The road to success means: keep confidence with yourself; keep yourself thinking, acting, doing right—but above all keep honest.—Elbert Hubbard.

So much has had to be considered relative to the model forty-acre farm that I am sure our readers will begin to wonder if I can ever get going on the main business of the farm—the raising of crops. But I won't disappoint them.

It will be remembered I laid emphasis on the fact that a farm of this size can never compete with the large farms in its strictest sense. We have three main points to keep in mind. First, we have to raise crops that will feed the live stock, be it horse, mule, cow, calf, pig or poultry. Thirdly, we have to keep up a rotation of crops to meet these needs during the whole year, and consideration must be given also in this rotation to the improvement and maintenance of the fertility of the soil of the farm. This consideration with the system of the grove. This has been fully discussed, showing how it becomes not only an annual increase in the total and a few years, but leads on to what is tantamount of an endowment policy. Just as planting trees is a way of months or the farmer, and, finally, is to provide itself a provision for the family or to help the farmer leaves behind at the close of life.

Diversified farming in its truest sense, therefore, calls for a methodical practice of a thorough rotation of crops, and in this rotation Florida has an enormous advantage. The North will last three years for each 3-year cycle in one year here. Our climate and the open land enable farming to be carried on throughout the whole twelve months of the year.

There are three distinct seasons in the twelve months in which to make our rotation, corresponding to the raising of the crops to three years, required to be harvested in the North. We have the fall-winter vegetable crops, the spring-summer season and the summer season.

We commence in the early fall to raise the winter crops. Overlapping, we might say that the crop can be raised during the winter, and then we have the crops partially adapted to our summers.

Now, in all rotations, grasses and leguminous crops must be included. Grasses are soil protectors, renewers and builders. They prevent the waste of the soil by protecting the nitrogen and other plant food elements within it, while their extensive and deeply penetrating root systems break up and deepen the soil and increase its fertility.

Leguminous crops, such as beggarweed, velvet bean or cow peas, while performing many of the functions of the grasses, increase the available supply of nitrogen in the soil. These grasses and leguminous plants are a part of the forage providers of the farm. In addition to these advantages, crops and leguminous crops are a necessary way of controlling both the ravages of insects and of disease. Insects are drawn away with the root or waste food replaced by some crop they do not like. The possi-