, 1800 "H" Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. National Conventions are held annually in Kansas City at the time of the American Royal Live Stock Show.

The Seventh National Convention was held October 20-26, 1934, and was an important feature of the Ninth Annual Congress of Vocational Agricultural Students. Delegates were present from all chartered Associations except Puerto Rico. Nearly 4,000 students of vocational agriculture registered for the Congress, most of whom were F. F. A. members.

These Proceedings represent a report on all activities participated in by the F. F. A. members. The minutes of the general convention sessions held October 23rd, 24th and 25th are included along with certain other important material which is supplementary to or explanatory of the Convention activities. The notes of both the Student Secretary and Ex-Secretary were used in preparing the minutes of the Convention.

W. A. ROSS,

Executive-Secretary.

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PROGRAM

Friday, October 19th

10:00 A. M.—Executive Session, Board of Trustees, Baltimore Hotel.

Saturday, October 20th

8:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Registration, Baltimore Hotel.

9:00 A. M.—Executive Session, Board of Trustees, Baltimore Hotel.

Sunday, October 21st

8:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Registration, Baltimore Hotel.

9:00 A. M.—Executive Session, Board of Trustees, Baltimore Hotel.

2:00 P. M.—Executive Session, National Advisory Council, Baltimore Hotel.

8:00 P. M.—State Advisers Meeting, Baltimore Hotel.

Monday, October 22nd

8:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Registration, Baltimore Hotel.

9:00 A. M.—Executive Session, Board of Trustees, Baltimore Hotel.

1:00 P. M.—Executive Session, Board of Trustees, Baltimore Hotel.

7:30 P. M.—Public Speaking Contest, Auditorium, Power and Light Company Building.

Tuesday, October 23rd

9:00 A. M.—Opening Convention Session, Baltimore Hotel.

1. Opening ceremony.
2. Music.
3. Report on delegate credentials.
4. Roll call of the States and seating of delegates.
5. Minutes of the 6th National Convention and Board of Trustees meeting.
6. Appointment of committees.
7. Nominations of the National Board of Trustees for the degree of American Farmer by J. A. Linke, National Adviser.
8. Three minute reports on accomplishments in the States by one delegate from each State.

11:30 A. M.—Radio Broadcast of the Public Speaking Contest, N. B. C. Farm and Home Hour.

1:30 P. M.—Second Convention Session, Baltimore Hotel.

1. Call to order by the President.
2. Music.
3. Address by Dr. Fred. C. Howe, Consumers Council, A. A. A.
4. Report of the Ex-Secretary.
5. Report of the Treasurer.
6. State reports (con.)
7. Election and raising of candidates to the degree of American Farmer.
8. Closing ceremony.

6:00 P. M.—Buffet Supper, Ararat Shrine Temple, (11th and Central). Assemble for Arena Parade.

7:45 P. M.—Parade in the Arena, American Royal Grounds. Announcement of Star Farmer Awards.

Wednesday, October 24th

8:00 A. M.—Committee work, Baltimore Hotel.

1:30 P. M.—Third Convention Session, Baltimore Hotel.

1. Opening ceremony.
2. Group singing.
3. Committee reports.
4. Brief addresses by guests and sponsors of F. F. A. events.
5. Closing ceremony.

6:00 P. M.—Banquet for F. F. A. delegates, judging teams, coaches, prize winners and guests.

Entertainment.
Awarding of prizes:
Chapter contest.
State Association contest.
Special awards.

Thursday, October 25th

9:00 A. M.—Fourth Convention Session, Baltimore Hotel.

1. Opening ceremony.
2. Group singing.
3. Unfinished business.

PROGRAM (Cont'd.)

Thursday, October 25th (Cont'd.)

1:30 P. M.—Fifth Convention Session, Baltimore Hotel.

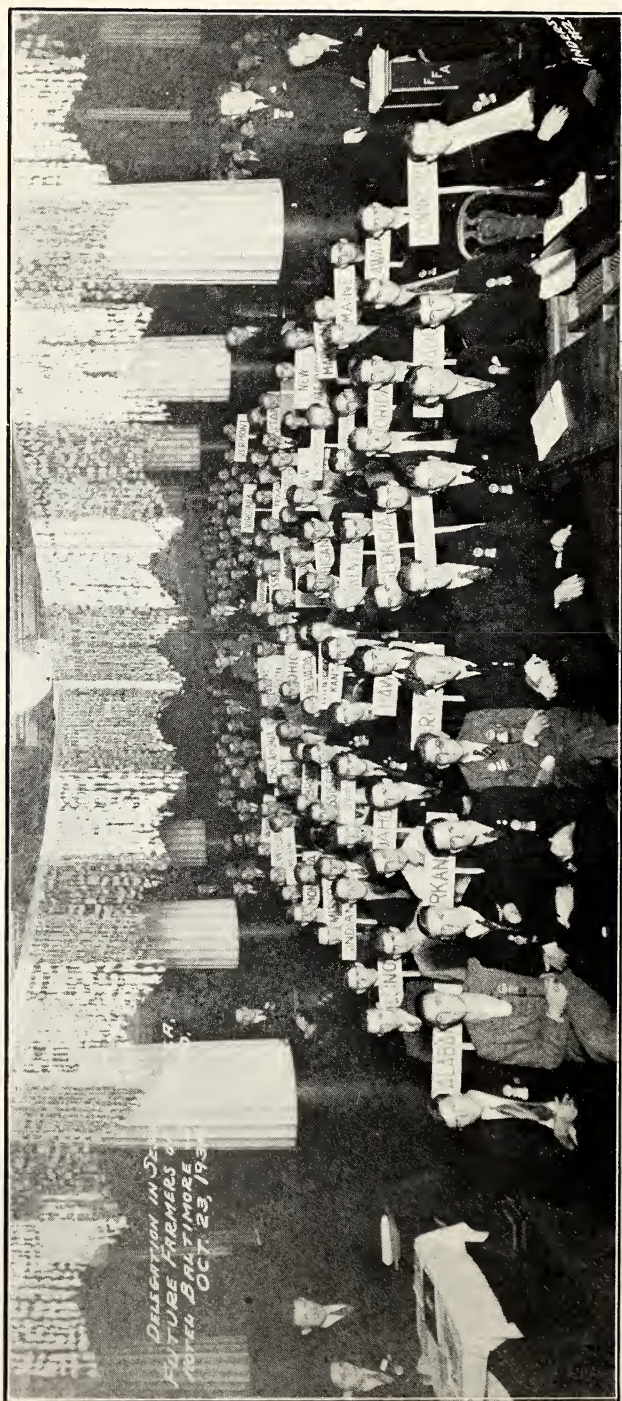
1. Opening ceremony.
2. Group singing.
3. New business; consideration of important problems which the national organization is facing.
4. Election of officers.
5. Address by the president.
6. Closing ceremony.

7:30 P. M.—Joint Executive Session, 1933-34 and 1934-35 Board of Trustees, Baltimore Hotel.

OFFICIAL DELEGATES

Alabama.....	*Ernie L. Robinson.....	Sammie Pate
Arizona.....	*Lewdell Hunt.....	George Pearson
Arkansas.....	Andy Fulton.....	*Clyde McGinnis
California.....	*Joseph Spina.....	C. Sandstrom
Colorado.....	*Floyd Hale.....	Clarence Van Galder
Connecticut.....	*Wm. Pearl.....	
Delaware.....	*Joe Williamson.....	Charles Hill
Florida.....	Jacques Waller.....	*E. D. Tyler, Jr.
Georgia.....	*Lawrence Tribble.....	C. W. Grant
Hawaii.....	*Jack Dunn.....	
Idaho.....	*L. Arrington.....	Warren Cate
Illinois.....	*Edgar Hargis.....	Maurice Gantzert
Indiana.....	John Garrott.....	*Leora W. Morse
Iowa.....	Kenneth Fulk.....	*J. Black
Kansas.....	Paul Leck.....	*Elwood Baker
Kentucky.....	Thomas Downing.....	*John Reisz
Louisiana.....	*Joseph B. Gremillion.....	C. A. Duplantis
Maine.....	Lyman Getchell.....	Eugene McLaughlin
Maryland.....	*William Wildesen.....	
Massachusetts.....	*Howard C. Potter.....	
Michigan.....	*Donald Piper.....	Robert Robinson
Mississippi.....	Joseph Suitor.....	*Stanley Peek
Missouri.....	*Virgil Moore.....	Aubrey Pulliam
Montana.....	Melvin Beck.....	*Don Valiton
Nebraska.....	Clare Glandon.....	Harold Benn
Nevada.....	*Jack Simpkins.....	Dee Stewart
New Hampshire.....	*Edward Rock.....	
New Jersey.....	A. Alampi.....	*Ralph Smith
New Mexico.....	*Paul Kuhnley.....	Jimmy Risher
New York.....	Lynn Wood.....	*Leonard McWilliams
North Carolina.....	*K. McIntire.....	George Stein
North Dakota.....	*Arley Hovland.....	Stanley Edwards
Ohio.....	*Stanley Tschantz.....	Robert Bernard
Oklahoma.....	*Sanford Caudill.....	Emuel Childers
Oregon.....	*Paul Astleford.....	
Pennsylvania.....	Kenneth Hunter.....	*Geo. Myers
South Carolina.....	*W. A. Leitner.....	
South Dakota.....	Joe Robar.....	*Walter Lassen
Tennessee.....	Ellis Lannom.....	*Robert Marsh
Texas.....	*Herbert Mills.....	Bill Mann
Utah.....	Eldrow Reeve.....	*J. Phelon Malouf
Vermont.....	*Clair Holbrook.....	Avery Palmer
Virginia.....	*Wm. Shaffer.....	Clarence Lowe
Washington.....	Donald Hedrick.....	*Geo. Ward
West Virginia.....	*Stuart Watts.....	Patsy Cipolloni
Wisconsin.....	Henry Bartelt.....	*Eugene Wissink
Wyoming.....	*Glenn Macy.....	Kenneth Wagoner

*Means gave the State Report.



SEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION—FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

HOTEL, BALTIMORE, KANSAS CITY, MO.—OCTOBER 20 to 26, 1934

Minutes of Convention Sessions

TUESDAY, OCTOBER TWENTY-THIRD, 1934

Morning Session

The Seventh National Convention of Future Farmers of America was opened with the regular ceremony at 9 A. M. in the Pompeian Room of the Baltimore Hotel at Kansas City, Missouri, by President Bobby Jones. Flags and blue and gold decorations gave the hall an artistic touch. At the officers' stations which were located on raised platforms, the correct symbols were in evidence. The center of the meeting-room had been reserved for delegates and standards bearing the name of each State Association were in place; the space outside of the delegate section was allotted to Advisers, visitors and friends.

The Utah State F. F. A. Band of 72 pieces, under the direction of Mr. N. W. Christensen, rendered several splendid selections and their diminutive soloist pleased the entire audience with his numbers.

Following the musical selections by the Utah Band President Jones called upon Student Secretary Shopbell for a complete roll-call and the official seating of delegates took place. The roll call revealed 87 delegates from 48 Associations in their places. Attention was then called by the President to the fact that delegates should take these same places at each session of the Convention; and that a majority vote was required on all matters coming before the Convention except amendments to the constitution which required a 2/3 vote of the delegates present.

Upon a motion of Valiton of Montana, duly seconded and carried (77 to 3), the reading of the minutes of the Sixth National Convention was curtailed and included only the minutes from Wednesday afternoon November 23, 1933 to the close of the 1933 Convention. This action was based on the fact that copies of the 1933 Proceedings had previously been distributed to all chapters and that members had been afforded ample opportunity to peruse them. The minutes were therefore read as just indicated by Student Secretary Shopbell but approved in their entirety by unanimous action.

Immediately following the reading and approval of the minutes the President made announcements concerning the exhibits in the Doric Room and the moving picture to be taken by Paramount at noon on October 24th. He then displayed one of the jackets worn by the Utah Band members and manufactured by the Universal Uniform Company, Van Wert, Ohio, asking informally for reactions upon it as a possible official F. F. A. uniform. It is quite evident from the enthusiasm shown that practically every delegate was favorable to the jacket idea in uniforms. President Jones then announced that the prize ear of corn for the year was submitted by

the Georgetown, Ohio Chapter and, according to custom, was on display above the Secretary's Station.

Appointment of committees was the next order of business and the following committees were announced, but the complete personnel of each was not named until later in Convention:

Alumni Organizations
American Farmer Degree
Auditing
Annual Report Form
Chapter Contest
Constitution
Nominating

Proceedings of the Convention
Program of Work
Public Speaking Contest
Radio
Star Farmer Award
Uniform
Resolutions

The main order of business for the morning was the nominations of the Board of Trustees for the degree of American Farmer. The following nominations were made by National Adviser, J. A. Linke, at this time:

Active List

Edd Christian, Fern Bank, Alabama
Chester T. Senteney, Weiner, Arkansas
Austin Ledbetter, Malvern, Arkansas
Sam McMillan, Santa Rosa, California
Raymond Pitts, Selma, California
Joe E. Williamson, Bridgeville, Delaware
Jacques Waller, Plant City, Florida
Deaz Floyd, Bowman, Georgia
C. W. Grant, Jr., Leslie, Georgia
Leonard Arrington, Twin Falls, Idaho
Clarence Akin, St. Francisville, Illinois
James R. Dunseth, Modesto, Illinois
Beyrl Rutledge, LeRoy, Illinois
Edwin A. Bates, Carlinville, Illinois
Milbourn F. DeMunn, Capron, Illinois
John Garrott, Battle Ground, Indiana
Kenneth Fulk, Clarinda, Iowa
Alfred Taylor, Winfield, Kansas
Allan Nottorf, Abilene, Kansas
John Reisz, Owensboro, Kentucky
Paul Moulard, Marksville, Louisiana
C. A. Duplantis, Jr., Houma, Louisiana
Lyman F. Getchell, Jr., Limestone, Maine
William H. Wildesen, Oakland, Md.
Jay H. Morris, Grand Ledge, Michigan
Donald Piper, Bangor, Michigan
Aubrey L. Pulliam, Adrian, Missouri
Charles Lampkin, Appleton City, Mo.
Harold Benn, Ord, Nebraska
Ralph Smith, Newfield, New Jersey
Charles H. Wood, Little Valley, N. Y.
Emory I. Waterman, Forestville, N. Y.
James B. Outhouse, Canandaigua, N. Y.
David O. Swank, Fredericktown, Ohio
Robert Bernard, New Vienna, Ohio
Thomas M. Gardner, Georgetown, Ohio
John Paul Watt, Jr., Greenfield, Ohio
Stanley L. Algire, Fredericktown, Ohio
George Harrison, Kingfisher, Oklahoma
Paul Astleford, Newburg, Oregon
George M. Myers, Greencastle, Penna.
Kenneth W. Hunter, Washington, Penna.
Andrew Sundstrom, Beresford, S. D.
Stanley Ezell, Antioch, Tennessee
Carl Baird, Brush Creek, Tennessee
Tillman Hutchings, Sparta, Tennessee
Jack Calhoun, Sherman, Texas
William Cude, Beeville, Texas
Cecil C. Cope, Arcadia, Utah
Avery D. Palmer, Charlotte, Vermont
Joel Holland Chapman, Smithfield, Va.
Graham James, Jr., Herndon, Va.
Andrew Jackson, Laurel Fork, Va.
Clarence Lowe, Whaleyville, Va.
Harry Born, Reedsville, West Va.
Eugene Wissink, Baldwin, Wisconsin
Henry Bartelt, Omro, Wisconsin
Glenn Macy, Pine Bluffs, Wyoming

Honorary List

PAUL W. CHAPMAN, Athens, Georgia.
R. W. REYNOLDS, Chicago, Illinois.
ED. O'NEAL, Chicago, Illinois.
H. B. SWANSON, Washington, D. C.
L. H. DENNIS, Washington, D. C.
W. W. BEERS, Honolulu, Hawaii.
WALTER ATWOOD, Roosevelt, Utah.

Mr. Linke stated that the members of the Board of Trustees had worked conscientiously and, after careful consideration, felt that the list just mentioned were most worthy to receive the honor of the highest degree in the organization. Mimeographed briefs of the candidates' records were distributed to the delegates at this time. Upon a suggestion from the chair, however, it was unanimously agreed that action on the election of candidates should be deferred to the afternoon session.

President Jones called Vice-President Stewart to the chair at this time and, with Executive Secretary Ross, left the Convention Hall to appear on the radio broadcast of the Public Speaking Contest for which special time had been granted, 11:30 A. M., C. S. T. over the N. B. C. Farm and Home Hour.

The next item of business was the three-minute summarized reports from States, and the remaining time of the first session was given over to the presentation of these reports by delegates.

Upon a motion by Cate of Idaho, duly seconded, the meeting was adjourned at 12 o'clock noon, to convene again at 1:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER TWENTY-THIRD, 1934

Afternoon Session

The convention was called to order at 1:30 P. M. by President Jones. A piccolo solo by Ole Anderson and a bassoon solo by Wayne Jonson, both members of the Utah Band, were enjoyed by all.

Following these musical selections, Dr. Fred C. Howe of the Consumers Council, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, was introduced from the platform and presented an inspiring address on the subject, "The Future Farmers of America and the Future of our Farm Life". Mr. E. P. Taylor, Editor of Agricultural Leaders Digest, and Mr. Frank Mullen, Agricultural Director of the National Broadcasting Company followed with a few brief encouraging remarks regarding the work and progress of the F. F. A.

The report of the Treasurer was then presented by Henry Groseclose. It was moved by Piper of Michigan, duly seconded, and carried unanimously that the report of the Treasurer be accepted. A short informal discussion occurred at this point regarding the advisability, in the future, of having the Treasurer's report itemized for the purpose of distribution to the States. It was the sense of the meeting that such a procedure would be very helpful.

At the request of Mr. Ross the report of the Executive Secretary was laid over until Thursday by unanimous consent.

The next matter brought up for discussion was with regard to the State reports presented at the convention. It was finally moved by

McGinnis of Arkansas, duly seconded, and carried unanimously that for the remainder of the session the State reports be confined strictly to 3 minutes in length. The reading of the State reports was then resumed until all reports were presented, at which time, upon a motion by Duplantis of Louisiana, duly seconded, and carried, a 5-minute recess was taken.

When the chairman had called the convention to order again, Arrington of Idaho opened up the question of suspending the rules regarding the granting of American Farmer Degrees and allowing Jack Dunn of Hawaii to receive this award along with the others nominated at the morning session. It was pointed out that Dunn had an entirely different set of working conditions to contend with in Hawaii and that it was difficult to meet the requirements which were based primarily on mainland conditions. Considerable discussion by various delegates was heard. The proposition of granting Dunn an Honorary degree was advanced but it was pointed out that the qualifications as set up in the constitution did not admit of this procedure. Several motions and amendments were proposed, most of which were lost for want of a second or were ruled out of order by the chair. Somewhat of a parliamentary tangle developed but it was finally moved by Potter of Massachusetts, duly seconded and passed (78-3) that Jack Dunn be granted a "Special Honorary" American Farmer Degree. Before this action was taken, however, Dunn was recognized by the chair and in a very sportsmanlike manner requested that no exception be made in his case. "Hold up the standard" was the trend of his remarks which brought cheers from his fellow-delegates.

The time had now arrived for the election and raising of the successful candidates to the Degree of American Farmer. Upon a motion by Hargis of Illinois, duly seconded, the 58 candidates, from the active membership, and the 7 honorary candidates, whose names had been placed in nomination at the morning session were unanimously accepted for the honor. The impressive 4th degree raising ceremony followed, at the close of which keys were presented to those present. Announcement was made that keys would be sent to those unable to be present for the ceremony. Mr. L. H. Dennis was the only honorary candidate present to receive his key.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER TWENTY-FOURTH, 1934

Morning Session

The convention opened at 8:00 A. M. with the regular ceremony. President Bobby Jones stated, briefly, that according to the plan this half day had been set aside for committee work with every delegate a member of at least one committee. Committees were urged to make the best use possible of the time available after the personnel had been announced, in order that the reports might be completed by noon. The following committee designations were then made by the chair, and the committees went to work immediately:

Auditing:

Hunt, Arizona
 McWilliams, New York
 Williamson, Delaware
 Childers, Oklahoma
 Morse, Indiana
 Jones, Ohio
 Robinson, Alabama (Ch.)

American Farmer Degree:

Mann, Texas
 Watts, West Virginia
 Reisz, Kentucky
 Caudill, Oklahoma
 Macy, Wyoming
 Palmer, Vermont (Ch.)

Chapter Contest:

Cate, Idaho
 Rock, New Hampshire
 Risher, New Mexico
 Pate, Alabama
 Lowe, Virginia
 Bartelt, Wisconsin
 Sandstrom, California (Ch.)

Alumni Organization:

Grant, Georgia
 Pearson, Arizona
 Leck, Kansas
 Ward, Washington
 Wildesen, Maryland
 Mills, Texas
 Marsh, Tennessee (Ch.)

Annual Report Form:

Peek, Mississippi
 Stewart, Nevada
 Simpkins, Nevada
 Leitner, South Carolina
 Garrott, Indiana
 Edwards, North Dakota
 McIntire, North Carolina (Ch.)

Constitution:

Valiton, Montana
 Getchell, Maine
 Dunn, Hawaii
 Tschantz, Ohio
 Hunter, Pennsylvania
 Sutor, Mississippi
 Shopbell, Michigan (Ch.)

Nominating:

Hale, Colorado
 Moore, Missouri
 Beck, Montana
 Glandon, Nebraska
 Tyler, Florida
 Lassen, South Dakota
 Winge, Georgia (Ch.)

Program of Work:

Myers, Pennsylvania
 Fulton, Arkansas
 Smith, New Jersey
 Piper, Michigan
 Arrington, Idaho
 Hedrick, Washington
 Kuhnley, New Mexico
 Stewart, Montana (Ch.)

Radio:

Downing, Kentucky
 McLaughlin, Maine
 Gantzert, Illinois
 Tribble, Georgia
 Hill, Delaware
 McGinnis, Arkansas (Ch.)

Uniform:

Spina, California
 Cipolloni, West Virginia
 Pearl, Connecticut
 Waller, Florida
 Hargis, Illinois
 Wagoner, Wyoming
 Alampi, New Jersey (Ch.)

Convention Proceedings:

Morse, Indiana
 Jones, Ohio
 Williamson, Delaware
 Hunt, Arizona
 Van Galder, Colorado
 Wissink, Wisconsin
 Robinson, Alabama (Ch.)

Public Speaking Contest:

Malouf, Utah
 Stein, North Carolina
 Robar, South Dakota
 Wood, New York
 Baker, Kansas
 Robinson, Michigan
 Duplantis, Louisiana (Ch.)

Star Farmer Award:

Astleford, Oregon
 Lannon, Tennessee
 Hovland, North Dakota
 Holbrook, Vermont
 Shaffer, Virginia
 Bernard, Ohio (Ch.)

Resolution:

Black, Iowa
 Potter, Massachusetts
 Fulk, Iowa
 Christensen, Nebraska
 Pulliam, Missouri
 Lowenstein, Nebraska
 Gremillion, Louisiana (Ch.)

As the committees worked they checked their deliberations with the national officers and sought the advice and counsel of the various State Advisers and members of the National Advisory Council.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER TWENTY-FOURTH, 1934**Afternoon Session**

The convention was called to order at 1:30 P. M. by the President. Raymond Bryan of the Ottawa, Kansas, Chapter and Jack Dunn, delegate from Hawaii, provided music for the occasion.

The Georgia delegation then asked for a suspension of the rules and presented Bobby Jones with a gavel made from red cedar wood taken from the farm of the late Dudley Hughes, co-author of the Smith-Hughes Act. President Jones responded with a few appropriate words.

The main order of business for the afternoon was the report of committees. The chair called first for the report of the Program of Work committee which was given by Stewart of Montana. It was moved by Hunt of Arizona, duly seconded and carried, unanimously, to adopt this report with the understanding that additions might be made as other worthy items were determined during the convention.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read by the chairman and adopted upon a motion by Black of Iowa, duly seconded.

By unanimous consent the report of the Nominating Committee was deferred until Thursday afternoon.

The report of the committee on resolutions was read by Grenillion of Louisiana, and upon a motion by Tschantz of Ohio, duly seconded, it was adopted with a few minor additions acceptable to the committee.

The report of the Uniform Committee, as given by the chairman, also met with the approval of the delegates. It was moved by Pearl of Connecticut, duly seconded, and carried that this report be adopted.

The next report called for by the chair was that on the Star Farmer Award. This report was adopted upon a motion of Piper of Michigan, duly seconded.

Considerable discussion arose in connection with the report of the Committee on the Public Speaking Contest, especially in connection with liberalizing the rules. When the question was called for, however, the motion by Reisz of Kentucky to accept the report was supported by a vote of 76-5.

Upon a motion by Tschantz of Ohio, duly seconded, the report of the Chapter Contest was adopted.

The report of the committee on the Annual Report Form for State Associations was likewise adopted without question upon a motion by Black of Iowa, duly seconded.

The next committee to report was the committee on Radio. A motion by Morse of Indiana to accept the report was lost for want of second. A motion of Arrington of Idaho, duly seconded, to table the report until the following day was carried.

A similar situation occurred in connection with the report of the Alumni Committee. A motion by Pearl to accept was lost but a later

motion by Valiton of Montana to table the report until the following day was carried.

The report of the American Farmer Application Committee was adopted upon a motion by Watts of West Virginia, duly seconded.

The report of the committee on the Proceedings of the Convention was adopted upon a motion of Robinson of Alabama, duly seconded.

Delegate Hunt of Arizona was recognized by the chair at this point. He moved that the remaining sessions of the convention be started on time; seconded, and carried unanimously.

Delegate Hale of Colorado was then recognized and moved to have the report of the winning chapter in the Chapter Contest sent out with the report of the convention; the motion was lost.

President Jones then explained that the Board of Trustees had considered the matter of purchasing a prize vocational lamb, owned and exhibited by an F. F. A. member at the American Royal as a gift for President Roosevelt from the organization. President Jones called upon Executive Secretary Ross, C. L. Angerer and Ray Cuff for further information regarding the proposition. It was brought out that the lamb could be purchased at the Vocational Sale of Livestock on Friday; that Wilson & Co. would attend to the dressing, packing, and shipping and that the total expense could probably be kept under \$50. Upon a motion by Hunt of Arizona, duly seconded and unanimously carried, a maximum of \$50 was authorized from the Treasury for the purchase and sending of the lamb to President Roosevelt.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:00 P. M. to convene again at 9:00 A. M. the following morning.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER TWENTY-FIFTH, 1934

Morning Session

The Convention was called to order by President Jones and the opening ceremony was used.

The first item of business was the report of the Executive Secretary, Mr. Ross. It was moved by Black of Iowa, duly seconded, that the report be adopted; the motion was carried unanimously.

The question regarding the status of the Massachusetts Association was placed upon the floor of the convention by President Jones who reviewed the situation briefly, dealing with the question of girls becoming members of the organization. Considerable discussion followed, in which practically every state delegation participated. It was very evident that the sentiment was exceedingly strong against making any change in the constitution which would provide for girl memberships or countenancing the practice of having girl members in any local chapter in any state. The National Adviser, Mr. Linke, was called upon for an explanation of the attitude of the present National Advisory Council regarding the policy to follow in connection with this problem. Upon a motion of Lannon of

Tennessee and by a vote of 70-1 the following resolution, recommended by the Board of Trustees, was adopted; but it was plainly brought out that this resolution was only a temporary measure to allow the National Adviser time to further investigate the legal restrictions which it was reported prevented Massachusetts from conforming to the membership regulations.

"WHEREAS the Future Farmers of America is fundamentally a boys' organization; and whereas, the national constitution of that organization specifically states that membership shall be confined to male students; and whereas, it has come to the attention of the National Board of Trustees of the Future Farmers of America that due to circumstances within certain States, girls have been admitted to certain local and State organizations,

Now therefore, be it resolved, that the National Board of Trustees recommends to the F. F. A. delegates in annual convention at Kansas City, Missouri, October, 1934, that this practice be confined to local and State membership only and with the permission of the National Board of Trustees based upon satisfactory evidence. It is further recommended to the delegates that no national dues be collected from girls and that no national or regional membership or recognition be extended to them. F. F. A. Chapters with girls as members are not eligible for participation in the National F. F. A. Chapter Contest nor is a State with girls as members entitled to participate in the State Association Contest."

At this point the rules were suspended for three minutes to allow Mr. Groseclose to make some comments regarding parliamentary procedure, and other general matters.

Upon a motion by Waller of Florida the report of the Constitution Committee was referred to the new Board of Trustees for consideration and further action.

The question of interpretation of Section B, Article III, of the national constitution regarding active membership was then considered. It was pointed out that as the wording in the last sentence stood there was a question in the minds of many as to whether active membership continued for three years after a member completed his course in vocational agriculture, dropped out of agriculture, dropped out of high school, or graduated from high school. Upon a motion by Lassen of South Dakota, duly seconded, the interpretation was agreed as meaning three years after leaving high school.

The matter of a national publication for the F. F. A. organization was quickly disposed of. It was moved by Tschantz of Ohio, duly seconded and carried, that we delay the printing of an official publication until we are more able to put out a first-class paper. It was further suggested that the Board of Trustees set up a resolution to cover this matter.

It was moved by Potter of Massachusetts, duly seconded and carried, that the convention go on record as favoring the exchange of F. F. A. publications. Following this action the suggestion was made from the floor that an item be included in the Program of Work regarding the exchange

of official publications between the various State Associations. It was moved by Peek of Mississippi and duly seconded that such an item not carry an obligation to the State Association if it is not able to meet the expense incurred by the exchange; motion lost.

The next matter for consideration was that of paying the way of delegates to the National Convention. Several proposals were made involving one delegate being provided for from the National treasury if the State provided the way of the second delegate; the national organization paying the way of two delegates; and no delegate expense being allowed from the treasury whatsoever. It was pointed out that the Board of Trustees felt that the scheme used during the present convention had proven fairly satisfactory. Upon a motion by Arrington of Idaho, duly seconded and carried, it was agreed that the delegate expense for the Eighth National Convention should be on the same basis as for the Seventh National Convention.

President Jones then called upon the Executive Secretary to explain to the delegation the proposal for presenting trophies to the Army Band and Captain Stannard, the leader of the Band. It was pointed out by the Executive Secretary that the Army Band has been playing faithfully for the F. F. A. radio programs for nearly four years and that Captain Stannard, leader of the band, was deserving of some personal recognition for his service in the F. F. A. work. The question was whether or not the delegates felt they would like to honor Captain Stannard and the band with a little gift of some kind. Upon a motion of Moore of Missouri, duly seconded and carried, it was voted that presentations should be made and that the matter of selection of the trophies should be left in the hands of the new Board of Trustees.

The meeting was adjourned at 12 o'clock noon to convene again at 1:30 P. M.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER TWENTY-FIFTH, 1934

Afternoon Session

The afternoon session was called to order by the President at 1:30 P. M. The first item of business was the report of the Radio Committee and the report of the Alumni Committee which had been passed over from the previous day. Upon a motion by Potter of Massachusetts, duly seconded and carried, the report of the Radio Committee was adopted. Upon a motion by Duplantis of Louisiana, duly seconded and carried, the report of the Alumni Committee was adopted.

Under the heading of new business the first problem was the question of whether or not an F. F. A. Handbook was needed and whether it should be provided. It was evident that this provision should be made, and it was therefore moved by McGinnis of Arkansas, duly seconded and carried, that the national organization publish a Handbook and that

arrangements for its publication and distribution be placed in the hands of the Executive Secretary.

At this point the President called upon the Executive Secretary to explain the situation with regard to the conception of the emblem of the Future Farmers of America. It was pointed out that there was confusion regarding just what the F. F. A. emblem really was. This it was shown was due in part to the fact that the degree pins and State Farmer Key were designed without being surmounted by the American eagle. Naturally this raised a question in the minds of some whether the Green Hand and the Future Farmer member should be allowed to wear paraphernalia with the complete emblem thereon. However, it was further pointed out that according to the minutes of the first convention it was evident that the official emblem of the F.F.A. was supposed to include the eagle; that this emblem was proper wherever the complete emblem of the organization was appropriate and that the only distinction where the emblem was not used in complete form was in connection with the degree pins for Green Hands and Future Farmer, and on the State Farmer Keys. It was moved by Hedrick of Washington, duly seconded and carried, that the organization go on record at this time to the effect that the official emblem of the F. F. A. organization was the complete national emblem including the American eagle surmounting the cross section of the ear of corn.

The discussion which followed the matter of the emblem was with regard to the possibility of a differentiation between degree emblems by using a different metal for the pins and key rather than leaving the eagle off of the degree badge. In this connection it was suggested that consideration might be given to bronze for Green Hands, silver for Future Farmers, and white gold for the State Farmer Key. Upon a motion by Black of Iowa, duly seconded and carried, it was agreed that no change in the degree pins or keys should be made at the present time. Upon a motion by Arrington of Idaho the whole matter was referred to the Board of Trustees as a committee to make recommendations back to the next year's convention; motion seconded and carried.

Contracts and agreements with merchandise companies was the next order of business. Representatives of the L. G. Balfour Co., the Staunton Novelty Co., and the Universal Uniform Company were present to answer questions raised by the delegates. Upon a motion by Valiton of Montana, duly seconded and carried, the contract with the L. G. Balfour Company, for a period of two years, was renewed. Upon a motion by Beck of Montana, a contract for felt goods with the Staunton Novelty Co. was approved. Upon a motion by Black of Iowa, duly seconded and carried, an agreement for uniforms with the Universal Uniform Company of Van Wert, Ohio, was approved. Upon a motion Hedrick of Washington duly seconded and carried the question of drawing up the contracts for various merchandising companies was placed in the hands of the Board of Trustees.

The petition of the Hollywood Felt Goods Company for approval as an official felt goods company of the F. F. A. was discussed, but it was the sense of the meeting that it would be unwise to have a second company

named for this purpose. Upon a motion of Fulk of Iowa, duly seconded and carried, the convention went on record as against allowing the Hollywood Felt Goods Co. being named as a second official felt goods company.

It was moved by Arrington of Idaho, duly seconded and carried, that we continue our agreement with the St. Louis Button Co. but that an attempt be made to have the fading of the project markers corrected.

It was moved, seconded and carried, by Reeve of Utah to refer Washington's 110 Rules of Civility to the Board of Trustees with the recommendation that they be included in the Handbook if possible. (Vote 37-16)

The matter of having F. F. A. representation at the National farm organization meetings was brought up at this time. It was moved by Black of Iowa, duly seconded and carried, that the F. F. A. be represented at the meeting of the National Grange in Hartford, Connecticut, and the meeting of the National Farm Bureau in Nashville, Tennessee.

Upon a motion by Lassen of South Dakota prizes for the Vocational Congress and F. F. A. convention activities be continued for 1935 if the condition of the treasury would warrant doing so; seconded and carried.

Considerable discussion then took place with regard to the matter of commercial concerns offering prizes for the F. F. A. Public Speaking Contest, when certain subjects were used. Upon a motion of Moore of Missouri the convention went on record as being unfavorable to the general idea of using certain subjects in public speaking contests in order to win prizes offered by commercial concerns.

The question of an additional F. F. A. degree did not meet with favor. The matter of changing the requirements for any of the present degrees also met with disfavor. Upon a motion by Waller, duly seconded and carried, the matter of an additional degree was turned down and the qualifications for the present degrees remained unchanged.

Matters regarding next year's convention were considered. It was moved by Black of Iowa, duly seconded and carried, that the Eighth National Convention be three days in length. Various suggestions were made regarding the giving of State reports. It was finally moved by Lassen of South Dakota, seconded and carried, that the three minute reports be confined to three minutes; that they set forth only the main achievements, and that they prepare a mimeographed form for distribution to the delegates present.

Valiton of Montana was then recognized by the chair and presented the proposition of having an extemporaneous public speaking contest added to the convention activities. He explained that it would be an exhibition event for the purpose of determining whether there was any interest, nationally, in this type of competition. This was all understood to be subject to whatever arrangements could be made and time secured for the event, and would be subject to rules prescribed by the Board of Trustees. Several delegates discussed the matter from a number of angles, but finally upon a motion of Valiton of Montana, duly seconded and carried by a

vote of 17-34, that an exhibition of extemporaneous public speaking be held at the Eighth National Convention. A motion by Arrington of Idaho to give prizes was lost for want of second.

The chair then called upon the Executive Secretary for the budget for 1934-35 which was read as follows:

BUDGET FOR 1934-35

Travel of National Officers (to attend the national convention of F. F. A., the spring meeting of the Board of Trustees in Washington, and other special travel authorized by the Board of Trustees)	\$ 1,500.00
Eighth National Convention (to include supplies, printing, new equipment, decorations, hotel service, clerical assistance, a band and general convention expense.)	700.00
American Farmer Keys (75 candidates)	402.50
National Awards (Public Speaking Contest, Chapter Contest, State Association Contest, Judging Contest, Star Farmer, and special contests)	2,000.00
General Printing (Stationery, letter-heads, report forms, etc.)	100.00
Special Printing (Proceedings of the Seventh National Convention and Handbook)	800.00
National Radio Program (To bring State Associations representatives to Chicago, New York, and Washington to participate)	650.00
National Office (For supplies, equipment, postage, telephone and telegraph)	350.00
Clerical Assistance (National Office)	1,440.00
Delegate Expense (Transportation of one delegate from each Association from State Capital to Kansas City and return; fare and one-third basis)	2,280.00
TOTAL	\$10,222.50

It was moved by Duplantis of Louisiana, duly seconded and carried, to accept the budget as read.

The dues question was discussed at considerable length. Both a three cent and a five cent raise in dues were considered. It was pointed out that no raise in dues had been made since the national organization had been in operation and that the increase in the scope of activities as well as the number of activities and the responsibility which the organization was taking was bound to necessitate a larger budget. The Executive Secretary was questioned regarding whether or not he felt the 10 cents dues would carry the budget for 1934-35. He reported that he felt the present rate

dues would be sufficient if the normal growth of the organization continued as in the past five years. Mr. Groseclose, the treasurer, spoke in favor of a raise in dues. It was moved by McGinnis of Arkansas, seconded and carried, that the dues for 1934-35 remain at 10 cents. It was moved by Spina of California that a raise of 5 cents in national dues be recommended for 1935-36; seconded and carried. This would make the national dues 15 cents.

Pictures of the national president had been requested from various sources and it was moved by Spina of California, seconded and carried, that pictures or newspaper mats of the new president be furnished to the various State Associations.

The time being short it was moved by Hedrick of Washington to refer all unfinished business to the National Board of Trustees with full power to act. Motion was seconded and carried.

The report of the Nominating Committee was then called for and chairman Wing of Georgia presented the following slate of officers for the coming year:

PRESIDENT, Andrew Sundstrom, Beresford, South Dakota.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, Leonard Arrington, Twin Falls, Idaho.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT, C. A. Duplantis, Houma, Louisiana.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT, John Reisz, Owensboro, Kentucky.

FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT, George Myers, Greencastle, Penna.

STUDENT SECRETARY, Jacques Waller, Plant City, Florida.

ADVISER, J. A. Linke, Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, W. A. Ross, Washington, D. C.

TREASURER, H. C. Groseclose, Blacksburg, Va.

It was moved by Marsh of Tennessee that the report of the Nominating Committee be accepted as read and that the Secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for those whose names had been presented as officers for the coming year.

President Jones then called Andrew Sundstrom to the chair, turned the gavel over to him, and made a short farewell speech. The convention was officially closed at 4:00 P. M.

Committee Reports

REPORT OF ALUMNI ORGANIZATIONS COMMITTEE

We, the Committee, having looked into the possibility in an organization of out-of-high-school members for the respective states, are recommending the following objectives for such organizations.

1. An organization of out-of-high-school students should be a follow-up of the F. F. A.
2. It should cooperate in the further promotion of the F. F. A. in the states.
3. It should further leadership and cooperation.
4. It should cooperate with other agencies whose objectives are the improvement of rural America.
5. It should stimulate a continuation and growth of the F. F. A. love for rural life and rural living.

Why the organization of former Future Farmers of America?

1. A tie between the high school boy and adult farm organization.
2. Provides a social stimulus to its community.
3. Enables a prolongation of education for leadership and actually places trained boys in the community as leaders.
4. It gives a higher morale to young farmers after the novelty of the job has worn off.

This report has incorporated in it a report of the National Board of Trustees which was submitted to the committee as a policy toward the formation of organizations of former active F. F. A. members.

"That in States where there appears to be a need for some sort of organization designed primarily for the purpose of bridging the gap between active membership in the F. F. A. and active membership and participation in adult farm organizations, encouragement by the F. F. A. should be given to pioneer this field in harmony with the ideals of the F. F. A. and according to their own specific needs.

Furthermore, that in light of present conditions it seems to be the part of wisdom from the national standpoint to continue to focus the attention of F. F. A. members and the public on the existing national organization of F. F. A. with its local chapters, and State Associations.

Furthermore, that local chapters should be encouraged to give more attention to the matter of holding a larger percentage of members during the three-year period following completion of high school work as specified in the constitution".

R. MARSH, Tennessee, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS FOR AMERICAN FARMER DEGREE

We find it is wise to change the following on the score card :

2. Ability to Farm

- c. Investments in Farming. Make it 10 points instead of 5 points as it is now.
- d. Evidence of Successful Farm Management. Make it 10 points instead of 15 as stated in the present score card.

We also suggest that in the future the application blank under—II, 3a read :

“Amount of savings earned by candidate and F. F. A. Thrift account” instead of “Amount of savings and F. F. A. Thrift account”.

EVERY PALMER, Vermont, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

We, the Auditing Committee, have examined the National Treasurer's books in detail and find them to be correct, well kept, and in excellent condition.

E. L. ROBINSON, Alabama, Chairman.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL REPORTS OF STATE ASSOCIATIONS TO THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

We, the Committee on Annual State Reports, with the aid of various State Supervisors of Agriculture, have very carefully gone over the guide for compiling the Annual State Reports and find it advisable to suggest the following changes :

Page No. 2: Section No. 3—should be changed from “Number of Chartered Chapters of F. F. A.” to “Total Number of Charters Issued to Date”. A sub-head should be added under Section No. 3, stating the number of active chapters (State and National dues paid).

Page No. 3: To Section No. 2—“Advancement by Degrees in Active Membership”—should be added “during the current year”. “Active members” should be substituted for “boys” in sub-heads a, b, c and d under Section No. 3. “Present” should be added to “Total Number of Associate and Honorary Members” in sub-heads e, f and g under Section No. 3. For information, principally, Section No. 4 should be added giving the total number of State Farmer Degrees awarded to date. Section No. 5

should be added giving the total number of American Farmer Degrees received to date. The totals of these two additions should be arranged so as not to interfere with the totals in the column above.

Page No. 6: Section I should be omitted as it does not seem necessary. In Section X "Contests" should be left off the end of the heading and "Public Speaking" should have two sub-heads, "District and State" added. "State Farmer awards" should be changed to "Number of applications for the State Farmer Degree". To "National Convention" should be added—"Represented in National Convention and Contests".

Respectfully submitted:

KENNETH M. McINTYRE, North Carolina, Chairman.

REPORT OF CHAPTER CONTEST COMMITTEE

We, the Committee, feel that the present outline of the Chapter Contest cannot be improved upon.

By all means this worth-while contest should be promoted among the States and local chapters with the idea that within a few years the competition will be 100%.

After a bit of research work we find that the main reason for lack of competition is due to the fact that information has not been properly distributed.

We suggest that a detailed explanation of purpose, scoring, method of entry, materials needed, method of preparation, cash prizes, and number of States entered last year, be sent by each State office to each local chapter not later than January 1, 1935. In addition we suggest that the rules accompany the above, and that the State Adviser be responsible for getting the material mimeographed and in the hands of *all chapters*.

C. SANDSTROM, California, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION

We, the members of the Committee on Constitution, recommend consideration of the following suggested changes in the National F. F. A. constitution.

1. Under Article III, Section B, Active Membership, change wording of last sentence to read so that a member may retain his active membership while remaining in high school and for 3 years after completing his high school work.
2. Under Article IV, Membership Grades and Privileges, Section C, add "invest at least \$50.00." Also change note under 3 of Section D to correspond. Also under Section E, Number 3 add "with complete records" and under Number 4 add "or engaged in the advancement of agriculture". Also reverse the order of 7 and 8 under Section E.

3. Under Article VI, Meetings, Section B, change "the several State conventions" to "all State conventions".
4. Under Article IX, Section B, change so as to leave no doubt as to what the emblem of the organization is and that the words "emblem" and "insignia" be clarified. Under section B change so as to have bronze degree pins for Green Hands, silver for Future Farmers, and gold for State Farmers.

C. SHOPBELL, Michigan, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

We, the Nominating Committee, after careful consideration of possible candidates for national office submit the following slate for the consideration of the delegates:

President—Andrew Sundstrom, South Dakota.
First Vice-President—Leonard Arrington, Idaho.
Second Vice-President—C. A. Duplantis, Louisiana.
Third Vice-President—John Reisz, Kentucky.
Fourth Vice-President—George Myers, Pennsylvania.
Student Secretary—Jacques Waller, Florida.
Adviser—J. A. Linke, Washington, D. C.
Executive Secretary—W. A. Ross, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—Henry C. Groseclose, Blacksburg, Va.

M. WINGE, Georgia, Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROCEEDINGS OF CONVENTION

We, the Committee on the compilation of the proceedings of the Seventh National Convention of F. F. A., present the following report, based on the reactions obtained from previous proceedings and on the information now at hand.

- (1) Make the 1934-35 budget more explicit by explaining what each item is for. It is not intended to make a detailed itemized budget—only to clear up any apprehensions by telling what the money is spent for.
- (2) Send copies of the Proceedings of the Seventh National F.F.A. Convention to every local F. F. A. chapter and to every delegate present at the Convention with a few copies retained for other members who wish to obtain one.
- (3) Send mimeographed copies of the 1934-35 National Program of Work to every state as soon as is convenient.
- (4) Include a division entitled "Joint Activities" with Ninth National Congress of Vocational Agriculture Students." This is for the purpose of officially recognizing the events in which the F. F. A.

participated in cooperation with the three other divisions of the Ninth National Congress, and to recognize those who were kind enough to sponsor them.

ERNIE LEE ROBINSON, Alabama, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PROGRAM OF WORK

We, the Committee on Program of Work, submit the following items to be included in the national program for 1934-35:

1. Encourage membership increase.
Goal: Total of 100,000 members by the Eighth National Convention.
2. Encourage graduate members to retain active membership for the full 3 year period provided in constitution.
Goal: Each chapter hold at least 10%.
3. Encourage use of official opening and closing ceremonies in chapter meetings and State conventions.
Goal: 100% of chapters and State Associations using ceremonies regularly.
4. Encourage possession and use of official manual by every member.
Goal: 75% of members owning 1935 revised manual by Eighth National Convention.
5. Encourage participation in Public Speaking Contest.
Goal: 100% chapter participation.
6. Encourage chapters to include landscaping, home beautification or tree planting projects in programs of work.
Goal: 100% Chapter participation.
7. Encourage State Associations to provide F. F. A. camps and Leadership Training Conferences.
Goal: 100% State participation.
8. Encourage Thrift programs.
Goal: 75% of chapters having Thrift Banks.
9. Encourage State Association radio broadcasts.
Goal: 75% of States conducting programs.
10. Encourage pest eradication.
11. Encourage the organization of State F. F. A. Bands and similar groups.
12. Encourage State Associations to send copies of their official State F. F. A. publication to the President and Secretary of all State Associations (including Hawaii and Puerto Rico) and suggest that these be kept on file by the State officers.
13. Cooperate with Federal Emergency Agencies.
14. Have National Father and Son Banquet night program with broadcast at noon previous to banquet; date to be set at least 3 months in advance.
15. Publish and distribute to every chapter the Proceedings of the Seventh National Convention.

16. Strive for more and better publicity on F. F. A. activities.

R. STEWART, Montana, Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SPEAKING CONTEST

We, the members of the Public Speaking Contest Committee recommend the following alterations in connection with the rules for the 1935 event:

1. Under eligibility, paragraph 2, the following provisions be added:
 - (a) The contestant must be an undergraduate of high school.
 - (b) He must not be over 21 years.
 - (c) He must be enrolled in or have taken all the agriculture offered in his school.

C. A. DUPLANTIS, Jr., Louisiana, Chairman.

REPORT OF RADIO COMMITTEE

We, the Radio Committee, recommend the continuation of the Monthly F. F. A. Radio Program through the cooperation of the National Broadcasting Company. We recommend the theme for the year be "The New Era."

We recommend that the following States be considered for taking part in programs:

Nebraska	New York
Maine	North Dakota
Louisiana	Iowa
Florida	North Carolina
Alabama	Tennessee
California	Idaho
Michigan	Texas

Oklahoma

We recommend further that the National Organization of F. F. A. allow transportation expenses not to exceed \$50.00 for States east of Rocky Mountains and \$100 to States west of Rocky Mountains.

We also recommend that the time of broadcasting remain the same, the second Monday in each month.

We further recommend that the State F. F. A. officers take it upon themselves to issue the programs to all local chapters and insist that more chapters listen in and mail their comments to the National Broadcasting Company. The need of comments (and suggestions) is very urgent in order that interest in our programs is stimulated.

We further recommend better planned and better presented programs; and, if possible, all participating receive an audition before broadcasting.

We further recommend the continuance of two of the main features of the F. F. A. Radio Programs of the past: music by the U. S. Army Band and the Bulletin Board given by Executive Secretary, Mr. Ross.

CLYDE MCGINNIS, Arkansas, Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STAR FARMER AWARD

The Committee on the Star Farmer Award met and went over the forms 665, Service Letter No. 69, and Service Letter No. 74, and we found it unnecessary to make any corrections.

We found that there were a few boys who didn't know about the Star Farmer Award and we suggest that each State be responsible for telling their members about this award at their State Convention or through news letters to encourage the interest in this award.

We would also like to suggest to the Kansas City Star that they divide the \$500 up giving it to two or three boys. Say 1st—\$300; 2nd—\$150 and 3rd—\$50 or some other rating similar.

ROBERT BERNARD, Ohio, Chairman.

REPORT OF UNIFORM COMMITTEE

We offer for the approval of this organization, a uniform type of corduroy jacket with the F. F. A. seal embroidered on the back in fast colored thread. These jackets are now worn by the Utah Band. These jackets will be made from a good quality corduroy material. The color is to be the one selected by the Board of Trustees and approved by the Uniform Committee.

Two styles of caps will be furnished, one a swagger type made from corduroy to match the jacket. This cap will be trimmed with gold braid and will have an F. F. A. emblem on the side. The other cap is to be a regular uniform type made from corduroy to match the jacket. This cap will have a patent leather visor, a wire in the crown to give it the proper shape, two eyelets on each side for ventilation; and each cap will have a metal F. F. A. emblem. There will be three emblems:

a bronze emblem for Green Hands.

a silver emblem for Future Farmers and

a gold colored emblem for State and National Farmers.

The emblem would be supplied with bar pin safety catch or post with screw button back.

ALEX ALAMPI, New Jersey, Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

We, the Committee of Resolutions on behalf of the F. F. A. hereby resolve to extend thanks to the following organizations or individuals that have contributed greatly to the success of the F. F. A. organization and the Seventh National Convention.

1. To the 1934 National F. F. A. officers for their untiring efforts in promoting the program of work and making adequate provisions for the convention.

2. To the 1934 National Advisory Council for their untiring effort in promoting the program.

3. To the management of the 1934 American Royal Livestock Show whose efforts and interests make it possible for us to come to Kansas City; for the Vocational Agricultural prizes offered for the various con-

tests and also for the splendid free entertainment.

4. To the management of the Baltimore Hotel for room accommodations, rates provided and many courtesies shown.

5. To the Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce for the excellent entertainment features, buffet supper and banquet provided.

6. To the Kansas City, Kansas Chamber of Commerce for the excellent entertainment features provided.

7. To the National Broadcasting Co. for their cooperation and time given the F. F. A. during the Farm and Home Hour.

8. To the Weekly Kansas City Star for prizes offered in connection with the Star Farmer Award.

9. To Sears Roebuck & Company for their splendid dinner and education tours.

10. To Armour and Company, Kansas City Implement & Hardware Co. and Kansas City Livestock Exchange for their splendid educational tours.

11. To the U. S. Army band for furnishing official F. F. A. music during monthly radio broadcasts, also the Utah State Band for music furnished during the Seventh National Convention.

12. To the Agricultural Education Magazine for the F. F. A. section maintained.

13. To the Agricultural Leaders Digest for the F. F. A. section maintained.

14. To Swift and Company for continued donation of framed pictures of Washington and Jefferson.

15. To John Deere and Co. for continued donation of miniature plows.

16. To the Washington State Association for their generous contribution of Apples and the Midway, Idaho, chapter for their kind donation of potatoes for the banquet.

17. To the Wilson Packing Company for services rendered in connection with the lamb purchased for the President.

18. To the Power and Light Company for the use of their most splendid auditorium.

19. To all Railroads contributing in any way to the Seventh National Convention.

20. To the Kansas City Police for services rendered.

21. To Hawaii for sponsoring the good will tour, of Bobby Jones, to the Hawaiian Islands and the various states giving financial aid.

22. To all U. S. Departments assisting the F. F. A. and the Seventh National Convention.

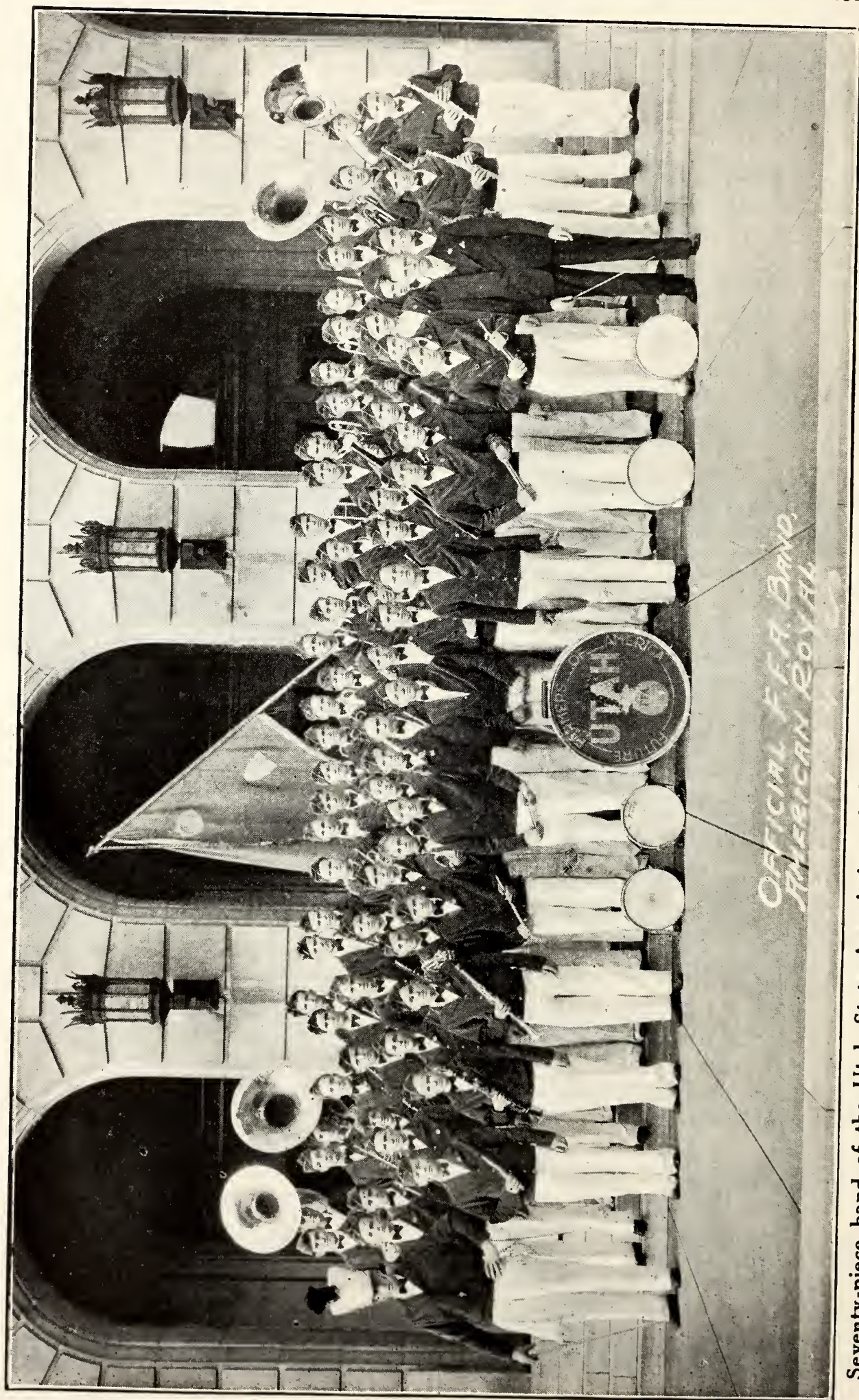
23. To Dr. Fred C. Howe, Mr. Frank Mullen, and Mr. Charles V. Stansell, judges of the Public Speaking Contest.

24. To all donators of cash prizes, medals and trophies.

25. To the Pathe, Paramount, and Fox Film Companies for services rendered.

26. To all others who have assisted in any way in making the Seventh National Convention a success.

JOSEPH B. GREMILLION, Louisiana, Chairman.



Seventy-piece band of the Utah State Association of the Future Farmers of America. Twenty-seven F. F. A. chapters are represented in the band. Every boy has spent at least two years studying vocational agriculture.

Cooperative and Special Activities

Since the National Convention of Future Farmers of America is held in conjunction with National Congress of Vocational Agricultural Students, most of the activities of the Congress show a high percentage of F. F. A. member participation. The following main events of the Vocational Congress were, therefore, of special interest to the members in attendance:

The Vocational Livestock Judging Contest, October 22; Meat Judging Contest, October 22; Poultry Judging Contest, October 22; Dairy Judging Contest, October 23; Milk Judging Contest, October 23; The Vocational Buffet Supper and Arena Parade, October 23; The Vocational Banquet, October 24; The Vocational Livestock Exhibit and Sale, October 20-26; The American Royal Horse Shows and Livestock Exhibits, October 20-26; and the tours of Kansas City and visits to various industrial plants.

Nearly 4,000 students of vocational agriculture were registered at the American Royal Grounds and at the Hotel Baltimore headquarters. Forty-seven states and the Territory of Hawaii were represented.

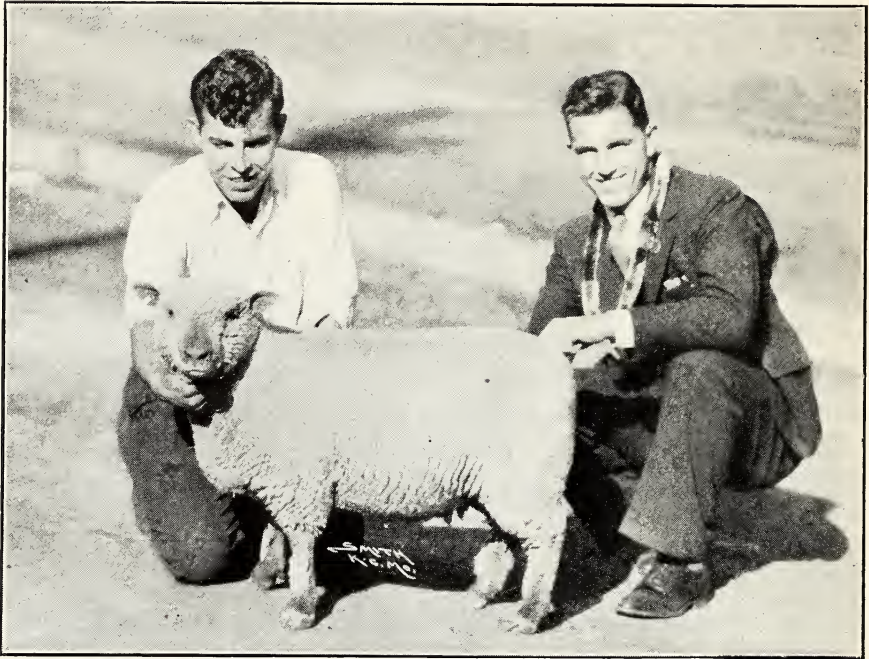
About 1,800 students of vocational agriculture attended the Buffet Supper and over 2,500 participated in the Parade, following this event, in the Arena at the American Royal Grounds. At the vocational Banquet there were 665 persons in attendance. These figures mark the greatest participation of any year since the Congress has been held.

In connection with the judging contests the National Organization of F. F. A. provided a cash prize of \$50 to the high individual in judging dairy cattle, which was won by Bonner Carter of Sanford, Florida. The Organization also provided appropriate felt banners to the high teams in judging horses, cattle, swine, and sheep, which were won by the teams from Michigan, Utah, and West Virginia.

The official State F. F. A. band for the Congress and Convention this year, consisting of seventy-two pieces, came from Utah. The boys made a wonderful showing. Their concert at the Public Speaking Contest, and their leadership of the Arena parade were excellent, as were all other appearances. The band was in charge of Mr. L. R. Humpherys, State Supervisor, and was directed by Mr. N. W. Christensen. The members were recruited from twenty-seven different centers in the state; every boy was a bona fide F. F. A. member having at least two years of vocational agriculture to his credit. There were soloists, duets, trios, quartettes, sextettes, and a glee club, included in this band.

In connection with the Vocational Banquet, the Midway Chapter of the Idaho Association furnished potatoes and the Washington Association of the F. F. A. furnished apples. These donations were much appreciated by all present. Thanks are due these two Associations as well as congratulations on their spirit.

Another item of interest is the fact that the best ear of corn this year was sent in by the Georgetown, Ohio Chapter. It was used at the Secretary's station during the F. F. A. Convention.



LAMB FOR THE PRESIDENT'S TABLE

Left—Harry Crandall, Jr., Owner; Right—Andrew Sundstrom, Buyer for F.F.A.

Through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company three radio broadcasts of F. F. A. events were made possible over station WDAF during the week. The Public Speaking Contest went out over the Farm and Home Hour on Tuesday, October 23rd; the presentation of the Star Farmer awards was heard that evening from the American Royal Grounds; and the United States Office of Education broadcast featuring F. F. A. was heard at 6:00 P. M. on Wednesday, October 24th.

By unanimous action of the Board of Trustees and delegates at the Seventh National Convention of F. F. A. one of the prize vocational lambs of the Vocational Livestock Show was purchased for President Roosevelt. Andrew Sundstrom, newly elected head of the F. F. A. therefore, appeared at the sale of vocational livestock on Friday, October 26th and purchased the "top" lamb, in the under-90-pound class, owned and exhibited by Harry Crandall, Jr., an F. F. A. member of the Cass City, Michigan Chapter. The bid was "1934". Immediately after the purchase the lamb was turned over to Wilson and Company, slaughtered, dressed and shipped by them (via airplane) to the White House in Washington. The following correspondence, in connection with the presentation, will be of interest:

(COPY)

Beresford, South Dakota
October 29, 1934.HONORABLE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT,
THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

The Ninth Annual National Congress of Vocational Agricultural Students was held in conjunction with the American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City, Missouri last week. Nearly 4,000 vocational boys from 47 States and Hawaii were in attendance. Two of the major activities of this Congress were the national vocational agriculture livestock contests and exhibits, and the national convention of Future Farmers of America.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Future Farmers of America action was taken to purchase a prize fat lamb produced and exhibited by one of the members and to arrange to have it sent to you with the compliments of the 82,000 students of vocational agriculture who are members of the "F. F. A."

As the newly elected president of the Future Farmers of America it became my pleasant duty to appear at the auction sale of livestock exhibited by vocational students on Friday, October 26th, and bid in the 1st prize lamb of the light division which was owned and exhibited by Harry Crandall, Jr., a member of the Cass City, Michigan Chapter of F. F. A. The weight of the lamb was 89 pounds and it was turned over immediately to Wilson & Company to be dressed and shipped to the White House about Tuesday of this week.

We trust that you will accept this small gift from the F. F. A. organization of farm boys who are training for farming and agricultural leadership.

Very truly yours,
ANDREW SUNDSTROM, (signed)
President.

(COPY)

The White House, Washington
November 7, 1934.

MY DEAR MR. SUNDSTROM:

I should like you and everyone concerned to know of my deep personal appreciation of the generous message you were good enough to send me in behalf of the eighty-two thousand Future Farmers of America.

The prize lamb has been received and the friendly thought of those Future Farmers in sending it to me has touched and pleased me more than I can say. I am sincerely grateful to you and to them for it. I am keeping the blue ribbon in my collection of souvenirs.

My very best wishes to all of you.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (Signed)Andrew Sundstrom, Esq.
Beresford, South Dakota.

Annual Report of the Executive Secretary

(For the Period November 1, 1933, to October 1, 1934)

To the Delegates at the Seventh National Convention:

It is always a pleasure to come before this National Convention of Future Farmers of America and report on the year's activities and accomplishments. The duties of the Executive Secretary are many. However, in Section D, under By-Law 1 of the National Constitution the following specific responsibilities for him are listed:

"He shall issue charters to States when ordered to do so by the Board and shall act as agent for the organization. He shall keep the permanent records of the organization and have records of the membership and progress of the organization. He shall receive all reports from the State Associations and inform the National Board of Trustees of any proceedings which appear to be in conflict with the provisions of the National Constitution. He shall submit a budget of proposed expenditures to the Board of Trustees annually. He shall be in charge of arrangements for the annual convention and may perform such other duties as may pertain to the furtherance of the organization."

This Convention marks the Seventh birthday of your organization. Few student organizations are attracting more attention today than the Future Farmers of America. Never in the history of our country was there a time when true leadership was so much the need of the hour. The agricultural areas of this great land have always been capable of producing leaders but for years a large portion of that leadership was given to the towns and cities. I am happy to be connected with an organization in which the controlling purpose is "The Development of Rural and Agricultural Leadership", for certainly the hope of rural America lies in its ability to develop a continuous supply of its own leaders. While all of us cannot expect to become outstanding leaders we can all improve certain qualities which we have and thus increase our efficiency.

That the F. F. A. is actually training for leadership has clearly been brought out in a national way this year for in State after State, members 21, 22 and 23 years of age are assuming places of responsibility. This is a recognition of the fact that their training thru the F. F. A. has fitted them for such places of responsibility.

The year has been a very trying one in numerous ways for farm people and their families. No one need be reminded of the fact that America's agricultural situation is still out of balance. However, the spirited and business-like way in which the members of the Future Farmers of America are attacking their problems and the courage with which you boys are facing the future is setting an example for the adult population and is proving an inspiration to many discouraged citizens. Adjustment is a law of the universe; it applies to practically everything, and the hopeful attitude

to assume in the matter is that marked adjustment is a sign of ultimate progress. Young farmers are much better able to adjust themselves in the present economic situation than are the older adult farmers. However, it takes just the kind of study and training which you boys are getting thru vocational agriculture and the F. F. A. to meet new situations.

Agriculture is operating under a new set of conditions in past two years. Farmers are facing problems which they never before have faced. The field of farm management and economics, for example, has been revolutionized; many changes have been made in connection with farm credit and farm finance. Production measures have changed, as well as practices governing labor, crop and live stock management. I merely point these things out in order to impress you with the tasks ahead and to encourage you to carry on. No finer training for farming and useful living is available anywhere than that which you as an F. F. A. member are privileged to participate in. Perhaps if we Future Farmers continue to follow the plan of adjusting ourselves a little bit all the time the coming years may not bring forth the abrupt and difficult adjustments which conditions during the past year have brought about.

The Seventh National Convention of Future Farmers of America was planned by the Board of Trustees at their spring meeting this year. These plans have been carried out and the convention has been organized very similar to the plan followed a year ago. The extra day added to the convention session has proven very beneficial and the half day committee work has also proven effective. More music has been provided than at previous conventions and there is also a place for one main speaker on this convention program.

ANNUAL PROGRAM OF WORK AND ITS ACCOMPLISHMENT

One year ago, here at the Sixth National Convention, the 1933-34 activity program for the national organization was set up. Since that time the Board of Trustees, with the cooperation of the various State officers, has been endeavoring to see that this program was carried out. State Associations and local chapters adjusted their activity programs as far as possible in harmony with the national objectives. The following report on program items and the extent of accomplishment is made at this time:

OBJECTIVE I.—Cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in his plans for Agricultural Adjustment.

Goal—75 percent of the chapters cooperating.

Accomplishment—One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four chapters reported participation in the A. A. A. program. Several other State Associations reported the fact that a number of the chapters participated in the Adjustment program but the exact number was not known.

OBJECTIVE II.—Encourage and aid programs on fire prevention.

Goal—Every chapter having a special meeting devoted to fire prevention.

Accomplishment—Meetings devoted to fire prevention were reported in 584 chapters.

OBJECTIVE III.—Encourage members to improve the appearance of their own homes.

Goal—Every boy doing something to improve the appearance of his own home.

Accomplishment—Five hundred and fifty-five chapters reported every member improving the appearance of his home.

OBJECTIVE IV.—Have national Father-Son Banquet night. Program broadcast at noon previous to banquet.

Accomplishment—Banquets were held by 1,892 chapters.

OBJECTIVE V.—Provide suitable F. F. A. awards for national contests—to include:

1. Public Speaking Contest.
2. Star Farmer Contest.
3. Chapter Contest.
4. State Association Contest.
5. National Congress of Vocational Agriculture.
6. Essay Contest.

Goal—Winners in above events to receive a suitable F. F. A. award.

Accomplishment—(1) Public Speaking Contest—F. F. A. medals given in national and all regional contests and a total of \$750 in cash awards in the national contest. (2) Star Farmer Contest—F. F. A. medal. (3) Chapter Contest—a total of \$750 in cash awards and national plaque. (4) State Association Contest—National F. F. A. plaque. (5) National Congress of Vocational Agriculture—\$50 to the high individual in the Dairy Judging Contest and felt banners to high teams in judging horses, sheep, swine, and beef cattle. No Essay Contest was conducted.

OBJECTIVE VI.—Assist State Associations and local chapters in obtaining standard meeting equipment.

Accomplishment—About fifty percent of the chartered chapters have full meeting equipment as specified in the F. F. A. Manual.

OBJECTIVE VII.—An F. F. A. Manual in the hands of every member.

Goal—An F. F. A. Manual owned and studied by every member by July 1, 1934.

Accomplishment—Only 16,332 members reported as owning a copy of the Manual, but in many cases several copies were owned by the Chapter and used by the members.

OBJECTIVE VIII.—Encourage State Associations to include in their programs of work an item on conservation of their natural

resources and recommend this item to their chapters for the chapter's program of work.

Goal—One hundred percent of State Associations having and operating an item on conservation of their natural resources with recommendations to the local chapters.

Accomplishment—About 90 percent of the State Associations reported an item on conservation of natural resources, included in their program of work and recommended to the chapters.

OBJECTIVE IX.—Encourage State Association broadcasts.

Goal—Fifty percent of the State Associations operating regular broadcasts.

Accomplishment—Thirty-two of the 49 Associations reported one or more radio programs broadcasted during the year.

OBJECTIVE X.—Encourage State Associations to have F. F. A. camps.

Goal—90 percent of the State Associations having F.F.A. camps.

Accomplishment—Of the 34 states reporting on recreation about 35 percent held summer camps.

OBJECTIVE XI.—Publish proceedings of the Sixth National Convention.

Accomplishment—Five thousand copies of the Proceedings of the Sixth National Convention were printed and a quantity sufficient to supply one copy to each F. F. A. chapter was forwarded to each State Adviser.

OBJECTIVE XII.—Assist and encourage State Associations to hold leadership conferences or schools for F. F. A. officers.

Accomplishment—Of the 45 states reporting on this item, about 60 percent held leadership training conferences.

Organization Growth and Expansion

A Summary of the F. F. A. work done by the various State Associations for the year ended June 30, 1934 is as follows:

1. Total number of Federally aided (white) departments of vocational agriculture in F. F. A. States (48 states reporting)	4,119
2. Total enrollment in vocational agriculture, F. F. A. States (all-day, day unit and part-time) (46 states)	145,514
3. Total number chartered F. F. A. chapters (49 states)	3,467
4. Total reported active membership (48 states)	86,190
5. Total number new chapters chartered (48 states)	304
6. Total number "Green Hands" (47 states)	47,577
7. Total number "Future Farmers" (47 states)	35,139
8. Total number "State Farmers" (47 states)	2,402
9. Total number "American Farmers" (48 states)	176
10. Total paid up active membership (48 states)	76,266

11.	Total number associate members (local) (44 states).....	7,094
12.	Total number honorary members (local) (43 states).....	5,394
13.	Total number honorary members (state) (45 states).....	560
14.	Grand Total members reported (46 states).....	98,033
15.	Total number chapters having full meeting equipment (46 states)	1,786
16.	Total number members owning copy of the Manual (39 states)	16,332
17.	Total number chapters owning radio sets (43 states)	333
18.	Total number chapters not owning, but having access to radios (43 states).....	1,808
19.	Total number chapters listening in regularly to National F. F. A. radio programs (39 states).....	565
20.	Total number chapters listening in occasionally, National radio programs (43 states).....	1,784
21.	Total number instances when entire school listened in on one or more National radio programs (38 states).....	487
22.	Total number homes where members of family listened in for one or more National radio programs (39 states).....	19,831
23.	Total number chapters prepared and gave one or more radio programs (41 states).....	554
24.	Total number chapters issued news sheets or news letters during the year (44 states).....	673
25.	Total number chapters prepared newspaper articles regularly (45 states)	2,512
26.	Total number chapters engaged in cooperative buying and selling of farm commodities and supplies (45 states)	1,481
27.	Total chapters whose members used official F. F. A. metal markers (42 states).....	945
28.	Total number chapters having "conservation" item on pro- gram of work (44 states).....	1,559
29.	Total number chapters issued paper, periodical or news sheet regularly (34 states).....	34
	9 printed—25 mimeographed	
30.	Total number attending Leadership Conferences (27 states)	13,593
31.	Total number of chapters participating in leadership training conferences (25 states).....	1,406
32.	Total number of members attending State recreational meet- ings (13 states).....	10,770
33.	Total number delegates attending State conventions (45 states)	4,760
34.	Total attendance at State Conventions (44 states).....	21,846
35.	Total number of members raised to "State Farmer" (42 states)	825

36.	Total number honorary State Farmer degrees given at State Conventions (39 states)-----	121
37.	Total number chapters completing full supervised farming schedule (44 states)-----	2,611
38.	Total number chapters having thrift organizations (41 states)	610
39.	Total reported amount actually invested in farming by active members (36 states)-----	\$3,600,366.47
40.	Total number members in Collegiate Chapters (39 states)-----	373

From these figures we can see that, in spite of the economic conditions, the F. F. A. organization has shown growth. All states did not report on each item, therefore, in order to give a correct picture of the totals, the number of states reporting on each item is given in connection with each total. While a few chapters have been lost, due largely to departments of vocational agriculture being dropped in schools, the net increase for the year is 242 and the net increase in membership is a little over 5,300.

Radio Programs

The central theme of the 1934 national F. F. A. radio program was "Developing Agricultural Leadership". In addition to State Association participation, a number of well-known authorities in various fields have appeared. The regular features were the music by the U. S. Army Band and the Radio Bulletin Board given by the Executive Secretary. States represented on the program since the time of the last national convention include: Minnesota, Ohio, Utah, Montana, Arkansas and Missouri. The cooperation from states has been good and for the first time since the national radio program was launched in 1931, two western states were able to participate. Only with the financial support being given from the national F. F. A. treasury could the radio programs be made a success. In the opinion of your Executive Secretary, the radio program is worth every ounce of effort put into it.

From a summary of the report on the members listening to F. F. A. radio programs during the year the following figures were compiled:

REGION	LETTERS	CARDS	LISTENERS REPORTED
North Atlantic Region-----	15	151	3,516
Southern Region -----	9	297	3,244
North Central Region-----	10	210	3,554
Western Region -----	44	702	11,242
	<hr/> 78	<hr/> 1360	<hr/> 31,556

Fan mail received from 40 States, the District of Columbia and the Dominion of Canada.

Awards and Contests

The interest in the State Association Award is increasing and the same may be said for the Chapter Contest. However the competition is still much smaller than it should be in the Chapter Contest—only 302 entries, total, for the year as against 200 in 1932 and 1933. The addition of cash prizes would help the State Association event while possibly an extension of prizes to those placing lower in competition would help the chapter contest. The most widespread interest is in the Star Farmer Awards and the Public Speaking Contest.

American Farmer Candidates

Seventy-four applications for the American Farmer Degree were received this year. On the whole these applications show improvement over those of 1933 but there is still a much greater variation in the applicants than it appears there should be. It is quite evident that there is considerable variation in States regarding the importance attached to this honor as well as the attention being given to making the application for the degree. It is the opinion of the Board of Trustees that closer attention should be given to selecting and raising candidates to the lower degrees in certain states and that this procedure might improve the general average of our American Farmer candidates. Regardless of local conditions and geographical limitations American Farmer candidates should always bear the earmarks of fourth degree quality.

President's Trip

One of the outstanding events of the year was the extended trip made by President Bobby Jones last spring. Bobby made the trip to the Hawaiian Islands and participated in their convention. Enroute he also attended meetings of the State Associations in California, Oregon and Iowa. The major expense of this trip was defrayed by contributions from the Associations served and Ohio. The undertaking was very much worthwhile from all angles.

Activities of the Executive Secretary

On December 16, 1933 your present Executive Secretary was transferred, temporarily, into a new field of work where he remained until the middle of August, 1934. During this period the duties of the Executive Secretary were very ably discharged by Mr. H. B. Swanson of the Agricultural Education Service, U. S. Office of Education. This report, therefore, includes the work of two people.

No new charters were issued during the year. The permanent records and files of the national organization were further improved; several additions were made. The usual report forms and Service Letters were prepared along with the necessary rules and blanks for national contests. Applications for American Farmer Degree were received, checked and briefed and the State Association reports summarized. Temporary arrangements due to the economic situation were made with two companies supplying F. F. A. merchandise. Monthly radio programs were planned and conducted and publicity material prepared for five regular outlets.

In addition to these activities the complete detailed plans for the Seventh National Convention were developed and carried out as specified.

General Suggestions For Improvement

The following suggestions are made at this time looking toward the continued growth, expansion and efficiency of the F. F. A. organization :

1. Wider use of Manuals, standard meeting equipment and ceremonies in all meetings and conventions.
2. More careful attention to the proper use, display and protection of the emblem of the organization.
3. More study and attention to the building and carrying out of worth while programs of work both by State Associations and local chapters.
4. More study and attention to the problem of ways and means of providing adequate budgets for financing both State and local programs of work.
5. Providing more efficient systems of transmitting national organization information, received by State officers, to local chapter officers.
6. Improving systems of permanent records in both State Associations and local chapters.
7. Wider use of State F. F. A. publications as a means of drawing local chapter, State Association and the national organization closer together.
8. Closer attention to methods of developing and selecting the officers to guide and direct the work of the organization.
9. Continued emphasis on the development of character, leadership, cooperation and citizenship.
10. Further study of the field of organized recreation and participation in rural social activities.
11. Further extension of State and local chapter activities in the field of radio education and high type publicity.
12. Continued emphasis on the improvement of the farm home.
13. Careful study of certain items of national scope having a distinct bearing on agriculture and farm life which may be deserving of the support of the organization.
14. Further study of the problem of maintaining contact with and rendering service to the out-of-school F. F. A. member.

This is by no means a complete list; it is merely given to you as a reminder that there are greater heights to be attained in the F. F. A. Again may I say that it is a real pleasure, always, to assist you boys in moving forward in a sound and steady manner. May the Future Farmers of America organization continue to grow and prosper.

W. A. ROSS

Executive Secretary.

Annual Report of the Treasurer

(November 1, 1933 to October 1, 1934)

Receipts

National dues collected.....	\$ 8,191.15
Refunds from dealers—	
L. G. Balfour Co.....	\$ 57.86
St. Louis Button Co.....	3.62
Interest on savings.....	156.52
Interest on U. S. Bond.....	106.25
Miscellaneous, receipts,—Proceedings.....	.23
Travel Refund.....	1.06
Total receipts.....	\$ 8,516.69

Disbursements

Checks No. 343 to 434 inclusive.....	\$14,794.37
Less checks used to transfer funds to sav- ings account and purchase of U. S. Bonds.....	9,843.48 4,950.89
Note :—\$10,000.00 transferred from savings to checking account Nov. 1933 to Oct. 1934	
Check tax.....	2.02
Total disbursements.....	4,952.91
Surplus.....	\$ 3,563.78
Add balance November 1, 1933.....	11,023.50
	<u>\$14,587.28</u>
Represented by—	
Checking account.....	\$ 4,587.30
Savings account.....	4,999.98
U. S. Bond.....	5,000.00
	<u>\$14,587.28</u>

NATIONAL DUES COLLECTED

November 1, 1933 to October 1, 1934

Arkansas	\$ 203.50	Nevada	14.60
Alabama	212.30	New Hampshire	10.80
Arizona	11.30	New Jersey	52.60
California	490.30	New Mexico	42.10
Colorado	39.50	New York	366.30
Connecticut		North Carolina	526.60
Delaware	20.90	North Dakota	64.20
Florida	123.70	Ohio	471.50
Georgia	178.70	Oklahoma	281.00
Hawaii	101.90	Oregon	120.70
Idaho	95.70	Pennsylvania	204.00
Illinois	457.90	Puerto Rico	179.20
Indiana	65.90	Rhode Island	
Iowa	119.00	South Carolina	162.30
Kansas	169.30	South Dakota	56.75
Kentucky	129.00	Tennessee	427.60
Louisiana	232.70	Texas	555.60
Maine	57.60	Utah	151.80
Maryland	60.00	Vermont	34.00
Massachusetts	38.30	Virginia	478.40
Michigan	240.60	Washington	123.30
Minnesota	127.30	West Virginia	83.90
Mississippi		Wisconsin	189.30
Missouri	160.00	Wyoming	66.20
Montana	93.40		
Nebraska	99.60		
		Total—	\$8,191.15

HENRY C. GROSECLOSE,

National Treasurer

State Association Award

Each year the annual reports submitted to the National Office by the various Associations of Future Farmers of America are reviewed and scored by a committee of judges for the purpose of determining and rewarding the outstanding State Association. Four main items are used by the judges in determining the winners. They are as follows: (1) organization, (2) growth and advancement, (3) activities and accomplishments, (4) savings and investments.

The 1934 Association award was won by Hawaii and the bronze plaque offered by the national organization along with the challenge Trophy Cup given by Henry Groseclose were presented to Jack Dunn representing the Hawaiian Association on the evening of October 24. The plaque remains the permanent property of the Association, the Groseclose Trophy rotating from Association to Association through the years.

Space does not permit a detailed account of the achievements of the Hawaiian Association but a brief summary of important accomplishments is included in this section.

The Hawaiian Association received its charter April 20, 1929 and had, therefore, been in operation for $5\frac{1}{2}$ years at the time of the Seventh National Convention. The Spirit with which the members have attacked their problems, the loyalty shown and the outstanding accomplishments of the Hawaiian boys have attracted attention from the beginning; but this year it was a clear-cut case in the minds of the Board of Trustees, who acted as judges, that Hawaii should go into top place. For the year ended June 30, 1934, the following items in the report of the Hawaiian Association will be of special interest.

- a. 100% of vocational agriculture departments have F.F.A. Chapters.
- b. 100% of vocational agriculture students are F. F. A. members.
- c. 100% of national dues paid.
- d. Membership distributed as follows: 557 Green Hands, 423 Future Farmers, 16 Hawaiian Planters, 3 American Farmers, 113 Associate Members, 154 Honorary members (local and State).
- e. Sponsored, financed and managed the Hawaiian Egg-Laying Contest with 18 chapters participating.
- f. Sponsored and financed a visit by the national president of the F. F. A. to the Islands in cooperation with California, Oregon and the National Organization.
- g. 550 attended the State Convention.

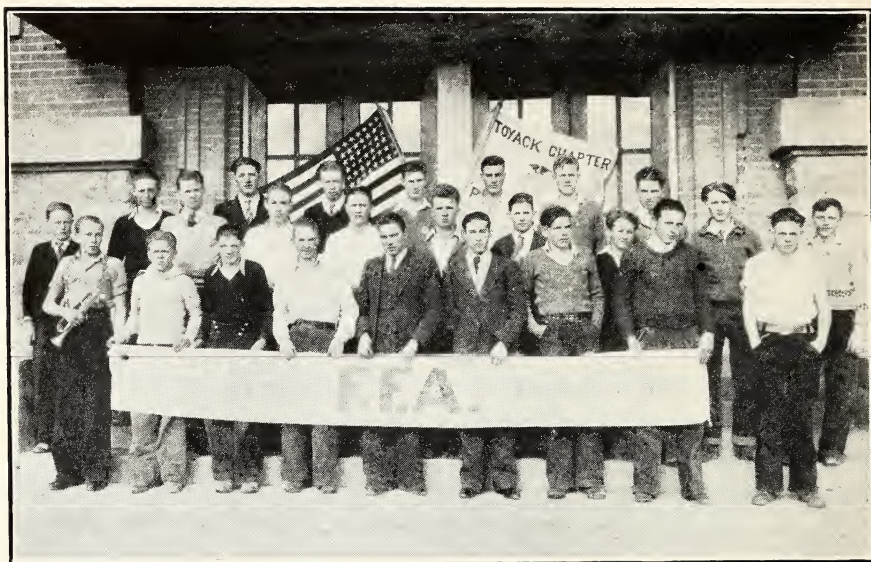
- h. 100% of members own a Manual.
- i. 13 chapters issued news letters.
- j. 20 chapters did conservation work.
- k. Hawaiian Planter, official publication, put out quarterly and exchanged with all states.
- l. 100% participation in a Leadership Training Conference.
- m. 585 present at Territorial Convention.
- n. 100% chapter completion of full, supervised farming schedule with at least 1 project per member.
- o. 100% chapter participation in Public Speaking Contest.
- p. 100% chapter participation in Chapter Contest.
- q. \$77,000 invested in farming by active members.
- r. Collegiate chapter in operation at the University of Hawaii.

The Hawaiian Association has become a factor in agricultural development in the Islands. Young F. F. A. graduates are winning places of responsibility on the plantations and in the specialized fields of the major agricultural industries. Capabilities and leadership such as found in the F. F. A. boy are in demand.

Outstanding among the achievements of the Hawaiian Association over a period of years is the fact that it has become an established custom to send a delegate to National Conventions. This was done for several years previous to the time the national organization began to assist with delegate expense.

Distance means nothing to this enterprising Association and the pioneer spirit is strong in its members who know how to surmount difficulties and achieve.

Honorable Mention was given to the following Associations: Louisiana; Montana; Arkansas; Tennessee; California; Ohio; Georgia; New Jersey; and Virginia.



Winner of The 1934 National Chapter Contest
A few members of the Toyack Chapter, Roosevelt, Utah

The Chapter Contest

No better event than the chapter contest has been developed up to the present time, for stimulating cooperative effort and crystallizing chapter programs of work into worthwhile undertakings. Over 300 chapters entered the finals this year.

The selection of the winners in the National contest is based both on the scope and quality of the chapter's program of work, as revealed on the entry sheet, and upon the actual accomplishments of the chapter as revealed in the final report on accomplishments. Emphasis is given to activities organized and carried through by the chapter as a group. Participation is limited to active members.

Contestants were urged to exercise their initiative and originality in programs and accomplishments adapted to their conditions. The judges were, therefore, considerate of any worthy achievement in line with the objectives of the Future Farmers of America organization, but greatest importance was attached to evidence indicating "chapter consciousness" and purposeful group activity.

Chapters receiving honors in 1934 were: First, Toyack Chapter, Roosevelt, Utah; second, Sweet Springs Chapter, Sweet Springs, Missouri; third, Waterville Chapter, Waterville, New York; fourth, Calico Rock Chapter, Calico Rock, Arkansas. With these awards were the following

cash prizes offered by the Future Farmers of America: First, \$300; second, \$200; third, \$150; fourth, \$100.

The following F. F. A. Chapters received honorable mention; North Atlantic Region—Presque Isle, Maine; Gouverneur, New York; Southern Region—Ramer, Alabama; Gold Sand, North Carolina; North Central Region—Marshall, Missouri; Ottawa, Kansas; Western Region—Boise, Idaho; Chehalis, Washington.

Judges of the contest were: M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Oscar Chapman, Assistant Secretary of Interior; and Verne Bunette, Vice President, General Foods Corporation.

The judges reached a decision on the basis of certified reports on programs of work and accomplishments submitted by the chapter officers. The reports covered important phases of the chapter program including the supervised farming programs of the members, cooperative activities, community service, leadership, earnings and savings, conduct of meetings, scholarship and recreation. Supporting evidence on the chapters' activities included photos, clippings, graphic representations, scrap books and similar material. Complete reports are on file in the national F. F. A. office. A brief summary of the accomplishments of the winning chapters is given here.

TOYACK CHAPTER, ROOSEVELT, UTAH

The Toyack Chapter located at Roosevelt, Utah, submitted a unique report, complete as to details and filled with accounts of worth-while achievements. Toyack is an Indian term meaning "it is good" and the name is legion in the Uintah Basin where the chapter is located.

It was the true pioneer spirit that was responsible for the Toyack boys winning the 1934 Contest. Located as it is this chapter is "on the frontier", so to speak—90 miles from a railroad and the adverse economic as well as weather conditions doubled the force of the challenge. But the Toyack lads were equal to it; they had courage to carry on in the face of discouragement and disaster. In spite of the desolation visited on their remote valley by the drouth, project work was completed as far as it could be and the boys turned their attentions to other constructive undertakings.

The chapter roll showed a membership of 77 persons and in the development of individual farming programs the record showed 1.41 projects per member, half of them being continuation projects. About 50% of the members had full ownership of projects and the other 50% owned the larger share of their projects. Total investment by members in farming was \$3,527.80.

Outstanding in the chapter record were evidences of wholehearted group action; unity of spirit; definiteness of purpose; vision; loyalty; and service. While it is impossible to enumerate here all the accomplishments the following are typical of the activities of the Toyack boys:

Construction of a stone Chapter House, 32x48 feet, with stone cut and hauled 40 miles and timber cut high in the mountains; supplying food, clothing and wood to needy families; starting and maintaining a nursery for the cultivation of young trees, shrubs, flowering plants and vegetable transplants for people of the community; protecting wild life; a summer tour to the World's Fair at a cost of \$12.50 per boy; assemblage of a chapter museum of Indian relics discovered by the Chapter members; maintaining a service center for farmers and maintaining exchange lists; cooperative buying of garden seeds and chicks; cooperative selling of wool, lambs and pork; survey of 173 farms in the locality and the grading, landscaping and planting of the school grounds.

The members of the chapter planted 200 Siberian elm trees to beautify the school grounds and kept them alive by carrying water daily during the drought. With little funds, the Chapter fell back on Yankee ingenuity in equipping its shop with a gig saw made from a sewing machine, lathes from old truck parts and other devices from similar salvaged material. In 4 years the chapter has won over \$1,000 in cash prizes and dozens of trophies. It is interesting to note that few, if any, homes of the chapter members were receiving State or Federal Relief aid at the time the report was submitted.

Another unique feature of the Toyack Chapter is its girl's auxiliary, a separate organization made up of girls taking Vocational Home Economics. The two groups are distinct and independent but are cooperating in building a better rural life.

The Adviser to the Toyack Chapter is Walter E. Atwood, Vocational Agriculture teacher of Roosevelt High School who was awarded the degree of Honorary American Farmer.

SWEET SPRINGS, MISSOURI

Second place in the chapter contest went to the Sweet Springs, Mo., students, the chapter whose outstanding member, Maurice Dankenbring, last year received the Star Farmer of America award. Their chapter roll showed 38 members, an average of a little over 2 projects to the member and 100% of the boys having full ownership of their projects, 79% of which were continuation projects.

This chapter also had an enviable record, especially in showing livestock. Entering 86 head of livestock, including hogs, cattle and lambs, in the Missouri State Fair, the Sweet Springs Chapter returned with \$354.00 in prizes, for the third year the highest percentage of prizes taken by a chapter. They were also successful at the Midwest Livestock Show in Kansas City, and subsequently sold 42 head of purebred swine at a cooperative sale.

Other accomplishments of interest include: a summer project tour with 100 people attending; a cooperative exhibitors camp at the State Fair

Grounds; cooperative mixing of feeds; cooperative treating of seed potatoes; conducting activity meets for rural schools; and home beautification in cooperation with school officials. One of the unusual enterprises was the preparation and cultivation of a community flower garden on what had been a downtown vacant lot. The Adviser to the Sweet Springs Chapter is C. A. Jackson.

CALICO ROCK, ARKANSAS

Third place went to the Calico Rock, Arkansas Chapter, located in Izard County. The chapter roll here showed 40 active members with an average of 3 projects to the member and 80% full ownership of projects. Sixty-five per cent of the membership were depositing regularly in Thrift Banks.

To Calico Rock, Arkansas, have come recently nearly 75 families forced out of other regions by drought or depression. Heads of these families knew almost nothing about the principles of good farming. To help them get started in their new homes, members of the Calico Rock F. F. A. visited the families, tested the soil of their farms and aided them in various ways. Out of this cooperation grew a unique organization known as the "Modern Pioneers", composed of new settlers and sponsored by the Calico Rock Chapter. Emphasis is being placed on a four-point farming program: (1) growing cash crops; (2) producing home supply crops; (3) raising feed for livestock, and (4) a soil improvement program.

The chapter has also done outstanding work on radio broadcasting and soil conservation. Among the many activities carried on we find the members engaged in fire prevention work, soil testing, terracing; they conducted cooperative fertilizer experiments; purchased seed cooperatively; sold crops cooperatively; sponsored a community fair; established a chapter cotton patch, hot bed, spray ring, land terracing club and tree pruning ring. This chapter also won a publicity contest and cream cooler installation contest. The total investment in farming by this chapter is estimated at \$75,000. V. H. Wohlford is the Adviser.

WATERVILLE, NEW YORK

This Chapter, ranking fourth, had an especially well balanced program skillfully executed by its 23 members. The outstanding events of the year were an agricultural fair held at the school and short courses provided for farmers in which the F. F. A. members cooperated. The record showed an average of a little over 4 projects per boy and 100% of the members had full financial participation in their farming programs. The farm labor income from projects per boy was \$111.10. Other cooperative activities of the chapter included: setting out trees, dairy herd improvement, seed treatment and buying baby chicks. K. S. Hart is the Adviser of the Waterville Chapter.

**J. PHELON MALOUF****Richfield Chapter****Richfield, Utah****Winner of the 1934****National F. F. A. Public Speaking
Contest.**

The Public Speaking Contest

The fifth National F. F. A. Public Speaking Contest was held in the Auditorium of the Power and Light Company Building, in Kansas City, on the evening of October 22, 1934. The four youths who appeared in this contest had come up victorious through local, sectional, State and regional elimination events similar in all respects to the national contest. Thousands of other F. F. A. members in forty-seven States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico participated in this type of training through taking part in one of the preliminary elimination events.

The controlling purpose of the Future Farmers of America is the development of agricultural leadership. Ability to speak well in public and to discuss current problems is recognized as a desirable quality in any leader and its importance in the training of these future agricultural leaders is therefore not being overlooked.

J. Phelon Malouf of the Richfield, Utah Chapter was declared the winner, the title of his speech being: "The Farmers Part in a Planned Agriculture". It is interesting to note that Phelon is a brother to Raymond Malouf who in 1933 won second place in the national event at Kansas City. Second place this year went to Gilbert Sperring of the Webster, New York Chapter; third place to Curtis Rosser of the Benhaven Chapter

at Olivia, North Carolina; and fourth place to J. W. England III of Shawnee Mission Chapter at Merriam, Kansas.

Each contestant was the author of his own speech, having studied his subject, prepared the draft and practiced its delivery. Each speech represented original thought and original work on the part of the contestant with coaching on composition and delivery limited, by the rules of the contest, to the facilities of the school from which the contestant came. Each boy was at liberty to choose his own subject. Questions were asked by the judges to test each contestant on general knowledge of the subject-matter presented in his production.

For the third year the national organization of Future Farmers of America sponsored the Public Speaking Contest made possible originally by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas. The following prizes were offered:

- First Place.....\$250 in cash and a solid gold F. F. A. medal.
- Second Place.....\$200 in cash and a silver F. F. A. medal.
- Third Place.....\$150 in cash and a bronze F. F. A. medal.
- Fourth Place.....\$100 in cash and a bronze F. F. A. medal.

The judges were Frank E. Mullen, Agricultural Director, National Broadcasting Company, Chicago, Illinois; Dr. Frederick C. Howe, Consumers Council, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.; and Charles V. Stansell, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Missouri.

PREVIOUS WINNERS

1930—Edward Drace, Keytesville Chapter of F. F. A., Keytesville, Missouri.

Subject: "Equalization of Taxes as a Source of Farm Relief."

1931—R. Hugh Conn, Worcester Chapter of F. F. A., Worcester, Massachusetts.

Subject: "The Tariff and the Debenture Clause."

1932—William Bagot Searson, St. Paul Chapter of F. F. A., Yorges Island, South Carolina.

Subject: "Give Them a Chance."

1933—Albert W. Richardson, Reading Chapter of F. F. A., Reading, Massachusetts.

Subject: "Why Be a Farmer."

THE FARMER'S PART IN A PLANNED AGRICULTURE

By J. PHELON MALOUF
Richfield, Utah
(Winning Speech)

American agriculture faces today the most serious economic problem it has ever known. Living under a profit system, the American farmer is beset on the one hand by crushing expenses—high taxes and burdensome debts—and on the other hand by a disparity of prices that robs him of almost all chance for gain. It is not surprising therefore that agriculture is extremely unprofitable. Only the bolstering effects of recent Federal emergency measures have saved the farmer from economic ruin. But we must not let the benefits of this temporary relief obscure from our vision the real seriousness of the farmer's problem. More and more it is being realized that the prosperity of agriculture constitutes the basis for a truly prosperous nation. Our Federal Government has sponsored many programs in an earnest effort to aid agriculture. Let us consider a few of these measures.

Since 1923 "outlook" material dealing with the economic trends of the nation has been distributed at regular intervals to the farmer by the Department of Agriculture. It was hoped that the farmer would become better informed as to crop estimates, markets, and prices, and plan his farm operations more wisely. But this material, which proved to be quite accurate in its forecasts, has been little heeded.

In 1929, the Federal Farm Board took the initiative in attempting to organize the farmers on a national scale for the purpose of effectively controlling production, stimulating consumption, and stabilizing markets. These efforts were generally unsuccessful because the great majority of the farmers did not cooperate. For example, the Farmer's National Grain Corporation handled only fifteen per cent of the wheat crop; the American Cotton Cooperative Association controlled only ten to fifteen per cent of the cotton crop; and the National Livestock Association controlled only twenty per cent of the annual slaughter of meat animals.

Today the Federal Government is administering the Agricultural Adjustment Act in a supreme effort to increase the farmer's purchasing power by controlling farm production. Its procedure is to give the farmer benefit payments to reduce his acreage of crops and his number of animals voluntarily. Some farmers have cooperated, but others have not. Administrators of the Act, themselves, admit that only one-half of the wheat growers cooperated; that from the six million farmers in our nation only three million commodity contracts were signed; and that due

to lack of support from the dairy farmers, the administration had to abandon its one hundred and sixty-five million dollar dairy control plan.

These are examples of the several governmental programs administered to help the farmer. Present measures may or may not be successful but the encouraging thing is that conscientious efforts are being made. We have the promise of our nation's Chief Executive that the administration will continue to work in behalf of the farmer. There is every reason to believe that the President will submit a new program to Congress in January to further the interests of the farmer. The proposals of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to balance future production with consumption, the measures proposed for a better and wiser use of land, the policy of establishing granaries for surplus storage, the efforts to renew foreign trade—all of these aids are evidence that our government is doing its part.

But all of these measures to help the farmer will result in waste unless they, the farmers, give their whole-hearted support and cooperation. The passive attitude accorded the "outlook" material, the lack of support for the national cooperatives and the Agricultural Adjustment Act has been very discouraging. Consequently, because the farmer has not done his part, these measures have not fully attained their purpose. The farmers of our land must realize that these programs are for their benefit, and that no system of legislation will ever cure the ills of agriculture without the loyal support of the farmers.

In order to do his part in cooperating with governmental agencies, the farmer must first of all become well-informed as to the economic principles and trends in the business of farming. Secondly, he must develop a national perspective of agricultural conditions as well as a local viewpoint. In the third place he must develop the ability to cooperate intelligently in agricultural affairs and to do his part as a builder of rural America. With such preparation the farmer will not only insure the success of governmental agencies by cooperating with them, but he will be in a position to take an active part in formulating programs for remedying his own troubles. Thus the long time solution to the problems of agriculture will depend upon an intelligent, progressive, and cooperative class of farmers throughout our nation who will do their part willingly and wisely.

How are we to obtain this desired class of farmers? Can we let events run their course and hope that as time goes on a progressive, co-operative nation of farmers will be automatically established? No! Indeed we can not. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture M. L. Wilson spoke truthfully when he said: "The building of a better and higher rural civilization must have its basis in education".

Briefly, our solution is to train the farmers of our nation into the best ways of thinking and acting. This solution must involve an extensive system of training, reaching throughout the length and breadth of our land.

The present day farmer must be reached with a systematic dissemination of information through Federal, state and other agencies. Notable steps have already been taken, but they are just a beginning. Not only

must the farmer be taught the most efficient ways of crop and livestock production, but he must also be taught the current economic trends of agriculture and the best methods of cooperative effort. In short, the farmer must be taught to forget petty self-interests and act intelligently for the best interest of all. Otherwise, in the words of Secretary Wallace; "Unrestrained self-interest, pursued to the uttermost will prove disastrous to the farmers of a township, and to the nations of the earth."

More important even than training the present day farmers is the training of the youth of the farms—the farm boys of today who will be the farmers of tomorrow. Herein lies the real permanent solution to our problem. Agencies used in this movement include the 4-H Clubs, the Future Farmers of America, and our Land Grant Colleges. Thus far these agencies have been successful in their function of teaching the rural youth the best methods of production and marketing. However, present day conditions demand that agricultural economics and cooperative effort shall be a part of the training so that when the young men go out to take their places on the land they will be properly informed and prepared. The value of this type of training is shown by Mr. S. W. Warren of Cornell, who found in his survey of Northern Livingston County, New York, that the farmers with an agricultural education are more prosperous and efficient in their farm operations than the untrained farmers. The educated farmers are quicker to adopt new and better farm practices, they are more willing to cooperate with and support governmental projects—they are more progressive. In fact, they are actually ten years ahead of the average farmer of that county. Again, in California the educated and broad-visioned citrus fruit growers, under educated leaders, have organized a cooperative marketing association, the California Fruit Growers Exchange, which is nation-wide in reputation, and handles annually over 70 per cent of all California citrus fruits with a gross sales value of over one hundred million dollars. These facts briefly stated show some of the value of a modern agricultural education.

The ultimate success, then, of every program enacted for the benefit of agriculture, lies essentially with the individual farmer himself. National authorities agree that no agricultural measure will be adopted or long continued unless it is a farmer's program understood by him and carried forward by him. Patchwork upon patchwork will not do. We must get down to the roots of the problem which involves a fundamental change in the farm class itself; the farmer must be trained to know, to see, and to do. The government can and will do its part, but the farmer must realize that the problems of today are his problems. When this realization has completely dawned upon the American farmer, when he has become well informed, when he has learned to think in terms of group welfare, and when he realizes the value of cooperation and practices its principles, then and only then will he have laid the necessary foundation for the remedy of present problems and the welfare of American agriculture.

LAND UTILIZATION

By **GILBERT SPERRING**

Webster, New York

(Second Place Speech)

Every true American Citizen is interested in the recovery program of the present administration. With it, we are trying desperately to emerge from a chaotic period which has nearly strangled our country. Every legislative move that we have made has been aimed directly toward raising the standard of living of the American people. This increased interest in the welfare of each individual citizen has been popularly termed the "New Deal". Thousands of workmen are receiving higher wages and all round better working conditions through the thoughtfulness and co-operation of others. The farmers of our nation must select with care the great number of proposals that have been given to aid them in their struggle.

Ever since the settlement of our country the farmer has had difficult problems to contend with. Taxation, marketing, production and social questions have ever been before him in varying degrees of importance. There is a problem, however, that never fades in importance and one with which all the others are directly connected, namely, the proper use of land.

Taxation difficulties arise with those people who are unable to pay. Rural taxes are based on land value. Where poor land is being farmed, assessments may be low but the income is always proportionally low. The money left to pay taxes is much less than on the better land where the taxes are higher and the income is higher.

Marketing and production problems involve fertilization, labor, seed, harvesting, roads, transportation, purchase of containers and the securing of a ready market. A low income farm cannot stand the expense. A poor product cannot find the ready market. Both are the results of poor land farming.

The social problems of the farmer have always been difficult to solve. Production and marketing improvements help elevate the standard of rural life and both of these have been studied more and often quite apart from the farmer's actual living conditions. This is just as important and closely connected with both production and marketing, as the income of a group determines the standard of living possible for that group. We have heard considerable about the slums of our modern cities but I say, my friends, there are slums in this nation's rural life that are in a deplorable condition. Where are they? In sections where the land is incapable of supporting the necessities of life. To entice people off this land is to help solve the social problem of the farmer.

So we see that the farmer's major problems of production, marketing, taxation and social standards depend on good land usage.

Perhaps we do not realize to what extent the poor land of our country is being farmed.

In 1930 a fund was started by the legislature of New York for studying the agricultural resources of that state. A land class study was made in Tompkins County and careful investigation proved (1) that 34.6% of the land was in classes I and II. Both of these classes are better suited to forestry and recreational purposes than to farming. In four south central New York Counties (2) 54.3% of all the land was in classes I and II. In other words more than half of the land is better suited to forestry and recreational purposes than to farming. Farmers trying to obtain a living from this land were working against odds which they, nor no one else could overcome. They were trying to pay for their homes, pay high taxes and endure the expense of producing and marketing their low yielding crops. They were burdened with the extra expense of fertilization which was necessarily high if they expected to get any result at all from the land. With what was left, they were trying to raise families on the same level with prosperous farmers not so far away. What chance did they have? Electric companies would not establish permanent electric lines where they were sure to show a loss. The farmer's credit was lowered because his ability to pay a debt was not dependable. He who needed the money the most had the least chance of getting it.

This is a brief summary of some of the disadvantages of poor land farming.

In the solution of this problem, we should have all the land of the United States classified according to its fitness for agricultural purposes. Any prospective farmer should have this information to consider before he selects his farm. New York state has made considerable progress in this direction.

It is evident that something will have to be done with the poor land. It cannot stand idle. A large sum of money has already been appropriated by New York for reforestation of its poor land. The state had bought or had under contract on January 1, 1934 (3) 210,000 acres. This land was acquired at an average cost of \$3.86 per acre. No farmer is forced off his farm but the state is ready to take the land from him when he is willing to sell it.

This, in time, will divide the rural land of the state into the two main classes of forestry and farming.

In the success of this plan, the individual, who would struggle on poor land, is benefitted directly. The great profit to the state and its citizens

can never be truly estimated. Where forests are once planted they will be maintained and no one will be able to make a mistake by trying to farm this land. These added forests will beautify the state and will aid in flood control. This additional land will be available for recreational purposes and will be welcomed by the campers, hunters, fishermen and the entire nation. Our lumber supply which has been fast diminishing will be replenished. The better land will be farmed. Fewer farmers on good land will each be able to produce more while the state production of agricultural products will not be decreased. With more money the farmer will be able to pay taxes for better roads and schools and have more left to enjoy life beyond its necessities. Credit will be less burdensome because he will then be a reliable debtor.

The state aid for the upkeep of roads and schools will not be needed for these districts of New York that are reforested. The pupils will have the advantage of better schools that cost less for the individual, the district and the state. The prevention of disastrous floods, the beautification of the state, the increased efficiency of schools and the uplifting of the farmer's standard of living proves definitely that the land utilization program will be of benefit to all.

Many of our legislative acts have only an immediate value. How much more important is a program of proper land usage that will be a benefit as soon as it is begun and has the future of becoming increasingly beneficial over a period of decades. Every state should develop its own program that is in line with a federal program. These state programs must vary to suit the agricultural conditions within each state. The President of the United States favors such a plan and it needs the cooperation of every citizen. The farmers of our country are entitled to a standard of living equal to any group in our nation. An adoption of this plan will help bring about that equality. The foresight of the farmers of this country will surely lead them to aid in the carrying out of this land utilization program to secure their "new deal" with the rest of our advancing America.

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- 1 Cornell Bulletin 590--An Economic Study of Land Utilization in Tompkins County, New York. Table 1, pp. 7.
 - 2 Unpublished data by Dr. T. E. LaMont on Land Classification in South Central New York. Stencil 421.
 - 3 Data supplied by Dr. T. E. LaMont, Cornell University.

THE IDEAL FARMER OF THE SOUTH

By **CURTIS ROSSER**

Olivia, North Carolina

(Third Place Speech)

Our greatest Southern orator, Henry W. Grady, in a speech before a Northern audience said, "Far to the south lie the fairest and richest domains on this earth. There by night the cotton whitens beneath the stars. And by day the wheat locks the sunshine in its bearded sheaf". If there were ever any truer words spoken, I have not yet heard them. Henry W. Grady certainly knew the South had the soil and enough industry to make the farm in the South an ideal place in which to live. In the South we have the advantage over the North in several ways. We have a very much better climate; our winters are mild, so we may graze our livestock the year round and our summers are long enough to grow any annual crop to maturity. Labor is cheap and plentiful; our natural resources are abundant. We do not have to build as expensive barns as does the North, neither do we have to provide heat for our barns as they do. There is no excuse in the world why the Southern people should not have a more ideal farm than the North.

The Southern farmer is ideally located for the development of an ideal farm. He is situated where it is possible to have everything the ideal farm should need. The towering long-leaf pine will furnish heart lumber to build the large, roomy dwelling. The spring on the hill can easily furnish cool running water to the farm. But where there is no spring on the hill, the windmill will sing its song daily, pumping the water for him. The red hot electric power lines that run through the rural districts like a streak of lightning now make it possible for almost every farm to be well lighted. And where there is no power line, the creek will silently roll by, giving its energy to charge storage batteries to light the farm cheaply.

There is enough land in the South for every farmer to have enough good, well-terraced and fenced land to run a three or four year rotation. For it has been found that crop rotation is one-third the battle in winning the farm income. He should raise enough feed on this land to feed his livestock the year round and raise enough money crop to furnish his family WELL with the necessities of life, including the education of his children, and having a few luxuries. The permanent pasture also plays an important part on the ideal farm. Enough permanent pasture should be planted to provide green feed for the two cows that so freely give their milk, and the brood sow and her litters which furnish the pork for the family. Enough wooded land on the farm to provide fuel and lumber for all farm needs is very essential.

A large garden and orchard always supply the home with vegetables, fruits and luscious pies, which make life a joyous one. The milk cows and the honey-bees make the land of flowing milk and honey. Strawberries in early spring, bunch grapes, watermelons, cantaloupes and other fruits in the summer make the farm and garden spot of the earth. The pecan trees and peanut patches make life around the fireside in the winter joyous and happy. The chancleer's Top o' the morning to you is a cheerful reminder of fresh eggs for breakfast. Hogs killed in the fall will make you think you are in paradise when you walk into the kitchen and smell the sweet aroma of that bacon sizzling in the frying pan.

The things that I have just mentioned are essential to the ideal farmer, and until he does have these things, he is not a farmer; he is merely a prospector. And I am very sorry to say that we have more prospectors in the South than ideal farmers. The ideal farmer will love his work and will study and take pride in his profession. There would be an excuse for us if we did not have the means to make better farms and homes. But we have at our command the necessary things that it takes to make the Southern home a better place in which to live. Therefore, there is no excuse for us. If we had taken the advice of our trained agricultural teachers, worked reasonably hard, saved, and used a little common horse sense, we could have had the necessities essential to life, and the depression would not hurt us so badly. Nevertheless, we should thank God for the depression and our mistakes, because they have taught us that we must become more cooperative-minded. Education and co-operation are becoming the greatest factors in the agricultural world of today and tomorrow. The ideal farmer is trained. Therefore he is equipped for more efficient work and will produce more and better products commanding higher prices. I can see no place for the ignorant farmer in that agricultural world. But for the educated farmer, I can see him sitting as a king upon a golden throne, crowned with the crown of plenty.

The South has been, is, and always will be a wonderful place in which to live. But now it is becoming a much better place to live. The cities and rural districts of the South are becoming more thickly populated; industry is slowly but surely increasing and moving Southward. This in turn is making it more possible for the Future Farmers to make more ideal farms and a much better place to live. When the dawn of this new day casts its silent rays of light upon Southern soil, the horizon will be painted with a golden luster for the Southern farmer.

Pessimists have probably caused more destruction to the farmer in the South than any one thing. About all that we have heard for the last generation has been that the farm is hopeless. It is no wonder that we have not as much progress on the farm in the South as we should have. When boys and girls hear so much pessimism, there is no wonder that they leave the farm at the first opportunity. No normal boy or girl wants to be bound to anything that is dying. There is no sort of justification for this pessimism. No other field offers better opportunities to the average man for real life achievement than the farm in the South. Those who capitalize

their misfortunes will always fail. But nothing will defeat those who capitalize their advantages and opportunities and those who keep their eyes on the rising sun. For today there is a new deal in farm life, not so much because of a change in political power, but because the farmers and farm women are learning how to utilize the scientific knowledge which is so free to them from agriculture teachers, home economics teachers, and farm and home agents, and to adjust their activities according to a more balanced farm program. The big thing in the program of agricultural and home instruction is that, in the future, people engaged in farming will not have to spend all their time in making a living, but will have time and energy to enjoy living, enjoying the companionship of their families, the pleasures of community life, and some of the things that contribute to a fuller and richer life. Farming today is an applied science. There is nothing dull or tiresome about it. No other field holds such a large variety of activities. Farming is dull only to those who are dull themselves.

If we farmers and Future Farmers will take the advice of our vocational agriculture teachers and county farm agents, plan carefully, save, and work hard, we can pull ourselves out of this chaotic condition in which we have been so completely lost for the last several years. Then, and not until then, will we be building what we call the ideal farm of the South. And when we have the ideal farm, what more could we ask? For, as the poet says, "A little farm, well tilled, a little barn, well filled, a little wife well willed, are great riches, indeed."

We will have a life that is worth living, with an abundance of fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, fresh meats, fresh water, fresh air, and God's sunshine which promotes health, strength, and a long life.

The cry for many years has been, "Go West, young men, go West, for there is gold in them thar hills". But my cry and plea is, "stay South, young men, stay South. There are no gold nuggets to be found in these level grounds, but there are opportunities and a bright future for you".

THE CHALLENGE OF RURAL LEADERSHIP

By J. W. ENGLAND, III

Merriam, Kansas

(Fourth Place Speech)

Seventeen years ago the United States was engaged in a world war. The American farmer was called upon, as a patriotic duty, to produce more food. Loyally he responded. Valuable pasture lands were plowed and planted to feed crops; inferior animals were bred to add to the nation's meat supply. Everything possible was done to win the war.

Today this nation is again at war, a devastating economic war involving every man, woman and child. Again the very life of the nation is at stake. We have read of violence and rioting in the industrial centers, but now we see it in the agricultural districts. What has caused this evil to creep out in our peace-loving rural districts?

Yesterday the American farmer was ordered, "Increase your acreage". Today he is paid to plow up every third row. Both instructions were carried out, blindly in too many cases, not because the farmer really thought that he should, but because he was advised to. What the American farmer needs most of all is to be told, "Do your own thinking; produce your own leaders."

We must not criticise the farmer without first of all recognizing that which brought about his weakness—his love for independence. Our forefathers farmed forty acres. They made their own plows, their own harness, their own homes, their own clothes, even their own medicine—but too often they let the local politician think for them. Our fathers farmed one hundred and sixty acres, had their own homes built for them, bought their clothes at the store, paid in hard-earned cash for the combines, tractors, and milking machines; but still they failed to do their own thinking—still they clung to their independence.

Wise ones saw that if the farmers advanced they must work together. They, therefore, began organizing cooperatives. Who, however, were the leaders? Were they farmers trained through honest labor to think for farmers? No. The farmer said, "We will produce the grain; we will bring it in. We will get men to join the organization; we will plant either more or less acreage—just as you say—but you manage it for us". In other words, "We will do the work; you do the thinking". What happened? The farmer produced the cooperative, but the professional organizer produced the leader.

The farmers of the Northwest have cause to remember a great professional organizer—Townley, of the Non-Partisan League. This man by his dynamic personality swept through the Northwest like fire through

a dry forest. Like a fire he left nothing behind him but disaster and broken dreams. Other farmers have their Sapiros, to remember as professional organizers.

Another example of the lack of rural leadership on a national scale was demonstrated by the recent Federal Farm Board.

It has been hoped by farmers that a real "dirt" farmer would be the chairman. We know, with due respect to a capable man, that Alexander Legge, the head of a huge farm implement company, was selected to fill this important post, a man whose company was to institute a campaign to equip a formerly competing nation, Russia, with modern farm machinery. At the same time the aforementioned implement manufacturer was maintaining near-war prices on machinery sold to American farmers. Again, who was to blame? It was not the administration; rather the blame rests on the American farmer who had few trained leaders to represent him.

A cooperative poorly managed means distress and not relief to the farmer. Just a few months ago, in an eastern state, it was proved that while dairymen were losing their herds and their farms, while their children were going without proper food and clothing, while their farms were being neglected for lack of money to make repairs, while their rural schools were being closed by the hundreds for inability on the farmer's part to pay the necessary taxes—this cooperative was flourishing, piling up its revenue by the thousands and paying exorbitant salaries to its professional organizers. Why was the very thing which was created to help the farmer permitted to hinder him? It was unquestionably the fact that these selfsame farmers were letting someone else do their thinking for them.

We have only to observe the successful histories of the Grange, the Farm Bureau, the Farmer's Union and other great farm organizations to see the result of farm leadership. These organizations have weathered through depression and prosperity, stronger today, than ever.

Turning from one phase of the farmer's problem to another, I find that, in my own district, Kansas City, is one of the most active independent dairy associations in the country. Here, however, the leaders are men who milk their own cows and do their own delivering. As a result of their labor, they have a true knowledge of and sympathy for the dairyman's problems. These men are working with other farmers to obtain a just price for all of them—not just an enormous salary for themselves.

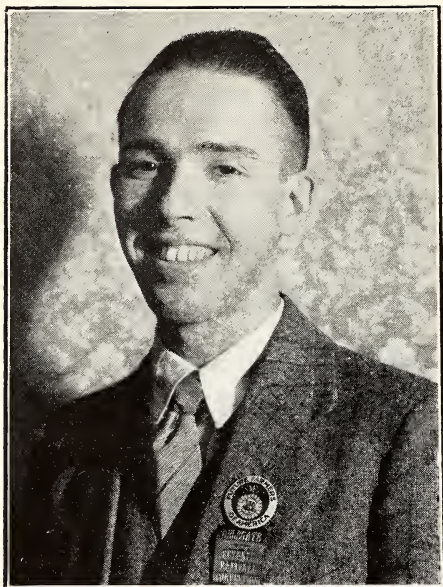
The past few months have seen many codes formulated—codes designed to bring about economic readjustment. Since many have affected the farmer directly or indirectly, it is to be hoped that men with a true knowledge of farm conditions wrote these codes. Time alone will tell. Here again is the call for trained leaders within the ranks of agricultural America. Will these trained leaders be forthcoming? They must if agriculture is to survive.

The American farmer not only needs well-informed, capable and wise leaders but he must also be a faithful and intelligent follower. He

must study the man he puts in power so that no more false gods be set before him. He must develop the ability to express his opinions so that he will be able to inform the men he elects as leaders what he wants accomplished. He must, moreover, develop the ability to follow his elected leaders. No one can lead who cannot trust his organization to be back of him.

Today, in America, nearly two hundred thousand boys are enrolled in vocational agriculture because they want to be leaders in rural recovery. We realize we must be trained, just as a lawyer, a doctor, or a soldier must be trained. We recognize the fact that we need a scientific knowledge to meet the new agricultural conditions confronting us as farmers of the future. In a few years we F. F. A. boys will be the American farmers. The ability to cooperate that we are learning in our local chapters will be transferred to men's cooperatives, but no political leaders or false demagogue will head our organizations. We are being trained not only to do but to think a problem through to its logical conclusion. We will say, "We will produce the grain; we will bring it in; and we will get men to join our organizations. We will grow more or less acreage as we decide and we will manage our business ourselves." For we have trained ourselves to be leaders, to do our own thinking.

Today, in America, the challenge comes forth from over three thousand F. F. A. Chapters, "Future Farmers, why are we here?" Seventy thousand members are responding, "To practice brotherhood, honor rural opportunities and responsibilities, and develop those qualities of leadership which a Future Farmer should possess.

**PAUL ASTLEFORD****Newburg Chapter****Newburg, Oregon****Winner of the 1934****Star American Farmer Award**

Star Farmer Awards

The Weekly Kansas City Star made its Sixth Annual offer of cash prizes to outstanding members of the Future Farmers of America. As in the past five years, awards were made at the annual national convention of the organization. Since the primary aim of the Future Farmers of America is to develop agricultural leadership and to assist boys in becoming established in farming, the Weekly Kansas City Star considers it appropriate to thus determine and reward annually those individuals in the organization who have been outstandingly successful. The much-coveted national award, this year, went to Paul Astleford of Newburg, Oregon who thus achieved fame for himself and brought honor to his state and the organization.

Surrounded by over 2000 cheering Future Farmers in the arena of the American Royal Livestock Show, on Tuesday night, October 23, this 18-year-old son of a Quaker preacher, was awarded the title of Star American Farmer, the highest honor within the power of this organization.

In addition to the title Paul also received through Mr. W. A. Cochel a check for \$500 from the Weekly Kansas City Star. Presentation was made by Dr. Ray Fife, President of the American Vocational Association. The honor and the prize money served as a climax to four years of a

strenuous and conscientious effort, not toward this particular goal but toward complete preparation for successful farming and farm life.

Born in the city of Los Angeles young Astleford knew little of agriculture upon entering high school at Newburg, but he then and there decided that it was "the farmer's life for me" and his triumph at the National Convention, in competition with boys from every state in the union demonstrates that he has made the most of his opportunities.

Entering the Newburg high school in the fall of 1930, Paul enrolled for a course in vocational agriculture taught by Walter Leth. His first ventures in practical farming included a two and one-half acre corn project and two registered Duroc-Jersey gilts, his first year yielding a labor income of only \$83.16.

But his interest was aroused by the success of his first year's work and encouraged by his instructor young Astleford kept right on studying and building up his farming program until at the close of his four years in high school his records showed that he had made a total income of \$612.47 from all of his projects.

This was made possible by the addition of dairy cattle and bees to his original hog enterprise and careful management by the young farmer.

Next, he negotiated the purchase of a 30-acre tract near Newburg which he is developing as a dairy farm. Securing the farm at a bargain price, he is already, with the help of his older brother, John, constructing buildings and formulating plans toward making it a model for the neighborhood. Although, he has been offered a price for the place which would give him a handsome profit, he has refused and expects to build his future on the fine Willamette silt loam which is now his own. Young Astleford also rents land in addition to his own farm.

Leadership, cooperation, thrift and scholarship were outstanding in Paul's record. These qualities enabled him to progress rapidly from a handicapped beginning to land ownership and a farming business of his own within the span of 4 years. Business ability and good judgment were in evidence in all his dealings. At one time during his vocational agriculture course he had land rented on four different farms. He is a recognized authority on swine and dairy in his community.

While in high school, Paul found time and energy to take a leading part in the athletic and other extra-curricular activities of the school and in the Future Farmer chapter. He played basketball and baseball, was treasurer and president of his F. F. A. chapter, a member of numerous judging teams, the glee club, band, and the honor society, and active on committees of various sorts. With all this, and in spite of work required in delivering of the milk from his own cows, the average grade in his high school studies made him sixth in a class of 82.

Paul is now attending the Pacific College at Newburg, but plans to attend the Oregon Agricultural College later on. He now has an investment in farming conservatively figured at \$2,496.20 and upon this he

is building for his future education and life as a practical progressive farmer and citizen.

Paul's daily program begins at 4 a. m. when he gets up to milk his cows and deliver the milk to his customers. By 8 o'clock he is attending classes. After classes he takes care of his stock and studies in the evening.

Winners of "Star awards" in States, which carried cash prizes of \$100 each also offered by the Kansas City Star, were: Charles Lampkin of Missouri; Allen Nottorf of Kansas; George Harrison of Oklahoma; and Chester Senteney of Arkansas.

Eligibility in this event requires that the winners shall have the American Farmer degree conferred upon them at the National Convention of F. F. A. held in October. However, in order to be considered for the Star Farmer award a candidate must not be over 21 years of age.

Briefs of the Records of 1934

American Farmers

The highest degree in the Future Farmers of America organization is that of American Farmer. This degree is awarded to successful candidates during the time the Annual National Convention is in session. Specific requirements for attaining this and the other degrees of membership are set up in the national constitution. Attaining the Green Hand, Future Farmer and State Farmer degrees precedes candidacy for the American Farmer degree.

The record of each candidate for the American Farmer degree was reviewed and studied by the Board of Trustees and each record was checked to determine whether the candidate met the qualifications for election before recommendations were made to the delegates.

These briefs were prepared from the applications submitted for the convenience of the delegates in reviewing the qualifications of the candidates before electing to the degree. In preparing the briefs no attempt was made to give all details in connection with the candidates' activities, but to call attention to the more important points in the records submitted. The following boys were awarded the American Farmer degree on October 23, 1934. Complete records are on file in the national F. F. A. office.

EDD CHRISTIAN of Fernbank, Alabama—Eighteen years of age, has had three years of vocational agriculture, receiving his State Farmer degree in July, 1933 and graduating May, 1934. Edd owns 1 dairy cow, 1 heifer, 1 bull, and a $\frac{1}{4}$ partnership interest in 4 mules, 3 cows, 1 heifer, 1 bull, 1 bred sow, 1 shoat, and a flock of White Leghorn chickens. He also holds a $\frac{1}{3}$ partnership interest in 154 acres of land used for crops and pasture. A 3 year supervised farming program in connection with his vocational agriculture course yielded him a labor income of about \$220.00. His investment in farming is over \$2,000.00. Edd plans to enter Mississippi State College for a course in Agricultural Education and Business, carrying on his farming work while in school. He has made many worthwhile improvements in the home farm in addition to his project work, including new farm buildings, light plant in home, soil improvement, and landscaping. His record shows evidence of farming ability and co-operation. He is active in F. F. A. school, and church affairs. His scholarship record shows him to rank 2nd in a class of 15 students.

CHESTER T. SENTENEY of Weiner, Arkansas—Twenty-one years old, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1931 and graduated from high school in 1932. He owns 3 horses, 1 bull, 1 sow and litter, 1 calf, and rents 225 acres of "rice land" for crops and pasture. Chester lives in a rice producing area but code restrictions kept him from rice production this year. He is rotating his land, will plant dry crops along

with rice, and plans to raise beef cattle and sheep in connection with the crop enterprises. His 4 year program of supervised practice, which gave him a total labor income of \$6600.00, included the enterprises of corn, oats, soy beans, hay, wheat, garden, swine, and beef. He has a 5 point farming program in operation. His investment in farming totals over \$2000.00. Chester is a cooperative buyer and seller on seed and beef and is a member of The Farmer's Union. His leadership ability is shown in the list of offices held in the F. F. A., school, and church. He stood 3rd in scholarship in a class of 12.

AUSTIN LEDBETTER of Malvern, Arkansas—Twenty years of age, received his State Farmer degree in August, 1933 and graduated in June, 1934. He owns 40 laying hens, 2 mules, 3 steers, 40 goats, a cow and a calf, 1 brood sow, 3 fattening hogs, and 3 gilts. His labor income from his supervised program totals \$1075.00 and his total investment in farming amounts to \$2700.00. Austin owns 128 acres of land which was deeded to him by his father. Since becoming the owner of the farm he has improved it considerably through extensive use of legumes, application of fertilizers, drainage, and terracing. Austin is an outstanding leader in his community, school, and his record gives evidence of this fact. At the F. F. A. convention this fall Austin was selected as the most outstanding boy graduating from the high school last year, and as a result he was awarded a college scholarship for the coming year. He plans to attend an agricultural college and then later return to the farm. He is in the upper third of his class in scholarship.

SAM McMILLAN of Santa Rosa, California—Nineteen years old, became a State Farmer in September, 1933 and graduated from high school in June of that same year. He is a poultryman, owning 500 Single Comb White Leghorn hens, 800 Single Comb White Leghorn pullets and 43 Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, along with 3 sheep. Sam plans to continue a partnership with his father and double the capacity of the poultry houses. His 5 year program of supervised farm practice included the enterprises of poultry, hogs, and sheep, giving him a total labor income of nearly \$1500.00. Investments in farming total approximately \$1000.00 with other investments reported at \$1250.00. All eggs and poultry are marketed cooperatively through the Poultry Producers of Central California, and all feed and supplies are purchased through the same organization. Sam has been active in several group cooperative projects which included relief work. Evidence of leadership is shown in offices held and participation in the F. F. A. and in connection with editorial, public speaking, and poultry judging activities. Sam won over \$400.00 in prizes on poultry, hogs, and sheep exhibited at fairs of local, state and regional scope. An outstanding feature of Sam's application is his complete set of 20 well-kept and accurate project record books. He stood 27th in scholarship in his class of 150 students.

RAYMOND PITTS of Selma, California—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in September, 1933 and graduated that same year. Raymond owns 99 purebred Chester White hogs and a 1/5

interest in 300 acres of land. He also has the same interest in 4 mules, 2 cows, 2 heifers and 50 chicks. With his father and three brothers he is operating a vineyard ranch. He plans, however, to continue with general farming until he can obtain a stock ranch of his own. In the meantime he will build up his Chester Whites and keep only the best grade of stock. His 4 year supervised practice program included the enterprises of swine, corn, grapes, and garden, and yielded him a total labor income of about \$2200.00. Investments in farming are about the same amount, with \$250.00 additional assets. Raymond has demonstrated his ability to cooperate in his farm activities and in his participation in F. F. A. and school activities. He was on the honor roll in scholarship, which meant the upper 7% of the school. Raymond has won many ribbons, medals and cash prizes on his hogs at fairs and shows throughout the State.

JOE E. WILLIAMSON of Bridgeville, Delaware—Twenty years old, graduated from high school in June, 1932 and received his State Farmer degree in April of that year. Joe owns 1 cow, 1 calf, 1 sow, 1 horse, and 160 pullets; also rents 11 acres of crop land. Through an agreement with his father Joe has a partnership interest in 300 acres of land. He plans to continue farming on an expanding basis. This young man's supervised farming record for 4 years shows a labor income of \$1300.00 from the enterprises of poultry, swine, dairy, tomatoes, pumpkins, and corn. His investment in farming was about \$500.00. Joe has had complete management of his farming activities and has introduced pedigreed, blood-tested poultry on the home farm this year. He belongs to the Grange and Young Farmer's Club, and participated in a successful group broiler project in addition to his other projects. Joe is a leader in the F. F. A. and church and was awarded title of best student in agriculture in 1930. He is an exhibitor at fairs and a member of a corn judging team. His scholarship record is satisfactory.

JACQUES WALLER of Plant City, Florida—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in June of 1933, graduating from high school the following year, and has been a member of the F. F. A. for 5 years. He rents 10 acres of land from his mother, producing strawberries and general truck crops, having full managerial responsibility for this farm; and owns 2 dairy cows and a few poultry. Jacques plans to continue the production of truck crops and to rent 40 acres of land for growing a variety of peas which he has developed along with sweet corn to be trucked to northern markets. From his 4 year supervised practice program the labor income amounts to over \$750.00 and his investment in farming amounts to over \$1600.00. This young man is located in a highly specialized farming section and his farming activities are, therefore, those of an intensive character—the production of berries and truck crops. Jacques has been a very interested member of the F. F. A. and the record of his leadership activities shows numerous offices held; he has also participated in public speaking, livestock judging, and essay contests. His scholarship record is satisfactory.

DEAZ FLOYD of Bowman, Georgia—Twenty-four years of age, graduated from high school in May, 1933 and received his State Farmer

degree in October of that year. He owns 30 acres of farm land, purchased on a payment basis, together with 2 milk cows and 2 beef cows. He also rents 13 acres of land for cotton and feed crops. Deaz expects to complete the payments on his land as soon as possible and will continue to be a farmer. A 5 year supervised farm program included the enterprises of cotton, corn, dairy, and feed crops, and yielded him a total labor income of nearly \$700.00. There is good evidence of satisfactory farm management experience and cooperation. He bought and distributed several thousand fruit and nut trees in the Bowman school district as well as several hundred gallons of spray material, and he has been active in the Live-at-Home program of the community. His investment in farming is \$1400.00 with a payment due on his farm of \$800.00. He is a leader in his community and a cooperator of the first rank, having purchased hogs, seed cotton, and seed corn on a cooperative basis, along with numerous other similar activities, and has had experience in judging dairy cattle and in public speaking. His scholarship rank is 5th in a class of 25 and he won second place last year in the Star Georgia Planters' Contest. It is evident that Deaz has given freely of his time to the improvement of the home farm and the community in which he lives.

C. W. GRANT, JR. of Leslie, Georgia—Nineteen years old, received his State Farmer degree October, 1933. He owns 17 acres of land (inherited) and rents 20 acres of land for peas, peanuts and corn. He plans to continue to farm. A 4 year supervised farming program, developed in connection with his course in vocational agriculture, brought Grant a labor income of over \$1400.00, while his investment in farming amounts to something over \$600.00 with other assets reported at over \$500.00. Grant has been very cooperative in all his activities, among other things buying his peas through a cooperative and organizing forestry clubs in all schools in the county. His leadership record is very good. In scholarship he stood 6th out of a class of 30. He has done many things to improve the general appearance of the home farm, and is very active in the F. F. A., school and community.

LEONARD ARRINGTON of Twin Falls, Idaho—Seventeen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in September, 1933. He owns 300 chickens and a registered Jersey cow and calf—the result of his project work. He also rents 2½ acres of irrigated land for corn production. During the present year Leonard will continue with poultry and will rent 10 acres of irrigated land for spring wheat. After graduation he plans to continue his farming activities and take an agricultural course at the University of Idaho, returning to the home farm to go into partnership with his father. Leonard desires to become a successful poultry and dairy farmer. The supervised farming program included poultry and corn, yielding him a labor income of nearly \$500.00. He has had a wide farming experience and has been very active in organizing improvement projects such as the F. F. A. Thrift Bank and F. F. A. Swine Association. He has \$1000.00 invested in farming. There is splendid evidence of up to date farming methods, especially with his poultry enterprise. Evidence of cooperative activities and leadership is shown by debate team work,

public speaking, prizes won on his poultry, and as a member of school judging teams. His project work in poultry has attracted attention throughout the state. Leonard's record in scholarship is outstanding—3rd in a class of 200.

CLARENCE AKIN of St. Francisville, Illinois—Seventeen years old, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1933 and graduated from high school in May, 1934. He owns 6 hogs, 23 small pigs, 2 colts; and rents 22 acres of land for crop and pasture. He lives in a truck region. Clarence plans to attend the State University but to continue his present farming enterprises, returning to the farm, later, in partnership with his father. A 3 year diversified, supervised farming program developed during his vocational agriculture course gave Clarence a total labor income of nearly \$700.00; his investment in farming totals \$500.00 with additional assets amounting to nearly \$350.00. Selection of seed corn, feeding balanced rations, and use of commercial fertilizers are among the practices he has been instrumental in effecting on the home farm. Evidence of leadership is shown in the candidates participation in F. F. A., school activities, and in the many honors won in connection with crop and livestock exhibits at fairs. Clarence belongs to the local Dairy Club and is a member of a threshing ring. Last year in a school of 600 he was voted the outstanding student. He stood 5th in scholarship in a class of 81—an outstanding record.

JAMES R. DUNSETH of Modesto, Illinois—Eighteen years old, has had 3 years of vocational agriculture and was awarded his State Farmer degree in June, 1932. James owns 54 head of purebred Spotted Poland China hogs and 20 Angus cattle; and rents 35 acres of farm land. James plans to continue his swine and beef herds and to enter the University of Illinois later, returning to the farm to make his home. A 4 year supervised farming program, developed during his vocational agriculture course, gave James a total labor income of over \$2200.00 and his investment in farming is about the same amount. The record shows evidence of successful management and ability to cooperate. The candidate has been a consistent exhibitor at fairs and has been active in his school. In scholarship, James stood 7th in a class of 26. James has an interesting record when we consider the fact that he completed 3 years of vocational agriculture, which was all that was offered in his school, and then came back the fourth year for special work. His Spotted Poland China herd is one of the outstanding herds in his section of the state.

BERYL RUTLEDGE of LeRoy, Illinois—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1932 and graduated from high school in June, 1934. He owns 180 chickens, 10 beef steers, and 12 sheep, rents 57 acres of crop land, and has a half interest in a ram. Beryl has now rented 80 acres of farm land; plans to buy heifers and get established in the dairy business and increase his other livestock, all of which will be registered. Four years of supervised farm practice in vocational agriculture with hogs, beef, poultry, sheep, corn, and alfalfa brought this candidate a total labor income of over \$1800.00. His investment in farming amounts to \$2000.00. Evidence of cooperation is shown in his participa-

tion in group projects and in buying, selling, and testing seed. Evidence of leadership is shown in his F. F. A. school and Farm Bureau activities. Other successful activities include stock judging, public speaking, and showing stock at agricultural fairs. Beryl stood 4th in scholarship in a class of 42.

EDWIN BATES of Carlinville, Illinois—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1932. He owns 20 head of purebred hogs, 10 head of purebred sheep and a pony. Sheep and hogs are prize-winning stock. He also rents 20 acres of land from his father for feed crops and pasture, 2 horses, and a tractor for his farm work. Together with his father he owns a $\frac{1}{2}$ partnership interest in a purebred Poland China boar. He plans to farm with his father at their home "Prairielaawn". Edwin is interested in building up his Poland China herd and to improve the quality of his farm stock. His home project work of a 3 year period gave him a total labor income of over \$1400.00. His investment in farming amounts to about \$850.00, with other assets in addition amounting to \$250.00. Edwin's activities show him to be a progressive young farmer, and he is responsible for many new practices on the home farm. He is very active in the F. F. A. and was 35th in his class of 91 in scholarship. Perhaps Edwin's greatest accomplishment as a young farmer was the raising of a pen of Poland China barrows which placed first in the open class at the 1932 National Swine Show.

MILBOURN F. DeMUNN of Capron, Illinois—Sixteen years old, received his State Farmer degree in June of 1932 and graduated from high school in June of 1934. He owns 7 head of registered Guernseys, 1 grade cow and 235 White Leghorn chickens. He also rents 29 acres of land, 4 work horses, and operates his own dairy. Milbourn plans to enter the State University to continue his study of agriculture, majoring in dairying, eventually establishing himself on a dairy farm. Four years of supervised farm practice with the enterprises of dairy, poultry, feed crops and potatoes gave Milbourn a total labor income of over \$2100.00. His investment in farming amounts to over \$850.00 with other assets, in addition, totaling \$600.00. His record shows evidence of successful farm management and ability to work with others. He buys his feed and chicks cooperatively and is a member of the Farm Bureau. His leadership ability is shown in the responsible offices held, his winnings in showing and judging dairy cattle, and in public speaking. His scholarship record is very good, Milbourn standing 3rd in a class of 22.

JOHN GARROTT of Battle Ground, Indiana—Eighteen years old, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1932. He owns 3 purebred Dorset sheep, 4 purebred Hampshire hogs, and has a $\frac{1}{2}$ partnership interest in 120 hens and 17 head of swine. John is just starting a course at Purdue University, after which he expects to become a partner with his father in the farming business. He is taking a college course in order to become efficient in the managing of 3,000 acres of farm land. The 4 years of supervised farming, developed while a student of vocational agriculture, gave John a total labor income of nearly \$700.00, and included the enterprises of hogs, poultry and orchard. The candidate's in-

vestment in farming is about \$450.00 with other assets totaling \$200.00. John is a "cooperator" and among other things belongs to a spray ring. He has won several prizes and awards in connection with exhibits of sheep, swine and apples at various fairs. John stood 3rd in a class of 28 in scholarship.

KENNETH FULK of Clarinda, Iowa—Eighteen years old, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1933. He owns 4 purebred Angus cattle, 12 hogs, 6 pigs and 1 colt; also rents 5 acres of land for his hogs. Kenneth intends to continue with his hog enterprise, but may later go to college. In his 4 year supervised farming program, developed during his vocational agriculture course, Kenneth included baby beef, hogs and corn, and the total labor income therefrom amounted to about \$375.00. His investment in farming is \$760.00. His ability to cooperate is shown in his F. F. A. and community activities. He has held responsible offices in the F. F. A. and community. He was Secretary of the Farm Bureau for 2 years and assisted with the County Fair for one year. His winnings at shows on his livestock contribute to his leadership record, and he has also distinguished himself as a livestock judge. His scholarship record appears to be satisfactory.

ALFRED TAYLOR of Winfield, Kansas—Twenty years old, graduated from high school in 1932 and received his State Farmer degree in May, 1933. He owns 1 Holstein cow, 2 calves, and rented, last year, 50 acres of farm land. He also holds a $\frac{1}{2}$ partnership interest in 31 head of sheep, 10 of which are purebred, a $\frac{1}{3}$ interest in 17 hogs and 13 pigs. Alfred plans to "stay with the farming activity and livestock raising", leading to better farming, with improvements, as soon as possible. His aim and hope is to produce prime feeders for the market. Three years of supervised farming in connection with his vocational agricultural course, including the enterprises of sheep, dairy, hogs, and corn and potatoes, gave him a total labor income of \$200.00, with investments in farming and other assets totaling about \$300.00. Alfred has had considerable farming experience and he is well recommended by those for whom he has done farm work. He has treated and marketed seed potatoes cooperatively, and purchased sheep cooperatively, selling his wool through the Midwest Wool Growers' Association. Evidence of leadership is shown in the responsible offices which Alfred has held in the F. F. A., school and church. He has won several honors in livestock and crop judging competition. His scholarship appears to be satisfactory.

ALLAN NOTTORF of Abilene, Kansas—Eighteen years old, completed high school and received his State Farmer degree in May, 1933. He owns 17 sheep, 6 lambs, and rents 80 acres of land. Allan wants to go to college, but will continue his sheep enterprises, enlarging it, and gradually developing the business. It is his desire to secure additional leadership training for his community activities. Four years of supervised farming, during which he developed a program in connection with his vocational agriculture course, gave him a total labor income of over \$700.00, and included the enterprises of sheep, dairy, wheat, sweet clover, oats and soybeans. Invested in farming Allan has \$320.00, with other

assets totaling over \$400.00. Allan has done outstanding work with his sheep, and with his planning the crop rotation has been improved on the home farm. He has cooperated in a terracing program in the community and was instrumental in developing Sheep Day at the County Fair. Evidence of leadership is shown in the positions and offices held in the F. F. A. and school. He is a member of the National Honor Society and was 11th in scholarship in a class of 113. In 1932 Allan won the \$100 scholarship in agriculture for his county. Allan is a recognized leader in his county in the development of his vocational agriculture program.

JOHN REISZ of Owensboro, Kentucky—Nineteen years old, received his State Farmer degree in July, 1932. He owns 3 dairy cows, 2 sows, 100 hens, 350 chicks, 11 sheep and 1 mule colt. He also had a $\frac{1}{2}$ partnership interest in 72 acres of land, purchased with his father. John plans to become a full partner with his father on another larger farm. Ability to farm is reflected in John's record through the supervised farming program, developed during his vocational agriculture course. The projects yielded him a labor income of over \$2400.00 in 4 years. The candidate has nearly \$1800.00 invested in farming. John sells his beef and tobacco cooperatively, and buys fertilizer and grinds and mixes his feeds in a similar manner. He has been very active in the F. F. A. organization and has won honors as a public speaker as well as in judging contests. He has an outstanding record in scholarship, ranking 4th in a class of 68.

PAUL MOULARD of Marksville, Louisiana—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in July, 1933. He owns 7 acres of land, through inheritance, 94 poultry, 4 hogs, 3 dairy cattle, 6 rabbits and 30 head of wild animals. Paul is interested in wild animals and consequently has acquired several of them. He has made a business of selling both furs and live animals in the past two years in addition to his regular farming activities. He rents 12 acres of farm land and holds a $\frac{1}{4}$ partnership interest in another 31 acres, two head of work stock, and 2 dairy cows, also through inheritance. Paul plans to be a poultry farmer, producing both market eggs and poultry as well as eggs and poultry for breeding purposes. Three years of supervised farming practice, in connection with his vocational agriculture course, gave Paul a labor income of about \$425.00. His investment in farming amounts to nearly \$700.00. Paul's record shows evidence of successful farm management and ability as a leader. In scholarship he stood 15th in a class of 48.

C. A. DUPLANTIS, JR. of Houma, Louisiana—Twenty-one years of age, completed two years of vocational agriculture and one year of part time work, received his State Farmer degree in July, 1933, and has been a member of the Louisiana Association for 3 years. He owns 4 head of work stock, 4 cattle, and 40 hens; and rents 90 acres of land utilized largely for crops. He also holds a $\frac{1}{2}$ interest in one mule, 1 brood sow, and 6 gilts. Duplantis' practice program included the enterprises of potatoes, fruit, bees, corn, cane, garden, hot beds, swine, beef cattle and dairying; the total labor income therefrom amounting to nearly \$2000.00. His investment in farming amounts to about \$750.00 with

other assets totaling nearly \$300.00. Duplantis' outstanding farm management moves include the securing of a loan from the Productive Credit Association and putting 285 sacks of potatoes in cold storage in New Orleans when prices were extremely low. He is a splendid cooperator, having participated in the operation of hot beds to produce plants for needy families, the purchase of seed potatoes through the Terrebonne Cooperative, and the shipping of carloads of potatoes with other class members. Evidence of leadership is shown in the responsibilities Duplantis has discharged in the past 4 years. He has been very successful in the showing of products at agricultural fairs; and in 1930 exhibited an entry of Irish potatoes that was 4th in international competition. His scholarship record is satisfactory.

LYMAN F. GETCHELL, JR. of Limestone, Maine—Seventeen years old, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1933. Lyman owns 1 purebred Percheron stallion, 1 purebred mare and colt and 3 purebred O. I. C. brood sows. He rents $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of certified Green Mountain potatoes, and owns a $\frac{1}{2}$ interest in a driving horse. In the future the candidate plans to expand his farming activities on the home farm and eventually purchase this farm; he will raise potatoes and breed horses and hogs. Lyman also expects to take an agricultural course at the University. The total labor income from his supervised farming program, which included the enterprises of potatoes and horses, was \$2700.00. His investment in farming is about \$2400.00, with other assets reported at \$2700.00. Lyman has had successful farm management experience, cooperates well, and won the Aroostock County and State Contest in growing potatoes last year. Other evidence of leadership includes F. F. A., class and school offices held, winnings in stock and crop exhibits, and public speaking. In scholarship he stood 2nd in a class of 30.

WILLIAM H. WILDESEN of Oakland, Maryland—Sixteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1933. William owns 9 hogs and rents 25 acres of land for potato crop, sheep pasture, and hog lots. He also holds a $\frac{1}{5}$ partnership interest in 80 sheep. Upon completion of his work in high school July 1, 1935, William, through an arrangement with his parents, is to receive a $\frac{1}{2}$ interest in the home farm of 400 acres; where he plans to remain and expand the farming business. His 3 year program of supervised farm practice has given him a total labor income of over \$900.00. His present investment in farming is reported at \$2200.00. William buys fertilizer cooperatively and markets his potatoes cooperatively and is also a member of a spray ring. His leadership is shown in the offices he has held in the F. F. A., school, and other activity groups. He has done considerable dairy and poultry judging. His scholarship is given as 92.

JAY H. MORRIS of Grand Ledge, Michigan—Twenty years old, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1933, graduating from high school that same year. He owns 2 feed steers, rents 169 acres of land, and holds a $\frac{1}{2}$ partnership interest in 220 acres of land. Jay is completing his second year of short-course at Michigan College, after which he will devote all his time to developing the home farm. His supervised farming pro-

gram, developed during his vocational course, shows an income of over \$1200.00 and included the enterprises of orchard, dairy, and oats. His investment in farming amounts to nearly \$17,000.00. Jay was assistant manager of Grand Ledge Grain and Apple Show for two years and has had similar responsibilities in connection with the local Egg Show and the township fair. He has won numerous prizes on livestock exhibits and in judging. Jay has a long list of activities in which he has successfully participated, and is acknowledged as an outstanding young farmer in the community.

DONALD PIPER of Bangor, Michigan—Nineteen years old, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1933 and graduated from high school that same year. Donald rents 3 acres of land, holds a $\frac{1}{2}$ partnership interest in 25 additional acres, and the same interest in 2 horses, 1 cow, and 200 hens. He intends to take a short course in horticulture and poultry at Michigan State College and continue farming, enlarging his present scope. His supervised farming program, during 4 years of vocational agriculture, returned him a labor income of a little less than \$600.00; fruit and cauliflower were the enterprises included. Invested in farming, Donald has over \$1300.00. Donald's application states "He has been one of the most successful managers of our Apple Show which is an educational enterprise and is made possible only by the cooperation with farmers and other business men of Bangor". The application shows further that Donald has been active in school and F. F. A. affairs as well, and was a winner of a Grange award for the best State Farmer in 1933. He also won prizes in the International Hay and Grain Show. His scholarship record appears to be satisfactory. Donald, although young in years, has had full charge of the home place of 20 acres in fruit.

AUBREY L. PULLIAM of Adrian, Missouri—Nineteen years of age, completed 4 years of vocational agriculture, graduated in May, 1932 and received his State Farmer degree at that time. He owns 10 registered Shorthorn cows and heifers, 6 Shorthorn calves, and 1 Angus steer, along with 31 purebred Duroc hogs and 8 Oxford sheep; and rents 96 acres of land for crops and pasture. Aubrey plans to enroll in the Missouri College of Agriculture, continuing his present farm enterprises and securing a farm of his own at the completion of his college course. Aubrey's supervised farming program, developed during his vocational agriculture course, included the enterprises of beef, swine, sheep, corn, alfalfa, wheat and oats; the total project income therefrom amounting to over \$2600.00. His investment in farming amounts to \$1900.00 with other assets totaling \$660.00. Successful farm management, a progressive attitude and many cooperative items give proof of leadership and his ability to work with others. He has been very active in the F. F. A. school, and church. He also participated in judging activities and had many winnings at fairs on his livestock. Aubrey was the valedictorian of his class in grade school, and stood 3rd in scholarship in a class of 20 during his entire course at high school.

CHARLES LAMPKIN of Appleton City, Missouri—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1933 and graduated from high school that year. He is assisting his father in farming 280

acres of land, receiving $\frac{1}{2}$ of the net receipts, and owns 38 grade sheep, 2 registered sheep, 2 registered cows, 3 p. b. calves and 1 mare; he also rents 44 acres of land for crops and pasture. Charles intends to continue in partnership with his father and eventually buy the home place. His 4 year supervised practice program in vocational agriculture included corn, soy beans, oats, barley, capons, sheep and beef, with the total project income therefrom amounting to about \$1000.00. His investment in farming is over \$1000.00 with other assets totaling nearly \$500.00. Charles is an excellent cooperator; among numerous other activities he has been purchasing seed corn and supplies through cooperative organizations and marketing his livestock in a similar manner. He is an outstanding leader in his school, the F. F. A., and community, and has proven his ability as a stock judge and showman with his calves and sheep at local, county and State Fairs. Numerous prizes attest the quality of his stock. Charles stood first in scholarship among the 21 boys in his class.

HAROLD BENN of Ord, Nebraska—Nineteen years old, completed 3 years of vocational agriculture, received his State Farmer degree in April, 1931 and graduated from high school in May, 1932. He owns 10 hogs and rents 68 acres of land. Harold expects to continue farming and will rent his grandfather's farm; hogs and cattle will be his major enterprises. His supervised farming program included hogs, corn, barley and oats and the labor income therefrom amounted to less than \$400.00. Investments in farming totaled about \$200.00 with other assets reported at over \$700.00. The candidate has shown his managerial ability in having responsibility for 100 acres of corn for the past 5 years, along with some 75 cattle, 200 hogs and 1000 chickens. Ability to work with others is shown in his cooperation on treating wheat for smut and similar activities. Evidence of leadership is shown in the offices held in the F. F. A., school, Junior Fair; also in grain judging, livestock judging, and exhibits. Harold won a Union Pacific scholarship in 1931 and was a member of the 4th place grain judging team at Regina, Canada, World's Grain Judging Contest, in 1933. He stood 4th in a class of 74.

RALPH SMITH of Newfield, New Jersey—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1932, graduated from high school in June, 1934. Ralph's record shows that he owns 8 acres of land, utilized for poultry runs and buildings, along with 800 pullets and 800 hens. He is located in a poultry section and has done outstanding work in developing the poultry business. He plans to enlarge his present poultry plant to a 5000 bird capacity. During his 4 year supervised practice program with Single Comb White Leghorns he produced eggs, meat, and broilers, which netted him a total labor income of \$4500.00. His investment in farming amounts to about \$4700.00 and other assets total \$1500.00. Ralph has been very active in school, F. F. A. and community activities. He is a "cooperator" and has a long list of skills which he has developed in connection with his farming program. His records give every evidence of successful farm management. Belongs to the Boy Scouts and Y.M.C.A. Ralph's scholarship rank is 3rd in a class of 11.

CHARLES H. WOOD of Little Valley, New York—Twenty years of age, graduated from high school in June, 1932, and received his State Farmer degree in September of that same year. He owns 2 purebred cows and calves, 1 wellbred dairy bull, and 100 purebred certified Leghorn hens; rents 7 acres of land from his father and holds a $\frac{1}{2}$ partnership interest in 152 acres of land with his father. Charles plans to continue on the home farm with his father and younger brother, establishing a purebred Holstein herd and becoming a breeder and a dairyman. A 4 year program of supervised practice included dairy, poultry, potatoes, alfalfa, evergreen trees, and oats, and gave Charles a total labor income of about \$1500.00. He has kept complete records on the dairy herd and has improved it by buying a second purebred bull. He has also become a good judge of livestock, and is skilled in numerous other activities in connection with his farm enterprises. Invested in farming he has about \$1000.00. His record indicates that he cooperates well and has been active in the formation of a bull ring and in the production and marketing of certified seed potatoes. Winnings at fairs on his Holsteins amount to about \$60.00. In a class of 26 he was 8th in scholarship.

EMORY I. WATERMAN of Forestville, New York—Twenty years of age, a member of the F. F. A. for 5 years, received his State Farmer degree in September, 1933; graduated from high school in June, 1933. He owns 10 head of dairy cows, and 60 certified White Leghorn hens, rents 110 acres of farm land and 14 cows, and holds a one-third partnership interest in 50 acres and 5 head of livestock. With his brother he has been managing a total of 270 acres. Emory wants to take an agricultural course at Cornell University and continue farming. His four year supervised farming program included egg production, capons, beets, popcorn, and buckwheat, giving him a labor income of about \$1000.00. His total investment in farming is reported as \$1200.00. New farm practices introduced by the candidate have helped make the home dairy pay well under adverse conditions. This young man is a cooperator, buying seed, sprays, feeds and fertilizers with adult farmers and F.F.A. members. He is active in local, county, and State F. F. A. activities, Farmers Club, Boy Scouts, and the Hi-Y. Various prizes have been won by Emory for project work, public speaking, and other outstanding achievement. In scholarship he ranked 9th out of a class of 29.

JAMES B. OUTHOUSE of Canandaigua, New York—Seventeen years old, an F. F. A. member for 4 years, received his State Farmer degree in September, 1933 and graduated from high school in 1934. The candidate owns 1 p. b. Jersey heifer, 500 Single Comb White Leghorn hens, 45 broilers, and a one-third interest in 50 head of Shropshire sheep. He plans to go to Cornell for further agricultural work, teach agriculture for a while, and later to purchase a farm in central New York. The record of James' 4 year supervised farming program shows the enterprises of sheep, dairy, poultry, and potatoes, with a total labor income therefrom of \$800.00. This lad purchases seed potatoes cooperatively, sells his wool and lambs through the G.L.F. and ships his eggs to New York. His reported investment in farming is \$900.00. Among other things, he purchased the

first p. b. sheep on the farm, bought and installed a lighting plant, and started the practice of retailing broilers to cottagers along the lake. He is a member of the Grange, a leader in his local F. F. A. chapter and Sunday School, and has won many prizes and honors both on his exhibits at fairs and in judging livestock and horticultural products. The scholarship record shows James to be 14th in a class of 109.

DAVID O. SWANK of Fredericktown, Ohio—Eighteen years old, completed high school in 1933 and received his State Farmer degree in June of that year. Through project earnings David holds a $\frac{1}{2}$ interest in 225 acres of farm land and the same interest in 16 dairy cows, 7 heifers, 2 sows and 4 horses. He intends to farm, and his 4 year farming program, developed during his vocational course, gave him a total labor income of over \$2200.00; the enterprises included corn, potatoes, swine, and poultry. His investment in farming totals \$1700.00. The candidate has had, with his brother, joint managerial control of the home farm during the past year and has been directly responsible for the feeding and testing of the dairy cattle and the potato spraying program. He belongs to the Grange, Central Ohio Potato Growers Association. David has had a rich experience in both livestock and crop judging and has won numerous honors in such competition, thus distinguishing himself as a livestock judge. He is the first and only vocational agriculture student in Ohio to make the 400 Bushel Potato Club and Ton Litter Swine Club. His scholarship record is also good—3rd in a class of 20.

ROBERT BERNARD of New Vienna, Ohio—Eighteen years of age, completed school last spring but received the degree of State Farmer in June, 1933. Robert owns 2 sows, 4 gilts, 1 beef bull, 9 beef cows, 5 heifers and 6 calves, about half of which are purebred; he rents 37 acres of land and holds a one-half partnership interest in 3 purebred sows, 75 hens and 200 pullets. Robert plans to go to college but will build up his recently purchased herd of p. b. Angus cattle and Poland China hogs. His 4 year supervised farming program included beef, hogs, poultry, wheat, corn, and soy beans, which yielded a total labor income of \$1400.00. Investments in farming amount to nearly \$800.00 while other amounts total \$1200.00. Robert's father turns the management of 3 farms over to him during his absence and this lad has, therefore, been quite successful in introducing new practices and desirable improvements. He sells his hogs cooperatively, is a member of the Grange; and active in the school, F. F. A., as well as church affairs. Robert has won numerous prizes and honors in judging dairy, livestock and crops, and in his exhibits at fairs. He has a long list of leadership activities to his credit, giving evidence of all-around ability. His rank of 1st in a class of 23 won for him a 4 year scholarship to Wilmington College.

THOMAS M. GARDNER of Georgetown, Ohio—Nineteen years old, a member of the F. F. A. for 5 years, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1933. He owns 1 acre of land, 11 hogs, 2 cattle, 1 horse, 15 geese and 25 chickens, and rents 62 acres of land 25 of which is in field crops and hay. His supervised farming program of 5 years included tobacco, corn, oats, wheat, and hogs, and shows a total labor income of a little over

\$2000.00. This young man's investment in farming totals about \$1000.00 and his other assets amount to nearly \$500.00. Thomas buys feed and supplies cooperatively through the Farm Bureau and exhibits regularly at agricultural Fairs. He has been a leader in his school, the F. F. A., church, Young Men's Farming Club and Juvenile Grange. In scholarship he stands 8th out of a class of 33. Thomas has been responsible for many improved practices on the home farm including introduction of certified seed corn, purebred hogs, and an improved variety of tobacco. With his father as a partner he plans to buy a 200 acre farm.

JOHN PAUL WATT, JR. of Greenfield, Ohio—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1933 and graduated from high school in May, 1934. He owns 6 sows, 34 shoats, 33 fall pigs, and 2 beef steers; and rents 260 acres of land along with some livestock. He also holds a $\frac{1}{2}$ partnership interest in 1 registered Guernsey bull and 15 sows. John plans to manage the home farm during the coming year on a $\frac{1}{4}$ share basis and will probably attend college later on. His 4 year supervised farm program included the enterprises of corn, swine, dairy, wheat, dairy beef, and small grains, which gave him a total labor income of \$2000.00. The total investment in farming is \$820.00, with other assets in addition. John has had successful farm management experience and cooperative experience, since he buys his feed, seeds, and twine cooperatively, sells his hogs cooperatively, and is a member of a threshing ring. He has held offices in the F. F. A., participated in judging activities, exhibited at fairs, and was presiding officer of the Greenfield Farmer's Institute. John ranks 4th in a class of 91 students in scholarship. His father recently turned over to him the management of a 260 acre farm. His record also shows that he produced 2 ton litters during his high school days.

STANLEY L. ALGIRE of Fredericktown, Ohio—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1932. He is the owner of 23 grade sheep and 2 purebred sheep; also rents 123 acres of land. He holds a $\frac{1}{2}$ partnership interest in 18 purebred sheep, 7 grade dairy cattle, and 4 purebred dairy cattle. Stanley is renting his mother's farm of 34 acres and his grandmother's farm of 63 acres. A 4 year supervised farming program, including potatoes, orchard, sheep, and dairy cattle, brought him a total labor income of over \$850.00. His present investment in farming amounts to nearly \$700.00 with other assets totaling over \$400.00. Stanley expects to continue farming on the present basis, but may later attend a college of agriculture. He is a member of the Grange and sells his wool cooperatively. Stanley has held offices in school, F. F. A., and community activities, has won prizes with dairy cattle at fairs; besides being quite successful in judging of livestock and dairy. His leadership activities include music, dramatics, public speaking, and debate. He is an outstanding young farmer in his community. Stanley's scholarship record is exceptional due to the fact that he stands 1st in a class of 20 students with an average grade of 92.3.

GEORGE HARRISON of Kingfisher, Oklahoma—Eighteen years of age, had 5 years of vocational agriculture, and received his State Farmer degree and graduated in May, 1933. He is the owner of 23 sheep, 2 Short-horn cows, and a calf, and rents 10 acres of crop land. George has been on the farm for about 2 years with his father and older brother. His brother rents the farm next to the home farm and they use the same machinery. This year the father and boys are farming a section of land together. The supervised farming program shows a wide range of enterprises and a total labor income of nearly \$600.00. George has been active as a member of a poultry experiment and in landscaping the school campus, as well as conducting the school garden. His investment in farming amounts to nearly \$400.00, with other assets totaling over \$500.00. George is a member of the Midwestern Wool Growers' Association and the Kingfisher Cooperative Creamery. A wide variety of activities is listed in the leadership section of the report. George has won numerous honors in the activities, including \$84.00 on judging and exhibiting at fairs. His scholarship record appears to be satisfactory.

PAUL ASTLEFORD of Newburg, Oregon—Winner of the 1934 Star Farmer Award. See page 62.

GEORGE M. MYERS of Greencastle, Pennsylvania—Eighteen years old, an F. F. A. member for 4 years, received the State Farmer degree in January, 1933. He owns 5 p. b. hogs, 7 grade ewes, 1 p. b. ram, 500 standard bred Single Comb White Leghorn chicks, 1 p. b. Guernsey bull, and 7 rabbits; rents 4 acres of land for pasture and hay. George plans to continue his livestock enterprises and become a teacher of vocational agriculture. His four year supervised farming program included sheep, swine, poultry, and rabbits, from which a total labor income of about \$300.00 was realized. His investment in farming amounts to about \$430.00 with other assets amounting to \$270.00. George sells his wool in a co-operative pool and buys supplies at a considerable saving. He has been a leader in the local chapter of F. F. A., class activities, debating, music, dramatics, church, and community fair. He has also won honors as a livestock and dairy judge, state project contest and the state public speaking contest. In scholarship he was sixth out of a class of 16, and is reported to be the most outstanding boy in St. Thomas community.

KENNETH W. HUNTER of Washington, Pennsylvania—Twenty-one years of age, has been a member of the F. F. A. for 5 years, and received his State Farmer degree in January, 1932. He has a one-third partnership interest with his father in the operation of two adjoining farms totaling 200 acres. The partners have a herd of 33 Guernseys, 4 horses, 7 hogs, 13 spring pigs, 400 young chickens, and 50 hens; sheep will be purchased this fall. Kenneth plans to stay on the farm, improving it and eventually owning it entirely. This young man's 4 year supervised farming program included truck garden, swine, corn, and bees, and his total labor income therefrom amounted to nearly \$600.00. His investment in farming amounts to about \$4500.00 with other assets in addition reported at about \$1000.00. Ability to cooperate is shown in his activities in group projects at school and the purchase of farm supplies. Among other

things Kenneth has been instrumental in getting additional modern equipment in the home and in developing markets for the products of the farm. He has been a steady leader in school, F. F. A. and church activities and has won distinction in judging crop products, livestock, demonstrations, and farm mechanics. In scholarship he was 13th in a class of 91.

ANDREW SUNDSTROM of Beresford, South Dakota—Eighteen years old, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1933 and graduated a year later. Andrew owns 2 Shorthorn cows, 3 yearling steers, 7 breeding hogs, and rents 26 acres of land. Andrew has had the responsibility for a considerable portion of the home farm in the past two years. Two years ago he fitted and showed a herd of 14 cattle. He plans to enter the State College this fall to prepare for a teacher of vocational agriculture; he plans, however, to continue his farming enterprises. His investment in farming amounts to over \$400.00 with other assets totaling over \$100.00. His supervised farming program included fattening steers, sheep, swine, corn and barley. His ability to work with others is shown in his participation in a cooperative purchase of Hereford steers and similar activities. Andrew's record shows that he has been active in school; a consistent exhibitor at fairs for several years, winning on both crop and livestock entries; and an outstanding livestock judge. The scholarship record shows Andrew stood 7th in a class of 26.

STANLEY EZELL of Antioch, Tennessee—Graduated from high school in May, 1934. He is engaged in dairy farming with his father and brothers. Stock raising is also an important project on their farm, stabling one perchon stallion, two jacks and five jennets. Stanley owns 3 pure-bred sows, 1 pure-bred boar, 30 pigs, and 5 registered Jerseys. He plans to continue dairy farming, enlarging its scope, and to include poultry in his enterprises. His four year supervised farming program included hogs, dairy, poultry, sheep, apples, potatoes, and corn; netting him a total labor income of nearly \$530.00. His investment in farming is about \$1700.00. He has made many important and beneficial changes on the home farm in which he is buying an interest. His entries at fairs have won several cash prizes. The part he has taken in judging contests, public speaking contests, and athletics, together with the offices held in the F. F. A. organization, give evidence of his ability as a leader. His scholarship record was above average.

CARL BAIRD of Brush Creek, Tennessee—Twenty-one years of age, graduated from high school in May, 1932 and received his State Farmer degree in April, 1933. Carl was the Star Farmer of Tennessee in 1934. He owns 10 head of sheep, 11 head of hogs and 50 chickens. He holds a $\frac{1}{2}$ partnership interest in 220 acres of land, which he inherited, and the same interest in 2 mules, 10 sheep and 5 calves, obtained by work and trading. Carl plans to continue farming on the home farm, working out a suitable program for increasing the scope of the business in line with conditions and needs. In his 4 year supervised farming program, developed in connection with his vocational agriculture course, Carl obtained a total labor income of over \$900.00; the enterprises included were corn, tomatoes, sheep, beef, hogs and poultry. His investment in farming is

\$265.00, with other assets totaling \$863.00. Carl is active in his community, especially in church work and adult evening schools. He has won \$240.00 in prizes and awards on farm products exhibited at fairs. In scholarship he stood 4th out of a class of 20. Evidence of ability to cooperate is shown in the fact that this young man sells his wool and lambs through county organizations, is a member of the Farm Bureau, and was active in the Community Fair. His leadership record shows a variety of participation.

TILLMAN HUTCHINGS of Sparta, Tennessee—Twenty years old, received his State Farmer degree in April, 1933 and graduated from high school in May, 1934. Tillman owns 50 acres of land, 1 brood sow, 2 mules and 5 calves; also rents 33 acres of farm land. He expects to continue his present farming program, increasing the number of sheep and cattle, and providing additional pasture. His 4 year supervised farming program in vocational agriculture shows a total labor income of \$1500.00; investments in farming total \$3200.00 and other assets total \$300.00. Tillman purchases fertilizer and seed corn cooperatively, is active in the F. F. A. organization, and has won honors in public speaking, judging livestock, and on crop exhibits at fairs.

JACK CALHOUN of Sherman, Texas—Seventeen years of age, was granted the State Farmer degree in 1932 and graduated from high school in 1934. He owns 2 dairy cows, 2 dairy heifers, 1 Duroc-Jersey sow, and 4 Duroc-Jersey hogs. Jack rents fifteen acres of land for cotton, corn and hay. He also has a $\frac{3}{4}$ interest in a registered Jersey bull. His present plans are to attend an agricultural college and then return to the farm. His four year project program included the enterprises of dairy cattle, hogs, corn, cotton, oats and hay. Jack has \$536.00 invested in farming with other assets amounting to \$937.00. The total labor income from his supervised farming program amounts to nearly \$630.00. He held numerous offices in school and church organizations, as well as F.F.A. Cash prizes and awards were won on entries in State Fairs and various contests. His average scholarship grade was 93% in vocational agriculture for three years.

WILLIAM CUDE of Beeville, Texas—Sixteen years old, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1933 and has had 3 years of vocational agriculture. He owns 3 Jersey cows, 1 beef calf and 1 Jersey heifer; also rents 25 acres of land and 2 head of work stock. Due to local possibilities William expects to shift into fruit production as soon as possible in preference to his present program which includes grain, cow peas, peanuts, corn, and beef. His 4 year project program gave him a total labor income of about \$365.00; his investment in farming totals over \$500.00. William cooperates well, has been very active in the F. F. A. work and has won numerous honors in showing and judging at fairs. He is an outstanding student, ranking 1st in a class of 59 members.

CECIL C. COPE of Arcadia, Utah—Twenty-four years of age, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1933. He owns 12 dairy cows and 9 calves of Holstein breed, rents 80 acres of irrigated land for crops and pasture, and has a $\frac{1}{2}$ partnership interest in 40 acres of irrigated

farm land. The candidate plans to become fully established in farming, purchasing pasture and farm land as he improves his dairy herd. He states that farming will be his life vocation, with dairying as a major enterprise. His supervised farming program, during a 3 year period, included the enterprises of dairy, alfalfa, wheat, oats and corn, and gave the candidate a labor income of nearly \$900.00. He has aided in the support of the family and still has about \$650.00 invested in farming, with other assets totaling about \$350.00. In spite of adverse conditions he is successfully operating the business of a dairy farmer. Cecil appears to be an excellent cooperator, having helped organize and construct a community hot bed, purchase trees for the Chapter nursery, and obtain plants from Holland and England to be distributed among the citizens of the community. His record gives evidence of his leadership in Chapter and school activities. He has been President of the student body of his high school, and has also done considerable public speaking. The Chapter trip to the World's Fair was planned and carried out under his leadership. In scholarship he stood 1st in a class of 104.

EVERY D. PALMER of Charlotte, Vermont—Eighteen years of age, has been a member of the F. F. A. for 3 years. At the time of making application for A. F. degree, he was the owner of 1 p. b. Holstein bull, 3 p. b. cows, 1 grade cow, 200 turkeys, and 3 hives of bees; and was renting 8 acres of land. Avery plans to attend college for a year upon completing high school, after which he will become a partner on the home farm. In 3 years of supervised farming, Avery has received a total labor income of nearly \$1000.00 from projects with turkeys, orchard, dairying, corn, and bees; his investments in farming amount to about \$500.00. Avery is a cooperator; he managed the school fair, staged by the F. F. A. chapter, which netted \$100.00; belongs to the Vermont Turkey Growers Association; purchases feed through Eastern States Cooperative; and markets milk through the Dairymens' League. His leadership record shows him to be active in school, class, and F. F. A. activities, and a regular exhibitor at agricultural fairs and shows in which he has won several prizes. The scholarship record shows this lad as standing 15th in a class of 45.

JOEL HOLLAND CHAPMAN of Smithfield, Virginia—Eighteen years old, graduated from high school in June, 1934, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1933. He owns 6 acres of land, 6 brood sows, 1 boar, 29 fat hogs, 75 hens, 600 broilers, 1 cow and 1 heifer, and rents 20 acres of land and 4 horses. Joel expects to purchase 50 p. b. hogs annually and to produce the famous "Smithfield Ham". He will also keep 100 certified hens and 4 cows. His 4 year supervised farming program included hogs, poultry, and dairy cows, from which a total labor income of a little over \$2000.00 was realized. This lad buys fertilizer and chicks cooperatively and has about \$1100.00 invested in farming which, with other assets, totals about \$1700.00. Among the farming achievements on his own responsibility, we find the purchase of 6 acres of land, building a smoke house and curing hams for market. Joel has been active in the F. F. A., athletics, and Boy Scouts, and is reported to be an outstanding young farmer in the community. Several prizes were won by him at fairs on

exhibits of corn, hogs, and poultry; also livestock judging. His transcript of credits shows average scholarship.

GRAHAM JAMES, JR. of Herndon, Virginia—Twenty years of age, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1932 and has been a member of the F. F. A. for 6 years. He owns 3 dairy cows, 4 heifers, 150 pullets, and was awarded a $\frac{1}{3}$ partnership interest in 495 acres of land with his parents; the partnership also included 21 dairy cows, 15 heifers, and 5 horses. Graham plans to continue on the same partnership basis, clearing more of the land, increasing his laying flock, and expanding the farming business. During 4 years of supervised farming the candidate secured a total labor income of about \$1200.00, while his investment in farming amounts to \$430.00. He has purchased fertilizer cooperatively and is a member of the Agricultural Alumnae Association. His leadership record and scholarship record are satisfactory. The candidate stood 1st in a class of 24.

ANDREW JACKSON of Woodlawn, Virginia—Nineteen years of age, had 3 years of vocational agriculture, graduated from high school in April, 1932 and received his State Farmer degree in June of that year. Andrew is engaged in general farming, having purchased an 80 acre farm with his father on a $\frac{1}{2}$ interest basis. He also owns a $\frac{1}{2}$ interest in 8 head of beef cattle and 1 Guernsey heifer. Andrew intends to improve his farm by the use of lime and crop rotation. Four years of home project work in connection with a vocational agriculture course gave him a labor income of over \$500.00, and included the enterprises of corn, potatoes, beans, buckwheat, sheep, capons and beef cattle. His investment in farming amounts to \$1450.00, with other assets totaling \$2800.00. Andrew buys his fertilizer cooperatively and sells his lambs and wool through similar channels. He participates in F. F. A. activities, school work, and community life, and has been supervising the operation of two other farms in his community with good success. He ranks 3rd in a class of 24 in scholarship.

CLARENCE LOWE of Whaleyville, Virginia—Eighteen years old, received his State Farmer degree in June of 1933, graduating from high school the same year. He owns 1 Guernsey cow, 1 heifer, 130 Barred Rock pullets, 235 White Leghorns, hens and pullets, 26 roosters, and 70 broilers. He also holds a $\frac{1}{2}$ partnership interest in 28 acres of land, it being the home place, and the same per cent of interest in 3 mules, 3 sows and 10 hogs. Clarence plans to buy the adjoining farm of 55 acres and increase his poultry enterprise to include 2,000 layers and the necessary equipment. A 4 year supervised practice farming program included poultry, cotton, peanuts, corn and hogs, and yielded Clarence a total labor income of \$1,700.00. His investment in farming is \$1175.00, with other assets in addition totaling \$322.00. Clarence has managed the Egg Club for 5 years and handled feed and collections for this group. He buys all seed required cooperatively. Evidence of leadership is shown in the offices held in the Future Farmers of America and church organizations, along with his winnings at fairs and judging experience. His scholarship appears to be satisfactory.

HARRY BORN of Reedsville, West Virginia—Twenty years of age, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1932 and graduated from high school in May, 1934. He owns 21 sheep, 2 steers, and 20 hens; and rents 15 acres of land for crops and pasture. Harry intends to develop a large scale farm, with potatoes and sheep his major enterprise. A 4 year supervised farming program with poultry, sheep, potatoes, soybeans, and corn gave him a total labor income of \$1700.00. His investment in farming is nearly \$1100.00. His record gives evidence of successful farming, managerial and cooperative. He was a member of the Chapter Buying Committee and Cooperative Potato Enterprise Working Committee. Harry's leadership is evidenced in F. F. A. offices held, assistance given in adult evening classes, and honors won in livestock judging and public speaking. Harry lives on a 450 acre farm in one of the best agricultural counties in the state. His scholarship record is satisfactory; according to his high school principal he is an "outstanding student".

EUGENE WISSINK of Baldwin, Wisconsin—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree on October 7, 1932 and finished high school that same year. Eugene owns 3 head of purebred and grade cattle, 8 purebred hogs, and holds a $\frac{1}{4}$ partnership interest with his father in 100 acres of tillable land. This partnership interest also applies to 250 hens and 26 head of purebred Guernsey cattle. A 4 year supervised practice program during his vocational agriculture course showed the enterprises of dairy, hog production, poultry, alfalfa, and small grains; the total income therefrom being approximately \$400.00. The candidate's investment in farming was reported at \$775.00. Eugene has a splendid record of cooperation. He is a member of the Baldwin Dairy Herd Improvement Association and has purchased trees and shrubbery cooperatively as well as seed grain. Evidence of his leadership ability is shown in the offices held in school, F. F. A. and church activities and in his participation in agricultural fairs and shows. He is said to be the outstanding member of the Baldwin chapter and is making arrangements to attend a short course at Madison this winter. In scholarship he stands 10th out of a class of 89. Outstanding among his accomplishments should be mentioned his soil building program as he was the first to use fertilizer in his locality.

HENRY BARTELT of Omro, Wisconsin—Nineteen years old, had 4 years of vocational agriculture and received his State Farmer degree in October, 1932. He owns 4 cows, 1 heifer, 1 calf, 3 brood sows and 21 shoats; also a $\frac{1}{2}$ partnership interest in 110 acres of tillable land, granted to him by his father who was physically unable to continue active labor. He holds the same interest in 18 cows, 5 heifers, 4 calves, 1 bull, 2 horses and 200 hens. Henry plans to continue operating the home farm with his father's assistance, dairy, poultry, swine and grains being the principle enterprises. From his supervised farming program, developed during his vocational agriculture course, Henry obtained a labor income of about \$690.00. His present investment in farming totals about \$890.00, with additional assets amounting to over \$400.00. Henry has been very successful in improving the home farm and is giving considerable attention to soil improvement. He is a member of the poultry pool where crate-fattening

of birds is carried on, and a member of grain dusting and lime-sulphur purchasing pools. His scholarship standing is 12th in a class of 51.

GLENN MACY of Pine Bluffs, Wyoming—Twenty years old, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1931 and graduated from high school that same year. He has a $\frac{1}{2}$ interest in 320 acres of land, which he purchased under contract, as well as 8 head of cattle, 4 sows, and 20 pigs. Glenn also rents 160 acres of cultivated land which he intends to purchase next year and continue his farming activities. Four years of supervised farming in connection with the vocational agriculture course included the enterprises of potatoes, barley, corn, wheat and hogs, and returned Glenn a total labor income of nearly \$1200.00. He has \$3600.00 invested in farming with other assets reported at over \$1500.00. This candidate shows an exceptional amount of successful farming experience and he seems to be able to work well with others. He is a member of the Farmers' Union and Wyoming Certified Seed Producers Association. Evidence of leadership is shown in his active participation and responsibility in F. F. A., school and community affairs. Glenn won a U. P. Scholarship in 1931 and stood 3rd in a class of 15 in scholarship while in school.



LEST WE FORGET!

Tune In On The
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For The
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