The National America



OUT OF THE DARKNESS

Out of the darkness come cries for help—earnest pleadings, not for more foreign aid and technical assistance to "fix them up," but for something with power to "pull them up"... up out of sin and the resultant darkness.

Into the darkness go dedicated Christian missionaries from Bob Jones University, taking the message of Him Who is the Light of Life. What a difference the Light makes! Life takes on new perspective; peace fills the troubled soul; fear is transformed into trust. Christ alone can do this for those who place their faith in Him.

The "World's Most Vousual Vousual," through its missionary emphasis, has already prepared and sent over 800 men and women to the "regions beyond." Others continue to go. How shall the world know unless they hear? How shall they hear without a preacher?



BOB JONES University

Stands without apology for the "old-time religion" and the absolute authority of the Bible.

Music, speech, and art without additional cost above regular academic tuition. Institute of Christian Service, Academy, and seventh and eighth grades in connection. Graduate Schools of Religion and Fine Arts.

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

How do you rate? Here's a quick quiz to measure your driver 1.Q.

9 out of 10 drivers can't score 100%. Can you?

■ What's the best way to drive in a fog?

Slowly, of course. Hug the side of the road and try to keep your eyes on the edge. Fog lights come in handy . . . but if you don't have them use your low beam headlights, (When beams are raised, the light reflects off the fog forming a white blanker that's impossible to see through.)

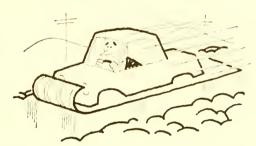


- If you're approaching a busy intersection and suddenly find that your accelerator is jammed . . . what should you do?
- The best thing to do is turn off your ignition switch and apply the brakes. This works much faster than trying to retract the gas pedal.



- One of the oldest rules of the road is also one of the most frequently violated. Know which one it is?
- A Keep to the right. (Don't take your half of the road out of the middle.)

- One of the most important things on your car is free. Have any idea what it is?
- The air in your tires, Inflated correctly they'll last miles longer . . . and may even save your life. If you don't know how much air *your* tires need . . . just ask your Firestone man. He'll be glad to help you out.
- What three things should you remember if your car begins to skid on ice?
- First, take your foot off the accelerator. But don't step on the brakes yet! Next, steer in the direction of the skid. Once you're moving forward in a straight line, you'll be able to get control of the ear. Finally, slow down by pumping the brakes gently. And remember, while snow tires are a great help in winter driving . . . they're not a guarantee against skidding if you're driving too fast.



- How much more distance does it take to stop a car at 50 mph than at 10?
- Car energy increases as the square of its speed. Double the speed and you'll need four times the distance to come to a safe stop. Therefore at 50 you'll need 25 times more stopping distance than at 10. With good tires and a dry road it takes 100 feet to make a safe stop from 50 mph!
- What tire is first choice for original equipment on new ears?
- Firestone—with good reason.

YOUR SYMBOL OF QUALITY AND SERVICE



A Sponsor of National Student Traffic Safety Program, National 4-H Automotive Program and FFA



FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1965

THE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG MEN IN AGRICULTURE

VOLUME 13

NUMBER 3

In This Issue

FEATURES



19 Kenneth Kennedy, National President

THE ELECTION OF THE NATIONAL FFA PRESIDENT IS AN ELECTRIFYING MOMENT IN FFA HISTORY, RELIVE THIS MO-MENT WITH KENNETH KENNEDY, FOLLOW THE ACCOUNT OF KEN'S LEADERSHIP RECORD AND FARMING EXPERIENCE FOR AN INSIGHT INTO THE PERSONALITY OF THE YOUNG MAN ELECTED "MR. PRESIDENT."

20 A Career in Communications

A CAREER IN NEED OF YOUNG MEN . . . AGRICULTURAL JOURNALISM, IF YOU ARE EXAMINING AGRICULTURE OP-PORTUNITIES, THIS STORY IS MUST READING. FIVE WORKING JOURNALISTS, REPRESENTING THE COMMUNICATIONS FIELD, MAKE UP "THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER" PANEL TO DIS-CUSS THE DUTIES AND CHALLENGES OF THEIR WORK.

40 Nebraska Tractor Test

THE NEBRASKA TRACTOR TEST IS A RATING OF POWER AND ECONOMY, HERE IS A CLOSE LOOK AT THE STORY BEHIND THESE TESTS AND HOW THEY ARE CONDUCTED. ARMED WITH AN UNDERSTANDING OF POWER AND FUEL ECONOMY, YOU WILL BE IN A BETTER POSITION TO SELECT A TRACTOR.

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Shell		

16 KGI-1280

22 Community Service Test Plot

23 Slurry Fertilizer

24 What The FFA Did For Me

25 The Grain Market And You

26 National Student Secretary

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Our Cover

Lloyd Mader feels it's important to make efficient use of labor in his beef feeding operation. The peak demand occurs on a day like the morning this picture was taken. It was 5 degrees with a sharp worth wind.

A member of the Grand Island, Nebraska, FFA Chapter, Lloyd helped to design and construct this feeding system.

PHOTO BY C. A. CROMER

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V. STANLEY ALLEN, Business Manager

The National FUTURE FARMER

CAN HOGS PAY FOR ALL THIS?

Foggers to keep them comfortable in hot weather. Insulated walls and controlled ventilation to keep them comfortable in cold weather. Slat floors to keep them clean. A lagoon underneath to dispose of the manure. Specially constructed metal pens that come apart easily.

Can hogs really pay for all of this "luxury," or should we put them back on pasture and cut out this expense?

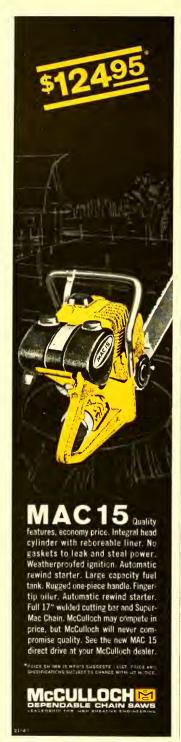
We're giving this management system a thorough testing at the Purina Research Farm and will let the *net profit figures* give us the answer. As soon as we get the answer, every Purina dealer across the country will have it so he'll know how to advise his customers.

And that's how the benefits of practical Purina Research get out to livestock and poultry feeders everywhere.



Ralston Purina Company . Checkerboard Square . St. Louis, Mo.





Your Editors Say...



THERE WAS a time when I thought of February as the shortest month in the year, the month associated with leap year; Groundhog Day; and birthdays of two great Americans, Washington and Lincoln. After years of living with the FFA though, one other occasion has been added. That is National FFA Week, which this year is the week of February 20-27.

No doubt your chapter has its plans made for activities during this important week. If not, a crash program is called for to focus the attention of your community on your organization. This year it is more important than ever that you tell the FFA and vocational agriculture story to the people in your area. New legislation passed last year broadening the scope of vocational education has created many questions in the minds of some of our friends and supporters. Some fear the whole program will be changed and that FFA and vocational agriculture as we have known it will cease to exist. Of course, this is not true.

The new legislation did broaden the educational opportunity in vocational agriculture to permit training in off-farm occupations as well for those who plan to remain on the farm, but only in areas where such training is needed. The basic principle of fitting the program of vocational agriculture to the needs of the community will remain the same under any new programs that are developed. This will no doubt mean a change in emphasis in some departments of vocational agriculture, possibly in your school, and you, as a student of vo-ag, will have an opportunity to benefit from this broadened training. In many departments, however, where the need for farmer training is as great as ever, the change, if any, will be less apparent.

This is the story we need to tell during National FFA Week. Your chapter, teamed with the other 8,261 chapters and over 400,000 Future Farmers throughout the country, can do much to create a public awareness that training in agriculture is still needed, that your department of vocational agriculture and FFA chapter are fulfilling this need and will continue to do so. The broadening of vocational education in agriculture does not destroy the basic program that has come to be respected for the contribution made to agriculture and rural youth over the years. The slogan "The Future Farmer of today is the successful farmer of tomorrow" will be just as true in the years ahead as it has been in the years gone by. Farmers must be better educated in modern methods to make full use of the new agricultural technology.

The FFA Week theme is "Agriculture—Our American Heritage." It is hoped that your local chapters will use this event to make sure your community fully appreciates this heritage.

Wilson Carnes

Editor

"I want to spend my time farming ...not working on equipment"

If you haven't actually said it, you've thought it. Your Texaco Farm Service Distributor knows, every hour you spend fixing or tinkering with your machinery takes time away from farming. And farming is where you make your profit. Helping farmers with products that save time, save money through efficient maintenance is a habit with Texaco Farm Service Distributors.

Tomorrow one of your farm machines could stop working. It happens—even with the best equipment you can buy. A worn-out part. A deposit-clogged engine. An ungreased bearing.

A couple of delays could put a crimp in your profits, Your Texaco Farm Service Distributor can help you avoid this.

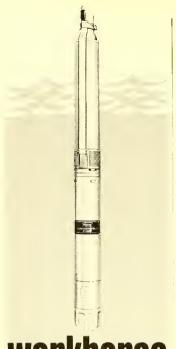
He knows your problems. He's got the products that can help you stop trouble before it begins to happen. He's got Texaco products. Used regularly and properly, they can help lower repair costs, give engines longer life, even save fuel. And they can help make lubrication much easier, much more economical for you.

Your Texaco Farm Service Distributor can supply you with every petroleum product you need. Give him a call. He's in business to keep you in business. Trust him to give you a helping hand,

Trust Texaco Farm Service



Here are some of Texaco's top-quality petroleum products for the farm: 1. Marfak All-Purpose lubricant. 2. Havoline and Ursa Motor Oils. 3. Multigear Lubricant EP. 4. Regal Oils for hydraulics. 5. Famous Fire Chief gasoline and Diesel Fuel.



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That's a rugged Myers Submersible Pump! Always ready, always on the job. The real workhorse on today's farm. The most-used piece of equipment around. On duty 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Quiet, powerful, efficient Myers submersibles are built to meet the water needs of the future as well as those of today. When you want really dependable pump performance, look for a Myers Submersible, For more information on water systems, see your Myers Dealer.

Myers

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ASHLAND, OHIO



Cashinere, Washington

I have been against FFA members' smoking in their jackets for a long time. To me nothing is more disgusting.

I was surprised to find that there is no mention of this in our rules about the proper use of the FFA jacket. I think that there should be because not only does it hurt them but it also downgrades the name of the FFA.

I have already added such a rule to our chapter constitution and sent a letter to our state advisor in hopes of adding this to our state constitution. This is what I have done, but I need help. It must be made a national rule. If any of your readers share my opinion, I would appreciate their sending correspondence to the Cashmere FFA Chapter, Cashmere, Washington

Bill Smith

Fredericktown, Ohio

In the last edition there was an article stating that the FFA jacket originated in Van Wert, Ohio. This is contradictory of what I have heard, I have talked to J. H. Lintner, and according to him it originated at Fredericktown, Ohio. Mr. Lintner was the vo-ag teacher at Fredericktown in 1933 when the jacket was first made.

Enclosed is a picture of the first jacket and a story on how the jacket came into being as told to me.

Dwight Phillips



Original jacket, left, with present jacket. Note absence of eagle, which was later included.

We understand your story is correct in that the first FFA jacket was made for the Fredericktown FFA band to play at the National Convention. Later the jacket was adopted by the national organization and was manufactured at Van Wert. See "Birth of the FFA Jacket," October-November, 1962, issue.-Ed.

Jamestown, Missouri

I am astonished that you would publish an article as biased and biologically distorted as the article "Feathered Assassin," printed in the December-January issue.

While it is undeniable that the crow is a thief and a pest of the first magnitude, the claims and statements made against the crow in this article also show stupidity of the first magnitude of a true knowledge of the crow.

As a youth, I often had crows as pets and studied their habits as well as those of the wild crows. While the crow does raid other birds' nests, it most certainly does not make a full-time business of it as the article implies.

No mention was made of the ability of the crow to catch mice, grasshoppers, and other destructive pests or their discouraging of horned owls and hawks in the vicinity. The idea of flocks of crows being able to wipe out whole fields of corn or wheat in one fowl sweep is ridiculous. My suggestion for the author is to stick to facts, not "somebody said" stories.

J. R. Anderson

Advisor

We appreciate your comments about the article. Your letter is being forwarded to author Audrey Frank, who may wish to reply.-Ed.

Bioomfield, Indiana

The debate over changing certain words in our name and creed raises this question. By accepting the name of the Future Farmers of America as the one and only one, we are showing a reluctance on our part of accepting new ways that are in tune with our changing world. If this is so, then we do not stand by the belief in the first paragraph of our creed, "better days through better ways.

It is a complicated problem, one that goes far deeper than just changing a few words in our creed and name. It won't be solved overnight either. But one thing is certain, and that is we must meet this new and challenging problem with the spirit that Future Farmers before us have shown. When we can agree and compromise on this problem, then and only then will it be solved.

Roger Wise

Cyril, Oklahoma

I have been reading a number of letters in the Magazine concerning girls joining the FFA, and I am surprised that any FFA member would be willing to let a girl in the organization.

I realize that many women and girls hold jobs in the field of agriculture as secretaries and accountants, but I don't think they would need to wear an FFA jacket to prepare themselves for these positions.

I can't see a girl receiving the State Farmer Degree or the American Farmer Degree. I think the FFA should remain as it is, an organization of farm boys.

Tommy Stevens

Letters from Future Farmers are welcomed for this page, Comments and opinions on FFA, agriculture, careers, education, and similar subjects are suitable.



The White Mt. Ski Club tells us how to make slacks rate "Expert."

We dig.



Lean the legs, they said. Lee leaned. You squeeze into Lee Leens.



Tighten the hips, they said. Lee tightened. Lee Leens give Lee trimmed. you swivel-room, but barely. Lee Leens taper to the bone.



Trim the taper, they said,

Lee Leens are about the coolest slacks that ever came down the trail. Lean, trim, take-off-forthe-weekend slacks. Lee Leens are made just the way you like them, for the things you do and the way you do them. They come on strong. Leens, shown left to right: Leatherneck Twill, \$4.95; Lee Western Denim, \$4.95: Lee Lastic Denim, \$7.95; Stretch Leatherneck T.vill, \$5.95. Other fine Leesure slacks from \$4.95 to \$7.95.

Lee Leens



Looking Ahead

HYBRID WHEAT PREDICTED

Hybrid wheat seed will soon join hybrid corn and hybrid sorghum in helping close the world's food gap, an official of DeKalb Agricultural Association has predicted. The researchers expect hybrid seed will increase yields by 25 to 30 percent and that increased use of fertilizer and other agronomic practices will give yields another 25 to 30 percent boost. Use of hybrid corn, now planted on 95 percent of the nation's corn acreages, has more than doubled corn yields.

CHRISTMAS TREE WITH ORNAMENTS

Christmas trees grown to order, with ornaments attached, are a possibility now. Not next Christmas but in 1967, growers will be receiving such a tree for testing. The new hybrid has a thick dark green foliage and produces cones when it is five years old, the cones decorating the tree just as it reaches the right size for harvesting.

AIR-CONDITIONED VEGETABLES

Air conditioning of vegetables may bring about higher yields as the results of experiments now being conducted by Michigan State University. Horticulturists conducting the experiment point out that the light water spray cools vegetables, reduces their transpiration, and thus conserves plant energy for producing higher yields.

COLD STORAGE HAY

Cold storage is effective in preserving fresh hay and may become a wide practice if studies conducted by Deere and Company and Michigan State University prove successful. A comparison between the losses of high quality field cured hay and the losses of fresh stored hay under various temperatures reveals the losses of cold stored hay to be reduced as temperature decreases. At 25 degrees F. hay could be stored indefinitely.

PIPE FEED YOUR PIGS

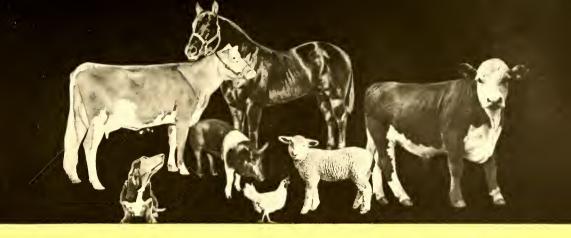
Swine herds may some day have their feed pumped to them in pipes if liquid feeding principles being tested by Purdue engineers prove successful. A new device would allow pigs to obtain a feed-water mixture by grasping a metal nozzle in their jaws. Feed used is a complete swine ration finely ground through a 1/16-inch hammermill screen. One pound of feed is mixed with two to three pounds of water.

TURKEY STEAKS

The traditional holiday turkey may soon find itself in demand as a year-round dinner table treat. A poultry scientist at Colorado State University is making a study of the turkey converted to steaks. He has found that a 26-pound live bird will yield about 12 pounds of steaks when boned out. This includes slightly more than four pounds of dark meat steaks, about six pounds of light meat steaks, and nearly two pounds of "turkey burgers." Turkey steaks can be prepared just like other meats, even to tasty barbecuing on the outdoor grill.

NEW AIRPLANE SOUIRTS FERTILIZER

An agricultural airplane that squirts fertilizer, seed, or pesticide rearward out of its wings may bring on a new concept of aerial application for American crop lands. The airplane uses a separate engine to blast air backward out of a long slot in the upper trailing edge of the wing at volumes as high as 50 pounds per second. This will permit operating speeds up to 140 miles per hour and still provide a better pattern of distribution. The University of California and the University of Wichita are collaborating with a private group to develop the plane.



MAKE A RATION WORK HARDER with Milk-Bank Feed Boosters, made with milk by-products.

How do you measure the effectiveness of your feeding programs? Cost per pound of gain? Appearance of your flock or herd? Health?

Any way you look at it, the Milk-Bank Feed Boosters from Kraft make any ration work harder. These feed boosters—Pex for poultry, Kaff-A for dairy, sheep and beef, Kraylets for swine, and Pace for horses—are made from milk-by-products rounded out with other important nutrients.

They supply elements that are not usually found in ordinary rations. These not only <u>balance</u> a feed, they help the animal get more good out of the other nutrients he takes in.

RICH IN MILK SUGAR

Milk-Bank Feed Boosters are rich in lactose (milk sugar). Lactose helps keep digestive tracts in good condition. This permits poultry and livestock to assimilate more of the feed—resulting in a better rate of gain and fewer digestive upsets.

IMPORTANT PROTEIN

When you give an animal a ration that includes a Milk-Bank Booster, you're giving him a good, healthy supply of protein, as well. This milk protein consists of lactalbumin and lactoglobulin which are among the richest in essential amino acids. They play an important role in balancing out the protein in a grain ration.

These milk proteins build soft tissues and disease-fighting antibodies, and promote vital nitrogen storage.

VITAMINS AND MINERALS

The Milk-Bank Feed Boosters supply calcium, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, and magnesium, as well as trace elements such as manganese, iodine, copper, iron, and cobalt.

When you feed Milk-Bank Boosters, you get milk vitamins—members of the B complex. Finally, there's an extra bonus in the Milk-Bank Boosters: the important growth factors of milk which help improve feed efficiency and speed healthy gains.

All these elements are blended and balanced in the Milk-Bank Feed Boosters to give your poultry and livestock the nutrition it takes to develop more of the genetic potential bred into them.

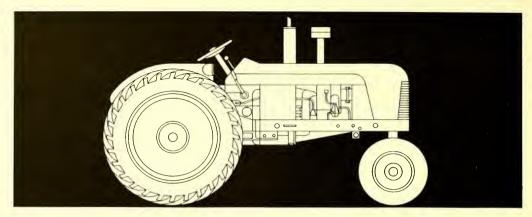
And for your dogs try new, complete Kraft Dog Food . . . balanced with the Milk-Bank Boost.

Ask a Kraft feed dealer for details, or write KRAFT FOODS AGRICULTURAL DIVISION, Dept. 51, 500 Peshtigo Court, Chicago, Illinois.

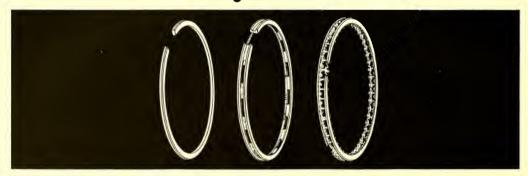


... where better nutrition starts with milk





More U.S. manufacturers of farm equipment use piston rings made by Perfect Circle than any other kind



Why re-ring with anything else?

The world over, manufacturers of 127 brands of vehicles and engines specify piston rings made by Perfect Circle as original equipment and/or service sets. The compression rings (above left) in Perfect Circle 2 in 1 sets are heavily chrome plated . . . Perfect Circle chrome OS89 oil rings (above center) have an offset spring for straight-through drainage...chrome-plated Perflon oil rings (above right) are coated with Teflon* to prevent clogging and help oil drain as much as 160% faster than other ring brands. Stay with the best. Always install piston rings made by Perfect *Registered trademark for du Pont fluorocarbon resin finishes.

Complete Line of High Quality Auto Parts for the Doctor of Motors PERFECT CIRCLE

Corporation - Hagerstown, Indiana 47346 A Subsidiary of Dana Corporation

The National FUTURE FARMER

FFA Week-February 20-27

IF THE camera is out of focus, the picture won't be worth saving. The same is true of ideas. The week of February 20-27 has been set aside as National FFA Week so that your chapter can focus attention on FFA and agriculture. The theme is "Agriculture-Our American Heritage."

Why is it important that you get excited? The major reason is that people vote NO on nearly every idea they don't understand. Ask the next person you meet if he knows what the FFA is and what your chapter is doing and why. There is a better-than-average chance you will draw a blank. People in your home town may not be aware of the contributions that agriculture makes to the nation and the opportunities that exist in the broad field of agriculture for young men.

The National FFA Organization has budgeted \$2,500 to help you promote FFA Week and tell the story. A booklet containing a list of suggested activities, a sample newspaper story, suggested talks, and other aids is already in the hands of your advisor. All of the materials can be ordered from the Future Farmers Supply Service.

A must for every chapter is the "Standard Package" of FFA Week supplies, which is available at a reduced price. Basic items included are.

FFA Week Poster-The poster is printed on heavy paper, 17 by 22 inches, in three colors, It is suitable for posting on walls or windows or can be pasted on cardboard for standup display. The design is such that the date line can be clipped and the poster used with displays and exhibits throughout the year.

Vo-ag and FFA Booklet-A 16page illustrated booklet that gives background information about vocational agriculture and the FFA. A colorful handout to give editors, school board members, and prospective students.

FFA Week Seals-An added actionline for all of your correspondence. See that local business firms, banks, organizations, and school officials all have a good supply.

Window Sticker-Call attention to FFA Week all over town with these gummed window stickers.

Tent Card-Perfect for your FFA Week banquet. Be sure the local drug stores, restaurants, and banks have

The cost for the entire package is only \$2.75. Mail your orders early to avoid delay in delivery to: Future Farmers Supply Service, Alexandria, Virginia 22306.

The little old lady who only drives her car on Sundays puts the hardest wear on the engine -unless she uses herlittle old head and buys top quality motor oil



Kendall refines quality motor oils from the world's richest 100 Pennsylvania Crude Oil. Your dealer will recommend the one best suited to your engine, your driving habits and your pocket book When you start using Kendall Motor Oil, you get the extra margin of safety and the Economy of Kendall

RACING ENTHUSIASTS

WACING ENTHUSIASTS We've printed eight vignettes of famous races run since 1903 in a little brochure titled "A Short History of Racing" You'll find it interesting and informative Send 25¢ to cover handling charges

KENDALL REFINING COMPANY Bradford, Penna / Toronto, Canada

The National Goodwill Tour

THE FFA Week action-line, "Agriculture-Our American Heritage," will be carried to the leaders of American business and industry by the six national FFA officers on their annual month-long FFA Goodwill Tour.

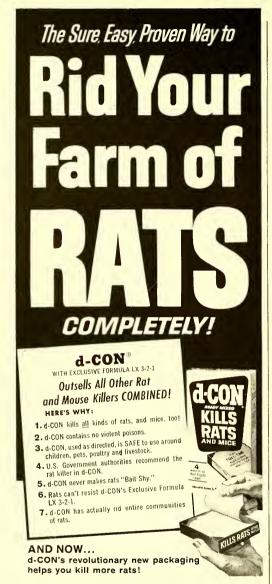
From February 2 through March 4 your national officers will be traveling ambassadors of goodwill as they visit with companies and organizations in 17 cities and 11 states. The Goodwill Tour, which started in 1947, is a means of bringing the FFA and vocational agriculture story to the board rooms of some of America's most important industries and organizations.

In addition to telling the FFA message, the tour will give many FFA Foundation donors the opportunity to meet the FFA's top young farmerleaders and learn of their leadership activities and farming programs firsthand. The tour, scheduled to start in

Richmond, Virginia, will be the first major assignment of the FFA officer team. They will have dinner with company presidents and visit farm clubs and cooperatives. Major TV and radio appearances are planned along route.

Cities on the schedule are Richmond (special meeting, visit Governor); Baltimore (special meeting); Philadelphia (special meeting); (New York (special meeting); Akron, Detroit, and Minneapolis (special meeting, Governor and legislative reception, FFA banquet speeches); St. Paul and Racine (special meeting); Milwaukee and Chicago (special meeting); and St. Louis. In addition, several of the officers will make trips to Indianapolis. Des Moines, Cincinnati, and Louisville (special meeting).

The tour is sure to make many new friends for the FFA and highlight the year for your national FFA officers.



That's right . . . d-CON, the rodenticide that kills all kinds of rats—and mice, too . . . outsells all others combined . . . now comes to you in an amazingly convenient new package . . . yes, a revolutionary packaging idea that actually helps you kill more rats!

You see, each new 1 lb. package of d-CON READY MIXED and d-CON PELLETS contains 4 ready-to-use, bait-filled trays. There's nothing to measure—nothing to pour. With these specially formulated trays, it's easy to set out more bait stations and kill more rats. You can even throw the unopened d-CON bait trays into "hard to get at rat runs." Rats gnaw right through the tray and eat the bait.

So for the sure, easy, proven way to rid your property of rats completely—all kinds of rats—and mice, too, insist on d-CON READY MIXED or d-CON PELLETS.



Victor Cappucci

Magazine Staff Changes



Len Richardson

Victor Cappucci, a former FFA officer, is now working in advertising sales. Vic grew up on a dairy farm in northeastern Pennsylvania and was a member of the Tunkhannock FFA Chapter. His offices in the FFA included chapter president, state vice president, and national vice president in 1956-57. More recently. Vic managed a 450-acre family, dairy farm, was active in several farm organizations, and served as county auditor. He married Mildred Clark and they have two girls and two boys. Vic fills a vacancy created when Charles Ocker accepted a position with another publication.

Len Richardson has assumed the duties of associate editor of *The National FUTURE FARMER*, replacing Paul Weller, who resigned to join a public relations agency. Previously, Len worked in advertising. He grew up on an Arizona dairy farm and earned the State Farmer Degree as a member of the Mesa FFA Chapter. While in FFA, Len was secretary of his local chapter and vice president and later president of the Arizona Association. His college work was in agricultural journalism at Arizona State University and the University of Arizona. He is married to the former Roberta Watson of Phoenix, and they have a son and daughter.

Former
National FFA President
Elected
State Ag Commissioner



Gus Douglass

GUS R. DOUGLASS, 1946-47 national FFA president, has been elected West Virginia commissioner of agriculture. As a Future Farmer, in addition to the national presidency, he held offices of chapter president and president of the state association, was named West Virginia Star Farmer, and earned the State and American Farmer Degrees.

Prior to his election he was assistant commissioner of agriculture. He has served as director and secretary of the Mason County Farm Bureau and chairman of his county's Agricultural Stabilization Committee. Douglass also held membership in the Farmers' Home Administration, and was a supervisor of the Soil Conservation District for ten years. He served as chairman of the Agricultural Advisory Committee of Glenville State College and recently was elected to the Board of Governors of the Agricultural Hall of Fame.

Douglass operates a 418-acre general livestock farm in Grimms Landing. He is married to the former Anna Roush, and the couple have four children.

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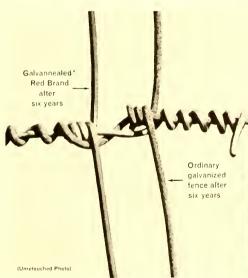
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KGI-1280 Calling All Blood Donors

Missouri Future Farmers use chapter-owned citizens band radio to aid Red Cross blood drive.

THE WEST Plains Red Cross bloodmobile was having trouble reaching its quota of blood donors for the National Red Cross blood bank. When the local FFA chapter heard about it, they volunteered to try to get the job done. The quota was 125 pints of blood. The chapter worked hard to get over the quota, and this they did in an extraordinary way. These Future Farmers more than doubled the quota by getting 251 pints of blood donated by local residents.

The town was thoroughly canvassed by teams of FFA members headed by the officers of the chapter. Each group



Advisor Stephen A. Douglas and the West Plains FFA officers who spearheaded the drive to obtain blood donors.

used a portable citizens band two-way radio. The names and addresses of the people who volunteered to give blood when the bloodmobile came to town were reported back to the chapter-owned citizens band radio base station at the vo-ag building. The Future Farmers did all of this recruiting on their own time at night.

According to the Howell County chairman of the Red Cross, this was a record for the county and probably for the state. All of the FFA members agreed this was an excellent community service project and the community was in mutual agreement. (By Steve Douglas, Advisor)



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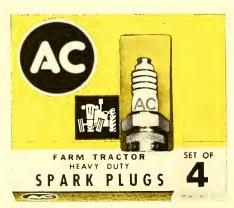


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AC SPARK PLUG ∰ THE ELECTRONICS DIVISION
OF GENERAL MOTORS



THE THURSDAY evening session of the 37th National Convention had already adjourned, but a dozen or so well-dressed Future Farmers huddled in excitement on the balcony above the now empty auditorium. They paced the floor, whispered to one another, and wondered aloud who would be called again before the Nominating Committee. The clock ticked on past midnight, and they knew a final decision was near, as the committee would make its report Friday morning, Suddenly, Friday had arrived and the committee chairman began his report: "For national president of the Future Farmers of America, Kenneth H. Kennedy, Cadiz, Kentucky!"

The election followed and "Kentucky's favorite son" will lead the largest farm boy organization in the world as 1964-65 national president. A long list of leadership accomplishments from chapter president to state president helped to prepare him for this new position.

Twenty-year-old Ken lives on a 56-acre family farm with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Durward B. Kennedy. He is next to the youngest of eight brothers and two sisters. His interest in FFA is credited to an older brother and vo-ag teachers, E. I. Mason and John Randolph.

Kenneth's FFA career began as a Green Hand member of the Trigg County FFA Chapter. Interest in publie speaking came after a bad experience when he made a speech before the FFA. "It was the first time I had ever spoken to any group," he said. "I became red in the face, nervous, and upset. From then on I decided that I could do much better than that performance, and I have finally overcome the problem." The records show that he went on to enter the FFA Creed Contest, which is open to freshmen only, and won in the chapter. sub-district, district, and second place in the state. He has been among the winners ever since, placing second in the North Central Region public speaking contest his senior year.

The first chapter office held by Ken was second vice president his sophomore year. As a junior, he was assistant president, and president his senior year. A year later he was elected state president. During his term as Kentucky FFA president, he traveled over 6,000 miles to visit 30 chapters in 22 counties. Kentucky state commissioner of agriculture, Emerson Beauchamp, awarded Ken the "Service to Agriculture Citation" when he completed his year as state president. These activities earned for him the Outstanding Leadership Award at last year's statewide FFA camp.

Throughout four years of high school. Ken maintained a specialized tobacco farming program. Ken's father recalled at a recent "Kenneth Kennedy Day" program that it was about five years ago while working in the tobacco fields that his son had first dreamed of becoming FFA president.

"I'm a sharecropper," says Ken, "I had 61 a acres of dark and burley to-bacco in 1964 and would go home on weekends and on afternoons. I had free from college to tend my fields." Other farm enterprises included corn and steers.

Ken is a member of the Farm Bureau and the National Farmers' Union. An active church leader, he is president of the training union, superintendent of the young people's Sunday school, and teacher of the intermediate group. He has been youth paster of his church during Youth Week. In other activities Kenneth has received several honors and held offices in other organizations. These included president of the student body and junior class in high school as well as being voted one of the four outstanding seniors by classmates and teachers.

Ken went to the National Convention with his heart and eyes set on being president but considered the test without personal accomplishment. "If I win the presidency, it will be something the state of Kentucky shares and the many others who have helped me to win," he said in a pre-election interview.

Following his year of service to FFA, Ken plans to return to Murray State College where he is majoring in social science and agriculture.



Career



Joe Boyd Assistant Managing Editor Farm Journal Philadelphia



Orion Samuelson Farm Service Director WGN Radio-TV Chicago

IN

Communications

YPEWRITER, microphone, press release—these are your tools in agricultural communications, a career in need of young men with farm backgrounds who would like to tell the agricultural story to the nation.

Communications is a field filled with people, farm meetings, expositions, and on-farm visits. It is finding, preparing, and telling the story of farming, farmers, and farm products. And it involves writing for farm magazines and newspapers, broadcasting over radio and TV, promoting farm products in agencies, and sending out information from USDA and extension stations. It can be a promising career filled with reward for farm youth.

We asked five prominent communications specialists, several of them former Future Farmers, to serve on our career panel. Their stories tell of their varied duties and offer a challenge to you.

Joe Dan Boyd: You can't imagine the thrill of visiting personally with E. F. Knipling, whose bold idea for using atomic energy has practically eliminated the harmful screwworm fly; or tramping through the woods, rifle in hand, with Lucky McDaniel, whose amazing marksmanship and teaching ability have made him a sports legend; or interviewing A. W. Tenney, whose dynamic leadership as national FFA advisor is assuring the future of vocational agriculture in a constantly changing educational picture.

Once I would have considered these experiences beyond my reach in a lifetime. Yet all three have come my way in a relatively short time through the fascinating career of farm magazine reporting. Not long ago, lowa State's Carl Hamilton said, "An agricultural journalism graduate can go further faster than in any other phase of agriculture."

I agree. And it's quite easy to tell whether you'd make a good farm magazine editor. Just ask yourself one question: Do you enjoy helping people?

If you can muster a quick, honest, and enthusiastic "Yes," your job satisfaction can be the type shared by doctors, scientists, and others devoted to a career of service.

What's more, writing is one of the few careers you can try out while still in high school or college. How? Start writing — now — for any publication that will look at your work. The sooner you start, the better. It can be the local weekly or a mimeographed campus quarterly. Don't haggle about pay. Donate your services if you have to. The important thing is to start meeting people and gaining their confidence so that they will share ideas with you, and you with your readers.

A successful farm editor must do at least three things at all costs: travel,

read, inquire. Too many ambitious young men toss to the wind unique knowledge that is theirs only because they were brought up on a farm. Don't waste your heritage.

If you get a special thrill from putting technical thoughts into everyday language, then welcome to our world!

Orion Samnelson: Late to bed and early to rise make a man a radio-television farm director. I'm sure the majority of farm directors who belong to the National Association of Farm Broadcasters, which I serve as president, would agree.

It's the farm director's responsibility to gather, edit, and broadcast the information that his farm listeners need to conduct their day-to-day farming operations. It means presenting our programs on the air from county and state fairs, field days, livestock shows, and farm homes where we visit with the people who are making news in agriculture.

Rewards other than financial help compensate for the sometimes long working hours . . . the satisfaction that comes from knowing that your efforts are providing farmers with the information that helps them do a better job of farming and living. It's the satisfaction of getting to know farm leaders in every phase of agriculture, as well as young people in the FFA. If I were asked what part of my job I enjoy most, I would say it's the people I meet.

In preparing for a career in farm broadcasting. I feel that young men with farm backgrounds have the most basic element already . . . simply having the firsthand knowledge and experience of being a farm youth. Add to this a good education with emphasis on agriculture, English, writing, and speaking, and you have the makings of a good farm broadcaster.

As a farm director, you would have a twofold job... of not only speaking TO farmers but speaking FOR farmers, telling the non-farm listeners of the dynamic American agriculture. I feel the



Don Watson
Account Executive
Cunningham and Walsh
New York



Robert Best Editor and Publisher Moultrie County News Illinois



Larry Sarbaugh Information Specialist U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Washington, D.C.

opportunities are great for the young man who has the education, desire, and willingness to work.

Don Watson: Among the phases of agricultural communications, the field of advertising and public relations is one of the most interesting and rewarding.

Agricultural advertising includes all "paid for" messages designed to sell products or services used by farmers. These appear in magazines and newspapers and on billboards, radio, and television. The advertiser pays all costs involved in the creation and dissemination of the advertisement.

Agricultural public relations, on the other hand, includes all communications written for the advertiser, for which he pays all costs except the final one of printing or broadcasting. These messages are designed to create a favorable attitude on the part of the farmer toward the product and the company offering it.

Both fields require a knowledge of the product, how it is used, where it can be the most effective, and how best it can fit into the farmer's over-all management program. In advertising one must also have a knowledge of which media will reach the maximum number of prospective customers at a reasonable cost.

In public relations, since the message to the farmer is not presented through paid space, a knowledge of news values is essential. The story must be based on solid fact and must be as comprehensive as possible. These factors are important if the story is to deserve the time or space given it by an editor or farm director.

There is great personal satisfaction in this field. The material produced is basically designed to be of service to the farmer. Entirely aside from the financial return, generally considered to be good, it is the creative work that presents a constant challenge.

Specific training is available through college agricultural journalism schools. While this training is not absolutely essential, it is highly beneficial. Competition within this field is intense, but the opportunities are unlimited. The standard farming practices, the continued technological advances, and a knowledge of farmers and farms are all factors that are of great benefit to Future Farmers desiring a career in either agricultural advertising or public relations.

Robert Best: A term used to describe the field of operating a weekly or small daily newspaper is "community journalism."

County weeklies simply are getting less and less "country" all the time. Much of the change is due to the change to technology in agriculture, still the leading industry in most small towns; but some of it is also due to the improvement in communications, the spread of industry from the cities, and a rise in the educational level of our population.

Rural areas are becoming more sophisticated, and this means that the publisher of a weekly newspaper in a rural town has to become equally sophisticated. He must run a newspaper that is a leader in public opinion, not a mirror. He must be well versed in local government, economics, merchandising, and agriculture, as well as advertising, which is his bread and butter. A good understanding of finance and tax laws is also helpfull.

The community newspaper is a challenge and can be financially rewarding as well. But newspapers are caught in a cost-price squeeze that makes agriculture look like a pienic. For example, while subscription rates have gone up very little, machinery costs have soared. A new linotype machine costs about \$50,000, and the cost of presses is almost astronomical. So it takes good management to make a community newspaper go.

The young man who has been raised on a farm or in a rural community has a good edge on the city boy interested in community journalism. He is used to the pace of small-town living. He has the background for many of the stories he will cover and for many of the advertising accounts he will service.

Community journalism is not for the lazy or the tainthearted, nor is it for the young man who wants to make a million by the time he is 30. It is for the man who wants to serve his neighbors, who wants to lead, and who can combine the qualities of a starry-cyed idealist with those of a hardnosed businessman.

Larry Sarbangh: Reporter-interpreter—that's the job of the information specialist in colleges of agriculture and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He not only reports new agricultural research and tarm progress to farmers and city dwellers, but he also tells them what this progress means to them.

Working at a university or the USDA, an agricultural information specialist is close to the newest developments in agriculture. He learns about them firsthand and has the thrill of interpreting them to farmers and city people, teasing his story out of the detailed reports of the scientist and administrator.

A good information specialist must learn about people and what he is going to tell them. He must learn to say a lot in a few words or pictures, and he must say it so that the reader interprets the correct message.

Study those around you and learn what makes them tick. Listen to what they say and watch what they do. What do they listen to, look at, or read? What catches their attention and what do they do about it? What do they want to know? A good information specialist makes these points his business.

College courses in psychology and sociology will help prepare you for an information specialist's duties. Courses in writing, speech, and visualizing new ideas will help, too; these give you techniques for saying a lot in a small space in a clear, concise manner. Apprenticeship training in a college editorial office or summer experience with a local farm editor is a very useful part of your training.

Among the information specialists in colleges and the USDA are writers, editors, photographers, broadcasters, artists, and designers, Each of these people has a part in preparing messages that go out through farm magazines, newspapers, bulletins, exhibits, movies, and radio and television.

You may work several of these positions, or you can specialize in only one. Regardless of which media you serve, your main job is to help tell the public of the work of the scientist and administrator.



Soybean plots were planted using a variety of conditions. More than 100 farmers came to see the test plot results.

COMMUNITY
SERVICE
TEST
PLOT

North Caroline FFA members tested 14 varieties of corn on this plot. Results told farmers the yields to expect.



UST outside Denton on Maryland's Eastern Shore, an advisor and 75 Future Farmers are helping their state university get the latest test plot information to the state's nearly 24,000 farms. It's another case of FFA's "Living to Serve."

On 25 acres of school-owned land, North Caroline Future Farmers with Advisor John Webster have established 60 test plots in cooperation with the University of Maryland's extension staff. Here both chemical and variety tests are carefully coupled with cultural practices; then the tests are formulated, nurtured, and recorded by University researchers with FFA help. The result is a cooperative program that is giving Maryland farmers the latest in up-to-date variety and weed control information tested under local growing conditions.

Testing began at North Caroline a few years back when Dr. John Meade of the University's agronomy staff needed a testing laboratory for some of the experiment station's work. He had heard of the FFA school farm at North Caroline where Future Farmers had built a machinery shed, farrowing house, and corn crib and were operating a completely self-supporting farming operation. Machinery purchased from farm returns would be available to the University for use with test plots and, of course, willing FFA members to help with the farm labor.

Soybean and corn plots, averaging 30 feet long and four rows wide, were carefully laid out in the sandy loam soil. Each was given a number; then a chart was developed so that varying cultural practices, herbicides, and varieties could be tested under similar growing conditions. Dozens of combinations could be incorporated to see which would be best for local farmers.

This past spring three local seed dealers contributed 14 different varieties of corn to plant seven acres of plots. Weed control and recommended fertilization were used to give optimum growing conditions; then this fall North Caroline FFA members cut corn from 50 feet of one row on each plot, husked it, and weighed the yield. The results told local farmers which varieties would give them best yields in their area. FFA members recorded and published the results both in the local newspaper and on mimeographed handout sheets.

Soybean plots were planted using a wide variety of conditions. The University researchers decided to use Ogden soybeans, then vary both the herbicides used and the method of cultivation. Pre-emergence treatment came two days after planting under the direction of Dr. Meade, who used four different herbicides in the process. Selected plots were cultivated with a rotary hoe, while still others were row cultivated five weeks after planting.

But August began the actual community service by North Caroline Future Farmers when they opened their school farm to the public with a special "Open House." This past year over 100 farmers, seed dealers, and researchers jammed the FFA farm to see firsthand the tests being conducted there. A planned program with complete explanations of each test brought to light the FFA-University cooperation. Handouts with the cultural history of the plots were available for spectators to take home.

As harvest passed last October, Future Farmers pitched in to pull the soybeans for Dr. Meade's small thresher, and the yields were recorded. The year's results appeared in the Denton area's newspaper, while Advisor Webster handed out information sheets to seed dealers and farm supply houses for general distribution to farmers.

North Caroline's FFA test plots serve a twofold purpose for local agriculture. Not only do they supply valuable crop data to Maryland farmers, but they serve to show Future Farmers the need for scientific methods in planning for tomorrow's successful farm.

A new form of fertilizer makes it possible to supply balanced nutrients tailored to a desired crop. The latest developments in this progress report.



Farmers look on as manufacturer applies a suspension or slurry fertilizer.

TLURRY is defined in the dictionary as a "thin, watery mixture," but the developers of slurry fertilizers have a definition somewhat fancier. They say it's a "heavy colloidal suspension or emulsion."

Either way you get the idea that it is a new form of tertifizer which is neither liquid nor solid but something in between. The suspension term, however, is one of the keys to understanding the properties of this new fertilizer, so you might want to hold

Clear liquid fertilizers have normally been of low plant food content to avoid salting out of the crystals which would settle and cake in storage and plug application equipment. For example, if you want a 1:1:1 ratio, the best clear liquid grade you can get is about 8-8-8.

Developers of slurry fertilizers have found a higher plant food content can be mixed by adding a suspending

agent which delays or stops the crystal growth and settling action. Even it settling does occur, the crystals form a soft, loose mass that is easily stirred up again rather than a hard cake.

Frank P. Achorn, a chemical engineer with the Tennessee Valley Authority, says IVA has field tested suspension-type mixtures such as 7-21-21, 15-15-15, 20-10-10, and other high analysis grades.

Initial development of slurry fertilizers was led by the Tennessee Valley Authority, and now there are two other companies currently active in developing suspension-type tertilizers. These are the Indiana corn breeding firm of Edward J. Funk and Sons and the W. R. Grace Company of Memphis, Tennessee.

The main advantages suggested for slurry fertilizer, in addition to the higher analysis fertilizer that can be applied, are summed up as follows:

1) Nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash

can be obtained in a variety of forms which are usually lower in cost.

2) Trace minerals and chemicals to control soil insects can be completely mixed in slurry tertilizer and applied at the same time

3) Some farmers believe it is easier to apply a liquid fertilizer in the row than solid material.

4) Application can be made in one 'pass' over the field.

5) Fertilizer season can be extended to fall and winter as well as spring for economy of distribution

Slurry type fertilizers require mixing in specially constructed plants and are usually spread broadcast from a tank truck equipped with a pump. The pining from the pump is arranged so the liquid can be recirculated in the tank

TVA has tested various ways of applying suspensions including spray nozzles, gravity flow, and hose pump. The hose pump has reportedly performed satisfactorily on planter attachments applying the suspension in the rows

The Funk Company has also designed a special slurry mixing plant and a line of field equipment. Field equipment includes a "slurry slinger." which has four one-inch rotating tubes on each side of the spreader. This equipment slings the soupy mixture in an even coverage pattern on the ground. The spreading can be done with trailer tanks pulled by tractors or directly from bulk trucks. Side dressing apparatus for use with planters and discs is also in the line of equip-

In some TVA experiments and field tests, high analysis suspension fertilizers in grades of 15-15-15, 10-30-10, and 5-15-15 were successfully mixed in commercial plants and applied to the soil with conventional equipment which had strainers removed.



Exhibit demonstrates ways in which suspensions can be applied on the farm. Farmers find it is easier to apply liquid fertilizer in the row.

What the FFA

for me!



Erans Waller Bennett, Iowa

(Editor's Note-In a few years you may be asked the question "What has the FFA done for you?" The answer given to this question by a former Iowa State Star Farmer contains some ideas and tips that may help you start forming your answer to the question now. Evans Waller was the Star Iowa Farmer in 1960 from the Bennett FFA Chapter.)

THEN I began high school in 1954, I enrolled in vocational agriculture. Next I was asked what I wanted to have as a farming program. I was told that by having a four-year plan. I could build a dream of attainment for which to strive in the coming years.

At home Dad didn't seem very cooperative at first. He told me about some of the problems that could happen: livestock becoming sick and dying, putting crops in on time, hail and wind damage that could ruin crops. and falling market prices.

We talked over these problems with my vocational agriculture instructor. and I finally got a sow and litter for my first supervised project. Like most boys I thought I could go and do what I wanted to do. I soon found out differently. Each time I wanted to go away, I had to do my chores and take care of my project first. I am glad now that my dad enforced this rule, for he was trying to tell me that missing one day of caring for my program could harm it for the rest of the year. I wish I could impress upon you Future Farmers to take care of your supervised farming program as though there was no one else to do the job. for no one can do as good a job as you can yourself.

Then I was interested in better live-

stock than I had been raising. I was taught by our vocational agriculture instructor how to select better livestock. My instructor took our class to many livestock judging contests, and it was here that I was able to win many awards from these judging experiences.

I then broadened my interest in my second year to purebred hogs and sheep. I showed these at county, and later at state and national, shows,

While I was a junior in high school, I found out how to conduct a meeting properly. With parliamentary procedure I learned that you can discuss ideas and problems that arise in the chapter by each member expressing his ideas in an orderly manner. After a little practice at meetings and at school with our vocational agriculture instructor. I was able to be part of a parliamentary procedure team. Our team received a silver award at our district meeting. The same year I became more enthused in chapter work such as the seed germination committee, gilt committee, chapter purebred boar and gilt sales committee, and participation in the selling of garden seeds. Through these experiences as chairman of these committees, I established more fully the willingness to work with my chapter members and people of my community.

With all of these experiences, I was

able to prove to my parents that I could take care of the farm. In 1957 my father drew up a legal lease on our 160-acre farm so that I would be able to take over the farming program. I was quite a proud Future Farmer.

My last year in high school was a continuation of my farming program. I learned to construct new buildings, repair old ones, fix fences, and how to improve my farm. I was greatly honored when I received my Chapter Star Farmer and the DeKalb award for the outstanding vocational agriculture student in school that year. My vocational agriculture in school had ended now, but my interest in FFA went on and on.

In 1959 I was president of our fourschool FFA market barrow show, which enabled me to work with a larger group of members and gain much experience.

The year 1960 was my big and most honorable year. That year I was able to buy an 80-acre farm of my own. In April of 1960 I was honored to receive the Star Farmer of Iowa award at the state FFA convention held in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, I thought then that my dream had been attained. But little did 1 know that in 1961 my dream would really come true, for I went to the National FFA Convention in Kansas City, Missouri, in October to receive my American Farmer Degree, the highest degree that could now be bestowed upon me and the dream of every Future Farmer of America. This is an honor that I wish all of you Future Farmers could experience. As I waited for my name to be called out to receive my award, all of these things that I have told you about went through my mind. From a sow and litter project in 1954, I had expanded to an operation of 240 acres, 40 sows and litters, 20 beef cows and calves. 20 feeder calves, and 90 head of sheep.

May we summarize for just a minute. FFA will do a lot for you as it did for me. You may not all receive the awards that I have received, but as I look back over my past, I now realize that my chances to participate in FFA were a very rewarding experience. Without the awards, it would have heen very worthwhile. Participate in your FFA activities-plan a program and work. With pride and a lot of ambition, much can be accomplished. May I leave this word of advice with you? Don't he discouraged by people telling you that you don't have a chance to make a great success of your interests. I heard these very same things and made it, but it wouldn't have been possible if it weren't for my vocational agriculture instructor, my parents, the community in which I live . . . and FFA.



N A limestone, concrete, and steel building in Chicago, probably as you read this, business is being transacted that affects every farmer in the United States. Millions of bushels of grain are changing hands: prices around the world are fluctuating; livestock feed prices adjust accordingly—for this is the Chicago Board of Trade, the world's largest grain exchange.

As spectators stand in awe, ticker tapes spill out price changes; batteries of telephones ring buy and sell orders from around the world; and nearly 600 brokers, scalpers, and exchange staff members contribute daily to the din that must be supplemented by hand signals to communicate effectively on the floor. This furious activity made the Board of Trade a 55 billion dollar business last year, dwarfing even General Motors with its annual 17 billion dollar business volume. One trader may buy or sell over a million bushels of grain in one 4½-hour trading day.

And yet, even though farmers have an important stake in business transacted here, few truly understand how the grain exchange works. Few farmers have made it a point to study grain futures, hedging, and commodity speculation. Because of it, they are neglecting what could be an important part of their farm business.

Follow us first on a bird's-eye view of the spacious trading floor on the Board of Trade. Here seven octangular trading areas—called "pits" because they have three steps up. a level top

platform, and three steps down in the middle—handle the actual buying and selling of commodities. Each pit is used for trading a certain commodity; soybeans, corn, wheat, oats, rye, soybean oil, meal, and lard. Not only does the step arrangement of the pits allow maximum visibility, but it permits traders to cluster according to when they want delivery of the commodity.

There are 1,402 members of the Chicago Board of Trade, and only members may trade directly in the pits. These men, paying about \$9,200 for their membership now, must first be approved by a committee of the Board. then find a member who is willing to sell his membership. There are brokers here working for commercial houses who buy and sell for customers such as you, plus individual traders-scalpers, spreaders, and speculators-who are members and trade mainly for themselves. Both kinds are skilled men who must have alert minds and endurance to withstand the rigors of pit trading.

Board of Trade regulations say all trading must be done aloud, supplemented by hand signals. No "behind-the-scenes" trading is allowed. The result is a public auction with bids cried out and hand signals furiously following through. If a member wants to buy 5,000 bushels of soybeans at \$2,731%, he cries out the cent and fraction, at the same time holding his hand up with palm toward him. This means "buy."
Then he shows one vertical finger,

meaning 5,000 bushels, and follows through with this same finger held horizontally, meaning one-eighth of a cent. The full price is already posted above the traders' heads on huge boards. In the pits, traders wear tan or gray jackets, messengers wear green, and exchange staff members wear blue so that all can be instantly recognized.

Every trade is a binding contract and is recorded on palm-sized cards by both buyer and seller before they leave the pit. Accuracy is guaranteed by the high personal integrity of the men and the deposit or "margin" they have placed in trust at a central clearing house. As prices of commodities change in the pits. Board of Trade employees at each pit instantly record them and send them to a quotation center within the building, which sends the prices on Teletype to brokers all over the world. Calls then come in to buy or sell.

The Chicago Board of Trade does not buy or sell commodities, nor does it set prices. Rather it is the central point where its more than 1,400 members efficiently buy and sell for themselves and their clients, It is the market place for most of the world's grain and, as such, harbors transactions that change and modify grain prices. It is complete even to claborate grain grading laboratories where each carload of grain is sampled, inspected, and graded before being sold.

But how can you, the farmer, di-(Continued on Page 44)



During FFA Week Evan met with Colorado's Governor John Love to tell the FFA story and receive a proclamation.

"Speak, write, and work hard"

This has been the guide for Evan Green as he worked his way up to a national FFA office.

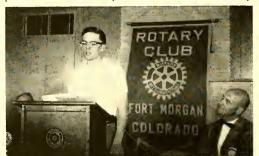
By Len Richardson

F YOU could prospect for success, characteristics like the ability to speak effectively, write clearly, and work would be clues that you were about to strike it rich. Future Farmers have found a young man with these qualities in the newly elected national student secretary, Evan Green, of Fort Morgan, Colorado.

The story of Evan Green goes back to 1952 and the sand hills of eastern Colorado. Evan was eight years old, but already ranching and cattle were in his blood. The son of a commercial cattle rancher, C. J. Green, he was learning even then about the care of beef animals. That year he purchased a registered Hereford calf. This was the foundation on which he built.

By 1958, when he joined the Fort Morgan FFA Chapter,

Speaking appearances before various groups have prepared him for his new post as national FFA secretary.



his farming program included two head of fat beef, one cow with calf, seven feeder calves, and a Hereford bull. Early planning and work paid off when he was recognized as Star Chapter Green Hand.

Leader and scholastic traits were soon recognized. The Alpha Club, a high school honor society, and the National Honor Society both tapped Evan for membership. The year was further brightened when he was selected to attend Colorado Boys' State and was elected Boys' State Governor. This achievement entitled him to attend Boys' Nation as Colorado's delegate. That year, too, he won the State FFA Public Speaking Contest and with it \$100 and an expense-paid trip to the regional contest in Reno, Nevada. By this time it was clear to Evan Green that speaking, writing, and hard work were paying off.

Always in the back of Evan's mind was the hope that he could expand his enterprises to the point that he could afford to attend college. "In this modern, mechanized world of agriculture, a college education is a valuable asset. I plan to make every effort to attend Colorado State University," Green said. With his goal set, Evan expanded his herd to 27 head his senior year.

He also managed to keep up with his speaking and writing. He was elected student body president, took part in the senior class play, was district winner of an extemporaneous speech contest, and won a VFW essay contest. Evan's FFA speech won the regional contest and the right to compete in the national contest, where he placed fourth. At year's end he was elected Outstanding Senior boy by his class and received the Masonic Award Scholarship for the highest senior scholastic record. But being a winner is not without its problems. "I had to turn down a scholarship because I wanted to run for state president." Evan told us.

The election of Evan Green as Colorado's FFA president fulfilled another goal. His farming program had been expanded to the point where he could enroll at Colorado State University, and still another goal was reached. At the time of his election as national student secretary, he was maintaining a "B" average while keeping up with the expanded ranching operation. This farming program, which earned for him the American Farmer Degree, now totaled 47 head of livestock. They are kept on 400 acres he rents. Speaking of his responsibility for the operation and management of his farming program, Evan says, "I keep my stock separate from Dad's 80-cow commercial herd. While I am in school, my father looks after the stock in return for labor on weekends and during vacations. I make my own decisions on the buying and selling of breeding stock and equipment."

Evan Green is well prepared for the decisions and responsibilities of national student secretary. This office will give him an opportunity to practice what he does best . . . speak, write, and work hard at being successful.

Hard work has earned for him a place in ranching. Evan raises 47 head of livestock on 400 acres that he rents.



Contract Veterinary Service



Preventive medicine can improve herd health and cut costs. Some livestock men find a contract plan is a step in this direction.

PERHAPS you've seen the cartoon of the veterinarian making an emergency call and finding rigor mortis already setting in on the dead cow. The dairyman is saying, "She was feeling a mite puny last night at milking!" Much has been said and written in recent years about "contract" veterinarian services for livestock to prevent this,

Ranchers, feeders, and dairymen, especially larger operators, have found it profitable to turn over much of the responsibility for herd health to a veterinarian on a contract arrangement. A few of the largest operators hire a veterinarian on a full-time basis.

The practice of scheduling regular veterinarian visits seems to be spreading to smaller operations in many areas. Usually these are set up on a pre-arranged fixed fee with costs of drugs and treatment additional.

It should be pointed out that not all veterinarians are equipped nor are they located in areas where contracting their services would be practical or successful. Also, some veterinarians are opposed to the "contract" principle.

Generally speaking, contract service is an agreement whereby the veterinarian assumes some or all of the responsibility for the health of the animals and renders certain services at specified intervals.

Contracts vary from periodic examinations and vaccinating and dehorning services to complete herd health programs, which include consultation on nutrition, breeding, and sanitation.

Charges are usually based on so much per head and vary according to the services provided.

The one feature which all veterinarians favor and are in agreement on is that the contract arrangement normally permits them to practice more preventive medicine. Many smaller swine, beef, and dairy operations are getting this disease prevention service on a modified contract approach.

This includes an initial examination of the herd and facilities to determine general sanitation and immunization requirements, followed with periodic inspections to maintain preventive health measures.

Most veterinarians having a contract practice feel the cost to the stockman is less in the long run, since their regular visits head off many major problems and result in fewer emergency ealls.

For the dairyman, a particular benefit may be the additional and improved health records which result from periodic herd checks. The veterinarian can detect potential mastitis victims and help in culling the herd by spotting poor breeders.

For the swine producer, the major benefits again appear to be reduced losses and improved herd health through prevention of major disease outbreaks.

One final point on which veterinarians offering contract service agree is that contracts are not for the poor manager. Attention to health and production records, observation of individual animals for symptoms, and following prescribed advice between veterinarian visits are the manager's responsibility.

Since some veterinarians might not think it ethical to solicit this type of business arrangement, it may be up to the stockman to express an interest in a contract agreement. This would permit a discussion of the kind of health programs that could be worked out.

For a contract veterinary agreement to be successful, two things are necessary. First, the veterinarian must have the special skills and interests suited to the livestock operation on contract. He should be particularly expert in the services to be performed under the contract.

Also necessary for the success of the agreement is the willingness of the operator to cooperate. He should become very health conscious and observe the herd closely. Sick animals should be separated for treatment and other things made ready for the veterinarian's scheduled visits.

While there does not seem to be a large enough percentage of veterinarians engaged in contract work at the present to draw any broad conclusions, such agreements are no longer new or untested. As livestock operations continue to decrease in number but increase in size, contracted veterinary service joins the ranks of pushbutton automation and computers as a tool for managing your agricultural business. Whether or not you can use it profitably depends on your particular situation.



Big Country calls for doing things in a big way. The Montrose, Colorodo, Chapter answers the call with an annual pack trip into the high country (photo at left) and a spectacular pageant at their Parent and Son Banquet (photo below).

Some 500 guests at the chapter's banquet last year were treated to the "Building the Emblem" ceremany with a few added dramatic touches. While the script was being narrated by the chapter president, individual curtains were pulled on the giant 16-foot emblem to reveal "living statues." The statues were selected from the girls' physical education department. Special lighting, background music by the high school band, and the 70-member chapter singing "Hail the FFA" completed the colorful and impressive pageant.

The annual trail ride of the Montrose, Calorado, FFA is a 17-year tradition. Carefully organized and planned as an educational and recreational activity, the five- to six-day pack trip usually covers about 55 miles of trails in the San Juan Wilderness Area of Colorado. Last year 35 riders with 15 pack animals made the trip. The event is carried out with the assistance of the chapter's advisory council and advisor, D. M. Clark.



CATION A SEFA

As a way of saying thanks, the Fairmont, Minnesata, Chapter presents a plaque to Advisar J. H. Tschetter at the FFA banquet. Mr. Tschetter has been an advisor for 30 years, with 13 years at Fairmont. During his career, he has had five American Farmers, 70 State Farmers, four state public speaking winners, and many other award winners in the FFA.



Representatives of South Caralina's greatest asset, its youth, pose with a display of the state's leading cash crop, tobacco. The Future Farmers are Howard Polson, John Hicks, and Willie Gaines (left to right) of the Bishopville Chapter. The attractive miss is Pat Clyburn, also of Bishopville, who is the 1964-65 State FFA Sweetheart and currently wearing the crown "Miss High School of America."

(Photo by Wilbur McCartha)



Pigs iron-treat themselves with Moorlron

It takes just two handfuls per litter twice a week. No need to touch the pigs.

What's MoorIron? It's MoorMan's new ready-to-feed, highly palatable way to prevent iron deficiency anemia in baby pigs.

Pigs actually treat themselves by eating MoorMan's MoorIron Medicated. All a hog raiser does is feed each litter a couple of handfuls twice a week—from the time pigs are 2 or 3 days old until they are eating pig starter well... usually at 4 to 5 weeks.

That's all there is to it. No iron shots. No individual dosing with liquids or pills. No udder painting. No exciting of pigs or sows.

Like all MoorMan Products, MoorIron is the result of careful, down-to-earth research and testing. For more than 4 years, MoorMan Research kept individual records on hundreds of MoorIron-fed pigs—at our own Research Farm and in field testing on customers' farms.

Results were conclusive: Baby pigs *like* MoorIron—in fact, they're crazy about its earthy taste. And it *works*—there just isn't any doubt that it prevents baby pig anemia caused by an iron deficiency.

MoorIron latest of many MoorMan "firsts"

At MoorMan's, research has just one goal: Low-cost meat, milk and egg production for MoorMan users.

So it's not surprising that MoorMan's over the last 79 years has been responsible for many "firsts"—in livestock feeds, health and sanitation products. For example, MoorMan's was:

FIRST mineral feed manufacturer to establish a Research Laboratory and Research Farm.

FIRST feed manufacturer to triple-test sources of animal proteins—with microscope, chemical analysis and the MoorMan-developed pepsin digestion test.

FIRST to market a successful proteinmineral-vitamin block for self-feeding cattle and sheep (Mintrate® Blocks).

FIRST to provide a way to control horn flies and cattle grubs through free-choice feeding (Rid-Ezy®).

And now, another FIRST-MoorIron.



Moorman Mfg. Co. . Quincy, Illinois

SAFETY TIPS FROM B.F.GOODRICH PAY A BONUS IN INCREASED TIRE LIFE

If you're an experienced farmer, you helped write this ad

All the tractor safety tips here are based on the accumulated experience of men who know and use tractors to earn their living. Spend a minute reviewing these tips. They may add years to your life ... and your tires.

And while you're looking them over, notice how often safety and longer tire service go together. The man who operates a tractor safely does get a bonus of extra service from his tires. At B.F.Goodrich, we build extra quality into farm tires to withstand abuse. For the farmer who follows good machinery management practices, that extra quality pays off in increased tire life. Post this ad in your machine shed for others who use your equipment. B.F.Goodrich Tire Company, Akron, Ohio 44318.

SPEED—excessive speed is dangerous and causes more tractor upsets than any other factor. Slow down, especially when driving to and from work areas. Always keep the tractor in gear—never coast downhill.

MISUSE OF EQUIPMENT — don't use a tractor to herd cattle, run errands, or for horseplay.

CROSSING SLOPES—if a slope is too steep, don't try to farm it. Any hole, bump or quick turn can mean an accident.







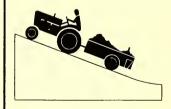
MUD—something will turn if power is applied. If the wheels stick, the chassis will revolve around and over axle. If you can't back out, get help.

HIDDEN DBSTACLES — big farm tires have lots of "bounce". Hidden logs, stumps or stones can throw you. Keep alert. Slow down for tall weeds or grass.

EVEN LOADS—if you pull heavy loads, add front end weights for balance and handle tractor with care.



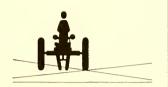




GOING UP SLOPES—don't risk a backward upset. If you have to go up a really steep slope, go up backwards whenever possible and never attempt to pull heavy loads.

STOPS, STARTS, TURNS—don't do anything too fast or "jerky". Don't lock one brake to make a turn. When changing work areas, lock brake pedals together for simultaneous operation. **DITCHES**—applying power to get out of a ditch can flip you backwards or sideways. Cross ditches where slope is most gradual.



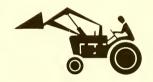




GOING DOWNHILL—this puts extra weight on front wheels and increases the chance of an upset, Avoid heavy loads and keep tractor in gear. HITCHES—never attempt to pull a load with the drawbar removed. Hitching to axle or seat bracket is an invitation to go over backwards. Keep drawbar in lowest position for heavy loads, especially for manure spreaders and two wheel trailers. FRONT LOADS — front end loaders save labor, but make it easy to tip a tricycle tractor. Be careful, Add rear wheel weight.







HIGHWAY TRAVEL—avoid heavily traveled roads whenever possible when moving farm vehicles. Use red warning flags in daytime and lights at night. Keep to the edge of the road.

POWER TAKEOFF—always disengage PTO before adjusting or unclogging power equipment. Do not remove belt while pulley is in motion. Use safety shielding. Be sure belts or other moving parts do not rub against tires. Ground equipment to avoid danger of static electricity.











WRITE for your free copy of BFG's 32-page illustrated brochure, "What you should know about farm tires", a money-saving guide to farm tire purchasing, maintenance and use.





Today Martin directs this spacious hatchery operation that produces a quarter million chicks each week. The chicks are sold to worldwide Martin customers.

UP FROM VO-AG

or agricultural award you earn today influence your career in the years ahead? Will the advice and influence of your advisor guide you in finding your place in life? Chances are it will have a great deal of influence, as it did for Howard Martin, a former Pennsylvania Future Farmer.

Today, in the spacious office of Martin's Hatchery near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Howard Martin readily pulls out yellowed news clippings and photographs of his important days in vo-ag and FFA. Around him are the new brick walls of his hatchery with constant incubation of one million eggs, and he now ships broiler breeding stock as far as the West Coast and abroad to nearly 15 foreign countries. Nearby his developmental breeding farm helps supply the crossbred broiler chicks that bear his name.

Flash back to the fall of 1936 when Martin, then a Green Hand member of the Manor FFA Chapter, first began improving the home poultry flock. His father was interested in tobacco, not poultry, so Howard took over management of the farm hens and began selling hatching eggs to a New Jersey hatchery. It wasn't long before

Howard Martin's interest in poultry started early on their Pennsylvania farm. He served as chapter president and was 1943 "Outstanding Poultry Boy."



he had built the flock to 800 White Rock hens and was shipping 12 cases of eggs a week from the farm.

"It meant coming right home from school and working with the hens and eggs cach evening," Martin now recalls. But with Advisor Howard Siglin's close guidance along with poultry study in vo-ag, poultry began to pay off for the Green Hand. His first year netted him second place in the state junior poultry project contest at the Pennsylvania Farm Show.

With his own hard work and Advisor Siglin's encouragement, Martin developed the farm poultry enterprise. He kept adding birds to the farm tobacco shed until in 1941 his parents built him a two-story 800-hen laying house. By this time he was chapter president of the FFA and well known for his poultry. Advisor Siglin and Martin continued their close relationship after graduation, and by 1943 Howard Martin was named "Outstanding Vo-Ag Poultry Boy" of the entire Northeast. He had over 11,000 birds and a poultry enterprise valued at \$23,000.

In 1949 Martin purchased four acres one mile from the home farm for his long-planned hatchery. Sometime later he turned the home farm into a developmental breeding farm to improve his crossbred stock. Local farmers were beginning to look to this former Future Farmer for broiler chicks of high quality. Soon after, he added a partner, Jim Bowman, to direct the poultry breeding and to supervise the fast-growing breeding flocks in the neighborhood.

Howard Martin knew, as he had known in his earlier days in vo-ag, that to successfully compete he must produce a quality product. He began his chick breeding in earnest in 1956, when Bowman, a noted poultry breeder from New York, joined him in partnership. They began work on a female that would produce quality broiler chicks when mated with leading male birds. Years of careful study netted them the Martin JB-1 crossbred hen, now in wide use.

The 20,000-square-foot hatchery now produces almost a quarter million chicks each week, sold day-old to feed companies as broiler chicks or to world-wide JB-1 customers as broiler-producing hens. Over 40 employees now help the former Future Farmer in his operation, and Martin chicks are known almost everywhere in poultry circles.

From his first FFA award through the continued encouragement of his devoted FFA advisor, this successful hatcheryman has found his place in life. His future, just as yours, was influenced by the training he found as a Future Farmer.

The National FUTURE FARMER



An engineer at GM's Manufacturing Development facility watches as Bichard Berger inspects "Huidized" plastic gowder.

"Painting" with powder

At the General Motors Technical Center today, we're experimenting with ways to apply plastic powders to leave a smooth, lustrous coating on various parts.

One way is the "fluidized bed process"—so called because the plastic powder behaves like a fluid when we flow air up through the tank containing it.

After a given part is heated and dipped in the tank, the plastic liquefies and fuses to its hot surface. On cooling, the plastic hardens, giving the part a perfectly uniform plastic skin—covering all the edges completely.

Any type of plastic can be applied with the fluidized hed process. And, in the case of plastics that aren't available in liquid form, it provides a good way to apply them.

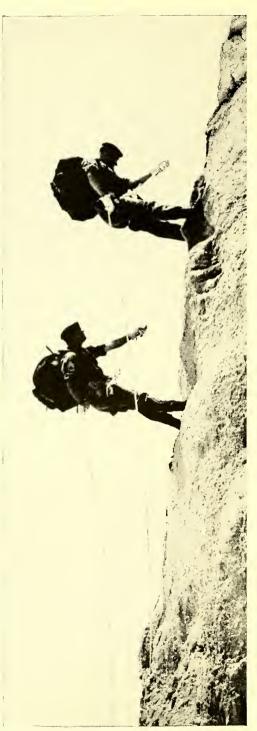
When will this process be available to industry? It is already in use at GM's Delco and Frigidaire plants giving tough, durable coatings to parts in the family car and the refrigerator in your kitchen. And providing another example of how GM people are working to improve the everyday things around us, through research and engineering.

General Motors makes things better

Chevrolet • Pontiac • Oldsmobile • Buick • Cadillac • With Body by Fisher • Frigidaire • GMC Truck & Coach • GM Diesel • Delco • AC Spark Plug • Euclid



Hickard Herger, 17, is a senior at Aubarn High, Aubarn, Nebruska, A wember of the National Honor Society, he recently toured the General Motors Technical Center near Detroit with his school's Math and Science Club, Dirk is an amateur photographer and a letterman in football and track,



Share great moments with other great guys

What will your great moments in the Army be? Rappelling a sheer cliff for the first time? Learning judo? Traveling to a foreign country? There are a thousand great moments waiting for you in today's action Army, And you'll share them with some of the greatest guys you've ever met.

The men in the Army are first-rate. Because the Army has the most important job in the Country-defense-the Army seeks only the best. And makes them even better. Puts them in top physical condition, trains them in one or more of over 1,000 different occupational specialties. Gives them the best in quarters, food, opportunities for advancement and career-building. Provides them with a great life made up of many great moments.

Find out about your life in the Army. Talk to your local Army recruiter. Let him show you that...if you're good enough to get in, a proud future.

can be yours in today's action



Ready and able. When you finish Army training, you know you can take care of yourself in any situation.



You haven't seen anything yet. Army men are stationed in every corner of the Free World...routinely live in places that civilians spend vacation money just to see.

Nothing's too tough for a Special Forces soldier. That's what makes him special. He's a one-man army, trained to fight anywhere, under any conditions. He's loaded with special skills...and guts.

Accordion **Endgate**

From Dale Cotton Oklahoma FFA Executive Secretary

A NOVEL idea is working for Checotah, Oklahoma, FFA member Fred Mann. The endgate on the pickup stock racks he built folds like an accordion. It saves a lot of heavy lifting, is compact and strong, and so far has worked without a hitch.

The idea and workmanship were so good the pickup racks were given first place ribbon at two state fairs in farm shop competition. Judges at both the Oklahoma Free State Fair Muskogee and the Tulsa State Fair gave it first place.

The racks are built primarily out of 112-inch material, with actual cost to Fred of \$23.00 for the material. He did all the work himself. This is just one of many projects Fred has made in his shop work.

Another good part about the racks is that one man can load and unload them unassisted. They can be tipped up and stood on the tail-gate end. When loading is necessary, the pickup is backed up to them, and the racks are tilted over into the bed of the pickup and then slid into place. A wooden bottom helps brace the whole rack, plus keeping the pickup eleaner.

Now a junior student at Checotah, Fred has other good ideas for items which he can use on his home place in his cattle operation.



Advisor Carev, above, checks tailgate. Below, Mann shows folding action.

From any angle... your weed control program is right with KARMEX



Your weed control program starts right at pre-emergence with "Karmex"...the weed killer that has stood the test of time. You can spray and plant in one operation with "Karmex," using present equipment. No soil incorporation is required. Just once-over-thefield controls annual weeds and grasses, saves time, labor...cuts costs as much as \$50 per acre. You can use "Karmex" with confidence. Thousands of cotton growers, over the past 11 years, have proven that "Karmex" is the best wet-weather insurance that money can buy. On all chemicals, follow labeling

instructions and warnings carefully



TIPS for TEST PLOTS

By Jim Charlesworth

This sign calling attention to the demonstration plot greeted fair visitors.

WE STARTED our demonstration plot at Belvidere, Illinois, when the president of our county fair board offered our chapter five acres of land at the fairgrounds.

The land would be rent-free, and any seed, fertilizer, chemicals, and equipment would be furnished free of charge. In return we were to demonstrate an agricultural practice and receive the income off the land.

We suddenly realized that thousands of people would be looking at our demonstration at fair time. What if it were a big flop?

We decided to risk it and demonstrate the use of minimum tillage in corn production. We tested the soil and put on liquid fertilizer. A local machinery dealer, with whom we had cooperated previously, wanted a place to demonstrate a new six-row planter that planted 30-inch rows. We put in five varieties of corn and broadcast sprayed atrazine. We used no cultivation whatever.

The yield was not spectacular, but the corn produced over 100 bushels per acre. We received many commendations for our plot, and when fair time came, we were proud of it.

From our experience we found that these pointers should be followed in putting on a demonstration:

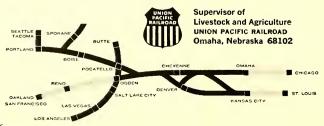
- Have a good committee in charge of the project.
- Don't expect the results to be too spectacular.
- 3. Don't try to prove that your demonstration proves *the* way to do it, but just shows *one* way.
- 4. Get as many members of your chapter as possible to participate in some capacity.
- 5. Begin planning the details of how to get the job done early in the school year.
- 6. Don't be afraid you might be criticized. You will be anyhow when you are in a position of leadership.
- 7. Put up a sign. Let people know what you are doing and who is doing it.



With the wedding of the rails almost a century ago, Union Pacific opened up a robust new territory that was to become the heart of the young nation's farm land.

Now, more than ever, there is a bright future for energetic young farmers in the Union Pacific West. Here you'll find ideal conditions to produce an almost unlimited variety of crops and livestock.

Western Agriculture and Union Pacific grew up together. We'd be happy to tell you what we've learned. If you have a special interest or are curious about the farming opportunities in the West...just write:





"What's her name?"

The National FUTURE FARMER



NEW CORN PROFIT PLANNER



* Funk's G-Hybrid is the registered trademark of Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, Illinois

Every Funk's G-Hybrid dealer has a supply. It's a Calculator to help farmers make more profit from corn. Takes only 30 seconds to use. First, decide on a corn yield increase goal for 1965: 10, 20 or more bushels per acre. Move the slide accordingly, then check the two windows for the number of extra kernels to plant per acre and the extra plant food needed to make each kernel profitably productive.

This Corn Calculator was developed around the Funk's-G Trio of High Profit

Practices: High Capacity Funk's G-Hybrids*, planted thicker and properly fertilized.

Funk's G-Hybrids and the Trio Plan have been profit-proven on thousands of farms. High Capacity Funk's G-Hybrids are bred with extra ear-holding capacity, superior standability, strong resistance to drouth and heat, resistance to disease and insects, capacity to produce high quality grain. All Funk's-G Dealers hove the High Capacity Hybrids—and the Calculators—which can make higher corn profits come true in '65!

THE PRODUCERS OF FUNK'S G-HYBRIDS

Small Engine Repair

By J. O. Paine

THE REPAIR of small engines has become a problem on many farms. Future Farmers at Doerun, Georgia, have found the solution in a course on repairing small engines with five horsepower and under.

"These engines cost only \$35.00 to \$40.00 new," said Vo-Ag Instructor C. W. Davidson. "In most cases, it was cheaper to buy a new engine than pay for repairs on the old, plus the fact few places could be found that would repair small engines."

Davidson surveyed the students and found the farms represented in his vo-ag classes had an average of 21/2 of these small engines used in lawn mowers, conveyors, water pumps, and the like.

Gary Pitts's father had a lawn



Vo-Ag Instructor C. W. Davidson directs students in small engine repairs.

mower that hadn't been used for a vear because the engine needed repairing. Gary brought the engine to the vo-ag shop at Doerun High School and, for \$5.00 spent on parts, put it in working order.

Another student, Lynwood Sasser, rebuilt two engines at the school shop. The total cost on one was \$5.44 and on the other \$7.31.

Still another student completely rebuilt an engine. To his surprise, it cranked the first time he pulled the starter rope.

Engines brought to the shop are



For a few dollars on parts, these students will have this engine running.

stripped down entirely, including the carburetor. Valves are ground, valve packets are adjusted for clearance, and other repairs are made.

By the time the course on small engine repairs was completed, some 42 students had taken it, and more than 40 engines had been put back in use on the farm.

Before starting the course, Davidson attended a short course on small engine repair. The course was taught by the Georgia Department of Education in cooperation with the University of Georgia.

COMPARE FIRST

...you can always buy 🛭 a cheaper motorcycle!

If it's price alone you're thinking of, don't buy a Triumph. There are cheaper cycles on the market. For example, our Tiger Cub Lightweight costs from 20 to 45% more than many other so called "lightweights," But the truth is - you get what you pay for, much the same as in farm mechanical equipment. Most of these lightweights are not motorcycles at all. They're hybrids, something between a scooter and a real Lightweight motorcycle like the Triumph Tiger Cub.

So before you buy - compare, You'll find nothing on the market that matches a Lightweight Tiger Cub for the price. Who needs a real motorcycle? What do you get for the money? Performance. Which means power transmitted from the engine and year-in, year-out reliability.



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 engine in unit construction with gearbox . separate oil tank . chromeplated downswept exhaust pipe with muted muffler • alternator with battery lighting . streamlined nacelle . swinging arm rear suspension • adjustable hydraulic shock absorbers . telescopic hydraulic front forks . anti-vibration speedometer • twin seat with folding pillion footrests . two-tone Flamboyant Scarlet and Silver finish.

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Despite Dry Weather, Armour VERTAGREEN Makes Above Average Corn Yield For Indiana Farmer

Mr. Kenneth Sebasty farms 880 acres near New Carlisle, Indiana, an area hard-hit by drought last season. In a year when some corn crops failed completely, Mr. Sebasty's corn, grown with Armour Vertagreen fertilizer, topped the estimated county yield average by 20 bushels per acre on his total corn acreage. And, 35 of his acres averaged a high 125 bushels per acre!

"I'm always looking for a way to improve yields

on my farm," says Mr. Sebasty: "this past year I decided to try Vertagreen even though it was a few cents per acre higher than some regular fertilizers. Now I'm convinced that it was a wise investment,"

Kenneth Sebasty was voted the outstanding young farmer of 1964 in his county and it's easy to see why. "When you are farming on a large scale as I am." he continues. "you can't afford to take many chances. That's why I'm sticking with Vertagreen."

Every year, more and more successful farmers like Ken Sebasty are "sticking with Vertagreen." How about you? Start planning now for increased profits this season with Vertagreen, the fertilizer that's "Worth More Because It Does More!" You can depend on Armour for a complete soil fertility program with fertilizers for every need, from plow down to side-dressing. Ask your Armour dealer about Armour's high-yield crop production program . . . today.



ARMOUR AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

Also see your Armour dealer for a complete crop protection program insecticides, fungicides, and weed killers,



February-March, 1965



This test has become so widely recognized that some European manufacturers have submitted tractors.

By Melvin Long

OST FARMERS have heard of the Nebraska Tractor Test and know, in general, that it is a means of measuring tractor performance. Unfortunately, many are not familiar enough with it to use the information to best advantage when selecting a tractor.

In the early days of the tractor industry, actual power was quite often short of the rated power. In 1919 the Nebraska state legislature enacted a law requiring that a stock tractor of each model sold in the state be tested by the state university and the results made public. This set a standard for the entire industry.

The tractors furnished by the manufacturer for test are required to be stock models. However, they are tuned and adjusted to peak efficiency by factory engineers. These engineers are also present during the tests to keep the tractors functioning properly.

You may feel that it would be better to take new tractors at random from dealers' stock for these tests. However, a moment's reflection will disclose why this is not practical.

One of the values of a test program of this type is the opportunity to compare different tractors on the basis of impartial data. This data must be taken under similar conditions. So the only practical method seems to be to set the level at the best performance possible. The only way to get this is to allow the factory engineering department, which designed and developed the tractors, to adjust and furnish the tractors for test.

Each tractor is tested for pto horsepower and for drawbar horsepower. Pto horsepower is measured by hooking the tractor to an electric dynamometer and measuring the power developed.

Drawbar tests are conducted by attaching load cars and pulling them around the concrete track. Necessary instruments are provided for measuring the power developed.

In both tests a wide variety of data is taken to enable the test engineers to accurately measure the performance of the tractor.

To ensure that tractors are actually "stock," each tractor tested is taken apart, and all parts that have an influence on performance are carefully measured.

How can you obtain the test results and interpret them in respect to your requirements? Your county agent may have summary sheets available, or you can obtain summary sheets and individual test reports from the Tractor Test Laboratory, Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska. These reports cover all tractors that have been tested.

Upon first inspection, a test report or a summary sheet may look like a bewildering array of figures. However, do not despair. Although some of the figures are of interest primarily to tractor engineers and others in the industry, several of the figures can be of value to you.

For the average tractor owner, the drawbar test is the best indication of how well the tractor will perform. The amount of work that can be accomplished with the tractor is directly proportional to its power—assuming that it is used with the correct size of implement.

When comparing the power of tractors, always check engine speed. Running an engine faster will get more power from it, but the higher speed decreases its life.

During the drawbar test, maximum drawbar horsepower has to be maintained for two hours. To obtain this power, most rubber-tire tractors must travel about five miles per hour—even with ballast.

Maximum pto power is about 10 percent greater than drawbar horse-power because of the losses in the transmission and in traction. This test is also run for two hours at rated engine speed. All adjustments on the engine, such as governor, ignition, and carburetor, are made during this test and must remain unchanged during the other remaining tests.

The varying power tests show fuel consumption at various pto loads. The loads, which are varied from maximum to zero, each last for 20 minutes. Fuel consumption for all six tests is averaged. This average is probably the best estimate of fuel consumption for a tractor. It will use more fuel than that shown during the plowing season, but on a year-round basis, the tractor will use fuel at about the rate shown in the Nebraska Test.

Results of the maximum drawbar pull test can be easily misleading. For purposes of uniformity this test is performed on a concrete track. You should not expect to pull as much on your farm.

In addition, most manufacturers put much more weight on the tractor during this test than you would normally want to use. Thus, when someone quotes a particularly high pull for a tractor, be sure to find out how much weight the tractor was carrying. Tractors tested at Nebraska pull approximately two-thirds to three-fourths of their weight, including ballast. If you were to remove 3,000 pounds of weight, drawbar pull would be decreased about 2,000 pounds.

The varying drawbar pull and travel speed with ballast test shows the lugging ability of the tractor. This lugging ability is most important when plowing or doing other heavy drawbar work.

A Nebraska Test also shows tractor and engine specifications. Although this information may be available from your tractor dealer, it is listed in a form that permits easy, direct comparison between different makes of tractors.

In selecting any new tractor, remember that there are many factors to consider. Results of the Nebraska Tractor Test should not be the sole basis for your choice, but it is the best source for impartial information on such items as power and fuel economy.



What does this scene mean to you?

Perhaps more than you think. Here in the Case steam engine, with its galloping drive belts, towering columns of black smoke and shrilling steam whistle was the beginning of the change from four-footed to four-wheel horsepower. New machines, new methods have come faster and faster ever since—freeing our farmers from drudgery, increasing their productivity and profit. Today, we again stand on the threshold of still greater developments which will help you be a more productive farmer and bring you a fuller life. And Case will continue to direct its 123 years of experience to this progress. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

FREE FULL COLOR

You can enjoy a full-color print, in three dimensions, of the threshing scene shown above if you send in the coupon now. It's free to members of 4-H and Future Farmers while the limited supply lasts. It measures $22 \frac{1}{2} \times 19^{\circ}$ and is handsomely lithographed on heavy, durable stock. Self-framed. But hurry . . , the supply is limited.



CASE J. I. CASE CO. Racine, Wis.

Please send free full-color, three-dimension old-time threshing scene.

Name_____

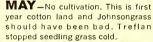
R.F.D. or Street

February-March, 1965 41

Just one Treflan application lets you

Stop grass and weeds all summer long —wet or dry

MAY 1-Watch Treflan at work: Today cotton was planted. Treflan applied broadcast and incorporated immediately. Cost per acre: \$8.50.











Treflan is weatherproof

The only cotton weed control lim. works in any kind of weather is Trellian, the best money saver for cotton production in many years.

One application of Treflan at planting helps you get dependable grass and weed control that lasts all the way to harvest.

Treflan is death to crabgrasses, barnyardgrass (watergrass), Johnsongrass (from seed), goosegrass, pigweeds, carelessweed, lambsquarters—and over 20 more kinds that include most of your worst problems.

You don't have to worry about heavy rains or irrigation washing Treflan away —it's remarkably resistant to leaching. You won't harm cotton when Treflan is used as directed. And if bad weather forces you to replant, you can plant again without re-spraying. What's

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Saves big money

Treilan can't help saving you substantial amounts of money.

First, it'll help you cut way down on cultivation, hand weeding and other weed control practices. It practically eliminates weed competition that robs the crop of light, nutrients and moisture. And finally, it helps prevent late season grass that interferes with harvest and leads to downgrading losses. Reports from every section of the Cotton Belt—from California to the Carolinas—prove it.

Ask your Elanco Agricultural Chemicals dealer for complete details...and for Treflan, You'll be money ahead.



(Trellan 8 -triffuratin, Elanco)

ELANCO PRODUCTS COMPANY
DIVISION OF ELI LILLY and COMPANY
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

JULY—Still no cultivation. Hoe costs: \$7.80 per acre. Without Treflan, would have cultivated 7-8 times, oiled, flamed, used chemicals, too.



AUGUST—Treflan still holding, No cultivation, No oiling, No flaming, No other chemicals, Total cost per acre including Treflan: \$16.30.



OCT.17—Total savings in Treflantreated cotton: \$10-15 per acre, not including savings from easier picking, clean cotton, etc.



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The Grain Market

(Continued from Page 25)

rectly use the grain market? If you are a corn or grain farmer, you can sell your commodities through a broker on the cash market where samples of your grain will be inspected and bought.

Or you can use the fascinating "futures market" where thousands of bushels of a commodity can be bought and sold before it is even produced. What actually changes hands here are contracts guaranteeing delivery of grain on speculaticn. Using "futures," you can benefit your farming operation in four ways:

- 1. Fix within narrow limits the price of a crop before it is harvested.
- 2. Fix the price of your grain now in storage for delivery at a later date.
- 3. Fix the cost of your livestock feed now without taking immediate delivery.
- 4. Retain ownership of a crop that has been produced although you don't have storage space for it.

Futures trading for farmers should be on paper only. You shouldn't consider making or taking delivery on futures contracts. Here is how it works:

When selling futures at planting time to assure a fixed price at harvest, look at existing futures quotations in the newspaper and see what December fu-

tures are selling for. If April corn futures are \$1.15, then to get \$1.00 per bushel at harvest, have your broker sell for you a December futures contract at \$1.15 a bushel. In October, when you harvest and sell the corn for cash, have your broker buy a December futures contract. This cancels your sell order. If you actually get \$.90 per bushel cash for your corn and the December futures price is down to \$1.05, then you made \$.10 on futures to bring your corn price up to \$1.00 per bushel. At various periods of the year, your own prices will bear a relationship to the futures price. You must know this difference if you plan to use the market to set your prices.

To fix your storage price at or after harvest, then sell a July futures contract. At the end of June, buy the July contract back; then sell your corn for cash. For example, if your corn was worth \$.95 when you stored it and the July future is \$1.20, you would come out \$.10 ahead by storing it if cash corn sold for \$1.00 and you could buy the July future back for \$1.15.

To establish feed costs in advance when you know in November that you will need to buy extra corn for next July, buy it at the current July futures price. If July corn is \$1.20—and in July your local price is usually \$.09 under the future—then your goal is \$1.11 per bushel. If you buy July futures in November at \$1.20 and sell them in July for \$1.25, you make a \$.05 profit on futures. Then if your corn actually costs \$1.16 in July, you still make your goal with the futures profit.

The futures market is an important part of the huge Chicago grain market. Your knowledge of the market and efficient use of grain futures can be a profitable asset to your farming operation.



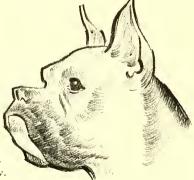
"Mr. Speaker, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen . . . whoever has the salt, would you please pass it down?"

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CONTEST PRIZE:

\$595.00 Scholarship in Commercial Art

Draw the boxer any size you want except like a tracing. Use pencil. Everyone who enters the contest gets a free estimate of his talent. Winner receives a complete course in commercial art. Students are taught, individually, by professional artists on the staff of America's largest home study art school. Purpose of contest: to uncover hidden talent. Entries for April 1965 contest must be received by April 30th. None returned. Amateurs only. Our students not eligible. Winner notified. Mail your drawing today.

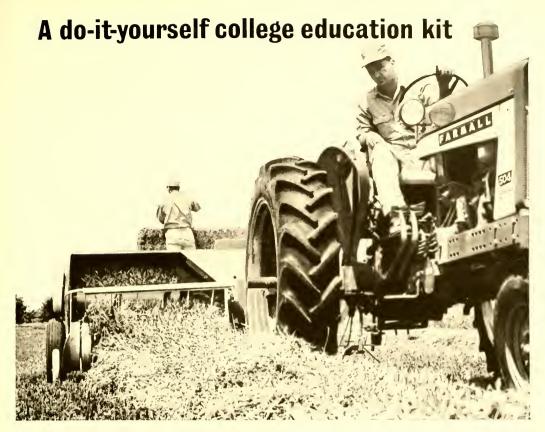


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That's what some FFA boys we know call a baler and a tractor. They've taken this equipment and paid their way through college with a profitable custom baling business.

Sure, not everyone can do it, but it's the kind of idea that's made for a boy who is willing to take on a man's job and make a go of it. It means looking a little farther ahead. Starting a little earlier in the morning. Running a little later at night. But this is the sign of a good Future Farmer.

If you were to get into the custom baling business, there's no better combination than the International Harvester 504 tractor and 37 baler. Both are made to be owned and run on a tight budget. The 504 gives you 3-plow power—plenty of PTO power to get the most out of your baler. Yet IH has practically weaned the 504 from gas.

The 37 baler has the 17-ton per hour capacity that you've got to have when you're baling for money. Yet frills are left off to keep your investment down. No skimping on strength or reliability though. And with our exclusive knotter, you'll spend your time on the go. Not stopped, messing with mis-tied bales.

Visit with your IH dealer—a good man for a young farmer to know. He's interested in your future. He will be glad to counsel with you on your ideas. That's how ideas become realities.



The people who bring you the machines that work

February-March, 1965 45



...For a long and productive life!

May all of your heifers be healthy ones. They will be, too, if you follow the Carnation-Albers Herd Replacement Program with Calf Manna and new Suckle with HE₂ + M₂₀₀. They are the two feeds that help profit-minded dairymen build cows of higher capacity-big cows that go to the milking string earlier and produce more milk for years longer. Suckle, the milk replacer with Higher

Energy, Higher Efficiency plus 200 grams of the antibiotic, Neomycin Sulphate effectively aids in the prevention of scours. The guaranteed 10% fat level gets young calves off to a faster start after colostrum. New Suckle not only produces smooth, sleek, deepbodied calves with the greatest economy, but has them ready for weaning at 4 weeks.

Then, just two cups of Calf Manna per day, plus hay and grain, is all it takes, Calf Manna feeding doubles rumen size in 56 days and promotes greater roughage appetite, greater capacity.

For rapidly growing, vigorous and healthy calves, start them on Carnation-Albers Herd Replacement Program with Calf Manna and Suckle. It's the profitable way to build 'em big!





SUCKLE BOTTLE OFFER with Nipple and Holder

\$3.00 Value—Now, for only \$1.50 plus two Quality Control Circles from either Calf Manna or Suckle bags. Suckle bottle feeding is the easy way to feed your calves—the natural way with 'heads-up' nursing. Mail coupon with \$1.50 and Quality Control Circles to: Dept. YNF-25 ALBERS MILLING COMPANY

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arnation-Albers for more profitable dairying

ARMING experts around San Antonio, Texas, say "the best hogs in the country are being raised by Future Farmers at Burbank High School." Added to their praise is that from buyers from all parts of the United States, Mexico, and South America who come to buy their Duroc and Poland China hogs.

Fully 80 percent of the hogs are sold to Mexico and South America, their biggest markets, report Ed Dolezal and C. E. Vickery, advisors at the Luther Burbank Vocational High School in San Antonio. Advisor Dolezal says huyers from these countries generally buy from 40 to 50 hogs at one time.

It all started back in 1937, when the San Antonio Independent School District made the Luther Burbank High School a vocational high school with emphasis on agriculture

Later 45 acres of irrigated land was added. "We are the only school located within the city limits that has its own farm," explained Advisor C. E. Vickery. The farming program includes livestock, swine, cattle, truck farming, hay crops, and poultry.



Sound management is the chapter's key to swine success.

These FFA members find there are always chores to do.

Article and Photos by Marion

Winning Ways With Hogs

Marion
Rubinstein

Burbank Future Farmers with some of the ribbons won showing hogs. The display will be ready for the next show.

The hog breeding program started in 1939 with the purchase of five Duroc bred gilts. They now have a sow herd of 35.

Dolezal drew on the Future Farmers' own experience to give advice on how to raise prize hogs. "There are two ways: breeding and selection," began Dolezal. "In breeding, we buy boars and gilts that will counteract the weakness of our herd.

"We also follow a close line breeding program to the selection of better bloodlines in that family line," he said. "We select an animal weighing about 150 pounds for breeding, and this animal is held back, giving it time to develop. The rest of our hogs we fatten and send to market."

Dolezal explained their sows farrow for the show season, or twice a year, in the fall and spring.

There have been a number of firsts for the chapter which have aided in the breeding program. "We had the first concrete block farrowing barn in our area," pointed out Dolezal. "All our sows are farrowed in steel farrowing crates."

After farrowing, the pigs are kept in farrowing pens and then moved with the sows to separate pens. "We were also the first in this area to do this," explained Dolezal.

Both Dolezal and Vickery pointed out a cardinal rule for every Future Farmer who wants to raise prize hogs. "Always remember, it is not quantity but quality. This, along with sound management, will give you the results you want."

The desire to become a good manager is born of the desire to have the best hogs. "You do so by selection." they stressed, and this selection is based on paying attention to the following points:

- 1. Conformation
- 2. Breeding characteristics
- 3. Trueness to type
- 4. Growth ability and feed efficiency

5. Knowledge of sound breeding principles

"We market by advertising in specialized national magazines, such as the *Duroc News*, and newspapers of that type," the advisors said. "Buyers come to see us throughout the year. Some buy weaning pigs; others buy grown ani-



mals. We sell approximately 300 breeding animals a year." All of these sales have enabled them to operate their school farm at a profit and be entirely self-sufficient. The Rotary Club of San Antonio donated money to build a show building for FFA projects. This building, which is one of 11 on the farm, enables members who live in town to carry on a project at school.

Future Farmers at Burbank had 13 champions at the first Junior Livestock Show in San Antonio last year. Pointing to the ribbons and awards that paper the four walls of the huge classroom. Vickery said, "We have had more premium sires at the State Fair of Texas than any other single breeder."

Dolezal added, "We have had more blue ribbons at the San Antonio Show than any other breeder in both Duroc and Poland China."

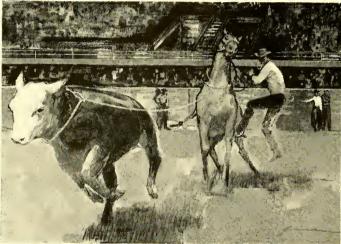
Their farm program, Dolezal said, "provides a practical and technical laboratory for students to develop farm skills."

For the chapter who wants to build a successful program such as theirs, the advisors had this advice: "Plan carefully. Have definite knowledge of what is needed, and find out the demand for what you are about to do in your area. Always consult with experts in the field before making plans."



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Down goes the barrier and it's a dust churning race among chasin' horse, runnin' calf and lyin' cowboy! The Fort Worth Rodeo is a big one for calf ropers. They come from all over the country in January to compete in this larat classic. Many ropes have been tossed since this "daddy" of coliseum rodeos began 47 years ago. And always on the scene have been Justin Boots — the leading boot entry in quality, style and craftsmanship for 89 years.



"Westward He" Spur-Ridge — Style Ho, 1536 Vamp brown rawhide boot leather * Top: tan * Stitching saddle stitch, white * Height: 11" * Heel. 1½" utility * Toe: trim round * Widths: B & D.

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66—1965 Ford Profit Planner—The premium for farming success has never been greater. This 20-page book can help you be a winner. Top farm management consultants spell out ways to increase your income, give you the profit formula, and show how to make wise use of the "Dirti Five." (Ford Tractor and Implement Operations)

67—What You Should Know About Farm Tires—Ever wonder how a farm tire is constructed or what tire ply ratings mean? Now you can find out all about farm tires in this valuable 32-pager. Other tire facts include explanation of grades and lines, when to replace tires, and guide lines to proper maintenance. (The B. F. Goodrich Company)

68—Liquid Ballast Chart—Here is the ideal companion piece to the above book. Along with the chart, you will also get an information sheet on "Calcium Chloride for Tire Weighting." Learn how to use this versatile solution to keep your tire ballast from freezing this winter, plus add extra draw-bar pull to your tractor. (Calcium Chloride Institute)

69—Hunting and Shooting Sportsmanship—Every young hunter will want to have this brochure. It gives you five ways to be a true sportsman and tells of an important heritage of freedom the right of Americans to own and use firearms. Also included is a "must" for every gun owner: "10 Commandments of Shooting Safety." (National Shooting Sports Foundation)

70—A Step Ahead—This booklet tells the story of how farm youth can take advantage of their farm background through a career in agribusiness. It is the actual script used by newsman Chet Huntley in narrating the new motion picture by the same name. Parents and teachers will want this one too. (New Holland Machine Co.)

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SURPRISING FACT:

The more safely you handle insecticides, the better control you get. Here's how to play it safe for profit.

A^{LL} pesticides can—and must—be handled safely. Nothing startling about that,

Less obvious, but very dramatic just the same, is this fact: practices that insure your safety also pay off in bigger profits. Here's why:

You must read labels and literature about each product to learn necessary safety precautions. As you read, you automatically learn everything <u>else</u> you should know about the product you are about to use.

Here's how you profit by having all this information:

- 1. You don't overdose, don't waste material. Labels and literature tell you how much pesticide to use for each pest on each crop. You eliminate overdosing and residues. You save money. (And you avoid underdosing, poor control and losses.)
- 2. You apply at the right time. Labels, literature and state recommendations tell you how to time application for best control. Result: more yield, higher quality, better profit.
- **3. You learn facts** about application machinery, mixing directions, compatibility with other materials. All this helps you get better control.



Read product literature (left) and package labels (like the one at the right), to get the information you need for *profitable* as well as safe use of pesticides.

4. You avoid residue problems and possible loss of crop. Because you learn the interval between last application and harvest, you avoid excess residues on your harvested crop—and possible confiscation.

If you don't want to follow safety directions on the label (or if you can't because you don't use safety clothing or respirator required for some products, for example) then don't use the pesticide.

But remember, the sure way to be safe and to get the most profit out of any pesticide is to read literature and labels and strictly follow instructions.

Shell Chemical Company, Agricultural Chemicals Division, 110 West 51st Street, New York 20, N.Y.

Shell Chemical Company

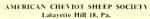


February-March, 1965

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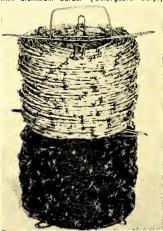
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The National FUTURE FARMER



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By Ewart Autry

PRANKS can be dangerous. That's especially true on hunting and fishing trips. I have a neighbor who is an excellent companion on any outdoor trip. He's a fun-loving fellow but has a wise saying which he always practices. It is this: "Don't take a chance for a laugh."

In my years of hunting and camping, I've seen men take that chance. In fact, I might as well do a little confessing and admit that I. myself, have done it. Often I'd get a laugh, but once I almost got a tragedy. That broke me from pranks which have a chance of taking a wrong turn.

It happened a few years ago when four of us were on a combined hunting and fishing trip into the bottom-lands of the Tallehatchie River. We were camped on a beech flat where the river elbowed sharply into a bend. Our camp was only a few steps from the river. Late in the afternoon of the first day, we discovered that we had forgotten to bring salt and coffee. It fell my lot to drive out to a country store several miles away for those important items of a camping trip. One of the fellows decided to ride out with me.

When we returned after dark, we found one of our companions asleep with his head pillowed on his arms. "Watch me get Old Chuck up from there," I said, I eased up close to him,

then raced the motor and pressed the horn button. Chuck moved, all right. Before anyone could stop him, he was up from there and over the bank into 15 feet of swirling river water. He couldn't swim a lick. It took a hurried grabbing of flashlights and some frantic efforts to save him from drowning. There were anxious moments when we thought we'd lost him in a whirlpool. The nearness of tragedy dampened our spirits and took much of the pleasure from our trip. It also broke me from ever again taking a chance for a laugh.

That prank had seemed harmless on the surface, but so do many others which later prove to have elements of danger. Pranks are especially dangerous when guns are involved. There's never a time nor a place when it's safe to play any kind of prank with guns around. Yet I've known men who were otherwise quite sane to do just that.

A friend was telling me of being on a turkey hunt with three other men and the eight-year-old son of one of them. The boy had chosen to remain in camp during the day's hunt. My friend, returning early from the hunt, saw the boy sitting on a stump poking at the campfire. He thought it would be fun to give him a little scare. So he crouched behind a log and began to growl and shake a bush. He had thought that all guns were out of the camp, What he hadn't remembered was

that the boy's father had brought along a .22 automatic. He remembered quickly when a bullet barked the log a few inches from his nose. He crouched lower and began to shout as a hail of bullets kicked bark into his face and clipped limbs above his head. "That boy." he said, "was shooting for keeps."

If there's a tenderfoot in a camp of hunters, he's the one on whom the pranks are usually played. A group of local deer hunters had just such a fellow in camp. His biggest problem was that he was usually lost by the time he got out of sight of camp. To prevent this, he had formed the habit of tearing old newspapers into strips and hanging them on limbs so he could find his way back. One day his fellow campers framed-up on him. One followed him at a safe distance and removed the paper markers. They reasoned that if he couldn't find his way back to camp, they could certainly find him before he wandered too far But they were wrong. The weather turned cold and rainy that day. Their efforts to locate him were in vain, Fortyeight hours later he stumbled out to a trapper's cabin, suffering from fear, exhaustion, and exposure. He never hunted again.

His companions had no evil intent. They were his friends and had been for years. They would never have tried the prank if they had forseen its consequence. It is true that most pranksters have no evil intent. They're after a laugh. Sometimes the price of a laugh can be too high.

Three north Mississippi men were camped on a squirrel hunt. Brad went to a spring after water for the camp. When he returned, he called Charlie aside. "There's a big spread-adder (hog-nosed snake) coiled in the path," he whispered. "Joe's awfully afraid of snakes. Let's send him after more water and get a good laugh."

Joe started after water and almost stepped on the snake before he saw it. His reaction was different from what his friends had expected. He staggered backwards, threw a hand to his chest, and fell with a heart attack. His friends had forgotten that he had suffered from one a couple of years before. Of course their hunting trip was over. They rushed Joe to a hospital. He recovered but has never quite gained the courage to venture into the woods again.

There's certainly nothing wrong with a harmless prank. It may create gaiety and laughter and help a hunting party to shake off weariness. Laughter is a good sound around any campfire, but it's not worth a gamble with someone's health and happiness. Don't gamble with tragedy. It's nice to have a good laugh, but don't take a chance to get it.



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WEST VIRGINIA—The Wirt County Chapter needed land and equipment to increase educational opportunity and provide farming programs. Some members had no place to farm, so the chapter decided to rent a total of 112 acres of land, which would also be an additional source of income for the chapter.

The Wirt County Bank in Elizabeth agreed to loan the chapter money for the purchase of machinery to carry out an active farming program. With this money they purchased a diesel tractor, disk, combine, side mower, and two plows. The new combine is the only combine in the county, and the chapter is able to do custom work to help

finance this project.

The chapter had 18 acres of corn and produced close to 900 bales of hay from the meadow land. Pasture land is sub-rented to local farmers, and all products produced on the farm will be sold in the community. (Wayne Bennett and Phillip Winters, Advisors)

NEW MEXICO—The "Wheel of Fortune" has been good to the Clovis FFA Chapter, having won a National Gold Medal award for its FFA activities. Public understanding has been a key in this chapter's program of work, and FFA Week was used to generate public attention.

An FFA Week program was built around the "Wheel of Agriculture and FFA." A revolving wheel, four feet in diameter, was built with the spokes representing the different phases of training received by students of vocational agriculture and members of the FFA. The rim of the wheel symbolized the results of such training. This program was presented over local TV Station KICA; before the Lions, Kiwanis, and Rotary clubs; and at a high school assembly program. Other FFA Week activities included FFA Week coverage in the Clovis News-Journal; spot announcements on local radio stations; erection of six outdoor billboards; and distribution of posters, place mats, stickers, and the booklet Agriculture Is More Than Farming.

With FFA Week just around the corner, your chapter will have to spin its wheels to top the Clovis FFA Week record. (Theo Stanley, Reporter; Jim Turnbough, Advisor)





CALIFORNIA—For the last seven years, the Hanford FFA Chapter has developed one or more state champion teams in the various state contests. The chapter usually has about 50 to 70 Future Farmers train for the teams with ten or more teams finally entering state competition. Over the years the chapter has made its best record in milk judging and agriculture mechanics, having won four championships in each of these contests. Hanford had three state champion teams in 1960 and again in 1961. Can your chapter top this record? (John Ferdolage, Reporter)

OKLAHOMA—This year a chapter reporter attended the National FFA Convention as a result of his reporting ability. Gary Clark, reporter of the Morris, Oklahoma, FFA Chapter, was awarded the expense-paid trip for winning the top prize in the *Tulsa Daily World's* FFA reporters contest open to 75 chapters in the Northeast District of the Oklahoma Association.

The contest, set up a year ago by Farm Editor Herb Karner, is designed to stimulate interest in FFA news reporting and to encourage FFA reporters to enter the field of journalism.

Points were awarded on the basis of the column inches of material submitted, the amount of material used in the newspaper, and pictures. Still more points could be earned for material submitted to radio and television stations. (Gary Smith. Assistant Executive Secretary)

Herb Karner, "Tulsa World," presents a certificate of excellence in FFA reporting to Gary Clark, Morris reporter.



The National FUTURE FARMER



Cass FFA officers visit with one of the donors to their chapter foundation. Donors provide for local FFA awards.

INDIANA—The Cass FFA Chapter decided to develop a local awards program to encourage members to improve their farming programs and to participate in more F1A activities. To do this, chapter members contacted 21 local businessmen and farmers and asked them to become donors to the Cass FFA Foundation. Money contributed to the foundation would provide local awards to outstanding Future Farmers. During National FFA Week chapter officers visited each donor as a part of a local goodwill tour, just as national officers visit National Foundation donors. Each donor gave \$10,00 and in return was invited to the annual Parent and Son Banquet.

The Agriculture Advisory Committee selected the supervised farming trophy recipient, and members of the school staff served as judges to select winners in local contests sponsored by the foundation.

The foundation has proved to be an excellent way to improve community public relations and develop chapter leaders. (Coleman Harris, Advisor)

ALABAMA—Looking for a shop project that is easy to build but won't cost a lot of money? Members of the Bridgeport FFA Chapter have found such a project in barbeeue grills and sturdy mailbox posts.

The barbecue grills are made from old hot water tanks. By cutting a tank in two pieces and welding a scrap pipe between the ends of the tank, they have a grill at practically no cost. A sturdy mailbox (with an official "Future Farmer lives here" sign) is an added attraction to any Future Farmer's home. The mailbox posts are made from scrap pipe with a strip of plate steel serving as the box rest. The base is made from concrete, Cost of these durable mailbox posts is about \$1.00. (T. E. Asherbramer)

Advisor W. H. Freeman, far right, and chapter members with projects built in farm shop using their welding skill.



February-March, 1965



Mechanization helps Steve Merchant, Northeast's Star Poultry Farmer, to sell 130 dozen eggs on a weekly route.

CONNECTICUT—Steve Merchant, Norwich, Connecticut, has received dual recognition for his achievements in poultry farming. The Connecticut FFA Association selected Steve as Connecticut's "Best Poultry Boy" for 1964. His record was then submitted to the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, and they named him the Northeast's "Star Poultry Farmer."

Merchant's climb to poultry star started in 1963 when he sold his dairy stock and bought 600 chicks. At this time he borrowed \$1,200 from the local Production Credit Association and purchased 550 birds, which were then 16 weeks old. He was carrying 1,200 layers into 1964, so he started a retail route. Early in 1964 he purchased an additional 700 sex-link pullets, and he is now selling 130 dozen eggs a week.

The double honor that Steve received has doubled his desire for achievement. Plans are already under way for a new poultry building that will give him a total of 7,000 square feet of floor space. He is also planning to study poultry husbandry at the University of Connecticut upon graduation from high school. (Archie Holdridge, Executive Secretary)

NEW YORK—A simple request for 114 packets of seeds indicates that the Oxford FFA Chapter is living in the true meaning of the word "service."

In late spring, the state FFA advisor, Ralph C. S. Sutliff, received from the coordinator of the FFA Peace Corps a request for assistance with a problem. A former resident of a rural community in New York was on duty as a Peace Corps volunteer in West Pakistan. Through Lloyd L. Wiggins, the FFA Peace Corps representative in that country, it was learned that garden seeds were needed by the former New Yorker in his work.

Inquiries were made and it was learned that the high school of the Peace Corps volunteer was Oxford Academy and Central School. A letter was sent to the Oxford FFA Chapter inquiring about their willingness to send the requested 114 packets of garden seeds. In short order the entire school, including the faculty and community, was enlisted to assist. A local seed company promised all of its reserve stock of vegetable seeds, packaged and ready for overseas shipment. FFA members, faculty, and students began donating seeds for the cause, By July 1, 1,154 pounds of seed were on hand and ready for shipment.

In the meantime, the Peace Corps had received other large donations of seeds, more than enough to meet the demand, and the FFA still had the problem of funds to pay for such a large shipment. Happily, the Lutheran World Relief was able to arrange for shipment of the seeds to still another area of the world—Tanganyika, Africa. (Frank J. Wolff, Supervisor)



Mr. William H. Tilley uses his Honda Trail 90 to herd cattle on his 9000 acre Indian Valley Ranch in Lake County, California, "I really have to cover ground to get things done," Tilley told us. "My Trail 90 saves me time and money. In fact, I own a pair of 'em." Praise from the field carries weight. No wonder Honda is fast becoming the nation's most versatile farm vehicle. For further information write American

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By Stan Allen

TOM HEINSOHN, All-Pro forward of the Boston Celtics, is one of the few members of Professional Basketball's 10,000 point club. Tom secred his 10,000th point on the day that Boston's great Bob Cousy retired, and no mention was made of Tom's achievement. Many excellent players never seem to receive the publicity due them.

Tom, 30 years old, is playing in his ninth season now and is still regarded as one of the best front corner men in the game. He and Bill Russell are the only players left from the Celtics' first championship team of the 1956-57 season. Tommy scored 37 points in the seventh play-off game against St. Louis to give the title to Boston. This performance helped him win the National Basketball Association's Rookie-of-the-Year award.

Tom Heinsohn has come a long way from the Catholic Youth Organization's courts in Union City. New Jersey, where he was introduced to the round ball game. He starred on Union City's St. Michael's High School team, earning All-State and All America High School honors. His play also earned him scholarship offers from 42 colleges, but he settled on Holy Cross. hoping to be noticed by Boston scouts. A fine collegiate career at Holy Cross ended with a total of 2,053 points scored, 740 of them in his senior year. He received All American honors and had his ambition fulfilled when he was picked by the Celties.

The 1956-57 season was his first with the Celties, and he has been a mainstay for them since then. He hit the hoops for 1.163 points that year, averaging 16.2 points per game, picked 705 rebounds off the backboard, and had 117 assists. Tom has a deadly eye at the foul line with his lifetime mark right at 80 percent. He soon earned the tag of a "gunner" in his early prodays because of the many shots he attempted. He quickly learned to control his shooting and has developed into one of the league's best ball handlers.

Tom came back to score 1,230 points in his second season for a 17.8 point average and improved consistently. His best season was in 1961-62



Tom Heinsohn, Boston Celtics forward, netted over 10,000 points in his career.

when he secred 1.742 points and finished with an average of 22.3 points per game. Tom's 6-foot 7-inch, 220pound frame gives him good size for a forward, and he has a very quick start for a big man. He has had to wear a brace on his right knee for the last six seasons, but still no other player can keep up with him under the boards. His unusual twisting, offbalance, unorthodox style of shooting has always distracted the opposition. After eight years of N.B.A. play, he makes all of the shots, but he still tries to learn new ones. Recently he has come up with a good hook shot from the corner.

His shooting eye has netted a total of 14.282 points for a lifetime average of 19.2 points per game at the end of last season. Tom has always been a star performer for the Celties in championship games where he seems to pick up the entire team under those pressures. He has scored 1.906 points in play-off games for a fine 20.7 point average and has hit on 75 percent of his foul shots. He won the tourth play-off game for the Celties against San Francisco last April by hitting on six consecutive of his patented crazy shots in the third quarter.

Tom has been named to the All-N.B.A. teams, making the second team last year, and has played in All-Star games. Professional basketball is a very tast, demanding game with a schedule of 80 games in less than 160 days. How long can a 30-year-old, eight-year veteran with a had knee keep on? You can bet that as long as the desire is there, the Heinsohn stamina and competitive spirit will be helping him add

points to an already fine record.

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The First One Doesn't Have A Chance!



"He's in the barn matching wits with the tractor service manual."

A strong advocate of seat belts always buckled himself in no matter how short the distance he had to drive.

Recently, while his car was being serviced, he was driving a horrowed car without seat belts. Forgetting this, he parked his car in front of the bank, unbuckled his belt, stepped out of the car, and made a desperate grab for his pants.

Robert Hodges Cumberland Furnace, Tennessee

Riddle: "What does a thousandpound canary say while walking down a dark alley?"

Answer: "Here kitty, kitty, kitty."

Greg Albrecht
Baker, Oregon

At a dairy show, when a popular livestock judge called for the heifer class, some of the fun-loving breeders led in half-a-dozen shapely young ladies. The judge tipped his hat back a little, scratched his head, and bellowed, "All right, boys, get with it! You know I can't judge 'em with it! blankets on."

Jerome Lettenmaier Sanborn, North Dakota

A duck hunter, proud of his marksmanship, took a friend one morning to witness his skill. After some time a lone duck flew by.

"Watch this," said the hunter as he took careful aim and fired. The duck flew serenely on. "My boy," said the hunter, "you are witnessing a miracle. There flies a dead duck."

Robert Benavidez Bosque, New Mexico A parachutist was learning how to use a parachute properly. The instructor said, "When you jump, count 1,000, 2,000, 3,000; then pull this big ring. If the chute doesn't open, count 4,000, 5,000, 6,000; then pull the little ring. Glide down to the ground where a truck will be waiting for you."

The parachutist jumped, counted 1,000, 2,000, 3,000, and pulled the big ring. Nothing happened, so he counted 4,000, 5,000, 6,000, and pulled the little ring. Nothing happened this time either, and he thought, "I bet that truck's not down there either."

Larry Brown Memphis, Missouri

Tom: "Do you know what one young uninflated balloon said to the other?"
Bill: "No."

Tom: "What are you gonna be when you blow up?"

Sue Pierce Adolphus, Kentucky

Face powder may catch a man, but it's baking powder that keeps him.

Duane Baxley Graceville, Florida

Madge: "Why don't you get married?"

Marge: "I can't find the right man. He has to be smart enough to make a lot of money but stupid enough to give most of it to me,"

> Shirley Brackett Dahlonega, Georgia



"Hey, look! Daddy can fly!"

A magician was entertaining the sailors on a ship. One sailor had a parrot who, after each trick, would say, "I know how that was done."

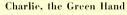
One night while the magician was performing, the ship blew up and sank. The magician and the parrot happened to get on the same raft. After drifting for three days in silence, the parrot finally said, "All right, I give up. What did you do with the ship?"

Margaret Baumann Adell, Wisconsin

Jim: "What would we have if everyone in the U.S, bought a pink automobile?"

Joe: "A pink carnation."

Buddy Williams Choudrant, Louisiana





"Oh, that's Charlie. He's kinda' proud that his Angus won first prize at the fair."

The National Future Farmer will pay \$1.00 for each joke published on this page, Jokes must be submitted on post cards addressed to The National Future Farmer, Alexandria, Virginia 22306. In case of duplication, payment will be made for the first one received. Contributions cannot be acknowledged or returned.



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