My Plans for Becoming a Farmer

I have been in agriculture for three years. During this time I have built up to where I now own and produce corn, beans, and potatoes. I am planning a farm of one acre this year. I also own one Thomsen gift to be used soon. I have kept accurate records of all my projects. It might be interesting to give the results of three of my projects.

The total cost of raising a dairy herd was $19.50 with 41 hours of labor. During the two years I showed her in less shows, the first year at the Navajo County Fair in which I placed in general class and second in showmanship. My prize was $6. The second year in the local P. F. A. show I got first in both showmanship and general class.

I bought a Thomsen gilt at weaning age with an offer from the Thomsen breeder of both the upwards and downwards. I also bought a goat at $25.00 which I used to milk and get milk for my school. I have kept accurate records of all my projects.

Third and Four-Year Farm Shop at Laramore

Carter as a test the advanced shop has made a study of building materials, planning farm buildings and farm yards, floor cleaning, sawing, framing and cutting, the management of building steps in building, and the details in building farm buildings. At the time of this paper the students had built the farm buildings materials the mass made a field building materials yard where they studied the materials used in the building.

A year ago I raised an arm of sheep for $12. I paid this rent charges in labor. Home labor and the first planting were all done by myself and the pigs were taken out May 30th with a drill planter. I got a good stand of wheat which I harvested and stored 500 pounds of wheat. During the winter I shelled and graded my seed. I made a barn and a milking shed and found a neighbor and I paid him 10 dollars a week for the material and labor for the remaining work.

Mothers to Be Guests at F. F. A. Conference

H. D. Eldridge

The P. F. A. conference, including future and current interest in agriculture, which meets weekly at Greeley High School, will meet Wednesday evening with mothers of the boys as guests. The meeting will be held in the agriculture room at 7:30.

Instructed by Means of Signs in the Shop

Some sort of lesson is being taught by something the boys see or hear.

A treat to be enjoyed by means of the farm shop is also signs and charts of the instruction given in the regular classes. It is here that the pupils may be grouped.

Our program calls for advertising one's farm by giving it a name, placing the name on a large sign at the entrance. It is desirable.

We encourage our boys to print signs for their projects and for making signs from home, and the like. Is it not as logical to place signs as the shops to emphasize to the teachers than they must know them?

A limit to the value of the illustrative materials in the classroom. The result can be easily seen in the effective sign advertising. It has a place in the farm shop as well as in the classroom. If one wishes for varied and constant attention, he must make the same effort to be as useful in the classroom as in the shop. The signs too may change according to the different units of instruction as considered and the students demonstrated and practiced.

What a Responsibility!

This teacher of vocational agriculture (Austin, Minnesota) must share in the responsibility of shaping the lives of these 32 boys enrolled in vocational agriculture. To educate boys and men must always remain the teacher's chief responsibility.
EDITORIAL COMMENT

Agricultural Education

RED W. MAHY, Federal Agent for Agricultural Education

Professional

The Master Teacher—Who He Is and How Selected

DURING THE PAST YEAR SEVERAL states in the South have made awards to master teachers. All Southern states have had some form of recognition for their outstanding teachers. All Southern Master Teachers are grouped together primarily to discuss their activities and contacts among the students in vocational agriculture. The Southern Master Teacher Award has been initiated and is now a regularly occurring event among the states in vocational agriculture. It is based on the premise that the teacher who has demonstrated outstanding work should receive some recognition. The Southern Master Teacher Award is designed to encourage teachers to strive for excellence in their work. It is given annually to a teacher who has demonstrated sustained excellence in the area of vocational agriculture. The award is open to all teachers, whether they are members of the Southern Master Teacher Association or not. The selection process involves a review of each teacher's accomplishments and contributions to the field of vocational agriculture. The award committee then selects the teacher who best exemplifies the qualities of a master teacher. The Southern Master Teacher Award is a significant recognition that can help to inspire other teachers to reach for greatness in their work. It is an opportunity for teachers to be recognized for their dedication and hard work, and it serves as a motivation for others to follow in their footsteps. The Southern Master Teacher Award is a symbol of the high standards that we hold in the profession of vocational agriculture. It is a testament to the important role that teachers play in shaping the future of our students. The award is a reminder that we must continue to support our teachers and encourage them to reach for excellence in their work.
There are many signs indicating a renewed interest in farming not only in the United States but also in many other countries. There is a strong trend towards organic farming due to the rising awareness of health issues and environmental concerns. Many farmers have been forced to adapt their practices to meet these demands. This trend has spread from small-scale farmers to larger agricultural enterprises. The shift towards organic farming has had a positive impact on the environment and human health. Many farmers are now able to produce higher-quality products that are in demand in the market. The demand for organic produce is growing, and farmers who can meet this demand are able to earn higher profits. This has created a new opportunity for farmers to increase their income and improve their livelihoods. In addition, organic farming practices are sustainable and help to preserve natural resources. It is clear that this trend towards organic farming is here to stay, and it will continue to grow in the future.
Farm Mechanics

Organizational for Effective Teaching of Mechanics

1. The field of farm mechanics is so broad as the field of agriculture. Farmers are engaged in many trades such as carpentry, machinery, plumbing, and so forth. Almost everything a farmer needs is made or under the name of farm mechanics, because the farm is divided into many phases of farm shop work that require mechanics. Mechanics courses can be used in many ways to make a farm shop useful.

2. Farm shop work is a part of all farming operations. The training of mechanics is necessary in the teaching of young men and women who are going to be farmers.

3. Farm shop training is a part of the farm economy, and we want to train and educate farmers so that they will be able to do their jobs efficiently.

4. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

5. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

6. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

7. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

8. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

9. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

10. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

11. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

12. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

13. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

14. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

15. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

16. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

17. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

18. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

19. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

20. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

21. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

22. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

23. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

24. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

25. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

26. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

27. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

28. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

29. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

30. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

31. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

32. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

33. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

34. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

35. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

36. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

37. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

38. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

39. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

40. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

41. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

42. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

43. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

44. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

45. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

46. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

47. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

48. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

49. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

50. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

51. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

52. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

53. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

54. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

55. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

56. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

57. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

58. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

59. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

60. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

61. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

62. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

63. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

64. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

65. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

66. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

67. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

68. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

69. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

70. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

71. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

72. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

73. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

74. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

75. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

76. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

77. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

78. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

79. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

80. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

81. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

82. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

83. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

84. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

85. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

86. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

87. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

88. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

89. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

90. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

91. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

92. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

93. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

94. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

95. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

96. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

97. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

98. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

99. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

100. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

101. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

102. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

103. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

104. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

105. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

106. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

107. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

108. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

109. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

110. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

111. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

112. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

113. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

114. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

115. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

116. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.

117. Farm shop training is necessary for the proper care and repair of farm machinery and equipment.
Supervised Practice

Each pupil should have a continuous program of practice in farm work. In practical work, a pupil is gaining experience and learning by doing. As such, it is regarded as a primary means of education, providing opportunities for the development of skills, knowledge, and values.

Farming practice includes various activities, such as cultivating crops, maintaining livestock, and managing resources. These activities are essential for the success of agricultural enterprises and the well-being of the community.

Agriculture involves the systematic process of producing goods and services from land, water, and other resources. It is a complex field that requires a wide range of skills, knowledge, and technologies.

Agricultural education prepares students for careers in agriculture, equipping them with the knowledge and skills needed to succeed in the field. It also helps develop critical thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making skills.

Orcharding as a School Subject

The importance of orcharding as a school subject cannot be overstated. It provides students with hands-on experience in managing and maintaining fruit trees, which is crucial for the success of agricultural enterprises.

Fruit trees require proper care and management to ensure healthy growth and production. Students can learn about the different types of fruit trees, their cultivation, and the techniques used to maintain them.

A Real Project Training Program

New Delhi's chapter of Future Farmer is proud to report the success of its project, which has been a significant achievement for the students.

The project involved the cultivation of a variety of vegetables and the sale of produce. The students worked hard throughout the year, and their efforts paid off.

The project's success is attributed to the students' hard work, dedication, and the support of the school administration. It is a great example of how a real project training program can benefit students and the community.
A Plan for Classifying and Filing Bulletins
CARLIE HAMMONDS, University of Kentucky

There are many plans for classifying and filing bulletins, varying in usefulness and simplicity. The description here given is a simple modification of the Dewey Decimal System and has been tested in the Agricultural Library of the University of Kentucky. It has not been adopted by all bulletin offices, but since it is simple and economical, it is probable that it will be adopted by many others in time. The classification is based upon the Dewey Decimal System, and the numbers are assigned in the same manner as in that system.

Methods

1. Housing, feeding, and equipment.
2. Diseases and pests.
3. Breeding and management.
5. Miscellaneous.
6. Field Crops.
7. Silage and Forage Crops.
8. Miscellaneous.
10. Miscellaneous.
11. Miscellaneous.
12. Miscellaneous.
15. Miscellaneous.
17. Miscellaneous.
18. Miscellaneous.
19. Miscellaneous.
20. Miscellaneous.

New Agricultural Bulletins

(Note: Beginning with this issue, the list of bulletins will be published quarterly.)

Care and Management of Dairy Cows. Revised June, 1932. (Farmers Bulletin 1202)

The Use of a Dairy for Farm Accounts. Revised May, 1932. (Farmers Bulletin 822)

A Migratory Improvement Program for Extension Workers. 1932. (Agriculture Department Misc. Publ. 189)

Feeding Chickens. Revised May, 1932. (Farmers Bulletin 837)


Growing Crops for Home Use in the Great Plains Area. Revised May, 1932. (Farmers Bulletin 727)

BULLETIN BOX (Inkjet Box) (Continued from page 59)

At the time of taking possession and with provisions for only the first year's payments, the purchaser has such equity in the property as to enable him to sell it at a reasonable price. The second year's payments are due the following July 1st, and the third year's payments are due the following July 1st, and so on. The fourth year's payments are due the following July 1st, and so on.

In some cases, the farm is sold outright to the buyer for a lump sum. In other cases, the farm is sold on a contract basis, with payments made over a period of time.

In some cases, the farm is sold outright to the buyer for a lump sum. In other cases, the farm is sold on a contract basis, with payments made over a period of time.

In some cases, the farm is sold outright to the buyer for a lump sum. In other cases, the farm is sold on a contract basis, with payments made over a period of time.

In some cases, the farm is sold outright to the buyer for a lump sum. In other cases, the farm is sold on a contract basis, with payments made over a period of time.

In some cases, the farm is sold outright to the buyer for a lump sum. In other cases, the farm is sold on a contract basis, with payments made over a period of time.

In some cases, the farm is sold outright to the buyer for a lump sum. In other cases, the farm is sold on a contract basis, with payments made over a period of time.
Future Farmers of America

Past, Present and Future of F. A. A.

J. A. LINKE, Regional Agent, Federal Board for Vocational Education

Tell the Future Farmers of America is a non-profit corporation designed to develop the patriotism of the nation's leaders through the development of the natural instincts and tendencies of boys to organize themselves into groups and to put patriotic and public service ideas into effect. By becoming strong state-wide organizations, local clubs in each state where well-trained leaders are taught and trained for these natural tendencies is afforded an outlet for these natural tendencies is afforded opportunities for these natural tendencies...

I. History

Early in the work of agricultural education under the stimulus of the national agricultural schools and localboards in many states organized local F. A. A. groups and put their ideas into effect. Among the leaders of that early work were some who were called the "Junior Farmer Bureau" of California, which included the F. A. A. in a number of ways. In New York and New Jersey they are called the "Young Farmers Embryonic Assn." Some of the work went farther in an effort to have state organizations with an aim of national unity. The oldest successful state organization was the "Young Farmers' Assn." of New York, organized in 1933. It is to be noted that as the first F. A. A. was formed in 1933, meeting interesting in fact that its first convention,was a handbook published in 1859, listing the activities of the group. It seems that the name of the Future Farmers of America began with its ad in New Jersey. The name, as applied to the organization, came from a simple idea, that the organization was born in New Jersey when the name was first applied to the organization. A handbook of the organization, "The First Year's Work of the New York F. A. A.," was issued in 1859. It lists the activities of the group under the heading of "Future Farmers." The handbook published in 1859, listing the activities of the group, is often referred to as "The First Year's Work of the New York F. A. A."

The national organization is the body which is the highest degree of the organization. The national council has a manual in which you will find the F. A. A. organization and the constitution and by-laws, and order of services, as well as instructions for...
Dead Areas
(Continued from page 53)

the virtues of women is all 'hooey.' We young folks know better. You see we live in a different age than you old-fashioned people did. Morals have changed. Every woman has her price. There are very few, if any, of the good ones you tell us about."

I do not know what the person said. But he explained to me that what was wrong with this young man was simply that he had a dead area in his understanding and appreciation of the pure love for a good woman.

The beartlike creatures who stole the Lindbergh baby from its cradle last March had dead-rotten areas in their lives. The plunderer who embezzled the funds from the bank, where widows and children and working men had entrusted their savings, had a dead area in his moral life. The man who does not hear "good will" toward his neighbor nor reverence toward God has a dead area in his spiritual life.

There is a danger of a new dead area developing in all our lives, as times change. Cuts in salaries, overloading with work, threatened loss of jobs, and so on, have depressed us to the point where decay of moral and weakening of spirit may infect our lives as to become menacing dead areas.

What is the practical significance of all these facts for the teachers of youth? Can the dead areas be made alive? There is implanted in every life an irresistible urge to grow and to heal the broken parts. It is the nature of living things to eliminate foreign matter, or to cover it with pearl as the oyster does the irritating sand particle. If the cankerous area on the tree be cut out, and an antiseptic applied to the wound, nature's life will throw out the new cambium layers and the dead area will be covered with live tissues.

Teachers of youth, we have in us that life and power to cast off the dead areas in our own lives and let the life abundant, the enthusiasm, the God within, conquer. We have the opportunity to purge dead areas in the lives of others and to bring to newer and richer fullness the natural thing, the goal of all education—that for which the Great Teacher came—life, life more abundant.

Illinois Chapter Thrift Bank

We started our thrift savings accounts January 3, when school opened after the holidays. Previously, we had sent our committees of four boys and our adviser to see the cashiers of both banks about the best ways of handling the accounts. Following the reports of this committee and some discussion of the merits of thrift saving at one of our F. F. A. meetings, 27 of the 29 active members present indicated they would start accounts and make additions as often as possible.

Our banks agreed to let us start accounts with any amount of money even the $1 that was required as an initial deposit of $1. They agreed to figure our interest at 3 percent from the time of deposit. Our thrift savings is a part of the chapter program of work. No officers are needed except a secretary who is to be on hand in our agriculture room each Wednesday to deposit.

A Project Training Program
(Continued from page 57)

high school senate, and senior play manager. He was elected treasurer of the Oregon Association of Future Farmers for the coming year.

According to James T. Hamilton, superintendent of schools at Newberg, Harold is "one of the most outstanding agriculture students who has been in our department and has done outstanding project work." In a letter to young Schaad, Earl R. Cooley, state supervisor of vocational agriculture, wrote:

"You are to be congratulated upon being selected for the State Farmer degree, and being elected as treasurer of the State Organization of F. F. A.

I considered your project the best book submitted this year.

With such a record behind him, can the future help but hold a bright prospect for him, and with such accomplishments as his to his credit the teaching of vocational agriculture in high school surely seems to be justified.

Farm Shop Records
(Continued from page 55)

This system gives the teacher opportunity to spend his time with constructive criticism rather than in grading work in class time.

The second factor in organizing shop work is teaching the boys facts and principles in an interesting manner. The shop should be a place to learn and not a factory to turn out articles as fast as possible. How can the teacher decide what to teach? I believe that only shop jobs used to have time and money in the community should be taught.

The freshmen should be taught the elementary and more easily learned jobs, such as tool sharpening, rope splicing, leather work, woodworking, and elementary woodworking. The sophomores should be taught the more advanced jobs, and the juniors and seniors the still more difficult jobs.

SHOP RUBBED SHEETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Items Brought and Size</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total:  

Total Cost  

Values bought in town  

8

8