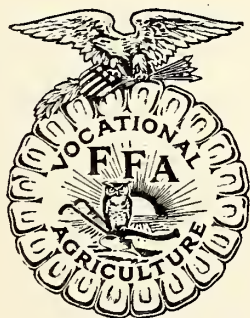


PROCEEDINGS
of the
Fourth National Convention
of
Future Farmers of America

VOLUME 1, 1931



KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
NOVEMBER 14-19, 1931

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1930-31

PRESIDENT.....	LESLIE M. FRY
Louisiana, Missouri.	
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.....	ARTHUR MACY
Pine Bluffs, Wyoming.	
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.....	JOE HENRY GARDNER
Holland, Virginia.	
* THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT.....	WILLIAM SHOWALTER
Mishawaka, Indiana.	
* FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT.....	RALPH E. BENDER
Waldo, Ohio,	
STUDENT SECRETARY.....	MALCOLM WILKINS
Troy, Pennsylvania.	
ADVISER.....	DR. C. H. LANE
Washington, District of Columbia.	
TREASURER.....	HENRY C. GROSECLOSE
Blacksburg, Virginia.	
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.....	W. A. ROSS
Washington, District of Columbia.	

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL, 1930-31

C. H. LANE, Washington, D. C., Chairman
J. A. GUITTEAU, Olympia, Washington
E. E. GALLUP, Lansing, Michigan
D. M. CLEMENTS, Nashville, Tennessee
W. J. WEAVER, Albany, New York

CHARTERED STATE ASSOCIATIONS, 1930-31

ALABAMA	LOUISIANA	OHIO
ARIZONA	MAINE	OKLAHOMA
ARKANSAS	MARYLAND	OREGON
CALIFORNIA	MASSACHUSETTS	PENNSYLVANIA
COLORADO	MICHIGAN	SOUTH CAROLINA
CONNECTICUT	MINNESOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA
DELAWARE	MISSOURI	TENNESSEE
FLORIDA	MONTANA	TEXAS
GEORGIA	NEBRASKA	UTAH
HAWAII	NEVADA	VERMONT
IDAHO	NEW HAMPSHIRE	VIRGINIA
ILLINOIS	NEW JERSEY	WASHINGTON
INDIANA	NEW MEXICO	WEST VIRGINIA
IOWA	NEW YORK	WISCONSIN
KANSAS	NORTH CAROLINA	WYOMING
KENTUCKY	NORTH DAKOTA	

* Officers not present at convention.

PROCEEDINGS

of the

Fourth National Convention Future Farmers of America

November 14-19, 1931

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

The Fourth National Convention of Future Farmers of America was held in Kansas City, November 14-19, 1931. This convention was a feature of the Sixth National Congress of Vocational Agricultural Students and there was delegate representation from 41 of the 47 chartered F. F. A. State Associations, including a representative from the Territory of Hawaii. There were also State F. F. A. Advisers, or other adult representatives present, from some 40 different States, in addition to hundreds of visiting F. F. A. members and vocational students from nearly every State in the Union. It was impossible to include a complete list of those in attendance, which totaled 1,909; only the official delegate list is included in this publication.

The minutes of the general sessions of the Convention are included in this report, along with certain other important material which is supplementary to and explanatory of the Convention activities. Both the notes of the 1931 Student Secretary, Malcolm Wilkins, and those of the Executive Secretary were used in compiling this report, which should prove interesting and helpful to F. F. A. members and will serve as a permanent record of the 1931 national meeting.

W. A. ROSS,

Executive Secretary.

PROGRAM

Saturday, November 14

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

Sunday, November 15

8:00 A.M.—Registration of delegates, Baltimore Hotel.

2:00 P.M.—Executive session, National Board of Trustees, Baltimore Hotel.

8:00 P.M.—Executive session, National Advisory Council, Baltimore Hotel.

Monday, November 16

8:00 A.M.—Registration of delegates, Baltimore Hotel.

10:00 A.M.—State Advisers Meeting, Baltimore Hotel.

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

7:30 P.M.—Public Speaking Contest, Shrine Temple (11th and Central).

Tuesday, November 17

9:00 A.M.—Opening convention session, Baltimore Hotel.

1. Opening ceremony.
2. Report on delegate credentials.
3. Roll call of States and seating of delegates.
4. Minutes of the previous convention.
5. Appointment of committees.
6. Nominations for the degree of American Farmer and introduction of candidates, by C. H. Lane, National Adviser.
7. Report of accomplishments in States by one delegate from each State.

11:30 A.M.—Radio broadcast of Public Speaking Contest over N. B. C.

1:30 P.M.—Second convention session, Baltimore Hotel.

1. Call to order by the President.
2. Report of accomplishments in States by delegates.
3. Rendition of selected songs from those submitted in the Song Writing Contest.
4. Brief addresses by representatives of sponsors of 1931 National Contests and other National F. F. A. events.
Announcement of the winners in the Chapter contest.
Announcement of the winners in the State Association contest.
Presentation of prizes to outstanding chapters and State Associations.
5. Election and raising of candidate to the degree of American Farmer.
6. Closing ceremony.

PROGRAM

(Continued)

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

7:45 P.M.—Parade in the arena, American Royal grounds. Announcement
of the winners in the Star Farmer Contest and presentation
of prizes.

Wednesday, November 18

8:00 A.M.—Committee work.

10:30 A.M.—Third convention session, Baltimore Hotel.

1. Opening ceremony.
2. Report of the Executive Secretary.
3. Report of the Treasurer.

1:30 P.M.—Closing convention session, Baltimore Hotel.

1. Call to order by the President.
2. Committee reports.
3. Unfinished business.
4. New business.
5. Selection of prize song in Song-Writing Contest.
6. Election of officers.
7. Address by the retiring President.
8. Closing ceremony.

6:30 P.M.—Banquet for judging teams, coaches, F. F. A. delegates and
guests, Baltimore Hotel.
Address by J. C. Penny.
Awarding of judging prizes.

Thursday, November 19

9:00 A.M.—Joint Executive Session, 1930-31 and 1931-32 National Board
of Trustees, Baltimore Hotel.



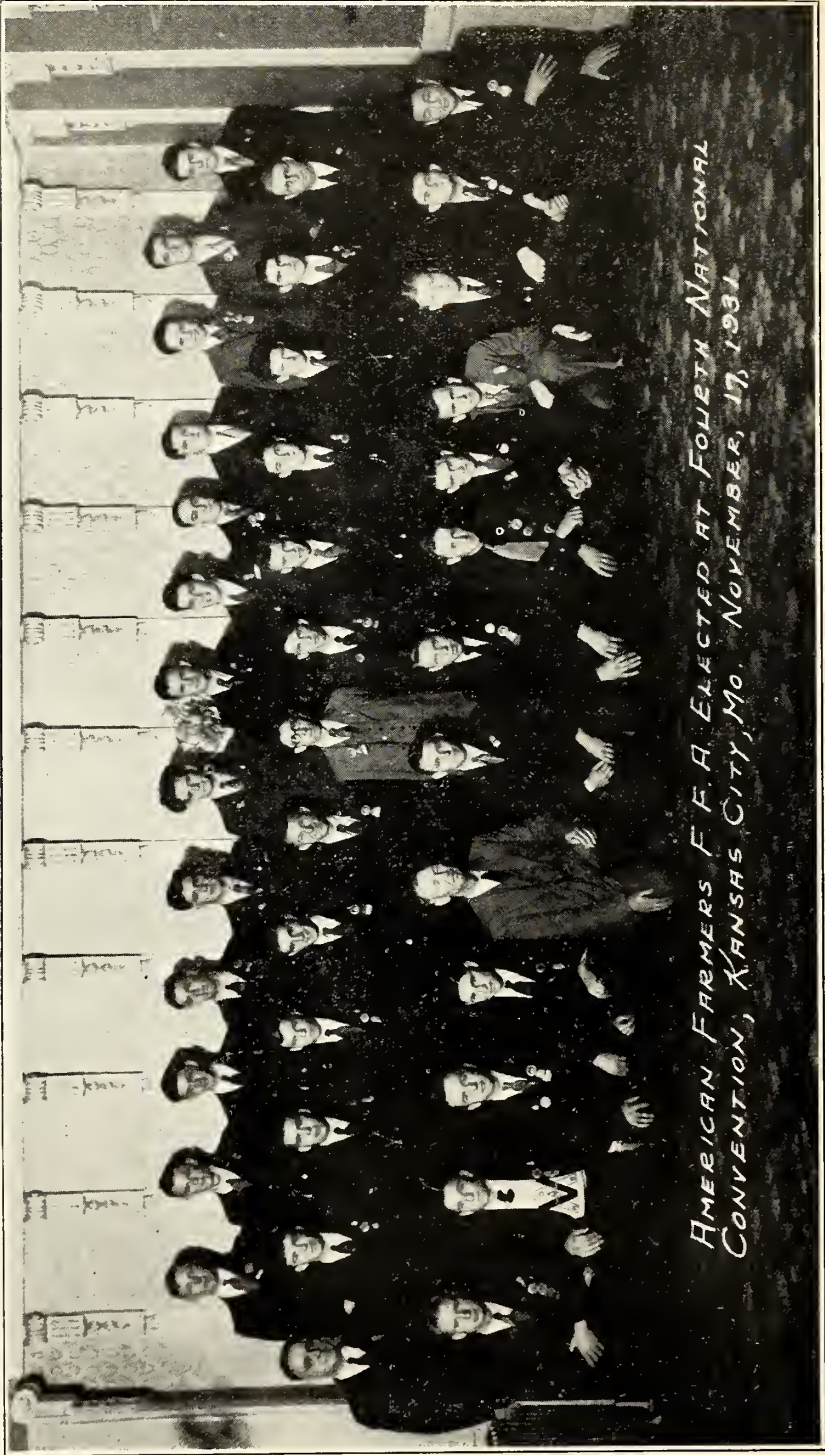
OFFICIAL DELEGATE LIST

Alabama.....	Earnest Thornhill.....	Bill Mason (R)
Arizona.....	Don Burk.....	Maurice Butterfield (R)
Arkansas.....	Glenn Farrow.....	Truman Broyles (R)
California.....	Morris Wilson (R).....	Geo. Sykes
Colorado.....	Orville Oldemeyer.....	Harry Bolinger (R)
Florida.....	Norton Wilkins (R).....	Ed Pierson
Georgia.....	Willie McGee.....	Thomas Dixon Brown (R)
Hawaii.....	Wilbert Choi (R).....	
Idaho.....	Woodrow Peterson (R).....	Conrad Toone
Illinois.....	Eldon Powell.....	Donald McMillen (R)
Indiana.....	Sanford Eash (R).....	William Kappes
Iowa.....	Ronald Boyd.....	Russell Bill (R)
Kansas.....	Leo Paulson (R).....	Francis Grillot
Kentucky.....	Charles Mathis, Jr. (R).....	Aloysius Reisz
Louisiana.....	Cecil Brewer (R).....	Rufus Walker
Massachusetts.....	Hugh Conn.....	
Michigan.....	Harry Gibson (R).....	Harold Hendershot
Minnesota.....	Norman Goodwin.....	Donald Dailey (R)
Missouri.....	Oscar Clauser (R).....	Houston Herndon
Montana.....	Howard Eliason (R).....	Raleigh Barlow
Nebraska.....	Richard Jackson (R).....	Mervin Aegerter
Nevada.....	Arthur Rowland (R).....	Leonard Chester
New Jersey.....	Alex Hill (R).....	
New Mexico.....	Harold Wingo (R).....	John Phelps
New York.....	Harry Kitts (R).....	John Gleason
North Carolina.....	Russell Stallings.....	Brady Black (R)
North Dakota.....	Gordon Brandes (R).....	Earl Haisley
Ohio.....	Robert Hackney (R).....	Robert Clark
Oklahoma.....	Theron Terbush.....	Clinton McCarty (R)
Oregon.....	Kenneth Pettibone (R).....	Richard Carter
Pennsylvania.....	Donald Gantz (R).....	Harry Detwiler
South Carolina.....	W. J. Etheridge (R).....	Ray Ward
South Dakota.....	Wm. Smith.....	Raymond Ellis (R)
Tennessee.....	Wallace Bryan.....	Robert Moon (R)
Texas.....	Weldon Ballard.....	Odell Nevills (R)
Utah.....	Scott Hawley (R).....	Keith Rhodes
Virginia.....	R. T. Craig.....	Ray Alderman (R)
Washington.....	Roger Moore (R).....	Daryle Seeley
West Virginia.....	Carl Hunt (R).....	Howard Heavener
Wisconsin.....	John Boss.....	Harold McMahan (R)
Wyoming.....	Kenneth Bower.....	Martin Lamb (R)

R—Gave State reports.

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AMERICAN FARMERS F. F. A. ELECTED AT FOLEYBETH NATIONAL CONVENTION, KANSAS CITY, MO. NOVEMBER, 17, 1931

Minutes of General Sessions

November 17, 1931

Morning Session

The convention was called to order at 9 A. M. by the national president, Leslie M. Fry, of Missouri, and the regular opening ceremony for Future Farmers of America meetings was used, all officers being at their stations, seated under the proper insignia.

Immediately following the opening ceremony, President Fry called upon the student secretary, Malcolm Wilkins, for a report on delegates' credentials. The secretary reported that 79 delegates from 41 States had been officially certified and were entitled to seats in the house of delegates.

The president then ordered the secretary to call the roll of the States and delegates. In a few instances substitutions were made owing to the fact that the person or persons originally designated by the State Association to act had been unable to attend the convention. These substitutions were all approved. As the roll was called the delegates came forward and were assigned regular seats in the center of the meeting room.

Upon a motion from the floor, duly seconded, the reading of the minutes of the Third National Convention of Future Farmers of America was dispensed with.

The first item of business after the preliminary details of opening the convention had been disposed of was the appointment of committees. President Fry called attention to the fact that the members of committees had a real responsibility upon their shoulders and that special time on Wednesday morning had been set aside from 8 to 10 o'clock for committee work. He then made the following appointments on 7 committees:

Nominating:

Malcolm Wilkins, Pennsylvania
(Ch.)
Donald McMillen, Illinois
Harold McMahan, Wisconsin
Oscar Clauser, Missouri
Harry Bolinger, Colorado
Keith Rhodes, Utah
Carl Hunt, West Virginia
Norton Wilkins, Florida
C. H. Lane

Resolutions:

Cecil Brewer, Louisiana (Ch.)
Thomas Dixon Browne, Georgia
Conrad Toone, Idaho
Russell Bill, Iowa
Ray Alderman, Virginia
W. A. Ross

Secretary's and Treasurer's Book:

Clinton McCarty, Oklahoma (Ch.)
R. T. Craig, Virginia
Morris Wilson, California
Martin Lamb, Wyoming
Ronald Boyd, Iowa
Francis Grillot, Kansas
Harry Kitts, New York
Robert Hackney, Ohio
Joe Henry Gardner, Virginia
H. C. Groseclose

Program of Work:

Glenn Farrow, Arkansas (Ch.)
Wilbert Choi, Hawaii
Hugh Conn, Massachusetts
Kenneth Pettibone, Oregon
W. A. Ross

Insignia:

Richard Carter, Oregon (Ch.)
Howard Heavener, West Virginia
Willie McGee, Georgia
Truman Broyles, Arkansas
Harry Gibson, Michigan
Arthur Rowland, Nevada
H. C. Groseclose

Auditing:

Alex Hill, New Jersey (Ch.)
Ernest Thornhill, Alabama
Bill Mason, Alabama
Maurice Butterfield, Arizona
Chas. Mathis, Kentucky
C. H. Lane

Uniform:

Weldon Ballard, Texas (Ch.)
John Boss, Wisconsin
Donald Dailey, Minnesota
Robert Clark, Ohio
Roger Moore, Washington
W. A. Ross

Following the appointment of committees, C. H. Lane the Adviser, was called upon by the president to make the nominations for the degree of American Farmer and to introduce the candidates. Dr. Lane read the names of 62 boys whose records had been reviewed by the National Board of Trustees and placed them in nomination as being worthy to receive the degree

of American Farmer. As each candidate's name was read he was asked to stand and was introduced to those in attendance at the convention. The nominations from the active membership were as follows:

Oliver O. Manning, Maplesville, Ala.	Albert Barnum, Raton, N. Mex.
Lloyd Ezelle, Ozark, Ala.	Donald Kirby, Trumansburg, N. Y.
Glenn Farrow, Danville, Ark.	Aldrow Blackwood, Greensboro, N.C.
Truman I. Broyles, Alma, Ark.	Sigurd Melstad, Gardar, N. D.
Maurice Butterfield, Phoenix, Ariz.	Elmin Weller, Greenfield, Ohio
Robert Pederson, Fresno, Calif.	Robert Clark, Fredericktown, Ohio
Norton Wilkins, Plymouth, Fla.	Robert Hackney, Wilmington, Ohio
Buford Bridges, Sale City, Ga.	Carl Russell, Prospect, Ohio
Willie McGee, Macon, Ga.	Ephriam Wall, Perkins, Okla.
Wilbert Choi, Wahiawa, Oahu, Hawaii.	Herman Morton, Grandfield, Okla.
Woodrow Peterson, Malad, Idaho.	Kenneth Pettibone, Corvallis, Ore.
Ivan Hieser, Minier, Ill.	Richard Carter, Newberg, Ore.
Kenneth Denman, Lake Villa, Ill.	Donald P. Gantz, Washington, Pa.
Randall Hart, Beardstown, Ill.	Warren Peake, Wellsboro, Pa.
Arthur L. Schick, Dixon, Ill.	Barth L. Maher, Brookings, S. D.
C. B. Keigwin, Jr., Walnut, Ill.	Jas. Hollingsworth, Jacksboro, Tenn.
Sanford B. Eash, Middlebury, Ind.	James Long, Concord, Tenn.
William Stitt, Clarinda, Iowa.	Wallace Bryan, Lebanon, Tenn.
Francis Grillot, Parsons, Kans.	J. R. Bertrand, White Deer, Tex.
Kenneth Waite, Winfield, Kans.	E. J. Hughes, Dublin, Tex.
Chas. B. Mathis, Jr., Athens, Ky.	Miller Rhodes, Taylor, Tex.
Gordon Umstead, Poolsville, Md.	E. Milton Anderson, Tremonton, Utah
Houston Herndon, Leeton, Mo.	Scott Hawley, Richfield, Utah
Harry Gibson, Fowlerville, Mich.	Ray Alderman, Monarat, Va.
Norman Goodwin, Lansing, Minn.	Clarence Daughtrey, Carrsville, Va.
Oscar Clauser, Fredericktown, Mo.	Jeter Lampkin, Wicomico, Va.
Raleigh Barlow, Simms, Mont.	Roger Moore, Walla Walla, Wash.
James Bourret, Harrison, Nebr.	Carl Hunt, Elk View, W. Va.
Ernest Householder, Kearney, Nebr.	Bernard Smith, Viola, Wis.
Chester Jacobsen, Gardnerville, Nev.	Parmley Harris, Mineral Point, Wis.
Alex Hill, Salem, N. J.	Bruce Murray, Powell, Wyo.

Following the nominations from the active membership for the degree of American Farmer, Dr. Lane placed in nomination the names of 9 persons who were recommended for the degree of Honorary American Farmer. Each of these persons had been considered carefully by the Board of Trustees on the basis of the service which he had rendered to vocational agriculture and the Future Farmer of America organization. The honorary nominations were as follows:

D. M. Clements, Nashville, Tenn.

R. D. Maltby, Washington, D. C.

John F. Case, Wright City, Mo.

A. P. Williams, Washington, D. C.

W. T. Spanton, Washington, D. C.

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

C. M. Henry, Washington, D. C.

Clovis Turk, Sales City, Ga.

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

Instead of discussing each candidate's qualifications separately, Dr. Lane passed out mimeographed briefs of their records in order that the delegates might study and discuss them prior to taking action on their election.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that the election and raising of American Farmer candidates be deferred until afternoon in order to allow time for proper consideration by the delegates.

The next item of business was the report of accomplishments in States given by one of the delegates in each instance. Reports were heard from Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana and Michigan.

A rousing ovation was given to Wilbert Choi of Hawaii when he stepped to the platform to give his report. Choi was the only delegate from Hawaii and traveled over 5,000 miles in attending the national convention. It was the first year Hawaii had been represented.

The meeting adjourned at 12 Noon to convene again at 1:30 P. M.

November 17, 1931

Afternoon Session

The meeting was called to order at 1:30 P. M. by the president. Reports by the delegates from the various States were continued. Reports given included the following: Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Following the completion of the reports by States the president introduced Mr. Ross Anderson, soloist, and an accompanist who rendered for the benefit of the delegates eleven songs which had reached the finals in the 1931 Song Writing Contest con-

ducted by the Future Farmers of America. Mimeographed copies of the words of these songs were distributed to those present. After going over all of the songs under the able direction of the soloist, the president explained that a selection would be made on Wednesday afternoon. Each delegate was urged to think over both the tunes and the words and have a first, second, and third choice in mind, which would be suitable as an F. F. A. song.

Several telegrams were read at this time complimenting the public speakers who had appeared over the radio (Station WREN) at 11:30 A. M., when the National F. F. A. Public Speaking Contest was broadcast over the N. B. C. network.

The next item on the afternoon program consisted of a few brief addresses by representatives of sponsors of the 1931 national F. F. A. contests and other national events.

Mr. Frank Mullen, of Chicago, Director of Agriculture, National Broadcasting Company, greeted the F. F. A. members present and complimented the organization on its purposes and accomplishments up to the present time. Mr. Mullen referred to the fifteen-minute monthly radio period which the National F. F. A. had been responsible for since April, 1931, in connection with the N. B. C. Farm and Home Hour. He stated that the National Broadcasting Company was in a position to extend the F. F. A. time to the full hour once a month instead of the usual fifteen-minute period.

Mr. F. M. Simpson of Swift & Company, Chicago, then appeared before the group and expressed his pleasure at the progress the F. F. A. was making. He stated that the pictures of Washington and Jefferson which had been donated by his company had been well received, and that it was a pleasure to be able to assist the F. F. A. in this way.

Mr. Earl Cooper, representing The Country Gentleman, also greeted the delegates and expressed the interest of himself and his organization in the F. F. A. movement. He also mentioned prizes which were being awarded in connection with vocational agriculture work.

Following these addresses the winners in the F. F. A. State Association Contest for 1931 were announced. The results were as follows: First, Tennessee; honorable mention to Illinois, California, Ohio, Texas and North Carolina. Mr. Henry Groseclose

awarded the founder's trophy, a beautiful silver cup, to the Tennessee Association of Future Farmers of America. This cup was received by Robert Moon, president of the Tennessee Association. President Fry presented the national plaque awarded by the F. F. A. organization. The founder's trophy is a challenge cup to be retained by the winning State each year and the name of each winning State is to be engraved thereon. The plaque remains the permanent property of the State winning the contest.

Mr. E. P. Taylor, representing the American Farming Publishing Company of Chicago, then made the announcement of the winners in the National Chapter Contest sponsored by that company. The results were announced as follows: First, Sale City Chapter, Sale City, Georgia; second, Bear River Chapter, Garland, Utah; third, Broyles Chapter, Park River, North Dakota; fourth, Trinity Chapter, Washington, Pennsylvania. Mr. Taylor presented checks in the amounts of \$400, \$300, \$200 and \$100 to representatives of each of these four chapters and in his remarks was very complimentary as to the accomplishments of these chapters as well as all of the 171 chapters participating. President Fry presented the plaque awarded by the National F. F. A. organization to the Sale City Chapter.

Immediately following these presentations, President Fry called for a vote on the candidates nominated in the morning session for the degree of American Farmer and Honorary American Farmer. It was moved, seconded, and carried that the 62 candidates whose records were submitted during the morning session be raised to the degree of American Farmer. It was also moved, seconded, and carried that the 9 honorary American Farmer candidates whose names had been submitted be elected to the degree.

The very impressive fourth degree raising ceremony followed. Both active and honorary candidates were called forward and stood in line facing the platform upon which the national officers took their places. The full ceremony was used, at the conclusion of which the golden key, the emblem of the degree, was awarded to each candidate present.

The meeting adjourned at 4:45 P. M. in order to prepare for the buffet supper at the Shrine Temple and the arena parade at the grounds of the American Royal immediately following.

November 18, 1931

Morning Session

The convention was called to order at 10:30 A. M. by President Fry. The period from 8 A. M. to 10:30 A. M. had been taken up with committee work.

Following the opening ceremony, the president called for the report of the executive secretary, which was presented by W. A. Ross. It was moved, seconded, and carried that this report be accepted as read and that it be incorporated as a part of the proceedings of the convention.

The report of the treasurer was then called for, and Henry Groseclose presented a complete annual financial statement of the status of the organization up to November, 1931. It was moved, seconded, and carried that this report be accepted as read and that it be made a part of the convention proceedings.

After a brief discussion it was moved, seconded, and carried that five minutes be set aside for a talk on wild flowers during the afternoon session.

Dr. Lane, the Adviser, then spoke briefly on the F. F. A. radio program. He impressed upon the group the importance of listening in regularly and showing an interest in the undertaking as a national project. He also stated that suggestions for carrying on the program and improving it were always in order, and asked that the delegates discuss the radio program at this time in order that definite plans could be made which would be in line with the wishes of F. F. A. members.

In the discussion which followed many of the delegates spoke in favor of accepting the time offered by the National Broadcasting Company. It was moved, seconded, and carried that the F. F. A. accept the full hour of radio time during the Farm and Home Hour offered through Mr. Mullen by the National Broadcasting Company.

The Oklahoma delegation exhibited a blue wool shirt which they urged be added to the present F. F. A. uniform. After a short discussion, the proposition was referred to the Uniform Committee.

The matter of publishing a National F. F. A. magazine was presented by the Executive Secretary, Mr. Ross, at the request of the president. Mr. Ross explained that a number of

people had suggested this undertaking during the year but that the main consideration was whether the F. F. A. members actually needed and wanted such a publication. He stated that if a majority of the members wanted it and felt that they could profit by it, three main problems confronted the organization:

1. Ways in which the magazine could be published and distributed.
2. Who should be made responsible as the editor.
3. Methods of financing the publication.

In the general discussion which followed a number of suggestions were made but no great amount of evidence was set forth which indicated that a majority of the F. F. A. members were in need of such a magazine at this time and many delegates doubted whether members would be willing to subscribe in sufficient number to insure the financial success of the project. It was finally moved, seconded, and carried to dispense with any further consideration of a national magazine for the present.

The meeting adjourned at 12 o'clock Noon to convene again at 1 P. M. instead of 1:30 P. M.

November 18, 1931

Afternoon Session

The convention was called to order at 1 P. M. by the president.

It was moved, seconded, and carried to follow the practice of electing the State Adviser of the association winning the annual State Association Contest and the Local Adviser of the Chapter winning the annual Chapter Contest to the degree of Honorary American Farmer. It was moved, seconded, and carried not to follow the practice of electing the State Adviser in the State having the Star American Farmer to the degree of Honorary American Farmer.

Mr. G. F. Ekstrom of Iowa was then called to the platform by the president to report on the meeting of the State Advisers. In brief, the main suggestions which came from the State Advisers' meeting concerning the F. F. A. appeared to be as follows:

1. Use correct F. F. A. terminology, especially in writing for print.

2. Count only those as members whose local, State, and National dues are paid. The regular dues year is July 1 to June 30.
3. Most of the States feel that the national radio programs are quite effective and strongly favor urging members, parents, and the general public to listen in. Also, suggest as much member participation in these programs by States as possible.
4. Candidates for American Farmer degree should be chosen with more care and the records of best candidates only submitted. Also, applications need to be improved as to project record accuracy, completeness, and neatness. Most of the Advisers felt that the minimum time spread between State Farmer degree and American Farmer degree is not too long.
5. More extensive use of F. F. A. markers by States and local chapters.
6. Not advisable to undertake the publishing of an F. F. A. magazine at this time.
7. The question of Collegiate Chapters of F. F. A. should be studied thoroughly before going further with the matter.
8. The matter of paying the way of American Farmer candidates to the National Convention is questionable due to the fact that many of these receive some aid in making the trip.
9. No action which would tend to increase dues at this time would be advisable.
10. Commercial concerns should not be allowed to exploit the F. F. A. and use the insignia at will. Advisers are favorable to the present practice of designating certain "official" companies to manufacture supplies for the F. F. A.

Following Mr. Ekstrom's report on the Advisers meeting, the president called for committee reports.

Richard Carter of Oregon read the report of the Insignia Committee, which was adopted with slight modifications.

Alex Hill of New Jersey read the report of the Auditing Committee which was adopted as read.

Weldon Ballard of Texas read the report of the Uniform Committee, which was adopted with slight modifications.

Clinton McCarty of Oklahoma presented the report of the committee on the Secretary's and Treasurer's Book. This report was in the form of two suggestive set-ups for these books which had been worked out by the committee. The report was accepted and the sample books turned over to the Executive Secretary to be brought to the attention of the Board of Trustees.

Glenn Farrow of Arkansas read the report on the Program of Work for 1932, which was adopted with slight modifications and additions.

Malcolm Wilkins of Pennsylvania read the report of the Nominating Committee, which was adopted as read.

Cecil Brewer of Louisiana read the report of the Resolutions Committee, which was adopted with a few additions.

It was moved, seconded, and carried to permit the use of stickers on any article upon which they are appropriate and that such stickers shall carry the insignia.

The next matter which came up for consideration was that of paying the expenses or contributing to the payment of the expenses of candidates for the American Farmer degree and delegates to the National F. F. A. Convention. After a lengthy discussion by various delegates it was moved, seconded, and carried not to pay the expenses of either the candidates for American Farmer or the delegates in attending the National Convention.

The president called upon the Executive Secretary for a report on the new budget for 1932, and the following was proposed:

Item	Amount
1. Travel of National Officers.....	\$1,250.00
2. Fifth National Convention.....	200.00
3. American Farmer Keys.....	412.50
4. National Contest Awards.....	200.00
5. General Printing	50.00
6. Special Printing	1,500.00
7. National Office	300.00
8. Reserve Emergency Fund.....	3,500.00
Total.....	\$7,412.50

It was moved, seconded, and carried to adopt the budget as read and that the national dues should remain at 10 cents. It was then moved, seconded, and carried that the Board of Trustees be allowed full authority to adjust the budget as might be necessary in light of new situations arising during the year.

Collegiate chapters of F. F. A. were discussed very briefly as to the basis upon which they should be chartered and conducted. In this connection, it was moved, seconded, and carried that the Board of Trustees be given the privilege of granting collegiate chapters as they see fit.

Since the time for adjournment was near at hand, it was moved, seconded, and carried that all unfinished business should be referred to the Board of Trustees for action until the next National Convention.

The time for selecting the prize song in the Song-Writing Contest was at hand. After considerable discussion as to the merits of the various songs, it was the sense of the meeting that none of the songs should be chosen as the official song of the F. F. A. The delegates felt that rather than have one official song, there should be several songs, if possible, collected and put in the form of an F. F. A. song book some time in the future. However, it was moved, seconded, and carried to pay \$150.00 for the song (No. 31) submitted by Bertha A. Kleinman, of Mesa, Arizona, and Ralph Sarager, of Phoenix, Arizona, entitled "Hail the F. F. A." and to authorize the Executive Secretary to purchase the songs of three other contestants as follows, if such could be done at a reasonable figure:

Song No. 1—"Sons of Soil," by Mr. and Mrs. Joe Duck.

Song No. 7—"F. F. A. National Song," by Thelma M. Euos.

Song No. 16—"Future Farmers of America," by Mr. and Mrs. Earl Bellman.

The next item of business was the election of officers for 1932, and the following slate submitted by the Nominating Committee was accepted and the Secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot electing them:

President, Kenneth Pettibone, Corvallis, Oregon.

First Vice-President, Wallace Bryan, Lebanon, Tennessee.

Second Vice-President, Randall Hart, Beardstown, Ill.

Third Vice-President, Donald Gantz, Washington, Penna.

Fourth Vice-President, Scott Hawley, Richfield, Utah.

Student Secretary, Oscar Clauser, Fredricktown, Missouri.

Executive Secretary, W. A. Ross, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer, Henry Groseclose, Blacksburg, Virginia.

Adviser, C. H. Lane, Washington, D. C.

President Fry then gave a short address as retiring president and the Fourth National Convention of F. F. A. closed with the regular F. F. A. closing ceremony.

Committee Reports

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

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

Signed: ALEX HILL, New Jersey, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE INSIGNIA COMMITTEE

The Insignia Committee beg leave to make the following suggestions:

- I. We recommend that the F. F. A. insignia be used on letterheads, pennants, arm bands, banners, sweater emblems, watch fobs, belt buckles, medals, pins, baggage stickers, plaques, markers and similar awards, and upon the F. F. A. uniform, as was suggested last year.
- II. We suggest that the official jeweler be allowed to make up sets of emblems (officers' jewels) to be won by the officers in F. F. A. meetings.
- III. We recommend that the insignia be used on the highest two grades of F. F. A. produce and that lower grades should not bear it. The insignia is to be placed inside the outline of the State in which it is used. We further suggest that the State Supervisor of Agricultural Education be authorized to outline plans for use of the stickers in his State.
- IV. We recommend the use of stickers with F. F. A. printed upon them as windshield stickers.

Signed: RICHARD CARTER, Oregon, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The following names are placed in nomination by your nominating committee in accordance with the provisions of the National F. F. A. Constitution:

For President, Kenneth Pettibone, Corvallis, Oregon.

For First Vice-President, Wallace Bryan, Lebanon, Tennessee.

For Second Vice-President, Randall Hart, Beardstown, Illinois.

For Third Vice-President, Donald Gantz, Washington, Pennsylvania.

For Fourth Vice-President, Scott Hawley, Richfield, Utah.

For Student Secretary, Oscar Clauser, Fredericktown, Missouri.

For Executive Secretary, W. A. Ross, Washington, D. C.

For Treasurer, Henry Groseclose, Blacksburg, Virginia.

For Adviser, C. H. Lane, Washington, D. C.

Signed:

MALCOLM G. WILKINS, Pennsylvania, Chairman.

REPORT OF PROGRAM OF WORK COMMITTEE

The Committee on Program of Work suggests the following activities for 1932:

1. Encourage and aid unorganized States to affiliate with the F. F. A. and assist recently organized States to perfect their State Associations.
2. Have every State in the Union chartered by the national organization of F. F. A. by November, 1932.

3. Encourage every State Association and local Chapter of F. F. A. to participate in the George Washington Bicentennial celebration during 1932.
4. Conduct a full-hour F. F. A. national radio program monthly in cooperation with the National Broadcasting Company.
5. Issue an official publication of the national organization of F. F. A.
6. Publish an F. F. A. directory of all affiliated State Associations and Chapters.
7. Have 100 per cent State delegate representation at the Fifth National F. F. A. Convention in 1932.
8. Elect the quota of 75 fully qualified candidates for the "American Farmer" degree at the Fifth National Convention.
9. Provide suitable awards for the following events:
 - a. The F. F. A. Public Speaking Contest.
 - b. The F. F. A. Star Farmer Contest.
 - c. The F. F. A. Chapter Contest.
 - d. The F. F. A. State Association Contest.
 - e. The American Vocational Dairy and Poultry Convention (judging).
 - f. The National Congress of Vocational Agricultural Students (judging).
10. Encourage State Associations to urge local chapters to provide radio facilities for chapter and classroom activities.
11. Encourage State Associations to assist local chapters in providing proper equipment for conducting meetings.
12. Encourage State Associations to include in their programs of work an item on the conservation of natural resources (soils, trees, wild animals, etc.) and to recommend this item to local chapters for their programs of work.
13. Encourage State Associations to hold conferences or leadership schools for officers of local chapters.

14. Encourage State Associations to publish periodicals describing F. F. A. activities and to arrange for exchanges with other States.
15. Encourage State Associations to use limited standardized report forms in securing necessary information.

Signed: GLENN FARROW, Arkansas, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

We, the committee on resolutions, in behalf of the Future Farmers of America hereby resolve to extend thanks to the following organizations which have contributed greatly to the success of the Future Farmers of America organization and the fourth national convention thereof:

1. To the 1931 national F. F. A. officers for their efforts in promoting the program of work and making adequate provision for the convention.

2. To the management of the American Royal Livestock Show, whose efforts and interest make it possible for us to be here, for the vocational agriculture prizes offered for the various contests, as well as for the splendid free entertainment.

3. To the management of the Baltimore Hotel for the room accommodations and rates provided.

4. To the Weekly Kansas City Star for the prizes offered in connection with the 1931 Star Farmer Contest.

5. To the Shriners of Kansas City for the use of the Shrine Temple in connection with the Public Speaking Contest.

6. To the American Farming Publishing Company for the prizes offered in connection with the 1931 National Chapter Contest.

7. To the Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans., Chambers of Commerce for the splendid entertainment features provided.

8. To the Kansas City Implement, Hardware and Tractor Club for the automobile tour of the city.

9. To the National Broadcasting Company for the use of Station WREN and for the extended time offered for the F. F. A. national broadcast during the Farm and Home Hour.

10. To Swift & Company for the generous donation of the framed pictures of Washington and Jefferson distributed to local chapters of F. F. A.

11. To Armour & Company, the Ford Motor Company, and Sears, Roebuck & Co. for educational trips and entertainment.

We wish further to express our special thanks to the following individuals for their interest and assistance in our behalf during the fourth national convention of F. F. A.:

1. To Honorable Arthur M. Hyde, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture.

2. To Mr. George Collett, President of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company.

3. To Mr. Ray Cuff of the Kansas City Livestock Exchange and superintendent of the vocational conference.

4. To Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, sponsor of the 1931 Public Speaking Contest.

5. To Mr. W. A. Cochel, editor of the Weekly Kansas City Star.

6. To Mr. George Catts, Agricultural Commissioner of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

7. E. P. Taylor, Editor Agricultural Leader's Digest.

8. To all others who have participated in and who have contributed to the success of the fourth national convention of F. F. A.

Signed: CECIL BREWER, Louisiana, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE UNIFORM COMMITTEE

- I. Discussed the flap on the shirt pocket as to whether or not we have it; recommend that it remain.
- II. The price of uniforms has been reduced from \$5.75 to \$4.75 per uniform. (Information from Pool Company). Recommend that we accept.
- III. We believe the suits are not worn because most of the members do not have them called to their attention often enough. We recommend that State Advisers, instructors, and the company making the uniform give the uniform more publicity and sponsor a contest to stimulate interest in chapters getting the uniform.
- IV. We recommend an emblem to be placed above the right pocket on the shirt designating "American Farmers" and "State Farmers." This emblem is to be embroidered in plain gold letters.
- V. The Future Farmer Cap to remain as it is.
- VI. Recommend we adopt the F. F. A. wool shirt as shown. To be worn with dark trousers. We hereby move that president appoint a committee to receive bids from at least four firms, including the J. C. Penney Company. Shirts are to be made in three different weights (medium, heavy and light). The price of the shirt should not exceed \$3.00.
- VII. Since the committee has adjourned other requests have been made. We will leave these to the delegates' vote.

Signed: WELDON BALLARD, Texas, Chairman.

The Annual Report of the Executive-Secretary

(For the Period, November 1930 to November 1931)

F. F. A. delegates and friends:

In July of 1929 your present Executive-Secretary was appointed Acting Executive Secretary of the F. F. A. organization to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Groseclose. One year ago the speaker was regularly elected to the office of Executive-Secretary and has served through one and one-half years and two national conventions.

The By-Laws of the National F. F. A. constitution set up the duties of the office specifically under Section D of By-Law I (amended).

Time and space does not permit of an extensive detailed report on the activities of the Executive-Secretary. Summaries are therefore made in an attempt to give you a picture of the year's work.

First of all you are interested in the accomplishments of the organization in terms of the program of work set up here one year ago. The items with the accomplishments are as follows:

1. Encourage and help unorganized and recently organized States to perfect their State organizations.

During the year, Connecticut, Washington, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts have applied for charters and have been accepted. Literature concerning the F. F. A. has been sent to all States which did not have an affiliated State Association. Correspondence has been carried on relative to improvement with every State in Union excepting Rhode Island and Mississippi.

The Ex-Secretary attended and assisted with State F. F. A. conventions held in Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Virginia and West Virginia. Trips for the purpose of assisting with F. F. A. work were also made to Indiana and Pennsylvania.

2. Have every State in the Union become affiliated with the National F. F. A. organization and charters granted to them.

All States excepting Rhode Island and Mississippi now hold charters.

3. Encourage and promote the National Public Speaking Contest at the National Convention.

Announcements and rules were prepared and distributed, subjects suggested, helpful material prepared, F. F. A. medals provided for both the Regional and National events and the program planned to include a National broadcast of the 1931 Public Speaking Contest over the N. B. C. network.

4. Encourage and foster National Vocational Judging Contests such as dairy, fat stock, poultry, fruit and grain.

Nothing definite can be reported on this item.

5. Encourage each State to publish a periodical and exchange with other States. These periodicals should be published at least quarterly.

Twenty-six States report publishing a periodical; a few appear monthly and others quarterly. Three States also report publishing an annual or year-book. Objective about 60% accomplished.

6. Provide through the National Convention larger opportunities for the development of leadership and giving national recognition to outstanding achievements of Future Farmers members in different States according to qualifications.

It is safe to say that this objective has been reached in a measure through the expansion of the National Convention activities to include public speaking, radio broadcasting and assisting in conducting the National vocational stock judging contest.

7. Have 85% of State Associations with Thrift organizations.

Eighteen States only report some form of thrift organization in operation. Objective about 40% attained.

8. Provide awards and prizes to vocational agriculture students for work in vocational agriculture.

Special prizes provided for public speaking, chapter accomplishment and State Association accomplishment. No special prizes awarded in connection with the National Vocational livestock, meat, poultry, dairy or milk contests.

9. Encourage and foster chapter athletic contests.

Thirty States reported having chapters engaging in athletic contests of an inter-chapter character.

10. Revise and reprint the manual.

A revision was prepared by the Executive-Secretary following the last National Convention and the second and third edi-

tions have now been printed. All of the second and part of the third have been sold netting a royalty of some \$300 to the treasury of the National organization.

11. Encourage each State to stage cooperative movements among chapters.

Twenty-nine States report chapters engaged in this type of activity. In certain instances it is confined to a very few chapters, while in other instances over half of the chapters in a State are participating in such an activity.

12. Encourage all States to have State exhibits at the American Royal.

Ten States only signified their intention of sending exhibits and ten States have exhibits here to the 1931 American Royal. Only 20% attained.

13. Each State provide some State-wide recreation activity.

Sixteen States report a State-wide or district recreational activity. Most of these are summer camps. Objective is about 37% accomplished.

14. Have each State foster a movement to make conditions better around farm homes and easier and more enjoyable for F. F. A. mothers.

Only 22 States report having done anything at all. We need to create more interest in this objective and have it continue to appear in the program of work.

15. Have at least 75 outstanding candidates for American Farmer degree.

The credentials of 71 candidates were submitted. This objective practically reached.

16. Finance sending winning stock judging team to the Royal Live Stock Show in London in 1931.

Members of the Board of Trustees felt that in a time like this it was unwise to attempt to reach such an objective and therefore nothing was done.

17. Provide suitable trip for Star American Farmer, winner of public speaking contest and Adviser who wins State Association contest.

The members of Board of Trustees felt that sufficient recognition had been given these individuals and that awarding prize trips would therefore be unwise at this time.

18. Conduct an F. F. A. Song Writing Contest to get official song.

Rules and regulations were formulated and a contest announced in March with \$150 offered as a capital prize. Some 60 songs were submitted and a selection will probably be made here at this convention.

19. Have 100 % of State Associations represented at Fourth National Convention.

Forty-one of the 47 States sent delegates to this convention which makes the objective about 90 % accomplished.

20. Have 100 % of State delegations at Fourth National Convention in uniform.

We have fallen down badly as you readily see on this item. Only a few of the delegates are present in uniform.

From the foregoing account, it is very evident that the following items need to be given more consideration and study by the State Associations and local chapters:

- (a) Establishing and maintaining Thrift Banks.
- (b) Selection and awarding F. F. A. prizes for vocational events.
- (c) Publishing of State Association and chapter periodicals.
- (d) Establishment of Cooperative buying and selling organizations as subsidiaries of F. F. A. units.
- (e) Preparing and sending vocational exhibits for National events.
- (f) Providing State-wide recreational programs for F. F. A. members.
- (g) Providing for regular State delegate representation at National Convention.
- (h) Making a more extensive use of the F. F. A. uniform, insignia and equipment for meetings.
- (i) Setting up programs of work which are more definite, clear and practical.

At the present time, there are 47 chartered State associations of F. F. A., 2,500 local chapters and the total membership is approximately 57,000. These figures are for the year ended June 30, 1931.

The following miscellaneous activities have been performed by the Executive-Secretary during the year:

1. Issued 15 replacement charters to States and 5 charters to new States.
2. Prepared 8 National F. F. A. radio programs which were given during the N. B. C. Farm and Home Hour on the second Monday in each month beginning with April 1931.
3. Provided for 10,000 official F. F. A. metal markers to be manufactured by the St. Louis Button Company and distributed to States at cost of $8\frac{1}{4}$ cents each.
4. Set up an F. F. A. National headquarters room at Federal Board for Vocational Education in Washington. The room contains official samples of all F. F. A. supplies, permanent files and complete records of the organization from the beginning as to membership and progress, etc.
5. Obtained, reviewed and summarized the annual reports from the F. F. A. States.
6. Obtained records on 1931 American Farmer candidates and prepared briefs of their records.
7. Planned the spring meeting of the Board of Trustees.
8. Planned the Annual Convention held November 1931 at Kansas City, Missouri.
9. Prepared a budget of proposed expenditures for the year.
10. Arranged for 2,500 pictures of Washington and Jefferson through Swift & Company for free distribution to chapters.

In closing, I want to state that your present Executive-Secretary is well aware of the fact that he is serving as an adult officer in a boys' organization. He is constantly keeping in mind the fact that his job is to assist the members in carrying out **their** program of work. As a member of the Board of Trustees and as their agent, he is carrying out the wishes and desires of the active members of the F. F. A. in accordance with the policies set up as guide posts to point the way.

It has been a real pleasure to work with the fine group of officers which we have had this year. Every one of them have the welfare of the F. F. A. at heart; they have been diligent in their efforts and honest and fair in their decisions. With such officers each year, the F. F. A. cannot fail to grow and prosper as a service organization for the upbuilding of agriculture and the improvement of rural life through the development of agricultural leaders and cooperators.

W. A. ROSS, Executive-Secretary.

The Annual Report of the Treasurer

(For Period, November 14, 1930 to November 12, 1931)

RECEIPTS

Charter fees @ \$5.00.....	\$ 10.00
National dues collected November 14, 1930— November 12, 1931.....	5,581.80
5 % refund from dealers as follows:	
L. G. Balfour Company.....	369.64
Beverly Manufacturing Company.....	106.11
Pool Manufacturing Company.....	43.13
Wilmer Atkinson Company (Farm Journal)	350.00
Other sources (sale of cuts, travel refunds, etc.).....	17.35
Balance carried over from last year.....	1,667.16
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	\$8,145.19

EXPENDITURES

Travel of national officers.....	\$ 830.54
National contest awards.....	54.35
American Farmer awards.....	297.00
Printing.....	42.02
Fourth Annual Congress.....	35.20
National Office Expense.....	109.70
Other (photos, clipping service, etc.).....	60.34
Balance in Bank (checking account).....	2,366.04
Balance in Bank (savings account).....	4,350.00
	<hr/>
Total expenditures.....	\$8,145.19

NATIONAL DUES PAID BY STATES

Arkansas	\$154.10	Nevada	13.80
Alabama	183.50	New Hampshire	-----
Arizona	29.60	New Jersey	40.50
California	306.40	New Mexico	20.00
Colorado	62.10	New York	225.30
Connecticut	-----	North Carolina	374.50
Delaware	21.00	North Dakota	-----
Florida	89.00	Ohio	335.10
Georgia	143.30	Oklahoma	223.10
Hawaii	43.90	Oregon	108.40
Idaho	98.10	Pennsylvania	124.30
Illinois	402.90	South Carolina	100.00
Indiana	28.70	South Dakota	41.80
Iowa	98.40	Tennessee	361.70
Kansas	107.60	Texas	398.00
Kentucky	46.40	Utah	124.80
Louisiana	85.10	Vermont	8.60
Maine	24.60	Virginia	352.60
Maryland	14.20	*Washington	50.10
Massachusetts	-----	West Virginia	70.20
Michigan	146.90	Wisconsin	144.00
Minnesota	42.80	Wyoming	62.80
Missouri	128.50		
Montana	44.30		
Nebraska	100.80		
		Total	\$5,581.80

*Also \$46.40 paid Nov. 12, 1930.

HENRY GROSECLOSE, Treasurer.



R. HUGH CONN

Worcester Chapter,

Worcester, Massachusetts.

**Winner of the 1931 Na-
tional Public Speaking
Contest for the Future
Farmers of America.**

The Public Speaking Contest

One of the primary aims of the Future Farmers of America, the national organization of boys studying vocational agriculture in public secondary schools, is the development of agricultural leadership. Ability to speak well in public is a desirable quality in any leader and its importance in the development of future agricultural leaders is not being overlooked by the F. F. A. organization.

Those participating in the national contest come up through local, sectional, state, and regional elimination events similar in all respects to the national contest. Thousands of F. F. A. members in 46 States and the Territory of Hawaii took part in the preliminary events which culminated in the 1931 national contest.

The National F. F. A. Public Speaking Contest has been made possible through Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas. As the owner and publisher of Capper Publications he offered, for the second year, contestant prizes totaling \$1,000.00.

Richard Hugh Conn, vocational agriculture student of North High School, Worcester, Massachusetts, received both the judges' and the popular verdict as the first place winner of the second national F. F. A. Public Speaking Contest.

Speaking on the subject "The Tariff and the Debenture Clause" this 17-year-old youngster kept the audience alert and attentive with his clear and forceful presentation of this much-contested question. Thoroughly at ease, his voice, thought and gesture combined to bring him the judges' decision, the acclaim of the 1,000 F. F. A.'s who heard him, and Senator Capper's \$400.

Earl Parsons of Winfield, Kansas, represented the North Central Region with a splendid speech titled "The Future of the American Farmer." Speaking smoothly and with confidence, but lacking the fire of the Massachusetts boy, Earl received second place and the \$300 award.

Keith Rhodes of the Bear River F. F. A., Garland, Utah, spoke eloquently on "What the Future Farmer Organization May Mean to American Agriculture." He handled himself well on the platform and presented a well organized and interesting discussion. In the final decision he was accorded third place and \$200 but with little margin between third and second.

Randall Tootle, the South's representative from Screven, Georgia, spoke on "Co-operative Marketing as a Solution of Farm Problems." He spoke well, expressing his views clearly and seemed to be familiar with his subject. He received fourth place and \$100.

Judges of the contest were R. W. Dunlap, assistant secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C.; J. O. Malott, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.; and Mark Thornburg, president, State Secretaries of Agriculture Association, Des Moines, Iowa.

Senator Arthur Capper was unable to be present at the time of the contest. The awards were made for him by John Case, editor of The Missouri Ruralist, and president of the Missouri Board of Agriculture.

Leslie M. Fry, president of the F. F. A., presided, introducing the speakers and keeping the audience occupied while the judges were formulating their decision. The Hutchinson, Kansas, high school band played from 7:30 to 8 P. M.

Wilbert Choi, secretary of the Hawaiian Association of F. F. A., was on the platform and gave a brief account of Hawaiian agriculture.

The four speeches, together with an address by Senator Capper, were broadcast on Tuesday, November 17, during the Farm and Home Hour over the N. B. C. network.

(Adapted from the story printed in the Agricultural Education Magazine, December 1931.)

The Tariff and the Debenture Clause

By R. HUGH CONN

Worcester Chapter, Future Farmers of America,
Worcester, Massachusetts

(Winning Speech)

The year of 1757 will always stand out in the hearts of patriotic Americans. For in that year on the little West Indian Isle of Nevis was born Alexander Hamilton, a man who was destined to become one of the most famous and outstanding soldier-statesmen that our great country has ever known. With the birth of our nation, this man became a champion of Finance and Agriculture, as well as a great soldier and a leader in the leading political issues of our then young country. With him on that little island, was born the first thought of a protective tariff. His conception of this great issue, however, was very different from the one that we seem to have today, for in his idea of a protective tariff he included the Debenture Clause, a clause that for a hundred years lay dormant, but at the present time when Agri-

culture lies a broken giant has come to the front as the one measure that will bring back life and prosperity to this great industry.

With the advent of machinery in this country, small factories sprang up; infant industries that formed the background of some of the world's greatest enterprises. These small mills dependent, almost entirely, upon water power, searched out desirable locations, other factories sought the same localities and in a comparatively short time many small cities sprang up. These mills had not been in operation very long when they realized that without protection of some sort, it would be impossible for them to meet the competition offered by England and the nations of Europe. Alexander Hamilton, who had previously shown great ability along financial lines, suggested a protective tariff in order to foster these young industries. A tariff was then put on all goods which in any way came into competition with home products. With this protection, these mills grew and prospered, the nucleus of a great industrial center had been formed, and the country was beginning to take its place among the great manufacturing nations of the world.

Unfortunately, the tariff had quite the opposite effect upon the farmer. The cotton grower had been selling his product in England. With the coming of the tariff and the formation of large cities in this country, his market changed and he sold his goods in cities like Boston and New York. The one obstacle in the path to progress was that the price continued to be set in Liverpool, England, and despite the fact that the cost of production and the cost of machinery was steadily increasing, the grower received no more for his product than he had before. So the tariff meant hardship to the cotton grower even though it meant prosperity to the manufacturer.

The formation of large cities in this country provided a home market for the wheat grower; but like the price of cotton, the price of wheat continued to be set in Liverpool, England. And despite the fact that the cost of machinery and the cost of production was steadily increasing, the grower received no more for his efforts than he had before. It was very clear that the farmer was the one who was being forced to bear the heavy burden that the tariff imposed.

Alexander Hamilton was the first man to realize this fact. He realized that a protective tariff could not protect a product whose market price was fixed in a world port. He suggested, therefore, that Debenture Certificates be paid to those farmers who shipped their goods to a world market, provided of course, that their market price was fixed at that point.

His plan was to have the Government pay back to the farmer, through these Debenture Certificates, approximately

one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of what the tariff took away from him. It was an attempt to give equalized tariff benefits to the export branches of American Agriculture, and to make it possible for the farmer to live under a protective system that is maintained principally for the benefit of the manufacturer. The farmer of today does not wish to tear down that system, he merely wants to share it. He is not asking for any gift, or for any favor. But he is asking that he be placed upon an economic equality with those who are enjoying its protection.

Alexander Hamilton intended, and rightly so, that the tariff apply to all the people, stimulating the energies and building the nation as a whole. When the tariff can be made to apply to all the people, it will become just legislation. But as long as it does not apply to all the people, it is class legislation, the result of governmental favor, and in the words of Senator Borah "is indefensible and intolerable."

It is claimed that the Debenture is a subsidy, and that it would take money out of the U. S. Treasury. And it is this claim which caused President Coolidge to veto that part of the bill when presented to him, and which was opposed and vetoed by President Hoover in the Agricultural Marketing Act. But if this plan is a subsidy, what is the tariff bill itself? Any act which allows any group of people a higher price than that which they would ordinarily receive for a product is a subsidy. But when these same gentlemen were in a humor to raise tariff rates they did not let such considerations deter them. It is also claimed that by giving the farmer higher prices it will encourage still greater production, and thereby increase our Agricultural surplus. If giving the farmer living wages for the commodities which he produces will lead to disaster, then there is indeed no solution to the farm problem. But the Debenture Clause was thrown out, and as yet our Government has not seen fit to restore it.

So the tariff which Alexander Hamilton created, with the thought of fostering a young nation, as a whole, meant prosperity for one people, and eventually was to bring poverty, misery and suffering to another.

For over a hundred years the tariff has gone on without the Debenture. For over a hundred years our industries have grown and prospered. For over a hundred years the farmers have struggled day after day, year after year, struggled with gradually increasing poverty and want, until they feel that they have carried the burden as far as it is possible for them to, and retain their rightful position in our economic life.

Strong men, brave men, and fearless men are going to Congress and asking, pleading and demanding for a chance to live

as an American should live; for a chance to take care of themselves and their families on a plane such as has become established in the more favored industries. It is not fair, I repeat, it is not fair, that one man be made prosperous by making another man go hungry.

As long as we continue to exclude the Debenture Clause the farmer will not receive an adequate compensation for his labor. And as long as the farmer does not receive an adequate compensation for his labor, he will be in his present condition. And as long as the farmers of these United States are in their present condition, we cannot have prosperity. I think you will all agree that it is time something be done to remedy this situation.

When the bullet of Aaron Burr pierced the heart of Alexander Hamilton, it killed the physical being, but it did not kill those ideals of justice and fairness that he held during his life. Those ideals we all strive for, but seldom attain. My one request is, that we follow the good, sound, fair, unbiased judgment of this immortal American and restore the Debenture Clause to our National Tariff, and in restoring this clause, restore to the farmer the position that is rightfully his.

The Future of the American Farmer

By EARL PARSONS

Winfield High School Chapter, Future Farmers of America
Winfield, Kansas

(Second Place Speech)

The farmers of 1865 faced a geographical frontier. By clearing away forests, building log cabins and braving the perils of pioneering, they carved a place for themselves in the wilderness. They were self-reliant and self-sufficient, producing their own food and making their own clothing. From the virgin soil they wrested first a bare subsistence and later an abundant surplus. Producing more than they could use themselves, they traded with other groups for commodities they did not have. This practice of the production of a surplus to trade for manufactured wares continued until the organization of central markets became necessary, and cash transactions took the place of trading.

The farmer of today faces an economic frontier. Old methods of merchandising farm products have been out-grown and

an entirely new system must be organized. Present day farmers must carve a place for themselves in the modern wilderness of commercialism, as did their grandfathers in the wilderness of the frontier.

To the casual observer, the farm home of today may seem as comfortable as that of a generation ago. The farm family may seem much more up to date in style, in education and in general progress. Yet, Government statistics show that vast numbers of American farmers, the men who furnish the abundant food and clothing which the cities consume so lavishly, are never free from debt throughout life; never liberate themselves from the racking anxieties and burdens of debt though they work harder and produce more than any other agricultural workers in the world. The American Farmer is not the gentleman farmer of England. His sons and daughters work with him in his struggle to keep up with the mortgage; his wife is both cook and house servant; yet after a lifetime of struggle, hundreds of thousands fail. The home and land which were to have been their comfort in old age and the patrimony of their children are sold for debt, and the owner becomes a worker or tenant, one step nearer peasantry.

The beginning of the twentieth century saw the opening of a new era in agriculture. With the efforts of farm leaders, extension workers and vocational instructors all bent toward more efficient production at lower cost, the alert farmer made considerable progress, and by careful analysis of his business maintained a balance between enterprises through study of his carefully kept records. Up to the beginning of the World War he was able to make a living through increased efficiency, even in the face of competitive marketing. But men with greater vision saw the need of organization and beginning about 1870 with the Grange and later the Farmers' Alliance, the American Society of Equity, the Farmers' Union, and still later the American Farm Bureau, the farmer has steadily increased his organized ranks, until in 1929 when the Federal Farm Board took over the Division of Co-operative Marketing there were 12,000 or more farmers' co-operative associations. At that time more than two million farmers were reported engaged in co-operative activities. The estimated volume of business handled was \$2,300,000,000, or four times that of 1915.

At the beginning of the World War prices of farm products, especially wheat, increased over night and the whole world implored the farmer to raise more and more foodstuffs. He answered the call, expanding his operations as fast as possible, only to have a comparatively low price set upon his grain at harvest time, though no price limit was placed upon the products of munitions makers, manufacturers or shipbuilders. The farmer

only was forced to accept a limited income with unlimited prices upon everything that he bought.

At the close of the World War, with the natural deflation which always follows a great war, the bottom dropped out of the farmer's market and he was again placed in the position of selling at low prices while buying at high prices. Fast falling land values caught many in the net of bankruptcy, while credit extended when values were higher crushed the borrower when prices went lower.

The general public was indifferent to the fate of the farmer so long as it was itself unaffected, but, within the past decade, the failure of thousands of banks in the agricultural areas and the addition of hundreds of thousands of farm workers to the army of unemployed have awakened an interest in the economic situation.

With the crash of the stock market in 1929, industrial regions found that the farmer was not able to step into the breach as in former times and keep the wheels of industry turning with his buying power. The long period of deflation had left him with no power to buy, although he was in pressing need of new equipment.

"When conditions become intolerable for the masses, when affairs reach a stage where securing mere bread and butter becomes a pressing problem—then it dawns upon the people that they can, if they will, begin serving themselves."

"History attests the fact that simple justice seldom comes to any class until the people are so wrought up over intolerable conditions as to make it unsafe to deny them longer. Then the simple rights they should have enjoyed from the beginning are granted grudgingly."*

Free competition is a dying institution, and in its place the farm leaders of today are building a great national marketing system, farmer-owned and farmer-controlled, which will function efficiently for the merchandising of agricultural products; delivering the varied output of the farm to the mills, warehouses and markets of the world; and returning to its members an adequate reward for their labor.

Our fathers and our grandfathers entered and subdued a wilderness. Their task was arduous but their lot was not hopeless. Against overwhelming odds they developed this vast inland plain of ours and planted therein thousands of homes which later became the granaries of the nation. Their efforts shall not be in vain. As they conquered the geographical frontier, so shall we conquer the newer economic frontier. As they survived the trials and disappointments of drouth and pests, so shall we survive the disappointments and discouragements of depression and deflation. The American farmer of today is not

giving up in the face of overwhelming odds. He is sticking to his task with an indomitable will that would do credit to his forebears. All that he asks is the sympathetic understanding and encouragement of the rest of the Nation as he works his way to the better times of the future. He is learning and he is progressing. Such courage will not go unrewarded. The time is close at hand when the American farmer will take his rightful place in the economic life of the country, when he will again be free from debt. The American farmer is not hopeless and he is not helpless. Conditions are improving. Education is bound to have its beneficial effect. New national land policies, new systems of taxation, new methods of marketing, improved methods of co-operation point the way to a better future; and God willing the American farmer of the future shall lead the way into the new day of national prosperity.

* Editorial—Wheat Growers' Journal—June 5, 1931.

What the Future Farmer Organization May Mean to American Agriculture

By **KEITH RHODES**

**Bear River Chapter, Future Farmers of America,
Garland, Utah**

(Third Place Speech)

The organization of Future Farmers of America has been born to American Agriculture in a very critical time; when, surely, Agriculture is ill, and help is needed to solve the complicated problems that perplex our basic industry. The Future Farmers of America is a National Organization of farm boys who are studying vocational agriculture in the rural high schools of our country, with definite objectives for farm improvement. There are affiliated State associations in every State, with local chapters in most rural high schools. This organization has been organized on a foundation economically and sociologically sound, and will be a dynamic force in helping to solve the problems of the American farmer.

Prior to 1860 farming was carried on to a great extent by hand labor and differed but slightly in its methods from agriculture of ancient times. A shortage of labor during the Civil War forced the general use of the steel mouldboard plow, the reaper and other agricultural labor-saving inventions.

Big team hitches then speeded up production efficiency. During the World War and after, power farming came into general use, making for still greater efficiency in production. But with these helps have come problems which baffle the American farmer and call for a recasting of the economic as well as technical organization of farming. The farmer finds it difficult to adjust to these changes; in fact, acute distress in many agricultural enterprises may result before this transitional period is over. Legislation undoubtedly will give some help, but most of the relief must of necessity come from the farmer's own efforts.

The farmers of the past have carried on admirably with the implements they have had to work with and the agricultural facts they have known; but we Future Farmers, just stepping on the threshold of the farming profession, find that agriculture demands a more technically trained farmer than ever before, and Future Farmers are today receiving this scientific training.

Mr. Alexander Legge recently said, "In the future more attention must be given the farm boys' organizations who in their competitive contests are learning the value of farm work. It does not matter much what becomes of us old fellows who will soon be out of the picture, the problems of the future must be met by the coming generation."

Today, five paramount problems confront American Agriculture; first, still greater efficiency in production; second, a closer adherence to the teachings of agricultural economics; third, increased cooperation (especially in the sale of farm products); fourth, an increased faith in the dignity of farming as a profession; and, fifth and above all, better farm homes.

The most basic of these problems then is concerned with production. Future Farmers are taught that efficient production is the first step toward farm prosperity. An apple grower in my own locality through scientific production methods had an average yearly production for the years 1923-1927 inclusive, of 602 bushels of marketable apples per acre, while the State average for this period was 200 bushels. The application of scientific knowledge in apple production and marketing has made this man successful. Future Farmers in our chapter are impressed with his achievement as well as that of several other successful farmers of the locality. We study their improved methods, as well as those reported in bulletins and text books, and attempt to put them into practice in our home project work. A boy in

my own chapter bought a brood sow and in 22 months' time produced and marketed 3 litters of pigs weighing a total of 9,545 pounds, which sold for \$1,097.00, yielding a net profit of \$453.00. This case of production efficiency is typical of many such cases occurring with Future Farmers each year in various project enterprises throughout the U. S.

The second paramount problem, that of closer adherence to the teachings of Agricultural Economics, must be observed by every progressive farmer in the future. Future Farmers learn that the law of supply and demand is a very well established and working law and know that obedience to the teachings of production cycles is essential to success. An example will illustrate; during one high production year in hogs in the U. S., the average price paid for hogs by packers was \$19.00 per head for the 50 million hogs passing Government inspection. During one low production year the average price paid per hog was \$31.00 for the 40 million hogs passing Government inspection. Thus the 40 million hogs brought nearly \$300,000,000 more than the 50 million hogs. American swine growers then produced 10 million hogs for this tremendous loss, because of failure to obey the teachings of Agricultural Economics.

Greater cooperation among our farmers is the third great need of Agriculture. "Competition is the life of trade," was one of our old legal maxims; "competition is the death of profit," is the modern business version, according to Dr. James E. Boyle of Cornell University. Today, American farmers, generally speaking, are individualists and are competing with one another rather than cooperating. Cooperative marketing associations are making substantial progress, but how can these associations flourish without the united efforts of the majority of the 6½ million American farmers? However, numerous cases of successful farm cooperatives can be mentioned.

The Utah Poultry Producers Association, organized in 1923 with 270 members and doing a business of \$100,000 that year, had a membership of 7,347 and marketed 8½ million dollars worth of poultry products in 1930, just seven years later. This was 82% of all poultry products marketed in this State during that year.

The Land O' Lakes Cooperative Creameries Association is another of the many successful cooperatives operating to the benefit of the producer.

The effectiveness of cooperative marketing today rests in strong, local, cooperatives. Local cooperatives may ally with State-wide or regional cooperatives and these with nation-wide marketing associations to eliminate competition among cooperatives themselves.

The National Livestock Producers Association which handled one-fifth of the livestock sold on the principal markets last year, exemplifies this situation with its producer owned and controlled sales agencies banded together to efficiently serve the livestock grower. When the majority of farmers in the United States in all lines of farm endeavor are thus organized, that bitter cry "Give Us Farm Relief!" may be partly eliminated.

Future Farmers realize that success depends upon cooperation. They support their chapter activities and cooperate with their fellow members in buying and selling. This experience is teaching them to become staunch Farm Bureau, Grange, or Co-operative Association members when they leave their local chapters.

The fourth demand upon American Agriculture is to dignify the profession of farming. The Future Farmer organization is creating within the souls of the best young men of rural America a strong desire to dignify the farming profession. The second paragraph of the creed of the Future Farmer says, "I believe that to live and work on a good farm is pleasant as well as challenging, for I know the joys and discomforts of farm life and hold an inborn fondness for these associations which even in hours of discouragement I cannot deny."

When this inborn fondness becomes established in these farm boys, the cream of rural American youth will stay in the country and bring back to farm life the dignity that Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln saw in it.

The fifth urgent need of the hour is a better farm home where better farm boys and girls may be reared, which will be the greatest single factor to insure farm prosperity and rural happiness. Future Farmers are taught and they actually put into practice the crafts that help to beautify the home and make it a more delightful place in which to live. They plant lawns, trees and flowers around the home under the direction of trained agricultural instructors. Who can evaluate the refining touch of such beautification work as a character builder for farm boys? With a more delightful and attractive farm home the best farm boys and girls are going to have a higher regard for the dignity to be found in farm life and will desire to cast their lot with the tillers of the soil, thereby insuring better rural leadership in the future.

Natural causes, then, have forced a general change in farming methods, and black clouds of despair are today raining their depressing influence on many American farmers because of their failure to know how to adjust their operations to these changed conditions. There is, however, a silver lining in these dark clouds, radiating a ray of hope that will eventually drive away the darkness, and leave the sky of American Agriculture bluer

and brighter than ever before. This hope of better **days** lies in better **ways** which are today being builded into the lives of that great legion of farm boys, "The Future Farmers of America."

Co-Operative Marketing as a Solution of Farm Problems

By RANDALL TOOTLE

Screven Chapter, Future Farmers of America,
Screven, Georgia

(Fourth Place Speech)

The most vital problem in American agriculture today is: How may we bring about a fair margin of profit between the cost of production and the selling price without stimulating excessive production? The farmer, like any manufacturer, is primarily interested in his margin of profit. How may he widen this margin between the cost of production and the selling price? There are numerous factors influencing this, but let us consider only those factors which are a part of co-operative marketing. Included in marketing is every process through which the product goes on its passage from the producer to the consumer. It must be recognized that all the costs or losses in distribution must be paid by the producer. The farmer is very much interested in the cost of processing, transporting, warehousing, insuring, and in the losses due to economic waste as he is also in the cost of production. Directly or indirectly he pays both.

The most difficult problem associated with marketing arises from the fact that the modern farmer has little control over the market in which he does his buying and selling. He buys in a market in which the sellers have already secured for themselves the advantage of co-operation and controlled output. He sells in a market in which he competes with his fellow farmers for the price the consumer will pay for an article that is injudiciously marketed.

Conditions such as these indicate that the solution to one

of the most significant problems of agriculture is co-operation in marketing. But such co-operation cannot be attained until the farmers sense their interdependence, and are willing to forego temporary, individual advantage for the ultimate good of all farmers in their line of production.

This production of farm commodities, by its very nature, does not lend itself readily to co-operative effort. Hence, it remains as an individual activity in farming. Buying and selling are two activities in farming which may be called group activities.

For fifty years in America and for more than a century in Europe, farmers have been co-operating in buying farm supplies and selling farm products.

In 1890 there were fewer than 1,000 co-operative marketing associations in the United States. In 1910 this number had grown to approximately 5,000. And in 1930, according to reports received by the Co-operative Marketing Division of the Farm Board, the number was in excess of 12,000. These associations, with a membership of 3,100,000 farmers, transacted business during the past year amounting to \$2,500,000,000.00. One-fifth of all the products in the United States is marketed co-operatively. The American farmer is fast learning that it pays to co-operate, and furthermore, that he cannot hope to succeed if he is to buy his supplies in a protected market and sell his product in an unprotected market.

Co-operation is indeed the master work of this century. Therefore, the farmers in your neighborhood, my neighborhood and all other neighborhoods must learn to work together. If there is any doubt of this in your mind, let us notice for a moment what Denmark has gained through co-operation. From almost poverty, Denmark, according to its size, has developed into the richest country in the world. And if we will investigate we shall find that this success has been accomplished through co-operation. Denmark is usually spoken of as the "Home of Agricultural Co-operation." This is because co-operation in marketing and production reached its highest development there, not because it originated in Denmark. As a matter of fact, the Danes got their original ideas concerning co-operative marketing when a Danish delegation visited the United States and studied first-hand the creamery co-operatives of this country.

The dairymen of Oneida County, New York, are said to be the first group of farmers in America to market their products co-operatively. Their cheese factory dates back to 1851.

For further information concerning co-operative marketing let us look to California. Before 1910 the farmers of that State were desperate and hopeless, and people wondered how they kept enough interest in farming to stay on the farms. In 1910

the California farmers began to market co-operatively, and through such a practice they have changed the whole face of rural California. They have developed a huge spending power, resulting in the most prosperous small cities in the United States and community prosperity such as was never before known in California.

California ranks first in rural education, rural roads and libraries, rural schools and rate of salaries paid rural preachers, and in rural recreation. Why is all this true? Largely because of that co-operative spirit dwelling in the hearts and minds of the citizens of that State.

Now let us study some of the principles of Co-operative Marketing. It is a movement of calm constructive economics; a movement that demands thought, loyalty, character and vision.

As stated by Calvin Coolidge while President of the United States, in an address delivered January 5, 1925, "Co-operation must start from the soil. It must have its beginning in small and modest units. It must train the people who are to use it to think co-operatively. This will be a process requiring time and attended with failures. As the people learn the lesson, their particular projects in co-operation will gain strength, will command increasing confidence, will expand the benefits to their members."

Co-operative Marketing is not a religion, but a business set up that may be applied to the marketing of farm products through which the industry as a whole may make available to itself the successful methods and experiences of big business; and it offers to the trade the advantages of large scale operations with its resultant influence for price stabilization, efficiency and economy.

By co-operative marketing we intelligently, collectively, and powerfully merchandise farm products. Through such a medium we are able to sell larger quantities with proper grading and with scientific financing through thoroughly trained agents. Such a system is not only controlled by and for the farmers, but permits a greater per cent of the profits to be returned to them.

Co-operative associations, because they are grower-owned organizations, are able in many cases to obtain control of a large volume which makes them dominant factors in the market. Control of a large volume gives an association greater bargaining power and enables it to maintain its own agents in all important markets. Consequently, it is in closer contact with the buying trade, has full information regarding market conditions, and is able to determine the fair market price for the products it handles. Such an organization is better prepared to obtain full market value for the crops of its members than are small local agencies whether co-operative or non-co-operative.

Co-operative marketing then means more than co-operation in selling farm products. It means co-operation to produce better quality products, to effect economics in production, to improve grading and handling practices, to reduce marketing cost, and finally to sell the product at its full market value. Thus it is obvious that the selling of the product is the capstone of the co-operative structure. Successful selling must be built around a desirable product, well graded and handled efficiently and economically at all stages. All of these processes require the co-operation of the men who produce the product. Hence, Co-operative Marketing is essential.

If we will adhere to the practices I have just mentioned—we will be paid a premium for quality products; the economies effected as a result of volume marketing will go to the farmer; certain trade abuses will be cured; the bargaining power will be gained; we will be able to secure a better interest rate on moneys borrowed; market information will be used to greater advantage by farmers; better and cheaper distribution will be effected; speculation will be reduced; commodities will be standardized; farmers will have more effective legal protection; all of which means that we farmers will receive a greater per cent of the consumer's dollar for the commodities we produce. That is what we need; that is what we want; that is what we will have, but it can be accomplished only through co-operation.

Agriculture has ever been the dominant industry in the world's history. Down through the centuries it has formed the vital element in every country's welfare. And, today it is the foundation in America for future prosperity and growth. Then, shall this mighty band of farmers, stalwart and mighty sons of the soil, allow themselves to be pillaged of their rightful recompense? Shall the fruits of their labor go into the hands of the middleman, or shall they go, where in justice they belong—into the hands of the man whose energy and toil bring forth the product? The answer is obvious, and the means to the accomplishment of these ends lie in the system herein advocated. The system that will help materially in bringing financial independence and the solution of farm problems: "The Co-operative Marketing of Agricultural Products."

**GLENN FARROW**

**Danville Chapter,
Danville Arkansas.**

**Winner of the 1931 Star
American Farmer Contest
of the Future Farmers of
America.**

Star Farmer Contest

Glenn Farrow, 22 years old, of Danville, Yell County, Arkansas, became the Star Future Farmer of America Tuesday night, November 17, 1931, in a colorful ceremony in the arena of the American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City.

With his elevation to the highest honor within the power of the Future Farmers of America, Glenn received a check from The Weekly Kansas City Star for \$1,000—largest single cash award made for junior farm achievement.

The presentation was made by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, while a packed hall cheered and the microphones of WDAF, The Star's radio station, carried the news to the nation.

Award of the title of State Star Farmer was made at the same time to outstanding students of vocational agriculture in The Weekly Star's territory and cash awards also presented to them. Kenneth Waite of Winfield, Kansas, was announced the Star Farmer for Kansas and was awarded \$200. Houston Hern-don of Leeton, Missouri, was chosen the Missouri Star Farmer and also received \$200. The Star Farmer for Iowa was William Stitt of Clarinda; for Nebraska, Ernest Householder of Kearney; and for Oklahoma, Herman Morton of Grandfield. The latter three were presented with checks for \$100, as were the runners-up for the titles in Missouri and Kansas—Oscar Clauser of Fred-ericktown and Francis Grillot of Parsons. Kenneth Waite, the Star Farmer for Kansas, is a brother and farm partner of Boyd Waite, Kansas Star State Farmer in 1929.

The story of Glenn Farrow, the 1931 Star Farmer of America, is a record of achievement by an individual, an honor to the movement which gave him his opportunity, and almost an epic of farm life. Glenn's story really goes back into the years to the time of his grandfather, T. H. Farrow, who came into the Arkansas community from Tennessee, a wanderer with a golden voice. The Pioneers of the neighborhood seized eagerly upon the man with the priceless possession and induced him to settle in the community and sing in the church. Farrow rented 40 acres and with a mule went to farming.

When the singer's son, T. H. Farrow, Jr., grew to manhood, the 40 acres were paid for. The younger Farrow increased the family holdings to 240 aces, and when he died the management of the estate fell upon Glenn Farrow, the present Star Farmer of America.

Glen Farrow was well prepared for the job. For five years, starting in the eighth grade, he had studied scientific, modern farming through the medium of vocational agricultural courses in the local high school. While still a high school student he rented land on which he grew cotton, corn, and other field crops and with which to finance his dairy cattle, hog, and poultry enterprises. A year and a half ago he was graduated from the Danville High School. Now, a full-fledged farm operator, his farm management shows a significant development—it is a "live at home" project. The land is operated chiefly with the idea of supporting the family and its livestock—a modern return

to the earlier practice that farming is a method of living and that the independent farmer is the most contented man on earth.

Glenn's record becomes more interesting when it is learned that not only has he contributed to the support of his mother, sisters and brothers, but that now he is the head of his own family. Glenn married a high school classmate shortly before their graduation from high school, and young Mr. and Mrs. Farrow now have a son of their own, Danny. Mrs. Farrow took the home economics course in high school.

Young Farrow's achievement as an F. F. A. member is no accident. When it became time for him to attend high school, he decided to go to Danville instead of Belleville, which was culture he rented $27\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land on which to carry his projects. The land was used for cotton, corn, oats, sorghum, peas, soy beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, peanuts, and popcorn. He built up his livestock projects in connection with his school work to where he owned three hogs, two mules, two dairy cattle, 25 hens and a horse, all purchased from earnings through his vocational agriculture work. His labor earnings from his project work amounted to \$1,649. Also, while still a student during his father's life, he built up the elder Farrow's herd from four cows to 31 cows. He is now operating the Farrow farm of 240 acres.

Glenn was the first farmer in his section to terrace his hill land to conserve the soil and to practice rotations to build up fertility. Neighbors said they were surprised to find the farm even more productive than it was 35 years ago when it was nearer, because Danville offered a course in vocational agriculture. "I had decided that I would remain on the farm and I wanted to fit myself as best I could for that occupation," he explained.

J. W. Hull, a pioneer Smith-Hughes instructor, who has become noted in his line of work, was in charge of the course at Danville. He has been there nine years.

Farrow specialized in the vocational agriculture work and Hull took an interest in him and helped him along. It is not surprising that Farrow became the foremost student in the class and an enthusiastic F. F. A. member. He had time also to play football; he was quarterback on the high school team.

While Glenn was in high school studying vocational agri-

cleared. A permanent pasture of eight acres of Bermuda grass is another innovation for that locality.

Principles of business which Glenn learned in vocational agriculture he has carried on into his farming operations. He makes his own financial arrangements and borrows the money himself needed for his operations. He helped organize a local agricultural credit corporation in which he is a stockholder, and also is a stockholder in the first Bull Club organization in Yell County. The bulls are kept on the Farrow farm.

A bit of testimony to young Farrow's business ability is found in a note this fall from C. C. Sharpe, manager of the Petit Jean Agricultural Corporation at Danville, to Mr. Hull, saying:

"Our records show that our association advanced money to Glenn Farrow with which to finance this year's farm operations. The loan was due October 1 and it was paid in full September 26."

One of the reasons for setting up The Star Farmer award is to assist in the development of qualities of leadership among youthful farmers. Young Farrow has met the requirements in that particular. He was president of the first F. F. A. chapter organized in Arkansas; has been secretary of the State Association and now is a member of the State Executive Committee. He has made noteworthy winnings in agricultural contests, shows and fairs, and while in school was a member of State livestock and agronomy judging teams and several athletic teams. He was captain of the football team in 1929. He was president of his class in school for three years. He has participated in the religious life of the community and is secretary of his Sunday School.

The judges of the Star American Farmer contest were F. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange; E. A. O'Neal, president, American Farm Bureau Federation; and John A. Simpson, president of the Farmers Union.

(Adapted from the story printed in the Kansas City Star, November 18, 1931.)



Sale City Chapter, Sale City, Georgia.

**Winner of the 1931 National Future Farmers of America
Chapter Contest.**

The Chapter Contest

The winners in the 1931 national contest for local chapters of the Future Farmers of America, sponsored by American Farming, were announced at the Fourth Annual Convention on November 17. The results were as follows:

The Winners

First Place—\$400.00, Sale City Chapter, F. F. A., Sale City, Georgia (Southern Region).

Second Place—\$300, Bear River Chapter, F. F. A., Garland Utah (Western Region).

Third Place—\$200.00, W. A. Broyles Chapter, F. F. A., Park River, North Dakota (North Central Region).

Fourth Place—\$100.00, Trinity Chapter, F. F. A., Washington, Pennsylvania (North Atlantic Region).

Runners-Up in Each Region

North Atlantic Region—Parsons Chapter, F. F. A., Parsons, West Virginia.

Southern Region—Bledsoe Chapter, F. F. A., Pikeville, Tennessee.

North Central Region—Waverly Chapter, F. F. A., Waverly, Nebraska.

Western Region—Hanford Chapter, F. F. A., Hanford, California.

Honorable Mention

Southern Region—Mount Pleasant, Texas; Seminole, Florida; Washington, Tennessee.

Western Region—Deer Lodge, Montana; Twinn Falls, Idaho; Ellensburg, Washington.

North Central Region—Bolivar, Missouri; Lloyd, North Dakota; Antioch, Illinois.

North Atlantic Region—Forestville, New York; Northeast, Pennsylvania; Ten Broeck, New York.

The \$1,000 in prizes were given by Mr. Duane W. Gaylord, publisher of American Farming, to encourage farm boys of the United States who are studying vocational agriculture and who are members of their student organization known as the Future Farmers of America.

The awards were based upon the completeness of program

of work and the best record of accomplishments by the chapters for the year. The interest in the chapter contest was far greater this year than any previous year in the history of the organization. One hundred and seventy-one chapters officially entered the contest, compared with 41 last year, and of the 171 entries, 52 chapters made final reports. Thirty-three States had chapters entered in the contest and representatives from 27 States stuck with the contest to the end.

The judges paid particular attention to chapter activities participated in by the boys as a group which reflected unity of action and "chapter consciousness" as well as individual accomplishments. Attention was also given to the work undertaken in relation to completed accomplishments.

Sale City, Georgia

When the American Farming check for \$400 was handed to the representative of the Sale City, Georgia, Chapter by E. P. Taylor, the delegates and members present who had journeyed to Kansas City from all parts of the United States, cheered their approval of the winner. It developed that the winning chapter had carried out a plan creating a chapter scholarship loan fund. As a part of this plan the chapter had raised funds and erected a brick building in the business section of Sale City, which it has already leased for a period of five years and which is yielding them a considerable income. Most of the work in constructing this building was done by the boys themselves. Three members of the chapter are now attending the State agricultural college under the benefits of the scholarship loan fund which now amounts to \$600.

Each member of the Sale City chapter completed a real supervised practice program and the boys as an organization, carried out co-operative activities including the buying of winter pea seed and conducting fertilizer demonstrations. They carried a school forest project, beautified their school grounds, marketed hogs and cows co-operatively and pruned and operated home orchards.

In a community way their activities embraced fertilizer tests, a community fair, a community improvement contest and publicity activities. Among the leadership activities to their credit were sponsoring stock shows, seed and dairy judging

contests, organizing neighboring chapters and athletic teams, and participation in public speaking contests.

The boys showed themselves to be business farmers. They conducted a thrift bank and are purchasing insurance from earnings on farm projects. Their supervised practice included the growing of corn, peanuts, tobacco, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, winter peas, beans, gardens and management of dairy cows and hogs. The net profit on these projects totaled almost \$10,000 and the annual labor income per boy amounted to \$511.32. Other supervised farm practice brought in an extra \$73.64 per boy. The average amount actually invested per boy in farming was \$584.62. These boys carry an average of \$31 in their savings accounts and have average savings or assets in investments other than farming amounting to \$133.

Two organization meetings were held each month and four meetings were held during the summer vacation period. Recreational activities included a father and son banquet, fishing trips, tours to local cattle ranches, packing plants, and attendance at barbecue, rose show, and county achievement day. Sale City won the State reporter contest and received a portable typewriter as a prize. Some of the stories written by chapter members were given wide publicity in the different newspapers of that section.

Bear River, Utah

Bear River High School Chapter, Garland, Utah, won first place in the western region and second place in the national F. F. A. chapter contest. The report of activities submitted by this chapter in the contest contained almost 400 pages of typewritten matter and photographs covering home projects, co-operative activities, fair exhibits, leadership activities, and similar material. The records were shipped in a neatly constructed box made from Carolina poplar by the boys of the chapter in their farm shop work.

The 77 boys of the chapter operated an average of 7.11 acres of crops in their supervised practice. They also kept records upon beef and dairy cattle, swine and sheep. The poultry projects had an average of 273 pullets, 343 hens and 500 meat birds. The boys made an average labor income of \$83.67 and over 72 per cent of the members had full project ownership or full financial participation. These Utah winners made a net profit on all their projects of \$4,891.95. The projects consisted

of alfalfa hay, alfalfa seed, barley, sugar beets, beef, celery, dairy cattle, onions, chicks, laying hens, turkeys and potatoes.

Co-operative activities included the purchase of purebred sheep, purchase of baby chicks, flower seed, and the selling of eggs and poultry through the poultry co-operative.

Community work of the local chapter included a beet thinning campaign, a noxious weed cleanup, aiding the county agent and farm bureau in community projects, community poultry culling, landscaping, fertility and crop rotation and orchard pest control. One day a month was set aside during the school year for testing milk for anyone in the community desiring such a service.

The Bear River boys had an outstanding record of local leadership and participation in athletics, public speaking, music, individual scholarship, dramatics and student body activities.

Park River, North Dakota

The William A. Broyles Chapter of Park River, North Dakota, was the third prize winner in the national chapter contest. This local organization of 54 active members had an income for the year on supervised practice projects of \$11,127, with a net profit on the various projects of \$5,008. This unusually large income, according to M. H. McDonald, adviser of the chapter, was from the raising of pure certified potato seed.

The boys took an active part in the public sale of the Northwestern North Dakota Breeders' Association, at which 16 members sold livestock. The members sent a State champion livestock judging team to the American Royal at Kansas City. The boys of the local chapter grind feed for the school livestock as well as mixing and distributing cattle feed to the farmers. They built a school greenhouse for the purpose of studying potato diseases and distributed to the farmers 2,000 gallons of a new kind of potato treatment.

The labor income per boy was \$206.12. The crops consisted of potatoes, barley, flax, oats and wheat. The average acreage cared for per boy was 15.76. Livestock and poultry projects were in the majority. The boys had an average investment in farming of \$192.90, and other savings or assets of \$170.74 per boy. The boys brought the first carload of fertilizer into the county and one of the boys of the chapter in his farm machine practice work completely rebuilt a farm tractor.

Washington, Pennsylvania

Eighty-six boys from 20 townships make up the Trinity High School Chapter F. F. A., the fourth prize winners in the 1931 chapter contest. Here is a group of boys that netted on their supervised practice projects on their own home farms a profit of \$15,000. This profit was from truck, gradening, potatoes, corn, fruit, sheep, swine, beef, dairying and bees.

The boys were responsible for an average of 2.2 acres of crops and they made on crop and livestock projects an average labor income of \$253.60. These youths have an average of \$163.88 already tucked away in their own private savings accounts ready for a rainy day.

The chapter set up a stiff program of work and then buckled down and finished what they started. Nor do they confine their activities entirely to their own farm projects. They have shown marked ability as radio broadcasters, and they have demonstrated their community spirit by conserving from F. F. A. orchards and gardens a large quantity of canned goods to be distributed to the needy during the fall and winter.

(Adapted from the story as printed in the American Farming Magazine for December 1931.)

The State Association Contest

Each year the regular Annual Reports submitted by the various State Associations of F. F. A. to the national office are carefully reviewed and scored by a committee of judges to determine the outstanding Associations of the year. The state that surpasses all others in achievement is awarded prizes by the F. F. A.

The 1931 State Association contest was won by Tennessee. Honorable mention was given to Illinois, California, Ohio, Texas and North Carolina. Tennessee received the plaque offered by the F. F. A. organization and the Founders (challenge) Trophy given by Henry C. Groseclose.

Space does not permit a detailed account of each State's achievement but a few "high lights" on the records submitted by these six states for the year ended June 30, 1931, are included here.

Tennessee

The Association has been in operation 21 months; 146 of the 147 departments of vocational agriculture have chartered chapters with 3617 paid up members; 94 chapters sent 281 delegates to the State Convention and the total attendance was 1000; 70 per cent of the chapters were represented at a Summer Camp owned and operated by the Association; 131 chapters have thrift banks with \$103,782.24 on deposit by members; total amount actually invested in farming by members is \$333,214.73; 30 boys raised to degree of State Farmer.

Illinois

The Association has been in operation 24 months; 194 of the 220 departments of vocational agriculture have chartered chapters with 4029 paid up members; 24 per cent increase in chapters and a 33 per cent increase in membership over the previous year; 2500 F. F. A. markers placed on home farms of members; 15 sectional Fairs established and financed with state aid; 78 boys raised to State Farmer degree.

North Carolina

State Association has been in operation 26 months; 125 chartered chapters out of 144 departments of vocational agriculture with 3745 paid up members; 38 per cent increase in chapters over previous year; fifteen radio programs given during the year; 78 chapters represented at State Convention, the total attendance being 900; 49 chapters bought and sold \$49,029.94 worth of farm products cooperatively; 900 members at State Camp owned by the Association; \$59,418.08 on deposit by members invested in thrift banks; \$144,529.98 actually invested in farming by members.

California

State Association has been in operation 31 months; 111 of the 121 departments have chapters; 3064 members; 25 per cent increase in chapters and 47 per cent increase in membership during year; 50 per cent of members have savings accounts; 75 per cent of chapters represented at State Convention; 80 per cent of chapters held Father and Son banquets; 3 State Conventions held during year.

Ohio

State Association has been in operation 26 months; 162 of the 207 departments with chapters; 3351 paid up members; 54 per cent increase in chapters and 45 per cent increase in membership; Leadership Conference held with 157 attending. Sent band to 1930 National Convention. 143 delegates and 1326 visitors present at State Convention where 34 boys were raised to "State Farmers."

Texas

State Association has 176 chartered chapters out of a possible 229; 3980 paid up members; 63 per cent increase in chapters and 73 per cent increase in membership; 200 delegates and 1200 visitors present at their State Convention.

Briefs of the Records of 1931 American Farmers

(A summary of certain important features taken from the records of boys elected to the degree of American Farmer. Each candidate in reaching this degree demonstrated his ability as a student, a leader and a farmer. Complete records are on file in the National F. F. A. office.)

Oliver O. Manning, of Maplesville, Alabama, was made a State Farmer in July 1930. He owns a one-half interest in a 60-acre farm and plans all the farm work; has a half interest in 3 cows, 2 mules, 2 sows and 50 hens. His farm enterprises included cotton, corn, peanuts, and truck gardening. Oliver's home projects from 1924-30 were cotton, corn, and hogs and yielded him a total labor income amounting to \$455. He is a cooperator and has been instrumental in effecting important changes in the system on the home farm. Manning won a scholarship medal and was Valedictorian of his class. His investment in farming and his other assets total about \$1,650.

Lloyd Ezelle, of Ozark, Alabama, received his State Farmer degree in July, 1930. He owns 120 acres of land and 22 hogs, 6 cows, 2 mules, and 150 hens, most of which he raised. Lloyd plans all the farm work and does the buying and selling. His farming experience has been with cotton, corn, peanuts, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, hay, truck crops, chickens, hogs, pasture and timber cultivation. The labor income from two years of home projects with cotton, corn and sweet potatoes amounted to approximately \$230. Lloyd's record shows that he is a cooperator. As Secretary, he has kept excellent records for the Dale County Farm Bureau and Dale County Swine Breeders' Association. His investment in farming and his other assets total about \$1,054.

Glenn Farrow, of Danville, Arkansas. (Turn to page 50).

Truman I. Broyles, of Alma, Arkansas, was made a State Farmer in October, 1930. With money earned from project work he purchased 215 poultry and a sow. He rents 13 acres of land for corn, strawberries, watermelons, and peas. The total labor income from his home project work, during his vocational course, with poultry, peanuts, cotton, corn, and cane amounted to nearly \$1,500. Truman's record indicates that he can work with others, having purchased farm supplies cooperatively and having been a member of a spray ring. His investments in farming and other assets total about \$1,800.

Maurice Butterfield, of Phoenix, Arizona, became a State Farmer in May, 1929. He owns 5 acres of irrigated land and rents 60 acres of land for sweet potatoes and holds a 50 per cent partnership interest in 45 acres of land. His farming enterprises for the year were sweet and Irish potatoes. His total labor income from watermelons and potatoes in 3 years amounted to over \$3,000. Maurice has demonstrated his ability as a farm operator and manager. He has about \$5,000 invested in farming.

Robert Pedersen, of Fresno, California, received his State Farmer degree in September, 1930. He owns 3 acres of land, which he purchased, and manages 40 acres. His farm enterprises included corn, alfalfa, barley, grapes, figs, peaches, pears, olives, almonds, walnuts, plums, oranges, poultry and hogs. He is manager of an F. F. A. hatchery. Robert's home project work from 1928-31 brought him a labor income of \$204. He has made successful changes in the home farm, and has demonstrated his ability to cooperate. Robert's total investment in farming and other assets amount to \$4,600.

Norton Wilkins, of Plymouth, Florida, became a State Farmer in June, 1931. He inherited 50 acres of citrus land. His farming enterprises include citrus and watermelons. His labor income from home projects—Irish potatoes and citrus grove—from 1928-29 amounted to \$1,059. He has participated in F. F. A. group projects and local judging contests, in which he placed high. Norton's investment in farming and his other assets total \$7,550.

Buford Bridges, of Sale City, Georgia, received the State Farmer degree in July, 1930. He owns 9 hogs and 2 cows and holds a 30 per cent partnership interest in 70 acres of farm land. His farm enterprises included cotton, corn, tobacco, winter peas, sweet potatoes, pecans, hogs and peanuts. His total labor income from home project work from 1926-31 was \$2,654. He takes an active part in community affairs and has won high places in contests and at agricultural community affairs. His investments in farming and other assets total about \$2,500.

Willie McGee, of Macon, Georgia, became a State Farmer in July, 1930. He owns a mule, 12 hogs, and a heifer, and rents 18 acres of land. His farm enterprises consisted of vegetables, corn, soy beans, canteloupes, peppers, hogs and dairy. His total income from corn, hog, cotton, and peanut projects from 1927-30 was \$957. He has cooperated in buying seed and fertilizers and in other community activities and has won high places in contests and fairs. Willie's investment in farming and his other assets total approximately \$1,040.

Wilbert Choi, of Wahiana, Oahu, Hawaii, received the Hawaii Planter degree April, 1930. He is employed as a foreman by the California Packing Corporation and is in charge of a group of 15 men. He also owns a small poultry enterprise and operates a garden. His total labor income from poultry, gardening, and pineapple projects from 1928-31 was \$1,020. His farming experience has been mainly with pineapple culture—harvesting and packing. His total investment in farming (including his contribution to his parents) and his other assets amount to \$1,100.

Woodrow Peterson, of Malad, Idaho, was made State Farmer in 1931. He owns 39 purebred sheep, 4 horses, and 2 dairy cows. He rents 60 acres of land upon which he raised 1,410 bushels of wheat. His farm enterprises consisted of sheep, dairy cows, horses, hogs, poultry, alfalfa, oats, pasture, and a small garden. His total investment in farming amounts to approximately \$2,870.

Ivan Hieser, of Minier, Illinois, received the State Farmer degree in June, 1929. He owns 6 dairy cattle, 2 beef cattle, and 35 hogs which he raised or purchased with profits from former projects. He has conducted farm enterprises of baby beef production, dairying, and swine production. He has won cash prizes amounting to \$62.50. From 1928-31 he received a total income of \$314 from home projects. Ivan's total investment in farming and his other assets amount to about \$700.

Kenneth Denman, of Lake Villa, Illinois, was made State Farmer in June, 1930. He owns 3 Holstein heifers. His farm enterprises include a purebred Holstein project and assisting his father with the work of the dairy farm of 87 acres. He has participated in round-ups, fairs, and contests and has won prizes and cash awards amounting to \$113. He was president of an F. F. A. Cooperative doing approximately a \$1,500 business. Kenneth's home projects of potatoes and dairy cattle from 1928-31 brought a total income of \$237. His investment in farming and other assets total \$532.

Randall Hart, of Beardstown, Illinois, received the State Farmer degree in June, 1930. He owns 2 cows, 20 sheep, 35 hogs, 2 horses, and 1 calf, all of which he bought or raised. He rents 80 acres of land and the farm enterprises consist of corn, soybeans, timothy, raising purebred hogs, sheep and beef cattle. He managed an 80-acre farm for two years. Randall has conducted home projects for three years which yielded a labor income of \$793.00. His total investment in farming with other assets amounts to \$1,040. He managed the home farm during the summer while in high school and is now farming for himself. Randall's record shows him to be a real cooperator and an outstanding leader.

Arthur L. Schick, of Dixon, Illinois, was made State Farmer in June, 1930. He owns 25 purebred hogs and 16 purebred sheep, obtained by purchase or production, and also a one-half interest in a purebred ram. He rents 3 acres of land for pasture. The total labor income from his home projects from 1927-31 amounted to \$1,002. He has won cash awards and substantial prizes in a number of local, county, sectional and State fairs.

Arthur's total investment in farming and other assets amount to \$1,042.

C. B. Keigwin, Jr., of Walnut, Illinois, received the State Farmer degree in June, 1930. He owns 4 purebred heifers and 34 purebred hogs, which he bought and raised. He rents 5 acres of land for corn. His total labor income from home projects of dairy, hogs, oats and corn from 1929-31 amounted to \$1,041. He has a total investment in farming and other assets of \$2,022. Keigwin is a cooperater and has won many cash prizes and awards at various agriculture fairs.

Sanford B. Eash, of Middlebury, Indiana, was made a State Farmer in October, 1930. He holds in partnership 160 acres of land and in 12 Jersey cows, 10 Jersey heifers, 6 hogs, 19 ewes and 550 chickens; this interest is equal to a \$1,200 farming investment. His farming enterprises consist of dairying, poultry and farm management. During Sanford's presidency of the F. F. A. Chapter more than \$500 for cooperative enterprises was handled and substantial contributions in labor and cash were made to the vocational agriculture department and other departments of the school. Sanford's total labor income from 1927-31 for dairy, potatoes, and poultry totaled \$2,654. He was instrumental in importing M. A. C. certified seed corn and potatoes for the chapter.

William Stitt, of Clarinda, Iowa, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1931. He owns 60 Chester White hogs which he bought and raised. He holds partnership interest in 116 acres of land, 8 dairy cows, and 6 horses. His farm enterprises included corn, oats, wheat, clover, alfalfa, dairy cows, horses and hogs. From 1929-31 a total labor income of \$876.00 was derived from home projects. He is cooperative, not only in F. F. A. work, but in all school and community activities. He has participated in many contests, fairs, and shows in which he has won a gold watch, and \$106.00 in cash prizes. William's investment in farming and other assets totals \$863.

Francis Grillot, of Parsons, Kansas, was made State Farmer in April, 1931. He owns 26 hogs and 9 cattle which he raised. He rents 12 acres of land for wheat. His farming enterprises

include swine, cattle, and poultry. Home projects of hogs, dairy cattle, corn, soy beans, and poultry from 1928-31 showed a total labor income of \$1,151. Francis' total investment in farming and other assets amounts to \$1,030. He is active in local community affairs and has participated in numerous fairs and contests, winning a total of \$318 in prizes.

Kenneth Waite, of Winfield, Kansas, received his State Farmer degree in April, 1930. He has a one-third interest in 11 head of Hereford cattle, one-half interest in 33 head of sheep, and owns two Percheron mares. The cattle and sheep were purchased from project earnings. Kenneth and his brother rent a 560-acre farm from their parents, and Kenneth gets one-fourth of the crops produced. From project work with swine, sheep, capons, beef, corn, potatoes and small grains, he derived a total income of \$1,000 in 3 years. His investments in farming and other assets amount to over \$1,000. He had charge of cooperative potato spraying work carried on by his F. F. A. Chapter for 2 years as well as the purchase of a carload of certified seed potatoes.

Charles B. Mathis, Jr., of Athens, Kentucky, was made a State Farmer in April, 1931. He owns 5 Jersey cattle and 16 Duroc swine. He rents 15 acres of land for pasture. He holds in partnership with his father a one-half interest in 1 Duroc boar and 5 Jersey cows. A total labor income of \$1,045 was derived from swine and dairy projects from 1927-31. Charles' investment in farming and his other assets amounts to \$1,222. He has won numerous prizes at fairs; assisted in short course work with adult farmers; and was awarded a scholarship at the State University for outstanding work.

Gordon Umstead, of Poolsville, Maryland, received the State Farmer degree in May, 1930. He owns 1 cow, 1 heifer and 700 chickens, which he raised. He rents 3 acres of land for his poultry enterprise. Home projects of poultry, farm accounting and testing dairy herds gave him a total labor income of \$969 from 1927-31. He cooperated in beautifying the school grounds, helped organize an F. F. A. clean-up campaign for the town and a Junior Cow Testing Association. Gordon has won prizes in

judging contests, fairs, shows, and public speaking contests. His total investment in farming is \$1,421.

Houston Herndon, of Leeton, Missouri, received the State Farmer degree in May, 1930. He owns 4 calves, 8 sows, 60 feeder hogs, 2 horses and 21 sheep; also a one-fourth interest in 22 head of cattle. He rents 50 acres of land and holds 87½ acres on a one-fourth partnership basis. Houston's home projects from 1927-31 included corn, beef, sheep, and swine, on which he has a record labor income of over \$6,000. His winnings at local, State and national fairs and shows are outstanding; he produced the first prize Hereford senior steer at the American Royal Livestock Show in 1930, a first prize steer winning \$100 from the Swanson Land and Cattle Company, a third prize Hereford steer at the Missouri State Fair in 1930, and a third prize Hereford steer at the Midwest Vocational Show and Sale. His corn won first prize at the 1929 Missouri State Corn Show in the 5-acre contest. His total prizes won from exhibits at agricultural shows and fairs amounts to over \$400.00. His investments in farming and other assets amount to over \$2,700.

Harry W. Gibson, of Fowlerville, Michigan, was made a State Farmer in May, 1930. Harry owns 3 cows, 1 boar, and 19 pigs; also 2 calves. He has been breeding Berkshire hogs for a number of years and bought the calves with money saved through his project. His farming enterprises include beans, corn, oats, hay, and wheat. His total investment in farming amounts to \$760.00. Harry's cooperation and farming ability are attested by a long list of offices, activities and prizes.

Raleigh Barlow, of Simms, Montana, was elected State Farmer in May, 1931. He owns 2 Holstein heifers and 26 pigs. The heifers were purchased and the pigs are from former projects. He rents 11 acres of land for sugar beets. He has supervision of 103 acres of land and livestock thereon. His labor income from home projects of potatoes, sugar beets, swine, lamb fattening, and dairy from 1928-31 amounted to \$2,640. His investment in livestock and other assets totals \$1,955. He has held responsible offices and won numerous prizes in school and other contests. He is actively interested in the cooperative use of farm machinery as well as all community undertakings.

Oscar Clauser, of Fredericktown, Missouri, was made State Farmer in May, 1930. He owns 500 pullets, 15 cattle, and 8 hogs, all raised by him. He rents 55 acres of land for general farming purposes and holds a one-third partnership interest in 30 head of cattle. His total labor income from home projects of corn, potatoes, peanuts, poultry, wheat, oats and swine over a four-year period totaled over \$1,900. His investment in farming and other assets amount to \$1,840. Oscar's leadership record shows a long list of activities and responsibilities of a State and local nature.

Norman Goodwin, of Lansing, Minnesota, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1930. He owns 35 pigs and 1 Holstein cow with calf. He rents 6 acres of land and 1 boar and sire. He holds in partnership 6 acres of land and 62 pigs. His farm enterprises include dairy, pigs, flax, barley, alfalfa, corn, oats, and poultry. His total labor income from home projects from 1928-31 amounted to \$684.00. He has won prizes in various judging contests. His net worth including investments in farming totals over \$1,100.

James Bourret, of Harrison, Nebraska, was made State Farmer in the school year 1930-31. He owns 12 calves, 10 cows and five heifers. He purchased 14 cows and heifers. A pure-bred Hereford heifer was won as a prize for exceptional work in vocational agriculture in 1930. Home projects in beef cattle production from 1930-31 brought James a total income of \$673. He has won many prizes in contests and at fairs. His total investment in farming and other assets amounts to \$1,775. In school he had charge of a group participating in the incubation of 600 eggs and was responsible for the care and management of 4 incubators. He took full charge of his father's ranch during his absence in 1931, which including the shipping of the market beef for 1931.

Earnest Housholder, of Kearney, Nebraska, was awarded the State Farmer degree during the year 1930-31. He owns 70 hogs, 2 horses, and 3 dairy cattle, purchased largely from project earnings. Earnest's labor income from home projects of hogs and corn in 3 years amounted to \$400. His investments in farming and other assets total over \$1,900. He has exhibited his

products at numerous shows and fairs, and is a leader in F. F. A. cooperative enterprises.

Chester Jacobsen, of Gardnerville, Nevada, was made State Farmer in October, 1930. He owns a herd of 27 hogs. He rents two acres of land for alfalfa, and holds a partnership interest of 160 acres of mountain grazing land. His farming enterprises include swine and alfalfa. His home projects of sheep, hogs and alfalfa from 1929-31 brought a total labor income of \$498. Chester's investment in farming and other assets amount to about \$1,400. He won a ton litter contest and is the first vocational student in Nevada to feed out a ton litter of swine. He has won prizes in several agricultural contests.

Alex Hill, of Salem, New Jersey, was made State Farmer in October, 1930. He owns a herd of 27 purebred hogs and 135 pairs of pigeons, and holds a one-half interest in 6 acres of corn. His farming enterprises include certified seed corn, swine, and squab production. Home projects with swine and squabs from 1929-31 brought Alex a total labor income of \$2,169. He is a member of the Salem F. F. A. cooperative retail egg project and has served with one other boy in delivering eggs weekly throughout the entire school year. Alex's total investment in farming and other assets amount to approximately \$1,000. He has won nearly \$300 in cash prizes, and several trophies in agricultural competition.

Albert Barnum, of Raton, New Mexico, was made State Farmer in December, 1930. He owns 120 acres of dry farm land, 10 registered Herefords, and a saddle horse. He has a one-fifth interest in 1,720 acres of land and 175 cattle. His farming enterprises include corn, cane, cowpeas, beans, and milo. From 1929-31 he conducted home projects with hogs, beef, cane, and corn which returned him a labor income of \$347. Albert's actual investment in farming is \$2,835.

Donald Kirby, of Trumansburg, New York, received his State Farmer degree in September, 1930. He holds a one-half partnership interest in 700 hens and conducts a poultry enterprise. Donald's home projects from 1926-31 include poultry,

beans, potatoes, and a trucking business from which he obtained a total labor income of \$2,825. His investment in farming and other assets amount to \$1,630.

Aldrow Blackwood, of Greensboro, North Carolina, received the State Farmer degree in 1929. He owns 800 hens raised from baby chicks and rents 4 acres of land for his poultry enterprise. He is interested in poultry breeding. Aldrow's home projects from 1928-29 with poultry brought him a labor income of \$2,733. His total investment in farming with his other assets totals about \$4,000.

Sigurd Melstad, of Gardar, North Dakota, was made State Farmer in May, 1930. He owns 20 ewes, 2 cows and 2 sows, all obtained from project earnings and other farm work. He rents 20 acres of land, and has a partnership interest in 120 acres, 6 horses and 6 cattle. His farming enterprises include potatoes, oats, barley, alfalfa, corn, poultry, swine, and dairy, with home projects in potatoes, oats and sheep. His total labor income from his home project work from 1929-31 was \$1,371. Sigurd's total investment in farming and his other assets amounts to \$1,690. He has won numerous prizes in livestock and crop judging contests.

Elmin Weller, of Greenfield, Ohio, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1930. He owns 7 dairy cattle obtained from project earnings, and a one-fourth interest in 10 dairy cattle, 3 horses, and 1,875 poultry. He rents 12 acres of land with his father, which is utilized for growing feed and cash crops. His farming enterprises include dairy, poultry, potatoes, melons, and grain crops. Elmin's home projects over a period of 4 years brought him a total labor income of \$1,563. His investment in farming and other assets amount to \$1,200. He has participated in many contests and shows, winning high places in poultry judging and grain judging. He won a scholarship to the College of Agriculture of Ohio State University in a competitive examination, and is a member of the Ohio Ton Litter Club.

Robert Clark, of Fredericktown, Ohio, was made State Farmer in May, 1930. He owns 2 dairy cattle, 1 Belgian mare and 250 pullets earned from projects, and has a one-half interest

in 25 Merino ewes. His farming enterprises include baby chicks, dairying and poultry. Robert's total income from home projects from 1927-31 was \$390. He has a total investment in farming and other assets amounting to \$627. He has won high places in fairs and shows and has held numerous positions of leadership. His scholarship record is outstanding.

Robert Hackney, of Wilmington, Ohio, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1930. He owns 25 sheep, 1 sow, 30 pullets, and 1 colt obtained from project earnings. His farming enterprises include sheep, farm accounts, and swine, with home projects in sheep, corn, and wheat. Robert's project labor income was \$612. His investment in farming and other assets total \$1,134. He has won numerous prizes in shows and fairs, and a scholarship to the College of Agriculture of Ohio State University by competitive examination.

Carl Russell, of Prospect, Ohio, was made State Farmer in May, 1930. He owns 4 sows earned from projects. He rents 116 acres of land and has in partnership 84 acres of land, 1 boar, 3 milk cows, 4 horses and 325 hens. His farming enterprises are hogs, dairying and poultry. Home projects in onions, swine, and poultry from 1926-30 brought him a total income of \$474. Carl's total investment in farming is approximately \$897. He has received high awards in numerous fairs and contests and is keenly interested in cooperative undertakings.

Ephraim Wall, of Perkins, Oklahoma, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1929. He owns 18 sheep and 21 hogs, purchased from earnings and raised. He rents 20 acres of land; His farming enterprises include sheep and hog production. Four years of home projects with hogs, corn, poultry, sheep and feeds brought him a total labor income of \$735. Ephraim's investment in farming and other assets amounts to \$768. His record as a cooperator and executive in the F. F. A. is very good.

Herman Morton, of Grandfield, Oklahoma, was made a State Farmer in May, 1930. He owns 320 acres of land which he inherited and two dairy cattle and eleven beef cattle purchased from money earned from projects. He holds a one-half

partnership interest in 1,760 acres of farm and pasture land, and a one-half interest in 135 beef cattle, 7 mules, and 4 horses. His farming enterprises include wheat, cotton, oats, and alfalfa. Herman's total labor income from home projects, 1926-30 amounted to \$5,332. He markets his products through the Farmers Cooperative Association. His total investments in farming including the inherited land total \$27,000.

Kenneth Pettibone, of Corvallis, Oregon, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1930. He owns 7 Jersey cattle, obtained through purchasing foundation stock. He holds a one-fifth partnership in 258 acres of land, and a one-fifth interest in 8 Jerseys, 80 breeding ewes, 2 sows, 4 horses and 400 hens. His farming enterprises include dairy, hogs, poultry, peas, cereal and forage crops. A total labor income of \$488 was obtained from home projects with swine, sheep, dairy and general farming. He was mainly responsible for the local F. F. A. cooperating in buying 2 car loads of lime which was distributed to farmers. He has a total investment in livestock and other assets of \$1,848. He won the Kiwanis award and made a trip to Hawaii as a representative of the Oregon Association of F. F. A.

Richard Carter, of Newberg, Oregon, was elected State Farmer in May, 1931. He owns 10 acres of land purchased from his father. His total project labor income from 1927-30 was \$1,913. He owns a herd of 17 swine and rents 61 acres of land. His farming enterprises include bees, swine, corn, barley, wheat, clover and pasture. He is particularly interested in rotation of crops and cooperative enterprises. He is a member of Newberg Future Farmers Cooperative Swine Producers. Richard's total investment in farming and other assets amount to \$2,075. Record indicates that he is an outstanding leader and has won numerous prizes in agricultural competition.

Donald B. Gantz, of Washington, Pennsylvania, received the State Farmer degree in January, 1930. He owns 1 acre of land, 2 horses and 3 cows. With his father he holds a one-half partnership in 170 acres of land, 110 sheep, 11 hogs, 115 chickens, 27 cows, and 2 horses. He has had considerable general farming experience. Donald's 3 years of home project work

with sheep brought him a total labor income of \$1,676. His total investment in farming and other assets amounts to \$2,600. He has won several prizes at agricultural fairs and shows. His project books were kept at school to serve as a guide for Freshman boys.

Warren Peake, of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, received the State Farmer degree January, 1931. Warren specializes in poultry and owns 300 laying hens obtained from profits on projects. At the close of four excellent poultry projects he had 300 hens which averaged over 200 eggs per bird. Warren's total investment in farming is \$550. His home projects for 3 years gave him a total labor income of \$1,237.

Barth L. Maher, of Brookings, South Dakota, was made State Farmer in May, 1930. He owns 3 dairy cattle and 20 hogs and rents 20 acres of land. His farm enterprises include corn, Duroc hogs, and Holstein cattle. Three years of home projects with potatoes, corn, hogs, and dairy cattle brought him a total labor income of \$358. Barth's investment in farming and other assets total \$1,132. He has won high places and prizes with his livestock at agricultural shows and fairs and is a good public speaker.

James Long, of Concord, Tennessee, received his State Farmer degree in April, 1930. He owns 19 hogs and a flock of poultry and holds a one-half interest in 70 acres of land, 2 cows and 1 calf. His farm enterprises include corn, beans, cane and millet, potatoes, strawberries, and beans. A total labor income of \$150 was obtained from his 4 years of home projects. His investment in farming and other assets total \$1,649.

James Hollingsworth, of Jacksboro, Tennessee, was made State Farmer in April, 1930. He owns 29 acres of land, 1 heifer and 9 hogs, obtained from his project returns. He holds a one-fourth partnership interest in 116 acres of land. His farming enterprises include corn, peas, millet, soy beans, beef cattle, and hogs. James' 2 years of home projects with potatoes, beef, and hogs brought him a total labor income of \$313. His investment in farming including the 29 acres of land which he inherited and other assets total over \$3,000.

Wallace Bryan, of Lebanon, Tennessee, received the State Farmer degree in April, 1930. He owns 17 Jersey cows, 30 poultry, 24 sheep and 10 hogs. He rents 23 Jersey cows, and also holds a 50 per cent partnership interest in 35 acres of land. His farming enterprises include dairy, hogs, sheep, chickens, corn, oats, hay, clover, wheat and tobacco. Wallace's labor income from 2 years of home projects totals \$1,293. His total investment in farming with his other assets is nearly \$3,000. He has won several cash prizes and awards at agricultural fairs and shows.

J. R. Bertrand, of White Deer, Texas, received the State Farmer degree in October, 1930. He owns 175 acres of farm land purchased from his father, 200 poultry, 26 hogs, and 9 dairy cows. He rents 83 acres of land for cash crops and holds a one-half partnership interest in a boar and a one-third interest in a bull. His farming enterprises include wheat, hogs, dairy, barley, poultry and cane. His total labor income from home project work from 1928-31 was \$5,393, and his investment in farming and other assets total \$7,382. Bertrand is engaged in farming on a large scale.

E. J. Hughes, of Dublin, Texas, received his State Farmer degree October, 1930. Hughes owns 8 registered Jerseys. He rents 50 acres of land and has a one-fifth partnership interest in 310 acres of land and 30 Registered Jersey cattle. Hughes' major interest is in dairying and his home projects from 1926-29 returned a labor income of \$1,100. His investment in farming and other assets total \$1,600.

Miller Rhodes, of Taylor, Texas, received his State Farmer degree October, 1930. Miller owns 135 acres of splendid farm land. He also owns 37 hogs and 7 beef steers which he purchased from his project earnings. He is the owner of considerable farm machinery and equipment and has won numerous awards in agricultural competition. This thrifty farm boy bought and operated a cotton truck from which he realized about \$400 per month during the busy season. He had the management of his father's farm for one year. Miller's home projects from 1928-31 returned a labor income of \$2,200. His investment in farming totals over \$4,000.

E. Milton Anderson, of Tremonton, Utah, received the State Farmer degree October, 1930. He owns 6 acres of irrigated land purchased from the proceeds of agricultural projects. He has 50 laying hens with full responsibility for 150. He has 277 acres in partnership with his father and holds a one-third interest in 3 horses, 3 cows, 150 hens and 2 hogs. His farming enterprises include dry land wheat, certified alfalfa seed, sugar beets, apples and cherries. Milton's 3 years of home project work included wheat, sugar beets and apples and returned him a labor income of \$707. Milton's total investment in farming amounts to \$1,733. He has held numerous offices of trust, was awarded a Union Pacific scholarship for 1930 and other awards in scholastic and agricultural competition.

Scott Hawley, of Richfield, Utah, was elected to the State Farmer degree October, 1930. He owns 25 acres of pasture land, 550 laying hens, 70 ewes, 60 lambs, 2 cows, 1 saddle horse and holds one-tenth interest in 115 acres of land. His farming enterprises include alfalfa, wheat, barley, corn and potatoes. From 1928-31 Scott's home projects included sheep, swine and poultry and yielded a labor income of \$640. He takes an active interest in group projects, and won the citizenship contest prize and a silver medal given by Utah Farm Bureau for outstanding project work. Scott's total investment in farming with other assets amounts to \$2,600.

Ray Alderman, of Monarat, Virginia, received the State Farmer degree June, 1930. He owns 18 acres of land purchased on his own responsibility, one cow, 4 hogs, 5 sheep, 40 hens, and 19 turkeys. He rents 3 acres of land for wheat. His farming enterprises include corn, potatoes, garden, poultry, turkeys and sheep. He is now out of debt on a home, livestock and household equipment. His home project for four years included wheat, sheep, soybeans, capons, turkeys and hogs and yielded a total labor income of \$1,182. He makes use of the Cooperative Mar-project work. Scott's total investment in farming amounts to \$2,252.

Clarence Daughtrey, of Carrsville, Virginia, received his State Farmer degree April, 1928. He owns 23 hogs and 100 laying hens which he raised. He rents 24 acres of land which

is used for crops and rents on share crop basis from his father. His farming enterprises include peanuts, cotton, corn, beans, potatoes, poultry, hogs and garden. Clarence's 3 years of home projects gave him a labor income of \$361. Clarence has brought the home farm to an improved state of production and carried on an outstanding supervised practice program. His total investment in farming and other assets amounts to \$1,164. He has an enviable record of scholarship and leadership.

Jeter Lampkin, of Wicomico Church, Virginia, received the State Farmer degree in June, 1930. He owns 125 acres of land which he inherited, two horses, 3 cows, 9 hogs and 150 hens. His farm experience has been with corn, tomatoes, wheat, rye, soy beans, clover, dairy, hogs and poultry. Lampkin's home projects from 1926-31 with wheat, corn and soy beans gave him a total labor income of \$1,888. He has a total farming investment amounting to \$4,100.

Roger Moore, of Walla Walla, Washington, received his State Farmer degree April, 1931. He rents one acre of land for corn and operates an enterprise of 4 acres of mixed fruits on a two-thirds partnership basis. His farming enterprises also include corn, apples, prunes, and cherries. Roger's four years of home projects gave him a total labor income of \$1,246. He is part owner in a cooperative project of potato raising to secure funds to aid the F. F. A. Chapter. Roger's investment in farming and other assets total \$858. His fruits and vegetables won substantial prizes at various shows and fairs

Carl Hunt, of Frame, West Virginia, received the State Farmer degree in October 1930. He owns 6 head cattle, 22 sheep, raised or purchased from his savings. He rents 5 acres of land utilized for poultry and crops and his farming enterprises include chickens, bees, and cane. Carl's 3 years of home projects including sheep, poultry, bees and cane yielded a labor income of \$904. His investment in farming and other assets total \$1,119. He was a member of a special F. F. A. committee to draft the constitution and by-laws for F. F. A. egg marketing subsidiary and took training under a Federal egg grader to qualify him for this work.

Bernard Smith, of Viola, Wisconsin, received his State Farmer degree in 1930. He owns 10 hogs, 1 cow, 1 heifer, and 1 horse. He also has a one-fourth interest in 57 acres and 9 milk cows. His farming enterprises are corn, barley, alfalfa, pasture, and pure bred Durocs. He has developed considerable skill as a farmer. Bernard's home projects from 1929-30 brought in a labor income of \$1,405. His total investment in livestock, farm equipment and other assets amount to \$1,015. He assisted in getting 54,000 pounds of wool for the Wisconsin Cooperative Wool Pool and won a silver trophy for school leadership activities in 1930.

Parmley Harris, of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, owns 2 acres of pasture and orchard land, 16 registered Guernsey cattle and one mare. He has conducted 4 years of home projects which include corn, swine and dairy enterprises, yielding a total income of \$909. He is interested in dairying and has developed considerable skill in this type of farming. He owns land, livestock and equipment valued at \$2,295. Parmley has won over 50 prizes in showing his livestock totaling some \$400. He has won scholarships and other prizes both for scholastic standing and public speaking.

Bruce Murray, of Powell, Wyoming, was elected to State Farmer degree in January, 1930. He owns 23 head of livestock. He holds 200 acres of land in partnership with his father which is used in growing G. N. beans, hay, potatoes and small grains and he also has a small flock of sheep. Bruce's 3 years of home projects with beans yielded a total labor income of \$477 and his total investment in farming amounts to \$500. He won scholarship to the Wyoming University for high scholastic standing and won second scholarship by virtue of being National Champion Vocational Stock Judge at the American Royal Show in 1930. Bruce has an enviable record as a livestock judge and was Salutatorian of his class. He has about \$500 in savings.