A SURVEY OF COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES FOR PROFIT CONDUCTED BY MICHIGAN CHAPTERS OF FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

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By

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

I. THE PROBLEM

Setting of the problem. Boys enrolled in vocational agriculture throughout the United States and in several of its territories have formed a national organization called the Future Farmers of America, commonly referred to as the F.F.A. The national organization is composed of the state and territorial associations which in turn are composed of many local chapters throughout the state or territory.

Each local chapter of the F.F.A. is encouraged to have a yearly program of work. This program shows the activities of the local chapter for the year. As is necessary with any organization that is active on a state and national as well as a local level, the F.F.A. chapter must have funds to finance its activities. Many methods have been used by various chapters to raise these necessary funds. As the F.F.A. prides itself in being a self-supporting organization, one of the common methods of raising funds for the chapter is through cooperative activities for profit.

Statement of the problem. In view of the importance of cooperative activities for profit as a source of funds for F.F.A. chapters, it was the major purpose of this study to determine the kinds of cooperative activities for profit that were conducted during a twelve-month period by F.F.A. chapters in Michigan.

It was further the purpose of this study to determine, if possible, some of the factors that were associated with the relative importance of each cooperative area. Only three factors were considered in this study; there were probably many others. These factors were: (1) the active membership in the F.F.A. chapter, (2) the teaching experience of the F.F.A. adviser, and (3) the tenure of the adviser in his present school.

As F.F.A. chapters often purchase machinery and equipment that are used in conducting cooperative activities for profit as well as for other purposes, another purpose of this study was to determine the kinds of machinery and equipment that were owned cooperatively by F.F.A. chapters in Michigan at the time of the survey.

Importance of the study. As the F.F.A. is an integral part of the program of vocational agriculture, an F.F.A. chapter can be found in practically every department of vocational agriculture in the United States. Each of these chapters is confronted with the problem of raising sufficient funds to carry out its program of work. The selection of desirable cooperative activities for profit, activities that have educational as well as financial value, presents a major problem.

Many educational objectives can be achieved through cooperative activities for profit. Cooperative activities in the production of crops and livestock may provide valuable experiences to supplement the student's supervised farming program. Other cooperative activities for profit, if carefully selected, may provide opportunity for the development of additional skills in such phases as record keeping, purchasing, and marketing. Through these cooperative activities, students may

receive valuable training and experience in cooperation. This is particularly important in view of the trend toward greater farmer cooperation in the buying and selling of farm products and supplies. These are only a few of the many educational objectives that can be realized through cooperative activities. Although it is not within the scope of this study to analyze each cooperative activity as to its educational value, an effort has been made to determine the most common types of activities in the state as a whole. The result of this study will therefore lend itself to a careful analysis of the most prevalent cooperative activities for profit as to their educational value.

II. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

Cooperative activity for profit. A "cooperative activity for profit" must fulfill both of the following criteria: (1) the activity must have been planned and executed by the F.F.A. chapter as a group and (2) one of the purposes for conducting the activity must have been to raise money for the F.F.A. chapter. The so-called "community service activities" were not included as cooperative activities for profit even though a fee was charged, provided this fee did not exceed the estimated expense to the chapter in rendering the service. Instructions were included in the questionnaire to aid the adviser in determining which activities were cooperative activities for profit.

Cooperative areas. For the purpose of this study, the cooperative activities for profit have been classified into four logical areas as follows: (1) production activities, (2) buying and/or selling activities,

(3) service or custom activities, and (4) entertainment and social activities. The term "cooperative area" shall be interpreted as meaning one of the above areas.

Large F.F.A. chapters. In order to compare the relative importance of each cooperative area in chapters of different sizes, the chapters have been divided into "large F.F.A. chapters" and "small F.F.A. chapters" based upon active membership. Chapters having 40 or more members shall be classified as "large F.F.A. chapters."

Small F.F.A. chapters. "Small F.F.A. chapters" shall include all chapters having 39 members or less.

New teachers. The term "new teachers" shall be used to designate teachers who have had five years teaching experience or less in vocational agriculture.

Experienced teachers. The term "experienced teachers" shall be used to designate teachers who have had more than five years teaching experience in vocational agriculture.

Teachers with short tenure. The term "teachers with short tenure" shall be used to include teachers who have been teaching vocational agriculture in their present school for five years or less.

Teachers with long tenure. "Teachers with long tenure" shall be the term used to designate teachers who have been teaching vocational agriculture in their present school for more than five years.

The teacher of vocational agriculture and the adviser to the F.F.A. chapter. As the F.F.A. is an integral part of the program of vocational

agriculture, the "teacher of vocational agriculture" and the "adviser to the F.F.A. chapter" are one and the same person. The terms shall be used interchangeably throughout this report.

III. SOURCES AND TREATMENT OF DATA

Most of the data for the problem were obtained by means of a questionnaire (see Appendix) sent to 94 advisers of F.F.A. chapters in Michigan. This number represents two-thirds of those chapters which were considered eligible for the purposes of this study. For a chapter to be eligible, the adviser to that chapter must have been employed as a teacher of vocational agriculture in the same school as that in which he was employed at the time of the survey since the beginning of the 1947-48 school year. A random method of selection was used to determine the chapters to be included. They were arranged alphabetically and every third chapter was dropped from the list. Of the 94 questionnaires sent out, 70, or 74.5 per cent, were returned in time to be included in the study. These 70 chapters constitute about one-half of the chapters that were eligible for the study and a little over one-third of all the chapters of F.F.A. in Michigan.

Data pertaining to the enrollment in vocational agriculture and the active membership in F.F.A. were obtained from The State Board of Control for Vocational Education, Lansing, Michigan. These figures are for the 1947-48 school year.

Many of the data obtained in the questionnaire do not lend

themselves to advanced statistical treatment. In Chapter IV, however, statistical methods have been used in determining the factors that are associated with the relative importance of each cooperative area. These methods include the chi square test for goodness of fit, standard error of the difference of two means, and standard error of the difference of two proportions. The 5 per cent level has been used as the basis for statistical significance.

IV. ORGANIZATION OF REMAINDER OF THE REPORT

The organization of the remainder of this report follows very closely the order used in the statement of the problem. A review of literature concerning cooperative activities for profit is presented in Chapter II. The types of cooperative activities for profit that were conducted by the chapters included in the survey are shown in Chapter III. In Chapter IV, the factors associated with the relative importance of each cooperative area are presented. The machinery and equipment owned by the F.F.A. chapters are shown in Chapter V. The final chapter, Chapter VI, includes a summary of the report, the conclusions reached, and suggestions for further study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Literature on cooperative activities for profit conducted by F.F.A. chapters is very limited. Although the Agricultural Education Magazine contains many articles on cooperative activities, most of these articles are limited to examples of the activities conducted by individual chapters. Only a few can be classified as systematic investigations of cooperative activities. In addition to the Agricultural Education Magazine, several bulletins and theses were available.

I. SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATIONS OF COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES FOR PROFIT

California, one of the leading states in farmer cooperation, is probably the leading state in F.F.A. cooperatives. This could be expected due to the close contact with a considerable number of successful farmer cooperatives. Conduct of some type of chapter cooperative involving finances is one of the seventeen requirements for a "Master Chapter" certificate in California. A chapter must meet fifteen of these seventeen requirements to qualify. Couper reported, ". . . of the 61 chapters approved for the Master Chapter certificate this year [1947], all but four had some kind of cooperative enterprise in operation."[1]

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[1]George P. Couper, "California Future Farmer Cooperatives," Agricultural Education Magazine, 20:86, November, 1947.

In the same article, the author reported the results of a survey that was conducted early in 1946. The survey showed that 81 chapters in California, with enrollment of more than 4,000 boys, had some cooperative activity. There were 451 cooperative enterprises, many chapters having several, each with separate finances and different operating committees. The most popular cooperative activity was buying and selling various feedstuffs. A number of the California chapters have developed assets worth $10,000 or more.

School farms and plots are also very popular in the Pacific region. Johnson[2] found that approximately 40 per cent of the departments of vocational agriculture in that region operate and manage land or some other major instructional facility as a department or F.F.A. chapter educational activity. Many of these include cooperative activities for profit. Of the 108 farms, 78 were owned and 30 leased. The average size of the leased farms was 57.8 acres, and of those owned, 32.9 acres. In addition, 262 plots, averaging one acre each, were operated either as gardens or as observation plots.

Kentucky was the first state to organize a state-wide Future Farmer cooperative.[3] Although this activity is not a cooperative

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[2]E. J. Johnson, "School Farms and Plots in the Pacific Region," Agricultural Education Magazine, 19:188-189, April, 1947.

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[3]W. R. Tabb, "The Kentucky Future Farmer Cooperative, Incorporated," Agricultural Education Magazine, 17:137-138, January, 1945.

activity for profit in the strict sense of the term as used in this study, the Kentucky cooperative indicates the extent to which some chapters have developed the cooperative idea. Some of the accomplishments of the association during its first business year were as follows: (1) a membership of 154 chapters, each owning a $10 share of common stock (voting stock); (2) the issuing of $4,530 of preferred stock (non-voting stock), mostly to member chapters and the Kentucky Association of F.F.A.; (3) doing $127,390 worth of business with member chapters; (4) paying dividend of five per cent on the preferred stock; (5) making and repaying loans totaling $51,450; and (6) assisting members in securing 2,723 breeding ewes, 1,327 breeding beef heifers, 291 feeder steers, and 144 dairy calves.

The Kentucky Future Farmer Cooperative, Incorporated, has continued to grow.[4] During the fiscal year ending April 30, 1947, this

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[4]Lee Harris, "Kentucky Future Farmer Cooperative, Incorporated," Agricultural Education Magazine, 20:88, November, 1947.

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organization transacted $192,712 worth of business.

If cooperative activities are used to raise money, activities should be selected that return good profits to the chapter. Kirkland[5]

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[5]James Bryant Kirkland, "Raising Funds to Finance the F.F.A. Chapter," (non-thesis study, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1943). 5 pp. Summary in — United States Office Education, Vocational Division Bulletin No. 237, Agricultural Series No. 57, "Summaries of Studies in Agricultural Education." Supplement No. 2 to Vocational Division Bulletin No. 180 (Washington, D. C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1948), p. 55.

conducted a study in Tennessee in which 35 F.F.A. chapter advisers were asked to list six or eight of the most successful ways and means used to raise funds. By asking for "six or eight of the most successful ways and means used to raise funds," the author was requesting the chapter advisers to pass judgment on the value of each activity. To this extent the list of activities obtained included desirable activities, at least from the financial standpoint, in the opinion of the advisers. The most common activities mentioned were: (1) selling garden and field crop seeds, (2) operating confectionary stands, (3) conducting scrap-metal and paper drives, (4) selling articles made in the farm shop, (5) fattening swine, (6) presenting plays, and (7) sponsoring movies.

Weese[6] used the opinions of teachers of vocational agriculture

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[6]Samuel J. Weese, "A Survey of Methods Used in Financing Local Chapters of Future Farmers of America in West Virginia, With Suggestions and Recommendations," (Master's thesis, West Virginia University, Morgantown, 1940), pp. 36-41.

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in West Virginia to evaluate 41 different methods used to raise funds for the F.F.A. chapter. Among the sound methods were: (1) group productive enterprises, (2) F.F.A. plays and entertainment, (3) sale of farm-shop projects, (4) school and community fairs, (5) school store and refreshment stands, (6) handling charges on farm commodities, (7) prize money from fairs, (8) movies, and (9) fitting farm tools. Among the questionable methods were: (1) donations, (2) raffles, (3) assessments from members, (4) magazine subscription sales, (5) boxing matches, (6) parties, and (7) suppers.

Several authors have investigated the educational value of various cooperative activities. Weese[7] rated 32 ways used for raising funds in

[7]Ibid., pp. 42-46

West Virginia as to their educational value by means of a score card. The sale of articles made in farm shop received the highest rating with a score of 700 points out of a possible 800. Prize money from fairs received a score of 600. F.F.A. plays, group productive enterprises, plant sales, handling charges on farm commodities, landscaping, feed mixing, and minstrel shows received a score of 525. The following methods were given a score of 250 or less: (1) sale of pencils, Christmas trees, refreshments, advertising, magazine subscriptions, and stationery; (2) popularity contests; (3) boxing matches; (4) suppers; (5) raffles; (6) chapter dues and assessments; and (7) donations.

Newburn[8] used the judgments of 100 experienced advisers and 24

[8]Gene Edgar Newburn, "Evaluation of the Activities of the Future Farmers of America in Illinois in Terms of Educational Objectives of Vocational Agriculture," (Master's thesis, Colorado State College, Fort Collins, 1939), pp. 107-108.

state supervisors of vocational agriculture to evaluate 31 principal activities of F.F.A. chapters in terms of educational objectives of vocational agriculture. These included non-profit activities as well as activities for profit. Among the ten most valuable activities, according to the composite judgements of advisers and supervisors, were

cooperative buying and selling, cooperative production of purebred seed, cooperative use of purebred sires, and cooperative fair or show exhibits. All of the above could be considered as cooperative activities for profit under many conditions. Not all of the activities that could be considered as cooperative activities for profit received such a high rating, however. Seed sales, public entertainments, athletic contests, refreshment stands, and magazine subscription sales all received low ratings.

From the results of the studies by Weese and Newburn, it is clearly evident that they are not in complete agreement as to the educational value of the various cooperative activities for profit.

Training in cooperation is one of the educational objectives that can be realized through cooperative activities for profit. Leonard[9] used the opinions of 112 advisers of F.F.A. chapters which had outstanding cooperative activities to determine the activities of greatest training value in training members in cooperation. Each adviser was asked to assign a numerical value to each activity. Of the activities that could logically be considered "for profit", the cooperative production area received the highest rating. Buying and selling activities, as a group, were rated below all other areas of cooperation in training value.

[9]John H. Leonard, "A Study of Cooperative Activities of Local Chapters of Future Farmers of America," Agricultural Education Magazine, 20:234-235, June, 1948.

These studies have used very subjective methods in evaluating

the educational outcomes of cooperative activities carried on by F.F.A. chapters. Their findings, therefore, may have limited value. The authors of the studies cited have recognized the need for evaluation of cooperative activities conducted by F.F.A. chapters, however, and have made an effort to meet this need.

II. EXAMPLES OF COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES FOR PROFIT

A review of literature pertaining to cooperative activities for profit would not be complete without citing a few examples of the types of activities that are being conducted by F.F.A. chapters. As the routine type of activity seldom receives wide publicity, the following examples are probably not typical activities of the average chapter. They will illustrate, however, methods that have been used to make money for F.F.A. chapters.

The Fremont, Michigan F.F.A. chapter leased a three hundred-tree apple orchard as a cooperative activity for profit.[10] Schroeder pointed

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[10] W. P. Schroeder, "Fremont F.F.A. Cooperative Orchard Project," Agricultural Education Magazine, 16:16, July, 1943.

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out that this project provided excellent opportunity for class instruction in the various aspects of apple growing, thus carrying learning to the doing level. The F.F.A. boys did most of the work on the project. All class-time labor was credited to the F.F.A. treasury at twenty cents an hour. Forty cents an hour was paid to the individual doing the labor

for work outside of regular class time. After all expenses were paid, the F.F.A. had $357.17 left which included class labor.

The Whitharral, Texas chapter has netted an average of $100 per season on a custom butchering project.[11] A fee of one cent per pound,

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[11]W. Murphy Byrd, "F.F.A. Butchering Program," Agricultural Education Magazine, 18:236, June, 1946.

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live weight, was charged for the service. Much of the work was done during regular class time.

The operation of a 6,300 egg incubator served as a cooperative activity for profit for the Sadieville, Kentucky F.F.A. chapter.[12]

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[12]C. F. Esham, "Future Farmers Conduct Hatchery," Agricultural Education Magazine, 16:76, October, 1943.

Approximately 13,000 chicks were hatched and sold in 1942. The F.F.A. members did all the work. One member received small sums weekly for extra hours spent doing odd jobs in connection with the project. The chapter expected a profit of $500 in 1943.

Such cooperative activities for profit as the orchard project, the butchering project, and the hatchery could well have several disadvantages even though they may provide satisfactory financial returns and may furnish excellent opportunity for class instruction. All three used class time to meet at least part of the labor requirements of the activities. This practice is not serious so long as the jobs performed by the students remain educational. Quite often in such situations, however, these jobs cease to have educational value and

become "just work."

Many chapters take on cooperative activities for profit as a service to the community. The Mooreland, Oklahoma chapter has such an activity.[13] The chapter treated over 5,800 head of cattle on 153 farms

[13]Jack Harper, "Oklahoma Future Farmers Control Grubs," Agricultural Education Magazine, 17:17, July, 1944.

for grubs. As a fee of five cents per head was charged, the chapter realized a profit of approximately $100 from the activity in addition to providing a needed service to the community.

The influence that the F.F.A. often has on a community can be exemplified by the Clarendon, Texas chapter.[14] The author reported that

[14]J. R. Stillman, "Chapter Projects Improve Livestock," Agricultural Education Magazine, 14:217, May, 1942.

the quality of swine in this community was very poor until the F.F.A. chapter decided to do something about it. In five years, 1937 to 1941, the number of registered sows in Donley County (Texas) was increased from three to over 400, largely as a result of the efforts of the F.F.A. chapter. As the chapter owned several registered boars that were available to the public for service, there was also increased quality of the swine in the community that were not registered.

III. LITERATURE ON MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT OWNED COOPERATIVELY BY F.F.A. CHAPTERS

Many F.F.A. chapters use money earned from cooperative activities

to purchase machinery and equipment for the chapter. This machinery and equipment is in turn used either in conducting cooperative activities for profit or in other activities conducted by the chapter. Cline[15] conducted

[15]R. W. Cline, "The Cooperative Use of Farm Machinery by Students of Vocational Agriculture," Agricultural Education Magazine, 18:150-151, February, 1946.

a study of machinery cooperatives in eighteen departments of vocational agriculture in Arizona, California, and Oregon. The typical chapter owned a tractor, plow, disk, harrow, cultivator, drill, and mower. Other equipment was added as needed. These chapters farmed an average of 166 acres each in 1945. In addition, many students used the machinery in their own farming programs. Cline pointed out that such machinery cooperatives had many educational values which included opportunity for experience in service and repair of the equipment, experience in the operation of the equipment, and experience in managing the cooperative.

The Fortuna, California chapter provides an example of just how a machinery cooperative works.[16] The F.F.A. chapter owned a tractor,

[16]J. S. Johnson, "This Farm Machinery Cooperative Really Works," Agricultural Education Magazine, 17:212, May, 1945.

potato planter, potato digger, mower, and tillage equipment. A potato sprayer was owned cooperatively with three other chapters. A potato sorter, machinery trailer, and sheep-dipping vat were constructed in the farm shop with funds from several sources. A bus and truck belonged to the school district but were set aside mainly for F.F.A. use. The

machinery and equipment was rented to the boys at a standard rate. This machinery cooperative illustrates one very excellent advantage of such an activity. As many of the farms in the Fortuna area were small and many were part-time farms, Johnson indicated that a complete set of machinery could not be justified for each farm. A machinery cooperative enabled any boy to have access to good farming machinery that would not have been possible otherwise. The individual farming programs would have suffered had this equipment been unavailable.

IV. SUMMARY

The Pacific region is probably one of the leading areas in Future Farmer cooperatives. In California, the conduct of some type of chapter cooperative involving finances is one of the 17 requirements for a "Master Chapter" certificate. Many school farms and plots are also operated by departments of vocational agriculture in the Pacific area.

Kentucky has organized a state wide Future Farmer Cooperative.

Several authors have investigated the methods used by chapters of F.F.A. to raise funds. The sale of garden and field crop seeds, operating confectionery stands, scrap-metal and paper drives, group productive enterprises, the sale of articles made in farm shop, F.F.A. plays and entertainment, and school and community fairs were considered sound from the financial standpoint.

The authors cited in this chapter were not in complete agreement as to the value of these activities from the educational standpoint.

Some authors rated certain activities high from the educational standpoint while others rated the same activity low in that respect. The educational value of cooperative activities for profit, therefore, needs further investigation.

Cooperative activities for profit may serve purposes other than that of making money for the chapter. Certain activities, especially productive enterprises, may provide problems for classroom instruction. Other types of projects may serve to improve the livestock or crops in a community. Additional activities may fulfill other purposes.

Some chapters of F.F.A. invest money in machinery and equipment. This machinery and equipment may meet a need in certain communities, especially in communities characterized by small or part-time farms that cannot support a full set of farm machinery.

CHAPTER III

COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES FOR PROFIT CONDUCTED BY MICHIGAN CHAPTERS OF F.F.A.

The data pertaining to the various cooperative activities for profit were obtained by means of a questionnaire sent to 94 chapter advisers in Michigan. Seventy of these questionnaires were returned.

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHAPTERS INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY

The 70 chapters included in the survey were widely scattered over the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, especially over the southern two-thirds of the Lower Peninsula. The location of these chapters is shown in Figure 1. Although questionnaires were sent to two chapters in the Upper Peninsula, neither questionnaire was returned.

As shown in Table I, the chapters were very heterogeneous. They

TABLE I

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE 70 CHAPTERS OF F.F.A. INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY

Characteristics	Average for all chapters	Range
Active membership in F.F.A. (1947-48)	40.9	14-78
Enrollment in vocational agriculture (1947-48)	47.6	19-97
Teaching experience of adviser (years)	11.8	2-31
Tenure of adviser in present school (years)	8.1	2-28

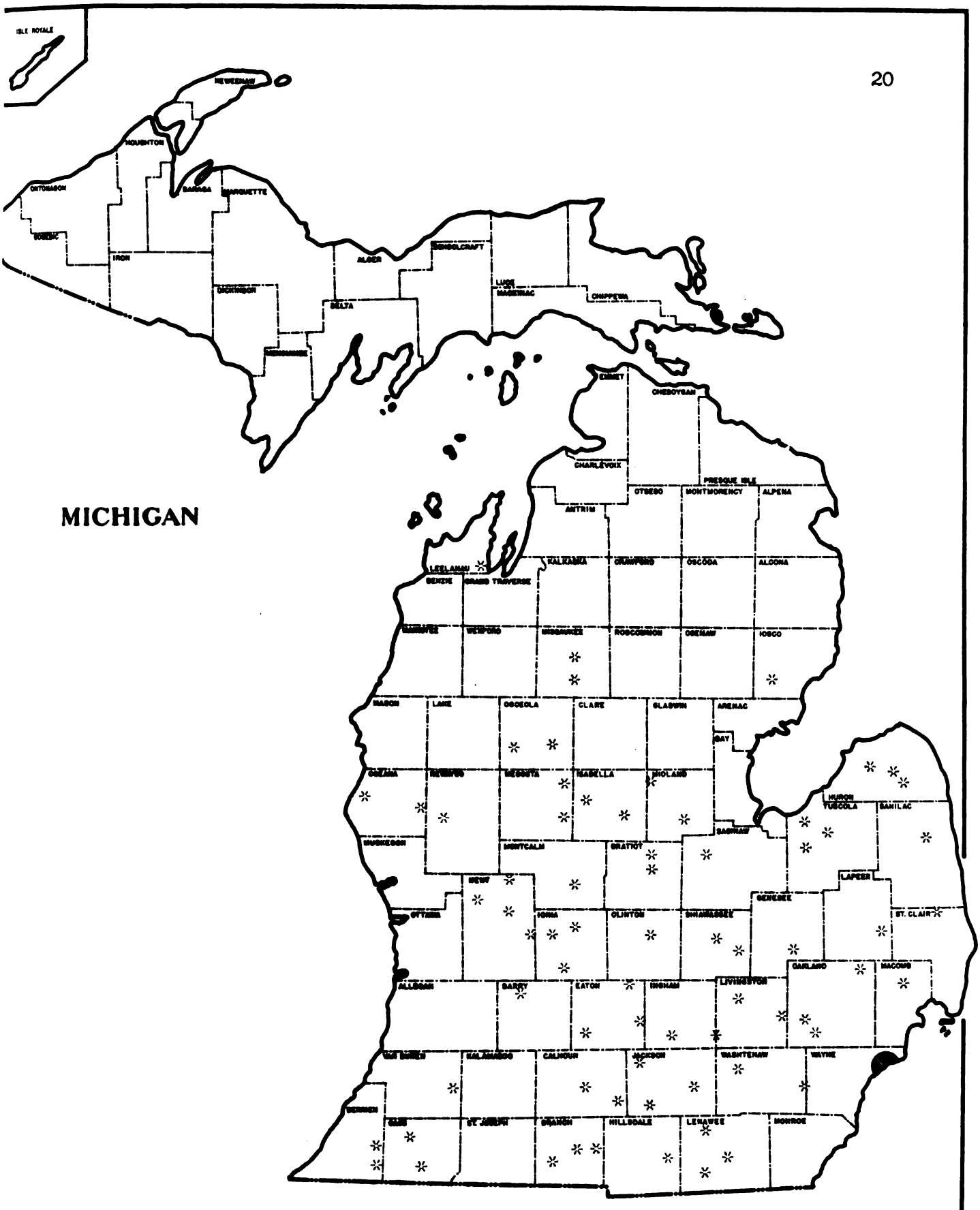

Figure 1. Location of the 70 Chapters Included in the Survey

ranged in active F.F.A. membership from 14 to 78, with an average of 40.9. The enrollment in vocational agriculture varied from 19 to 97, with an average of 47.6. The advisers to these chapters had an average of 11.8 years of teaching experience in vocational agriculture with a range in teaching experience of two to 31 years. There was also a wide range in the tenure of the adviser, two to 28 years with an average of 8.1 years.

II. COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES FOR PROFIT

The cooperative activities for profit included in this report are those activities that were conducted during a twelve-month period. As each adviser was allowed to select his own period, the twelve months selected were not the same in every case. A few advisers selected the fiscal year from July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948. A few others selected periods starting and ending on various dates but covering a major part of 1948. For the most part, however, the 1948 calendar year was chosen as the twelve-month period to be included in the survey. The activities reported in this study are thus, with a few exceptions, activities that were conducted during 1948.

As each teacher was the adviser to only one chapter, the term "chapters reporting" will be used in most cases throughout the remainder of this report to designate the activities that were reported by the advisers to these chapters. As shown in Table II, the 70 chapters reported 71 different cooperative activities for profit. Each chapter conducted an average of 5.7 activities. The cooperative buying and/or

selling activities, with a frequency of 163 and an average of 2.3 activities per chapter, was the leading area. Cooperative activities in the production of crops and livestock were reported by fewer chapters than any of the four areas.

TABLE II

TOTAL NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES FOR PROFIT, BY COOPERATIVE AREA, REPORTED BY THE 70 ADVISERS RETURNING QUESTIONNAIRES

Cooperative area for profit	No. of different activities in each area	Total frequency of activities reported	Average number of activities, all chapters
Production			
Crops	10	25	.36
Livestock	5	17	.24
Total	15	42	.6
Buying and/or selling	19	163	2.3
Service or custom	25	104	1.5
Entertainment and social	12	89	1.3
Total for all areas	71	398	5.7

The preceding statements can be further substantiated by reference to Table III. Sixty of the 70 chapters, or 85.7 per cent, reported one or more cooperative activities in the buying and/or selling area. These 60 chapters averaged 2.7 activities each in that area. On the other hand, only 25 chapters, or 35.7 per cent, reported one or more cooperative production activities for profit. These chapters conducted an average of 1.7 production activities per chapter. The cooperative service or custom area ranked second to buying and/or selling in the number of

chapters reporting those activities. Entertainment and social activities, with 40 chapters reporting, was only slightly below the service or custom area. Two of the 70 chapters reported that they had conducted no cooperative activities for profit.

TABLE III

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS, BY COOPERATIVE AREA, REPORTING ONE OR MORE COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES FOR PROFIT IN AN AREA

Cooperative area for profit	Chapters reporting one or more coop. activities for profit in that area		Total frequency of activities reported	Av. number of activities per area, per chapter reporting
	Number	Per cent		
Production				
Crops	20	28.6	25	1.3
Livestock	12	17.1	17	1.4
Total	25*	35.7*	42	1.7*
Buying and selling	60	85.7	163	2.7
Service or custom	45	64.3	104	2.3
Entertainment	42	60.0	89	2.1
No coop. activities for profit	2	2.9	---	---

*The total is not the sum of the crop and livestock activities in this case since seven chapters reported both types of cooperative production activities for profit.

Cooperative production activities for profit. The cooperative production activities conducted for profit are shown in Table IV. Corn and oats were the leading activities in crop production, followed by orchards and wheat. Other activities in crop production were as follows: garden, legume hay, potatoes, vineyard, tomatoes, and pulpwood, all reported by one chapter each. It was interesting to note that the

pulpwood was cut from land owned by the F.F.A. chapter. This project indicated long-time planning on the part of the chapter. The scope of these activities in crop production varied widely from chapter to chapter.

TABLE IV

COOPERATIVE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED FOR PROFIT

Cooperative production activities for profit	Chapters reporting	Average scope per chapter		
		Unit	Range	Average
Activities in crop production				
Corn	6	Acres	½- 18	9.8
Oats	6	Acres	2- 40	11.5
Orchard	4	Trees	50-350	150.0*
Wheat	3	Acres	3- 10	6.7
All others	6	---	---	---
Total frequency for crops	25			
Activities in livestock production				
Breeding sows	6	Head	1- 10	4
Broilers	5	Head	200-1800	662*
Fattening swine	3	Head	2- 4	3
Bees	2	Hives	3- 15	9
Steers	1	Head	2	2
Total frequency for livestock	17			
Total frequency for production	42			

*Since not all chapters reporting this activity indicated its scope, this average represents the average of those reported.

Breeding sows were reported by more chapters than any other cooperative activity in livestock production. Although these sows were

listed as a cooperative activity for profit, it is the opinion of the writer that, except in a few cases, they were part of an F.F.A. pig chain. Other cooperative activities in livestock production were broilers, fattening swine, bees, and steers. In addition, six chapters owned boars which were available for service as a profit-making activity. This activity is a service, however, and is shown in Table VI.

TABLE V

COOPERATIVE BUYING AND/OR SELLING ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED FOR PROFIT

Buying and/or selling activities for profit	Chapters reporting		Quantity sold per chapter		
	Number	Per cent	Unit	Range	Av.
Garden seeds	51	72.8	Sales	$40- 790	$269*
Refreshments	25	35.7	Sales	$15-1200	$273*
Greeting cards	15	21.4	Boxes	70- 500	232*
Scrap metal	12	17.1	Tons	1- 20	7*
Excess pigs from pig chain	12	17.1	Head	1- 10	4*
Scrap paper	11	15.7	Tons	1- 30	14*
Field seeds for planting	8	11.4	Bu.	8- 124	51*
Christmas trees	5	---**	Trees	50- 250	165*
Magazine subscriptions	4	---	---	---	---
All others	20	---	---	---	---
Total frequency	163				

*Since not all chapters reporting this activity indicated the quantity sold, this average represents the average of those reported.

**Percentages below ten are not shown.

Cooperative buying and/or selling activities for profit. The sale of garden seed was by far the most popular buying and/or selling activity for profit. Nearly three-fourths of the 70 chapters reported this activity. Other cooperative buying and/or selling activities for profit are shown in Table V. Activities not shown in the table and the number of chapters reporting each were as follows: pencils, three; minerals mixed by the F.F.A., spray materials, cats to a biological supply house, apples, and wood that was cut by the F.F.A., two chapters each; and protein supplement, Jello, trees for planting, nursery stock, bulk popcorn, cider, and feed troughs for swine, one chapter each.

The quantity of the products sold showed extremely wide variations from chapter to chapter. Some chapters have transacted a very large volume of business. Such large volumes would require intense sales promotion and/or very excellent opportunities for selling.

Cooperative service or custom activities for profit. There were no outstanding cooperative service or custom activity from the standpoint of the number of chapters reporting such an activity as was the case in the buying and/or selling area. About one-quarter of the 70 chapters reported chapter exhibits at fairs (Table VI). Twelve chapters reported an F.F.A. loan fund as a cooperative activity for profit. Other chapters may have had a loan fund but did not consider it as a cooperative activity for profit. Although a loan fund would probably return some profit to the chapter, the amount would be so small that it would not contribute any appreciable amount to the F.F.A. treasury.

Twelve chapters also reported renting F.F.A. owned machinery as a cooperative activity for profit. More will be said concerning this activity in Chapter V.

TABLE VI

COOPERATIVE SERVICE OR CUSTOM ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED FOR PROFIT

Service or custom activities for profit	Chapters reporting	
	Number	Per cent
Chapter exhibits at fairs	17	24.3
F.F.A. loan fund	12	17.1
F.F.A. owned machinery rented to the public or to F.F.A. members	12	17.1
Chapter contests	8	11.4
Production of plants for sale	6	---*
Service fee for boars owned by the chapter	6	---
Field and/or orchard spraying service	5	---
Weed control service	5	---
Plant trees	5	---
External parasite control service	5	---
All other service or custom activities for profit	23	---
Total frequency	104	

*Percentages below ten are not shown.

Other cooperative service or custom activities for profit not shown in Table VI and the number of chapters reporting each were as follows: disinfect buildings, three; clip cattle, whitewash buildings,

control internal parasites, treat seeds, repair and recondition machinery, and prune trees, two chapters each; and butcher livestock and poultry, operate a hatchery, test milk, oil harness, fit land for planting, paint barns, test soil, and apply DDT to barns, one chapter each.

As the scope of each cooperative service or custom activity would require a different form, no effort has been made to show the scope of these activities.

TABLE VII

COOPERATIVE ENTERTAINMENT AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED FOR PROFIT

Entertainment and/or social activities for profit	Chapters reporting		Times engaged in per chapter per year	
	Number	Per cent	Range	Average
Dances	18	25.7	1- 8	2.1*
Parties	16	22.8	1- 3	1.6*
Banquets	12	17.1	1- 2	1.1*
Raffles	11	15.7	1- 2	1.1*
Sponsor traveling shows	10	14.3	1	1.0*
Athletic contests	9	12.8	1-12	3.9*
Sponsor movies	5	---**	1-15	4.5*
Box suppers or pie socials	3	---	1	1.0
All others	5	---	---	---
Total frequency	89			

*Since not all chapters reporting this activity indicated the times per year that the activity was engaged in, this is an average of those reported.

**Percentages below ten are not shown.

Cooperative entertainment and social activities for profit. As shown in Table VII, many types of entertainment and social activities were engaged in for profit. Dances, parties, banquets, raffles, traveling shows, and athletic contests were the most popular. Five chapters sponsored movies and three sponsored box suppers or pie socials. Other entertainment and social activities for profit not shown in Table VII and the number of chapters reporting each were as follows: school fairs, two chapters and plays, school carnivals, and selection of a queen, one chapter each.

Many chapters used the same activity several times during the year. Movies, athletic contests, and dances were repeated most often.

III. PROFITS REPORTED FROM COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

Each chapter adviser was asked to indicate the amount of profit that was derived from each cooperative activity for profit conducted by his chapter. These profits, as reported, are shown in Table XXII in the Appendix. For the most part, they were not net profit. Few chapters made deductions for student labor utilized in conducting an activity in determining the profit from that activity. In a few cases, the profits reported appear excessive, indicating that other costs were not deducted. One adviser stated that the chapter did not have to pay rent on the land for a crop project, thus this charge was not deducted in figuring the exact amount of profit. Other advisers made similiar statements about the profits reported from other activities. Since complete cost accounts were not made in every case and since few chapters

made deductions for student labor, the profits reported do not provide sufficient data to evaluate the cooperative activities for profit from the financial standpoint.

Many chapters had conducted a particular activity for several years. These data are also shown in Table XXII along with the profits reported. Since several advisers indicated that they did not understand just what information was desired in this part of the questionnaire, the data pertaining to the number of years that an activity had been conducted are probably not complete.

IV. COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES FOR PROFIT THAT HAD BEEN DISCONTINUED DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

As shown in Table XXIII in the Appendix, several chapter advisers reported that their chapters had discontinued one or more cooperative activities for profit during the last five years. Five advisers reported that the sale of garden seeds had been discontinued by their chapters. Scrap drives and the sale of refreshments were reported discontinued by three chapters each. Two chapters each reported that the following activities had been discontinued: paper drives, the sale of cats to a biological supply house, donkey basketball games, F.F.A. plays, and school carnivals.

The most frequently given reasons for discontinuing a cooperative activity for profit were: (1) the school administration did not approve of the activity, (2) the activity proved unprofitable, (3) the activity required too much class time in relation to its educational value, and

(4) too much of the time spent on the activity became "just work" instead of educational experience. Several of the buying and/or selling activities were discontinued because the demand for the product was inadequate.

V. SUMMARY

The 70 chapters included in the survey were widely scattered over the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. These chapters had an average of 40.9 active members in F.F.A. The teaching experience of the advisers to these chapters varied from two to 31 years, with an average of 11.8 years. The tenure of the advisers varied from two to 28 years, with an average of 8.1 years.

The 70 chapters conducted an average of 5.7 cooperative activities for profit. These activities were distributed in the cooperative areas as follows: production, .6; buying and/or selling, 2.3; service or custom, 1.5; and entertainment and social, 1.3.

More chapters conducted activities in buying and/or selling than in any other area. Sixty chapters reported one or more buying and/or selling activities for profit. The corresponding number for the other areas were as follows: production, 25; service or custom, 45; and entertainment and social, 42. Two chapter advisers indicated that their chapters conducted no cooperative activities for profit.

The sale of garden seeds, reported by 51 of the 70 chapters, was by far the most popular cooperative activity for profit. The sale of

refreshments, with 25 chapters reporting, was second most popular. Other activities, in descending order of the number of chapters reporting each activity, were as follows: dances, chapter exhibits at fairs, parties, sale of greeting cards, banquets, scrap drives, sale of excess pigs from a pig chain, F.F.A. loan fund, F.F.A. owned machinery rented to the public or to F.F.A. members, raffles, paper drives, sponsor traveling shows, athletic contests, sale of field seeds for planting, chapter contests, production of plants for sale, service fee for boars owned by the chapter, production of corn, production of oats, and breeding sows. Each of the above activities were reported by six or more of the 70 chapters.

Since few chapters made deductions for student labor in determining the amount of profit that was derived from each cooperative activity, the profits reported were not net profit in most cases. The data pertaining to the number of years that a cooperative activity had been conducted are probably not complete. These two factors, therefore, were of limited value in evaluating the cooperative activities for profit from the financial standpoint.

Several advisers indicated that their chapters had discontinued one or more cooperative activities for profit during the last five years. Various reasons were given for discontinuing these activities, the disapproval of the school administration and the failure to return profits being the two most frequently mentioned.

CHAPTER IV

FACTORS THAT ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF EACH COOPERATIVE AREA

As shown in Chapter III, not all F.F.A. chapters selected the same types of cooperative activities for profit. Undoubtly many factors were associated with the selection of these activities. Three of these factors — the size of the F.F.A. chapter, the teaching experience of the adviser, and the tenure of the adviser in his present school — shall receive consideration in this chapter.

It was the original purpose of the writer to use the per cent of the total F.F.A. income that was derived from cooperative activities for profit as one basis for comparison in considering the effect of each factor on the relative importance of each cooperative area. The questionnaire was so constructed as to obtain this information. Investigation into the per cent of income that was derived from sources other than cooperative activities for profit, however, revealed that many advisers did not allow proper weight to those other sources. Although this finding destroyed the usefulness of the figures representing the per cent of the total income that was derived from the various cooperative areas, it did not destroy the relationship that exists between the cooperative areas as a source of F.F.A. funds. This relationship, in conjunction with the profits shown for the various cooperative activities, was used to compute the per cent of the income resulting from cooperative activities that was derived from each cooperative area. The

percentages used in this chapter represent, therefore, the per cent of the income from cooperative activities and not the per cent of the total F.F.A. income.

I. RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF EACH COOPERATIVE AREA FOR ALL CHAPTERS

Much information concerning the relative importance of each cooperative area for all chapters has already been presented in Tables II and III. The 70 chapters conducted an average of 5.7 cooperative activities for profit each. These activities were distributed in the cooperative areas as follows: production, .6; buying and/or selling, 2.3; service or custom, 1.5; and entertainment and social, 1.3. As shown in Table III, 85.7 per cent of the 70 chapters reported one or more buying and/or selling activities for profit while 64.3 per cent reported one or more service or custom activities; 60 per cent, one or more entertainment and social activities; and only 35.7 per cent, one or more production activities for profit. These data show the importance of the buying and/or selling area.

The buying and/or selling activities contributed a large share of the income that was derived from cooperative activities, as shown in Table VIII. Forty-eight chapters received over 30 per cent of the income that was derived from cooperative activities from the buying and/or selling area. The corresponding numbers were ten, nine, and eight for service or custom, entertainment and social, and production activities respectively. Eleven chapters received all of their income that was derived from cooperative activities from the buying and/or

selling area while only six reported no income from buying and/or selling activities.

Some explanation appears necessary at this point. The data presented in Table III indicate that 45 chapters reported one or more cooperative service or custom activities for profit while the data in Table VIII indicate that 26 chapters did not receive any funds from the

TABLE VIII

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF EACH COOPERATIVE AREA AS A SOURCE OF F.F.A. FUNDS FOR ALL CHAPTERS*

Cooperative area for profit	Number of chapters, by cooperative area, receiving each percentage of the income derived from coop. activities			
	00%	1-30%	31-99%	100%
Production	45	11	8	0
Buying and/or selling	6	10	37	11
Service or custom	26	28	9	1
Entertainment and social	28	27	6	3

*Since not all the questionnaires were complete enough to determine the per cent of income from each cooperative area, the data in this table represent only 64 of the 70 chapters.

service or custom area. It thus appears that 71 chapters were included in the survey. On the other hand, the buying and/or selling activities in the two tables total only 66. The fact that the production and the entertainment and social areas total 70 each is purely coincidental. There are two explanations for the above results. If a chapter conducted a cooperative activity for profit in a given area but, because of unfavorable circumstances, received no profit from that activity, the

chapter conducting that activity would appear in Table III and would also appear in the no income column in Table VIII. Thus that chapter would be counted twice in the total. The other explanation, as shown in the footnote to Table VIII, is that only 64 of the 70 questionnaires were complete enough to determine the per cent of income from each cooperative area.

II. RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF EACH COOPERATIVE AREA, COMPARING LARGE AND SMALL CHAPTERS OF F.F.A.

To determine if the size of the F.F.A. chapter was associated with the relative importance of each cooperative area, the 64 chapters were divided into two groups based on active membership in F.F.A. The 30 chapters having 40 or more members were classified as large chapters. Thirty-four chapters having 39 members or less were classified as small chapters. The characteristics of these large and small chapters are shown in Table IX.

The average active membership in F.F.A. was 30.7 for the small chapters with a range of 14 to 39 as compared with an average of 53.1 for large chapters. The average enrollment in vocational agriculture was also much less for small chapters than for large chapters, 38.1 and 58.2 respectively. This could be expected as the membership in F.F.A. is dependent to a certain extent upon the enrollment in vocational agriculture. As former students of vocational agriculture may continue as active F.F.A. members for at least a period of three years after completing their agricultural training in high school, it is possible

for a chapter to have more F.F.A. members than the number of students enrolled in vocational agriculture. Such was the case in the large chapters which had a range of 32 to 97 students enrolled in vocational agriculture yet all large chapters had 40 or more active members in F.F.A.

TABLE IX

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LARGE AND SMALL CHAPTERS OF F.F.A. INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY

	34 SMALL CHAPTERS			30 LARGE CHAPTERS		
Characteristics	Average	Range	S.D.	Average	Range	S.D.
Active membership in F.F.A. (1947-48)	30.7	14-39	7.1	53.1	40-78	11.4
Enrollment in vocational agriculture (1947-48)	38.1	21-63	8.8	58.2	32-97	16.1
Teaching experience of the adviser (years)	13.7	2-31	9.5	8.8	2-26	5.9
Tenure of adviser (years)	9.5	2-28	8.8	5.9	2-26	5.4

Again referring to Table IX, advisers to small chapters had an average of 13.7 years of teaching experience as compared with 8.8 years for advisers to large chapters. Although this difference indicated that the more experienced teachers were advisers to smaller chapters, the difference was not statistically significant to the 5 per cent level as determined by the standard error of the difference of two means. The tenure of the advisers to small and large chapters was significant, however, indicating that the advisers to the small chapters had longer tenure than did the advisers to large chapters. Any difference in the

relative importance of each cooperative area of large and small chapters, therefore, may be associated with either the size of the chapter or with the tenure of the adviser.

TABLE X

COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES FOR PROFIT, BY COOPERATIVE AREA, COMPARING LARGE AND SMALL CHAPTERS

	34 SMALL CHAPTERS				30 LARGE CHAPTERS			
	Chapters reporting one or more activities in that area		Frequency of activities reported		Chapters reporting one or more activities in that area		Frequency of activities reported	
Coop. area for profit	Number	Per cent	Total no.	Av. per chapt. report.	Number	Per cent	Total no.	Av. per chapt. report.
Production								
Crops	7	20.6	7	1.0	12	40.0	17	1.4
Livestock	5	14.7	8	1.6	7	23.3	9	1.3
Total	10*	29.4*	15	1.5*	14*	46.7*	26	1.9*
Buy - sell	30	88.2	73	2.4	28	93.3	84	3.0
Service	19	55.9	32	1.7	23	76.7	59	2.6
Entertainment	19	55.9	33	1.7	21	70.0	46	2.2
Total	34	100.0	153	4.5	30	100.0	215	7.2

*The total is not the sum of crop and livestock activities in this case as two small chapters and five large chapters conducted both crop and livestock production activities for profit.

Large chapters conducted more cooperative activities for profit than did small chapters, 7.2 and 4.5 activities per chapter respectively as shown in Table X. Large and small chapters were not significantly different in the number of chapters reporting cooperative activities for

profit in any area as determined by the standard error of the difference of two proportions. The chi square test showed no significant difference between the two groups when the frequency of the activities reported in each area was considered.

TABLE XI

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF EACH COOPERATIVE AREA AS A SOURCE OF F.F.A. FUNDS, COMPARING LARGE AND SMALL CHAPTERS

	34 SMALL CHAPTERS				30 LARGE CHAPTERS			
Coop. area for profit	Number of chapters, by cooperative area, receiving each percentage of the income that was derived from coop. activities							
	00%	1-30%	31-99%	100%	00%	1-30%	31-99%	100%
Production	25	6	3	0	20	5	5	0
Buying - selling	4	3	20	7	2	7	17	4
Service - custom	17	14	3	0	9	14	6	1
Entertainment	17	11	4	2	11	16	2	1

The relative importance of each cooperative area as a source of F.F.A. funds, comparing large and small chapters, is shown in Table XI. Although there appeared to be a slight advantage to large chapters over small chapters in the service or custom area, this difference was not statistically significant as measured by the chi square test. The differences in the other areas were not significant.

III. RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF EACH COOPERATIVE AREA, COMPARING NEW AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS

In order to partially eliminate the factor of the tenure of the adviser, new teachers, teachers who had had five years or less of teaching experience in vocational agriculture, were compared with experienced teachers with short tenure, teachers who had had more than five years of teaching experience but who had been teaching vocational agriculture in their present school for five years or less, to determine if the teaching experience of the adviser was associated with the relative importance of each cooperative area. The characteristics of the chapters which had new teachers and experienced teachers with short tenure as advisers are presented in Table XII.

TABLE XII

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHAPTERS OF F.F.A. WHICH HAD NEW TEACHERS AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS WITH SHORT TENURE AS ADVISERS

	19 NEW TEACHERS			23 EXPERIENCED TEACHERS WITH SHORT TENURE		
Characteristics	Average	Range	S.D.	Average	Range	S.D.
Teaching experience of the adviser (years)	3.5	2- 5	1.1	11.4	6-25	5.8
Tenure of adviser (years)	3.0	2- 5	1.0	3.9	2- 5	1.1
Active membership in F.F.A. (1947-48)	41.5	15-72	12.8	45.5	21-78	17.3
Enrollment in vocational agriculture (1947-48)	47.2	29-82	12.2	49.7	21-88	19.6

Even though an effort was made to partially eliminate the factor of the tenure of the adviser, the two groups were still statistically

different in this respect. As a result, the factor of the tenure of the adviser must also be considered in this comparison. The size of the F.F.A. chapter and the enrollment in vocational agriculture were not significantly different in the two groups.

TABLE XIII

COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES FOR PROFIT, BY COOPERATIVE AREA, COMPARING CHAPTERS OF F.F.A. WHICH HAD NEW TEACHERS AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS WITH SHORT TENURE AS ADVISERS

	19 NEW TEACHERS				23 EXPERIENCED TEACHERS WITH SHORT TENURE			
	Chapters reporting one or more activities in that area		Frequency of activities reported		Chapters reporting one or more activities in that area		Frequency of activities reported	
Coop. area for profit	Number	Per cent	Total no.	Av. per chapt. report.	Number	Per cent	Total no.	Av. per chapt. report.
Production								
Crops	9	47.4	13	1.4	5	21.7	6	1.2
Livestock	5	26.3	7	1.4	3	13.0	4	1.3
Total	10*	52.6*	20	2.0*	6*	26.1*	10	1.4*
Buy - sell	18	94.7	48	2.7	20	87.0	66	3.3
Service	14	73.7	33	2.4	12	52.2	25	2.1
Entertainment	13	68.4	29	2.2	17	73.9	31	1.8
Total	19	100.0	130	6.8	23	100.0	132	5.7

*The total is not the sum of crop and livestock activities in this case as four chapters with new teachers as advisers and two chapters with experienced teachers with short tenure as advisers reported both crop and livestock production activities for profit.

As shown in Table XIII, chapters which had new teachers as advisers conducted more cooperative production activities for profit than did

chapters which had experienced teachers with short tenure, 20 and 10 respectively. This difference was statistically significant. The two groups were also statistically different in the number of buying and/or selling activities conducted. Although there was little difference in the per cent of chapters conducting one or more buying and/or selling activities for profit in the two groups, chapters which had new teachers as advisers conducted fewer activities per chapter in this area. The service or custom area, the entertainment and social area, and the average number of cooperative activities for profit per chapter were not significantly different in the two groups.

Although chapters with new teachers as advisers conducted more cooperative production activities for profit than did chapters which had experienced teachers with short tenure, the cooperative production

TABLE XIV

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF EACH COOPERATIVE AREA AS A SOURCE OF F.F.A. FUNDS, COMPARING CHAPTERS WHICH HAD NEW TEACHERS AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS WITH SHORT TENURE AS ADVISERS

	19 NEW TEACHERS				23 EXPERIENCED TEACHERS WITH SHORT TENURE			
Coop. area for profit	Number of chapters, by cooperative area, receiving each percentage of the income that was derived from coop. activities							
	00%	1-30%	31-99%	100%	00%	1-30%	31-99%	100%
Production	12	3	4	0	19	2	2	0
Buying - selling	1	5	10	3	3	3	13	4
Service - custom	6	9	4	0	13	7	2	1
Entertainment	7	9	2	1	9	10	2	2

area was not more important as a source of F.F.A. funds for chapters with new teachers. The apparent difference, as shown in Table XIV, was not significant. The other areas were of equal importance as a source of F.F.A. funds for both groups.

IV. RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF EACH COOPERATIVE AREA, COMPARING TEACHERS WITH SHORT AND LONG TENURE

In order to partially eliminate the factor of the teaching experience of the adviser, chapters which had experienced teachers with short tenure were compared with chapters which had experienced teachers with long tenure to determine if the tenure of the adviser was associated with the relative importance of each cooperative area. The advisers with long tenure still had the advantage in teaching experience, however,

TABLE XV

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHAPTERS OF F.F.A. WHICH HAD EXPERIENCED TEACHERS WITH LONG TENURE AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS WITH SHORT TENURE AS ADVISERS

	23 EXPERIENCED TEACHERS WITH SHORT TENURE			22 EXPERIENCED TEACHERS WITH LONG TENURE		
Characteristics	Average	Range	S.D.	Average	Range	S.D.
Tenure of adviser (years)	3.9	2- 5	1.1	15.7	7-28	8.2
Teaching experience of the adviser (years)	11.4	6-25	5.8	17.9	7-31	8.4
Active membership in F.F.A. (1947-48)	45.5	21-78	17.3	36.4	14-55	10.9
Enrollment in vocational agriculture (1947-48)	49.7	21-88	19.6	45.5	26-97	15.0

as shown in Table XV. Although this difference was statistically significant, both groups of advisers had experience far in excess of the more than five-year criterion for experienced teachers. In view of this experience, it is doubtful if the difference in length of experience between the two groups would have a great influence.

TABLE XVI

COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES FOR PROFIT, BY COOPERATIVE AREA, COMPARING CHAPTERS OF F.F.A. WHICH HAD EXPERIENCED TEACHERS WITH LONG TENURE AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS WITH SHORT TENURE AS ADVISERS

	23 EXPERIENCED TEACHERS WITH SHORT TENURE				22 EXPERIENCED TEACHERS WITH LONG TENURE			
	Chapters reporting one or more activities in that area		Frequency of activities reported		Chapters reporting one or more activities in that area		Frequency of activities reported	
Coop. area for profit	Number	Per cent	Total no.	Av. per chapt. report.	Number	Per cent	Total no.	Av. per chapt. report.
Production								
Crops	5	21.7	6	1.2	5	22.7	5	1.0
Livestock	3	13.0	4	1.3	4	18.2	6	1.5
Total	6*	26.1*	10	1.4*	8*	36.4*	11	1.4*
Buy - sell	20	87.0	66	3.3	20	90.9	43	2.2
Service	12	52.2	25	2.1	16	72.7	33	2.1
Entertainment	17	73.9	31	1.8	10	45.5	19	1.9
Total	23	100.0	132	5.7	22	100.0	106	4.8

*The total is not the sum of crop and livestock activities in this case as two chapters which had experienced teachers with short tenure and one chapter which had an experienced teacher with long tenure conducted both crop and livestock production activities for profit.

Again referring to Table XV, the size of the F.F.A. chapters was also significantly different in the two groups, with the experienced teachers with short tenure being advisers to smaller chapters. As shown previously, however, the size of the F.F.A. chapter was not associated with a greater relative importance of any cooperative area.

TABLE XVII

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF EACH COOPERATIVE AREA AS A SOURCE OF F.F.A. FUNDS, COMPARING CHAPTERS WHICH HAD EXPERIENCED TEACHERS WITH SHORT TENURE AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS WITH LONG TENURE AS ADVISERS

	23 EXPERIENCED TEACHERS WITH SHORT TENURE				22 EXPERIENCED TEACHERS WITH LONG TENURE			
Coop. area for profit	Number of chapters, by cooperative area, receiving each percentage of the income that was derived from coop. activities							
	00%	1-30%	31-99%	100%	00%	1-30%	31-99%	100%
Production	19	2	2	0	14	6	2	0
Buying - selling	3	3	13	4	2	2	14	4
Service - custom	13	7	2	1	7	12	3	0
Entertainment	9	10	2	2	12	8	2	0

As shown in Table XVI, chapters which had experienced teachers with long tenure as advisers conducted only a few more service or custom activities than did chapters which had experienced teachers with short tenure, 33 and 25 respectively. The custom or service activities, however, made up a larger proportion of the total activities of the chapters which had experienced teachers with long tenure than of the

chapters which had experienced teachers with short tenure as advisers. This fact made the two groups significantly different in the service or custom area. There was no significant difference in the other three areas or in the average total number of activities conducted by the chapters in both groups.

The relative importance of each cooperative area as a source of F.F.A. funds, comparing chapters which had experienced teachers with short tenure and experienced teachers with long tenure as advisers, is shown in Table XVII. There was no significant difference between the two groups in this respect.

V. SUMMARY

Three factors — the size of the F.F.A. chapter, the teaching experience of the adviser, and the tenure of the adviser — were considered as they were associated with the relative importance of each cooperative area.

Large chapters conducted more cooperative activities for profit per chapter than did small chapters. Although large and small chapters were significantly different in the tenure of the adviser, it was shown that the tenure of the adviser was not associated with a greater or smaller number of cooperative activities for profit per chapter.

Chapters which had new teachers as advisers conducted more cooperative production and fewer buying and/or selling activities for profit than did chapters which had experienced teachers with short tenure as advisers. Here again, the tenure of the adviser was significantly

different in the two groups. But since the tenure of the adviser was not associated with a lesser or greater relative importance of the production and the buying and/or selling areas, the teaching experience of the adviser was associated with the relative importance of these areas.

Chapters which had experienced teachers with long tenure as advisers conducted more cooperative service or custom activities for profit than did chapters which had experienced teachers with short tenure as advisers. Long teacher tenure was, therefore, associated with more cooperative service or custom activities for profit.

CHAPTER V

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT OWNED COOPERATIVELY BY MICHIGAN CHAPTERS OF F.F.A.

Many Michigan chapters of F.F.A. had money invested in machinery and equipment at the time of the survey. As indicated in Table XVIII, approximately three out of every five advisers, 62.9 per cent, reported that his chapter owned some type of machinery and/or equipment.

TABLE XVIII

CHAPTERS OF F.F.A. REPORTING OWNERSHIP OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Characteristic	Chapters reporting Number		Chapters reporting Per cent	
Chapters reporting machinery and/or equipment and indicating its value	34		48.6	
Chapters reporting machinery and/or equipment but not indicating its value	10		14.3	
Total, chapters reporting machinery and/or equipment		44		62.9
Chapters reporting no machinery or equipment		26		37.1
Total for all chapters		70		100.0

As not all of the advisers indicated the value of the machinery and/or equipment owned by the chapter, it was impossible to arrive at an average investment for all 70 chapters. The range in investment and the average investment of the 34 chapters that indicated the value of the machinery and/or equipment owned are shown in Table XIX. Sixteen of the 34 chapters reported that their investment in machinery and equipment was $100 or less. Three chapters reported investments of over $1,000.

These 34 chapters had a total investment in machinery and equipment of $12,626, or an average of $371 per chapter.

TABLE XIX

INVESTMENT IN MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT BY THE 34 CHAPTERS REPORTING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND INDICATING ITS VALUE

Range in value	Number of chapters	Value of machinery and/or equipment owned		
		Range	Average	Total
$1,000 or more	3	$1,715-2,290	$1,912	$ 5,915
301-1,000	5	430- 990	773	3,863
201- 300	5	203- 290	241	1,203
101- 200	5	113- 167	145	720
1- 100	16	10- 100	58	925
Total	34		$ 371*	$12,626

*The average for the 34 chapters is not the total of the averages for each group.

As many types of machinery and equipment were reported, only those items reported by three or more chapters are shown in Table XX. Livestock clippers was the only outstanding item of equipment in terms of the number of chapters reporting each item. Four chapters owned tractors and tillage equipment. Other items of particular interest, from the standpoint of money invested and not necessarily from the standpoint of the desirability of owning such machinery and equipment, were large chemical sprayers, paint sprayers, brooder houses, and trailers. Other machinery and equipment not shown in Table XX were as follows: mowers,

dipping rigs, "doodle bug", battery brooders, dehorners, hand corn planters, pruning shears, honey extractors, bee hives, and refreshment

TABLE XX

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT OWNED COOPERATIVELY BY CHAPTERS OF F.F.A.

Machinery and/or equipment owned	Chapters reporting		No. of items	Value	
	Number	Per cent		Average	Range
Livestock clippers	28	40.0	35	$ 35*	$ 20- 60
Trailers	12	17.1	13	109*	35- 250
Seed-treating equipment	12	17.1	13	20*	5- 60
Brooders	8	11.4	10	18*	5- 35
Small chemical sprayers	8	11.4	9	10*	3- 25
Large chemical sprayers	7	10.0	8	350*	150- 800
Brooder houses	7	10.0	9	145	65- 200
Paint sprayers	5	—**	5	151*	30- 400
Fanning mills	5	---	5	60*	25- 95
Emasculators	4	---	6	17	15- 20
Tractor & tillage equipment	4	---	***	1,292*	825-1,750
Hog houses	3	---	3	65	45- 100
Hot beds	3	---	3	25	15- 45
Incubators	3	---	3	35*	10- 60

*Since not all chapters reported the value of the machinery and/or equipment owned, this average is based on the values reported.

**Percentages below ten are not shown.

***The machinery included were four tractors, four plows, three harrows, and two cultivators.

stands, reported by two chapters each. The following items were reported by one chapter each: spring-tooth harrow, potato planter, potato digger, bulldozer blade, terracing blade, hand duster, farm wagon, portable swine loader, cast mold for hog troughs (the chapter also owned patent rights), greenhouse, seed germinator, mineral mixer, pruning saws, ladders, scales, transits, soil test kit, milk test computer, band saw, wood lathe, camera, and film-strip machine.

Ownership of machinery and equipment by an F.F.A. chapter may present certain legal problems that should be considered by each chapter adviser. The extent and nature of the liability in the case of any personal injury or property damage resulting from the use of this equipment is not commonly known at the present time.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

I. SUMMARY

It was the purpose of this study (1) to determine the kinds of cooperative activities for profit that were conducted during a twelve-month period by F.F.A. chapters in Michigan, (2) to determine if certain factors were associated with the relative importance of each cooperative area, and (3) to determine the kinds of machinery and equipment that were owned cooperatively by these chapters at the time of the survey.

Questionnaires were sent to 94 chapter advisers in Michigan who had been teaching vocational agriculture in the same school for two years or more at the time of the survey. Seventy, or 74.5 per cent, of these questionnaires were returned. Data pertaining to the enrollment in vocational agriculture and the active membership in F.F.A. were obtained from The State Board of Control for Vocational Education, Lansing, Michigan. The cooperative activities for profit, in most cases, were activities that had been conducted during 1948.

The 70 chapters conducted an average of 5.7 cooperative activities for profit during the year. These activities were divided into the following areas: production, .6; buying and/or selling, 2.3; service or custom, 1.5; and entertainment and social, 1.3. Sixty of the 70 chapters, or 85.7 per cent, reported one or more cooperative activities

for profit in the buying and/or selling area. The corresponding percentages were 64.3, 60.0, and 35.7 for the service or custom, entertainment and social, and production areas respectively. Forty-eight chapters indicated that more than 30 per cent of the income derived from cooperative activities came from the buying and/or selling area.

Corn, oats, orchards, and wheat were the leading cooperative activities for profit in crop production. Breeding sows, broilers, fattening swine, and bees were the most popular livestock production activities. None of the cooperative production activities for profit were reported by more than six chapters.

The sale of garden seeds was by far the most outstanding cooperative activity for profit in terms of the number of chapters reporting that activity. Fifty-one chapters, or 72.8 per cent, reported the sale of garden seeds. The sale of refreshments, reported by 25 chapters, was the second most popular activity. Buying and/or selling activities which were reported by four or more chapters, in addition to the two above, were greeting cards, scrap metal, excess pigs from a pig chain, scrap paper, field seeds for planting, Christmas trees, and magazine subscriptions.

Chapter exhibits at fairs, reported by 17 chapters, was the most popular cooperative service or custom activity for profit. Others in the same area, which were reported by five or more chapters, were F.F.A. loan fund, F.F.A. owned machinery rented to the public or to F.F.A. members, chapter contests, production of plants for sale, service fee for boars owned by the F.F.A. chapter, field and/or orchard spraying

service, weed control service, and external parasite control service.

Dances were reported by 18 chapters. Parties, banquets, raffles, sponsoring of traveling shows, athletic contests, sponsoring of movies, and box suppers or pie socials were other activities which were reported by three or more chapters in the entertainment and social area.

Large chapters conducted more cooperative activities for profit per chapter than did small chapters. Chapters which had new teachers as advisers conducted more production activities and fewer buying and/or selling activities for profit than did chapters which had experienced teachers with short tenure. The cooperative service or custom activities for profit made up a larger proportion of the total activities of chapters which had teachers with long tenure as advisers than in the chapters which had teachers with short tenure as advisers.

Cooperative investments in some type of machinery and/or equipment were reported by 44 of the 70 chapters. These chapters indicated a range in total investment from $10 to $2,290 per chapter. Twenty-eight chapters owned one or more livestock clippers. Seven chapters owned large chemical sprayers (fifty gallons or more). Tractors and tillage equipment were reported by four chapters. Trailers, seed-treating equipment, brooders, small chemical sprayers, brooder houses, paint sprayers, fanning mills, emasculators, hog houses, hot beds, and incubators were reported by from three to twelve chapters each. Many other types of machinery and equipment were reported by either one or two chapters.

II. CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the data presented in this report the following conclusions have been formulated:

1. The sale of garden seeds was the most popular cooperative activity for profit.

2. The cooperative buying and/or selling area was the most important area as a source of F.F.A. funds.

3. The F.F.A. chapters conducted more buying and/or selling activities per chapter than in any other area.

4. Cooperative activities for profit in the production of crops and livestock were conducted by fewer chapters than in any other area.

5. Approximately three out of every five F.F.A. chapters in Michigan had investments in machinery and equipment at the time of the survey.

6. Large chapters of F.F.A. were associated with more cooperative activities for profit per chapter.

7. New teachers were associated with more cooperative production activities and fewer buying and/or selling activities for profit per chapter.

8. Advisers with long tenure were associated with more cooperative service or custom activities for profit.

III. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

In view of the limited information available on the educational objectives that can be achieved through cooperative activities for profit and the subjective methods that have been used in evaluating these objectives, investigation into the educational value of the most prevalent cooperative activities for profit seems desirable.

Since cooperative activities for profit constitute only a small portion of the total activities of an F.F.A. chapter, the cooperative activities that are not used to raise money for the chapter should be investigated to determine the most prevalent activities as well as their educational value.

The legal responsibility of the adviser to an F.F.A. chapter in the event of personal injury or property damage resulting from the operation of F.F.A. owned machinery is not entirely clear at the present time. An investigation into this problem could establish the extent of liability of the adviser under such conditions.

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APPENDIX

TABLE XXI

CHAPTERS OF F.F.A. INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY, THEIR ADVISERS AND SOME OF THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

Chapter	Adviser	Teacher experience (years)	Teacher tenure (years)	Vo. ag. enroll-ment	F.F.A. member-ship
Bad Axe	Glen Wakefield	15	9	26	27
Barryton	Howard Malcomnson	4	3	48	44
Bellevue	Maynard Johnston	5	4	42	35
Berrien Springs	August Lange	9	4	41	39
Bronson	Charles R. Hilton	24	19	43	29
Buchanan	Ellis J. May	3	3	47	43
Caro	Milton Hagelberg	5	3	59	52
Cedar Springs	John P. Coady	3	3	36	34
Chelsea	Marshall F. Richards	8	7	45	48
Coldwater	Robert W. Barnes	--	6	41	40
Coleman	George E. Leckrone	9	3	40	47
Deckerville	T. B. Poole	27	27	46	34
Dowagiac	Victor Woodrick	3	3	57	49
Durand	Roy Wallis	13	10	47	42
Eaton Rapids	Earl C. McKim	11	2	60	60
Edwardsburg	M. C. Blanchard	20	20	33	33
Elkton	William Rupp	4	4	69	70
Evart	Arthur Gronlund	9	9	63	32
Fairgrove	W. C. Bannister	8	4	35	36
Fowlerville	Riby Holmes	5	5	48	41
Fremont	Felix Juska	3	3	82	72
Grand Blanc	Joseph L. Jewett	10	10	38	38
Grand Ledge	R. M. White	20	5	73	68
Hanover	Fred C. Sackrider	2	2	39	40
Hart	Lionel Tate	6	4	78	72
Hartland	Charles Stewart	7	3	51	42
Hemlock	C. R. Gofton	23	5	42	21
Hesperia	W. D. Wallace	25	2	21	22
Homer	Lawrence Pancost	2	2	40	40
Imlay City	Joseph O. Shull	11	11	47	49
Ionia	Clifford Haslick	7	7	58	50
Ithaca	Richard J. Hickman	7	3	83	78
Jackson	R. N. Kebler	31	20	39	36
Lake City	R. F. Tyndall	19	8	36	34
Lake Odessa	Clyde Ray	3	2	39	34
Leslie	R. J. Miller	7	3	49	39

TABLE XXI (continued)

CHAPTERS OF F.F.A. INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY, THEIR ADVISERS AND SOME OF THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

Chapter	Adviser	Teacher experience (years)	Teacher tenure (years)	Vo. ag. enroll-ment	F.F.A. member-ship
Lowell	Carl Hagen	2	2	46	39
Marshall	Culver D. Wilcox	28	21	77	62
McBain	L. G. Rothney	3	2	46	34
Middleville	Elton W. Lawrence	8	8	43	25
Midland	Lynn Heatley	26	26	49	50
Milford	Herschel L. Krebs	6	5	54	47
Morenci	Max Huff	11	5	23	21
Mt. Pleasant	E. J. Grambau	--	28	45	37
Onsted	Elwood Little	7	5	60	55
Owosso	D. W. Dalgleish	9	3	88	70
Oxford	Roger D. Oberg	8	8	26	26
Paw Paw	R. G. Oas	28	28	31	16
Pittsford	Clare Monroe	15	2	64	41
Quincy	Oscar Fischer	9	7	64	55
Reed City	Francis Godbold	8	5	35	31
Remus	Stuart Mosier	3	2	37	30
Rockford	Fred Bartlett	5	3	52	47
Romeo	Lloyd Campbell	9	4	38	42
St. Johns	John Baker	23	21	97	52
St. Louis	L. C. House	5	5	43	32
Sand Creek	L. H. Latchaw	20	3	25	24
Saranac	George Makel	7	4	48	35
Sheridan	John B. Ranger	19	13	19	20
Sparta	Fred R. Humeston	—	—	56	23
Springport	Glen Nesman	12	5	52	55
Stockbridge	Donovan G. Cronkhite	2	2	38	37
Traverse City	Watson E. Fowle	29	28	49	14
Ubly	Douglas Phillips	4	4	29	15
Vassar	William C. Tulloch	14	10	39	39
Walled Lake	Waldo C. Proctor	21	21	49	40
Weidman	Clare Dunworth	9	5	32	42
Whittemore	W. H. Van Petten	19	4	26	30
Yale	W. Henry Kennedy	6	2	76	72
Ypsilanti - Lincoln Consolidated	H. E. Laing	28	25	37	35

TABLE XXII

PROFITS ON COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES AND YEARS THAT THESE COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES HAD BEEN CONDUCTED, AS REPORTED BY CHAPTER ADVISERS

Cooperative activities for profit	Chapters reporting this activity was conducted in					Chapters indicating amount of profit in 1948	Profit reported, 1948 in dollars			*Charge for pupil labor	
	44	45	46	47	48		Range	Average	Unit	Yes	No
ACTIVITIES IN CROP PRODUCTION											
Corn	0	1	1	2	6	4	Loss- 37	$11	per acre	3	1
Oats	1	0	0	0	6	5	Loss- 30	4	per acre	3	2
Orchard	1	1	1	2	4	2	0- 2	1	per tree	0	2
Wheat	0	0	0	1	3	2	12- 21	14	per acre	0	1
Legume hay	0	0	0	0	1	1	33	33	per acre	1	0
Potatoes	0	0	0	0	1	1	17	17	per acre	0	1
Vineyard	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	per acre	0	1
Tomatoes	0	0	0	0	1	1	66	66	per acre	0	1
Garden	1	1	1	1	1	1	Loss	Loss		0	1
Pulpwood	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	7	per cord	0	0
ACTIVITIES IN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION											
Breeding sows	2	3	3	3	6	5	Loss- 30	11	per head	2	3
Broilers	1	1	1	2	5	3	8- 20	14	per 100	0	3
Fattening swine	0	1	1	1	3	2	11- 13	12	per head	1	1
Bees	1	1	1	1	2	2	5- 11	6	per hive	0	2
Steers	0	0	0	1	1	1	45	45	per head	1	0
BUYING AND/OR SELLING ACTIVITIES											
Garden seeds	14	19	23	37	51	46	10-256	68	per chapt.	7	38
Refreshments	2	3	6	13	25	20	2-400	90	per chapt.	1	19
Greeting cards	0	1	5	10	15	14	12-250	82	per chapt.	1	13
Scrap Drives	3	2	1	2	12	9	21-300	97	per chapt.	2	7
Excess pigs from a pig chain	2	2	2	5	12	6	10- 21	15	per pig	1	5
Paper drives	2	4	4	5	11	10	5-181	82	per chapt.	1	9
Field seeds	1	2	3	6	8	8	0- 2	1	per bu.	2	5
Christmas trees	0	0	1	4	5	4	25-140	87	per chapt.	2	2
Magazine subscriptions	1	1	2	2	4	3	10- 60	33	per chapt.	1	2
Pencils	0	0	0	2	3	2	10- 25	18	per chapt.	0	2
Minerals	0	0	0	2	2	1	20	20	per ton	0	1
Cats to a bio. supply house	1	1	1	2	2	2	1.50	1.50	per cat	0	2

TABLE XXII (continued)

PROFITS ON COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES AND YEARS THAT THESE COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES HAD BEEN CONDUCTED, AS REPORTED BY CHAPTER ADVISERS

Cooperative activities for profit	Chapters reporting this activity was conducted in 44	45	46	47	48	Chapters indicating amount of profit in 1948	Profit reported, 1948 in dollars: Range	Average	Unit	*Charge for pupil labor: Yes	No
BUYING AND/OR SELLING ACTIVITIES (continued)											
Cut and sell wood	1	0	0	0	2	2	$ 3- 4	$ 3.70	per cord	0	0
Apples (bulk)	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	per bu.	0	1
Jello	0	0	0	1	1	1	80	80	per chapt.	0	1
Bulk popcorn	0	0	0	0	1	0					
Cider	0	0	0	0	1	0					
Feed troughs	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	per trough	0	1
Nursery stock	0	0	0	0	1	1	75	75	per chapt.	0	1
SERVICE AND CUSTOM ACTIVITIES											
Chapter exhibits	4	5	7	11	17	10	4- 90	54	per chapt.	0	10
F.F.A. loan fund	1	2	3	4	12	0					
Rent F.F.A. owned machinery	1	1	3	6	12	7	15- 30	21	per chapt.	0	7
Chapter contests	0	0	1	3	8	4	30-110	50	per chapt.	0	4
Started plants	1	1	1	2	6	3	5- 43	20	per 1,000	0	3
Boars for service	0	2	2	2	6	3	Loss- 20		Loss	1	1
Spray service	0	0	1	2	5	1	23	23	per chapt.	1	0
Weed control	0	0	0	1	5	0					
Plant trees	1	2	1	4	5	4	3- 10	5	per 1,000	1	3
External parasite control ser.	0	0	1	2	5	0					
Disinfect bldg.	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	3	per bldg.	1	0
Whitewash bldg.	0	0	0	1	2	1	10	10	per bldg.	1	0
Clip cattle	0	0	0	0	2	1	.10	.10	per head	0	1
Pruning trees	0	0	0	2	2	1	15	15	per acre	0	1
Repair machinery	0	0	0	0	2	0					
Treat seeds	2	2	0	0	2	0					
Internal parasite control ser.	0	0	0	0	2	0					
Oiling harness	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	per set	0	1
Fitting land	0	0	0	0	1	1	2.60	2.60	per acre	1	0
Custom butchering	0	0	0	0	1	0					
Paint barns	0	0	0	0	1	1	150	150	per chapt.	0	1

TABLE XXII (continued)

PROFITS ON COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES AND YEARS THAT THESE COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES HAD BEEN CONDUCTED, AS REPORTED BY CHAPTER ADVISERS

Cooperative activities for profit	Chapters reporting this activity was conducted in					Chapters indicating amount of profit in 1948	Profit reported, 1948 in dollars			*Charge for pupil labor	
	44	45	46	47	48		Range	Average	Unit	Yes	No
SERVICE AND CUSTOM ACTIVITIES (continued)											
DDT barns	0	0	0	0	1	0					
Operate hatchery	0	0	0	0	1	0					
Test soil	0	0	0	0	1	0					
Test milk	0	0	0	0	1	0					
ENTERTAINMENT AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES											
Dances	2	4	3	9	18	13	Loss- 55	$24	per dance	0	12
Parties	2	3	5	8	16	7	Loss- 50	9	per party	0	7
Banquets	1	2	3	4	12	5	17-100	43	per banquet	0	5
Raffles	1	1	2	5	11	8	1-175	72	per raffle	0	8
Sponsor traveling shows	0	1	1	3	10	8	1- 78	44	per show	1	7
Athletic contests	0	1	3	3	9	3	Loss- 8		Loss	0	3
Sponsor movies	0	0	0	2	5	2	15- 29	19	per movie	0	2
Box supper or pie social	0	0	1	1	3	3	10- 81	45	per social	0	3
School fair	0	0	0	1	2	2	Loss- 20	0	per fair	0	2
F.F.A. plays	0	0	1	1	1	0					
School carnival	0	0	1	1	1	1	70	70	per carnival	0	1
Elect queen	0	0	0	0	1	0					

*Since not all advisers indicated whether or not deductions were made for pupil labor, the figures in this column do not necessarily total the same as the number of chapters indicating the amount of profit in 1948.

TABLE XXIII

COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES FOR PROFIT THAT HAD BEEN DISCONTINUED DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS AND THE REASONS FOR DISCONTINUING THEM

Coop. activities discontinued	Chapters report.	Number of chapters indicating each reason*															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES																	
Oats	1			1													
Orchard	1					1	1										
Vineyard	1			1													
Broilers	1					1											
BUYING AND/OR SELLING ACTIVITIES																	
Garden seed	5	1			1		1				1	2	2				
Refreshments	3			1	1		1		1		1		2				
Scrap drive	3				1		1	1			1		1		1		
Paper drive	2				1		1				2		1				
Cats to bio. supply	2	1									1					1	
Field seeds	1			1							1						
SERVICE AND CUSTOM ACTIVITIES																	
Spraying service	4	2		3	2	1	1	2						1			
Hatchery	1									1		1					
ENTERTAINMENT AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES																	
Donkey basketball	2							1					1				1
F.F.A. play	2				1								1				
School carnival	2						1						1				
Athletic contests	1			1									1				
Dances	1												1				
Raffles	1												1				

*The reasons for discontinuing the activities were:

1. Required too much of the teacher's time for supervision.
2. Lease expired and the owner did not wish to renew it.
3. The activity proved unprofitable.
4. Too much of the time spent on the activity became "just work."
5. Difficult to get student labor during the summer.
6. Activity required too much class time in relation to its educational value.
7. F.F.A. members lost interest in the activity.
8. The activity was taken over by another group.
9. The activity became too large for the chapter to carry successfully.
10. The demand for the service or product was inadequate.
11. Resentment from commercial interests.
12. The school administration did not approve of the activity.

13. Inadequate equipment.
14. Scrap exhausted.
15. Resentment from local residents.
16. Too dangerous.

March 19, 1949

Mr.
Vocational Agriculture Instructor

Dear Sir:

Selecting desirable cooperative activities to raise funds for the FFA chapter is a problem that confronts every adviser. Many teachers of vocational agriculture have expressed a need for additional information concerning these activities. In an effort to meet this need, the enclosed checklist has been developed as a means of obtaining data that may throw some light on this problem. It is hoped that the information thus obtained will be of some value to other chapters in selecting their own activities.

As every chapter has some cooperative activities for profit that will contribute to this study, you are encouraged to return this checklist at your earliest possible convenience. I wish to assure you that any information furnished will be used in a strictly confidential manner. There will be no effort made to compare one chapter's program with that of another, nor will it be possible to make such a comparison from the written report. For the purpose of this study, I am interested in the different activities for profit carried on by all the chapters in the state not in the particular pattern of activities carried on by any one chapter.

At first glance, the checklist may appear unjustly time consuming due to its length. A careful examination, however, will reveal that although there are over two hundred items, only a few of those items will apply to any one chapter. By actual test, one vocational agriculture instructor in an average sized department filled out the checklist in less than 30 minutes.

For your convenience in returning the checklist, I am inclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

A summary of this study will be sent to you upon request. You may make your request by checking the appropriate blank on the last page of the checklist. This will be my method of thanking you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours

(Signed) **David W. Valliant**
David W. Valliant
Graduate Student in Ag. Ed.

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This study has been planned under my direction and has my wholehearted approval. It is hoped that all teachers will cooperate in furnishing the information requested so as to provide help on this important study.

(Signed) **H. M. Byram**
Dr. H. M. Byram
Professor of Education

SURVEY OF COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES FOR PROFIT CARRIED ON BY FFA CHAPTERS IN MICHIGAN

PART I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name of school _____.
2. Name of Ag. teacher _____.
3. Total years of teaching experience in vocational agriculture - - - - - - ___.
4. Years you have been teaching vo. ag. in present school - - - - - - - - - ___.

PART II. COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES FOR PROFIT CARRIED ON BY THE FFA CHAPTER

DIRECTIONS: In filling out PART II of this survey, please keep the following suggestions in mind:

A COOPERATIVE ACTIVITY FOR PROFIT is any activity carried on by the chapter as a group for the purpose of making money for the chapter. There may be other purposes for carrying the activity in addition to making money (such as providing real problems for classroom study, providing a service to the community, etc.), but if one of the purposes is to make money for the chapter, that activity should be included in this survey.

(a). DO NOT include the so-called "Public Service" activities for which a charge is made for the service rendered IF this charge is not in excess of the estimated expense to the chapter in providing the service.

(b). DO NOT include activities carried on by individuals in their supervised farming program unless the FFA chapter receives part of the profit from those activities.

(c). DO include activities carried on for the purpose of making money for the chapter even though a loss in money resulted.

PERIOD OF TIME TO USE FOR THIS STUDY. Any period can be used as long as a full year, 12 months, is included. It is recommended that a period covering at least part of 1948 be used. (Example: The period may run from July 1, 1947 to July 1, 1948 or Nov. 1, 1947 to Nov. 1, 1948 or Jan. 1, 1948 to Jan. 1, 1949 OR any other 12 month period you may choose).* Include in this survey all cooperative activities for profit that were carried on at any time during that 12 month period.

FILLING OUT THE SURVEY. The Arabic number assigned to each activity is very important. It should be used in all cases when referring to that activity. (See page 3 for an example of how this survey is to be filled out as you read the following steps. Be sure to read the footnote on page 3).

(1). Check each cooperative activity for profit carried on by the chapter (at any time during the 12 months selected) in the blank preceding the number of that activity.

(2). In the table following each section of the survey, place the number of the activity (as checked in step 1) in the first column of the table and provide the additional information requested.

(3). Information as to the profit received from any cooperative activity is very helpful to other chapters in selecting activities that will return a good profit to them. If accurate records have been maintained and the figures are available, the profit should be shown. If complete and accurate information is not available, leave the "Profit" column blank.

(4). In all cases indicate activities that lost money. If the exact amount of loss is not known, write the word "loss" in the profit column.

*The 12 months included in this study are _____, 194_ to _____, 194_.

(OVER)

PART II, GROUP I: COOPERATIVE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES FOR PROFIT CARRIED ON BY THE FFA CHAPTER

A. Cooperative crop production activities for profit carried on by the chapter

__1. Alfalfa seed
__2. Barley
__3. Beans
__4. Clover seed
__5. Corn (grain)
__6. Corn (silage)
__7. Corn, sweet
__8. Popcorn
__9. Flax
__10. Garden
__11. Hay, grass
__12. Hay, legume
__13. Hay, mixed
__14. Oats
__15. Potatoes
__16. Seed potatoes
__17. Rye
__18. Soybeans
__19. Sugar beets
__20. Wheat
__21. Pasture, native
__22. Pasture, tillable
__23. Vineyard
__24. Peach orchard (trees _____).
__25. Apple orchard (trees _____).
__26. Cherry orchard (trees _____).
__27. _____.
__28. _____.
__29. _____.
__30. _____.

Activity number	Acres	Total yield	Yield per acre	Check if this activity was carried on in				Was the land (check)		Profit $	Charge for pupil labor	
				1947	1946	1945	1944	Owned	Rented		Yes	No

B. Cooperative livestock production activities for profit carried on by chapter

__31. Breeding ewes
__32. Fattening lambs
__33. Breeding sows
__34. Fattening swine
__35. Beef breeding cows
__36. Fattening cattle
__37. Milk cows
__38. Heifers
__39. Laying chicken flock
__40. Growing pullets (raising for sale, not to add to laying flock of chapter).
__41. Broilers
__42. Capons
__43. Laying turkey flock
__44. Market turkeys
__45. Ducks
__46. Geese
__47. Rabbits
__48. Bees
__49. _____.
__50. _____.
__51. _____.
__52. _____.
__53. _____.

Activity number	Scope (head etc.)	For fattening projects			Check if this activity was carried on in				Profit $	Charge for pupil labor	
		Av. wt. start	Av. wt. sold	Days fed	1947	1946	1945	1944		Yes	No

PART II, GROUP II. COOPERATIVE BUYING AND/OR SELLING ACTIVITIES FOR PROFIT CARRIED ON BY THE FFA CHAPTER

Directions: Do not include under this group those items that have been included elsewhere. For example: Wheat produced in a "cooperative production activity for profit" would not be included here even though the wheat was sold by the chapter. If additional wheat is obtained and sold cooperatively by the chapter for profit, that wheat would be shown in this group.

A. Buying and/or selling feed

__54. Commercial mixed feeds
__55. Whole or ground grains
__56. Protein supplements
x 57. Hay
__58. _____.
__59. _____.

B. Buy and/or sell mineral supplements

__60. Mixed by FFA formula
__61. Commercial formula

C. Buying and/or selling field seeds

__62. Seed corn
__63. Seed wheat
__64. Seed oats
__65. Seed potatoes
__66. Beans
__67. Legume seeds
__68. _____.
__69. _____.
__70. _____.

D. Selling excess animals from an FFA livestock chain

__71. Pig chain
__72. Calf chain
__73. _____.
__74. _____.

E. General cooperative buying and/or selling activities for profit

__75. Garden seeds
__76. Spray materials
__77. Christmas trees
__78. Paper drives
__79. Scrap drives
__80. Magazine subscriptions
__81. Baby chicks (bought from a hatchery and resold)
__82. Greeting cards (Christmas, birthday, etc.)
__83. Sell candy, refreshments, hamburgs, etc. at school and community functions
__84. _____.
__85. _____.
__86. _____.
__87. _____.

Activity number	Quantity sold	Unit of measurement	Check if this activity was carried on in 1947	1946	1945	1944	Profit $	Charge for pupil labor Yes	No
*57	75	tons	x		x	x	$20.00		x

*This example indicates that the chapter (during the selected 12 month period) conducted a cooperative buying and/or selling activity that involved activity number 57, buying and/or selling hay. During the 12 month period the chapter sold 75 tons of hay and realized a profit of $20.00. In figuring this profit, no deductions were made for student labor. A similar activity was also carried on in 1944, 1945, and 1947. The chapter did not buy and sell hay for profit in 1946. (1947 is interperted to mean the 12 months preceding the 12 months included in this survey).

(OVER)

PART II, GROUP III. COOPERATIVE SERVICE OR CUSTOM ACTIVITIES FOR PROFIT CARRIED ON BY THE FFA CHAPTER

A. Service fees for sires owned by chapter

__88. Boars (head served _____)
__89. Bulls (head served _____)

B. Production of plants for sale

__90. Tomato (plants sold _____)
__91. Peppers (plants sold _____)
__92. _____ (plants sold ___)
__93. _____ (plants sold ___)

C. Spraying service by chapter

__94. Orchard (trees _____)
__95. Field crops (acres _____)
__96. Weed control (acres _____)
__97. White wash (buildings _____)
__98. Disinfecting (buildings _____)
__99. _____ (scope ____)
__100. _____ (scope ____)

D. Slaughter facilities operated by the FFA chapter

__101. Custom butchering by the FFA (head butchered: Cattle _____. Sheep _____. Swine _____. Poultry _____.)
__102. Facilities rented to individuals to do their own butchering.

E. External parasite control service for profit (dipping, dusting, etc.)

__103. Sheep (for control of _____. Head treated _____)
__104. Swine (for control of _____. Head treated _____)
__105. Cattle (for control of _____. Head treated _____)
__106. Poultry (for control of _____. Head treated _____)
__107. Horses (for control of _____. Head treated _____)

F. Internal parasite control service for profit

__108. Sheep (for control of _____. Head treated _____)
__109. Swine (for control of _____. Head treated _____)
__110. Cattle (for control of _____. Head treated _____)
__111. Poultry (for control of _____. Head treated _____)
__112. Horses (for control of _____. Head treated _____)

G. General service or custom activities for profit

__113. FFA loan fund (size of fund $ _____. Rate of interest _____%)
__114. FFA owned machinery or equipment rented to public or FFA boys for profit
__115. Feed mixing service (tons mixed _____)
__116. Feed grinding service (tons ground _____)
__117. Treating seeds for seed-borne diseases (bushels treated _____)
__118. Sharpen and repair hand tools for public for profit
__119. Repair and recondition machinery for the public for profit.
__120. Operate a hatchery (egg capacity _____. Chicks sold _____)
__121. Custom combining (acres combined _____)
__122. Custom hay baling (bales _____)
__123. Testing milk for profit - not Jr. DHIA (cows tested _____)
__124. Chapter exhibits at fairs etc.
__125. Chapter contests for profit (type of contest _____)
__126. _____. (scope _____)
__127. _____. (scope _____)
__128. _____. (scope _____)
__129. _____. (scope _____)

Activity number	Check if this activity was carried on in				Profit $	Charge for pupil labor	
	1947	1946	1945	1944		Yes	No

PART II, GROUP IV. COOPERATIVE ENTERTAINMENT AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR PROFIT CARRIED ON BY THE FFA CHAPTER

__130. Athletic contests
__131. Banquets
__132. Box supper or pie social
__133. Sponsor dances
__134. Sponsor raffles
__135. Sponsor movies
__136. Sponsor parties (skating, etc.)
__137. Sponsor plays
__138. Sponsor school carnivals
__139. Elect a Queen(charge for votes)
__140. Sponsor traveling shows (donkey basket ball games, etc.)
__141. _____.
__142. _____.
__143. _____.
__144. _____.
__145. _____.

Activity number	Times that each activity was engaged in during 12 months					Check if this activity was carried on in				Profit $	Charge for pupil labor	
	1	2	3	4	More (indicate)	1947	1946	1945	1944		Yes	No

- - - - - - - -

According to your best estimate, what per cent of the total FFA chapter funds come from the following sources as divided in this survey? (Estimate to the nearest multiple of 10: 10%, 20%, 30%, etc.).

Group I. Cooperative production activities for profit carried on by the FFA chapter (see page 2) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ____%
Group II. Cooperative buying and/or selling activities for profit carried on by the FFA chapter (see page 3) - - - - - - - - - - - ____%
Group III. Cooperative service or custom activities for profit carried on by the FFA chapter (see page 4) - - - - - - - - - - - ____%
Group IV. Cooperative entertainment and social activities for profit carried on by the FFA chapter (see page 5) - - - - - - - - - - - ____%
Other sources of FFA chapter funds that are not included in this survey - ____%
Total 100%

(OVER)

COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES FOR PROFIT THAT HAVE BEEN DISCONTINUED

In the following table please list the cooperative activities for profit (by either the name of that activity or by the number given that activity in this survey) that have been discontinued within the last 5 years (or since you have been teaching in your present school if less than 5 years) and check the reason or major reasons why that activity was discontinued. You are encouraged to supply reasons of your own if the ones given do not fit your particular case.

Reasons for discontinuing the activity / Name or number of the activity discontinued									
1. Required too much of the teacher's time for supervision.									
2. Lease expired and the owner did not wish to renew it.									
3. The activity proved unprofitable.									
4. Too much of the time spent on the activity became just work instead of educational experience.									
5. Difficult to get student labor to carry on the activity during the summer.									
6. Activity required too much class time in relation to its educational value									
7. FFA members lost interest in the activity.									
8. The activity was taken over by another group.									
9. The activity became too large for the chapter to carry successfully.									
10. The demand for the service or product was inadequate to justify the activity.									
11. Resentment from commercial interests who feel that the school is competing against them for patronage from the public.									
12. The school administration did not approve of the activity.									
13.									
14.									
15.									
16.									
17.									

PART III. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT OWNED COOPERATIVELY BY THE FFA CHAPTER

DIRECTIONS: Include in this part of the survey all machinery and equipment that are legally owned by the FFA chapter as an organization.

(1). Check each item that is owned cooperatively by the FFA chapter in the blank preceding that item.

(2). Place the number of that item in the first column of the table and provide the information requested. If the chapter owns more than one of any item, use additional lines in describing them (unless they are all identical. In that case use only one line, but indicate the quantity of those items owned).

__1. Air compressor
__2. Baler, pick-up
__3. Baler, stationary
__4. Bean puller
__5. Binder, corn
__6. Binder, grain
__7. Brooder
__8. Brooder, battery
__9. Brooder house
__10. Chopper, ensilage
__11. Chopper, field
__12. Combine
__13. Concrete mixer
__14. Corn picker
__15. Culti-packer
__16. Cultivator
__17. Dipping rig
__18. "Doodle-bug"
__19. Drill, grain
__20. Greenhouse
__21. Harrow, disk
__22. Harrow, spike
__23. Harrow, spring
__24. Hatcher, chick
__25. Hay loader
__26. Hog house
__27. Hot bed
__28. Incubator
__29. Laying house
__30. Livestock barn
__31. Livestock clippers
__32. Manure spreader
__33. Milking machine
__34. Mill, hammer
__35. Mill, roughage
__36. Mower
__37. Planter, corn
__38. Planter, potato
__39. Plow
__40. Post hole digger (power)
__41. Potato digger
__42. Rake, bull (sweep)
__43. Rake, side delivery
__44. Range shelter
__45. Saw, power cut-off
__46. Seed treating equipment
__47. Sprayer
__48. Sugar beet harvester
__49. Tractor
__50. Trailer
__51. Truck
__52. Wagon, farm
__53. Welder, arc
__54. Welder, oxyactylene
__55. _____. __56. _____.
__57. _____. __58. _____.
__59. _____. __60. _____.
__61. _____. __62. _____.

Item no.	Description (model, trade name or any other identifying characteristics)	Size	Market Value $

Check here if you desire a summary of this study ___.

POST CARD FOLLOW-UP USED

April 10, 1949

Dear Mr. _____

Some time ago I mailed you a checklist on cooperative activities for profit conducted by the FFA chapter. So far I have not received a reply from you. I would appreciate it very much if you would take the 15 to 30 minutes necessary to fill out the checklist and return it at your earliest possible convenience. If you have misplaced the checklist, I will be very glad to send you another. If your chapter has no cooperative activities for profit. Please advise me to that effect. If the chapter has cooperative activities for profit, they can contribute to this study. Thank you.

(Signed) David W. Valliant
David W. Valliant
Grad. Student in Ag. Ed.
Michigan State College