"In rural occupation there is nothing mean and debasing. It leads a man forth among scenes of natural grandeur and beauty."

—Washington Irving.
Agricultural Education

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Editorial Comments

The Future Farmer Movement

It is our pleasure to devote considerable space in this issue to news of the activities of the Future Farmers of America. We shall continue to feature this organization thru the year.

We believe that the movement for the organization of students in vocational agriculture into a coordinated national group pledged to the promotion of a better type of agriculture and country life is one of the most promising ones that is under way in the United States today.

The elements of permanence are in this movement. Ever since the public schools undertook the task of agricultural education there have been successful clubs of students enrolled in agriculture. Several states have had strong student organizations for a number of years. The attempt to build a strong national organization will not prove to be a mere "flash in the pan."

It is improbable that the larger movement that we conserve the best that has thus far been developed by the smaller units. In coming issues we shall present the forms and methods developed by various states prior to the adoption of a plan for a national organization. We believe that two results will follow from general acquaintance with the various state clubs. The better features of each will become generally adopted, so far as they are applicable.

We shall be brought better to realize the necessity for allowing state units to have a large amount of liberty under the national constitution.

Initially the different states will have the inspiration of a common name; it is fortunate that the one chosen is so generally popular. For a time, they may not have much more in common. Growth toward uniformity should be gradual; it should not be forced; uniformity will never be complete.

We believe that the founders had these points in mind at Kansas City and that we are inaugurating a sound program, under good leadership, that will have no back-seats.—H. M. H.

An Apology

Thus some accident which we have not been able fully to explain, there was omitted from the list of members of our editing-managing board given in our first issue the name of Mr. James R. Coxen. Mr. Coxen is director of vocational education for the territory of Hawaii.

Our Program Endorsed

The enactment of new legislation providing funds for an expanding program in agricultural education during the next few years is a source of great satisfaction to all of us.

Those of us who have been charged with the use of funds appropriated under the original act may well feel that our efforts have, in general, the approval of the public, whose judgment is fairly well reflected in congressional halls.

Congressional leaders and even leaders in educational agriculture have been surprised to find the strength of the public sentiment favorable to our work that there is in this country. The mobilization of this sentiment for expression in effective action has been largely the work of the legislative committee of the American Vocational Association, which has been headed by Dr. L. H. Dennis of Pennsylvania.

A Victory without Scars

Best of all, the new legislation has been passed without incurring hostility. Dr. Dennis says:

"We have won a great victory, not so much because we have secured additional funds for agricultural education and home economics education but because some of the more important leaders in congress have swung around from their former position of opposing the measure and have heartily endorsed our bill in its amended form. This attitude on the part of congressional leaders is in itself worth the whole fight that we have carried on for over a year. It is in effect amounts to a campaign of publicity of the right sort. It was very interesting to see the way many congressional leaders made strenuous efforts to go on record publicly in favor of this bill during the two hour debate. We felt sure that we had at least 85 percent of the house of representatives with us. When we came to a final vote, it was nearly unanimous."

"Frequently the securing of new national legislation leaves some irremediables and a victory is often secured at the expense of some friendships in congress and we often find considerable bitterness. It is very refreshing to find that the cause of vocational education has more friends in congress than we had when we started and that there is greater respect for our cause and our leadership now that the fight is over than we had when we began."

A New Responsibility and a New Resolve

The increase in funds brings with it new obligations. There must be an unusually strong program during the next five years if the gains secured are to be kept and funds for further expansion are to be voted. Nothing would be more disastrous to our program than to have congress refuse, five years from now, to continue the appropriations made under the George-Menges-Reed bill.

Let us show congress and the public that the confidence that has been shown in us by the enactment of the new legislation is fully deserved.
New Federal Funds Available
George-Menges-Reed Bill Enacted Into Law

SOMEWHAT revised, with the consent of the representatives of vocational education forces in the country, the George-Menges-Reed bill, providing for increases in federal funds for vocational education in agriculture and homemaking, became law by the signature of President Coolidge on February 5. The bill had been passed by the house of representatives on January 28 and the changes from the original bill had been concurred in by the senate on January 29.

No record vote was taken in either branch of congress but the support was known to be practically unanimous. There were two hours of discussion of the bill in the house with that body convened as a committee of the whole. There was no discussion in the senate since the merits of the bill had been fully brought out during the winter of 1928 when the senate passed the George bill.

The new act provides for homemaking education the same support that is given agricultural education, the appropriation for homemaking being $250,000 for the first fiscal year and increasing to $1,250,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934. There is also set aside $100,000 annually for the use of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

An attempt was made by Representative M. C. Tarver of Georgia to embody an amendment in the house bill which would provide that the federal funds be matched by the states rather than by the states and local communities. He held that under the present plan, the more prosperous communities are those which receive the benefits, whereas a provision for state matching of funds would tend toward more use of them in the smaller and less wealthy local communities. The amendment was lost by a vote of 65 to 10.

There were the usual discussions before the House of the unconstitutionality of such legislation and of the dangers of federal aid for any purpose whatever but the attitude was overwhelmingly friendly.

Some Representative Statements by House Members

The following statements made in the course of the debate over the bill are reproduced from the Congressional Record:

"A committee of that organization (American Vocational Association) from their convention in Philadelphia last month, came to Washington, and I want to say they are a fine, representative lot of women. I have never seen a committee of mine appeal to me more interested in their work, had a greater desire to cooperate in every way with Congress, and only ask for the things they ought to ask for, than was this fact that in certain counties in the state of Georgia there was no marked decrease in the number of abandoned farms and wrote to the agricultural college in Georgia to ascertain the reason. The reply was that the way they knew to account for it was that these counties were more adequately served with teachers of vocational agriculture."—Congressman Daniel A. Reed, New York, Chairman, House Committee on Education.

"This bill . . . furthers the benefits of the Smith-Hughes act which has, from its passage, performed a real help to agriculture through vocational training of the boys and girls on the farm."—Congressman Samuel S. Arentz, Nevada.

"The success of the Smith-Hughes act has far exceeded the expectation of the members of Congress at the time of its enactment in 1917. . . . I believe that the workings of this legislation are doing more to increase the sentiment in favor of real agricultural education than any other piece of legislation that has ever been enacted by Congress."—Congressman Edward B. Atmore, Alabama.

"My motive in introducing this bill in the House was brought about because of the agricultural conditions which are discussed before the committee on agriculture every day. This is national legislation which I feel is required. I believe in a trained agriculture because of the absolute necessity for the farmer to be acquainted with the changing conditions which are continually confronting him."—Congressman Franklin Menges, Pennsylvania, author of bill as originally introduced.

"This legislation has been particularly attractive to the people of my state. I have had opportunity to observe its workings and you should see the interest that has developed on the farms, in the schools, in the homes and everywhere. It seems to me that we are trying to make lawyers and doctors and teachers and preachers out of too many people who are not interested and have neglected to train these young people who wish to follow vocational pursuits. We must give the boys and girls on the farm in the homes in the rural sections a chance."—Congressman John M. Robison, Kentucky.

"It seems to me that the Smith-Hughes law is really doing more as an agricultural relief proposition; it is doing more to really reestablish agriculture, and will in the end mean more as a real agricultural program than any other legislation that has been proposed."—Congressman B. G. Lowrey, Mississippi.

"There is one thought which I have heard advanced. I am more to the relief that will be given to the people throughout the United States, particularly in rural sections, by way of lessening the burden of local taxation. Everyone familiar with the tax situation in the country generally knows that today the people in the rural sections are bearing relatively a very heavy burden of the taxes. School and road taxes make up the larger part of this burden. . . . Because of the fact that the bill under consideration enlarges the opportunity for high school vocational education in all sections of the country and at the same time relieves the local community of bearing the whole burden of operation, I am more to the relief that will be given to the people throughout the United States, particularly in rural sections, by way of lessening the burden of local taxation."—Congressman John C. Ketcham, Michigan.

"The rural communities of our nation are those which in the past have been neglected as far as educational advantages are concerned, but now they are becoming enlightened. . . . I say, give to the youth our land equal educational opportunity, regardless of whether he lives in country or city."—Congressman R. A. Green, Florida.
The Vanishing Farmer
Some Reasons Why We Have an Agricultural Problem and the School's Relation to That Problem

By DR. T. N. CARVER, Harvard University

THERE are three outstanding facts that, taken together, indicate that farmers will form a smaller and smaller proportion of the total population: first, the demand for agricultural products increases very slowly; second, the efficiency of agriculture, as evidenced by the increasing product per farm worker, is increasing at a rapid rate; and third, we, a mechanically gifted people, are likely to find increasing profit in buying the products of outdoor industry from other people, working these processes over in our indoor industries, and selling them back at an advanced price.

The American demand for the staple food products such as wheat, corn, beef, and pork does not expand rapidly for the excellent reason that the capacity of the human stomach is limited. As incomes increase, the surplus is spent for other things than increased quantities of food. For some of these other things—especially for sources of amusement—the demand seems practically unlimited, and surplus spending money is spent on these things rather than on the necessaries. Very little more food, measured in physical terms, is bought by the rich man than by the poor, by workers whose wages are low, and by workers who receive low, wages. A little more may be spent for quality and flavor even the no more is spent for bulk and nourishment. This provides a slightly expanding market for the finer fruits and vegetables, but not for the great staple crops. It does not furnish much relief for our farmers for two reasons. First, our people are less in close contact with the city than the joys of action. Consequently they are more likely to spend their surplus for automobiles, spats, or active amusements than for agricultural delicacies. Second, the demand as there is for gastronomic delicacies tends to be supplied from tropical and semi-tropical regions.

The per capita consumption of wheat flour seems to be decreasing rather than increasing, in spite of the low price of wheat. This seems to be balanced by an increasing per capita consumption of sugar. The per capita consumption of beef seems to be decreasing, but this might be explained by the high retail prices. At any rate, it looks as though the per capita demand for the great staple food products has about reached its limit, and that our farmers must therefore wait for the slow increase of the number of consumers or else find new populations somewhere that will buy their products. The demand for many other things, such as automobiles, radio sets, electric household devices, etc., increases so much faster than population as to absorb our surplus spending money and furnish an outlet for our increasing productive power.

As with food, so with cotton. There does not seem to be any immediate prospect of an increase in the per capita demand for that staple. It does not take any more cotton to produce the same clothes to produce coarse, fabrics. As prosperity increases, more money will doubtless be spent for quality and style in textiles, but not much more for quantity. In fact, with the variations in climate, the per capita quantity of cotton worn may diminish.

In a less fortunate age, when the masses were poorly fed and clothed, a little increase in their prosperity meant increased purchasing of the basic necessities of life. In the age that is just arriving in this country, when the masses are well fed and clothed, an increase in prosperity does not noticeably expand the market for these basic necessities. Of course there are, in other parts of the world, vast populations that are still poorly fed and clothed. If some way can be found to increase their purchasing power they may buy more of our food and cotton.

If the only factor in the problem were the fact that the per capita consumption of the leading agricultural products does not increase, that would furnish no sufficient reason why the ratio of farm workers to the total population might not be maintained. But when we add to this the fact that each farm worker is producing more and more, we find a convincing reason for anticipating a positive decline in the proportion of farm workers to the total population.

The extent to which the product per farm worker has increased has been variously estimated. H. W. Quaintance has shown that between 1880 and 1900, the average number of acres to one worker increased from 23.3 to 51, and the average number of horses to one male worker increased from 1.7 to 2.3. He also shows that between 1826-30 and 1885-90, the number of hours of farm labor necessary to produce 20 bushels of wheat declined from 61% to 34%. As to later developments, O. E. Baker estimated that "American agriculture, from 1900 to 1920, more than kept pace with the increases in materials of production per person employed. This was owing not to longer hours of labor, but almost wholly to the application of scientific knowledge to agriculture, especially during the war years and since, to rapid advance in machinery and equipment." Since 1919, however, the agricultural efficiency has continued to increase, as the increasing efficiency more than kept pace with it.

He further estimates that "The production of the ten principal crops, per person engaged in agriculture, increased nearly 20 percent between 1890 and 1879, nearly 15 percent between 1873 and 1888, about 10 percent from 1888 to 1890." There seems to be about a 2 percent decline of efficiency between 1890 and 1900. "But from 1900 to 1919, agricultural efficiency increased about 10 percent, and in the five years between 1919 and 1924, about 11 percent." There is no reason for believing that we have reached the end of this process of reducing the amount of labor necessary for the production of a given product. In fact, the "decline" of cotton in Texas and the rapid increase of the combined harvester and threshing in Kansas indicate that the labor cost of growing cotton and wheat is being markedly reduced at the present time.

It is apparent, therefore, that if these two tendencies continue—that is, if the per capita demand for agricultural products should remain stationary while the product per farm worker should continue to increase, a smaller and smaller proportion of our workers can, by working on our farms, supply farm products for the whole country. If we should always remain agriculturally self-supporting, this tendency will become stronger if we should cease to be an agriculturally self-supporting nation.

A more far-reaching reason, however, is found in the tendency—the ultimate results of which can scarcely be foreseen—for the whole country to become urbanized and to live on the profits of indoor industries, following the example of New England, England, or Belgium. When this tendency is complete, we shall as a nation be living very largely—as certain small urbanized sections are already living—by bringing in the products of outdoor industries, transforming them into manufactured products, and selling them at advanced prices.

The conclusion that our farm population will continue to decrease is not only logical but is conclusively based in part upon another assumption. That assumption is that farming shall continue to be regarded as an industry rather than a means of subsistence. If it continues to be regarded as an industry, farmers will continue to equip themselves with larger and more efficient implements and ma-

READ DR. CARVER'S ARTICLE

The analysis of the agricultural situation given by Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver, world-renowned economist, in our leading article of the month is one worth the attention of every reader. There is no need to speak about his articles. He has made a new and fruitful approach. Most important of all, from our standpoint, he has assigned to the school a part in the program that is larger and different than most of us in the business of rural education have been conceiving.

We are grateful to "World's Work" for the privilege of reproducing this masterly article.
chines in order to increase the product per man more and more. This will mean, as stated above, that fewer and fewer men will be needed on the farms to provide a living for the material.

If farming ceases to be an industry and becomes a means of subsistence, as it is in certain old and over-crowded countries, every farm will be required for a particular purpose as a means of subsistence for a farm family, the aerege per family may then be indefinitely reduced, and the whole system of farming changed. Instead of the old, smaller power units will be used on these small farms. As the farms are reduced in size, these power units are correspondingly reduced from two and four-horse teams and one and two-horse teams, from horse to ox teams, from ox teams to teams of cows, and finally to handwork without auxiliary power. The primary purpose of each farm will be to grow food and clothing material for the family. The equipment and the methods of cultivation will all be determined by that purpose. In such a culture there will be more and more resemblance that of the small peasant farmer of Europe, or even that of the over-crowded Oriental countries. The life of the small peasant farmer works cows rather than oxen, horses, or tractors is not because he is stupid, but because he is wise. The system of agriculture and land tenure under which he works practically compels him to limit his farming to a very small unit of land. He must adopt a system that will enable him to make the best living he can from that small unit—such a system, he could not use a pair of horses, or even one horse, or a pair of oxen economically. A pair of milk cows will do the light work required on such a farm and give milk to the family besides.

Obviously, this way of farming is an inefficient use of man power. The product per unit of labor is small. It would be a misfortune to adopt it in this country, and it will not be adopted unless our farm people undergo a complete mental revolution. They are likely to plan their farming only to save labor and money, and so to view the saving labor or to increasing the product per man—which means the same thing.

It must be remembered that the typical American farmer is the farmer who works his own farm either as an owner or as a renter. He is not a mere owner of farm land who hires his work done. When we are casting about for something to do for the farmer we must have the working farmer in mind and not the non-working owner of farm land, who is not, properly speaking, a farmer at all.

One thing that distinctly menace the working farmer is the ruthless inroads of cheap Mexican labor. The sooner we can extend the immigration law so as to put the American continent on the quota basis, the better it will be for the working American farmer. Besides its effect on the working farmer, the wholesale immigration of Mexican peons has already created another race problem in Hawaii and clothing and will give worse every day. It will specifically make the conditions of rural life so bad that no white family will care to live in the country where it will not be able to relieve the pressure created by the fact that there are too many farmers. It will increase that pressure by substituting peon labor in large quantities for smaller quantities of white labor.

The greatest thing, however, that can be done for the farmer lies outside the field of farming altogether. It is concerned with the conditions of the country. It is commonly assumed that the fact that a smaller and smaller proportion of our people will be needed to work our farms carries with it the conclusion that a smaller and smaller proportion of our people will live in the country. This second conclusion, however, is based on another assumption, namely, that no one will live in the country unless he is a farm worker, or that the country is so much less desirable than the city in which to live that no one will live in the country unless his work requires it.

If there is something inherent in the nature of country life that makes it inferior to city life, instead of trying to stem the tide of migration from the country to the city, rather we should try to help it along. We should be compelled to regard the rural community as a kind of penal colony from which the nation agriculture should be reorganized along capitalistic lines in order to gain the advantages of large-scale management. This presents the same difficulty. If large-scale farming is really more efficient than medium-scale farming, it must be because the former methods take less man power to produce a given quantity of food. If we can in any way further reduce the number of men necessary to produce the food that our people will buy. If no one lives in the country except those who are there by necessity, the rural districts will suffer further be depopulated. It would merely combine a good many medium-sized farms into a few huge farms, and a still smaller proportion of our people will live in the country than now live there, with the added disadvantage that most of them would be wage workers instead of farmers.

The largest single factor in American life, either urban or rural, is that of the sickness. The greatest single advantage of life in the city over life in the country is the superiority of the city schools over those of the country. The greatest single thing that could be done toward making country life as attractive as city life would be to provide in every country community a good school as is provided for the city child. A beginning—only a beginning—has been made in this direction in the form of consolidated schools, or, if they are adequately supported, the severe tax burdens that they impose upon farmers.

The nation at large has an interest in these country schools almost as vital as that of the rural communities themselves. This interest is found in the fact that a large proportion of those who are trained in any country school will inevitably find their way to the cities. They will use for the building up of cities the education that they received in country schools, and for which country people had to pay the cost of educating the future city workers—the cities will suffer quite as much as the country. The lack of education will not prevent the reduction in the number of farm workers, nor retard their movement to the city. The difference will be that the cities will receive from the country less valuable workers than they would receive if country people would pay the cost of educating these workers. It is, in short, much to the advantage of the cities that country people should tax themselves in order to train workers for the cities. Possibly the cities may be brought to feel a sense of shame on account of this situation, and the country may be made to consider the money in the form of taxes in order to win back their self-respect.

No single city can do much in this direction. It is a situation that calls for both state and federal action. This can be made perfectly clear as soon as we clarify our ideas as to the general purpose of education. So long as we hold to the mistaken idea of the minimum kind of consumer's satisfaction, or that schools exist for the same purpose as

Concluded on page 15
State Future Farmer Activities

Future Farmers in Texas
C. H. DAVIES
State Superintendent, Texas

DURING the state conference of teachers of vocational agriculture, held at College Station, Texas, July 16-20, the matter of this organization for Texas Future Farmers was presented by Mr. E. R. Alexander, professor of agricultural education, A. & M. College. The teachers realized that such an organization in each school might do much to transfer some of the responsibility for the success of the agricultural program from the teacher to the pupils.

The committee of teachers on program will work for the year included in the objectives set up for the year the organization in each department of a chapter of Future Farmers of Texas. This report was enthusiastically adopted by the conference.

The conference adopted constitution and by-laws for the state organization. The organization will be chartered under the laws of Texas.

The by-laws provide: Green Hand, Texas Farmer, and Lone Star Farmer. Appropriate initiation ceremonies (so dear to a boy's heart) have been worked out. The three ranks will be indicated thus: a green hand, the design an owl and a plow, with the rising sun in the background. The plow represents the dignity of labor; the owl wisdom, and the rising sun signifies hope, with the dawn of a new day. Each degree of twelve will indicate first rank, silver for the second and gold for the third.

Executive Committee Provided For.
The organization will be backed under the guidance of an executive committee composed as follows:

E. R. Alexander, professor of agriculture education, College Station, chairman;
C. D. Dively, Paris; Paul Conant, Donna; W. N. Elam, Taylor; J. P. Jamison, Sterling City; W. M. Gourley, Silverton; E. D. Bolton, Marshall; J. C. Brown, Sunnyvale.

The annual state meeting will be held in connection with the state judging contest at College Station in April of each year.

Wisconsin Future Farmers

CHAPTERS of the Future Farmers of America have been formed in Wisconsin at Wilmot, Milton Junction, Chilton, Plymouth, Portage, Belleville, Chippewa Falls and Viroqua. Commenting on the Future Farmer program, the Wisconsin Projector says:

"The Future Farmers of America is an organization for students of vocational agriculture. These students may either be in the all-day or the part-time school. The organization can be a large and influential one providing enough interest is taken by the teachers in the field of agriculture. Every school already has an agricultural club of some kind and it would be advantageous for this club to affiliate with a strong national organization. There need be no fear of diminution by the larger organization.

"Ever since the beginning of vocational agriculture, teachers have felt the need for some kind of organization which would take care of the 'gang.' A statewide co-operation with local chapters in each school of vocational agriculture is taught will meet this need. Such organizations would give us an excellent opportunity to teach some of the fundamental principles of leadership. Boys will be taught how to conduct their own meetings. An increasing number of competitive activities between schools in a state can be taken over by the students under the supervision of the teachers and supervisors. As a matter of fact one of the main secrets of success of any student organization rests with the ability and the enthusiasm of the teachers and the students in their cooperation in the work of their school organization."

CREED OF A FUTURE FARMER

I BELIEVE IN THE FUTURE OF FARMING WITH FAITH BORN NOT OF WORDS BUT DEEDS, achievements won by the present and past generations of farmers; in the promise of better days thru better ways, even as the better things we now enjoy have come up out of the struggles of former years.

I BELIEVE THAT TO LIVE AND WORK ON A FARM IS PLEASANT AS WELL AS CHALLENGING; for I know the joys and discomforts of farm life and hold an abiding fondness for those associations which, even in hours of discouragement, I cannot deny.

I BELIEVE IN LEADERSHIP FROM OURSELVES AND RESPECT FROM OTHERS. I believe in my own ability to work efficiently and think clearly, with such knowledge and skill as I can secure, and in the ability of organized farmers to serve our own and the public interest in marketing the product of our toil. I believe we can safeguard those rights against practices and policies that are unfair.

I BELIEVE IN LESS DEPENDENCE ON BEGGING AND MORE POWER TO OURSELVES to produce in the life abundant and enough honest wealth to help make it so,—for others as well as for myself; in less need for charity and more part in it when needed; in being happy myself and playing square with those whose happiness depends upon me.

I BELIEVE THAT RURAL AMERICA CAN AND WILL HOLD TRUE TO THE BEST TRADITIONS IN OUR NATION. All life that can exert an influence in my home and community which will stand solid for my part in that inspiring task.

E. M. Tiffiny, Wisconsin.

State Office Lists Sources of Breeding Stock

A CIRCULAR letter from Julian A. McPhee, chief in agricultural education of the California state department of education, sent out on December 1, 1928, gives a page to a list of breeders of livestock from whom good breeding stock can be bought. The list was compiled by Professor H. M. Skidmore, head of the department of agricultural education at the College of Agriculture at Davis. The breeders are listed by breeds and by counties.
Some Dreams Come True
Future Farmers of Tennessee Are Sure of Permanent Camp

By D. M. Clements, State Supervisor
(Reprinted from the Progressive Farmer)

THE Future Farmers of Tennessee became a state chartered welfare organization for vocational agriculture boys on November 18, 1927. To make a boys' organization live and be alive the membership must have something appealing at all times. The boys themselves in their first official convention April 21 and 22 set up the things that appealed to them. They were:

FUTURE FARMERS OF TENNESSEE
Objectives 1928-1929
1. Every F. F. T. member in the state to pay one dollar by January 1, 1929, to be applied toward building a permanent F. F. T. camp.
2. A thrift bank in every chapter in the state with 100 percent of the membership depositing a minimum savings account of $10.
3. An annual father-son banquet in every chapter of the state.
4. An investment of $200,000 in farming by July 1, 1929.

It is rather significant that in less than six months after these boys banded themselves together as Future Farmers of Tennessee they had on deposit in savings accounts in the banks of the state $24,539.31 and had invested in farming in their own names $72,517.75. These figures represent only 35 percent of the boys now organized.

This so greatly impressed the Tennessee Bankers' Association that this organization, thru its secretary, Grady Huddleston, donated to the boys $100 thrift account books which are set up thus:

FUTURE FARMERS OF TENNESSEE
THrift ACCOUNT BOOK

If you want to know whether you are destined to be a success or not, you can easily find out. The test is simple and infallible. Are you able to save money? If not, drop out. You will lose. You may not think it, but you will lose as sure as fate, for the seed of success is not in you. —James J. Hill.

FUTURE FARMERS OF TENNESSEE
Tennessee State Organization of Students of Vocational Agriculture

Compliments of
THE TENNESSEE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

This little book has in it a place for entry of savings, withdrawals, investments in farming, and other investments.

More than 1,000 of these boys sat opposite their fathers at the many father-son banquets during the year. This was the first time in the history of Tennessee that father sat by son on such an occasion and it has been one of the greatest and strongest ties ever used to bind them together as business partners and comrades.

Boys like wholesome pleasure along with their business and they shouldn't upon the writer the responsibility of helping them make their first objective.

The Spirit of Youth

"The trumpets were calling me over the range,
And I was a youth and was strong for the strife;
And I was full fain for the new and the strange,
And mad for the tumult of life."
—Sam Walter Foshy.

"Come, choose your road and away,
Away, away.
We'll follow the gypsy sun;
For it's noon, too soon be the end of the day,
And the day is well begun;
The road rolls on thru the heart of the May
And there's never a May but one."
—Alfred NOYES.

The Caney Fork River gave to these boys a beautiful site of 25 acres. This site contains everything the boys want—shade, the beautiful blue river abounding in fish, 20 miles of motor boating water, the mountains abounding in game, enough level land for the baseball field and courts for other games, and the purest water that flows from mountain streams.

To reach this location, which is almost in the center of the state, the boys must pass thru parts of two counties over a rural road. White county and Van Buren county both agreed to grade a good road to the camp site for the boys. This road will have a rock surface. The state department of health will draw plans for the water system and sewage disposal. The Tennessee Electric Power company will run a power line to the camp site, and the boys will build the camp. They are putting in $50 for each chapter each year. There are at present 116 schools that have or will have chapters.

A building will be erected that will accommodate 300 boys at a time. This building will have two stories. Sleeping quarters will be on the upper floor and a large living room, dining room, convention hall, and kitchen on the lower floor. There will be a large screened porch on the side that faces the river. The living room will be equipped with radio and motion picture outfit. The sleeping quarters will be equipped with steel cots and comfortable mattresses. The boys will bring their own blankets. A caretaker will be employed throughout the year. He will cook for the boys during the regular camping season which runs from June to September 1 of each year. The boys will be assigned regular encampment dates and 300 will be there a week at a time.

The Future Farmers of Tennessee, thru forceful farm teamwork, will in this way become the foremost farmers of Tennessee.
District Camp for Vocational Agriculture Students

The five Smith-Hughes schools of Nesbitt county, and two schools of Leake county, Mississippi, held a very interesting three-day camp for the vocational agriculture boys last summer.

Eighty boys from these seven schools made their way, under the supervision of their agriculture teachers, to the "old swimming hole," where three days "chuck full" of fun awaited them. A beautiful spot on a river near Philadelphia was selected. Places for all kinds of games, a beautiful swimming hole, and a shack to sleep in, strange as to say, were found together without much previous preparation. As the boys put it, "they took it as they found it." There was nothing artificial about it.

Each of the seven teachers had definite responsibilities. Two were to make the rules, two were to supervise the camp as a whole and see that the rules were obeyed. Others were in charge of the entertainment of the youngsters. Those men represented were: G. L. Sigrest, Madden consolidated school, Leake county; A. H. Boyd, Carthage consolidated school, Leake county; C. E. Ross, Nesbitt consolidated school; E. M. Smith, Forest Dale consolidated school; A. Sigrest, Coldwater consolidated school; C. F. Clark, Dixon consolidated school; E. W. Pickett, Zephrus Hill consolidated school, all of Nesbitt county.

Those boys who had charge of the boys, says: "From the time the 80 boys arrived until we left there was not a cross word spoken, no trouble from anyone. The teachers in charge of the entertainment kept them busy. If a boy couldn't swim well, he was dropped thru the shallow water with a rope.

Several ball games were played. In fact, the Smith-Hughes baseball series was played off at this time. Book, music, wrestling, and many other harmless sports were the order of the night.

G. L. Sigrest, local county coordinator for Nesbitt county, remarked, "The most impressive part of the entire program was the attitude the boys took towards the devotion. After the day of fun, hard playing and music, just before time for bed, everyone gathered about the one big camp fire. As the slowly dying camp fire threw its shadows among the trees, a chapter was read from the bible and every head was reverently bowed in prayer. There was little talking while preparing for their sleep and after the hour ordered, not a word was spoken. Everyone is very enthusiastic to make this their permanent camping site. Next year the number of boys will be increased, says the teachers."

State Fair School for Future Farmers

ONE delegate from practically every local chapter of Future Palmetto Farmers attended the South Carolina state fair school for students of vocational agriculture. This school was sponsored by the state department of education and the state fair management. This was also the annual state meeting of the Future Palmetto Farmer organization.

Officers and Officers.—The main features of this gathering were: Lectures on thrift and citizenship by prominent leaders of the state; visiting and studying the fair exhibits, and Future Palmetto Farmer meetings.

Officers of the state organization were elected as follows: President, James Jarrett of Ninety Six; vice-president, Howard Barnhill of Gaffney; secretary, Marion Edwards of Marion; treasurer, Henry Dismore of Lexington, and reporter, Leon Hutto of Salley. Application was made for a state charter in the national organization of Future Farmers of America.

Planter's Degree Won by Eight.—The following boys were awarded the Planter's degree: Cecil Tyler, Dillon; Guy Whetstone, Winterville; Arthur Bo-land, Pomaria; James Jarrett, Ninety Six; Venson Fox, Monetta; Harold Quattlebaum, Monetta; O'Connell Gar- vin, Wagener, and H. D. Kleeck, Lexington.

Planter's degree is the highest degree attainable in the state organization and can only be granted at the regular state meeting. Following are the qualifications for the Planter's degree:

1. At least two years of organized instruction in vocational agriculture with outstanding supervised practice work.

2. Outstanding qualities of leadership as shown by ability in class, school organizations, public speaking, and general activities of the class and the society.

3. Earn and deposit in a bank, or productively invest, at least $200. This may include the $25 saved while advancing to the grade of Farmer.

4. Be familiar with parliamentary procedure by having held office in a local society.

5. Be able to lead a group successfully for 40 minutes.

6. Receive a majority vote of the delegates present in a state meeting and respond, upon election.

Life in Camp and School.—The boys were quartered in a large tent furnished by the state fair association and purchased their meals on the fair grounds. In most cases the delegate's expenses were paid by his local chapter.

Each representative gave a brief account of the activities and accomplishments of his local chapter of F. P. F.'s. Much value was derived from this exchange of experiences and plans.

A prize of $5 was offered by J. H. Hope, state superintendent of education, for the boy writing the best essay on the state fair school.—Progressive Farmer.

Idaho Future Farmer Activities

Idaho chapters of the Future Farmers of America are promoting their programs with characteristic western aggressiveness.

Social events are playing an important part. The Gooding chapter invited the Home Economics club to a pheasant banquet, the boys washing the dishes and cleaning off the quarters afterward. At Burley, the Future Farmer chapter joined with the Home Economics club in sponsoring a dance and harvest festival at the high school gymnasium. Malad Future Farmers gave their first "Ag Ball" at which $103 was taken in.

The Fifth chapter has turned to more serious matters. It is offering a silver loving cup each year to the freshman who proves to be the best Future Farmer. Bases for the award are interest in agricultural work, grades in school, and leadership and ability shown.

Aberdeen chapter recently held a recent judging contest by a team from the Future Farmer chapter, rather than from the department of vocational agriculture. Oakley has a membership of 51 in its Future Farmer group. The most advanced agricultural class of 17 members constituted the charter membership.
Ohio’s First Leadership Conference for Vocational Students

PROFESSOR W. F. STEWART, Ohio State University

The first leadership conference in Ohio for delegates from high school agricultural societies was held in February, 1928, at the Ohio State University. The conference was sponsored by the Townshend Agricultural Education Society upon the suggestion of Mr. Ray Fife, state supervisor of vocational agriculture. Twenty-five societies were represented by official delegates and four other societies had members in attendance. A grand total of approximately 80 representatives were present.

The program of the various sessions was designed to meet a three-fold objective: ideas with reference to program building, building immediate and long-time, for use in the home societies; ideas and experiences contributing to the development of leadership; and participation in and suggestions for the improvement of social contacts. The programs of the various sessions were presided over by officers of the Townshend Agricultural Education Society, the literary society of the university for students in agriculture and particularly for former students of high school agricultural societies and students majoring in agricultural education. On the programs of the first day these numbers appeared, each delegate gave a brief report telling of the work of his home society, particularly with reference to the content of their programs, the methods of conducting their meetings, and their aims. Dr. Daniel F. Rittenhouse of the First Baptist church of Columbus addressed the boys on "The Genius of Leadership." A discussion of the use of parliamentary procedure was supplemented by the use of a form on which the delegates checked the characteristics of the more common motions with their limitations and requirements. Thus they obtained in condensed form the more useful parliamentary information which when mastered will enable the boys to preside over any of the usual types of meetings. A half hour of practice in parliamentary procedure followed in which the boys had practice in making motions of different kinds and in determining, in the light of the preceding discussion, just what procedure was in order relative to each motion. Appropriate stunts useful in programs of the home societies were introduced throughout the program, both vocal and instrumental.

On the evening of the first day of the conference, following a cafeteria dinner, a banquet program was presented, the theme of which was "Scaling the Heights of Leadership, a Mountaintop Experience." The several toasts, their special themes being indicated in the parentheses, were as follows: The First Grade (The importance of good health in leaders); Around the Bend and Out of Sight of Home (Assuming responsibility); Setbacks on the Way (Overconfidence and its dangers); A Breathing Spot (Social qualities of a leader); Some Landmarks Worthwhile (The place and value of service); Lend a Hand (The place for cooperation in successful leadership); The View Beyond (The possibilities open in the field of rural leadership today). The feature of relating all the talks to a common thread or theme appropriate to the conference itself was especially helpful in its suggestions to the young men.

The last day of the conference included these numbers: An account from each delegate of the stunts they had used in their society programs, an informal hour under the direction of R. B. Tom, the extension specialist in rural recreation, which he filled with helpful suggestions for the social and recreational needs of not only the home societies but a community program as well. The possibilities in responsibilities that lie within the reach of an agricultural society was an additional discussion of value. Building a long-time program of work for a society was a feature new to the majority of the delegates. It was ably presented by a teacher whose experience in this field combined conviction with inspiration. This concrete presentation was followed by a round table discussion of program building in which each delegate gave and received suggestions which would enable him to direct his home society into a more responsible long-time program. Musical numbers and stunts were interspersed in the programs of the second day also.

Merely to see this group of youthful rural leaders was an inspiration to all who came in contact with the conference, but to engage in conversation with these young men and to listen to their discussions and presentations was to be inestimably impressed with the excellent possibilities in leadership which our agricultural departments are disclosing and developing. The unanimous opinion of delegates and hosts, including the teacher-trainers and state supervisors, was that the conference made a valuable contribution in the field of rural leadership to all who participated and thus convinced the promoters that such conferences should be continued.

Activities of Ohio Organizations for Part-Time Students

A prominent feature of the Ohio plan for part-time work is the Young Men’s Farming Club. Leaders in that state believe that this type of club has had a large part in the success of the part-time program. The following list of activities carried out by these clubs offer suggestions for other part-time programs:

A summary of activities and accomplishments:
- Adopted a community-wide corn improvement program. (A) Run variety-yield tests. (B) Introduce certified seed corn. (C) Select and store certified seed.
- Conducted demonstrations of improved practices.
- Secured special speakers on timely agricultural problems.
- Conducted a prohibition program.
- Conducted a Ford combine tractor and sprayer operation.
- Secured local seed-grown corn.
- Sponsored community projects.
- Secured special speakers on local agriculture.
- Completed a project on the improvement of agricultural products at county fair.
- Helped organize a neighboring club.
- Took a trip to Ohio experiment station.
- Took a trip to Cleveland stock yards.
- Organized a community ‘anti-mis’ campaign.
- Designed and distributed a survey sheet.
- Conducted a part-time program in an American flag.
Agricultural Education February, 1929

Wyoming F. F. A. Unit Organized
A Detailed Description of a Good State Organization Meeting

The meeting was called to order by Ora Elder of Hillsdale who was president of the state convention of vocational agriculture boys during 1928. The first item on the program was a roll call of vocational agriculture departments, which was called and answered in the 28 departments in the state, as follows:


The president asked that the delegations stand as the name of their school was called and each was given a rousing cheer. Special mention was then made of the schools off the railroad from a long distance away, which had representatives present. These included Afton and Sundance. All schools were welcomed upon being represented.

Governor Frank C. Emerson was to have been the first speaker of the day, but due to his many duties he was unable to be present. The governor, however, telephoned a message to the boys present, sending greetings and stating that he would be with us next year.

Boys Appear on Program

The first speaker on the program was Horace Benham, a member of the Hillsdale vocational agriculture judging team which represented Wyoming last fall at the national vocational judging contest. He gave an interesting account of the trip made by the team and told of the many things they saw and experienced. Following this, a similar speech was given by Arthur Mayo of the Pine Bluffs vocational agriculture dairy judging team which represented Wyoming at the national vocational dairy judging contest in Minneapolis.

Following these accounts by the boys, short talks were given by L. T. Oldroyd, state commissioner of agriculture; President Crane of the University of Wyoming, and by Dean Hill, also of the University of Wyoming.

After these encouraging talks a business session was held. The state secretary-treasurer, Carl Prout of Wheatland, was called upon to report and read the list of schools present at the judging contest last year which had paid in the $5 gift to help send teams to the national judging contest. Nineteen agricultural instructors also paid $1 each to make the total amount contributed.

Following the secretary-treasurer’s report, the president called upon Mr. W. T. Brown for a discussion of the Future Farmer movement. He explained that for several years, vocational agricultural departments had organized local agriculture clubs and that now it was time to tie up all such clubs into a national organization to be known as the Future Farmers of America. By establishing a strong state organization with strong local chapters, a strong national organization would result. Such a great organization would give every vocational agriculture boy a chance to learn how to conduct affairs in an organized way; to learn principles of group leadership; to become better informed about agriculture and would enable all to work together for the common good of vocational agriculture. It was further stated that many states had already tried out the idea and were well pleased with it. The proposed state constitution for the Wyoming Association of Future Farmers of America was then read and explained by Mr. Brown. Motion was made, seconded and carried that the constitution be adopted and that each vocational agriculture school proceed to organize a chapter of F. F. A. The national charter which had already been secured was displayed along with a copy of the local charter which each school will receive when its chapter is organized.

PURPOSES OF STUDENT ORGANIZATION IN AGRICULTURE

V. E. Kivlin, Wisconsin

(Based on study of such organizations throughout the United States)

1. To promote vocational agriculture in the high schools of the state.
2. To create more interest in intelligent agriculture pursuits in the various counties of the state.
3. To create and nourish a love of country life.
4. To provide for recreation and educational entertainment thru state agricultural and athletic contests, vacation tours, father and son banquets, and the like.
5. To promote thrift.
6. To afford a medium for cooperative marketing and buying.
7. To establish the confidence of the farm boy himself in his work.
8. To promote scholarship and rural leadership.

State Emblem to Be Used on Boys’ Products

After the constitution had been read and adopted by the group present, the “Wy-Ag” trade-mark, designed by Mr. R. S. Orr, agriculture teacher at Wheatland, was displayed and explained. Since vocational agriculture boys are engaged in learning to produce and market superior agricultural products on a business basis, it was thought best to have a trade-mark for the state. Mr. Dadasman explained that he would furnish first 1,000 of small gummed labels bearing this state trade-mark if they were wanted. He also said that these stickers should only be used on products from boys’ projects which are worthy of the label bearing the name, “superior products.” Such labels would be used on boxes, cartons, cases, etc., which contain the products to be sold. A vote was taken and it was unanimously agreed to adopt this label as our state emblem.

The official lapel pin of the Future Farmers of America was displayed and the design upon it was explained. Such pins can be secured and worn by members after the charter has been granted to the local chapter.

The next order of business taken up was the annual program of work for the Wyoming Association of Future Farmers. The following was adopted:

Annual Program of Work

1. Every school having a department of vocational agriculture in Wyoming organized a chapter of F. F. A. before the school year is over.
2. After securing its charter, every chapter of F. F. A. should frame the chapter cloak and hang it in its agriculture room.
3. Every boy should get a lapel pin and wear it as soon as he becomes a member of F. F. A.
4. Every chapter of F. F. A. should keep on display in the agriculture room, “The Creed of the Future Farmer.”
5. Adopt and use our state vocational agriculture emblem.
6. Improve our home project work so that the products are worthy of the vocational agriculture emblem of our state.
7. Each chapter help send a team to the state high school vocational judging contest, January, 1930.
8. Every chapter send delegates to the state convention of Future Farmers of America, January, 1930.
9. Every chapter contribute $5 and back the judging teams representing Wyoming at the national vocational judging contest, June, 1929, at St. Louis.
10. See that Wyoming Future Farmers are represented at the national congress of Future Farmers of America at Kansas City next fall.

The following state officers for the year were nominated and elected for the Wyoming Association of Future Farmers of America. Two regular delegates from each school balloted upon the named proposal:

President, Bill Trenholm, Wheatland; vice president, Arthur Mary, Pine Bluffs; secretary, Henry Griffin, Riverton; treasurer, Orrell Tolman, Afton; advisor, W. A. Ross, Cheyenne; reporter, S. H. Dadasman, Laramie.

Ohio’s Part-Time Student’s Club

Continued from page 9

made from core.
Purchased text books on agriculture.
Initiated new members for a neighboring club.
Met in joint session with high school agricultural society.
Basketball.
Volleyball.
Indoor baseball.
Kitty hall team.
County basketball tournament.
High school tournament.
Orchestra.
Provided music, vocal and instrumental, for school program.
Carnival activities for a “bea.”
Scenic decorations at meetings.
Father and son banquet.
Junior high school agricultural society.
Supervised banquet for instructor.
Annual picnic.
Painting the United Servant Mound.
Joint picnic with high school agricultural society.
Rabbit snapper.
Bake sale.
Steak roast.
Waltz dance.
Fishing party and fish fry.
"Dutch" treat.
Home talent play.
Negro minstrels.
Movie show.
Dance.
Old-fashioned square dance.
FOR the past two years the Association of Young Farmers of New York working with the supervisors of agricultural education and cooperating with farm organizations has carried thru a program for young farmer members of the association.

One of the important objectives of the Young Farmer Association movement is to develop farmer leadership. Since one of the requisites of such leadership is the ability to express oneself clearly on important topics of discussion, before groups, the speaking contest was started to stimulate the accomplishment of this aim of the organization.

In New York one of the supervisors of agricultural education is also superintendent of the activities in the boys' and girls' department at the state fair. The commissioner of agriculture, that state department, the New York State Fair is organized, was approached with the proposition of holding a speaking contest for young farmers speaking on agricultural topics of their own preparation. The prize money was announced in several newspapers: first, $50; second, $40; third, $30, and four prizes of $20 each.

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association has an organization that is state wide in New York. This consists of a central governing body and 21 sub-districts. Each sub-district is made up of one or more counties, depending on the intensity of the dairy industry. Meetings of members are held monthly in each sub-district and monthly meetings of all district directors and county presidents are held at the main headquarters in New York City.

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association was the first farm organization to offer its cooperation in promoting sectional speaking contests in order to determine the individuals who have the greatest potential in free and public speaking. These contests were arranged at the state fair. Accordingly, in February, 1927, the supervisor of agricultural education was invited to meet with the directors of the league to explain the Young Farmers Association, its aims and purposes and also to tell how the league could help in carrying out the speaking contest program.

In May, 1927, speaking contests were arranged in seven of the league sub-districts. These seven were chosen according to the convenient location of the meeting for the members of the young farmers clubs taking part. The division in the sub-district was responsible for making all local arrangements. He arranged the meeting, selected the judges and was responsible for overall selection in medals on the league membership desired to award. At each sub-district contest from 6 to 10 boys were allowed to take part. These represented two members each

YOUR CHOICE OF PICTURES

“A boy burned brown by the summer sun, hoeing in the corn, pitching hay, shocking grain. Can you think of a healthier picture? Tall, broad-shouldered, husky, he works in the open, absorbing fresh, fruity, rich, sweet air and unadulterated sunshine containing ultra-violet rays. See the muscles rippling beneath those big brown biceps, see the rows of teeth in his firm jaw. It is a farmer's son. He loves the soil, the cows, the crops, the fish, the trees, the great out-of-doors, the priceless heritage that is his. He is happy. He is strong. He is rugged and robust.

“A few miles away works another boy. In stature and age there is little to choose between them, their work is the same. In the future we'll see another picture and let you judge for yourself. Where he toils, sunlight seldom penetrates. When it does, it filters thru window glass covered with sleet, smoke, and dirt that the weakened rays have no stimulating power. He goes to work early and comes home when day is done, watching only glimpses of the great life-giving sun, and those mostly on Sundays and holidays.

“The air is dank and foul with the gases of factory processes and the sweat of fellow workmen. All day long he does the same monotonous thing over and over. That's the price of factory efficiency. He grows to talk, no corn to hoe, no hay to make, no grain to cut and stack and thresh. None of the infinite variety of jobs that make farm life interesting. Does that boy, working in his father's place, ever wonder what it is to walk out there on the farm, mid the birds and flowers?

“The second boy was neighbor to the first. Both lived side by side on the farm. The factory whistle blew louder for one than the other, and he answered the call. Every day the whistle blows, and the time it our re-echoes among the peaceful hills and valleys, some farmer's son listens with an interested ear. But to him who says, 'No, I am more happy and healthy and content on my father's acres, is given a blessed more to be desired than gold, frankincense, and myrrh.'—Hoar's Dairyman.
Georgia Selects a Master Teacher of Agriculture

M. D. MOBLEY, Assistant State Supervisor, Athens, Georgia

CARRYING out a practice started last year Georgia has again selected a "Master Teacher" of vocational agriculture. The teacher named for this honor for the year 1928, is O. C. Aderhold, Jefferson, Georgia, who will receive a cash prize of $100, which is given by the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau.

In selecting the Master Teacher of Georgia, a score card with nine items, which were set up by a committee from the twelve southern states for evaluating the work and accomplishments of an agricultural instructor, was used. It was also kept in mind that the work carried on, plans followed, and methods used by the teacher selected for this honor should be worthy of setting an example for others to follow. Mr. Aderhold has demonstrated his ability to plan and carry out a vocational agriculture program in a masterly manner.

This idea of selecting a "Master Teacher" of agriculture, was probably borrowed from the plan that is used for determining Master Farmers, which is being carried on in probably one-half the states of the union, by various farm periodicals in cooperation with the colleges of agriculture.

The following are the nine points or items, on which the "Master Teacher" was checked and scored:

1. Types of instruction;
2. Enrollment — Number of people reached in organized instruction;
3. Supervised practice program in operation;
4. Preparation for and methods of instruction;
5. Physical equipment;
6. Group leadership activities;
7. Participation in state plan;
8. Evidence of a knowledge of his community and its needs in his plan of work;
9. Publicity program.

In reviewing the work carried on by Mr. Aderhold in the light of the nine points mentioned above, we find that he has touched many homes and has accomplished some very outstanding work. Space will not allow mention of more than a few of the accomplishments achieved.

During the six years that Mr. Aderhold has been teaching at Jefferson he has conducted eight evening classes in various agricultural enterprises. Marked improvement in farm practices in each of the enterprises taught are evident in the community.

In 1924 there was no standard variety of cotton being planted. In an effort to secure varieties that would produce well under boll weevil conditions many different varieties, most of which were inferior in quality and gave poor yields, were introduced. In fact, the United States ginner's report showed that more than 80 percent of the cotton grown in the community had a staple of less than 1/2 inch in length.

As a result of evening classes in cotton production and variety tests conducted, today more than 94 percent of the farmers of the community are planting standard varieties of cotton. The government ginner's report in 1927 showed that 94.6 percent of the cotton ginned at Jefferson was of a staple of 1/2 to 1 inch in length.

A number of farmers who were enrolled in evening classes in poultry production, today have large profitable parceled flocks. Others are growing broilers for the early spring market. In 1926 Mr. Aderhold ordered 26,000 baby chicks, which were grown out by class members and sold as broilers. This enterprise has been carried on each year since. An average of approximately 30,000 broilers are fed and marketed each year by members of the class. This poultry enterprise which means thousands of dollars to the community, has grown up almost entirely as a result of evening class work.

Outstanding work with all-day pupils has been carried on. Each pupil carries on a balanced farming program, which consists of cash, farm, and soil improvement.

Grouse for buying and selling farm supplies and products cooperatively have been organized.

Many of the boys who completed the agricultural course in high school are at present engaged in the business of farming in the Jefferson community. Some are making rather outstanding records.

A large number of students and alumni of East Tennessee State University, at Maryville, whom Mr. Aderhold taught in his class, are now attending the Georgia State College of Agriculture.
An Indiana Vocational Graduate on the Job

BRUCE HARDY, Vocational Agriculture Teacher, Scottsburg, Indiana

Gerald Bartle's project herd

TO paraphrase a time worn adage which runs "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," to read "The proof of vocational education is in the doing" would aptly apply in the case of Gerald Bartle, a young enterprising farmer residing near Scottsburg, Scott County, Indiana.

Nine years ago Gerald graduated from common school and was so badly needed by his father to help with the farm work that it was decided that he would not attend high school. Several trips to the Bartle home were made by the local vocational agriculture teacher and after much persuasion and urging, Gerald was permitted to take up the agricultural course in the high school.

While in high school he became interested in poultry and began in a small way to build up a purebred flock. A new poultry house and a brooder house were built and in a year or so a fine flock of Barred Rock chickens was being established. Each year found him more successful in his poultry undertakings and making more money from his project.

Acting under the advice of his agriculture teacher he took up cow testing association work after graduation in order to get experience along the line of dairying. Gerald had concluded that he wanted to take an agricultural course at Purdue to learn more concerning poultry and dairy husbandry. After a year's experience in cow testing he was offered the management of the large dairy herd on the state farm at Fort Wayne. Handling a herd of over 100 purebred Holsteins is no mean task for a boy who had not reached his majority but Gerald did a good job of it and gained much experience which he was unable to secure as a cow tester.

Desire to put into practice the accumulated facts he had gained as a vocational student, as a cow tester and later as a herdsman caused Gerald to return home and start farming with his father three years ago.

He thoughtfully laid his plans to change the type of farming on the home farm from grain production to dairy and poultry. His first step in this direction was to purchase five head of registered Jerseys, including a Register of Merit cow having a 457-pound record and two of her heifers. Fortunately, he has had the opportunity to breed his Jerseys to a bull which was grand champion at the Southern Indiana Parish show and later first in his class at the state fair. This bull also came from ancestry of high production. Gerald now has 14 head of registered females and expects 5 more calves this fall. He has become one of the most active members of the Scott County Jersey Cattle club.

Feed storage house constructed and last year a long haying house 100 x 20 feet was built. Practically all of the work of constructing these buildings was done by Gerald and his father and the cost of them was thereby materially reduced.

Gerald Bartle's project herd

His flock is one of the few Purdue demonstration flocks in the county. Last year the egg production of his flock was the highest of any Barred Rock flock in the county. Each year he broods about 1,500 chicks and all surplus hatching eggs are sold to a commercial hatchery.

Instead of growing a large acreage of corn and wheat as most of his neighbors are doing, Gerald is planning to grow legumes instead. He has grown soybeans for the past few years but will apply lime to a part of the farm this fall and sow alfalfa next spring for his hay crop.

Sweet clover for pasture is also on the program and these crops will be sown as rapidly as liming of the farm goes forward. Gerald's father is as much interested in the new departure from the old established type of grain farming as Gerald and has given his counsel and assistance in making the new program a success. Neighbors are watching with interest the progress of the young farmer and all have a good word for his good judgment, industry and interest in the things he is attempting to do. If he makes as much progress during the next few years as he has during the last four years his example will be worth much to the community and county in which he resides.

Poultry plant built up during high school career

Correction

In the January issue, the membership for South Carolina in the American Vocational Association was reported as 1,281. This should have been 129, giving a total membership in the association of 7,544 and placing the state of Illinois in the lead with a membership of 1,015.
Vocational Agriculture Graduates Excel
As Students in the College of Agriculture

By LESTER D. MADDOX and DR. SHERMAN DICKINSON

[Article text from AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, February 1929, includes data and analysis on vocational agriculture students' performance in college.]

TABLE I
The High School Records of 220 Students Enrolled in the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, one-half of whom presented credits in Vocational Agriculture and one-half of whom did not. 1919-1920

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TABLE II
The College Records of 220 Students Enrolled in the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, one-half of whom presented credits in Vocational Agriculture and one-half of whom did not. 1919-1920

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</table>

TABLE III
The Activity and Leadership of 220 Students Enrolled in the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, one-half of whom presented credits in Vocational Agriculture and one-half of whom did not. 1919-1920

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>Point Value</th>
<th>VOCATIONAL GROUP</th>
<th>CHECK GROUP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President, Agricultural Club</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor, College Farmer</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Manager in Farm</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha Zeta Membership</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manager of Campus Band</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamma Sigma Delta</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department Club President</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member, Y. M. C. A.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manager of Debate</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others Officers of Club</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Concluded on page 16
Moving picture theaters, victrolas, and radio sets, there would seem to be no good reason why one person or one community should be taxed to provide entertainment for another. When we arrive at the true conception of a school as a means of training future workers, it will be easy to see why the communities that are to receive the benefit of the training should be asked to help pay for it. Since it is rather obvious that cities are to receive a large part of the benefit of the training that is furnished, it is obvious that cities should share the penalty if country schools are ineffective, it should be equally obvious that cities should help pay for the support of country schools.

The same notion can be advanced in advance just which cities are to receive the benefit of the training that is being furnished by any given country school. We do know, however, that all the cities of the country are going to receive a large part of the benefit of all the good country schools, and a large part of the evil of all the bad country schools. That being the case, the cities should be asked to pay a part of the cost of all country schools. This could easily be achieved by liberal federal support.

A comprehensive and nation-wide program of school building and support, standardized, administered, and partially supported from Washington, would not only be the greatest thing that could be done for the farmers; it would also be the greatest single thing that could be done for the general advancement of the nation as a whole. The amazing prosperity of this country at the present time and the wide diffusion of that prosperity are owing, more than to any other single factor, to our great system of popular education. If we expect to maintain our leadership in this respect we must not rest on past achievements but must proceed to the building of a greater and greater school system. The best possible way to insure the physical and personal sources of a continent is to turn a trained population loose on them. That is the way this country has developed thus far, and it is the way the countries of the south of us will be developed, if they ever are developed.

Next to our system of popular education, the public health movement is the most constructive and beneficent of all the social movements now going on in this country. This movement has severely begun to affect the rural districts. Also, there is a greater need for it in the country than in the cities, as it is commonly recognized that the farm woman is more likely to be discontented with farm life than is the farmer himself. The reasons are not far to seek. She is probably a little more interested in his education of her children; but a more acute reason is in the general lack of rural sanitation and medical help. All too often the farmer is induced to employ untrained medical men, to go into country practice. This tends more and more to lower the farm community itself. The lack of trained medical and nursing care, and the lack of adequate sanitary regulations, are a menace rather than a safeguard to the health of the communities in which they practice.

New York's Young Farmers Speaking Contest

Clayton Woodruff, Albion, "The Farmer as a Business Man;" Alvin Hill, "Large Storage as an Economic Factor in Marketing Farm Products;" Wilber Jorgensen, Geneva, "The New York State System of Taxation;" Paul Maier, Churchville, "What Must Be Done to Provide a Surface;" Vernon Halett, Geneva, "New York State Tax Situation as Affecting the Farmer;" Weldon Habersatt, Perry, "Farm Advertising;" Harold Marsh, Castile, "Cooperation of Youth in Young Farmers Clubs;" Merton Fairbanks, Churchville, "The Importance of Agriculture to Trade and Industry;" Gordon Butler, Perry, "Dairy Farming and Guerney Products;" Howard Hill, Albion, "Farm Woman and the Farmer;" Roy Pinkney, Webster, "Food and Marketing;" Ivan Schoonmaker, Marion, "Forest and Rural Fact;" Don Russel, Marion, "Farm Re- 

(3) Meeting at Enfield, N. Y., May 28, 1928. In charge of J. Archie Tobias, president of Dairymen's League in Chenango and Schuyler counties, address, Horseheads, N. Y.

(4) Meeting at Endicott, N. Y., May 28, 1928. In charge of Donald L. Dendt, "The Needs of the Farmers," Hugh H. Deear- 

(5) Meetin at Hira, N. Y., June 1, 1928. In charge of William M. Hamil, county president of Dairymen's League in Oswego county, address, Mexico, N. Y.

(6) Meeting at Utica, N. Y., June 1, 1928, in charge of George F. Biddis, director of district 14, and Carl A. More, president of Tompkins, Seneca and Yates counties of the Dairymen's League, address, Dryden, N. Y.

(7) Meeting at Canton, N. Y. In charge of L. A. Chapin, director of Dairymen's League in Franklin and St. Lawrence counties, address, Malone, N. Y.
Chats With Our Contributors

It is our hope that this publication will be a production of our readers. Because we realize that many of our readers have had little or no experience in writing and lack confidence in their ability to develop articles of value to us, we are beginning this month a series of articles on "The Amateur Writer" to which we invite the attention of all such persons.

This series is adapted from one published during the past year in "The Georgia Agriculturist." The articles were written by a member of our editorial board, Mr. Paul W. Chapman, who finds time, in addition to serving as state director of vocational education for Georgia, to form in numerous other capacities, to do duty as professor of agricultural journalism at the Georgia State College of Agriculture. Nor is Mr. Chapman merely an academic journalist. For years he has handled the vocational agriculture section of the Progressive Farmer, first alone and later in cooperation with other southern leaders; it is well known that this is as good publicity as vocational agriculture receives anywhere in the country. He has also written extensively for other publications.

We believe that this magazine will have justified itself if it does nothing more than inspire a new group of writers to begin telling the world about vocational agriculture. We shall be especially interested in receiving the contributions of those who are not in the habit of contributing to national magazines. We reserve the right to criticize and reject but we shall try to be helpful even in performing these somewhat painful functions.

We are not running a tabloid, but we do want the pages of Agricultural Education to be enlarged by as many worthwhile pictures as possible. We are dependent for them, as well as for our news materials and special articles, upon our readers. Please keep on the watch for us for pictures that are of general interest. In sending in articles, enclose illustrations when convenient.

We are especially interested in keeping high the quality of the cover-page illustration. We want it to carry each month an unlabeled message that will be as valuable as anything within the covers. We hope that there will be some competition among the states for recognition on the front page and that instructors and Future Farmer organizations will find high honor in securing the acceptance of local scenes as cover designs.

Mr. Chapman has formulated the following set of general rules relative to pictures for publication, which we recommend:

1. "Pictures acceptable to editors may be made with a post-card size camera equipped with a 6.63 lens.
2. "All pictures for reproduction should be printed on glossy paper.
3. "Pictures should show people at work or at play.
4. "Only celebrities should be photographed while looking at the camera.
5. "Make every photograph a story-telling picture.
6. "There should be one dominant figure in the picture to which all other parts must be subordinate.
7. "There should be some object of secondary interest in the picture which is connected with the principal object.
8. "Do not try to include too much in the picture.
9. "Action pictures are what all editors and readers want.
10. "Buy a book on how to take good pictures and study it. It will prove to be a good investment.
11. "When you mail pictures to an editor always write your name and address and a suggested legend or explanation on the back."—H. M. H.

Recent Publications


This book provides a review and summary of our progress to date in all of the fields of vocational education, together with a prophecy as to probable trends in the near future.

Eleven well-known persons assist Dr. Lee with this work, including Dr. C. A. Prosser, R. L. Cooley, Dr. David Snedden, J. C. Wright and Secretary of Labor J. J. Davis. The chapter on agricultural education is contributed by M. Smith, state director of vocational education in Indiana.


This bulletin brings up to date Dr. Myers' 1922 study of the occupational distribution of boys who have had instruction in vocational agriculture. A random sampling was made of the records regarding occupational reports that had been made in the earlier study, and returns were secured on 872 boys. This study should be carefully reviewed by all workers in the field. Striking conclusions are drawn from it:

1. If the group studied is representative of the earlier group, there has been a withdrawal from farming of 23.2 percent of these graduates engaged in that occupation in 1922. (The percentage of the total group engaged in farming shrank from 65.2 to 50 during this five-year period.)

2. The percentage of graduates in vocational agriculture who go to college has declined in recent years, (from 44 percent in 1922 to 22 percent in 1927).

3. Graduates are much more frequently achieving partnerships in the home farm. About 42 percent of the boys farming were found to have begun as partners.

4. The holding power of vocational