The National Future Farmer

Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America

October-November
1965

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Bright Farming Future

...in the Union Pacific West, Growth Land, U.S.A.

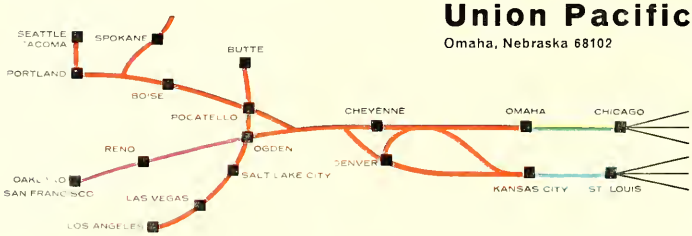
The West is 'Growth Land'. Here you can build your own farming future. The West has ranching and farming opportunities on every scale, large, medium or small.

The Union Pacific West produces all types of crops, livestock and dairy, from sea level to high elevations, in warm and cool climates on irrigated and non-irrigated land.

For almost a century Union Pacific and Western Agriculture have been partners, providing efficient and economical transportation service and equipment.

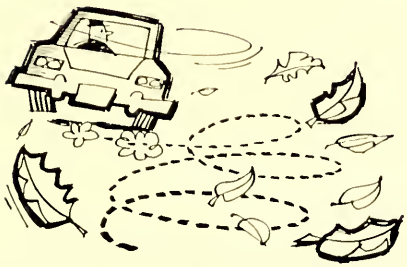
We invite farmers of all ages to look to Union Pacific for future planning. We are proud of our ability to assist. Write to us, let us know your special interests, and let's get acquainted.

Supervisor of Agricultural Development
Union Pacific Railroad
Omaha, Nebraska 68102



Some of the best road signs aren't even posted

They're the warning signals road surfaces give drivers. Do you know them?



1 It's probably been years since you've kicked through a pile of "dry" leaves and come out with wet shoes. Road sign?

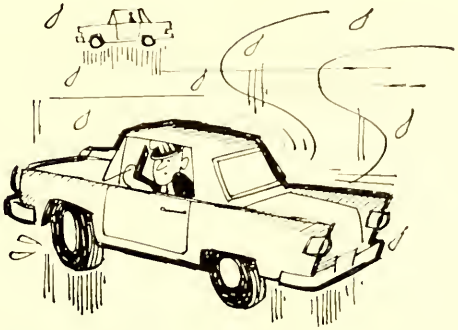
Right. Leaves (wet or dry) can be just as bad as ice. Maybe worse. You expect ice in winter and drive with more caution. Do the same for autumn's leaves.

2 You've seen this sign running down the middle of traffic lanes. If it isn't yellow, what color is it?

Black . . . and it's the oil and grease that drops from millions of cars. In a year's time, estimates say it can amount to as much as one gallon for every five feet of road. They're called lubricants because they reduce parts friction. They'll reduce tire traction, too. So watch out.

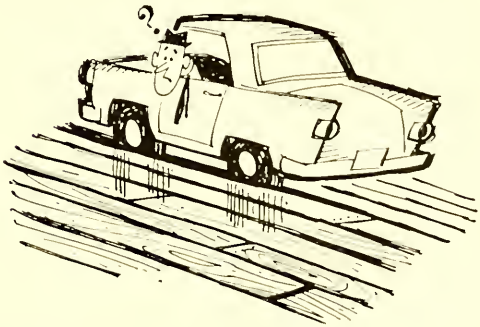
3 You might have to squint to see this one. It's always on the road to the beach but could be on any hard-surfaced road. What is it?

Sand or gravel. These two act like marbles under your tires and reduce your traction. So give yourself plenty of room to stop without braking hard.



4 A very light sprinkle makes this sign pop-up. Why?

Heavy showers tend to wash roads clean of dust, while a little rain will turn it into a slick film. This increases the danger of skidding. Showers are good for flowers but they make driving treacherous.



5 You might not come across this sign too often. It's on bridges made of wood.

Driving over wooden planks can be tricky but remember this. If the planking is laid parallel to your direction of travel, you can expect less traction than if they were laid crosswise. Be extra careful if they're wet.

6 What sign appears on the tire that's first choice for original equipment on most new cars and replacement equipment on most used cars?

Firestone . . . with good reason.

Firestone

YOUR SYMBOL OF QUALITY AND SERVICE

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

The National
Future Farmer
Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1965

VOLUME 14 NUMBER 1

THE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG MEN IN AGRICULTURE

In This Issue

FEATURES

23 Officers Visit the Congress

FOR YOUR NATIONAL FFA OFFICERS, THE MONTH OF AUGUST WAS NOT ONLY BUSY, IT WAS EXCITING. WHILE IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL FOR THE ANNUAL FFA BOARD MEETINGS, THEY MET THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WERE GIVEN A RED CARPET TOUR OF THE CAPITOL, AND ATTENDED A SPECIAL LUNCHEON. ONE RESULT: THE VICE PRESIDENT WILL SPEAK AT FFA CONVENTION.

26 Lesson in Leadership

FORMER FUTURE FARMERS WHO ARE NOW GOVERNORS, A U. S. SENATOR, AND U. S. REPRESENTATIVES DISCUSS THEIR FFA BACKGROUNDS AND PROVIDE TIPS THAT WILL HELP YOU IN DEVELOPING THOSE QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP WHICH ALL FUTURE FARMER MEMBERS SHOULD POSSESS.

32 National Judging Contests

AT A TIME OF CHANGE AND RE-EVALUATION BECAUSE OF THE BROADENING OF THE PROGRAM OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE, YOUR MAGAZINE TAKES A NEEDED LOOK AT NATIONAL JUDGING CONTESTS. TO PUT THE CONTESTS IN THEIR PROPER PERSPECTIVE, THE EDITORS CALLED ON THE MAN WHO HAS BEEN MR. FFA JUDGING CONTESTS, E. J. JOHNSON. YOU'LL FIND HIS FOUR-COLOR STORY A TIMELY CHALLENGE FOR MEMBERS WHO LIKE TO JUDGE LIVESTOCK.

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Our Cover

The national officers personally endorsed the nationwide program of beautification in this meeting with President Lyndon B. Johnson.

With the President are Florida Representative Don Fuqua and Dr. A. W. Tenney, national FFA advisor.

PHOTO BY CITY NEWS BUREAU

THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER is mailed every two months on the following dates:

January 20	**FEBRUARY-MARCH** Issue
March 20	**APRIL-MAY** Issue
May 20	**JUNE-JULY** Issue
July 20	**AUGUST-SEPTEMBER** Issue
September 20	**OCTOBER-NOVEMBER** Issue
November 20	**DECEMBER-JANUARY** Issue

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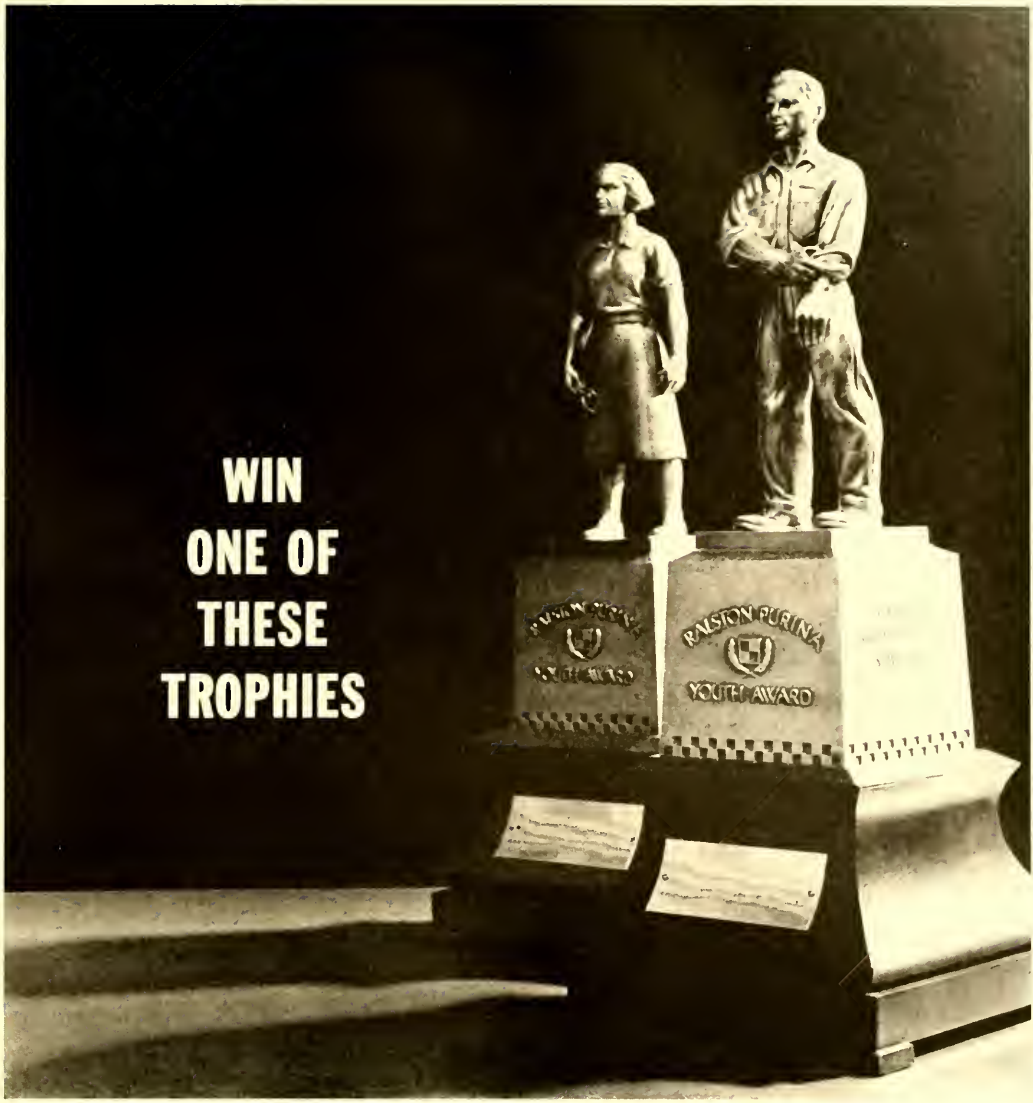


The two trophies above, modeled after the famous Danforth Farm Youth statues at Gray Summit, Missouri, and in Washington, D. C., will be offered again this year by the Ralston Purina Company to outstanding young men and women across the country.

Ask a Purina dealer or a Purina salesman for details on these awards, or write Dept. 259, Ralston Purina Company, Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Missouri.

PURINA CHOWS

A leaf for your future...

Columbia Nitrogen

Future Farmers of America will find a bright new leaf for the future in products bearing the distinctive trademark of Columbia Nitrogen Corporation. Combining the latest and most advanced American and European technology, Columbia Nitrogen markets the most complete line of fertilizer materials in America. It's a good thing to know, if you're planning for a growing career.

Columbia Nitrogen Corporation
Augusta, Georgia

Your Editors Say...

VOCATIONAL agriculture is sometimes criticized for inadequately preparing students for college. Frequently students are counseled out of "ag" into other subjects to prepare them for college work. With this in mind, a welcomed circular came to my desk a few days ago from Duane Acker, associate dean of agriculture and director, resident instruction, Kansas State University. It is entitled "There Is a Place in a 'College-Prep' High School Curriculum for Vocational Agriculture."

Quoting from the circular, I would like to share with you some of the reasons given.

"1. Former vocational agriculture students earn as high grades in college, on the average, as non-vo-ag students. In studies at the Universities of Kentucky, Cincinnati, California, Indiana, Oregon, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois; Iowa State University; Ohio State; Oregon State; and Kansas State, students who had completed vocational programs in high school earned as high grades as those who had not taken vocational courses in high school.

"2. Vocational agriculture graduates tend to have more perseverance in college than similar non-vo-ag students. Research at Iowa State University, University of Missouri, University of Nebraska, and Oklahoma State University indicates former vo-ag students stay in college longer, a higher proportion graduate.

"3. Students enrolled in high school vocational agriculture apparently are more likely to go to college than similar students not enrolled in vocational agriculture. Evidence includes (1) Purdue research where college students give top credit to their vo-ag teacher as a positive influence in their deciding to go to college, and (2) the proportion of students in Colleges of Agriculture who have had vocational agriculture averages about 60 percent, though only about 40 percent of midwestern farm boys have access to vocational agriculture in high school.

"4. Vocational agriculture students obtain in high school a practical knowledge of the basic sciences which assist them in their university studies in agriculture.

"5. Vocational agriculture students earn money for college. Records on 700 Kansas vo-ag seniors in the spring of 1965 showed an average net worth of $1,762. They also can compete for FFA college scholarships."

The circular went on to cite six case histories of college-bound students who had successfully included vocational agriculture in their high school curriculum. You can too, but it does take some planning. Study the course requirements of the college you will enter, and plan your high school studies accordingly. It is almost a sure thing that you can take vocational agriculture—and still go to college.

MAGAZINE STAFF CHANGES

John Foltz, formerly advertising manager, has accepted the position of information specialist with the national FFA organization in the Washington office. John had been with the Magazine since 1958 and prior to that was an FFA advisor in Ohio. He was active in the FFA while in high school at Bremen, Ohio. Later he served as state FFA president and received his American Farmer Degree. He is a graduate of Ohio State University.

Lennie Gamage has been appointed advertising manager, moving up from the position of regional advertising manager, which he has held since 1960. Lennie was a member of the FFA at Cartersville, Virginia, and served as national vice president of the Southern Region in 1955-56. He also holds the American Farmer Degree and is a graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg.

Wilson Carnes
Editor

"I have to bring this crop in tonight. I need gasoline now."

When you send out a call like this, everyone knows you really mean business. You can depend on your Texaco Farm Service Distributor. He knows time is a luxury when a crop is coming in. When it is ready, you have to be ready. It's no time to sit around and wait for a delivery of gasoline. That's why prompt, dependable delivery is a habit with Texaco Farm Service Distributors.

You've got a lot of money invested in that crop. And you're paying good money for all the help you're using. You can't afford to lose time waiting for a fuel delivery.

Your Texaco Farm Service Distributor can help you avoid this kind of trouble. He makes fast, dependable deliveries long before you can feel the pinch.

No time lost, no money lost when you deal with him regularly. He keeps an eye on your fuel supply, makes sure it never goes below the danger level. And he makes deliveries even when you don't call him.

He can help you with maintenance, too. He can provide up-to-date information that can help you find the answers to almost every lubrication problem your machinery can have. And he's got the products—the right fuel, the right oil, the right grease for every piece of equipment on your farm.

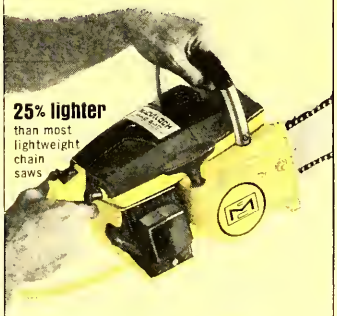
Aren't these good reasons to trust the Texaco Farm Service Distributor? Give him a call.

Trust Texaco Farm Service

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 Texaco Diesel fuel.

On July 1, 1965 the new McCulloch MAC-10 series made all other lightweight chain saws overweight & out-of-date



MAC 1-10, world's lightest direct drive chain saw. 10½ lbs.*

MAC 2-10, world's lightest automatic oiling saw. 10¾ lbs.*

☐ Easiest operating lightweights ☐ Famous McCulloch dependability ☐ Reboreable cylinders add life ☐ Full ½ hour running time ☐ Fast cutting power ☐ Quick start primer ☐ Idle governor ☐ Operate in any position ☐ Automatic oiling plus separate manual oiler on MAC 2-10 ☐ MAC-10 Series saws available with 12", 16", 20" and 24" welded tip guide bars with new, long wearing chain and sprocket. *For your full color catalog, write McCulloch Corp., Dept. NF, 6101 W. Century Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90045*

*Power unit only, dry, less bar and chain.

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CHAIN SAWS · OUTBOARDS
LEADERSHIP THROUGH CREATIVE ENGINEERING

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Looking Ahead

RADIO WAVES MAY TELL YOU WHEN TO IRRIGATE

Radio waves from broadcasting stations may soon be used to determine the amount of irrigation water to apply, according to Joe R. Eagleman, assistant professor of meteorology at the University of Kansas. The method is based on research that shows radio waves are affected by the amount of moisture in the soil. The advantage of this technique is that it would give the average moisture content of the field rather than a single point estimate. A farmer who had a citizens band radio transmitter at one edge of the field could read the moisture content from a portable meter at the opposite edge. For larger areas the meter could be used in conjunction with a radio station.

IT'S BEEN A RECORD YEAR

The realized net income for 1965 may be the highest since 1963, according to the USDA's Economic Research Service. Realized net farm income during the first six months was up one billion dollars from last year. Harvest prospects also indicate a record. Corn production is up 15 percent; soybean, up 23 percent; and sorghum grain, up 27 percent. Above-average production is also predicted for wheat, rice, flaxseed, peanuts, hay, potatoes, summer vegetables, grapes, peaches, sweet potatoes, and hay.

FIZZ WATER BOOSTS PLANT GROWTH

Two Kansas State University scientists are pursuing the fantastic growth responses they have observed from misting greenhouse plants with carbonated water (fizz water used in soda fountains). They have found under ordinary greenhouse conditions, leaf lettuce misted with carbonated water produced three times the growth of lettuce grown in control plots.

WORTH WATCHING

- POULTRY—Wisconsin scientists reported at the annual meeting of the Poultry Science Association that a new drug called furadroxyl will reduce laying slump through the winter, give better feed efficiency, and enable poultrymen to use less protein in the feed of laying hens. Scientists at the same meeting warned that chickens fed sesame meal may be calcium deficient. Another study worth watching was conducted by Ramon Salire of the U. P. College of Agriculture, Philippines. The study showed that pepper lowered mortality in chicks.
- BARN—The 1965 "Lightning Protection Code" adds a new clarification stating that buildings having metal sidings should not be considered safe against lightning even if the siding is bonded and grounded.
- HOGS—A new drug, dichlorvos, promises relief from two of the biggest problems faced by hog producers: internal parasites and scours in baby pigs. The Chicago Mercantile Exchange has announced that futures trading in live hogs will get under way early in 1966. A report before the American Society of Animal Science shows that sows produce more pigs when fed at lower feed levels.
- SILAGE—Feeding trials at the Ohio Experiment Station show that complete corn silage can be used as the only feed for fattening steers and heifers. Complete silage is made with double the amount of ears and with the addition of ten pounds of urea, ten pounds ground limestone, and two pounds of dicalcium phosphate per ton at time of ensiling. According to a Michigan State University chemist, haylage from a cement stave silo can be as good as that kept in a gas-tight silo if proper storage and removal methods are used.
- BEEF—Vibriosis, a costly disorder causing infertility in beef cow-calf operations, is controlled by a new Colorado State University-developed vaccine. It will be available only through veterinarians.

The Benson Avenue Weight-Lifting Club tells us how to make slacks hold their press.

We dig. We gave Lee-Prest Leesures a permanent press that never caves in. Lee-Prest Leesures. They'll hold a press forever. Washing after washing. Wearing after wearing. Won't ever wrinkle. The press is there to stay. Lee-Prest Leesures are tailored just the way you want them . . . trim and slim. And that carries a lot of weight. Shown, left to right: Lee Contro IVs. Exclusive polyester/cotton Poly Gab Plus fabric. In Sand, Loden, Blue/Olive and Black. $5.98. Lee Trims. Reinforced cotton/nylon twill. In Gunsmoke, Loden and Black. $6.98. Other swinging Leesures from $4.98 to $7.98.

Lee-PRëST Leesures

workhorse

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

...the finest name in pumps

THE F. E. MYERS & BRO. CO. McNEIL CORPORATION
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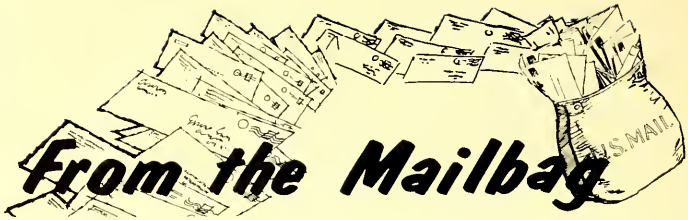


From the Mailbag

Chambersburg, Illinois

I am writing this letter to tell you what a fine magazine you have. I look forward to each issue. I hope to see more stories like "Show and Sell" and "Ronald's Olympics."

As for girls joining the FFA, let them. FFA stands for Future Farmers of America, not Future Male Farmers of America.

James W. Thiele

Fort Scott, Kansas

I liked the August-September issue very much. I will graduate from Kansas State University this year and plan to continue my subscription, as I believe it will help in any area of agriculture that I may work.

Alvin Conner

Chicago, Illinois

We certainly want to thank you for the splendid publicity you have given the slow-moving vehicle emblem. Since the emblem was featured during National Farm Safety Week, July 25-31, the article was certainly a timely one.

T. David McFarland
Agricultural Safety Engineer
National Safety Council

Fullerton, Nebraska

I am writing in regard to your August-September issue. Your cover picture is very good, but in describing it, you spelled Tom's name wrong. It should be "Lesiak" instead of "Lassack." We should like this corrected in your next issue.

Mrs. Louis Lesiak

We regret the error and appreciate your bringing it to our attention.—Ed.

Washington, Missouri

I am writing regarding several aspects of the FFA. The first is the business of letting girls join the FFA. I do not believe girls should be permitted to become Future Farmers. If the girls join, what other organization is there that boys can own and operate for themselves, particularly farm boys? I know there are chapters which do allow girls to join, but that is their tough luck!

I believe the FFA is a great organization for farm boys, and it should stay that way. True, there are some girls who could benefit from the FFA and possibly the FFA from them. But if girls were permitted to join, they would also want to attend camp, and this would present a problem. The girls would need separate quarters, and what if only four or five girls went to a camp with 90 boys? Females should stay out of the FFA!

The second is the idea of changing the words in the creed from "I believe in the future of farming . . ." to "I believe in the future of agriculture . . ." If this change is made, then many more would have to be made not only in the creed but in other places. If you discard the word "farming" and insert "agriculture" in the many places it would have to be done, you would have to change FFA to FAA. Therefore, I believe this should remain the same. We have a great organization, so let's keep it that way.

Frank Holdmeyer

Bains, Louisiana

How could anyone pay little attention to the facts which we received through the FFA magazine about girls joining our great organization? I am well aware of why girls want to be members and the serious concern of the members.

We are and always have been loyal citizens. I believe it would be somewhat hard if we did not enjoy all the privileges which other good citizens share in other organizations.

I do not deem it necessary to make any change in the FFA, but just give girls the same chances that we are given in vocational agriculture. I cannot believe the National Organization intends to keep girls out of the FFA or from wearing the FFA jacket.

I am fully confident that within the next year or so girls will be allowed to join the FFA and wear the FFA jacket.

Harold Necaise

Hutsonville, Illinois

Lately I have been seeing a lot of letters in the "Mailbag" about girls in FFA. Then this girl wrote a letter that made me very mad. She says she would be "scandalized" if boys tried to join the FHA, but it is "all right" if she wants to join FFA. I agree with her brother 100 percent not to let girls into FFA. If a girl wants to take an agriculture course and is truly interested in agriculture, let her take it, but she shouldn't be allowed in FFA. I feel the same way about boys taking home economics.

Marty Haws

The following excerpts are from a letter written by the Future Farmer who is in England on the FFA Exchange Program.—Ed.

London, England

I am enjoying myself in England this summer. The weather here has been quite damp and cool, but the whole country has remained a beautiful green. The farmers don't know whether to be happy or disappointed by it. They've got more grass than usual, but they can't get it in.

I spent about two weeks with Mike

(Continued on Page 16)

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 balance 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.

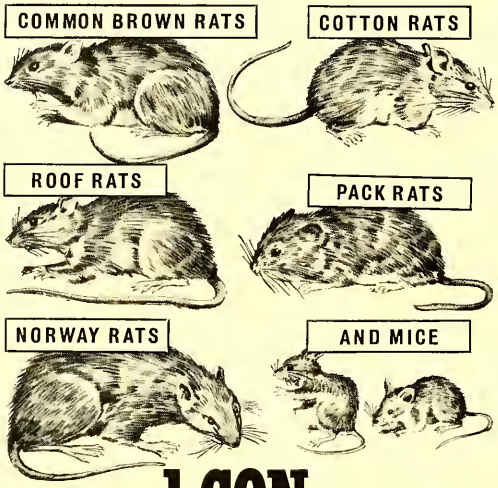
And for your dogs try new, complete Kraft Dog Food . . . balanced with the Milk-Bank Boost.

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

KRAFT

. . . where better nutrition starts with milk

THESE RATS and MICE ARE GOING TO DIE!



d-CON® WILL KILL THEM ALL

d-CON Kills EVERY Kind Of RAT—MICE, Too—Gives You COMPLETE Rodent Control!

When you have rats on your farm, you have mice, too. So if you're going to rid your farm of all rats and mice completely, you need a rodenticide that not only kills rats—every kind of rat—but mice, too. That's the kind of action you get with the amazing rat and mouse killer—d-CON!

GOVERNMENT RECOMMENDED INGREDIENT

To show you how effective d-CON really is—the U.S. Government, in its current book on CONTROL OF RATS AND MICE, actually recommends the killing ingredient in d-CON for killing both rats and mice!

COMPLETE RODENT CONTROL

d-CON gives you complete rodent control—kills rats—every kind of rat—including common brown rat—roof rat—cotton rat—Norway rat—pack rat—and mice, too! It's easy to see why more farmers use d-CON than all other rodenticides combined!

NO BAIT SHYNESS

d-CON never causes bait shyness or pain . . . rats and mice eat it and die without ever knowing what hit them. Best of all, d-CON with exclusive formula LX 3-2-1, is safe around children, pets, poultry and livestock when used as directed.

To rid your place of rats and mice, get d-CON for complete rodent control—it has a government recommended ingredient that kills every kind of rat—and mice, too!

Chairman of Sponsoring Committee, L. W. Moore, spoke at luncheon.

FFA Foundation News

JULY 28 might well be called "FFA Donor Day" in Washington, D. C. This was the day donor representatives to the Future Farmers of America Foundation came to the Nation's Capital for their annual meeting with the Boards of Student Officers and Trustees of the Foundation.

This year's meeting was one of the best attended in recent years. Among those present were two former chairmen of the Sponsoring Committee: Mr. Raymond C. Firestone, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, and Mr. John C. Denton, president, Spencer Chemical Division of the Gulf Oil Corporation. After the morning business meeting, the group attended a luncheon sponsored by the American Oil Company.

A Foundation budget of $241,375 was presented at the meeting. This amount is an increase over the 1965 budget and provides for two new awards, bringing the total agricultural proficiency awards to ten. The new awards are Home Improvement, which had been an NFA award for many years, and Ornamental Horticulture. The amount budgeted also includes $30,000, which will be allocated to the states for pilot FFA awards programs.

The donor representatives heard Mr. H. H. Hardy, representing the chairman of the Sponsoring Committee, Mr. L. W. Moore, report that donations through July of this year already amounted to $209,000. Additional contributions expected by the end of the year would break previous Foundation contribution totals. In reaching this goal, the Foundation has recruited 35 new donors with virtually no dropouts, he told the group. Mr. Moore, who is also president of the American Oil Company, spoke at the noon luncheon.

The key luncheon address was given by the Honorable Fred R. Harris, U. S. Senator from Oklahoma and a former FFA member.

The Future Farmers of America Foundation was organized in 1944 to provide business, industrial, civic, farm, and service organizations and individuals with an opportunity to cooperate in furthering the FFA program. During 1964, a total of 445 donors made contributions to the Foundation in the amount of $211,497.

Annually the Foundation provides, on a nationwide basis, prizes and financial awards to deserving FFA members who have achieved distinction in their supervised farming programs, scholarship, citizenship, and rural leadership. More than 70,000 farm boys received Foundation awards in 1964. In terms of individual chapter awards, the bulk of these was in the form of recognition medals. Each local winner is a potential candidate for national honors as the Foundation awards program continues up through state, regional, and national levels.

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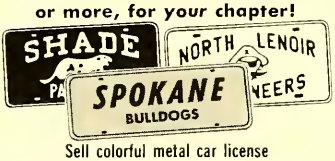

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FFA Boards Meet

THE MEETING of the FFA Boards of Student Officers and Directors was held in Washington, D. C., on July 29-30. On Thursday morning, July 29, a joint meeting was held with the National Advisory Council and National Student officers of the New Farmers of America.

First item of business was a discussion of merging the NFA into the FFA. Plans for the final NFA convention in Atlanta this fall were discussed as well as plans for the official merging of NFA into the FFA at the time of the National FFA Convention.

After the joint meeting, the two groups met separately to give attention to items of business for their respective organizations.

The FFA Boards then reviewed and approved minutes of Governing Committee meetings which were held to take care of business between Board meetings.

A copy of the statement of revenue and expenditures of the FFA for the year July 1, 1964, through June 30, 1965, was distributed and explained in detail by Mr. J. M. Campbell, national treasurer. The proposed budget for the year 1965-66 was then reviewed and approved.

The report of *The National FUTURE FARMER* Magazine and the Official FFA Calendar was presented by Mr. Wilson Carnes, editor. He explained the financial report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1965, and the proposed budget for the coming year, which was approved.

Copies of the Future Farmers Supply Service financial report for the past year and the proposed budget for the 1965-66 fiscal year were distributed and reviewed by Mr. Edward Hawkins, manager, and were approved by the Boards.

Mr. T. L. Faulkner, chairman, reported on the meeting of the National FFA Study Committee which met in Washington, D. C., March 29-31, to develop recommendations concerning adaptations needed in the FFA. He reported the states had been sent copies of the report and their recommendations requested.

After this report was reviewed in detail, it was decided some items would be referred to committees at the National Convention for appropriate action. It was requested by the Boards that further study be given on certain other items. The Boards gave a vote of thanks to members of the Study Committee. The report was then adopted as revised.

The Boards next considered American Farmer applications and recommended that 394 be approved. This included 190 applications from the Southern Region, 29 from the North Atlantic Region, 41 from the Pacific Region, and 134 from the Central Region.

Nominees for the Honorary American Farmer Degree were then considered. Those approved included 25 teachers of vocational agriculture who were selected on the basis of their achievements as FFA advisors.

Dr. A. W. Tenney, chairman of the Board, then called upon Mr. Faulkner, who presented a progress report of the National FFA Awards Committee. He stated the Foundation Board of Trustees had approved two new awards: one in the field of Ornamental Horticulture and the other in the area of Home Improvement.

The Awards Committee recommended that time limits be changed in the public speaking contest. After some discussion, limits were changed from eight to ten minutes to six to eight minutes, and this change is to go into effect next year.

The Boards then reviewed the list of supporters recommended to receive Distinguished Service Awards and selected those individuals who are to receive this award at the 1965 National FFA Convention.

The matter of recognizing 20-year donors to the FFA Foundation was discussed. Since 15-year donors are honored and presented a plaque, it was decided that further recognition should be given when donors complete 25 years' support to the Foundation. However, it was agreed the 20-year donors should be listed in a special way in the donors' booklet that is distributed at the National FFA Convention.

A discussion was held concerning subregional leadership training conferences for state association officers. The Boards recommended these subregional conferences be continued in the future.

It was a busy two-day meeting for your Board of Student Officers and Board of Directors. This report is not a complete summary of their deliberations, but detailed minutes of the meetings are kept and a summary sent to each state FFA advisor.

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F-2

From the Mailbag

(Continued from Page 10)

Daniell in Worcestershire, about five days at the Royal Show, and then about three weeks in Yorkshire. Just today I came down to Wiltshire. Needless to say, I've been made to feel quite at home.

I've found most people, unless they farm moorland or hill farms, rely quite heavily on dairy cattle for an income with some other major enterprise to supplement the income. Generally, the farms I've been on have been pretty well managed, and the equipment is quite up to date. I don't think that on the average the English farmer works quite as hard as the American one, at least not as hard as those where I live. The English farmer generally dresses rather well and holds to more of the country gentleman role.

On the whole, the young people here aren't noticeably different from American youth, and the Young Farmer Clubs themselves tend to cater to young people in general, not just young farmers. The Young Farmers is quite a social organization but works from both angles, trying to achieve a balance between social and practical.

Usually my visits have been close to half work and half sight-seeing. I have seen nearly every side of agricultural life here and a great deal of the country as well.

It is really a great experience to be here, and I hope the FFA will continue and enlarge this program in years to come. I am continually amazed at the wrong impressions, shall we say, that people here have of the United States, especially with the closeness of communications between the two countries. And I've had to adjust a few of mine about England also. *David Geiman, Jr.*

Millersburg, Pennsylvania

I completed high school in 1962, and I am continuing to work along with my father on our dairy farm.

I would like to thank you for letting me renew my subscription. I always will think of it as a tremendous privilege that I was a member of an organization such as the FFA. It has helped me greatly as I have stepped out into this ever-changing world through the experiences and education received from the vocational agriculture course. *Robert Miller*

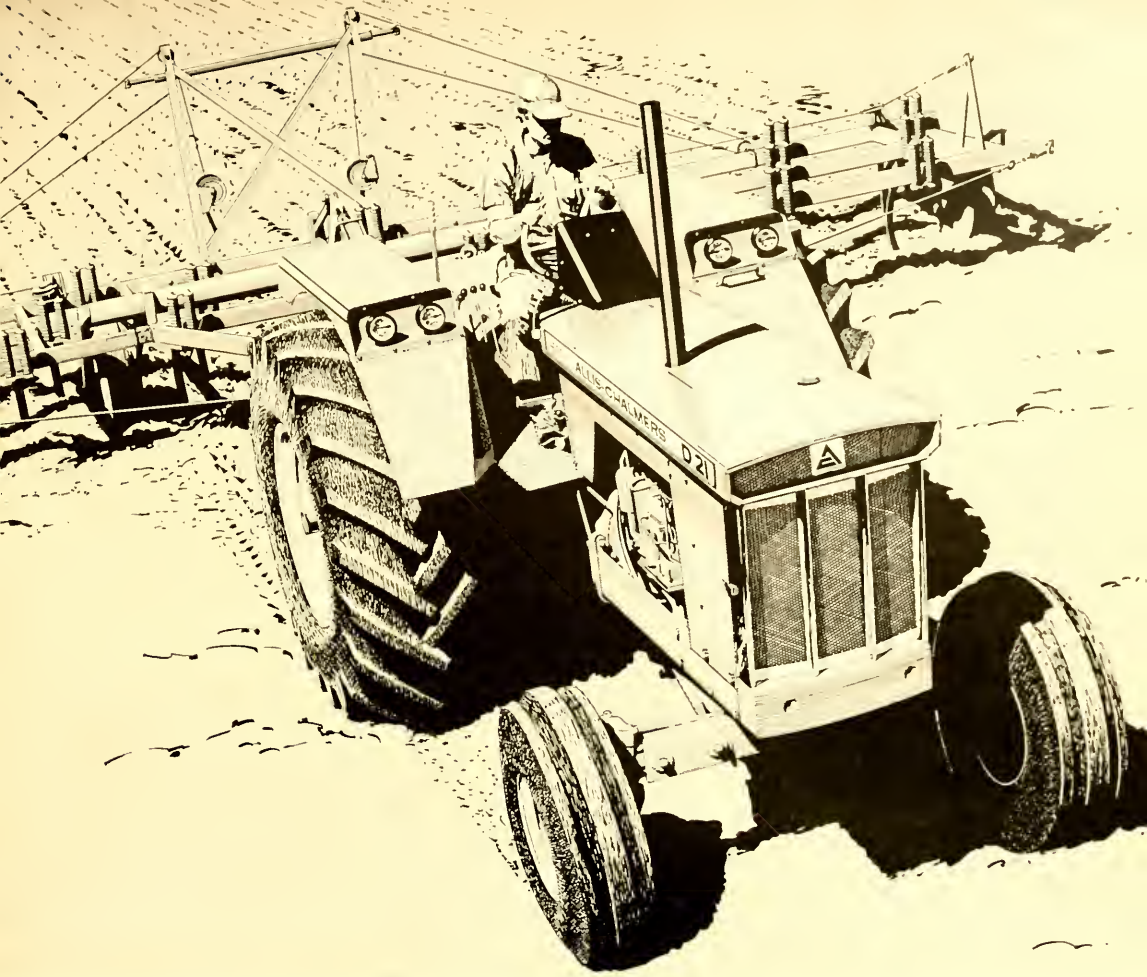
Seguin, Texas

I am a girl who has enjoyed reading your magazine all during my older brother's participation in FFA and now during my younger brother's membership in the organization.

The FHA and FFA are two completely different clubs with two completely different aims.

If these two clubs intermixed, all benefits would be lost. If a girl likes farm work, let her do it at home with her family, but let us keep girls out of FFA. I can't think of anything that would make me favor this movement by the national or state FFA.

Name withheld on request



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Future Farmers' BOOKSHELF

THESE new books and educational materials are reviewed as a reader service. If your local bookstore doesn't have them, write directly to the publisher and mention *The National FUTURE FARMER.*

Law for the Veterinarian and Livestock Owner (The Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., Danville, Illinois, $5.75)—A down-to-earth, practical reference book for livestock owners. The authors are two eminently well-qualified authorities in the field of agricultural law. The book covers 162 subjects and provides actual facts (375 cases cited) telling you where you stand in the eyes of the law based on legal decisions and precedent. Of special interest is a section on chemicals and antibiotics in feed. A handy guide for livestock owners and a must for the purebred owner.

Officer Aids Kit (Leadership Aids Division, Dupli-Print Publications, P. O. Drawer 629, Mansfield, Ohio 44901, $3.21 per kit)—So you've been elected! How do you make democracy work? How can you do a better job than was done before? How do you get committees to do a better job? How do you build a program that will keep members happy? You will find these answers and more in these four-page instructional briefs for each officer. Using these techniques, you can make democracy more than an ideal—it becomes a method of getting things done.

Careers in Agribusiness and Industry (The Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., Danville, Illinois, $4.75)—This book tells of the promising careers awaiting qualified persons in this broad field. It describes, in detail, many of these career opportunities. Using selected examples, it tells the kinds of work and specific positions in each, qualifications necessary, where to study, subjects studied, in-service training, salaries, and opportunity for advancement.

Rookie Quarterback (William Morrow and Co., Inc., 425 Park Avenue, South, New York 16, New York, $3.25, Fiction)—At the age of 22, Tim Barlow had little to look back on with pride. He had dropped out of high school because of low grades, and now he was home from the Navy without a job. Author Scholz develops a stirring football story from the sandlot to the professional gridiron, interwoven with a struggle for a diploma.

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"So I joined the Army. Jackpot! I found more wheels, more different kinds of wheels than I ever thought existed. Wheels. Treads. Science-fiction rigs running on rubber pillows. Even a mechanical mule.

"And I get a chance to work on all of them. That's part of being an Army mechanic.

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Look into what the Army has to offer. You'll find there's more for you in today's action

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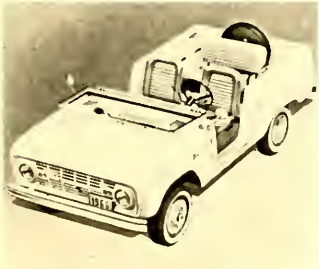
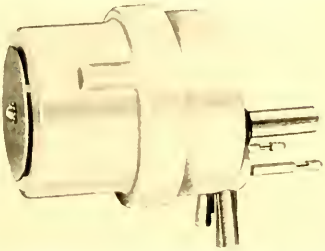


R. New Bronco Roadster has no cab roof or doors and features a windshield which can be folded flat and secured to the hood. A bench seat is standard. (Ford Motor Co.)

S. New seven-plow 1206 Turbo tractor is designed for high-speed farming. The Turbo engine provides more power with less smoke and noise. (International Harvester Co.)



T. New Synchronous Electric Pulsator gives constant pulsation rate for individual milking machines. Has electric pulsator for each milker. (Sta-Rite, Inc.)

U. New Grain Guard is designed to measure temperatures in drying and storage bins. Similar to instruments used by elevators, it is made for the individual farmer. (Black, Sivalls & Bryson)

V. New LOK-TITE fuel dispenser has a combination carrying handle/pouring spout. Heavy welded steel with no parts to lose. (Paulson Industries)

W. New lightweight, smallest-size chain saw in the world is nestled in this timberman's pocket. Weighs only 10¾ pounds. Good-by, pocketknives. (McCulloch Corp.)

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President Kennedy with Dr. Walter M. Arnold, left, and U. S. Senator Fred Harris during congressional luncheon.

Vice President Robert Page attended the luncheon with his congressman, James R. Tuten of Brunswick, Georgia.

Congressman Frank A. Stubblefield is proud that the national FFA president is from his "great state of Kentucky."

Congressman Don Fuqua, a former FFA member from Florida, poses with national officers on the steps of the U.S. Capitol. Afterwards he led a special tour.

National Officers Visit The Congress

A "red carpet" tour and luncheon for FFA leaders.

SOME HISTORIANS believe the U. S. Capitol faces east and toward the rising sun as a symbol of the nation looking to the future. It may not be true, but leaders "within the Capitol" showed an interest in the future when they met recently with your national officers. The FFA leaders talked about you and the future of agriculture with congressmen, senators, and the Vice President. Florida's Congressman Don Fuqua even arranged for the officers to visit the President.

It started July 29 when the officers called on President Lyndon B. Johnson at the White House to personally endorse his nationwide beautification program. Kenneth Kennedy, national president, presented a resolution pledging support of the national organization of students of vocational agriculture to "embrace in its program of activities greatly expanded work in the area of national beautification."

The FFA officers enacted the resolution while meeting in session with the FFA Board of Directors. The resolution will come before delegates at the 1965 National FFA Convention.

Congressman Fuqua also hosted a luncheon for the FFA officers and their congressmen. Among those who spoke at the luncheon were Speaker John W. McCormack and Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey. The Vice President told the officers he would address the National Convention.

Prior to the luncheon, Congressman Fuqua conducted a "red carpet" tour of the Capitol, taking the FFA leaders to the Congressional Prayer Room and other points not often visited by outsiders.

A high light of the capitol luncheon was a visit and greetings from the Honorable John W. McCormack, center, Speaker of the House. Also pictured are Congressman Fuqua, left; Senator Carlson, Kansas; and Congressman Schisler, Illinois.

KANSAS CITY
. . . where the action is!

"I WOULD rather attend the National FFA Convention than any other meeting in the world" is how one FFA member sized up what has grown into the largest farm youth meeting in the world. If anything, this year's program will prove to be even better than those of previous years. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey heads a list of distinguished speakers who will appear before the business-packed meeting in Kansas City, October 12 through 16.

Inspiration

If you attend, you will be one in a battalion of nearly 10,000 blue-jacketed Future Farmers. And perhaps you will be as inspired as one visitor last year who was attending the convention for the first time. She marveled at the "quiet attention of thousands in blue jackets seated in the auditorium arena; the flawless observation of parliamentary procedure; the poise, competence, and eloquence of the national president; the tuneful harmony of the National FFA Band; the soaring inspiration of retiring officers' farewell addresses; the illuminated Future Farmer emblem in the darkened arena; the impressively conducted opening and closing ceremonies; and 10,000 voices saluting the flag."

Important Speakers

Yes, this is where the action is! Activities start early on Wednesday in the auditorium lobby before the opening session. Action here will take the form of registration lines and a chorus of ice cream peddlers crying, "Chocolate malts and ice cream bars." Events inside will be both colorful and stately with speeches by Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey; U. S. Senator Fred Harris; J. K. Stern, president of the American Institute of Cooperation; and Dr. Wayne Reed, associate commissioner, U. S. Office of Education.

Delegates will conduct their all-important committee work behind the scenes beginning on Tuesday, and the official business of the organization will be transacted with lively debate and careful deliberation.

Other exciting events include an FFA talent show, tours of Kansas City, national speaking finals, premiere of the 1965 "Four Star Farmers" movie, naming of the Star Farmer of America, the Firestone Show, and FFA Day at the American Royal.

A Few Tips

While at the convention, don't cling to old friends and chapter members. Make new friends. It's the best way to be sure you take home new ideas for your farm and chapter. Study your copy of "You and Your National Convention," which will be given to everyone who registers. It has tips on how to make the most of the convention.

If you don't go to Kansas City this year, read about it in the next issue.

1965 CONVENTION PROGRAM HIGH LIGHTS

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12
8:00 p.m.—Vespers Program (Music Hall).

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13
9:00 a.m.—Opening Ceremony; Welcome by Mayor Ilus Davis; Address by the Honorable H. H. Humphrey, Vice President.
2:00 p.m.—Conferring of Honorary American Farmer Degrees; Address by J. K. Stern; American Farmer Degree Ceremony.
7:30 p.m.—National FFA Band Concert; National FFA Public Speaking Contest; Gold Emblem Chapter Awards.

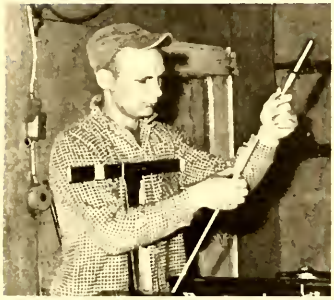
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14
9:00 a.m.—Farm Proficiency Awards; Distinguished Service Awards; Youth Symposium; Address by Dr. Wayne Reed.
2:00 p.m.—Tours for Non-Delegates; Business Session.
4:30 p.m.—Reception for Donors (Hotel Muehlebach).
8:00 p.m.—Introduction of Donors; Greetings by L. W. Moore; Star Farmer Ceremony and Movie.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15
9:00 a.m.—Leadership Training Demonstration; Address by U. S. Senator Fred Harris; Election of National Officers.
11:30 a.m.—FFA Day at the American Royal.
7:15 p.m.—Installation of Officers; Firestone Show.

Vice President of the United States Hubert H. Humphrey is scheduled to be the headline speaker at Kansas City.

Which STAR will it be?

From among the Future Farmers approved for FFA's highest degree, these four farmers stand out. One will be named Star Farmer.



Floyd Dubben, Jr., a dairyman, is the North Atlantic Region Star Farmer.

Floyd S. Dubben, Jr., built a profitable dairy business during a period when many farmers were giving up and moving to the city. At 21 years of age, he is married and has two children.

Today young Dubben owns 50 percent partnership with his father in 695 acres of land, and they rent an additional 235 acres. Their partnership enterprises this year include 86 producing cows, 48 heifers and calves, 60 acres of corn, 40 acres of oats, and 262 acres of hay. Floyd has assets of more than $80,000, with notes and mortgages of $30,000, for a net worth of $50,625. He has earned a labor income of $41,795 since joining the FFA.

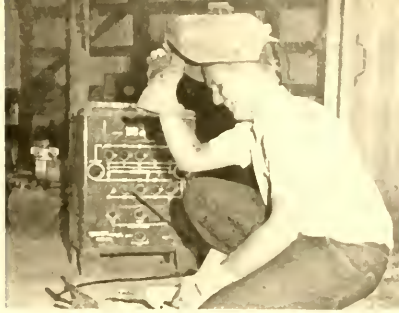
He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd S. Dubben, Sr., Middlefield, New York. A graduate of Cherry Valley Central High School, he studied vo-ag under James Rose. He has completed a two-year course in agricultural business at New York Agricultural and Technical School.

Emmett Jobe, Jr., Star Farmer of the Pacific Region, inspects potato crop.

Emmett S. Jobe, Jr., has developed a farming program centered around cotton, potatoes, and beef cattle in the Queen Creek area of Arizona.

Since beginning in vocational agriculture in 1958, he has earned a labor income of $88,326. He lists his net worth today at $93,713. Young Jobe operates a 320-acre irrigated farm on a lease-purchase agreement. He pays $14,000-per-year rent with the option of purchase after five years and with rental payments counted toward the purchase price. This year's program included 107 acres of cotton, 40 acres of potatoes, 115 acres of alfalfa, 22 acres of pasture, 110 feeder steers, and 91 head of registered Angus beef cattle. To operate this kind of farm, he owns more than $30,000 worth of farm machinery.

The Star Farmer is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Jobe, Sr. He is a graduate of the Chandler High School where his FFA advisors were Carlos H. Moore and Gordon Hall.



R. Keith James, Star Farmer of the Southern Region, repairs plow shear.

R. Keith James is an established farmer who has completed three years' study in agricultural economics at Oklahoma State University.

He farms in one-third partnership with his father, Arlo W. James, and his older brother, F. W. James. They have a wheat and livestock operation embracing 907 acres of owned land and 1,159 acres of rented land. Enterprises this year include 112 head of beef cattle, 1,326 acres of wheat, 300 acres of Austrian winter peas, and 66 acres of oats. They have about 380 acres in pasture and diverted cropland. Keith's net worth is $113,312, and he has earned $42,988 in labor income since beginning his farming program.

Keith Hoar is his vocational agriculture teacher at Pond Creek.

Married and a full-time farmer, Marvin Hobbs, or "Bud" as his friends call him, owns 80 acres of land in partnership with his father. An additional 291 acres that he farms is rented.

His crops this year included 150 acres of corn, 32 acres of oats, 49 acres of soybeans, 102 acres of pasture, and 38 acres in legumes for hay and pasture. He raised and fed out about 1,000 hogs and had 145 head of beef feeders and half interest in 140 sheep. Since joining the FFA, he has earned a labor income of $22,111. Today he has a net worth of $35,581.

He is a 1962 graduate of Bushnell-Prairie City High School in Illinois where he studied vo-ag under William R. Thornton and C. Eugene McGrew. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Hobbs.

Marvin Hobbs, Star Farmer of the FFA Central Region, with his champion.

Governors

The Honorable John H. Reed
Governor of Maine

The Honorable Henry Bellmon
Governor of Oklahoma

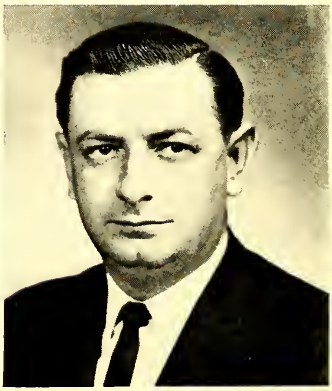
U.S. Senator

The Honorable Fred R. Harris
Senator of Oklahoma

These former Future Farmers' own words give tips on developing those qualities of leadership which all members should possess.

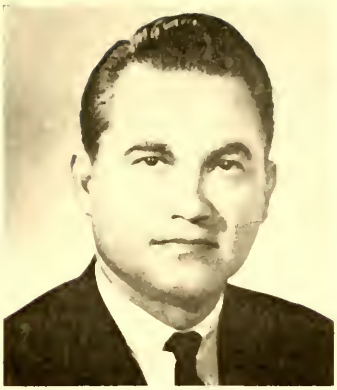
U.S. Representatives

The Honorable Lindley Beckworth
Representative of Texas



The Honorable Don Fuqua
Representative of Florida

The Honorable Robert E. McNair
Governor of South Carolina



The Honorable George C. Wallace
Governor of Alabama

The Honorable Orval E. Faubus
Governor of Arkansas

Lesson In Leadership

THE OPENING ceremony at FFA meetings refers to "developing those qualities of leadership which a Future Farmer should possess." What are those qualities? Is FFA accomplishing this purpose?

To find the answer, we asked former members who are now in positions of high leadership to discuss their FFA backgrounds. Their answers point out basic principles of leadership that can guide you in becoming an effective leader.

We found an impressive number serving as state and national leaders in government. Included in this group are one U. S. senator, five U. S. representatives, and five governors.

The survey did reveal many former Future Farmers providing leadership in capacities other than those mentioned here. Phil Alampi, a former New Jersey Future Farmer, for example, is president of the national organization of State Department of Agriculture Heads. At least 11 members of this group are former FFA members. In other state positions the survey discovered four former members as speakers of state Houses of Representatives, a secretary of state, a majority floor leader, a vice president of a state senate, attorney general, lieutenant governor, and an astronaut. There are many former members serving as state senators and representatives. Another large group of former members is providing leadership in the field of education and includes two university presidents. Naturally many former members are serving in important community and farm organization leadership roles.

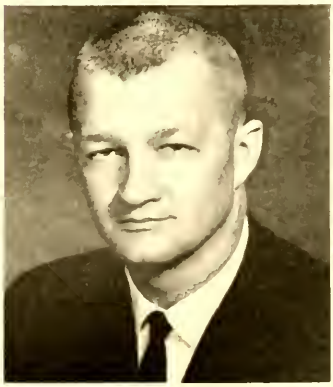
Example, the Best Teacher

It has been said leaders are made, not born, and a leader must first be a

(Continued on next page)

The Honorable W. Pat Jennings
Representative of Virginia

The Honorable Speedy O. Long
Representative of Louisiana



The Honorable Gale Schisler
Representative of Illinois

Leadership

(Continued from Page 27)

follower. In fact, example is one of the principles of leadership we found interwoven in the comments of these former FFA members. U. S. Congressman Lindley Beckworth, a former member in Gladewater, Texas, discusses the example in his life: "Mr. Lawson Sowell was my vo-ag teacher at Gilmer High School. I was on his judging team. We went to Texas A&M and several fairs while I was on the team. Mr. Sowell truly was a great inspiration to all his students including me. No experience I ever had was more constructive than the FFA."

Just as Congressman Beckworth looked to his agricultural teacher as an example, so can you find and perhaps later become an example yourself. It's hardly necessary to point out that Congressman Beckworth and these other former members are the examples for our story.

Participate

An important characteristic of these former members is that from their earliest FFA experiences they took part in activities—they participated. U. S. Senator Fred Harris explains: "I was an active member and officer of the Walters, Oklahoma, FFA Chapter from 1946 to 1948. I won the Oklahoma state FFA oratorical championship in 1948. I was a member of the Walters FFA beef judging team and poultry judging team, and my poultry team won the state title."

Florida Congressman Don Fuqua, who first participated in the FFA at Altha High School, says: "Perhaps the greatest thrill of my life came when I was elected by my fellow members in Florida to serve as their state president. It was a thrilling and rewarding experience, and I feel that this experience and broadening were directly responsible for my ambition to serve the best I could our fellow man. From this, I feel, came my election to the Florida House and then to Congress." As you can see, participation is a principle of leadership. Leaders, therefore, learn from this principle and attempt to obtain a high degree of participation on the part of those they lead. They know, from experience, that support of their action depends on participation and involvement.

The Group Mind

Arkansas' Governor Orval Faubus revealed another principle of leadership. He says: "The effect upon me as an individual in being an FFA member is of small importance. The overall effect upon the people of the area and the effect which good conservation practices had on the region are most important." This illustrates the principle of leadership sometimes called the "group mind." It recognizes that new ideas stimulate other ideas. The Governor went on to explain how the ideas he learned in FFA mushroomed to bring needed changes to his state. "I well remember during my youth that some of the old-time farmers spoke disparagingly of agricultural instructors and county agents. It was often told that one old mountaineer had said: 'Why, that young feller can't teach me anything about farming. I wore out three good farms before I ever saw him.'

"My father was quite progressive in this matter; yet I learned a great deal as an FFA student that I passed on to my father in his farming practices. Now the streams no longer overflow as they did 30 years ago, and the soil is again becoming fertile," he explained. Leaders use the principle of the "group mind" as a place in which ideas can work on each other.

Learning

It almost goes without saying that learning played an important part in the lives of these former FFA members. Senator Fred Harris worked his way through college as a printer to get a B.A. degree in government and history and a law degree "with distinction," both from the University of Oklahoma. Governor Wallace of Alabama put himself through college as a table waiter and kitchen helper, earning a law degree in 1942. Consider the struggle of Congressman Speedy O. Long of Louisiana, who had to drop out of law school for lack of finances. To earn money to complete his studies, he worked in the oil fields as a roughneck and as a well logger. Determination and study finally earned him an LL.B. degree in February, 1959.

Learning is an established principle of leadership. Our democratic system relies upon reason and persuasion; it asks people to think. In vo-ag you are already learning how to think.

As Governor Wallace explains about FFA: "It not only teaches how to do things but teaches why things should be done." Congressman Pat Jennings adds: "I don't recall ever hearing the word 'dropout' in my home community. The FFA gave inspiration and direction to the high school youth of Sugar Grove, Virginia."

Chapter officers can use the leadership principle of learning by developing a working knowledge of the FFA organization. You will be surprised how your knowing and using the official FFA ceremonies "without looking it up" will inspire other members to learn about the FFA.

Service

Another characteristic that these former members have in common is the trait of service above self. You may have noticed in your own chapter that those who are called on to lead the FFA are the members who are most willing to work and make some sacrifices.

This principle may be illustrated by looking at a few of the past organizations and activities of Congressman Fuqua. They include state president of the FFA, secretary of Rotary, director and secretary of Chipola Dairy Association, director of Calhoun County Farm Bureau, director of Calhoun County Chamber of Commerce, director of West Florida Cattlemen's Association, trustee of the Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch, and vice president of the Third Congressional Young Democratic Club. The list goes on, but that should be enough to make our point. To serve in so many organizations required a dedication above self as well as the ability and willingness to get others to "carry the ball."

Senator Harris makes this point: "I have found that the qualities taught in the Future Farmers of America, including initiative, self-improvement, enterprise, and especially service to others, are qualities which stand a person in good stead throughout his life in whatever adult role he may choose." But, note, the Senator also implies that leadership has its rewards.

Many Dimensions

At this point it is worthwhile to note that a study of leadership qualities in any group has many dimensions. We have reported on only those traits which seemed, from the comments of these former Future Farmers, to draw a bead on certain principles of leadership they all held in common.

Challenge

As a final principle of leadership, we observed from the remarks of these former members that they are eager for and not afraid of challenge. In every case these former Future Farmers eagerly seek out challenge and in turn provide challenging situations for themselves and their followers. Challenge is the real acid test of a person. These former members have accepted the challenge thrown out by C. Leslie Taggart's poem, "The Future Farmers of America," which concludes, "Future Farmers lead on to fame, fail not to meet the world's great needs. . . ."

How about you?

CATTLE FEEDING

CAN YOU COMPETE?

CATTLE FEEDING is popular with Future Farmers, but prices received for the past two years haven't added any to this popularity.

Vo-ag teachers we've talked to say that cattle feeding is probably the most financially hazardous farming program you can choose. Even so, many members make money.

A close look at the dramatically changing cattle feeding picture is in order.

Beef Cattle Markets Have Changed

Prior to 1940, it was common practice for beef cattle to be sent to slaughter directly from pasture or range. Now cattle feeding has shifted from a grazing industry to a grain feeding industry.

This change has been brought on as feeding has moved from a sideline enterprise to a specialty enterprise. Large commercial feedlots which have sprung up in the western half of the nation are signs of this development.

The movement toward industrialization has been motivated by economics rather than by a consumer preference for beef fattened in the drylot. Agricultural economists at Clemson, for example, have concluded that beef fattened on concentrates and coastal Bermuda is as acceptable to the consumer as drylot fattened beef.

Commercial feedlots have replaced labor with capital in the form of expensive equipment. The result has been what Harold F. Breimyer, economist, USDA, has called "a new cattle feeding cycle and even a cattle feedlot cycle on top of the ten-year cattle production cycle." In down-to-earth terms, it means there has been a "bidding up" of feeder cattle as competition for available replacement cattle increased.

As economist Breimyer implies, the commercial feedlot is only part of the story behind the changes that have occurred. The other half of the story is that a similar change has taken place with the farmer feeder. He joined the race to get more expensive equipment and facilities. You can guess the results. He was led into a position of having more money per animal tied up in fixed equipment than the commercial lot, and there is just as much demand to maintain a volume through the facilities.

Where does this leave Future Farmers who may want to feed cattle?

Points to Consider

The Future Farmer can still enjoy a competitive advantage over feedlots providing he uses his basic resources. Consider the following:

1. Take advantage of available pasture. With improved forages you can boost yields and reduce cattle feeding costs. As pointed out earlier, there is no consumer preference for feedlot cattle.

2. Feed supplements offer you the opportunity to use low-quality feeds and still maintain a rate of gain reasonably comparable to high-quality rations.

3. Make use of home-grown grains. In a Louisiana experiment, for example, steers that were fed on pasture and a home-grown ground-ear corn ration gained at about the same rate and produced a higher rate of return (as much as $13.00 more) due to lower cost per pound of gain.

Considering these points, you may find the winter stocker program to be one of your best opportunities for turning beef production into a profitable enterprise. These cattle range in weight from 500 to 750 pounds. They are bought in the fall as feeder calves weighing from 300 to 500 pounds. They are wintered on corn silage, hay, winter grazing crops, field gleanings, and accumulated permanent pasture.

The lighter weight calves are given protein supplement and two to three pounds of grain per day in addition to roughage. Calves wintered on silage are given protein supplement.

Feeder calves to be wintered as stockers are bought in September and October and marketed in April. During the some 200 days they are on the farm, you should shoot for a gain of about 1¼ pounds per day. This should give you a reasonable return at a stocker sale.

New Developments

In discussing the development of cattle futures trading, Everette B. Harris, president, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, listed the indication of future cash prices as an advantage which he believes will accrue to the cattle industry.

If futures trading in cattle and beef is successful and people recognize the prices which are quoted for future delivery as being a good indication of cash prices in the future, it would provide a real tool for planning your cattle feeding program. Studying the market will certainly help you develop a more precise knowledge of prices. It is too early to say whether it will help you predict future prices. Gene Futrell and Marvin Skadberg, Iowa State University economists, warned recently, "To date, the futures market in beef cattle has not been a good predictor of what cash prices will be in some future month."

Another new development that went into effect June 1 will cut down by 30 to 60 days the length of time cattle need to be on feed. The action reduced the amount of fat which is considered in determining the grade of beef.

The Future

Demand for beef does seem sure to grow. Per capita consumption has increased from 55 pounds in 1940 to 100 pounds today. Estimates indicate demand will continue to grow.

Mexican Journal

By David Kesler

On July 1, 1964, the Indiana FFA Association voted to undertake a five-year project to gather and recondition used agricultural equipment to take to the Mexico Laboratory for Rural Development. It is a miniature agricultural experiment station, which functions as a part of an agricultural school in Patzcuaro, Michoacan, Mexico.

As part of this project, FFA members from Indiana were selected to go to Mexico and help run a short course on agricultural equipment operation, maintenance, and repair. This story is the condensed personal diary of David Kesler, Pennville, Indiana, who was one of 19 members who made the first trip. The trip was led by Dr. Harvey Baty, Purdue University. Photographs are by Tom Hanna, Indiana FFA photographer.

June 2, 1965—Purdue Dairy Farm

Today I arrived at the starting point for our month-long journey to Patzcuaro, Michoacan, Mexico. We are at the Purdue, Indiana, dairy farm where we are getting organized.

We will share the driving. We handed over money to cover our traveling and eating expenses, organized the luggage, ate a good supper at the Union Building, and bedded down for the night in a haymow of one of the dairy barns.

Well, I can't afford to burn my flashlight any longer, so I'll sign off for now.

June 3, 1965—Springfield, Missouri

Today was a real hectic day. We drove all day, stopping for two meals and lots of soft drinks. Most of us aren't used to long hard drives, and we are tired and sore.

Crossed the Mississippi River this afternoon, and we are now in Springfield, Missouri, at Radio Station KWTO's transmitting station. We are bedded down on the floor, which is concrete base. I can see we won't get much sleep as these transmitters are noisy. A water pump in the next room sounds like World War II.

Some of the boys, including me, were interviewed by a station disc jockey. He asked why we were going to Mexico. The funny thing is we didn't really know. All we could say was that we are going there to work, help, and learn. I guess that's reason enough for anyone.

June 6, 1965—San Antonio, Texas

After a day of touring, Dr. Baty talked to us about the problems we would be facing in Mexico. We were quite "shook up" to find that scorpions

The main project during our stay on the farm was repairing farm machinery. Here we pose with Dr. Baty, far right.

Heave ho! It took plenty of teamwork to move these heavy logs, which we used to build pole-type farm shop.

Time-out for local culture. A talented group considering they played and sang without using any sheet music.

have moved into our sleeping bags and clothing! Looks as if we will have to change our way of living! Every day gets better, and tomorrow we cross the border.

June 7, 1965—Monterrey, Mexico

We finally crossed the border into Mexico. We could see a change as soon as we entered the country. We didn't feel the full force of the 100-degree heat because of low humidity.

Tonight will be spent in an orphanage for boys. The boys showed us their small farm, which is owned by the orphanage. They have three cows, three calves, one bull, a pig, and one tractor. The water supply here is limited; therefore, the boys gave up drinking water for two meals so we could have water.

I am really surprised that they can understand my Spanish fairly well. We asked if they had any scorpions and were informed that the altitude is too high . . . just tarantulas. Learning that we had never seen a tarantula, the boys scurried into the brush and came back kicking one with their bare feet. They formed a circle and kicked it around as though it were a game. Gee!! I left for bed.

June 8, 1965—Patzcuaro, Michoacan, Mexico

Finally arrived at our destination, 200 miles west of Mexico City. The elevation is approximately 7,000 feet.

June 10, 1965

This morning I got up early, as we were working on the water pump. We took it apart and put it together three times, but it still doesn't work properly. While several of us were working with the pump, the others were pruning trees and repairing the tractor. We were glad to stretch out in our sleeping bags. This altitude seems to be wearing us out.

June 11, 1965

I worked on the pump again, and we finally got it repaired. We are mowing hay by a hand scythe. Dr. Baty brought the first alfalfa to Mexico, and it is proving satisfactory. The Mexican people have shared their seed, and it is spreading over the country. They can get nine cuttings here.

I have used a scythe before but never this long and in this manner. They have taught us to cut and windrow all in one motion. Believe me, it's no easy job.

June 12, 1965

We are beginning to get in the groove. We get up early, work, eat breakfast, work, eat, work, eat, work, and go to bed. What a routine! (I thought I was getting out of haying by coming to Mexico. Boy, I sure will be glad to see that baler at home.)

I helped clean up the shop this afternoon and repair machinery. We got in late for supper, but we didn't mind. One doesn't miss the beans.

June 15, 1965

I am dividing my time between clearing brush and helping Dan cook. After the brush is cleared, we hope to build a school to teach agriculture.

We are also taking care of the boys who are sick. A lot of the boys have diarrhea, probably from the water. Most of them keep on working and won't stop until they are too weak to work.

June 16, 1965

We now have half of the hill cleared. The fellows working on machinery have repaired and overhauled two tractors. They have also fixed the garden tractor and the truck is almost repaired.

The experimental garden has been cleaned and looks nice. All the hay has been cut and some fences built. Three boys have been plowing since the tractors are now in running condition.

Tonight we went to the village and listened to a group of musicians. We couldn't understand what they were singing, but they were good.

June 18, 1965

Since today is our last day, we tried to get as much done as possible. We ground and mixed feed for the dairy cows, which we hope will last until Christmas when Dr. Baty will return.

In some ways we hate to leave. There is still so much work to do, and these people need help.

Looking Back

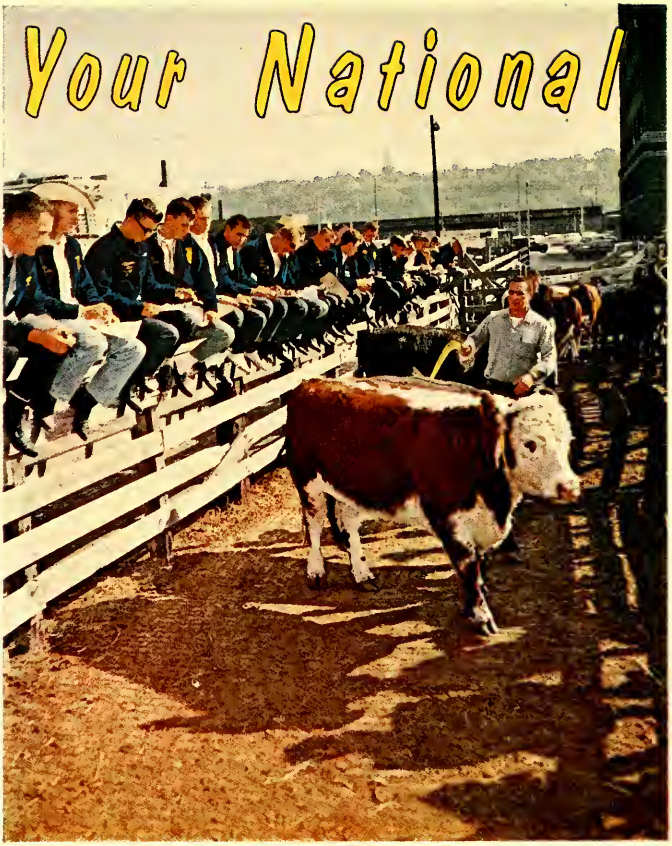
This has been a wonderful, wonderful trip! We now realize the great potential of our neighbor, Mexico. Indiana FFA chapters are buying usable farm machinery and rebuilding and repainting this equipment in farm shops to send to Mexico. This machinery will be sent to the farm where we were and rented to neighboring farmers. Mexican farmers are looked down upon by Mexican people, and they need to be taught, as in the U. S., that farming is a proud and enviable profession.

Our effort was a pioneer trip, but we feel sure this will become a yearly trip made by different members of the FFA.

Making hay! Nels Ackerson, former national president, carries a bundle.

See how the garden grows! Author, foreground, and Nels Ackerson work to restore this garden to its original condition. It will be used as an experimental plot.

Your National FFA



By
Elmer Johnson

YOUR EDUCATIONAL training program in vocational agriculture provides an important place for the judging and grading of livestock, poultry, meats, dairy cattle, and dairy products. Judging contests should not overshadow other areas of essential instruction; yet they should not be bypassed or overlooked.

A group of recognized leaders in the field of vocational agriculture placed their stamp of approval on the following statement: "The general purpose of judging contests is to provide competitive activities which reflect certain abilities and areas of emphasis resulting from instruction in vocational agriculture." The National FFA Board of Directors, the national FFA student officers, and official representatives of the National Vo-Ag Teachers' Association also support this idea.

There is something both spectacular and stimulating about contests. They not only add color, flavor, enthusiasm, attractiveness, and appeal to instruction but at the same time provide recognized educational values.

The breeder, for example, when selecting animals for his herd, studies production records, feeding efficiency,

Judging contests provide incentive for learning, and one of these lucky Future Farmers may bring home the bacon for his FFA chapter if he's learned his hog judging skills.

A wide lamb with a good spring of rib. Should it go to the top of the class?

Judging Contests

Learning at the chapter level may win you a trip to Kansas City or Waterloo.

rapidity of gains, pedigrees and bloodlines; but he does not overlook the appearance of the animal and that "like begets like." A breeder resorting to records alone and ignoring the appearance of a new animal brought into the breeding herd might find that the "chassis" or "frame" is unsuited for the herd. Herd improvement still remains dependent to a large degree upon the "eye of the master." Whether he is buying breeding or market stock, the ability to judge the animals correctly is the most essential and basic talent to assure the success of the venture.

The buyer or seller of farm-produced animals and the products of these animals must, as a judge, have a full knowledge of what is the ideal as to grades, qualities, and market demands involved. It is also fundamental that a judge have a keen sense of observation. To develop accuracy of observation requires repeated practice under the direction of one who knows what composes the ideal. These decisions frequently must be made quickly, as in the auction sales ring. Therefore, full observation and comparison may need to follow a definite system of inspection or analysis.

Maryland FFA members competing in a university poultry judging field day.

Some of the basic principles of judging can be acquired in the classroom. However, it takes actual field experience to achieve or even approach the goal of perfection. There is probably no other single school educational activity that encourages teachers and their students to get out on the farms more than judging activities. Well-planned and organized field trips for judging purposes utilize the farms in the school service area as an extension of the classroom.

National Judging Contests

Your national FFA judging contests were dropped during World War II to comply with requested travel restrictions to conserve fuel but started again in 1947 on a more practical basis than existed previously. Classes of dairy cattle are now placed by giving consideration to performance records and performance pedigree records, since we recognize the fallacy of either placing or selecting animals on type alone. In the dairy products contest, consideration is given to those things over which the farmer, as a milk producer, has definite responsibilities. This includes such factors as flavor, odor, sediment, and the cleanliness and condition of the milker unit head.

With poultry there are grading classes as to quality for both live market and dressed birds. Eggs are graded as to interior quality and exterior quality according to specifications for United States standards.

Grading classes, according to U. S. grades, of ten beef carcasses and another of ten lamb carcasses are included in the meats contest. Breeding swine classes are placed according to type and production records of litters from which the animals came. Classes of ten animals each of feeder calves, feeder cattle, and slaughter cattle are graded individually according to U. S. market grades.

In all placing classes, the cards list the 24 possible placings, and the contestant checks the desired placement. This arrangement simplifies this event and removes the danger of error in recording numbers. These and numerous other educational innovations have improved our present national contests to make them more practical.

The following chart shows the extent of the participation by states in national FFA judging contests since 1947:

Contest	1947	1950	1952	1957	1962	1964
Dairy Cattle	27	36	37	42	42	43
Dairy Products	19	31	33	32	32	29
Meats	18	25	33	30	35	34
Poultry	21	32	35	38	37	35
Livestock	34	37	40	41	44	44
Total Teams	119	161	178	183	190	185
States	35	38	41	44	46	45

A major reason why the present judging contests for the FFA are so well accepted is because they have been set up on a democratic basis by representatives elected on a three-year basis by the four FFA regions. Working as a Special Study Committee for national FFA judging contests, this group meets annually at Kansas City during the National FFA Convention. The present members for the period 1965-67 are:

Teacher Educators

J. R. Hamilton, Mississippi; W. E. Drake, New York; W. H. Witt, Illinois; and J. D. McComas, New Mexico;

Supervisors

J. B. Morton, Oklahoma, Southern Region; D. L. Koble, Delaware, North Atlantic Region; B. E. Gingery, Nebraska, Central Region; and C. H. Moore, Arizona, Pacific Region;

F. J. Johnson, Chairman, Office of Education, Washington, D.C. The chairman of the contest improvement committee of the National Vo-Ag Teachers' Association also works with the study committee.

All members of the committee must serve as a superintendent or assistant superintendent of one or more of the contests during their term of office. Working with the committee are division superintendents. Division superintendents for this year's contests are R. L. Hayward, Missouri, Dairy Cattle; B. E. Gingery, Nebraska, Dairy Products; G. D. Coil, Illinois, Meats; J. A. McKinney, Missouri, Poultry; and R. R. Dreessen, Oklahoma, Livestock.

(Continued on Page 39)

The author is program specialist, Agricultural Education Service, in the U. S. Office of Education, and has served as general superintendent of the national FFA judging contests for 19 years.

Delivery day for a new tractor is a time of great expectation for this farmer. However, those first few weeks of operation require proper care and know-how.

Breaking In A New Tractor

Save on repair bills by following these tips for breaking in that new or rebuilt tractor. A thorough guide for operators.

By Melvin Long

AT TODAY'S prices a new tractor represents a sizable investment. The best way to protect that investment is to break the tractor in correctly. This is also true of a rebuilt engine with new sleeves and piston rings.

Before you accept delivery of a new tractor, be sure you understand the operation of all controls. This is especially important in respect to new features the old tractor did not have, such as the hydraulic system.

Be sure to get an operator's manual. Study it carefully. Recheck the operation of the controls. Carefully check the recommendations as to how often to service various parts of the tractor, such as the air cleaner, oil filter, hydraulic fluid level, and transmission lubricant level. Know the location of all inspection points.

Before hitching the tractor to a load, spend a few minutes becoming acquainted with its operation. Try all gears, using the same throttle setting. This will give you a general idea of different gear speeds. The only way to acquire confidence in operating the tractor is by becoming familiar with it.

Most manufacturers recommend about 50 hours of light-load operation before you attempt to operate at full power. So, don't try to see how much your new tractor will pull the first day. Light field work, such as cultivating, planting, or mowing, is a good job for break-in. If you must do plowing or disking right away, use one gear lower than you will normally use.

Follow carefully the recommendations for oil changes. Many tractors are shipped with a special break-in oil that is to be drained after the first few hours of operation. These first few oil changes are very important. It's impossible to get all the metal shavings, metal particles, and sand from casting cores out of small passages inside a tractor. These generally work loose soon after the tractor is put into operation, so early, frequent oil changes are necessary to remove these contaminants before they do damage.

These changes are important not only for the engine crankcase but also for the transmission case and hydraulic system. If you have oil filters, be sure to follow recommendations on changing them, also.

It's a good idea to select one engine oil recommended by the manufacturer or your dealer and use it consistently. All oils are not compatible, and switching from brand to brand or type to type may cause difficulty, as it is impossible to drain all the old oil before adding new. If you decide on a detergent-type oil, use it from the beginning. Do not switch to it after several changes of the non-detergent type.

If your tractor is delivered during cold weather, you will, of course, want to be sure the cooling system is protected from freezing. However, if it is delivered during warmer months, make sure the cooling system is filled with clean, soft water. Water that contains lime or other minerals will eventually cause trouble.

Engine temperature should be watched during the break-in period of a new or a rebuilt engine. New parts fit together tightly. Thus, friction produces excess heat until these parts are properly worn in. This friction increases with an increased load on the tractor. Adjust the load to keep engine temperature in the range of 160 to 180 degrees Fahrenheit.

A high-temperature thermostat should be used to maintain these temperatures. Too low a temperature can cause trouble by allowing condensation of vapors that causes oil dilution. This robs close fitting parts of badly needed lubrication.

Operate the engine at rated speed during the break-in period. This assures full oil pressure to force lubrication to all engine parts.

Several times during break-in, go over the tractor completely; and check all bolts, nuts, capscrews, cotter pins, and grease fittings. Tighten any that are loose, and replace any that are missing. A period of field service is required for fastening devices to wear in, just as it is for the engine. This is especially true of fastenings used on some types of power-adjusted wheels.

Many dealers include in the sales price a service check and engine tune-up after 100 hours of use. At that time they will check and reset spark plugs, ignition points, carburetor, and other parts necessary for proper engine performance. It is helpful to make a list of difficulties as they occur to give to your dealer when he services the tractor.

Finally, remember that extra care and attention given to your tractor during its first few weeks of operation will be repaid many times over by increased service and reduced repair bills.

STAR SELECTION

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ARDITH BRUCE Last year's Girls Rodeo Association Champion, Ardith is a skilled rider who consistently wins top honors in the exciting Barrel Racing event.

DEAN OLIVER One of the world's outstanding athletes, Dean is a seven times world champion calf roper and twice All Around Champion.

E OF WESTERN STARS

BUCK OWENS Western songwriter, singer and bandleader, Buck and the Buckeroos carried home most of last year's country and western music awards.

KENNY McLEAN Former saddle bronc Champion, this Canadian cowboy hails from the country that supplies many of the top riding competitors.

BILL KORNELL World's Champion bull rider at nineteen, this wiry redhead will be a top competitor in this tough event for many years.

WILBUR PLAUGHER This California rancher is one of rodeo's funniest clowns and most respected steer wrestlers.

PAT KOREN Popular Pat was chosen for beauty, personality and riding skill to reign as Miss Rodeo America 1965.

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Kangaroo

STYLE 020-X-3
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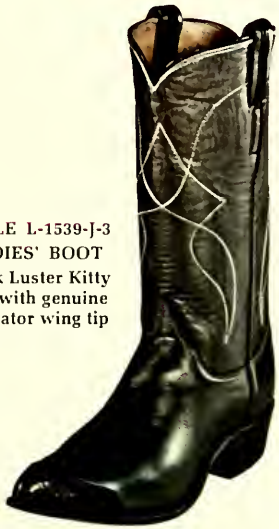
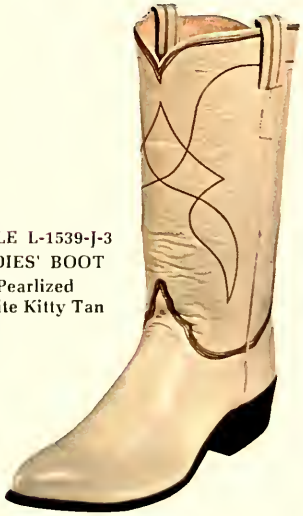
STYLE 24-C-5
THE
RUFF 'N READY
Natural Retan
Ruffout foot and
smooth Retan top



STYLE L-1539-J-3
LADIES' BOOT
Black Luster Kitty
Tan with genuine
Alligator wing tip



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Natural Beauskin foot and top

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THE ALGONQUIN
Genuine Sea Turtle in chocolate rolled edge moccasin styling

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Tony Lama CO., Inc.

Judging Contest

(Continued from Page 33)

There are definite limitations to national contests because of the great variation existing in agriculture from east to west and north to south in a country as large as the United States. Because of this variation, many of the ideas submitted for new contests and for improving current contests that are well suited for certain sections of the country cannot be used.

Potential new contests, however, that seem to be growing in favor include farm mechanics, agronomy, horticulture, tractor driving, ornamental horticulture, and land judging. Showmanship is now included as a part of the dairy cattle and livestock contests with team alternates serving under an outstanding showman superintendent such as B. F. Thomason, district supervisor from Oklahoma.

The Vocational Education Act of 1963 broadened the training in vocational agriculture beyond that of production to encompass agricultural occupations other than farming. These areas include farm forestry; landscaping; turf management; rural recreation; ornamental nursery management; farm equipment service and sales; and a host of others in servicing, processing, and distribution. In the near future it may be desirable to establish competitive activities that will enrich and improve the training programs in many of these new areas. Contests must prove their value on a state basis before being considered on a national basis where it is not deemed desirable to experiment.

The FFA Foundation, Inc., provides $12,500 annually for judging contest awards to teams and individuals according to their ratings of gold, silver, bronze, honorable mention, and participation. Teams in the top three ratings receive plaques, and individuals receive medals. The other two ratings for both teams and individuals are certificates. The top team in each of the five contests receives a large trophy. Those selected to assist as showmen in the Waterloo and Kansas City judging events receive gold, silver, and bronze medals if worthy of an award.

After team and individual awards are paid for, any remaining funds are used as travel awards to state FFA associations on the basis of distance traveled and the number of different individuals participating in the contests at Waterloo and Kansas City. This new rule on travel means that a contestant who participates in more than one contest at either Waterloo or Kansas City will be counted only once for travel award purposes.

The most important point to remember in your judging activities is the valuable information you can gain through this experience. Chapter advisors, therefore, should always provide opportunities for everyone to participate. True, there will be the top group in a department that will be entered in competition with those from other departments and possibly from other states. But, there is nothing particularly wrong in competition whether we lose or win because what we should be interested in is an improved end result.

We Americans thrive, enjoy, and profit from competition, and we love it, whether in athletics, performing of tasks in farm mechanics, production of animals and crops, or in any other way attempting to surpass past-recognized records of attainment.

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WRITE: James Greer

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Tom Fisher, Illinois FFA president, visits Southern Illinois University collegiate officers during FFA Week.

Take the FFA to College! A bird's-eye view of one very active college FFA chapter will tell you what collegiate FFA is.

The Collegiate FFA

By Virginia Shriver

HAVE YOU thought about keeping active in the FFA after you get to college? The founders of FFA did and provided in the constitution collegiate membership for those who go on to college.

The purposes and aims of collegiate FFA chapters are similar to those for high school chapters, but the most important purpose is to familiarize future teachers with their duties as FFA advisors. However, any former member may join.

In 1958 Southern Illinois University was approved for teaching vocational agriculture. A few months later in June, 1959, a charter was granted by the Illinois FFA Association for the collegiate chapter, according to Ralph Benton, associate professor of agricultural industries at Southern and the organizer of the chapter. Collegiate chapters are chartered by and maintained under the respective state associations, but not all colleges have them.

Eugene Wood, the associate professor who is the current chapter advisor, explained that the 30 Southern members usually plan one meeting and one activity a month. Meetings have the same opening and closing ceremony as high school chapters, and the Green Hand ceremony is used to initiate new members. A special collegiate FFA pin has a picture of an owl over the regular emblem.

The first meeting each fall is a get-acquainted session so prospective members can meet the members and learn about the chapter and its activities. During the quarter the state supervisor of agricultural education is a guest speaker. Chapter members also hold a car wash to pay for trophies and other expenses of the annual tractor driving contest held late in the fall. This contest, open to all students in the agriculture school, gives chapter members experience in holding such a contest and makes them aware of their responsibilities as an advisor.

During the winter quarter, members cooperate with other agriculture clubs on campus to present the All-Ag Banquet and the Harvest Ball, both social events for School of Agriculture students and staff. A special display with pictures of chapter activities and standard chapter paraphernalia is set up in the Agriculture Building showcase during National FFA Week.

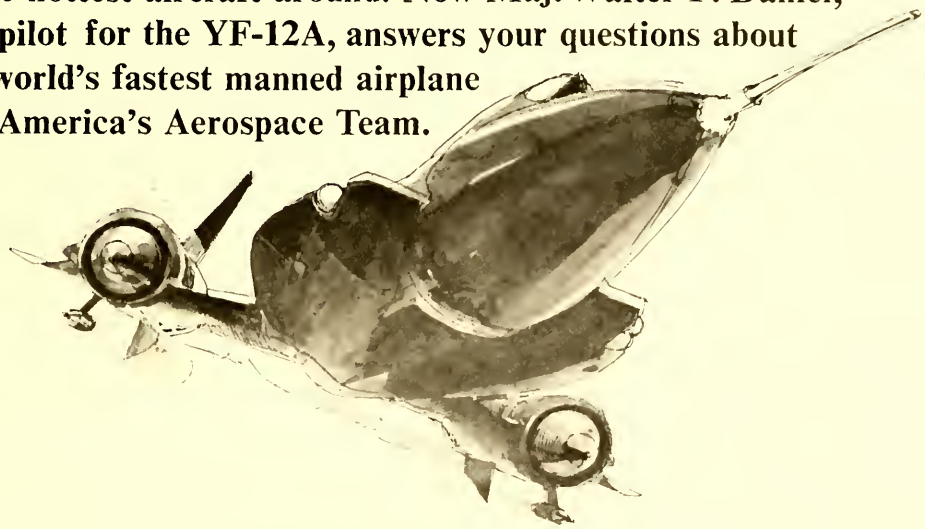
Spring quarter events include having a state FFA officer as guest speaker and organizing a chapter softball team. The chapter participates in the All-Ag Sports Day when agriculture clubs at Southern compete for prizes in softball, horseshoe pitching, and volleyball.

Each year a recently graduated vocational agriculture teacher who was active in the chapter is asked to speak at a meeting. These teachers tell of their experiences as a new instructor and give advice about college courses and activities that helped prepare them to teach. Since many chapter members remember the instructor as a classmate, this meeting is one of the most interesting to chapter members.

This past year the future vo-ag instructors attended a surveying short course sponsored by the University of Illinois to learn the use of surveying kits. Members also helped conduct sectional FFA judging contests to gain experience from the instructor's point of view.

Two past chapter members are Neil Jolliff, vo-ag instructor at the Patoka, Illinois, High School, and Richard Eade, vo-ag teacher at Wesclin High School, Trenton, Illinois. Both felt that being active in the collegiate chapter helped prepare them to be better vo-ag teachers. They summed up a general feeling of most members about the chapter. "For the first time we got a look at the advisor's side of the picture," says Eade. And Jolliff added, "There are several aspects of preparing to become a vo-ag teacher which are not covered in your college classes." • • •

Capable of speeds better than 2,000 mph, the YF-12A is the hottest aircraft around. Now Maj. Walter F. Daniel, test pilot for the YF-12A, answers your questions about the world's fastest manned airplane and America's Aerospace Team.



(Maj. Daniel, a test pilot since 1954, is a member of the Society of Experimental Test Pilots. He received a B.S. degree in Aeronautical Engineering from the University of Oklahoma. In February 1962, he set world class time-to-climb records in a T-38 jet trainer.)

How fast has the YF-12A flown?

On May 1 of this year the YF-12A (formerly known as the A-11) reclaimed the world absolute speed record from the USSR. It was clocked at 2,062 mph over Edwards Air Force Base.

How big is the YF-12A?

The exact dimensions of the YF-12A have not been released yet. But it's approximately 100 feet long, with about a 50-foot wingspan. That's half again as big as our present interceptors!

What can I do to get on the Aerospace Team?

If you're going to college, you can join Air Force ROTC, or apply for the Air Force Academy. That way, you'll receive your commission as an Air Force officer at the same time you get your degree. If you're not going on to college, Air Force enlistment is open to you.

Must I be a high-school graduate to get in the Air Force?

At the moment, it's not a requirement. However, the overwhelming majority of airmen do have their diplomas. You see, the more advanced aircraft and rockets become, the more education you need to work with them. At the very least, stay in high school and graduate.

What are my chances of working with an aircraft like the YF-12A?

If you have the right aptitudes and ability, they're good. Of course everyone can't be a test pilot or astronaut. But whatever your Air Force job, you're part of the Aerospace *Team*. Your job is essential to the success of the Air Force mission.

How are Air Force jobs assigned?

Before you enlist you're given an "Airman Qualifying Examination." This test measures your aptitude in four separate career areas. The job you get is based on the scores you make—plus your own desires and the needs of the Air Force.

What sort of training will I receive?

First, you'll have 6 weeks of basic military training at Lackland Air Force Base, near San Antonio, Texas. After that you'll go on to a technical training school or on-the-job training. It costs thousands of dollars to train a man up to Air Force standards, but it gives him a skill that becomes more and more valuable every day.

Can I keep up my studies while I'm in the Air Force?

The Air Force *encourages* its men and women to continue their educations. For instance, you may qualify to study for a degree during off-duty hours, with the Air Force paying a substantial part of the tuition.

What kind of a future do I have in the Air Force?

A bright one. As we move further into the Aerospace Age, the Air Force is going to grow even more important. And you can grow with it!

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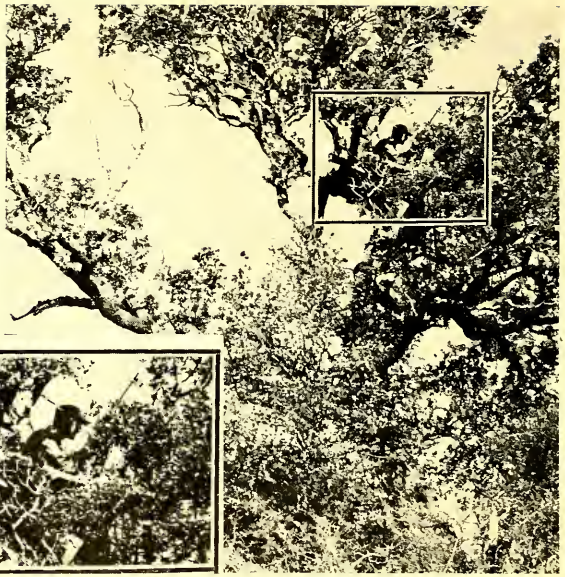
A deer sees mostly at ground level, so this wise hunter is waiting on a platform he has nailed into this tree fork.



Stand hunting is a suspenseful, tension-packed sport that may help you bag a deer this season. Try these tricks and see.

Beat The Deer at his Own Game

By Russell Tinsley

AS A DEER hunter grows more experienced, he learns one impressionable fact: the cunning whitetail deer is smarter than he is. It is not more intelligent, understand, but smarter in a woods-wise sense. Man is challenging the deer in its baliwick, its own private world of survival. The deer is alertly aware of the things which go on around it. Instinct filters out the sights, smells, and sounds which do not belong to its environment.

Yet the inexperienced hunter falsely believes that the more ground he covers, the better are his chances of success. He isn't aware that an insignificant snapping of a twig, a slight whiff of human scent, or a bit of unnatural movement will readily spook one of the sly animals. What is overlooked is an obvious rule of deer hunting: a deer's eyes are conditioned to movement, and it can be fooled by something which does not move.

Thus the human sitting quietly, immobile, can beat the deer at its own game. The animal is moving about, making the mistakes. The hunter is improving his odds of bagging a deer.

But don't get the notion that all you do is wander aimlessly into the woods, flop down in a likely spot, and expect a deer to magically appear. It isn't that easy. Stand hunting, as it is called, is a specialized method. The approach requires as much preparation and forethought as other forms of hunting.

If you are unfamiliar with the country, scout it prior to the season. Look for trails where deer have been traveling. These established "roads" of travel are used year after year, generation after generation. They connect brushy areas and dense timber, where deer bed down, with waterholes, feeding areas, and mineral licks. If deer are there in number, they will leave telltale tracks. Even on private land there is no mistaking these tracks for domestic stock. Goats and sheep leave prints somewhat like those of a deer, but the deer's will be larger and more pronounced.

Once you have pinpointed several trails, find places where you can wait in ambush. This spot should take in several considerations. The prevailing breeze should blow the human scent away from the area you are hunting. This is the most important consideration. For defense the deer depends on its nose first, its ears second. Another consideration is being able to view a reasonable amount of terrain. The farther you can see, the better your chances are of spotting moving deer.

There are two types of stands: ground level and elevated. The first is most common. Find a comfortable place to sit down, preferably against a tree where you can lean back and rest. A small square of plastic or tarp is a handy item. You can sit on it to escape the ground chill and moisture. An elevated stand, where legal, may be nothing more than the hunter standing in the low fork of a tree. (Never climb with a loaded weapon!) On private lands where there is an absence of suitable timber, some hunters build stands on tripod legs, with just a plat-

(Continued on Page 44)

This hunter sits still watching an established deer trail. This way a hunter spots the deer first, not vice versa.

"One shot. Two ducks. The Winchester 1200 doesn't monkey around."

David Ommanney, the Winchester man from Africa, admits he may have gotten a little lucky on his first duck shoot in America.

The way our friend, the African hunter, bagged his two mallards reminded us of something he pulled in Tanganyika the year before.

We were on safari. And David was testing our Model 1200 slide-action shotgun on sand grouse.

This was a completely new gun—lock, stock and barrel. Designed to replace our old reliable, the Model 12. We'd given it a smoother pump action. And an aluminum receiver to make it lighter, better balanced and easier to swing. And the strongest breeching to be found in a shotgun. Would David think it measured up to the 12?

Well, the 1200 performed as we had expected and got David's okay.

But we didn't expect to see such shooting. Those sand grouse came in like swarms of bees. It seemed that every time David fired, at least *two* birds would drop!

Which brings us to David's latest 2-for-1, scored from our duck blind on the Atlantic flyway. He got his mallards on a passing shot. They came with the wind going like sixty when WHAM! A single Mark 5 shell from his Model 1200 sent them splashing. Our Labrador plunged in after them and pretty soon David was toting a brace of ducks. "Sure, it was luck," said David. "But don't forget, the Mark 5 is much better than shot shells used to be. And the 1200 is a real swinging gun. "So it's easier for you to get lucky."

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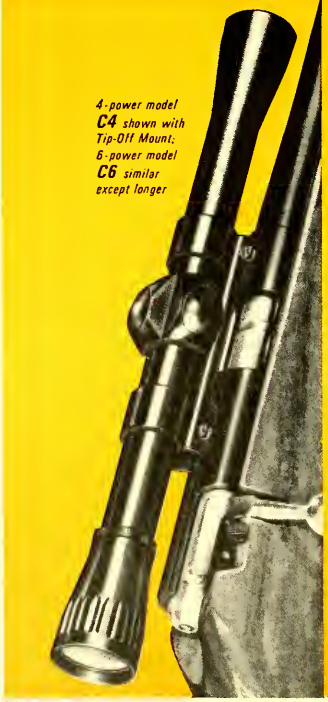

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MADE BETTER BY AMERICAN CRAFTSMEN

Beat, the Deer

(Continued from Page 42)

form or enclosed box-like structure on top.

Getting up high has obvious advantages. It affords the hunter a wider field of view. Should the breeze be changing, the scent will be blown in the air, away from the ground where the deer stands. A deer sees mostly at ground level; it is least susceptive to anything unnatural in the air.

Under normal conditions deer are most active early in the day and in late afternoon. The ideal times are from daybreak to an hour after sunup, and again from just prior to sundown to dusk. Early the deer will be moving from the feeding and watering areas to their beds; late they'll be venturing forth to feed again. A wise hunter stays on stand for about two hours in the morning, then goes to camp and takes life easy until late afternoon. Few humans can sit in one spot all day without being miserable.

Rather than being fidgety all the time, twitching and scratching, it is better to endure as long as you possibly can, then move about to get your blood circulating. Afterward sit down for another extended wait. Every hour or so, change locations. This keeps your muscles loose, makes you more alert, and prevents your scent from gathering at one place, forewarning approaching deer of your presence.

Stand hunting is a suspenseful, tension-packed sport. The hunter must be conscious of all that is going on about him. He must look and listen infinitely. A deer can suddenly appear without fanfare. One moment there is nothing; the next, an animal in the picture, the one you have been waiting for for so long. It can also be a frustrating, sometimes exasperating, sport. You may wait impatiently for hours and never see a deer. But as long as you are still and looking, the odds are in your favor. In the demanding sport of deer hunting, you can appreciate any advantage.

"Johnson, go in for Garski. And you, Phillips, get ready to go in for Johnson when he gets wracked up."

It's what happens in the middle that counts

A dairy cow and her "mikes"—the microorganisms in her rumen—can turn almost any kind of feed into milk. *Some* milk, that is.

But there can be all the difference in the world in how good they are at it—in how much of the feed going in the front end becomes milk and profit at the other.

And it depends mostly on the nutritional help a cow and her "mikes" get.

That's why MoorMan Research scientists have been devoting many man-hours—and cow-hours—to the intensive study of what goes on in a cow's middle.

Continuously for more than 40 years, dairy feeding tests have been an important part of work at MoorMan's Research Farm. And further tests are conducted on dairy farms in various states. In 1964, for example, more than 1,000 dairy animals were used in MoorMan Research.

The result is a line-up of MoorMan Products—and a Cow-Power Feeding Program—that can help increase dairy feeding profits. Here's why:

1. *Dairymen buy only what they need.* To use grain and roughage efficiently, cows and their mikes need the help of high-quality proteins, urea, minerals, vitamins. They don't need added fiber or grain by-products.

So MoorMan Research has put only *working* ingredients into Dairy Cow Mintrate® and Premix-trate®. A little of their concentrated power goes a long way—grain and roughage supplies most of the ration.

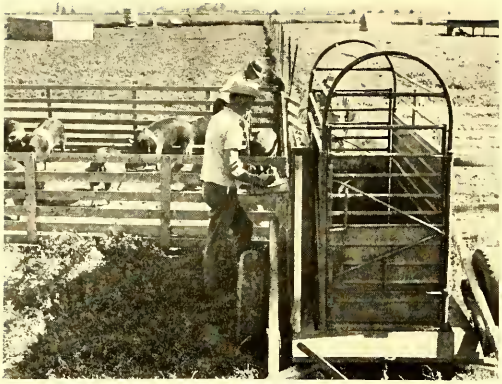
2. *Dairymen feed for added profit.* When a cow is underfed—and authorities say 7 out of 10 are—cost of producing 100 lbs of milk may be low, but so are *total* milk production and profits.

So MoorMan Research has developed and proven Cow-Power Feeding Plans aimed at the goal that really counts—more profits per cow.

The Cow-Power Feeding Program is just one of the many research-proven feeding programs available to dairymen and livestock producers through the on-the-farm visits of their local MoorMan Men.

MoorMan's®

Moorman Mfg. Co., Quincy, Illinois



Alwood's portable scale is used in production tests by the FFA pig club. The FFA chapter also owns a pickup.

David Nelson, above, will attend the University of Illinois with part of his expenses paid from pig earnings.

Seedstock Pigs

Community Service and Chapter Profit

By
Stephen McGill

Improvement, not hogs, is this pig club's product. Here's the important "why" of their club success.

ALWOOD FFA, Woodhull, Illinois, produces seedstock Hampshire and Yorkshire hogs. They are sold at a community FFA auction, and every sale since the first one in 1951 has been a success. The 1962 sale was the best to date with $11,500 earned. That year 60 boars averaged $155, and a few gilts averaged $118.

Richard C. Geiger, Alwood's FFA advisor until three years ago, says, "To have a successful sale, you need quality and quantity to fit your community's demands. We figured we needed at least 30 boars to make a sale pay and thought it was best to have no more than two breeds. This plan has worked for the chapter. The boys have always been willing to buy good sows, feed them well, and follow up with the necessary performance registry and certification tests."

Geiger reports the pig club fell into place "naturally." The members got together because they "needed a market for boars from their purebred sow projects. . . The first sale was a success and profits attracted others. Good boars sold well, and competition forced the poor hog producers out."

The Alwood FFA members have won their share of community carcass contests. In 1964 a Kewanee barrow show carcass champion was shown by the Alwood FFA, and David Nelson certified a litter at the 1964 National Hampshire Meat-Hog Contest. Alwood Corn King SCMS was the sixth Superior Certified Meat Sire in the Hampshire breed. These and past winnings of club members show they are producing top-notch seedstock the community wants.

A standard for excellence is set by the pig club's constitution. Present advisor, Keith Clement, explains that no boar sells unless carcass data from at least one pig in the litter is provided. In addition to passing meat certification standards, the seedstock must be sound on feet and legs and generally have 12 or more functional teats. Seedstock must also be from a litter of six pigs, if it is the "get" of a gilt. A sow must have eight or more pigs.

Clement observes that money is not the big problem in starting a seedstock pig club. "Getting the community behind the sale, having cooperative auctioneers donate their services, and obtaining local buyer support are the keys to success," explains Clement.

"FFA'ers obtain parents' aid in buying good sow stock because parents know other boys have been successful. Every chapter freshman has a pig project this year, and why not? David Nelson, a high school senior, came home with $2,000 from last year's auction. Freshmen feel the best way to find out whether they like hogs is to buy a gilt and try a hog project," says Clement.

David Nelson quietly showed me Alwood Penrod CMS the afternoon I visited Alwood FFA. He let the boar stand (or fall) on his own merit, passing an opportunity to brag about him. But Nelson isn't shy. He pointed out that he would "be down at the university next year, with some of my expenses paid by profits from Hampshires." Then he tied his four-year-old brother's shoe, and we looked at a young son of Radar SMS PCMS. David said the FFA purchased him from Ruben Edwards at Middletown, Missouri, this spring. This FFA member had benefited from the pig club.

Area hog experts say Alwood's pig crop ranks with the best in the nation. Boys form partnerships to buy herd boars and have paid as high as $1,000 for a sire. Several have been purchased at $500.

Sales are scheduled during the last week in October. That way February and early March boars are grown and ready to work when local farmers are looking for boars.

"Improvement is our most important product" is the club motto according to Richard Geiger. "That is because the first year boars are no better than the year before, the business will die," he explained.

Perhaps this is the secret of the Alwood FFA Chapter seedstock club. They keep trying to improve the service provided local hog producers.

Buying your first tractor? The new IH424 is built to stretch your hard-earned dollars!

When you're starting out on your own—long on ambition but short on money—making the right choice of your first tractor is vitally important. The one you buy should meet these five requirements:

1. Low initial cost. 2. Low operating cost. 3. Low maintenance. 4. Greatest versatility. 5. Top work output.

Better head straight for your IH dealer, then, because these five points describe our new International 424 to a "T."

From the hood down, the IH 424 takes a new slant to agile tractor power. Since frills are kept to a minimum, the 424 is reasonably priced. Yet it does all kinds of big work with ease—handles 3 plows with no sweat. Like the elephant, it works for peanuts. And you can forget repair and maintenance problems for a long time.

You'll have many of the latest time-saving and work-improving features as standard equipment. For instance, 8 forward speeds and 2 reverse, with a built-in fast reverser. Differential lock for positive traction. Plus a hitch and hydraulic system that works with the precision and ease of a computer. These features, when teamed with more efficient use of power, mean you can often match the work output of an older, higher horsepower tractor.

Why not try one out? Your IH dealer will help you stretch your dollar as far as it can go on a new 424. He likes to see a young farmer with lots of savvy get off to the right start. International Harvester Company, Chicago, Illinois 60601.

The people who bring you the machines that work

Gunmanship

You — the person behind the gun — are what makes it dangerous or safe. How does your gunmanship rate?

A REAL rifleman lived in our town some years back. We held him in great awe, for he had shot in the national rifle matches at Camp Perry and knew more about guns than any other man in our small world.

One day a boy showed him a birthday .22. The man took the rifle, carefully opened the action, and inspected the chamber to see that it was empty. He then sighted the rifle and pronounced it "a beaut."

The boy asked, "How come you opened the bolt? My gun isn't loaded."

The old rifleman replied, "In the first place, it isn't a gun. It's a rifle. And I figured it wasn't loaded, but didn't know for sure. And because you handed me the rifle with the action closed, neither did you!"

Since then we've watched many such men and their gunmanship. When they handed a gun to another man, the gun's action was open. It is one gunner's courtesy to another—and the unwritten law of never taking anyone's word that a gun is unloaded. The point is simply this: The real shooter never takes chances; he never relaxes his vigilance when he handles firearms. Thus it must be with Future Farmers, too.

Future Farmers and guns go together as naturally as boys and dogs. But when a Future Farmer becomes a shooter, he must put horseplay behind him. When a young shooter is entrusted with a gun, it means someone believes he can handle it safely and well. A gun is a man-sized responsibility. He should use it as often as possible—for shooting skill is honed with practice. A good gun is no more dangerous than an ax or saw. It is only a tool. It is the person handling the gun who makes it dangerous or safe.

A National Rifle Association instructor keeps his eyes peeled to enforce safety rules and teach basic gunmanship you should know before you take to the fields.

Never miss a chance to go afield with experienced shooters. But beware going afield with guns and youngsters. Unless you have capable supervision, don't go shooting with kids who have little or no gun training. You must always be watchful when dealing with guns and gunning, but there are certain times when you must be doubly alert:

(1) When you're carrying a gun over rough country, windfalls, ditches, fences, or handling it around home or a car.

(2) During a plinking session when everyone is out to have fun and burn ammunition and someone is tempted to "horse around."

(3) Late in a hunt when everyone is tired and reflexes are dulled.

(4) During the hunt when game appears. This excitement cannot be anticipated in a safety class. Double your caution when it comes.

As you would never trust an "unloaded" gun, never trust a gun that is "on safe." A safety catch is only a mechanical device, and devices can fail. It should be "off" only as you are actually shooting, and should be snapped "on" as you lower the gun from your shoulder. It's a good idea to finger the safety while hunting to make certain that it is engaged.

When you handle a gun, do it in a way that keeps you in full control of the muzzle. Keep that business-end pointed in such a way that if it goes off, you'll have nothing to regret. The cardinal principle of gun safety is never to point your gun at anything you don't wish to shoot, and there are no exceptions to this.

At all times, know exactly where your shooting companions are. In the field, be constantly aware of their locations. Guard them against danger.

Never take loaded guns into an automobile, house, or camp. You have no reason to do it!

A gun is a great responsibility. When you take to the fields, treat it with safety and respect. Don't let your companions down.

Adapted from "Gunmanship" by the Conservation Department, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

How would you like to have your homework X-rayed?

This is the X-ray laboratory at the General Motors Institute in Flint, Michigan–the engineering college operated by General Motors. The 2,600 students here can use this machine to X-ray their work.

It works on the same principles as hospital X-rays. But it's much more powerful. And you don't have to wait for the pictures to be developed. You can watch a constant, moving X-ray picture–even make a movie of it or show it on a TV monitor.

Flint Northern High School junior Ronald Riley recently saw the system in action. Ron is one of about 50 science students who regularly meet at GMI as members of a pre-college Engineering Club. He was especially interested because he hopes to become an electronics engineer.

Someday, X-ray systems like this will be common in industry, helping inspect huge iron castings and even inside tiny transistors.

Today, at the General Motors Institute, it's another way GM helps tomorrow's engineers make the most of their full potential.

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How Wall Street Works

A graphic word picture of how things work in the big world of finance . . . Wall Street.

By
David Markstein

IN HIGH SCHOOL one of my teachers made a lasting impression by clothing the dry bones of economics with charts covering three blackboards. They gave daily quotations from the New York Stock Exchange, and we learned the mechanics of Wall Street by "buying" and "selling" theoretical securities.

Since then, I've spent most of my adult life in the investment field. You will probably one day have a stake there, so here is how things work in the big world of Wall Street. First, what are stocks, bonds, convertibles, debentures, and the like?

Common Stock: Common stock represents ownership of a corporation. If Corporation A has one million shares of stock outstanding and you own 100 shares, you own 1/10,000 of the business. This entitles you to receive dividends if they are paid and to vote for corporation officers and on corporate matters if your stock carries this privilege. In many cases, when first selling stock to the public, owners reserve a "Class A" or "Class B" common for themselves and vest all voting rights in this issue. Every new issue listed on the New York Stock Exchange, however, must give common stockholders full voting rights. It is mostly among unlisted issues that nonvoting common is to be found.

There is no certainty of how large a dividend will be or its continuity. But if a company grows, so do your dividends, and this is where you differ from holders of "fixed income" types of securities.

Preferred Stock: A great many people are confused by "preferred" stock. Preferred stock is literally what its name says it is. It is stock—not a bond or other debt obligation. Unlike common stock, it does not necessarily represent voting rights.

Convertible Preferreds: One of the more interesting types of preferred issues is "convertible" preferreds. This means preferred stock that can be converted into common stock at the holder's option and at a predetermined price.

The advantage of a convertible is that if the company grows and common stock advances in market price, the holder can cash in on this growth by converting his preferred into common. If things do not work out so well, the holder can play it safe by waiting and collecting his more assured dividends.

That is the whole point of preferred stock. Dividends declared on common stock follow the fortunes of the company. But preferred stock is given a set dividend rate which must be paid before anything is paid to the holders of common stock.

Bonds: The farmer who holds bonds of a company holds its IOU. Issuance of bonds is a form of corporation borrowing.

A bond may be secured by real estate or by the plant and equipment of a firm. If it is unsecured, it is called a debenture. Some bonds, debentures in particular, carry conversion privileges similar to those of a convertible preferred stock.

Buying on the Exchange: John Doe gives his broker an order to buy 100 shares of XYC Corporation. First, for this order to be executed, the broker must be a member of the Exchange, or he must turn it over to another broker who is a member. This order is wired to the New York office of the member firm. From there it goes out to the company's floor broker who receives the order and walks to a "post" where the stock of XYC Corporation is traded. There he finds other brokers interested in buying or selling XYC and another man called a specialist. To the specialist, he asks, "How's XYC?" without indicating whether he will buy or sell. The specialist consults his book of buy and sell bids and offers, and answers, "20½ offered at three-quarters."

This means that other brokers have placed with him orders to buy at 20½ or sell at 20¾. If the floor broker has a "market" order from Doe, he may take the stock at 20¾ unless he can get a better offer from one of the other brokers standing there.

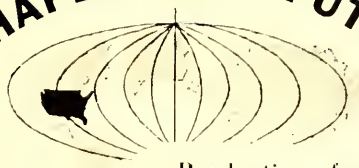
A "market order" is one to buy or sell "at the market" at the best available price. A "limit order," on the other hand, is one to buy or sell at only a set figure. Doe might have put in the order to buy XYC at 20. In that case his firm's floor broker will have it entered in the specialist's book, and if the stock hits 20, he will buy. Of course it may never hit 20, or it may be weeks getting to that figure. In general, long-term investors do best putting in their orders "at the market."

All of this takes as little as five minutes from the time Doe has put in an order in his home town. Or in the case of an infrequently traded issue or a limit order that is slightly off the market, it may take hours.

There's more to Wall Street than we've covered here, but perhaps your interest has been whetted and you will find yourself following price movements in the local newspaper or the *Wall Street Journal*, which carries a listing of considerable size. Even better, your chapter may wish to plan a field trip to a local stockbroker.

A Shrinking World

SHAPES YOUR FUTURE



Production of agricultural products for export represents about the same acreages as harvested in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Illinois.

CHET HUNTLEY, in a vo-ag/FFA movie, emphasizes agriculture is more than farming. It could be added the well-being of the American farmer-agriculturist is affected by more than U. S. prices and weather. Here are some examples:

- Drought in Australia, Argentina, China, and Russia has brightened the 1965 price picture for soft white wheat in the Pacific northwest. Lower production has already affected prices on the world market. Soft white wheat advanced 8 cents per bushel in a two-month period at Portland.
- Elsewhere, a shortage of moisture on Colorado's high plains is jeopardizing the state's share of the foreign wheat market. Baking and milling qualities of this state's hard red winter wheat are in big demand on foreign markets, particularly Japan, who pays in cash. A plus in America's balance of payments problem. However, Colorado must maintain readily available stock for West Coast movement to compete with Canada .
- U. S. apple producers have lost a big 6.5–million–bushel market for apples since World War II. Why? Because apple production in Italy, France, the United Kingdom, and other western European countries has boomed. U. S., once the world's number one exporter of fresh apples, now ranks sixth.
- One out of every six acres harvested in the U. S. is sold abroad. Estimates show 800,000 agricultural workers owe their jobs directly to the production of goods exported.

These everyday factors "point up" the big effect world trade has and will increasingly have on those who seek a place in tomorrow's agriculture. Newspaper headlines about the "Russian Wheat Deal" or the more recent "Australia Meat Drives U. S. Cattle Prices Down" makes it clear the Future Farmer will be in a compromise position between his status as "man-on-the-land" and the complex commercial area of world trade.

Since agriculture depends more on exports than does the rest of the economy, let's take a look at these developing markets.

The Changing World

What are common markets and why are they so important? They are regional associations of countries designed to promote economic growth and make trade easier for members. They are important because they could greatly reduce the amount of agricultural exports we now sell by setting up tariffs and other obstacles to trade. However, they also have the advantage of creating strong bonds vital to the free world's defense.

The Kennedy Round

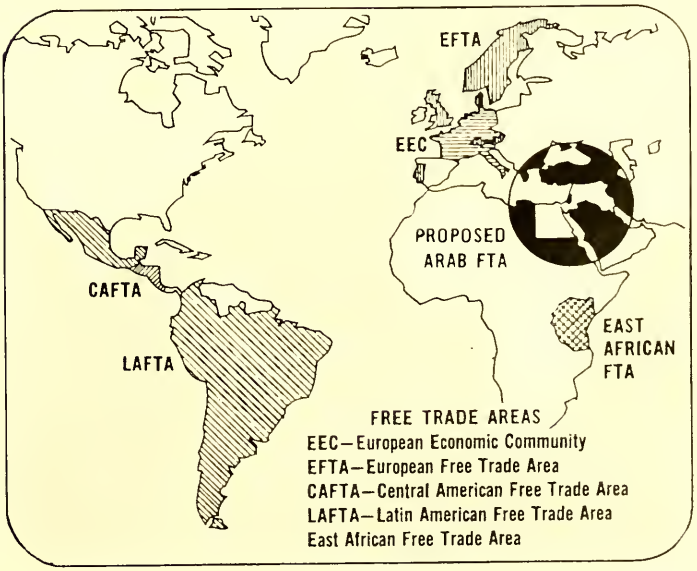
The purpose of the Kennedy Round is to scale down tariffs and obstacles to world trade. On the basis of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, we are currently engaged in the sixth round of international negotiations under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The Kennedy act gives the President authority to reduce U. S. tariffs over a five-year period.

The Inner Six

The six regional markets are commonly known as the European Common Market but formally called the European Economic Community (EEC). This is the most important association and is made up of France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg.

How important are the EEC countries to agriculture's future? Recently U. S. agricultural attachés from all over Europe met in Dublin for a conference to discuss trends affecting U. S. agricultural trade with Europe. At that meeting Dr. Wilhelm Anderson of USDA's Ec-

(Continued on Page 58)



THE DUTY OF YOUTH

By
George Jungel

WHEN considering the duties of youth, you must realize that at no time are you released from them except in death.

These duties are threefold. Heading the list is to be happy. But it is impossible to fulfill this duty without the next two.

The second duty is to develop to the utmost the mental potential with which you have been blessed.

The last duty is to develop your physical capacity. When you develop your mental and physical capacities in balance, being happy will necessarily follow.

No individual may be a good citizen, good neighbor, or a valuable asset to any family or community unless he actually works at fulfilling these three duties.

It must be remembered that these duties are "basic or primary" and that life is full of lesser responsibilities. In fact, there is not a moment without some duty. And the reward for one duty done is the power to do another.

You must, through the church, school, and family, seek a vocation that will fit yourself. When you are suited to your lifetime work and possess health, happiness is your reward.

The methods employed in seeking the right vocation are many and varied. You must first prepare yourself to seek. This is learning the basic skills of everyday life and right from wrong.

Next, assistance is presented by society in the form of schools. This is where you become ready to start actual accomplishment and production. Happiness at this time is almost certain to be based on the duty of the student well discharged. Life will never again be so full of duties and decisions as it is while you are in school. Remember that it is well to let others laugh, if they will, when you sacrifice desire for duty. You will have your entire future to rejoice in. The truth is, one's vocation is always the simple round of duties which each passing hour and day bring. Too often youth overlook their vocation by wanting to exercise great and rare virtues. Because of this, they step over the ordinary ones that lie directly in their road.

Why is choosing a vocation so seemingly impossible? Many reasons can be found, but they will all easily fall into two groups. One is the concern for fun at all costs. This entails following the path of least resistance that too often ends in heartbreak or tragedy. Two, the intense desire to imitate adulthood, enjoying the rights and privileges of adults but not caring to assume their duties and responsibilities. There are no more pitiable individuals in the world than youths who claim manhood only in the vices and follies of manhood.

One often hears that conformity, compliance, and standards strangle individuality. This is an absolute untruth. Our civilization and standard of living are because of these things, not in defiance of them. Experimenting and thinking of new and different ideas are what is desired. It is encouraged and developed in modern education. Anyone breaking the laws, written or unwritten, will never be looked upon as an asset to our society. Nor will he be excused as being just individualistic.

You are faced with problems that would have staggered your forefathers. But these problems will be conquered if you will execute your duty to develop skills, ignore no field of endeavor, and live by the Golden Rule. As Emerson so aptly put it, "So near are you to God when duty whispers, 'Thou must,' and you reply, 'I can.'"

FARMING WITH WORDS

By
Alfred Allan

MANY WORDS and expressions that are now popular were originated by farmers.

Take the old practice of bringing a pig to market in a bag and offering it for sale, sight unseen. Anyone who bought the pig without taking it out and examining it was said to be "buying a pig in a poc." (*Poc* was the Irish word for bag.) Time and usage have brought a slight spelling change to the expression. Today it's "buying a pig in a poke," but the meaning has remained the same.

Unscrupulous sellers would substitute a cat in the bag instead of a pig. Anyone who didn't look inside the bag would buy "a cat in a bag." A wise buyer, however, opened the sack first and "let the cat out of the bag."

For many years farmers depended on the ox to do their heavy work. He was strong and dependable when full-grown, so farmers would buy only an ox whose horns were big, not small or "green." "Don't sell me a greenhorn" became a favorite expression around the farmers' market. From this we also have the words "green" and "greenhorn" as terms to describe a newcomer to a place.

The farmer's nickname for a small horse, "Hobin," inspired the name "hobby horse," meaning a small toy horse used for pleasure or a hobby.

From the farmer's trick of always leaving one egg in the nest to encourage the hen to keep producing has come the term "nest egg," which means putting something aside for a "rainy day."

When a hen lays an egg, she usually gets all excited and noisy about her accomplishment, but the other hens think little of her deed and just stand quietly by. When a comedian tells a bad joke, the audience, like the hens, remains quiet and unmoved, so we say that the comic has "laid an egg."

The shucks or husks of corn were once considered to have little commercial value. Hence, the expression "Ah, shucks!" became common for something not worth bothering about.

The word "farm" is derived from the old Latin word for "fixed" (*firma*), which was the fixed amount of rent paid for a tract of land. It wasn't until the 1500's that the word "farm" was finally attached to the land itself. From this original Latin meaning has also come the expression "to farm out," literally "to rent out."

Many years ago young men traveled about the countryside carrying their own hoes over their shoulders and hiring out to help farmers with spring planting. These young temporary workers were called "hoe-boys." The coming of modern farm machinery made the hoe-boys almost obsolete. Now jobless, they wandered about from state to state and became known by the name "hoboes."

A horse that has just been fed oats or who finds wild oats in a pasture prances about happily. The animal feels youthful and carefree. So it is also with a young man who is "feeling his oats" or "sowing his wild oats."

Poultry feed is often ground into small bits. From this farm practice has come the expression "chicken feed," meaning small amount.

The hen takes her chicks "under her wing" to protect them. When the hen flies too high, the farmer has to "clip her wings." This will insure that the hen won't "fly the coop." All three of these farm activities have become popular expressions.

Yes, the farmer has produced a bumper crop of colorful words and phrases that have become part of the common everyday language.

For the FFA Home

Your personal copies of the 1966 Official FFA Calendars!

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FFA painting on the cover, 12 color photographs of Future Farmers inside.

35¢ EACH

These Plan C Calendars are imprinted as shown on the Folding Poster Calendar illustrated on the right, and no additional printing can be added at these prices.

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A just right size for public places, classroom or home. Large 14 x 10 inch illustration.

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What's the connection with FFA? Well, the bull holds four world beef records. He is Sam 951, owned by Jerry Litton of Missouri, a former national FFA officer. The editors thought you would appreciate seeing Sam's picture ! ! !

State FFA presidents—Dick Morrison, left, Arizona; Lee Klampe, Oregon; and Phil Gish, California—all plan to be ag teachers. Their teaching ability was tested on TV recently when they had to explain to these pretty girls, who had never milked a goat before, how easily it's done!

The ingenuity of youth! Byrd Minkler, left, Pat Lydon, and Dave Varves find a way to get Pat's lamb into the show ring at Auburn, Washington, junior livestock show.

National officers—Larry Prewitt, left, and Evan Green—presented a five-minute program on the U. S. flag during regional FFA leadership workshop, Kansas City, Missouri.

Nebraska state FFA officers all received commissions as admirals in the Nebraska Navy when they visited Governor Frank Morrison during a state FFA officer goodwill tour.

Let the new Oliver 1850 put 92 observed PTO hp. in your hands

Comfort and easy control hit a new high in the 1850. Wheel tilts to 3 positions, telescopes up and down. Extra-comfort seat fits right, regardless of your weight and size.

With optional Hydra-Power Drive you have 12 speeds in all. A pull of the HPD control gives up to 36% more tough-spot pull; 26% slowdown for turns.

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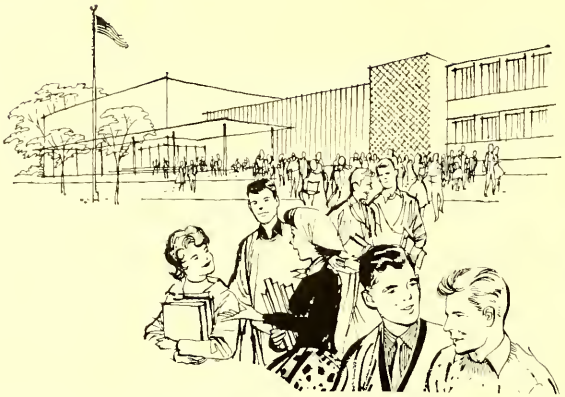
OLIVER

OLIVER

"I Quit School"



I HAD ALWAYS hated school and been a little afraid of it, especially when I started high school. School has been a terrific battle for me, and since reading was my worst subject, the rest of my studies were almost an impossibility.

Everyone Was Against Me

My family kept trying to interest me, but I felt alone and did not make friends easily. I thought I was being ridiculed in everything I tried to do and that people were against me.

By the time I started my junior year, I could not face it any longer. I would have quit before had it not been for my interest in agriculture and farm shop. I live on a ranch in the mountains and love animals. I felt that ranching was my life. My agricultural and farm shop teachers were the only ones who kept me going and encouraged me in school. I now realize my attitude was not good. Probably others would have helped if I had let them.

I Had to Decide

My junior year lasted for only 1½ weeks. I discussed my problem in a meeting with an understanding principal and my parents, and they decided to let me make the choice of staying in school or quitting. Making that decision was not as easy as I had thought it was going to be. When the chips were down, I got cold feet and wondered if it was the right thing to do. Finally I decided to quit. I turned in my books and signed out of school, feeling quite free but at the same time a little sick in the stomach.

I Was Left Out

The first few days were fun. I slept until I wanted to get up. I often went hunting and rode horseback. Then boredom began to set in. It was not much fun staying alone all day while the rest of the family worked in town. The days dragged, and having to get my own lunch and eat alone was no pleasure. I missed my few friends and was left out of everything. I had cut myself off from all community activities. As the other boys had homework to do for the next day, I was warned not to stay too long. The hardest thing of all was the loneliness.

At Last a Job

Finding a job was almost impossible. Fortunately, in the spring I was accepted by the state forest service as a fire fighter. I thought I had really found my place.

The camp was in a beautiful spot in the mountains. The food was good, and the fellows were a wonderful group. From daylight till dark I was busy with various duties including fire fighting, which always gave me a tremendous satisfaction and thrill. The summer moved swiftly, and the fellows began to talk of returning to school.

I resented people urging me to go back to school and thought it all foolishness. In fact, school was practically a fighting word. However, the foreman and the assistant ranger had long ago begun a subtle campaign to persuade me to return to school. With the help of the other fellows in camp, my eyes were opening to the fact that if I wanted to get ahead in this field, I badly needed a high school diploma. I had found what it meant to have a good job, doing the kind of work I liked and receiving a substantial pay check.

The ranger never missed an opportunity to take me with him and tell me about the necessity of finishing school. By the time classes began, I was ready to return so I could get a better job with the forest service. What clinched the deal was seeing young men as supervisors. I have always sworn I would never become a ditch digger. That was it; I was going back to school.

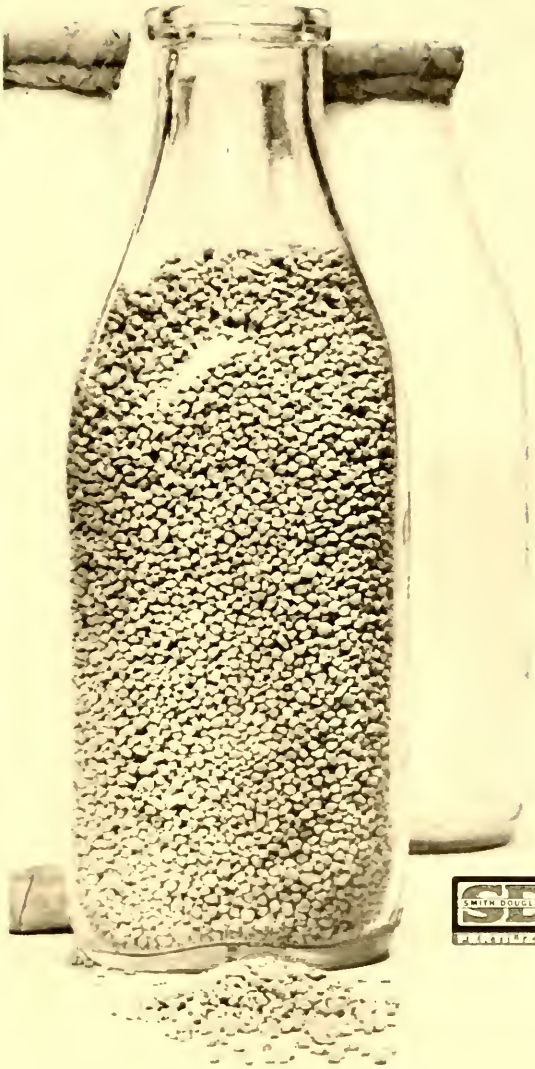
What Re-entry Is Really Like

School has opened, and I am back in my junior year. When registering, I was surprised at the wonderful attitude of the teachers and how happy they were to see me return to school. They are all very cooperative and willing to help me in any way they can.

However, the magic wand has not been waved, and all is not well. It is hard work and a struggle. After being out in a grown-up world, I feel out of place. The homework is a battle royal, but I am determined to stick with it until I get my diploma. Although I am not getting the best grades and may graduate by the skin of my teeth, I will be able to produce that diploma for the job I want.

Quitting school has made me realize the need for an education is not just talk. I have grown up in many ways and can face things much better. Also, I see that the teachers are for me.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Hugh Crawford, Redding, California, wrote this article for the November, 1962, "California Future Farmer." He has now graduated and is again employed by the forest service.



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A Shrinking World

(Continued from Page 51)

onomic Research Service answered the question when he said, "It would be hard to overemphasize the importance of Europe as a market for U. S. farm products. It buys more than half of all our cash agricultural exports, and in fiscal year 1964 it took 2.6 billion dollars' worth of our agricultural exports. The European Economic Community took a record 1.3 billion dollars of that amount," he said.

The Outer Seven

The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) is made up of the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria, and Portugal. This organization was prompted, at least in part, by the fear of losing markets due to external tariffs that the inner six countries of the EEC might impose. Most of these countries have applied for membership or associate status in the EEC. They purchased an impressive 720 million dollars' worth of our farm exports.

Our Hemisphere

Younger and less closely organized than the EEC or EFTA are two trade groups in our own hemisphere that have seen business move ahead, too. Founded in 1961, the Central American Free Trade Area (CAFTA) doubled trade among members, from 32.7 million dollars in 1960 to 67.6 million dollars in 1963.

Nearly the same thing has happened, on a larger scale, in the Latin American Free Trade Area (LAFTA), founded in 1960. By 1963 intra-LAFTA business amounted to 525 million dollars.

East African Free Trade Area

A few miles west of Leopoldville, the Congo River begins its descent to the sea, dropping 852 feet in the 220-mile stretch to the port of Matadi. This last passage not only blocks navigation between the Atlantic port and the capital, but it also creates a huge hydroelectric potential for the Republic of the Congo.

One day the proposed Inga hydroelectric system will harness this overwhelming force, providing as much electricity as all of western Europe now uses. It also promises to improve the lot of the African farmer. If and when it does, this area of the world could become a mighty competitor of the American farmer. Already organized is the East African Free Trade Area made up of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika-Zanzibar. In 1963 the U. S. supplied nearly 90 percent of their principal imports.

Arab Common Market

This new union is made up of five countries clustered at the eastern end of the Mediterranean. They are the United Arab Republic (Egypt); Jordan; and Syria, largely agricultural; plus oil-rich Iraq and Kuwait.

Though the union will have little effect on U. S. farm exports in the near future, the long-range outlook is quite another story. Somewhere around 1970 the United Arab Republic is expected to complete the world's tenth largest rock-fill dam at Aswan. When completed, almost two million new acres of irrigated land will be taken under cultivation. It also seems likely that if the five succeed, the economic union will expand to include much of the Arab world.

Keep an eye on these developing markets for they may be your agricultural competition tomorrow.

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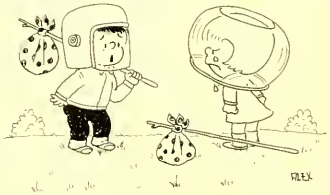

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88—College and You—This 24-page booklet contains six articles on planning for college. They try to give some answers to the questions of whether to go to college, how to choose and get into a college, and how to finance a college education. The articles first appeared in *American Youth* magazine. (General Motors)

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THE FFA IN ACTION

This reunion of 1960-61 state FFA officers was a first in Pennsylvania. The picnic included wives and friends.

PENNSYLVANIA—A close-knit group of state FFA officers who served during the 1960-61 school year gathered for an informal reunion at the Hort Woods picnic grounds of the Pennsylvania State University recently. The officers represented all parts of the state.

The reunion was unique in that it was the first time such an officers' reunion had been held in Pennsylvania. Eight of the ten officers attended. They were Dewey Wagner, past president; Charles Cooke, past secretary; Don Bard, past vice president; Ron Buffington, past vice president; William Klumph, past vice president; Bob Minor, past treasurer; Don Trimble, past reporter; and Glenn Park, past sentinel.

Of the eight officers, four are still in school, one is a herdsman, two are farmers, and one has returned from the Army and plans to enter the electronic farm analysis field.

Also attending the reunion were wives; children; a fiancee; Dr. David R. McClay, head of the Agriculture Education Department; and Dr. Frank Anthony, associate professor. *(Ron Buffington)*

New York City Future Farmers help proclaim dairy month in visit with dairy princess and Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

NEW YORK—In ceremonies at City Hall, members of the Newtown High FFA Chapter in Elmhurst, Queens, the only vocational high school in New York City where agriculture is taught, helped Mayor Wagner proclaim June as Dairy Month and asked that it receive citywide observation.

The presentation was made to Mayer Vishner, president of the Newtown FFA Chapter, and William Tabacinski, chapter secretary. During the presentation New York State Dairy Princess, Miss Marjorie Jean Heath of Chenango Forks and Mayor Wagner called special attention to the need for growing boys and girls to consume adequate quantities of fresh milk.

David Johnson of Guthrie, Minnesota, proudly displays a lamb he received as winner in sheep awards program.

MINNESOTA—The difference between the quality and quantity of wool required by the American woolen industry and the present inadequate domestic supply is the major reason behind an expanded Columbia sheep FFA awards program in Minnesota.

Winners—ten from as many Minnesota counties—each received five registered ewes. They are Delroy Westman, St. James; Richard Bonde, Ivanhoe; Keith Raitz, Hector; Randal Schumacher, Lake City; Dennis Wersinger, Starbuck; Keith Radel, Vesta; Gerald Benson, Oak Park; Douglas Nichols, Parkers Prairie; Sam Casper, Jr., Brewster; and David Johnson, Guthrie.

They were selected on the basis of scholastic and agricultural achievement after initial nomination by their FFA advisors.

CONNECTICUT—Paul R. Minck, Litchfield, entered the vo-ag program at Wamogo Regional High No. 6 with no inventory or income. His parents had purchased a 200-acre farm, and Paul and an older brother, Fred, developed a 50-50 partnership. Their father continued to work in the city.

Besides a house, the farm included a 20-tie dairy barn, a second barn, an old milk house, 45 acres of run-down tillable land, 30 acres of poor pasture, and 125 acres of woodland.

Renting the farm from their parents, they started with registered Holstein calves. By working on neighboring farms and buying used machinery, they now have 45 head, 43 of which are registered Holsteins.

In 1963 Paul won the $100 Crop Farming award and was named chapter Star Farmer. That same fall he became a regional winner in crop farming and received $250. He used this money and $50.00 of his own to purchase four purebred calves from the famous H. P. Hood and Sons farm in Beverly, Massachusetts.

Paul is wrapping up his FFA activities this year as a state officer by encouraging others to participate in FFA activities. *(S. Archie Holdridge, Executive Secretary)*

The Farmer News Photo

A family with a state and national officer during the same year is indeed rare, but Gary and Larry give credit to their parents, center, and teacher, far right.

MISSOURI—As you have no doubt noticed, singing brothers are sometimes big in the musical world. The same might be said about Missouri FFA leaders. Take, for example, Larry and Gary Prewitt, who are from Myrtle, Missouri.

Larry is national FFA vice president, and his brother Gary is serving the Missouri Association as state vice president. They, however, give most of the credit for their achievement to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Prewitt, and John McMurtrey, their vocational agriculture teacher at Couch High School.

Mr. McMurtrey has been the advisor since the chapter started, and Couch FFA members are always among the top contenders in competitive leadership activities.

Oh yes, the Prewitt brothers also sing and play the guitar. *(Carl M. Humphrey, State Advisor)*

ILLINOIS—Business and pleasure are synonymous to Joseph Coyne, 22, University of Illinois Junior in agricultural economics, who is immediate past national vice president of the FFA.

Aspiring to a political career, Coyne is a University student senator and president of the Men's Independent Association, governmental organization for approximately 1,700 undergraduate men living in organized independent houses at Illinois. He plans to enter law school following graduation.

At Illinois, Coyne is a member of the Knights of Columbus; vice president and pledge chairman of his house, Illi-Dell, a cooperative agriculture fraternity; member, Alpha Theta, scholastic and activity agriculture honor society; member, Omicron Delta Kappa, activity honor society for Junior and Senior men; and a member of the Student Senate Coordinations Committee. Also, he sits on the Committee on Student Affairs as president of MIA.

In spite of all his extracurricular activities, he has a 4.976 grade-point average (based on 5.0 equals straight "A").

Joseph Coyne, immediate past national vice president, is active in college.

Bell, Florida, FFA members observe the proper use of tree injector. The chapter is demonstrating the new system.

FLORIDA—The Bell FFA Chapter is demonstrating the use of a new injector system to kill unwanted trees. The chapter is cooperating with Farm Forester Harrell Hemingway in putting on the demonstration.

"The method is faster and less expensive than other procedures used," Hemingway says.

The injector is at the end of a four-foot cylinder. When the injector is thrust into the bark of a tree at the base, a lever is pushed to release 2-4, D Amine into the tree. FFA members are getting good results by using one milliliter injections placed three inches apart around the tree. They usually give eight injections per tree, which will kill it within a few months.

Bell is equipped for all phases of forestry work from the nursery to finished lumber. For a club project they operate a vat to treat lumber and posts. The chapter has a contract with a local land company to kill existing trees and replant pine. *(Don Hurst, Advisor)*

Laytonsville, Md., Youth Captures Title Of Star Farmer at National FFA Convention

The Fry brothers—George, left, and Edwin—flash winners' smiles as FFA youths. George was a national officer of the FFA, and Edwin was North Atlantic Region Star Farmer.

Fry Brothers 20 Years Later

Vo-ag profit and loss column learning and FFA leadership training are tools still used today.

By
Len Richardson

FORMER FFA'ERS, Edwin and George Fry are two of the nation's top dairymen. Each farms more than 1,000 acres. Edwin is a national director of the Holstein Friesian Association, and George is a director of the Brown Swiss Association. By any standard they operate modern big farms.

We decided to visit the Frys shortly after Eddie Fry, Jr., Edwin's son, was elected Maryland FFA president for 1965-66. This is a position that both of the senior Frys had held, and in 1943 Edwin was named Star Farmer of the North Atlantic Region. The following year George won his American Farmer Degree and was elected national student secretary. Probably the only reason Eddie Fry, Jr., didn't have another Fry to defeat for state president is that George Fry's children are all girls.

"What part has vo-ag and FFA played in your farming success?" we asked.

"Vo-ag taught us the down-to-earth side of farming you learn from the profit and loss column. In vo-ag we learned the management, and FFA tied it all together," they agreed.

After they had finished high school, the Frys continued to seek the advice of Don Watkins, vo-ag instructor responsible for the Young Farmers program. "He always told us to plan big but make sure it's practical," Edwin Fry said. It was easy to see that they have followed his advice to the "letter."

When asked about his modern herringbone milking parlor, he said, "Oh, we've had this system for five years. Now we're waiting for the next invention."

It became obvious that innovation is a key Fry characteristic as Ed Fry explained the practical side of his three giant sealed silos. Others thought so, too, as the university had sent an agriculturist from Argentina to study the success of this farm.

Following a Fair Hill Farms pickup, along a winding farm road, we met Future Farmer Frank Dill plowing. Ed Fry explained: "Future Farmers are the kind of boys I look for. They make the

(Continued on Page 64)

Edwin Fry surveys plowing progress of Frank Dill, an FFA member. FFA'ers are sought out as farm employees.

Edwin Fry, pictured, has a top herd of registered Holsteins while George is a successful Brown Swiss breeder.

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Fry Brothers

(Continued from Page 62)

best employees. Another farm employee, Pat Robinson, was state FFA vice president last year. He comes from a small place so he keeps his animals here. Times have changed; it won't be as easy for boys like Pat to find a place in farming as it was when George and I started. But when they show as much interest as these fellows, I tell them that farms like mine are getting big enough to incorporate and they may have a place in the business."

It's difficult to believe that these modern, successful farmers started with two calves they purchased with their own money. To show their animals, the brothers teamed up and built a truck body in the vo-ag shop so they could transport their cattle to local fairs. By contrast, Edwin, Jr., recently flew with 17 registered animals to Italy. He shows his animals at the International, Waterloo, and other big dairy shows.

In 1943, when Edwin was named Regional Star Farmer, the Frys had built up a herd of 35 Jersey cows, a profitable milk business, and a good-sized hog and chicken business. The two estimated their total assets at $6,972 each. Although this was not a big start, they had learned to plan big.

There have been many important decisions since that early beginning. They went their separate ways, George deciding to develop a Brown Swiss herd and Edwin building with Holsteins. They bought farms near home only to be forced out by the creeping suburbs. That was six years ago. George moved to Cecilton, Maryland, where he purchased 1,320 acres. Edwin soon followed. He purchased 935 acres and rents an additional 300 acres about 25 miles away near Chestertown.

Their respective herds grew, and it wasn't long before their success and know-how were recognized by fellow dairymen. Three years ago George was elected to the board of the Brown Swiss Association, and at the June 3 national convention of the Holstein Association, Edwin was elected to the national board.

It's easy to see why the Frys are admired by fellow breeders. Edwin's 160 cows average 573 pounds of fat and 14,920 pounds of milk. Three cows in the herd are classified excellent; 45 are very good. The herd sire, Harmony Crest Fancy King, is also classified excellent. "Semen sales from this bull amounted to more than $6,000 last year," Edwin Fry pointed out.

George has a herd record that backs up his Needmor Farm's achievements. His 135-cow-herd average is 12,000 pounds of milk and 516 pounds of fat. Thirteen cows in his herd are now classified excellent.

Eddie, Jr., has learned a lot about success and determination from his father and uncle. His dairy program started with a heifer in 1957. Offspring from this beginning now number 23, but he has had only seven heifers to add to his future herd. It was 1960 before he won his first blue ribbon, but it is also a Fry characteristic that you never give up. Last year determination paid off. One of his heifers, Fair Hill Fancy Maiden, was named an All-American of the Holstein breed.

In vo-ag he is learning the down-to-earth side of farming like his father before him. He has won a Gold Emblem for his vo-ag dairy record book and is a member of the state champion dairy judging team. His election as state president would indicate his father's likable nature and FFA leadership training have also rubbed off.

The Fry banners fly high over the dairy industry—a direct result of vo-ag "profit and loss column learning" and FFA leadership. It's also reassuring to note that these same ingredients of hard work and education are paying off for a Future Farmer of today . . . Eddie, Jr. ● ● ●

Follow Equipment Instructions

By W. F. Schaphorst

MOST manufacturers of farm equipment are very careful about sending complete instructions with their products. In this way the product will not be ruined because of improper use.

One manufacturer writes a personal letter to the buyer in addition to printed instructions that accompany the product. Yet, in spite of these precautions, he finds his product installed incorrectly time and again.

A bad habit possessed by many buyers is to unpack an item hurriedly and throw the instructions away. Thus, in one instance many years ago, a friend received a machine that arrived knocked down. The machine and finished parts were covered with a blue lacquer. He couldn't put the parts together because of the thickness of the lacquer, and he couldn't get the lacquer off.

He tried scraping, washing with hot water and soap, gasoline, kerosene, and everything he had on hand, but the lacquer wouldn't come off. So he telegraphed the manufacturer and received a short reply, which said, "The instruction book tells you to use alcohol." He had thrown the instruction book away. Alcohol removed the lacquer with ease.

Equipment changes from year to year. Next year it will be made better than this year. And so on without end. It therefore behooves us to be careful about throwing printed matter of this kind away, since it applies to the equipment we own. Always scan it with care, even though you don't read every word. Be sure that you are acquainted with the "latest and best" method of applying the part or product, no matter how simple it may be.

Thousands of dollars' worth of equipment is ruined on farms every day because it is not used correctly. The reason is usually the know-it-all spirit in which too many buyers receive shipments and install them. Tomorrow, very likely, some of us will turn around and carelessly throw away directions in the same way without thinking. It is done mechanically. It is a bad habit. Don't do it.

"The fish just came out of clean water, so why do I need to clean it?"

NAPA A GIANT AMONG SCHOOL FARMS

Chapter-owned equipment is used to till the school farm. Here Future Farmer David Arnold is disking pear orchard.

By
Ralph Early

A FARM EQUIPMENT cooperative has made it possible for Napa High School Future Farmers to operate one of the largest school farms in the nation. The 500-acre farm is located in California's fertile Napa Valley.

The chapter first developed the co-op so members could rent machinery to farm their individual enterprises. Last year 40 members farmed more than 250 acres besides doing custom work.

Then two years ago, the Napa High School district and city of Napa purchased 500 acres for a junior college and city park. But until they could pass bonds and develop the land, which might take years, they needed someone to farm the orchards and open land.

Since the Napa Chapter already had machinery valued at $15,000, why not use this equipment to farm the new purchase? The farm could be operated by the FFA without the district's having to purchase equipment. It was agreed. Machinery would be used at an hourly or acre rate, much the same as had been the custom with FFA projects.

The farm includes 120 acres of orchard: prunes, apples, cherries, apricots, pears, and peaches. Most of the open land is river bottom soil and is planted to small grains, safflower, tomatoes, and sweet corn.

LEARNING BY MANAGING: A full-time working manager is hired by the district, and the work is coordinated under the direction of the vo-ag instructor. A farm advisory committee that meets on a monthly basis includes three farmers, three FFA representatives, the manager, and the agricultural instructor.

All cropping programs and plans for disposing of crops are worked out by the senior vo-ag students and presented to the advisory committee for approval. A special "farm practice" class of eight students meets regularly at the farm and gets an even greater variety of experience. Bookkeeping is done by selected Future Farmers with other chapter members being kept informed of management practices. At the close of the year, a financial statement by enterprise is compiled by senior Future Farmers, and copies are given to the advisory committee and school administration.

Loading spraying equipment are foreman John Suffia and Dennis Jeffries.

Mike Johnson, left, and John Prosise discuss bookkeeping with Advisor Early.

LEARNING TO EARN: After students learn a skill such as pruning in ag class, they may work after school at the going rate of pay. Beginners are paid at a lower rate until they merit the higher pay of experienced and older FFA'ers. At the end of the season, half of the farm profits are divided between the Future Farmers in proportion to their earnings on the farm. The balance is deposited in a special revolving fund to cover any future losses.

EQUIPMENT CO-OP GROWS: With 500 acres to farm, the FFA has expanded its equipment co-op to include five wheel tractors and one crawler. The group owns a full line of equipment to till the open fields including a three-wire baler, a combine, and all haying equipment. The chapter also owns special orchard machinery including a prune shaker. Some machinery, such as trailers, drags, and equipment carriers, has been constructed in the vo-ag shop. All maintenance and repairs except major engine overhauls are done in the ag shop.

Future plans call for fencing the farm for livestock enterprises. The farm has given many Future Farmers their first look at large scale farming and an opportunity to become involved in farm management from planning in the classroom to selling at harvest.

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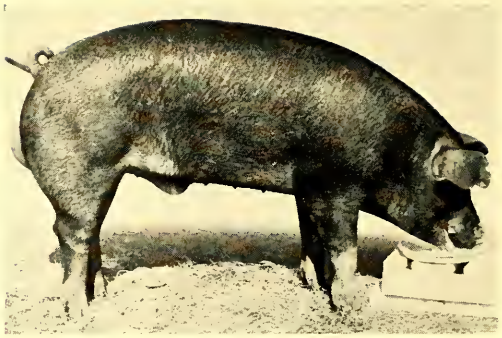
History of the Breed



The Duroc

THE four million Duroc pedigrees processed since 1883 attest to the tremendous impact of the "old red sow" on the economic, social, and educational well-being of Americans. She has earned positive recognition as "mortgage-lifter" of livestock agriculture.

The Duroc breed originated in the northeastern section of the United States. It was derived from mating strains of red hogs developed in sections of New York and New Jersey. Those in New Jersey were originally called Jersey Reds. Those in New York are said to have been developed by a man who owned the noted stallion Duroc, and people in the vicinity called the red hogs which this man was breeding "Duroc" hogs. The Red Berkshires of Connecticut may have also contributed to the formation of the breed.

The breed was first known as the Duroc-Jersey when original registration was made in 1883. The word "Jersey" was dropped from the breed name to avoid confusion with the Jersey breed of dairy cattle. In time it became imperative that all agencies for breed improvement and distribution be united. In 1934 all recording and publishing offices devoted to the breed were consolidated, unifying promotional efforts and effecting a program of breed distribution. The name of the breed was set as "Duroc"; the national headquarters organization in Peoria, Illinois, as "United Duroc Swine Registry."

Ideals of excellence in breed standards have deviated through generations of guided breeding. Originally, consumer appetites for pork products combined with the need for production profits to guide the course of breed development. The favor of consumer-customers has modified, tending to lessen the call for fat and increase the demand for red lean meat. Here, too, breeders reacted to provide an improved product to meet the housewife's demand.

The Duroc is red in color, with the shades varying from a golden yellow to a very dark red. A medium cherry red is preferred. Black flecks may appear in the skin; but large black spots, black hair, and white hair are objectionable. In type and conformation the Duroc is similar to the Chester White and the Poland China. The breed is prolific, and the sows are good mothers. They have good dispositions and produce large quantities of milk.

Carcass quality in Durocs is a fixed virtue, a heritable trait. It is not rare for experts in the meat field to commend the use of Duroc blood as a means of building inherent worth and delectableness into pork. Happily, this "eatin' quality" invites no sacrifice of the breed's fundamental usefulness.

He is a balanced hog—always approved and frequently preferred by producers, processors, and consumers.

"Well, if it isn't little Georgie Mauser, still masking up and begging for things on Halloween!"

Future Farmers discuss agricultural careers with Dr. D. R. McClay, head, agricultural education at Penn State.

CAREER COUNSELING AT FFA CONVENTION

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The Pennsylvania FFA Association makes the job easier for Future Farmers attending their summer convention at Pennsylvania State University. The summer meeting is called "FFA Activities Week," and on Thursday a number of educational demonstrations and tours are held. The subject of one stop, for example, is "Careers in Agriculture," and the post-high school training programs of the College of Agriculture are discussed.

Then, on Friday morning, 13 departments or divisions of the College of Agriculture have representatives available to counsel individual FFA members and agricultural teachers concerning agricultural careers. These conferences are a follow-up of the "Careers in Agriculture" program held on Thursday.

State associations that have FFA conventions or field days at the state college of agriculture might consider a similar program.

"But gosh, Dad, I just stopped for a few seconds to listen to the ball scores!"

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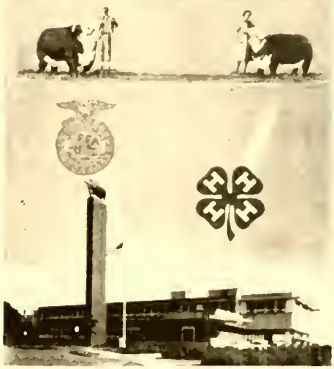

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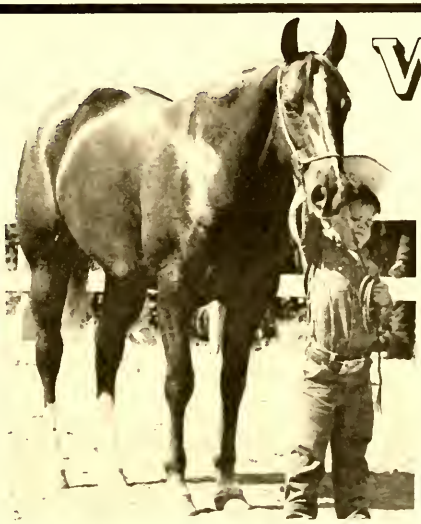

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Should YOU belong to the FFA?

By Joane McKay

Robert Meredith, chapter advisor, Shoshoni, Wyoming.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is adapted from the Shoshoni, Wyoming, High School newspaper, "The Wrangler." Mrs. McKay, an English teacher, was a new arrival at the school, and this was her first exposure to the FFA.

"WELCOME TO Shoshoni—Shoshoni FFA." With that we knew we had arrived at our destination. It was a hot August day. The first oasis we spotted was the Shoshoni school grounds, and it was here that our 400-mile trip came to a halt!

We didn't meet the FFA advisor that first week in town because he was busy helping Future Farmers exhibit their projects and take part in judging contests at the state fair.

A few days later a well-mannered high school student came to our home to sell magazines. It wasn't just experience in selling that was beneficial to him but experience in keeping records so he could present an orderly report to his colleagues. This work with budgets and balances is something familiar to Future Farmers during the entire year.

As the year progressed, I became aware of a very active organization which had greeted me in disguise that first day when I had come to Shoshoni—the FFA.

There was the speech contest for all members. This was a benefit not only to the three who participated but also to every FFA'er in the group who had to write a speech. No matter what walk of life a man enters, he must be able to express ideas if he is to succeed.

Quite often Future Farmers go on field trips to learn those essentials which cannot be learned "from the book." Here they participate in judging stock, crops, and farm operations.

They also work quietly at refinishing speakers' stands, building cabinets and bookshelves for use in the school, sodding lawns, and repairing school equipment.

Finally, we are all impressed with their knowledge of parliamentary procedure as demonstrated at the PTA meeting. Too few people in our society know the correct steps for conducting a business meeting. Because of careful training, Future Farmers do!

In addition, there is an intangible benefit for a young man who participates in FFA. It is the association with a man who does not preach but practices active participation in school, church, and community affairs: Mr. Robert Meredith, the FFA advisor.

The next time you try to evaluate the pros and cons of FFA, I suggest you ask yourself these questions:

1. Will you ever need to use your hands to help build a better way of life?
2. Will you have to keep records of business affairs?
3. Will you be called upon to express yourself?
4. Will you be asked to serve the community?

If your answer to these questions is "yes," then how will you answer this all-important question: Should I participate as a member of the Future Farmers of America?

"Got a lot of stuff on his ball today."

Sportrait

By Stan Allen

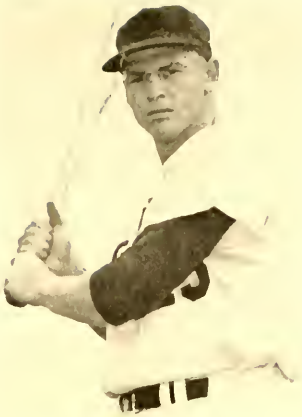
BASEBALL in the Nation's Capital perked up considerably this spring when the Washington Senators obtained Frank Howard from the Los Angeles Dodgers. Once tagged the Paul Bunyan of baseball, Frank even astounds other sluggers with the distance of his blasts. In D. C. Stadium this year, he hit a homer over the 410-foot sign that was still climbing when it hit the seats in the upper deck.

A native of Columbus, Ohio, Frank was signed by the Dodgers from the campus of Ohio State University where he was an outstanding all-around athlete. His 6-foot 7-inch height helped him earn All-American basketball honors and a draft by the Philadelphia Warriors for professional basketball. He decided on baseball and signed with the Dodgers for a bonus of over $100,000.

Frank's first stop in the Dodger organization was with their Green Bay, Wisconsin, farm club. He got off to a fine start in pro ball as he hit 37 homers and 34 doubles, drove in 119 runs, and finished with a .333 batting average. That record earned him a ticket to Los Angeles near the end of the season for his first play in the majors, and he had seven hits in eight games with one homer. Frank hit .356 for Victoria in 1959 with 27 homers, and after he hit at a .371 pace in the first 26 games of the 1960 season at Spokane, the Dodgers called him back to Los Angeles to stay.

His first full season in the majors earned him a National League Rookie of the Year award after he hit 23 homers and had a fine .268 batting average. Due to limited minor league experience, Frank became a part-time performer in 1961, playing in only 92 games. However, he began to hit like a major leaguer with a batting average of .296 and 15 homers. Howard hit at a .296 pace again in 1962 and upped his homer production to 31, a new Dodger record. He led the Dodgers with a .560 slugging percentage, which ranked fourth in the league, and his 119 R.B.I.'s in 141 games were fifth. Nineteen assists on putouts indicated his defensive ability and earned him a second place tie for league honors in that department. In one 11-game stretch in 1962, Frank had 19 hits in 42 attempts for a .452 average. Eight of the hits were home runs and he drove in 24 runs.

The year 1963 was a disappointment for Howard. The Dodgers were having a good year, and Manager Walter Alston platooned him with Wally Moon. Frank played in only 123 games, but he made the most of his chances by hitting 28 homers and having a good .273 average. Six of his homers accounted for Dodger wins, and he led the team in homers for the third time. His pressure hitting played a big part in the Dodgers' National League Pennant, as he had 13 hits with five homers and 11 R.B.I.'s in eight consecutive games late in the season. Howard owns an even .300 World Series batting average with three hits in ten at bats for three games. He hit a 460-foot double in the first game and a tremendous homer in the fifth inning of the final game to break a scoreless tie. Frank had both Dodger hits in the final game to help them win the game and the 1963 World Series.



Frank Howard, Washington Senators, is often called Paul Bunyan of baseball.

Last year was discouraging for Frank. He appeared in only 134 games, many times to pinch hit, and his average dropped to .226 although he did hit 28 homers with 69 runs driven in. After the Dodger-Senator trade, Frank looked forward to coming to Washington and a chance to play regularly, but a chronic ailment in his throwing arm forced him from the line-up. Going into the last month of the season, he had been in 121 games and led the Senators in hitting with a .280 average, in homers with 21, and in R.B.I.'s with 70. His throwing arm, which used to throw bullets from the outfield, has been way off mark, and the sore arm has kept him off stride at the plate. It's reported that Howard will have an operation to correct the arm injury this winter. Washington baseball fans wish him success, as they are anxious to see a healthy Frank Howard in action, the player who was once tagged as the hitter most likely to break Babe Ruth's home-run record.

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Robbin Cottrel
Pemberton, Ohio

Ellen: *"What do you call a cat who drinks lemonade?"*
Albert: *"Well, now, I don't know."*
Ellen: *"A sour puss."*

Marlene Nelson
Barnesville, Minnesota

Supply officer: *"Does that new uniform fit you?"*
Recruit: *"The jacket isn't bad, sir, but the trousers are a little loose around my armpits."*

Paul Grover
Rexburg, Idaho

The city boy was visiting his uncle's farm for the first time. *"Oh,"* he said, as some small calves scampered across the meadow, *"what cute little cowlets!"*
"I'm sorry, son," replied his uncle, *"but those are bullets."*

Terry Porter
Indianapolis, Indiana

An old lady was having her eyes examined. The optician placed some cards at a distance with the letters "XZPTVCH" printed on them and asked if she could read them.
Said she, *"I can see them clearly, but I can't read Russian."*

Linda Simmons
Waynesboro, Tennessee

A visitor asked little Davey what kind of work he was going to do when he grew up.
"I'm not gonna work," Davey replied. *"I'm gonna be the boss."*

Albert Spong
Chicago, Illinois

The following ad was posted in a small Midwestern city: *"Will the person who took the three-layer chocolate cake from the police station please return the same. It is needed as evidence in a poisoning case."*

Richard Boudreau
Iron, Minnesota

Did you hear about the karate expert who joined the Army? He killed himself the first time he saluted.

Jim Von Loh
Wiggins, Colorado

One bird says to another bird: *"I wish summer would come. For a while I thought someone was stealing my eggs. Then I found out I was laying ice cubes."*

Donnie Stanfill
Moultrie, Georgia

A new method of catching elephants: Go to elephant country and find a water hole. With your elephant kit consisting of a pencil, paper, milk bottle, binoculars, and tweezers, make a sign that says "For Elfants," and post it nearby. When the first elephant comes along, he'll see that "elephants" is spelled wrong and start laughing. The sound of his laughter will bring out the other elephants to see what's happening. Look at them through the wrong end of the binoculars, pick them up with the tweezers, and drop them in the milk bottle.

Margaret Huber
Victoria, Texas

A tourist stopped where a farmer was erecting a building. *"What are you building?"* he asked.
"Well," answered the farmer, *"if I can rent it, it's a rustic cottage. If I can't, it's a cow shed."*

Johnny Sherrer
Bay City, Texas

Carol: *"If an empty barrel weighed 30 pounds, what could you fill it with to make it weigh 28 pounds?"*
Charles: *"That's impossible."*
Carol: *"It is not. It's easy. I'd fill it with holes."*

Pam Sheetz
Camden, Indiana

Jim: *"Why do doctors and nurses wear masks?"*
Jeff: *"Because if someone makes a mistake, no one will know who did it."*

Jim Foland
Laingsburg, Michigan

Charlie, the Green Hand

"I have pen pals in France, Australia, and India."

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