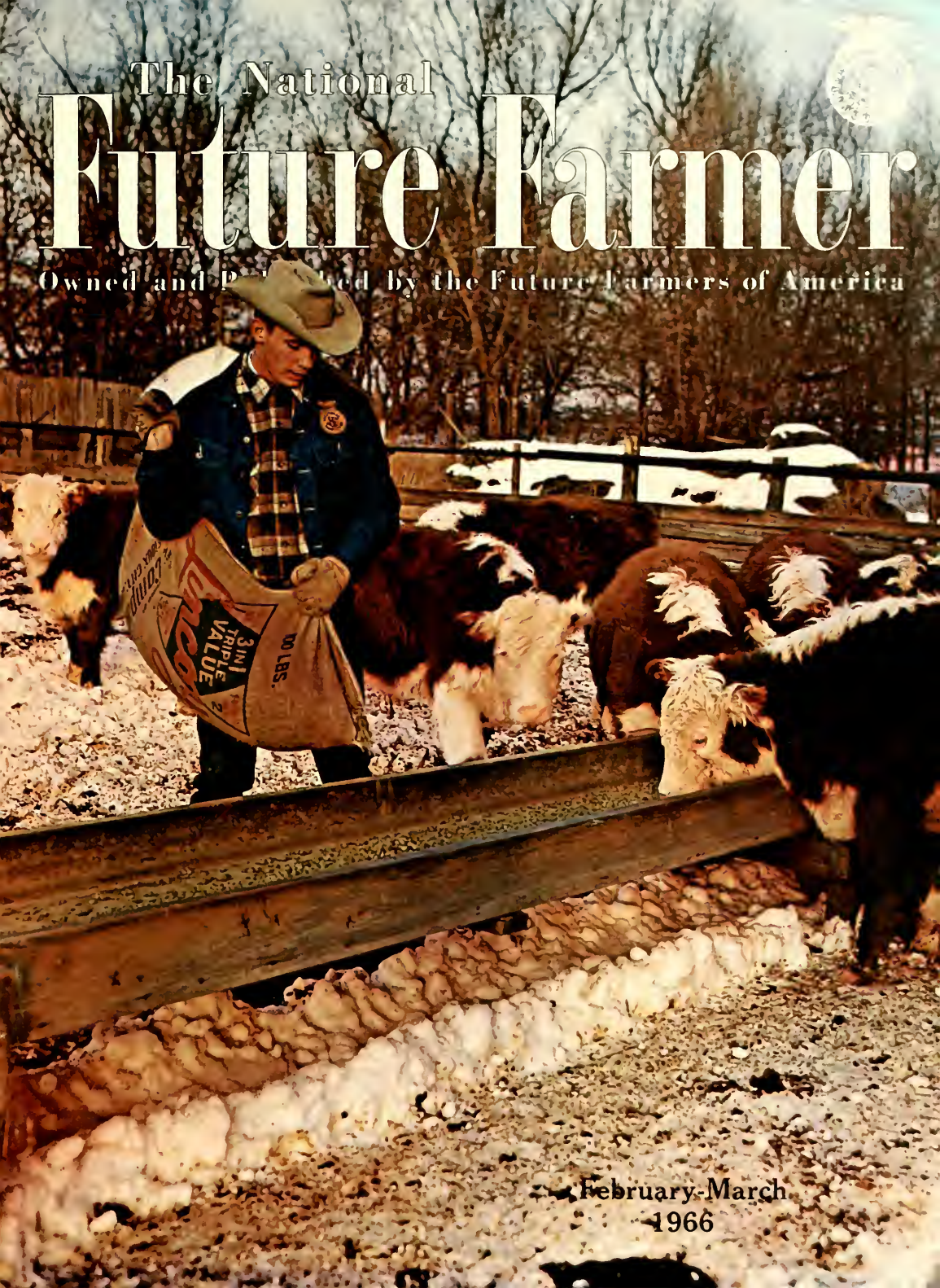
The National Future Farmer

Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America



February-March
1966

Fisherman's luck

New Scout® 800 by International®

It's your luck that we designed the new SCOUT 800 to go almost anywhere the fish are biting.

With all-wheel drive, a hard-working engine, a frame that hardly ever scrapes bottom and never gets rattled—the SCOUT can get you over fields, mud, ruts, rocks, stumps and almost anything else that limits the fun of fishermen (and hunters, campers and other sports) who drive conventional cars.

And don't worry whether your wife will be a good sport about buying the SCOUT. Just get her behind the wheel and let her look over the new comfort, convenience and beauty features we've added.

A nearby INTERNATIONAL Dealer will be glad to help you convince her with a test-drive that'll make her want a SCOUT herself. Just give him a call.

One more surprise he'll spring—prices start at only $1777.16*.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

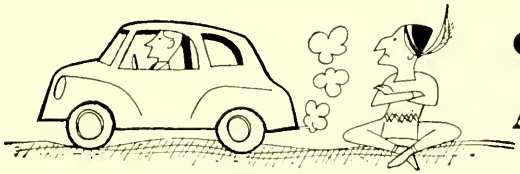
*Manufacturer's list price, f.o.b. factory, exclusive of state and local taxes, destination, installation and handling charges. SCOUT is the registered trademark for a vehicle manufactured exclusively by International Harvester Co.

9 out of 10 drivers can't answer all these questions. Can you?

A good driver is one who never gets himself into an emergency situation yet who knows how to handle one just the same. Firestone, a pioneer in highway safety, poses some tricky questions that can help you tell whether you know the finer points of car handling.

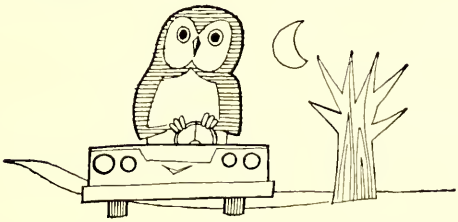
Q Good drivers try to anticipate the action of the car ahead. When you see lazy puffs of smoke coming from the exhaust, what's he going to do?

A The driver has taken his foot off the accelerator. He may be getting ready to turn or stop. Stay behind until his intentions are clear.



Q Is it more dangerous to drive with tires that are under-inflated or over-inflated? Can you justify your answer?

A Under-inflated tires will result in a blowout more often than over-inflated ones. The reason is that the added flexing of the tire causes more heat build up. Your Firestone man can answer your tire questions. Follow his recommendations for tire pressure.



Q You probably had been driving a few months before your parents let you drive at night. Do you know how much greater the chances are that an accident after dark will result in a fatality?

A Night accidents result in fatalities twice as often as daytime accidents. Make doubly sure that you, your car and your mental state are in driving condition.

Q The skill of the driver and the condition of his equipment are two important considerations in making a safe driver. What's a third, and (to many authorities), the most important factor?

A Your mental state is probably the most important factor in driving safely. The smart thing to do is let somebody else drive when you're angry or worried.

Q This is a rare one, but it happens. You're driving along a slippery road when you skid into the lake. What now?

A Don't panic! You won't sink immediately. Wait until the car rights itself — it will. Then open a window and crawl out. Water pressure won't let you open the door until the car has filled.

Q How much faster do you wear out tires at 70 mph than at 35? Why?

A About 65% faster. For maximum tire mileage, stay between 40 and 55. The faster you go, the more you distort your tires and set up irregular heat patterns. Firestone makes different tires to meet different driving needs.

Q You're doing 65 on the turnpike and you want to pass a car going 60. How much road do you need to pass safely?

A You'll need 4,000 feet of clear road. At 70, you ought to be 140 feet behind when you start to pass and you shouldn't pull in until you're 140 feet ahead. That will take 40 seconds. Figure it out.

Q What tire is first choice for original equipment on new cars?

A Firestone — with good reason.

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Firestone

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

FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1966

VOLUME 14 NUMBER 3

THE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG MEN IN AGRICULTURE

In This Issue

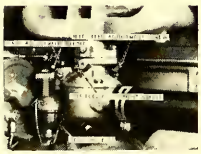
FEATURES

21 Route '66

AFTER ATTENDING THE 1966 USDA AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK CONFERENCE, *THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER* PREPARED THIS MAP, IN SUMMARY FORM, OF ROUTE '66. THE ARTICLE, DESIGNED TO HELP YOU PLAN THE COMING YEAR'S FARM AND RANCH PROGRAM, EXAMINES PRICE AND INCOME PROSPECTS FOR THE YEAR AHEAD.

22 National FFA President

IN A VISIT TO THE HOME OF GEORGE WASHINGTON WITH YOUR NATIONAL PRESIDENT, THE EDITORS ASKED HOWARD WILLIAMS ABOUT HIS CLIMB UP THE LEADERSHIP LADDER IN FFA. HIS ANSWERS ARE THE BASIS FOR THIS ARTICLE. YOUR PRESIDENT ALSO TELLS HOW HE IS GROWING INTO THE BUSINESS OF DAIRYING.



52 Carburetor Adjustment

GOOD FUEL ECONOMY DEPENDS ON SEVERAL THINGS: BASIC DESIGN OF THE ENGINE, ITS CONDITION, ITS TUNING, AND YOUR SKILL AS AN OPERATOR. ONE OF THE KEYS TO PEAK TUNING IS CORRECT CARBURETOR ADJUSTMENT. OUR CONTRIBUTING WRITER ON AGRICULTURE MECHANICS TELLS YOU HOW IN THIS ARTICLE.

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Our Cover

Tom Hansen, pictured on our cover, lives on a nine-section ranch northwest of North Platte, Nebraska.

Tom was president of his chapter and in 1965 earned his State Farmer Degree. He is performing one of those typical winter chores connected with managing beef cattle on full feed.

PHOTO BY C. A. CROMER

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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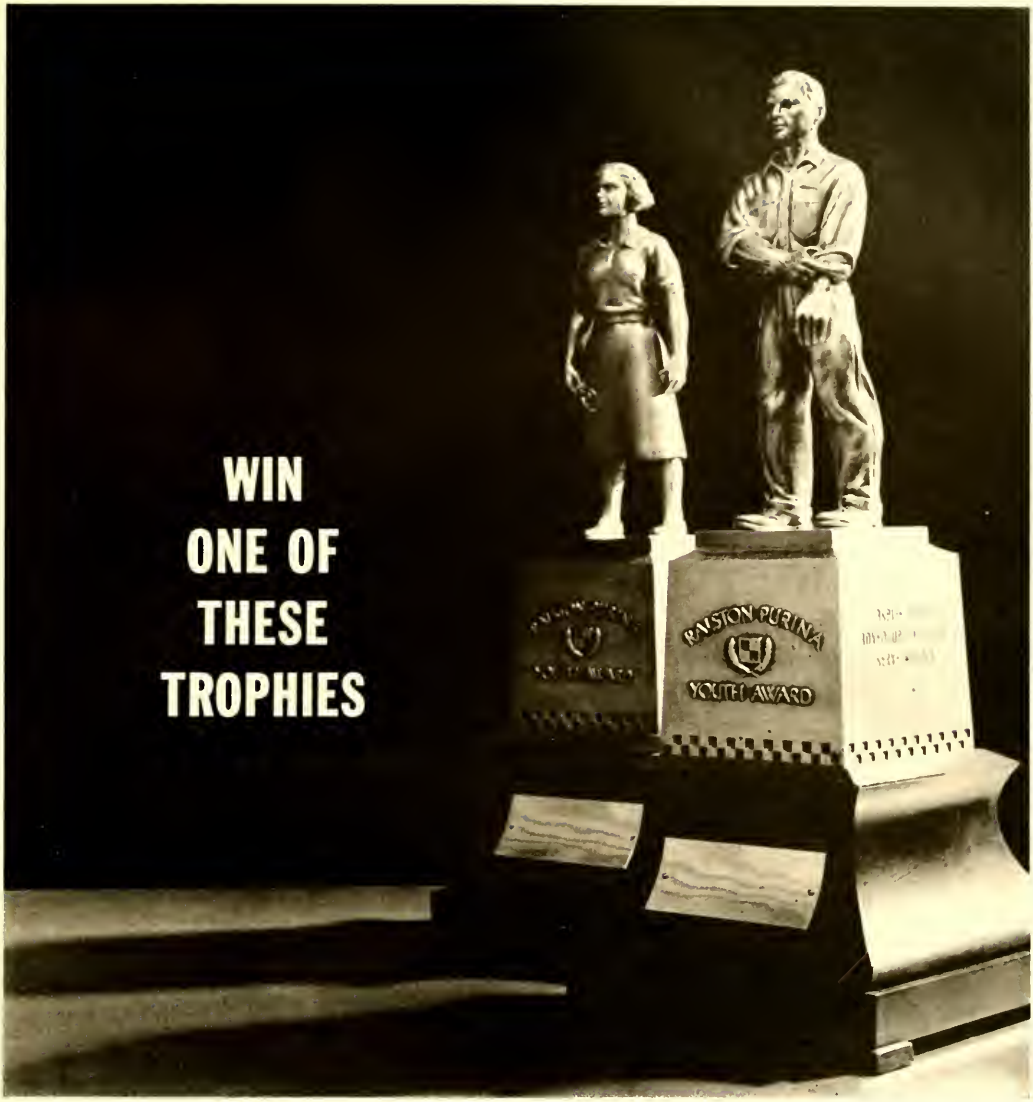

The two trophies above, modeled after the famous Danforth Farm Youth statues at Gray Summit, Missouri, and in Washington, D. C., will be offered again this year by the Ralston Purina Company to outstanding young men and women across the country.

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.

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THE EDITORS' CORNER

YOUR national officers are keeping a steady pace at the present time attending to the affairs of your organization. It began with their arrival in Washington, D. C., on January 16 for a series of meetings which includes a four-day session with the FFA Board of Directors. They will not return to their respective homes until the annual national officers' Goodwill Tour ends on March 6. And then it will be for only a short time. They each have a busy schedule after the tour attending state FFA conventions and other meetings in the interest of FFA.

The joint meeting of the Boards of Student Officers and Directors is planned for January 24-27. The agenda for the meeting includes old business, new business, and special reports. These special reports include the reports of your national treasurer, *The National FUTURE FARMER* Magazine, Official FFA Calendar, and the Future Farmers Supply Service.

You are represented at these meetings both by your elected national officer and by the state advisor who has been elected to represent your region on the Board of Directors. Your own state advisor can submit items for consideration at these meetings by sending them to your regional representative on the Board of Directors. This way each of the state associations and you, through your state association, have a voice in conducting the affairs of your national organization.

Following their meetings in Washington, your national officers will begin their Goodwill Tour on January 31. This year's tour will sweep from coast to coast, beginning on the Atlantic and ending on the Pacific. They will visit such cities as Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburgh, Akron, Detroit, Racine, Milwaukee, Moline, Chicago, Peoria, Bloomington, Quincy, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

At each stop, they will be telling the story of agriculture and the FFA. They will tell their host in business and industry that agriculture is big and still growing, that agriculture today is more than farming and includes production, processing, distribution, and servicing as well. And they will tell how vocational agriculture and FFA helps train young men for a place in this growing and dynamic industry.

You can support the Goodwill Tour of your national officers by helping your chapter tell the story of the importance of agriculture in your own community. If your chapter has not already launched such a program, a good time to begin is during National FFA Week, February 19-26. Earlier this month information was mailed to your advisor informing him of the materials available from the national organization which can be used in this important task.

Wilson Carnes
Editor

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

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

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Looking Ahead

Livestock

HOGS—Heavy rains, which delayed corn harvest in several Midwestern states, are believed to have caused a mysterious mold in the new corn crop. Hog men say their hogs refuse to eat the corn. Swine specialists suggest diluting the corn with other grains and old corn or masking the taste with liquid molasses. But, they warn, don't feed the moldy corn to pregnant sows.

Temperatures between 50 and 75 degrees are necessary for maintaining growth rate and feed efficiency of finishing swine, according to research conducted at Iowa State.

BEEF—Iowa Beef Packers, Inc., have announced plans to feed 50,000 to 100,000 head of cattle indoors under controlled environmental conditions. They will be fed by a computer. The site is near Irvington, Iowa.

The most promising "tenderizer" for beef is the sire and dam, says Dr. G. T. King, meats specialist at Texas A&M. In breeding for tenderness, cattlemen should select for the trait by progeny testing, family average, and breed, according to Dr. King.

DAIRY—Free-stall housing of dairy cattle can cut bedding requirements to 18 percent of that required for traditional loose housing, University of Wisconsin agricultural engineers and dairy scientists told the winter meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

Plastic twine used to tie hay won't cause any harm if eaten by cows accidentally. That's the conclusion reached by Wisconsin researchers after extensive tests of both the shredded and fibrous forms of plastic.

POULTRY—The use of common bicarbonate of soda in chickens' drinking water, plus less salt, may increase eggshell thickness and cut down breakage loss, say University of California scientists. However, long-range effects have not been determined, the scientists warn.

A natural absorbent that holds 110 percent of its weight in water is now being marketed. Called Dri-Eze, the mineral product is a complete litter for baby chicks and young birds, holds down odors under cages, and maintains nests without clogging.

Layers on slatted floors require a chore time per bird of only 56 percent of the time required per bird on litter, say Cargill researchers.

Crops

CLOVER—Clemson University has announced the release of Tillman white clover which has greater persistence of stands and forage production than Ladino, another popular white clover variety. Seed will not be available before 1967.

POTATOES—A new seed potato providing high yield, short growth period, resistance to common disease and fungus, and excellent storage qualities has been developed by the USDA and Frito-Lay, Inc. The variety is named "Monona."

CORN—In recent years single-cross corn hybrids have been increasing in the corn belt. University of Wisconsin corn breeders compared single, double, and multiple hybrid crosses in recent studies. The breeders say that the higher cost of producing single-cross seed may be offset by exceptionally high yields from single-cross hybrids involving superior parental lines.

COTTON—A new chemical from the cotton plant that speeds leaf drop and aging of plants has been isolated by two California plant physiologists. It has been named abscisin II. Synthetic abscissions might be used to defoliate plants at all stages of growth and in any weather, thin fruit at blossom stage, and eliminate after-harvest growth of perennial crops like cotton. It might also be used to block flowering in some plants and make buds stay dormant to escape winter damage.

TILLAGE—By shifting to narrow rows for both corn and soybeans, a farmer should increase soybean yields five bushels per acre and corn yields eight bushels, according to two Indiana researchers.

INSECTICIDES—A negative electrostatic charge can make 30 pounds of chemical dust do the work of 40 pounds, thus reducing insecticide requirements by 25 percent, Florida and Eli Lilly scientists told the winter meeting of ag engineers.

Machinery and Buildings

"NO-WHEEL" DRIVE—Vehicles that have difficulty in moving over swampy ground, sand, ice, or in space may be propelled by a new system of locomotion in which the vehicle operates without drive wheels, using the force of inertia rather than traction. A scale model of such a vehicle has been constructed by Dr. A. W. Farrall, agricultural engineer at Michigan State University. Movable weights attached to the machine are forced slowly forward, then rapidly pulled back. The weight swinging rapidly backward supplies the force to move the vehicle forward. It has no drive shaft, no transmission, and no gears.

KEEPING BARNS DRY—Plywoods and other materials which resist water penetration are not necessarily the answer to keeping barns dry and warm, a Canadian agricultural engineer told the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. His research shows that odors and water vapor may be dispelled through a permeable structure without large heat losses associated with mechanical ventilation.

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The vitamins—members of the B complex—in these feed boosters supply added nutrition and reduce the need for vitamin supplements. Finally, Milk-Bank feed boosters provide unidentified growth factors which stimulate growth and improve over-all feed efficiency.

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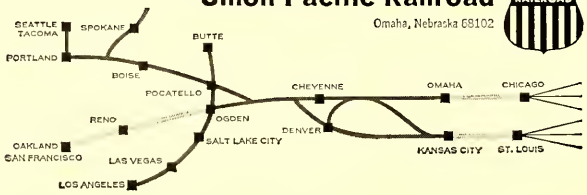

FREE for YOU

THESE booklets are free! You can get a *single* copy of any or all of them by mailing the coupon below. Just circle the booklets you want and send us your *complete* address.

96—Irrigation Management—Data presented in this booklet indicates that more precise grading of irrigated land yielded approximately three bales of cotton where two was the previous average. Shows how farmers meeting feed requirements before grading could reduce alfalfa planting by 20 percent and put that land into cash crop. A complete plan for implementing a grading operation. (Caterpillar Tractor Co.)

97—Design for Safety—A 42-page booklet which points out that safety is involved in practically every part and assembly of parts in the automobile. Photographs illustrate how conception, design, testing, and manufacturing of any component of the car must take safety into consideration. (General Motors Corporation)

98—Seed Treatment—This booklet describes the full possibilities and worth of modern seed treatment. Especially helpful is a four-color section on recognizing and controlling common fungal diseases of barley, oats, rye, wheat, corn, sorghum, cotton, flax, and soybeans. (Morton Chemical Company)

99—Feed Preparation and Feeding of Livestock—To compile this 32-page book, the authors researched and digested, for easy reading, many of the important technical papers and reports on feed preparation and feeding. Sample chapter headings are "Should Grain Be Ground for Livestock?" and "What Are the Advantages of High Moisture Corn?" (Kewanee Machinery Co.)

100—Cotton—Publication features up-to-date illustrations and copy on cultivation, chemical applications, and harvesting methods. An innovation is a series of close-up illustrations depicting how a mechanical harvester operates. (National Cotton Council)

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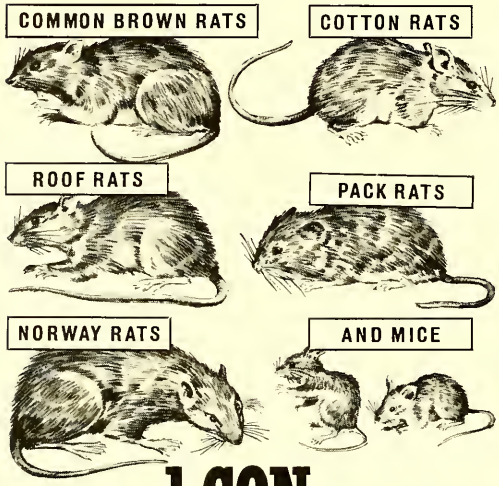

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To rid your place of rats and mice, get d-CON for complete rodent control—it has a government recommended ingredient that kills every kind of rat—and mice, too!

FFA Official Retires

Mr. Johnson is awarded a plaque during the National Convention.

ELMER J. JOHNSON, known as "Mr. FFA Judging Contests" by thousands of Future Farmers, has turned in his retirement score card. He retired as a program specialist in agriculture education on December 31, 1965, after nearly 40 years of service to vocational agriculture.

The FFA awarded Mr. Johnson the honorary American Farmer Degree for his service on the FFA Board of Directors and the Foundation's Board of Trustees. For the past 19 years he has been general superintendent of all national FFA judging contests. He first won recognition in judging by coaching nine state champion teams while teaching vo-ag in Colorado.

After serving as state supervisor in Colorado, Mr. Johnson came to the U. S. Office of Education in 1941 as a representative in the wartime food program and later became the federal agent for vo-ag in the Pacific Region. Mr. Johnson has served as an educational consultant on youth programs to four foreign countries and has authored technical books and bulletins.

Future Farmers Who Made Good

FOUR MEN who earned the American Farmer Degree in FFA posed for this picture at a recent meeting of the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture in Princeton, New Jersey. Each of the four is now head of the department of agriculture for his respective state. They are, left to right, Gus Douglass, commissioner, West Virginia Department of Agriculture; Donald N. McDowell, director, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture; Doyle Conner, commissioner, Florida Department of Agriculture; and Phillip Alampi, secretary, New Jersey Department of Agriculture. Douglass (1946-47) and Conner (1948-49) both served as national president of the FFA. McDowell, who received his American Farmer Degree in 1935, and Alampi, in 1929, both have served as president of the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture.

The Bedford Park Drama League tells us how to make slacks make the scene.

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"I wanted aviation... so I went Army!"
"When I finished high school, I couldn't see myself headed for dullsville. Doing the routine jobs I could get without special training. Working and living in the same spot I lived all my life.
"So I asked around... thought things over ... and decided to look into aviation. But where? I couldn't get a job at the local airport. I had no experience. When the Army Recruiting Sergeant told me the Army would train me to be an aircraft mechanic, I enlisted!
"And did I learn! The instructors were real experts ... and real guys. We practiced on equipment no ordinary school would ever have. After all, the Army has many different kinds of aircraft. I got so I could fix one in record time. And there's a darn good future for any guy who can do that.
"After training, I was assigned to Europe. I probably would never have gotten there as a civilian."
The Army has been the turning point for many men. It can be for you. It can give you the chance to learn any one of over 300 skills, skills you can build your life on.
Look into what the Army has to offer. You'll find there's more for you in today's action
Army

Official FFA Creed Revised At National Convention

A NEW revised FFA creed will appear in the 1966 manual to correspond with changes made by delegates at the 38th National Convention and adopted during the meeting.

Prior to 1930 two creeds had been used unofficially, and the one printed in the first manual was entirely different from the creed adopted during the 1930 convention. That creed was written by E. M. Tiffany and has remained unchanged until now.

Erwin Tiffany was a sincere, quiet man, who worked hard and wrote well. In 1928 he was preparing an exhibit for the first national convention. As he worked, he thought how appropriate it would be to include a statement of the ideals of Future Farmers. He began to write, "I believe in the future of farming. . . ."

His words were adopted as the creed of Wisconsin and at the third national convention became the official FFA creed. Today, 35 years later, with slight revision, his words express the faith of a half million modern young men in agriculture.

The FFA Creed

I believe in the future of farming, with a faith born not of words but of deeds—achievements won by the present and past generations of agriculturists; in the promise of better days through better ways, even as the better things we now enjoy have come to us from the struggles of former years.

I believe that to live and work on a good farm, or to be engaged in other agricultural pursuit, is pleasant as well as challenging; for I know the joys and discomforts of agricultural life and hold an inborn fondness for those associations which, even in hours of discouragement, I cannot deny.

I believe in leadership from ourselves and respect from others. I believe in my own ability to work efficiently and think clearly, with such knowledge and skill as I can secure, and in the ability of progressive agriculture to serve our own and the public interest in producing and marketing the product of our toil.

I believe in less dependence on begging and more power in bargaining; in the life abundant and enough honest wealth to help make it so —for others as well as myself; in less need for charity and more of it when needed; in being happy myself and playing square with those whose happiness depends upon me.

I believe that rural America can and will hold true to the best traditions of our national life and that I can exert an influence in my home and community which will stand solid for my part in that inspiring task.

Here's how to find out what the Army can do for you

The quickest way is to go see your local Army Recruiter. **He'll answer any questions you have about your opportunities in the Army. If he doesn't have an answer right there, he'll get it for you.**

And it'll be a straight answer. After all, it's his job to be sure the Army's the right place for you. He knows where the opportunities are...and can tell you where you'll fit in.

You can easily find your local Army Recruiter listed in your telephone book. Call him today. And, in the meantime, fill out this coupon and you'll receive a copy of the helpful and informative 40-page booklet, The Secret of Getting Ahead. No obligation on your part, of course.

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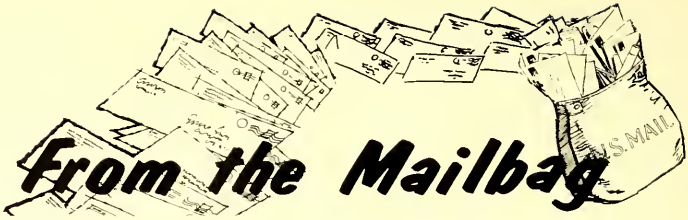

Elkader, Iowa

I would like to renew my subscription. During the four years I have been receiving the magazine, I have learned many modern farming techniques. I feel the magazine should be complimented on presenting information in an interesting manner.

The National FUTURE FARMER inspires the individual to become a higher quality person.

Your advertisements are only those which bring quality to the consumer, and I think that is wonderful.

Although my address is Iowa State University, I would appreciate it if you would send the magazine to my home address as Father enjoys reading it as much as I do.

Lee Stence

Charleston, Illinois

This letter is in regard to the young gentleman's remarks about how menial a woman's tasks are as compared to the Herculean labors of farm men. Granted, to him, they appear this way, but to a woman they are just as taxing and time-consuming as farm chores. Being a farmer's daughter and having lived on a farm all my life, I know this to be true. It takes just as long to clean a house as it takes to clean a barn, only a woman must clean to a higher degree of sterility. How long do you think it takes to prepare a luscious, hot meal which you can devour in less time than it takes to tell? A long time, my friend, a long time!

Our whole family reads this magazine, many times hiding it from one another so they can be the first to read it. Please withhold my name as I'm sure my brother would be embarrassed.

Name Withheld

Concordia, Kansas

Both sponsors for our 1966 Official FFA Calendar have received their calendars. Both orders, Fidelity State Bank (200 Home and Office Calendars) and Boogaarts Meat Products, Inc. (100 Home and Office Calendars), were received in good condition, and our sponsors are apparently quite pleased with them.

Many thanks for the fine job in filling both orders.

Milam T. Jones
Advisor

Coos Bay, Oregon

I would like very much the five booklets you have as a free offer. They all sound very interesting.

I belong to FFA as I plan to be a dairyman and take over where my dad leaves off. I hope to become as good a dairyman as Dad, who says a person can never stop learning.

Mark Beattie

Winfield, Kansas

I think the "Mailbag" section of *The National FUTURE FARMER* cultivates one of our forefather's most prized freedoms, the freedom of speech and of expressing one's ideas.

Ed Bogner

South Australia, Australia

When each copy of *The National FUTURE FARMER* arrives on my desk, it is opened most avidly to read of the happenings and developments of the great farm youth movement, the FFA. My mind returns to the most interesting and informative period spent with you and your staff on the occasion of my visit with Paul Gray in October, 1962, and also the times spent with the several FFA chapters in various parts of the U. S. and in particular at the convention held in Kansas City.

In South Australia there are 24 secondary schools where agriculture is taught to 2,534 students. Of these, 1,220 live on the land and 281 come from allied occupations or agribusiness, as you good folks classify them. These students are taught by 35 full-time teachers of agriculture, who formed themselves into "The South Australian Agricultural Science Teachers Association" in 1964. Three times a year, a journal is produced by the members.

My wife and I retain most happy recollections of meeting you good folks and the wonderful time in your country.

A. R. Ninnes

Shreveport, Louisiana

I appreciate receiving *The National FUTURE FARMER*. Seems like the magazine gets better all the time. From time to time I use parts of stories from the magazine on my farm broadcasts. Naturally, the source always receives credit for the story. I feel that this improves my broadcasts and reflects a good image for the magazine.

Royce Bodiford
Farm Service Director, KEEL

Royce is a former national FFA officer. —Ed.

Scott City, Kansas

I really liked the December-January issue. I didn't get to go to the National Convention, so I really enjoyed the fine convention coverage, especially the article about the Star Farmer of America, Floyd Dubben.

Max Edwards

Curlew, Iowa

I enjoyed reading about the Star Farmer of America in the last issue. I wish the Future Farmer magazine came out every month instead of every two months, but I can see that this would take a large sum of money.

Steve Meister

Imagine! Join the Capitol Record Club now, and get this amazing cordless

"CARRY-ANYWHERE" PHONOGRAPH

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if you buy just one album now and agree to purchase 8 more in the next year from over 1000 to be offered

Plays long-playing records as well as "45" singles with surprising fidelity everywhere.

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Choose your first selection from these GREAT ALBUMS BY YOUR FAVORITE STARS

EASY TO CARRY

Smaller and lighter than a six-pack of soft drinks, this amazing phonograph is a pleasure to carry. Take it from room to room, to visit friends, to the beach, picnics, backyard parties. Easy to operate too—snap-on lid, two simple controls.

Start enjoying all these BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP

WHO EVER HEARD of being able to get a high-quality compact cordless phonograph so inexpensively? But you may have one *almost as a gift*, as a dramatic demonstration of both the *fun* and *savings* you'll enjoy as a member of the Capitol Record Club! And that's only the beginning...

EVERY MONTH YOU'LL RECEIVE a free copy of the Club magazine, *Keynotes*. It describes the forthcoming selection in each field of music, together with a wide variety of other outstanding records in all fields.

YOU CAN TAKE YOUR PICK of over 200 records each month. Or if you want the Club selection for your field of music, you enjoy the added convenience of receiving it automatically! You can even say "send me no record at all this month" by returning the form provided. All you have to do is buy 8 more records in the next year from over 1000 to be offered. You're sure to find at least that many you'd want to buy anyway!

PLAY NOW, PAY LATER! Your Club credit card entitles you to charge your purchases. Albums are billed at the Club price of $3.98 or $4.98 (an occasional special album slightly higher) plus a small shipping charge. Stereo records $1 more.

START NOW by telling us your favorite field of music and which record you wish to purchase first. Send no money—just the coupon. C2-25

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Please accept me as a trial member of the Capitol Record Club and send the album whose number I have listed in the box provided and the cordless phonograph described. Bill me $3.98 for the record ($1.00 more for stereo) and $4.95 for the phonograph, plus a small shipping charge. I agree to purchase 8 more albums of my choice during the next year. My favorite field of music is:

CHECK ONE
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Send all my records in ☐ STEREO ☐ REGULAR

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Parliamentary Procedure

By
Dr. Jarrell Gray

CAN YOU imagine a baseball or football game being played without rules?

Nothing short of full-scale battle would result. Such near chaos sometimes prevails in public meetings. Although tempers may not reach the boiling point and battle lines may not be drawn, there is, nevertheless, mass confusion.

Frequently the reason for such confusion is that rules for conducting meetings are not being followed. And, in a nut shell, this is all parliamentary procedure is—rules to follow in conducting meetings so that business may be transacted in an efficient, orderly, uniform, and impartial manner. FFA members probably hear this frequently from their advisor.

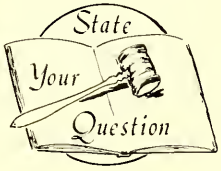
Rules for conducting meetings, like rules for playing football, have grown out of necessity to guarantee the right of debate by individuals, the right of the majority to decide, and the right of the minority to voice their protests.

Fundamentally, custom has established the ground work for all common law. In a like manner, parliamentary law is based, to a large extent, upon customary practices regulating procedure in group action.

Conducting FFA meetings according to parliamentary law is democracy in action. Even though majority rule is assured in such meetings, the majority must rule fairly and wisely. In a like manner, the minority, once a vote is taken, must abide by the decision of the majority.

Detailed technical procedure should be avoided in most group meetings. Only rules should be applied that permit a group to accomplish its purpose in a reasonable length of time after permitting the minority to express its opinion.

Here, then, is the heart of democratic procedure, whether it is in an FFA chapter meeting, high school organization, civic organization, parent-teacher meeting, or the United States Congress.



Fairfield, Indiana

Q. Is it necessary to gain recognition when seconding a motion?

Jimmy Davidson

A. No, it is not necessary to gain recognition when seconding a motion. Neither is it necessary to rise. Doubt as to whether a motion is seconded may be eliminated, however, by rising to second it. It is proper to second it, though, by merely stating, "I second the motion." This may be done without rising or obtaining recognition.

Brenham, Texas

Q. Is it necessary to present a motion before any discussion takes place?

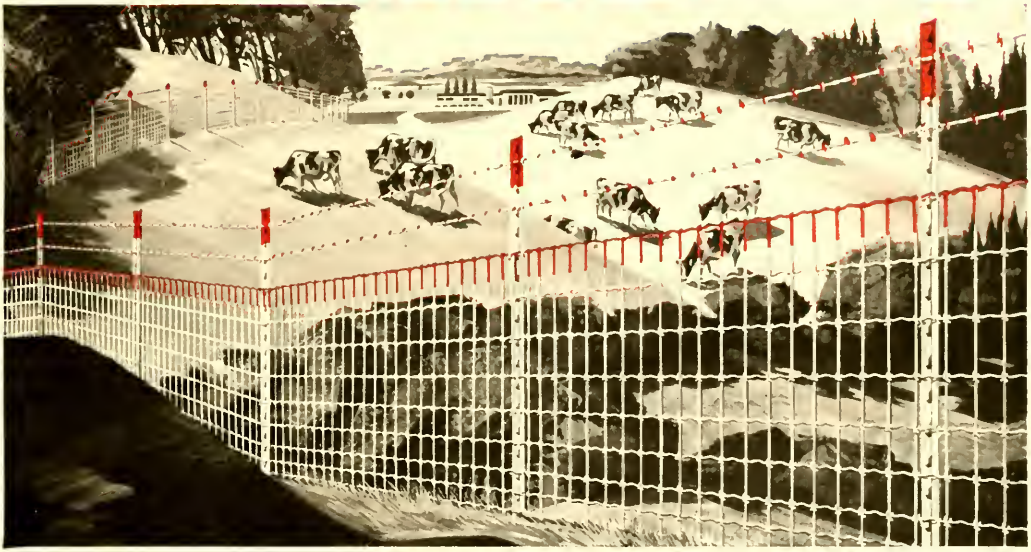
Jack Jones

A. It is necessary to present a motion before offering discussion. However, brief explanatory remarks should precede the offering of the motion. This is not discussion but merely an explanation of the importance of the proposal or the reason for offering it.

Do you have a question on parliamentary procedure? If so, you can get a direct reply from Dr. Gray, and your question may be selected for this column in the next issue.

Answers are based upon "Parliamentary Guide for FFA" by Dr. Jarrell D. Gray. For direct replies, send your question to Parliamentary Procedure, The National Future Farmer, Alexandria, Virginia 22306. Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

EXPAND UP



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- *Galvannealed outside*
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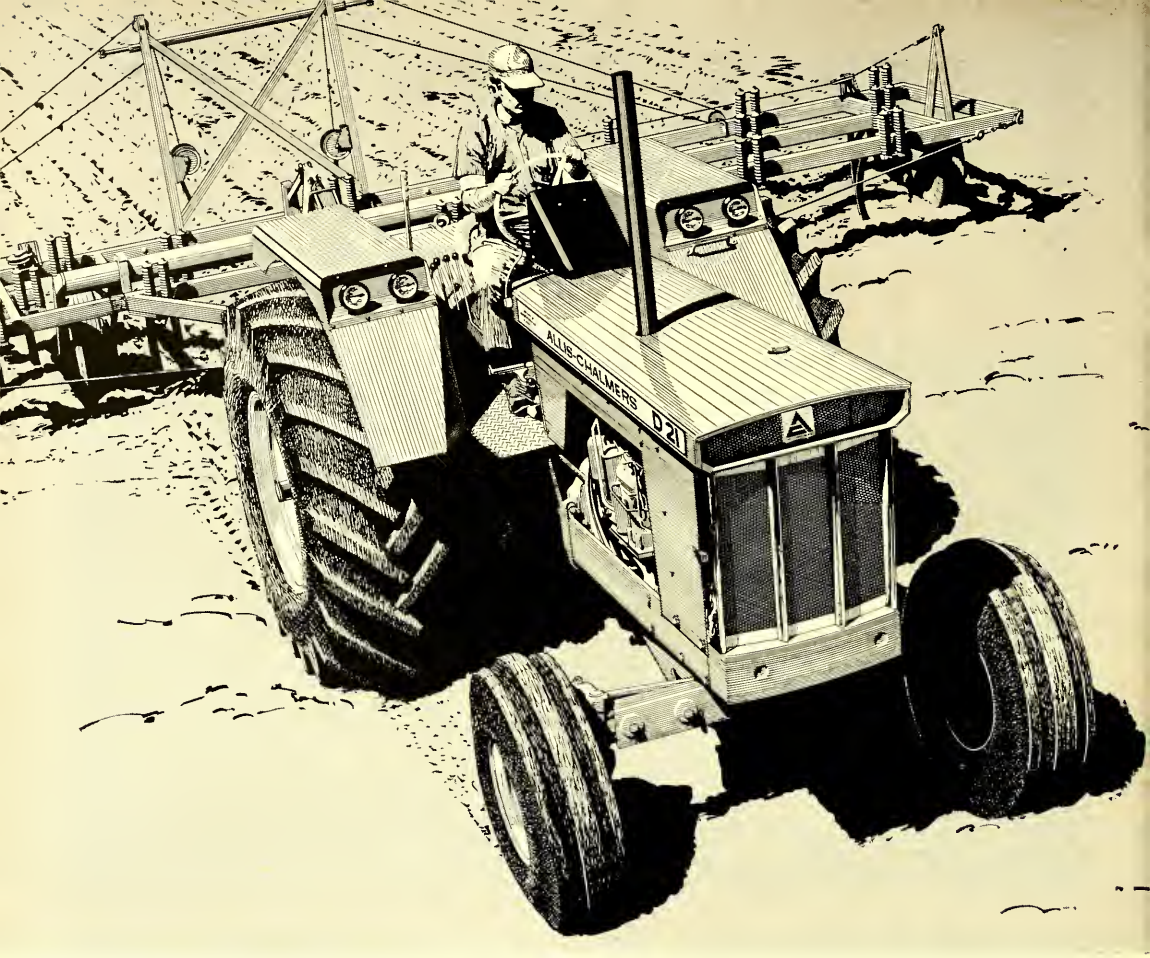

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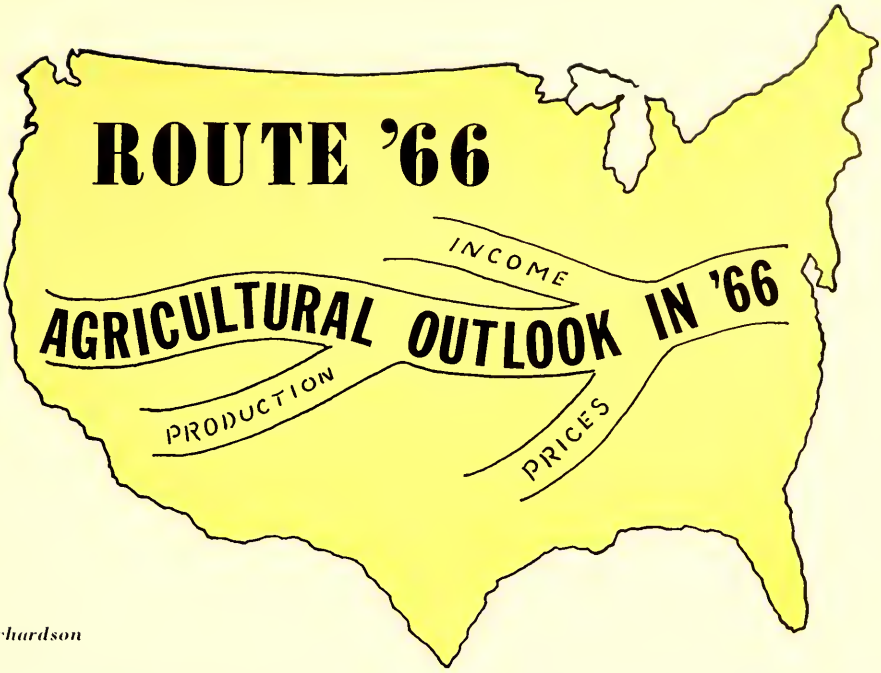


By
Len Richardson

RISING INCOMES and the generally improved financial position of most farmers brighten the outlook for farm family living in 1966. At least that's the conclusion reached by ag economists who met in Washington, D. C., recently for their annual Outlook Conference.

But the farming route '66, like the famous highway by the same name, has many side roads that could lead you astray. To help you plan the coming year's farm and ranch program, *The National FUTURE FARMER* has prepared this "map," in summary form, of farming route '66. Before we examine the boulevards and crossroads, here is how the general agriculture thoroughfare looks.

Net farm income could be up one-quarter to one-half billion dollars above the 1965 level. This is based on a favorable price and income outlook for livestock, the new farm legislation, and expanding markets.

The supply-demand price situation for 1966 adds up to cash receipts from farm marketings about the same as estimated for this year. The larger receipts indicated for livestock and products may be offset by reductions in crop receipts. Prices received for farm products may average a little lower and marketings slightly higher than in 1965.

Government payments to farmers, however, will increase substantially, perhaps around a billion dollars, from the 2.4 billion dollars estimated for 1965. Including the larger government payments, realized gross farm income in 1966 is expected to exceed 45 billion dollars compared with 44.25 billion dollars for 1965.

A continued trend upward in production expenses is expected to offset much of this indicated gain. Prices paid by farmers for commodities, interest, taxes, and wage rates are expected to rise. Depreciation and other overhead costs will also increase. But with little change likely in the bill for purchased feed and livestock and some decline in expenditures for hired labor, the rise in total production expenses is expected to be smaller than the billion-dollar increase indicated for 1965.

In summary, the road ahead looks this way. Prospects for a further rise in incomes, with declines in the number of farms and farm people, will push per farm and per capita incomes to new highs in 1966.

Now for a glimpse down the boulevards and crossroads of agriculture:

MEAT ANIMALS

The relatively favorable situation for most livestock producers this year is expected to continue in 1966. Prices of cattle, hogs, and lambs will likely average higher, more than offsetting a possible slight decline in marketings. Thus, cash receipts from marketings are expected to show another gain in 1966.

Cattle prices should continue to be favorable. Prices for cattle moving through feedlots will likely stay strong and average about the same to slightly higher than in 1965. Production, however, will probably be somewhat larger. Although the level of feeding expected in '66 probably will not have any major price-depressing effect, bunching of marketings in any period of the year could depress prices. Feeder prices will make a strong seasonal rise this winter, and this strength will likely be carried through the year. Cow prices are expected to continue strong throughout 1966.

Hog prices are expected to average moderately above 1965 levels in response to continued reduction in per capita supplies. However, most of the strength in hog prices will occur during the first six to eight months of the year. Later in the year, prices may decline below the levels of this fall as slaughter supplies gain. There is a real danger of overexpansion and resulting low prices in 1967 if producers increase farrowings late next fall by 10 percent or more.

Lamb prices, which increased in 1964 and continued to rise in 1965, will average about 10-12 percent above the $19.90 per 100 pounds received by farmers last year. However, most of the increase likely will occur during the first part of the year because of

(Continued on Page 50)

Howard Williams - FFA President

A Study In Character

Howard accepts the gavel from outgoing president, Ken Kennedy. He has served as North Carolina FFA president.

Discover the spark that ignited Howard's desire to become FFA president. He also tells of his farm problems and success.

By
Len Richardson

Visiting Mount Vernon, Williams examines coach reported to have been ridden in by Washington while president.

Charles C. Wall, resident director of Mount Vernon, shows Howard an early painting of George Washington's home.

AS A SOPHOMORE, Howard Williams of Olin, North Carolina, was a typical Future Farmer. He seemed little fitted by circumstance for his future role as your national president and the energetic leader of nearly a half million farm boys.

During a visit to Mount Vernon, home of George Washington, Howard told of the spark that ignited his interest in becoming a national FFA officer. "I was a sophomore attending our state FFA convention as a participant in the public speaking contest. Richard Black, national FFA student secretary from Arkansas, was attending the convention and took some time to encourage me and offer advice on my speech. I have never forgotten that experience, even though I placed only fourth in the contest," Howard explained.

Black, of course, had no way of knowing that he was talking to a member who would go on to become FFA's national president. Like Washington, our country's first president, Williams' qualities of leadership were dormant until the opportunities came along that would reveal them.

One such quality is determination. It was this quality of character which proved invaluable to Howard during a

number of retreats in his FFA career. Retreat best describes the events, since defeat is a word that doesn't fit the Howard Williams you elected president. In public speaking, for example, Howard was a two-time loser, and the third time didn't prove to be a charm. "After losing the first time, I re-entered each year, but the best I could do was to place second," explained Howard. "Following a recent speech, however, a vo-ag teacher came up to me and asked if I had ever been in the public speaking contest. When I told him, 'Yes, but I have never won,' he replied, 'You have won more than you'll ever know.' "

Based on his own experience, Howard emphasized two points about FFA leadership and contest activities:

First, the speaking contest encouraged him to use his own judgment. He was interested in the judgment made by contest officials, but the basis of his evaluation was his own reaction to and appraisal of his speech. Winning was not as important as realizing the potentialities within himself.

Second, Howard sensed that FFA leaders wanted him to succeed. He singled out his meeting with Richard Black as an important factor in his becoming national president but added, "My vo-ag teacher and others have encouraged my interest and enthusiasm for FFA." This mutual interest among local, state, and national FFA leaders is a key factor in a strong FFA. It is one of the reasons Howard is willing to give up a year of college to serve as your national president. It is further illustrated by the fact that Howard is the first member of the Harmony FFA Chapter to ever be elected a state or national officer.

During the tour of Mount Vernon, the interview naturally shifted to farming. Williams has a 15 percent partnership in the 400-acre home dairy farm. His father rents an additional 100 acres, and the partners milk 70 cows. Howard personally owns 16 cows, and his crop enterprises include 12 acres of corn, eight acres of cotton, and four acres of alfalfa.

"My farming program actually started when I was 11 years old," he explained. "Dad bought me a registered Holstein heifer as a birthday gift." In fact, young Williams was so enthusiastic about this first calf that he received another when he was 12, and his interest and farming program have both grown from this beginning.

When Howard enrolled in vocational agriculture, he already had a start consisting of 13 Holstein heifers. "I was really lucky," explains Howard. "For the first three years my foundation cows each had heifer calves. Since I didn't have money to buy more foundation stock, it was a good start."

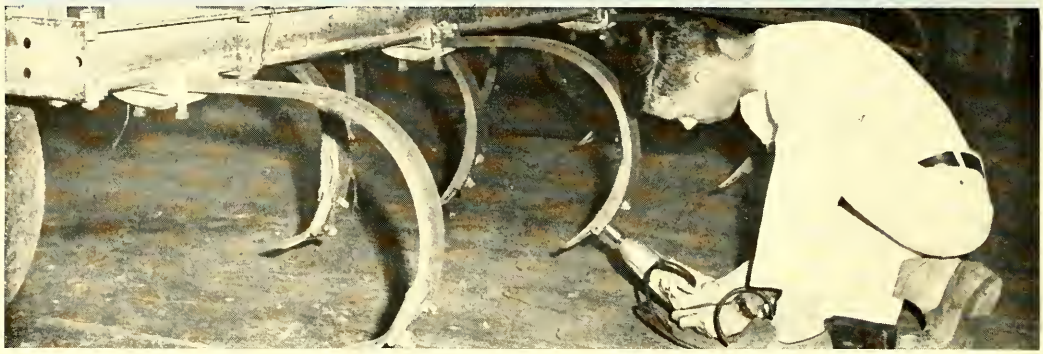
Howard's farming success earned for him the American Farmer Degree. During his four years of vo-ag, their herd production average increased by 3,000 pounds of milk per cow. This record has been obtained in spite of the fact that dairying is a new enterprise for the Williams farm. "We switched to dairy from beef and cotton about the time I received my first two calves," he explained. "We started with 25 cows and 240 acres and have been building to where we are now. Our size is about right, so we will begin reaching for our quality potential." The big boost in production which has occurred in the Williams herd is credited to his introduction of registered stock and improved breeding.

Today Howard has a net worth of nearly $15,000 and his stake in farming is growing. He explains, "Ours is more than a partnership; it's a relationship. Land is being obtained from my father through rent. The rent which I pay is counting toward the purchase price of the land."

It would be wrong, however, to conclude that Howard has it made. An illness is making it increasingly difficult for his father to manage the farm. As national president, Howard has an almost continuous travel schedule. A trip to London and the FFA Goodwill Tour are on his immediate agenda. On top of all this, their full-time dairy worker has left the farm after 25 years. Attracting and retaining a qualified dairy worker in the textile labor market around Olin, North Carolina, won't be easy.

These problems, as big as they seem, serve only to point up another quality of your president. It's the ability to accept conflict and tension resulting from problems rather than to try to avoid them. For him problems seem to be the source of what one used to call "character" in George Washington's day.

Make Winter Storage Pay



LAST SPRING when neighbors Don Sharp and Dick Jones traded in their old balers on new models, Mr. Jones got a real shock.

Both men had machines bought in 1960, and both balers had been used on about the same number of acres. The major difference in the old machines was that Don Sharp's was worth $850 at trading time, while Mr. Jones's was worth only $250. "Why the $600 difference?" Jones wanted to know.

The $600 Question

It was all in the way the machine had been cared for. Mr. Sharp's old baler would be fairly easy to recondition for resale with a couple of new parts, some adjustments, and new paint. But Mr. Jones's baler would need rebuilding from the ground up.

This case is just one example of what many farmers have already learned: Major capital investment machines, after five years of use with good maintenance, will be worth from $300 to $800 more than the same machine not properly cared for and serviced.

A good season-end checkup and proper winter storage are just as important as regular lubrication in making a machine hold up so you will have something of value at trade-in time.

Write It Down

The time to check for needed parts and adjustments is at the end of the season. Later on, you won't remember the various details of how the machine ran. And if you didn't operate the machine yourself, check with the man who did and get a complete report. Write everything down—either in a notebook or on a sheet tacked on the shed wall. With such a complete record, you can easily make an early decision on all jobs, big or little.

Needed parts and any service you are not equipped to handle yourself should be ordered or arranged for as soon as possible. Like the farmer, the local implement dealer needs to prepare himself for the rush seasons. If informed well in advance, the dealer is better able to assure prompt delivery of parts and to offer the benefits of service work completed in the shop during slack season.

Fight Rust, Corrosion

Few farm machines are at work more than a few days or weeks a season. But their chief enemies—rust, corrosion, and decay—are busy all year. Here are some steps to follow when storing machines:

1. Clean machinery thoroughly inside and out. Prevent moisture accumulation and rust by dislodging and washing or sweeping out all fertilizer, grain, manure, or dirt, and remove all trash or weeds from axles or frame.

2. As soon as the machine is dry, coat all surfaces which have lost their paint or other coating. Oil is easily applied and often will give fair coverage, but it is usually more satisfactory to clean the parts with solvent or kerosene. If kerosene is used, be sure to wipe off oily film thoroughly; then coat with proper machinery enamel. This is especially recommended where shelter cannot be provided and as a means of improving resale value of machines. Apply warm, raw linseed oil to any wooden parts.

3. Loosen tension on all belts, or remove, label, and store them in a manner to prevent kinking, if machine is to be left outside.

4. Land-polished surfaces (plow bottoms, furrow openers, disks, etc.) need special attention while still mirror-bright. Lay on heavy grease, the kind that won't drip off. Then slip burlap bags over the parts, and pin or tie them to prevent grease from being scraped off accidentally. Daub attaching bolts with oil to keep from rusting tight.

5. Completely lubricate machine to drive out dirt and protect moving surfaces with fresh lubricant. Be sure to consult operator's manual for special instructions on greasing, oil changing, radiator care, and other vital steps in storing engines. Follow preventive maintenance manual in storing tractors.

6. Drain and flush enclosed gear cases to remove dirt and accumulated water. After filling with fresh oil, turn gears to coat with oil. Coat knotters on balers with grease.

7. Retract hydraulic cylinders to prevent rusting of rods. Be sure to reattach direct-connected or tractor-mounted parts to the machine.

8. If possible, put machines under roof. Check roof for leaks, and if floor is dirt, put boards under land-polished parts. Jack up machines with rubber tires to take weight off the tire.

(From the International Harvester Co.)

Rank Dairy Cows For Income

A new method will help beginning dairy farmers identify profitable cows.

AN ACCURATE yet simple method for identifying cows that are paying their own way has been developed by Dr. Kenneth Johnson, dairy scientist at the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station.

The new program will aid young dairymen who are not in a position to take advantage of DHIA production testing. It should be noted, however, that the program is not intended as a substitution for DHIA testing.

Recommendations are based upon many years' study of production records of the University of Idaho dairy herd. In brief, here's how the program works. The cow's milk is weighed on days 59 and 60 of her lactation, the two weights are averaged, the 59/60 factor is applied, and the dairyman has a reliable guide for culling and breeding.

Dr. Johnson offers these guide lines for considering the new program:

Dairy herd improvement depends, first, on being able to recognize animals which are genetically superior and, second, on providing an environment in which they may successfully reproduce.

Records of production offer the most reliable means of selecting superior cows. If the animals in a herd are handled as a unit so that none are given special attention, the average production for the herd is a reliable base upon which to compare individual cows in the herd. Production records offer an effective means of selection. Selection standards can be determined for each herd, but these are relative rather than rigid.

Cows which are poor milkers under apparently favorable conditions should be culled. Under some conditions it may be desirable to allow a borderline cow a second chance. However, by the time this cow's next lactation is three to four months along, it should be evident whether or not she should be culled.

There is no visual measurement by which a cow's milk production level can be accurately judged. A cow's appearance is a very poor guide to production levels. That's why teams in the national FFA dairy judging contest evaluate pedigrees as well as appearance.

Despite these facts many herds are still not production tested. Why not plan a chapter survey of dairy farms in your area to learn how many cows are being tested? If the percentage is low, your chapter may want to use this new method to help local dairymen rank their cows for income. It is an excellent FFA community service project and an opportunity to learn by doing. A lack of some kind of measurement of milk production levels is a primary reason for the slow rate of herd improvement.

Since an estimate of the milk production level of cows not on testing programs is so urgently needed, Idaho scientists have calculated a factor whereby the 305-day lactation record of each cow can be estimated. By taking the average milk production for the 59th and 60th days of a cow's lactation and multiplying that average by 230, an estimate of that cow's 305-day lactation milk record can be obtained. The average estimated milk production for 455 cows in the University of Idaho herd, using this factor, was only 12 pounds less than their actual 305-day milk production records.

Set a minimum level of milk production for a lactation in your herd. Cows producing less than the established minimum are ranked for culling. Each cow's milk would be weighed on days 59 and 60 of her lactation and an average taken for the two days. This average milk weight would be multiplied by 230 to give an estimate of that cow's milk production for a 305-day lactation.

In order to insure a profit, dairymen must eliminate the nonprofitable cows from dairy herds. This can only be done by some measurement of the cow's milk production level. Monthly DHIA tests are preferred, and each dairyman is strongly urged to test his cows. However, for a young dairyman unable to use a monthly testing program, this factor is a means by which he can estimate the milk production level of his individual cows.

Production records from the University of Idaho provide the basis for a new way of selecting superior cows. It is not intended as a replacement for DHIA tests.

These pigs were enrolled in the Minnesota Swine Testing program. Records led to his success and profit.

By
Len Richardson

IT'S NO LONGER news that Roger Pfeifer, a 19-year-old Blooming Prairie, Minnesota, FFA member, won the national FFA award for livestock farming. But this story does hold the "secret" to how he won the award and makes money.

Roger has set quite a record with his main enterprise . . . hogs. First, look at his feeding program. During four years of vo-ag, he has averaged 100 pounds of pork from 333 pounds of feed. He has timed his sales to ob-

Roger exhibits a grand champion Spotted Poland China gilt, granddaughter of his first sow. His hogs have won grand champion and many champion ribbons.

Nothing Fancy

Just Good Management

The story of Roger Pfeifer, winner of the national award for livestock farming.

tain an average price of $19.50 per hundredweight.

Records show that good hog men who average 350 pounds of feed per 100 pounds of gain can profit on $12.30 hogs. Hog men who make 100 pounds of pork on 325 pounds of feed can make money feeding $1.12 corn when hog prices dip as low as $11.67 per hundredweight. One year Roger produced 100 pounds of pork from as little as 303 pounds of feed.

Or consider his accomplishments in terms of return per 100 pounds of feed. Roger averages $248 for every $100 of feed, whereas the average farmer in the Illinois Farm Management Service earns only $142. That's producing hogs at $9.43 (four-year average) per hundredweight feed cost. Low-return hog farmers average nearly $10.38.

The secret to Roger Pfeifer's livestock business, clearly, is this: He rates with the best managers.

Nothing Fancy—
Just Good Management

Roger's operation is neither big nor fancy. He lives with his mother Mrs. Malvina Strand, on a modest 160-acre farm. His stepfather is hospitalized, so major responsibility for the farm falls on Roger's shoulders. "My father had raised a few hogs but had never taken advantage of approved management practices," Roger explains.

Modest also describes Pfeifer's beginning. Using money from his savings account, he purchased two registered Spotted Poland China gilts. From this beginning he has expanded his inventory to include 35 head of mature registered Spotted Poland China breeding stock, 140 market hogs, five head of feeder cattle, 44 acres of corn, and 26 acres of soybeans. During high school vocational agriculture, he spiraled his investment in farming to $12,617. He lists liabilities of $1,165 for a net worth of $11,452.

As a member of his FFA chapter, Roger served as sentinel; was a member of the meats, dairy cattle, and dairy products judging teams; won recognition as Master Swine producer at the state spring barrow show; and was named Regional Star Farmer.

How did Roger develop his hog raising program to rate with the best? He was a good manager. But what constitutes good management? Even the best hog raisers can argue forever about the specifics of management. Is limited feeding a boon or a bust? Is confinement feeding better than pasture raising? Some say "flush" feeding of grain improves breeding. Others won't agree.

Answers to these questions vary from farm to farm. However, the following basic principles of good management seem to work for Roger.

First principle: Roger set goals. He wanted to produce champion show hogs efficiently and profitably. He started his program with two registered gilts and chose a registered Spotted Poland China boar named "Muscle Master" for a sire. It was a good management decision. This boar's pigs had a rate of gain of 2.38 and reached a market weight of 200 pounds in 128 days. Roger's hogs have won three grand champion awards and several champion ribbons.

Second principle: Roger did what was necessary to meet these goals. This is where his ingenuity, business sense, and hard work entered the picture. Here are just a few examples of the improvement and prevention practices Roger completed in high school vo-ag:

1. Built 10- by 20-foot hog house
2. Built ten farrowing crates and two waterers
3. Wired hog house
4. Vaccinated for Leptospirosis, erysipelas, and cholera and gave iron shots
5. Washed sow udders before farrowing

Third principle: Roger kept accurate records. To find out if his management was on target, he enrolled in the Minnesota Swine Testing program. The program provided him with such information as daily gain, days of age at 200 pounds, dressing percentage, length, back fat, loin area, percent ham and loin of live weight, pigs weaned per litter, pounds feed per 100 pounds gain, feed cost per 100 pounds gain, and return for $100 feed.

The story of Roger Pfeifer would not be complete without mentioning the contribution of his vo-ag teacher, Truman Tilleraas. Over the past eight years, Tilleraas has had two state Star Farmers, a state president, and three national champion meats judging teams.

Roger's achievement is only one more example of this ag teacher's success in training not just farmers . . . but farm managers.

How Do You Compare?

	Yes	No
1. Do you wean eight to nine pigs per litter?	☐	☐
2. Can you produce 100 pounds of pork from 333 pounds of feed?	☐	☐
3. Can you produce 200-pound pigs in 128 days?	☐	☐
4. Can you get an average daily gain of 2.38?	☐	☐
5. Are you producing hogs for $9.43 per hundredweight feed cost?	☐	☐

The Nominating Committee

This committee holds the key to a strong FFA. A guide for objective nominations.

By Roland Espenschied

THE SELECTION of a slate of officers to guide your FFA chapter through the next year is a most important activity. The nominating committee really holds the future of the chapter in its hands. If you are a member of this committee, your responsibility is threefold.

You are responsible to the total membership. You must provide chapter officers whose ideas will create opportunities for the fullest development of each member. Opportunities in the FFA can be unlimited. Your chapter exists to serve its membership. Will your nominee provide the members with the leadership they need?

You are responsible to the local FFA chapter. It has a proud history in your community. The former members are pulling for the chapter to equal and surpass their achievements of former years. Each office is a distinct part of the FFA, and you are selecting one member to nominate for this office. It is an office that was held by a member last year, is held by a different member this year, and will be held by another member next year. The officers change, but the office remains the same. It carries with it certain responsibilities and duties. How will your nominee fulfill these duties and responsibilities?

You are responsible to those members you consider and reject as well as to those you nominate. An office may not challenge a member because his past experience may have been in a similar job. If a member has been treasurer of a 4-H club and treasurer of the junior class, he is probably well qualified to be FFA treasurer, but for his own development he needs a different responsibility. On the other hand, an office may hold too great a responsibility for a member. If he is the kind of person who is involved in too many activities, he may neglect some of them or even his school work. Your answer to this final question is just as important as your answer to the question on leadership and the one on duties and responsibilities. What is best for this member?

How can you be sure that friendship, personal feelings, recent impressions, and similar influences do not cause you to nominate the wrong person for office? The use of a nominee selection sheet as described below will help you make a more objective decision.

Divide a page into three columns. At the top of the left column, write "Duties"; at the top of the center column, write "Characteristics"; over the last column, write "Nominees."

Begin by filling out all the duties you can think of for a particular office. Study the section of the Official Manual entitled "Duties and Responsibilities of Chapter Officers." The duties listed there will give you a good start. Think about other situations that may arise during the year. Include special duties you have observed to be necessary during the past year. List all the characteristics that are desired in the person who is to fulfill the duties. Make this list of duties, characteristics, and qualifications as complete as you can for each office. This will help you understand the requirements of the office.

Now it is time to think about nominees for each of the offices. Many times the most popular members are elected to office without regard to their qualifications. Will the Future Farmer you are considering prepare himself to perform the duties that are a part of this office? What training is necessary to hold the job? Will he be able to participate in officer training? Will he devote the necessary time to do his job well? Will he attend the state FFA convention?

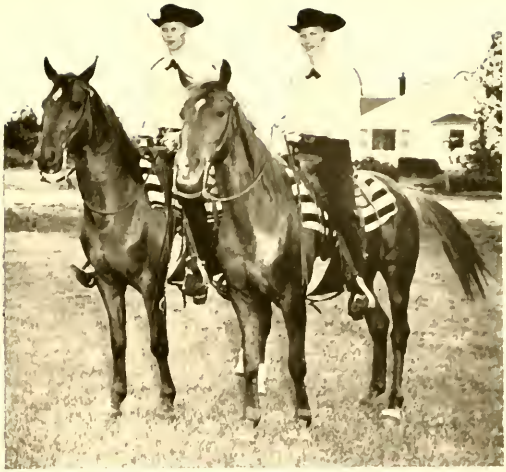
Your responsibility is to nominate those members who can best fulfill the duties of the office, who will provide the best leadership for the members, and who will grow with the chapter as it moves ahead to greater achievements.

Each member of the committee must carefully examine each office and consider all possible nominees for this office. The committee should agree unanimously on one slate of officers—the best slate for your chapter. Notify those selected to learn if any member is unwilling to serve. The chairman of the nominating committee will present your slate of officers at a chapter meeting. The members have the right to nominate others from the floor. The members will vote and elect officers for next year. Your job as a member of the nominating committee is finished.

Offer your congratulations to the newly elected officers. Guide and support them in every way you can. You have given your new officers a responsibility, and they need your full support.

North Dakota's Outstanding

Junior Horsemen



Whenever there is a horse show in North Dakota, the Opstedal brothers are sure to be there. They have won top honors for their horsemanship.

Photos by Strand Studio

CONTESTANT pulses are sure to quicken when a North Dakota horse show reaches the last few events. Who will win the high point trophy? One thing is almost certain: Arlen Opstedal and his younger brother, Harley, will place near the top. In fact, the brothers are often their own toughest competition.

Members of the Rugby, North Dakota, FFA Chapter, the Opstedals live on a modern grain and livestock farm about 20 miles northeast of Rugby. The living room of their farm home is a "Trophy Hall" of awards the two Future Farmers have won in statewide horse show competition.

During the past few years they have competed at such widely separated shows as Grand Forks, Pettibone, Minot, Bottineau, Harvey, Park River, Westhope, Cavalier, Rolette, St. Johns, and at the state championship horse show in Rugby. The team regularly enters such standard show classes as stock horse, pleasure horse, and matched pairs. They also compete in the barrel racing and pole bending contests. It is in the individual horse and rider events that the brothers are their own toughest competition, with one placing first and the other second. Their horses are half Arabian, mixed with Saddle and Quarter Horse blood.

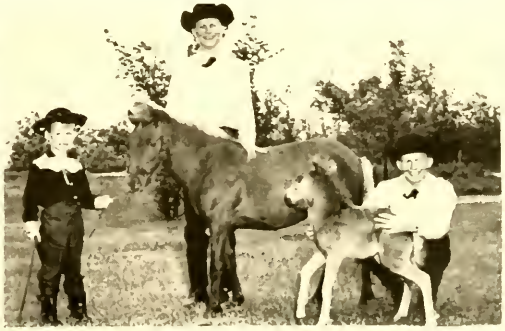
Arlen has been among the high point winners at approved shows for the past two years. Arlen and Harley have won repeated championships in matched pair classes. Arlen won his first statewide recognition in 1963 when he was named "All-Around Junior Horseman" of North Dakota. They won the state matched pair trophy in 1963, '64, and '65.

This past June, Arlen topped previous accomplishments by winning the Governor's Trophy at the state championship horse show. The previous year he had been named the state's "High Point Horse and Rider."

The Opstedals have won many trophies and have a "closet full" of ribbons.

Arlen and Harley have won the state championship title in the matched pair class for three consecutive years.

There will soon be another Future Farmer and horseman in the family. Young Opstedal already has his own colt.



The Oklahoma Association first used milk cartons to tell the FFA story.

The idea of billboard posters for FFA Week was originated by Texas FFA'ers.

Illinois FFA members are using radio antenna streamers during FFA Week.

IDEAS FOR

YOUR CHAPTER TO USE DURING 1966

FFA WEEK

John Dickens, Loudoun County, Virginia, member, points to FFA Week dates.

By
John Foltz

THE FFA has a story to tell the nation. This year's title is "Agriculture—More Than Farming" with the subtitle "Production, Processing, Distribution, Servicing." The story itself will be told in 9,000 different ways as FFA chapters tell their local communities of the big and growing business of agriculture.

As America's largest industry, agriculture offers dynamic and challenging career opportunities for FFA members. During National FFA Week, February 19-26, you have a chance to tell the public of the bright future ahead because of training available in vocational agriculture and the Future Farmers of America.

Each year the FFA produces promotional materials for chapter use which are distributed through the Future Farmers Supply Service. By securing maximum use of these publicity aids in local media, you can obtain year-long public interest and support for your FFA program.

Bradley, Tennessee, FFA officers put finishing touches on a changeable word sign in their community. Left to right are Joe Stepp, Boyce Watson, and Ralph Brock.

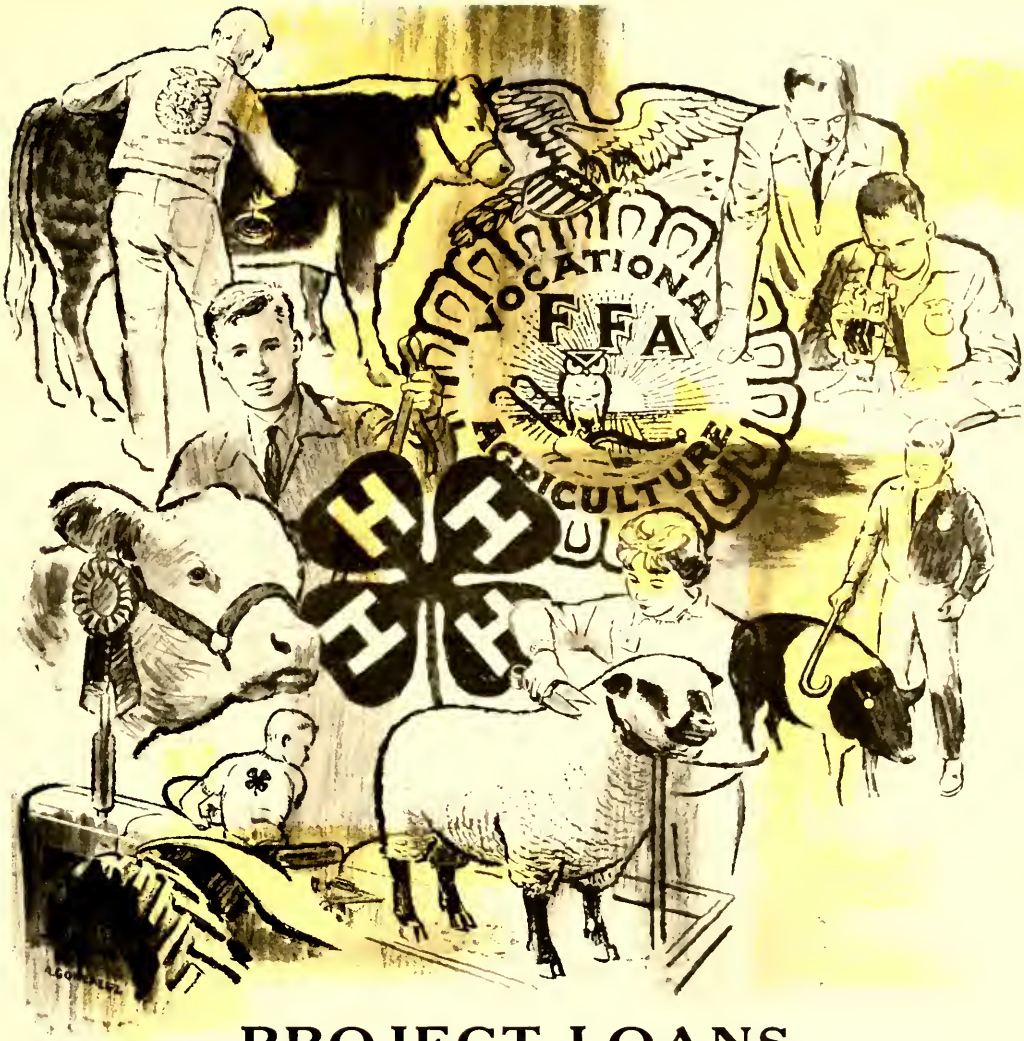
With thousands of headlines, commercials, and gimmicks clammering for attention, only the new and novel ideas have much chance of being seen and remembered. Ideas can be the key to getting your FFA Week message across by putting some new tricks in your bag. Here are some that were tried last year:

Janesville, Wisconsin, Chapter held a tea for the teachers in their school. FFA queens served as hostesses, and dairy products were featured. In Ohio, the Fairfield Union Chapter presented each teacher with a rose, and chapter officers gave the school's morning announcements.

Bradley Chapter, Tennessee, contacted local businesses who had changeable signs, like those on theater marquees, and asked permission to display National FFA Week dates. Many motels and restaurants have such signs. A particularly good possibility is drive-in movies, whose signs may be available during the winter season when they are closed.

Oklahoma conceived the idea of utilizing the side panels on half-gallon milk cartons for an FFA Week message. This year it has been adopted nationally. Reproduction proofs are available which stress the importance of the agricultural industry. Your local dairy

(Continued on Page 44)



PROJECT LOANS
that go all the way

If you are seriously considering a farming future, you will find it also pays to consider your future financing—right from the start.

Sooner or later almost every successful farmer uses borrowed money to build a profitable operation. And usually, the more successful he is, the more credit he uses.

The best way to start building up your credit is the same way you start building up your soil, by using it, working it—and making it work for you.

The important thing is to start your credit history where your credit can grow—just as fast and just as successfully as you do.

Start with any lending officer at your local Bank of America. He is already sold on 4-H and FFA programs. He wants to be helpful—and Bank of America financing goes all the way.

BANK OF AMERICA

National Trust and Savings Association • Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

How To *REMEMBER* Names

Three easy rules that will help you remember names as well as faces.

By
Glen Blackburn

REMEMBERING a name is not only a convenience but also the most effective and honest kind of flattery. We please a stranger by making a point of remembering his name. Furthermore, much of our shyness in meeting strangers springs from our admitted failure to remember names.

Perhaps you have used that old cliche, "I can't remember a name, but I never forget a face." You can avoid this admission because *you can learn to remember names by following three easy rules.*

These easy steps will enable you to remember names right from the start, and as you practice these rules, you will find your memory improving until names will stay with you.

The first step is to set up in your mind an ASSOCIATION with the new name. Only a genius can remember a name through absolute recall. Most of us have to call up a name from the deep recesses of our memory by some system of association. It is a fact that we never forget anything, but we do fail to recall easily because we have not established an association.

Do you remember the childish game of grab bag? You pulled a string and out came a surprise package! Now if you had a prearranged color of string for specific packages, you could get any sort of package you wanted. Remembering names is just that. You tie a string to a name, and you can pull it out at will. That is what we mean by association. Let us see how you may apply the law of association to remembering names.

You have just met a group of five men for the first time. You are introduced first to Mr. Jones. Think, "Casey Jones and his famous railroad." Then, in reverse, say to yourself, "Railroad—Mr. Jones." Now you have a string tied to Mr. Jones. Silly, isn't it? But it works!

Then you meet Mr. White. You think to yourself, "Mr. White—white teeth." Then reverse the association, "White teeth—Mr. White." The next man is Mr. Carpenter. "Mr. Carpenter has a saw in his hand." Then, in reverse, "I saw Carpenter." After meeting Mr. Edgeworth, you say to yourself, "Pie crust is delicious; edge is worth more." Then reverse the association, "Edge is worth more—Mr. Edgeworth." Last of all, you meet Mr. Collins and you say to yourself, "Collins and sit-ins." Then, in reverse, "Sit-ins—Coll-ins." (Think how silly Mr. Collins would look sitting on the floor.)

You have now won the first round. But, you wonder, how can I find time to think up all these ridiculous word games? After a little experience you can operate swiftly, and besides, you can engage in these private jokes while others are talking. Don't do all the talking yourself; by judicious questions you can make your new friends talk while you are tying down their names.

Now you are ready for the second device, the FIXER. Stamp the person's name on your mind by using it silently two or three times in a short sentence. For example, "Casey Jones is a nice man." "White looks like a sight." "Edgeworth is sharp; he has a sharp edge." Repeating the name burns it in your mind. A couple of leading questions will give you ample time to indulge in this "fixing."

Now you are ready for the CLINCHER. Use the name several times in conversation. Use it when you say good-by. Repeat it to yourself silently as you walk away. And, finally, when you crawl into bed at night, repeat the names of everyone you have met for the first time that day and call up their image. You will find yourself waking up in the morning reciting the names of those you have met the day before, and you will be eager to learn some more new names.

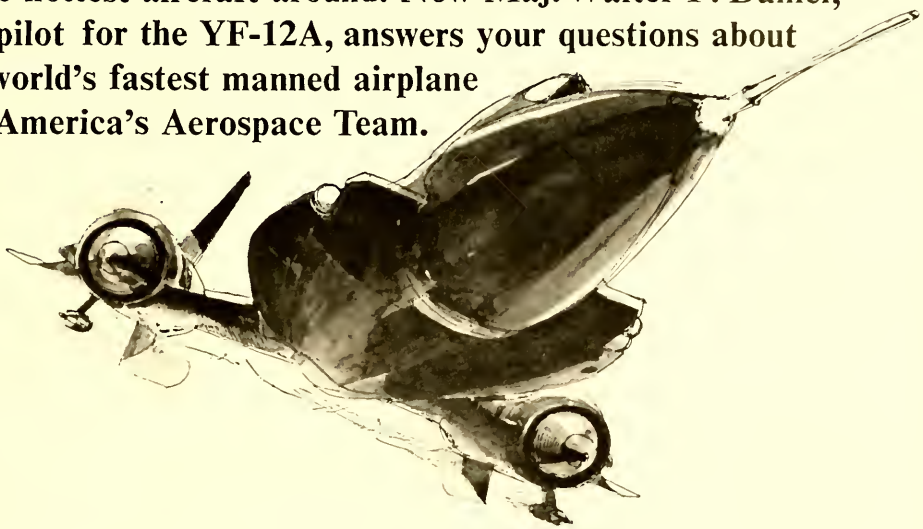
Remember the three easy tricks: (1) make an ASSOCIATION; (2) use the name until it is FIXED in mind; and (3) CLINCH the name by repeating it several times.

If these little devices seem too silly and artificial, just remember that a hat rack is also artificial but very useful because it keeps your hat off the floor. Our little tricks for remembering are comical, it is true, but they serve a useful purpose.

No longer will you be afraid to meet people. In fact, you will be eager to meet strangers. And people will want to meet you because of your ease of manner.

"Dad, a funny thing happened on my way into the garage."

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 last 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!

United States Air Force.

Headquarters, USAF
Dept. FF-62
Box A, Randolph AFB, Texas 78148

Please send me more information on

☐ Air Force enlistment
☐ Air Force ROTC.

Name_____

Address_____

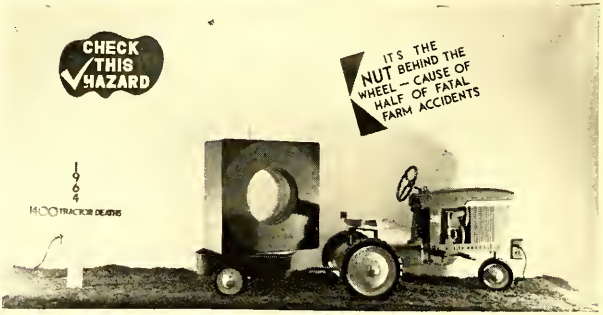
City_____

State_____ Zip Code_____

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey joins Floyd S. Dubben, Jr., of Middlefield, New York, Star Farmer of America, in the cockpit of a crop-spraying helicopter on display at Agway farm show exhibit during Cooperative's meeting in Syracuse.

This concerned-looking Future Farmer is Lonnie Eastvold of New Richland, Minnesota. Lonnie gathered the new calf in his arms when it appeared the mother would not accept the calf. He held the calf over the fence for an hour so the cow would get used to it.

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE FEATURES FARM SAFETY

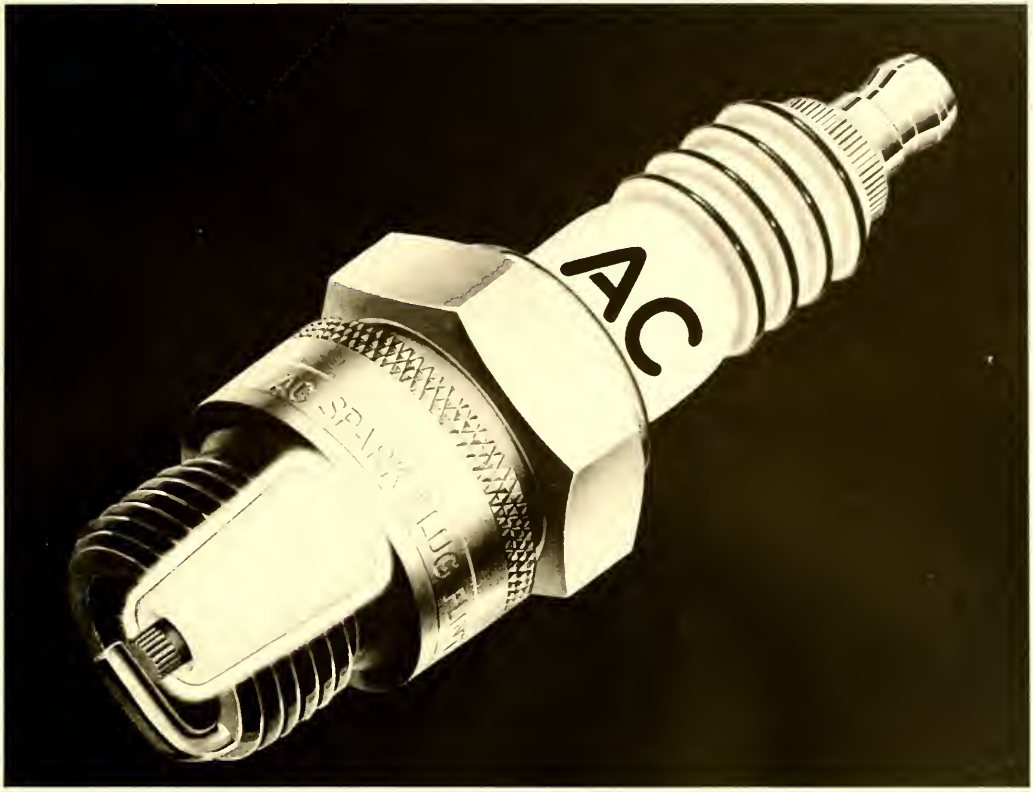


This Cobleskill, New York, FFA safety exhibit at the New York State Exposition was the center of interest for visitors to Exposition's youth center.

William R. Adams, president of St. Regis Paper Company, accepts a ham on behalf of the firm from Larry Farris, Florida forestry winner in the national FFA program. It was in recognition of support to FFA by St. Regis.

Hugh Green, left, president of the Oklahoma Association of Soil and Water Conservation, and Joe C. Scott presented awards to Mervin Deason, president of the Oney FFA Chapter. The chapter was state conservation winner.

Promote peak tractor power longer... specify AC Farm Tractor Spark Plugs with exclusive Self-Cleaning Hot Tip Insulators!



Every AC Farm Tractor Heavy-Duty Spark Plug gives you the power-boosting benefits of an exclusive Self-Cleaning Hot Tip Insulator. AC's Hot Tip Insulator burns off fouling deposits as they form—helps prevent fouling deposit buildup—to assure more constant engine power. AC's tapered, recessed insulator tip heats faster to burn off deposits—cools faster to help prevent power-robbing pre-ignition. This self-cleaning action gives you longer-lasting peak power and smoother engine performance. Gain the benefits of AC's exclusive self-cleaning action. Specify AC Farm Tractor Heavy-Duty Spark Plugs—available in the convenient AC 4-Pac wherever AC products are sold.

AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

Joe's 1,900-pound herd sire, "Mr. B," relishes eating range cubes from his hand. These purebred Santa Gertrudis gain weight on grass alone according to Joseph.

Joe Detrixhe of Ames, Kansas, your national FFA student secretary, has a double-barrelled approach to success in agriculture. It's a combination that has led him to the very top of FFA achievement.

An unbeatable team in the game of range maintenance is this three-plow tractor. Young Detrixhe (pronounced "dee-tricks") owns equipment valued at $5,000.

Joe's parents are a valuable source for advice and assistance in keeping records. His FFA advisor, Wilbur Rawson, has helped him locate stock to add to his herd.

TO REALLY know Joe Detrixhe, you must understand his two main interests—farming and politics. Both contributed to his election as FFA's national student secretary.

Let's begin where all farm stories should begin . . . the land. It's said that a man (even a politician) is a product of his environment. Joe Detrixhe is very much a product of the land. His farming program, which earned for him the American Farmer Degree, indicates that he will always remain close to the land.

On his home farm in Ames, Kansas, the new student secretary has a 30 percent interest in the crop operation, which spans just over 1,000 acres. In addition, he receives 25 percent of the income from a 370-acre tract owned by a neighbor. More recently Joseph and his younger brother, Ed, purchased a 320-acre farm on a 50-50 basis. Joe personally owns 160 acres and takes special pride in a herd of 20 purebred certified Santa Gertrudis beef cattle, which he developed during high school vocational agriculture.

Joe explains his financial agreements this way: "I have a 30 percent interest in my father's farming operation, and I share 30 percent of the production costs and 30 percent of the profits. Father is paid for use of machinery used outside of the 30 percent partnership. My brother and I each receive 25 percent of the profits and pay 50

MEET

Your Student Secretary

This field of Minhafer oats is located on the half section of land purchased on a 50-50 basis by Joe and his brother. Deep plowing improved harvest outlook.

percent of the production costs, excluding seed expenses, in our crop operation with a neighbor.

"How do you manage the 160 acres you own personally and the 320 acres you are buying with your brother?" we asked.

"My father and the Prudential Life Insurance Company provided the money for the purchase of the 160 acres," Joe explained. "I pay interest at the rate of 5½ percent per annum. My father, brother, and I formed our partnership to enlarge our operation and insure a future for Edward and me as farmers. It was with this in mind that we purchased the 320 acres."

Joe's farming operation hasn't always been so big or successful. He entered vocational agriculture with a livestock program of two cows, three head of fattening stock, and a bull. That year his livestock program showed an operating loss of $131.79. Fortunately, his crop program, which included 25 acres of wheat and 38 acres of oats, bailed him out. He made $164 profit on the wheat crop and a respectable $962 from the oat crop. Subtracting his cattle loss, he earned a labor income of almost $1,000.

Today, only six years later, his farming operation includes total assets of $62,448. He has liabilities in the form of notes and mortgages amounting to $35,200, leaving a net worth of $27,248.

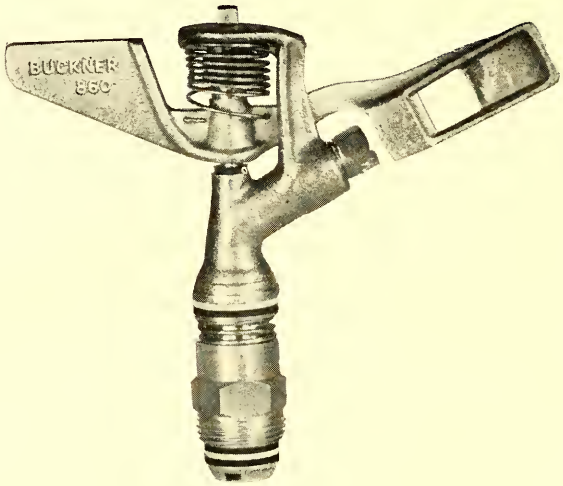
With this background in farming and vo-ag, Joe singled out political science as a major when he enrolled at Kansas State University. This step is really not so surprising when you realize that Joe's leadership achievements equal, if not surpass, his farming accomplishments.

When it comes to leadership activities, many vo-ag teachers say, "You can tell a comer if he's enthusiastic and willing to help with the FFA fund-raising projects." This yardstick might have easily identified Joe as a comer. Records show that he could always be counted on to help with his FFA chapter's fund-raising campaign. In fact, he has done everything from selling garden seeds to program advertising. Small wonder then that he became a spokesman for his chapter and went on to become Kansas FFA president.

An accomplished public speaker, Joe has received Gold Emblem awards in public speaking for three years, made straight A's in four years of vocational agriculture, won a Gold Emblem award in meats judging, was valedictorian of his high school class, and won two college scholarships.

Joe himself provides the best answer as to why he chose to study political science: "Farmers and their families make up a steadily decreasing segment of the U. S. population. The problems of a minority will increasingly descend on the shoulders of American agriculture. Some 90 percent of the U. S. population are potential critics of this essential area; and in a democracy the majority rules. The farmer and agriculture need friends and representatives. I hope to become further proof that FFA helps to develop competent, aggressive, rural leadership."

As your national FFA student secretary, Joe will have the opportunity to speak up for agriculture and at the same time tell fellow members of the many opportunities in farming.



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Farming Future Bright In West

THERE IS a bright farming future in the West, or so it would appear from recent projections made by the Economic Research Service. By 1985 the wide open spaces of the West will have a lot more people and be considerably short on locally produced meat, poultry, dairy products, and flour to feed them.

By West, economists mean the three Pacific Coast states—California, Oregon, and Washington—plus the Mountain states. As defined by the Bureau of the Census, the latter are Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

Of course, the deficits will be compensated for by shipments from other parts of the country, but it does indicate the size of the challenge facing future producers in the West. Specifically, economists project the 1960-61 deficit in meat and poultry, already substantial at 1.3 billion pounds, to jump to 3.6 billion by 1985. This will represent a third of the total meat and poultry consumption in the West.

Production shortages in the West of milk and other dairy products will climb from 2.1 billion pounds to 3.1 billion by 1985—11 percent of total needs.

Deficits in the flour and rice group should more than double by 1985. The egg deficit of 15 percent, however, will be down to 13 percent by 1985.

"I'd better head home. Mom's getting impatient."

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They're doing it with MoorMan's MoorIron™ Medicated—one of the slickest pig-raising ideas to come down the pike in a long time.

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Behind this development is another fascinating story of MoorMan Research. It's a story about imaginative people who don't let their standing as research experts get in the way of their practical understanding of stockmen's problems.

They're the kind of people who can say to themselves: "There *must* be an easier way to get iron into pigs." And then find one.

To a rapidly growing number of MoorMan users, it's no surprise to see a product like MoorIron come from MoorMan Research. It's just one more in a long string of MoorMan "firsts"—practical new ideas for helping cut the cost of producing meat, milk and eggs.

And they know that MoorMan Research doesn't go in for fads—that every new MoorMan Product has to run a tough obstacle course of testing *before* it's offered for sale.

In the case of MoorIron, for example, more than four years of testing preceded its introduction. Thousands of pigs were used—on MoorMan's own Research Farms and in field tests on customers' farms.

Now—after one year on the market—enough MoorIron has already been bought by hog raisers to treat about *6 million* pigs.

The "feed store" each MoorMan Man takes to farms or ranches is filled with samples of products with research-proven ability to help stockmen get good, low-cost feeding results.

MoorMan's

Moorman Mfg. Co., Quincy, Illinois

Bob Smith—

YESTERDAY'S FUTURE FARMER TODAY'S YOUNG FARMER

Hard work and study pay off for a former FFA officer who farms more than 3,000 acres.

By
Lawrence McDonnell

IT ALL STARTED with a prize steer and a high school farming program while Robert Lee Smith was a member of the Future Farmers of America.

Today, 19 years later, Bob farms 3,600 acres of Kern County, California's, rich soil with a gross annual income of $300,000 before expenses.

A hard-working example of the new breed of farmer, Smith is possibly the youngest man ever elected to serve as president of the Kern County Farm Bureau.

Bob was in his sophomore year at Bakersfield High School when his father, Wendell L. Smith, agreed to sell him 20 acres of farm land. Bob used the $1,000 he obtained by auctioning his steer as a down payment, and his father signed a note for the other $4,000. It was a straight business deal, the kind farmers and vo-ag teachers like to use to teach the value of industry and application.

Successful in High School

Blessed by a favorable cotton market, Bob was able to pay off his debt before he finished high school. This holding, which had increased to 60 acres, plus a lot of hard work, was the means by which he obtained a degree in animal husbandry at California State Polytechnic College at San Luis Obispo.

Smith won scholastic honors, was national vice president of the FFA, was active in student affairs, and still commuted 250 miles almost every weekend to work on the family farm. For added insurance, he stayed a fifth year at Cal Poly to obtain a high school teaching credential he has never used.

Smith farms three different proper-

(Continued on Page 42)

Maneuvering along an irrigation ditch, Bob Smith keeps water flowing to his cotton crop. Most crop land is leased.

Smith has nine full-time employees and as many as 50 during certain seasons. Here he confers with ranch foreman.

15 years of testing in 10½ months.

Seven dishwashers in Dayton, Ohio, are each going through 7,500 consecutive cycles—to age them quickly to what amounts to fifteen years of home use. They are production models at Frigidaire Division of General Motors, and a variety of parts are being tested at the same time. GM engineers obtain data on coatings, components, motors and bearings—parts getting the wear and tear of years in use. To the dishwashers, researchers add devices that add detergents automatically for the around-the-clock trials.

This laboratory can also perform other tests on 50 clothes dryers, 40 dishwashers, 140 washing machines, and 80 ranges simultaneously.

Lawrence Dixon, Jr., General Motors Institute freshman, was a guest here recently. Larry, a graduate of Wayne High School, Dayton, belonged to the Honor Society, Math Club, and Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild. He was very interested in many kinds of tests he saw at the Product Evaluation Laboratory for non-refrigerated appliances. He intends to major in engineering, but has not yet decided in what field.

This testing is one way GM engineers maintain Frigidaire's high standards and, at the same time, help General Motors fulfill the promises of tomorrow.

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Bob Smith

(Continued from Page 40)

ties, growing sugar beets, grain, and cotton. In addition to his own 60 acres, he oversees 250 acres for his father. Third and largest of his operations is 3,300 acres east of Lost Hills in northwest Kern County, which he farms on a lease basis.

Today's farmer is a businessman who must adopt careful business practices or fail. With nine full-time employees and as many as 50 during certain seasons, labor is a major expense. Although he uses a bookkeeper, he pays all of the bills himself and for special auditing tasks engages a certified public accountant.

Modern techniques intrigue Robert Lee Smith, and he is never satisfied with last year's methods. He can quote figures to prove that mechanization, proper fertilization, and aggressive weeding pay off.

Whereas he once spent as much as $30.00 an acre for hand weeding, his outlay now averages $5.00, thanks to the use of high clearance tractors in his cotton fields right up to harvest time and some diligent hand hoeing.

Fertilization Carefully Planned

A great variety of soil types is found on his land. Since each type requires different fertilizers, Smith has flown over his land to photograph the growth patterns. By calibrating tractor settings, he can compensate for varying soil requirements.

Bob Smith's time is carefully allocated. In addition to his working hours, he likes to save as much as he can for his wife, three daughters, and a son. Community projects, Farm Bureau responsibilities, and personal study fill out the balance of his long, exhausting days.

Shuttling between his attractive home at Shafter, ranches in Buttonwillow and Lost Hills, and business conferences in Bakersfield, he makes good use of his pickup truck. It's radio-equipped and he's seldom out of touch with his associates.

Is a college education worth the time and expense for a farmer? "Definitely, yes," answers Bob Smith. "It sparks your interest in new developments, and even if it doesn't teach you the answers to all your problems, you learn how and where to find those answers."

Extensive Knowledge Needed

Soft-spoken and pleasant, Robert Lee Smith is an excellent example of today's successful rancher. He'll remind you that not only is a modern farmer a better businessman than previous generations were, with a surer knowledge of cost and equipment, but he is also more of a scientist.

With more homes, industrial plants, and freeways rising up on what was once farm land and with population still growing steadily, farmers must make every acre still in production produce more and more food and fiber.

And tireless Bob Smith, a former Future Farmer, is doing just that.

The author is editor of the "PG and E Progress," published by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, in which this article originally appeared.

Complete Information on Seed Treating... Yours for the Asking!

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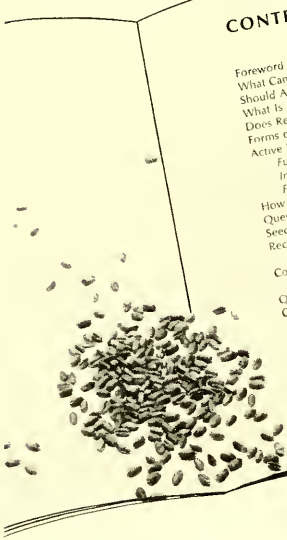

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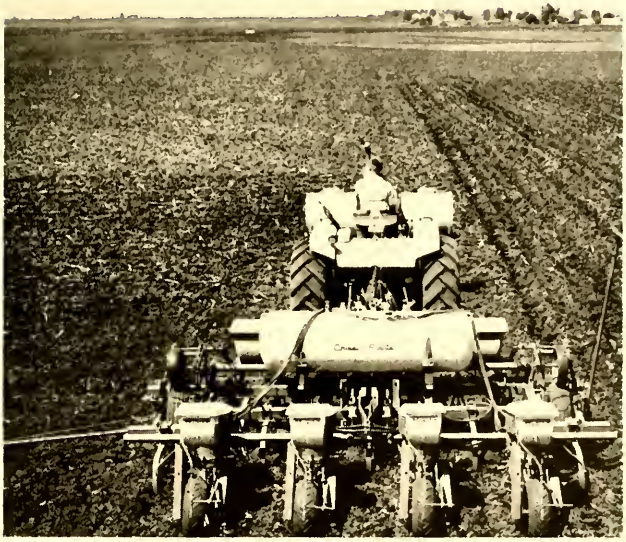
"It tickles me pink to win this buckle, but I was kind of hoping there'd be a belt to go with it."

Believe it or not... this field is planted...



here is the machine that planted it...

and here is the 150-bu. corn it produced

The planting in the picture above carries the minimum tillage concept to its "nth" degree. This farmer will save as much as 50% on his normal tillage and planting costs, yet increase his yield. The rough condition of his soil—with crop residue both on the surface and mixed in beneath—will soak up moisture, reduce erosion, speed-up germination and reduce weed growth. Other benefits include reduced compaction and improved soil tilth.

Case calls this *system* "Optimum Tillage" . . . and to use it efficiently, many conventional tillage practices must be disregarded.

The *system* employs the Case Chisel-Planter engineered specifically to do this job. It consists of a chisel plow equipped with sweeps that can run as deep as 15 inches during primary tillage to break up plow pan . . . 6 to 7 inches when planting. Unit planters are positioned on a tool bar to handle 4, 6 or even 8-row spacings from 20 inches on up. In addition to preparing the soil and planting, the Chisel-Planter will put down both granular and liquid fertilizers, herbicides and insecticides in *one trip* over the field. A wide variety of optional equipment permits tailoring the Chisel-Planter to your fields and conditions.

The Optimum Tillage rig above is powered by a high-torque Case 930 6-plow general purpose tractor, which furnishes ideal power to operate the Chisel-Planter at optimum working speeds.

Last year, numerous farmers bought and worked with Case Optimum Tillage planters for an entire season. Their first-hand experiences, plus much other valuable new information on this timely subject are contained in a 12 page, full-color booklet now available at your Case dealer. There's also a 20-minute movie "Optimum Tillage" that you'll find worth your time. Check with your Case dealer on his plans for showing it. J. I. Case Company, Racine, Wis.

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FFA Week

(Continued from Page 30)

can have this message printed on regular cartons for use during February. Two dairies distributed a million FFA Week imprinted milk cartons in Oklahoma last year.

The Illinois Association has developed an eye-catching streamer that attaches to the car radio antenna. Bearing a large FFA emblem, in official colors, it is bound to attract attention.

The idea for billboard posters promoting FFA originated in Texas. Now available to all chapters, these large signs have become quite popular across the country.

On their annual Goodwill Tour this year, the national FFA officers are handing out blue and gold badges, which carry the theme "Agriculture Is More Than Farming" for all to see. Some state associations have ordered pencils and pens with the same imprinting.

Obtaining a proclamation announcing FFA Week from a governor or mayor is not new. But this year, Minnesota has a new wrinkle on this idea. To give emphasis to the job opportunities in agriculture, they are cooperating with the State Commissioners of Agriculture and Conservation in obtaining from the governor a proclamation telling about jobs in their state's dairy and conservation industries.

More such new ideas are needed. Imagination, good taste, and a touch of the dramatic can create increased public awareness of FFA. Give your new ideas a try during FFA Week, and send photos and clippings of the best ones to *The National FUTURE FARMER*. Yours may receive national billing when FFA Week 1967 rolls around.

Draw the Lumberjack

$595.00 Commercial Art Scholarship Awarded Monthly

Draw him in pencil, any size (except one that would look like tracing). If your drawing is chosen, you'll get a complete course in commercial art, taught by America's largest home study art school—Art Instruction Schools.

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Imagine: personal attention from professional commercial artists in the fields of advertising art, illustrating, cartooning and painting, to help you develop your talent!

Entries for the current contest must be in before March 31, 1966. Amateurs only. Our students not eligible. None can be returned. Mail your drawing today!

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A single application of "Hyvar" X-WS or "Karmex" will control weeds around fencelines. Chemical control, as shown above, improves the "good housekeeping look" on farms and ranches.

Farm yards can be kept free of vegetation by spraying "Hyvar" X-WS or "Karmex". This improves working conditions and reduces material losses...at low cost.

Control weeds in non-cropland areas easily and effectively with Du Pont Hyvar® X-WS or Karmex®

bromacil weed killer — diuron weed killer

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- **Eliminates potential fire hazards**
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- **Improves appearance of non-crop areas**
- **Prevents weed infestations from invading valuable cropland**

Order your supply of "Karmex" or "Hyvar" X-WS from your local agricultural chemicals dealer today.

DU PONT Better Things for Better Living...*through Chemistry*

"Hyvar" X-WS bromacil weed killer is a soluble powder—once stirred into solution, no further agitation is required. "Hyvar" X-WS has two particular advantages as a soil sterilant in the semi-arid areas of the Far West. First, it is activated with a small amount of rainfall—as little as ½ inch. Second, the breakdown of "Hyvar" X-WS by heat and light is negligible so that it persists on the soil surface and becomes active when rainfall occurs. "Hyvar" X-WS is highly effective against grass weeds such as wild oats and cheatgrass, and against turkey mullein (dove weed) and puncture vine at low rates. By simply adjusting dosage rates, you can kill a wider range of annual and perennial weeds. This reduces the need for spot treating with additional chemicals.

"KARMEX" diuron weed killer gives long-lasting weed control even under high rainfall conditions. "Karmex" is widely used for weed control in irrigation ditches, both above and below the water line (do not use "Hyvar" X-WS in irrigation ditches). This versatile, economical weed killer has been used for many years to selectively weed many crops such as wheat, cotton, oats, alfalfa, grass seed, mint, caneberries, grapes, citrus, apples, pears, walnuts, and olives.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

Master Eye

...important in shooting!

By J. P. Linduska, Editor
Remington News Letter

THE STATEMENT "Two eyes are better than one" is an obvious truth. It is particularly true in the sport of shotgun shooting.

Shooting with both eyes open is one of the most important principles that beginning shooters should try to follow from the start, and here's why.

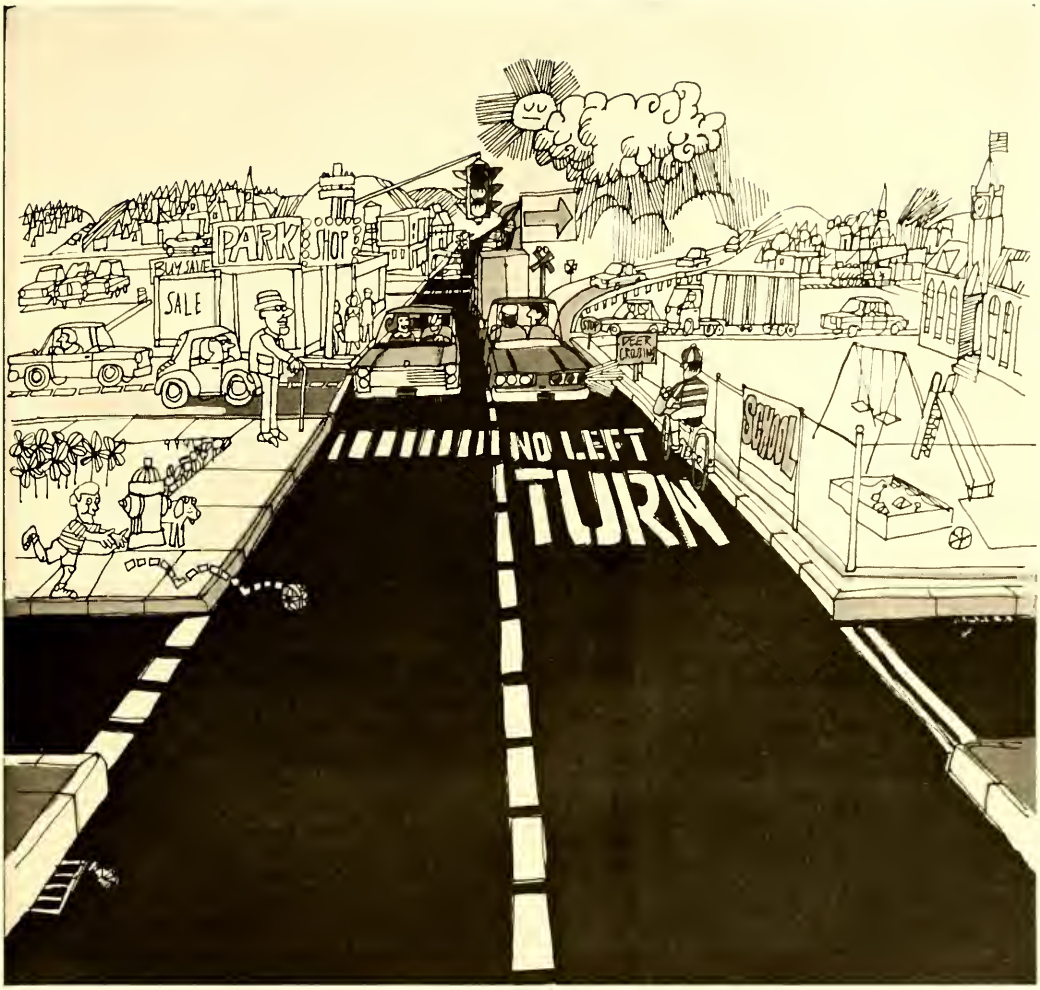
Our two eyes act as windows for the brain. Since these eyes are located some distances apart, each one sees objects from a slightly different angle because of their different viewpoints. Nature has taken care of this situation by giving one eye mastery over the other. This controlling eye pulls its partner into focus, transmitting a single image to the brain when both eyes are open. In most cases, the master eye follows the master hand. In other words, a right-handed person has a right master eye. However, there are exceptions. It is thus of prime importance to the beginner in shooting to find his master eye.

To find this out, the shooter, if he is right-handed, should close the left eye, raise a gun to the right shoulder, and take aim at some object 15 or 20 feet away, sighting along the top of the barrel with the right eye. When the aim is established, the left eye should then be opened. If the aim remains clear and the appearance of the mark unchanged, then the right eye is the master. The shooter should now shoot from the right shoulder with both eyes open.

If, on the other hand, when the gun is at the right shoulder and sighted with the right eye, the appearance of the picture changes with the opening of the left eye in such a way that the left side of the gun is seen and the mark appears to be to the left of the muzzle, then the left eye is the master. This simple little test can be made even more easily by pointing the index finger of the right hand at an object some distance away and sighting along the finger with the left eye closed. If the right eye is the master, the sight picture will remain unchanged when the left eye is opened.

When the left eye is the master, the situation needs immediate and careful attention. Otherwise, the shooter will most likely crossfire if he continues to shoot from the right shoulder with both eyes open. A right-handed person whose left eye proves to be the master, but who has good sight out of his right eye, should practice shooting with the left eye closed. This is to see if the right eye cannot be developed into the master, a possibility in many cases. If it cannot, the person, even though he has advanced to some extent in wing-shooting training, should start all over again from the left shoulder and use the left master eye. This change is not as radical as it sounds, for anyone can learn to shoot from the opposite shoulder if he will consistently practice.

Good driving tips for teens



Get "the big picture" when you drive!

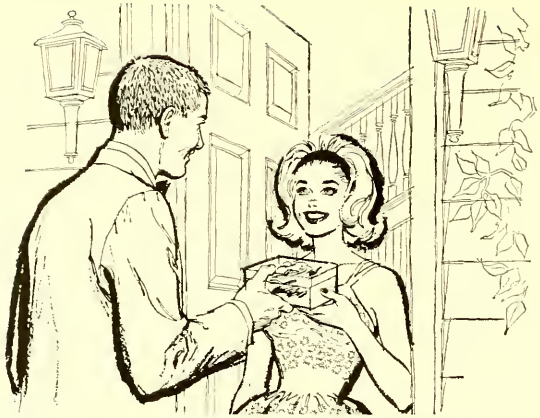
Expert driving calls for a "wide-screen" view of the road. Getting the "Big Picture" keeps you alert to action at the front, sides and rear.

Keep your vision aimed wide and well ahead on the road and use big eye sweeps to take in the whole scene out front and to the sides. Watch for "blind" intersections and side roads. Don't tunnel your vision to the narrow center stripe or stare at any one point, even for a few seconds.

Getting the "Big Picture" can help you spot possible traffic hazards in time to avoid them. This is the advice of Harold Smith, originator of the "Smith System of No-Accident Driving". Practice it. You'll become a better, safer driver.

Ford

FOR A SAFER AMERICAN ROAD



For Men Only

By Ruth Harris

PROBABLY MORE than anything else you want people to think you are a man.

What makes a man a man? It depends on who's defining the term. Your parents might say it is when you are capable of assuming certain responsibilities. Your teacher might say it is when you are eager to learn. Your FFA advisor might say it is when you've chosen a project and completed it.

It might take some of all of this to make a man a man. If you watch TV, you will get other ideas: Use a certain brand of hair cream; wear a certain brand of clothes; drive a certain kind of car. But an important thing that makes a man a man is his manly manners.

Bet you're wondering what manly manners are. There are several tricks to the trade. Your manners are so much a part of you that they become automatic . . . like breathing. You know what to do and how to do it so that you forget about yourself and think only of others. You practice your manners in such a way that people feel good around you without really knowing why.

Let's get down to specifics. Say the FFA banquet is coming up soon. You may be jittery and have lots of questions. How do I ask for a date? How do I call for my date? How are my table manners?

Asking for a Date

Always ask for a date so it will be easy for the girl to say yes. If you say, "What-ya-doing Saturday night?" you've really put her on the spot. If she says, "Nothing," she's afraid you'll think she's not popular. If she says she's already got something planned to save face, you both will lose out.

Instead say, "We're having our FFA banquet on the 23rd. I'd like you to go as my guest." She can easily say, "Thank you, I'd love to go" or "Oh, I'm sorry I have something else planned. How about a rain check?"

After you've gotten a "yes," you'll want to remember to tell your date whether the banquet is formal or informal, what time you will pick her up, and when she will be home.

Calling for Your Girl

You may quake in your boots over this, but if you know what to do, it will be much easier. Here are some tips: Be on time. Go to the door for your date. Never, but never, honk your horn and expect your date to come tripping out.

Be prepared to meet her parents. Since you are being presented to them, wait for them to make the first move. The mother may offer her hand. If she does, respond with a firm grip. (A limp hand shake gives a very poor impression.) Usually men shake hands. Hand shake or not, "How do you do" is the way to acknowledge an introduction. By the way, this is not an inquiry as to one's state of health. Open the car door for your date. Make sure she's all in before you close the door. When you get to the banquet, open the car door for her.

Putting Your Date at Ease

As a man you should make your date feel at ease. (For some girls this may take longer than with others. Don't give up the ship.) What is the trick to making her feel at ease?

Give your date a sincere compliment on the way she looks. Learn to be a good conversationalist. A cardinal rule is to show an interest in the other person rather than to point out how great you are. (If you put her at ease, she'll think you're the greatest.)

Remember the little things that count. Some examples are opening the door, seating your date at the table, picking up what she drops, remembering to introduce her to your friends, and having good table manners.

Introducing Your Date

When you get to the banquet, make sure that your date knows the people, including the sponsors and other adults, as well as young people. Present a man to a woman. "Gail, I would like you to meet my agricultural teacher, Mr. John Doe. This is Gail Smith." Present a younger person to an older person. "Mrs. Doe, I would like you to meet my friend, Gail Smith."

Using Table Manners

The real you may come out by the way you eat. Remember that your main task is to make your date feel at ease. You will have to be at ease yourself before you can make others feel this way.

Lest you forget, stand behind your chair until the guests of honor are being seated. Seat your date. You do this by pulling the chair out for her. She sits from the left side. You push the chair up. Likewise, sit in your chair from the left. Wait until the host table starts eating before you begin. If in doubt about what piece of silverware to use, begin at the outside and work toward your plate. The salad on the left is yours. Fried chicken may be eaten with your fingers or your fork. You might feel more comfortable if you do what the group is doing in this case.

The napkin goes on your lap—not as a bib. Spoons go on a saucer or coaster; they never stand in a cup or glass. Olives, pickles, carrot sticks, celery, and bread are finger foods. Chew with your mouth closed, and never talk when you have food in your mouth.

Practicing Makes Perfect

A boy learns to be a man by practicing manly things. Since manners are part of being a man, they must be practiced, too. Practice your manners at home for your mother or sister. Sure they may laugh or tease you at first, but that's better than being embarrassed when you're out with your best girl.

Reprinted from "The Florida Future Farmer." The author, Ruth E. Harris, is a family life specialist at the Florida Agricultural Extension Service, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Gene Funk, President of Funk Bros. Seed Co., presents the 1965 National High Challenger Award to Billie Jarvis, of Preston, Mississippi and his FFA Advisor, E. G. Palmer. Their yield of 271.5 bushels per acre was not only high in National 304 Bushel Challenge Project, but was highest corn yield from a measured acre in U.S. in 1965.

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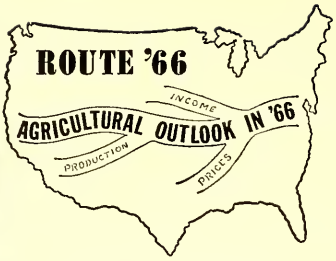
I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

V. STANLEY ALLEN, Business Manager



(Continued from Page 21)

moderately smaller lamb supplies and substantially smaller pork supplies. Later, lamb prices are expected to average about the same to only slightly higher than 1965 because of a slight increase in total beef supplies and considerably more broilers.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Dairy farmers' prospects for 1966 look a little better than 1965 on all fronts—slightly higher marketings, moderate gains in commercial demand, surplus held at 1965 levels, prices rising slightly, costs rising less than income from milk and cream sales.

Price increases appear likely for two reasons. First, parity relationships suggest minimum support will be above this year's $3.24 per 100 pounds for manufacturing milk and 59.4 cents per pound for milkfat. Secondly, domestic disappearance in commercial outlets during 1966 is expected to increase as much as or more than marketings, and carry-over from '65 will be less than the low levels of 1964.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Early in 1966, prices to egg producers probably will be 5 cents per dozen above this year's depressed level, but for the year as a whole, they may and high-protein feeds in 1966. Larger broiler and turkey production is in prospect for 1966. Poultry output may expand more rapidly than demand, causing prices to broiler and turkey producers to average lower than in 1965.

FEED GRAINS

Record crops, plus a prospective increase in supplies of high-protein feeds, especially soybean meal, are expected to result in lower prices of feed grains and high-protein feeds in 1966. Livestock-feed price ratios are expected to be generally more favorable than during the past two or three years. This, along with lower quality corn in the Corn Belt, probably will mean heavier domestic use. Exports will also continue upward. Even so, this year's production probably will exceed use, and carry-over at the close of the marketing year may be up by five million tons.

OTHERS

Wheat used is expected to exceed production for the fifth consecutive year. As a result, prices received by farmers should average slightly above the national loan rate of $1.25 per bushel.

Tobacco data indicates that the 1966 crop price supports will increase about 2 percent above 1965.

Frozen vegetable supplies are larger than last year, mainly due to more green peas, carrots, and sweet corn. Prices in general are likely to average lower than last season.

Potato markets are expected to be under considerable pressure into late winter, with prices in all areas averaging sharply below the high levels of a year earlier.

The **cotton** outlook is highlighted by passage of new legislation. Although the national acreage allotment is unchanged, direct payments are provided for producers who plant less. The payment rate for projected yield on diverted acreage will be 10.5 cents per pound. The basic loan level is 21 cents per pound for middling one inch cotton, down from 29 cents for 1965, but there is a support payment of 9.42 cents per pound. Study carefully the options you have under the new program. You can get detailed information at your local Agricultural Conservation and Stabilization office.

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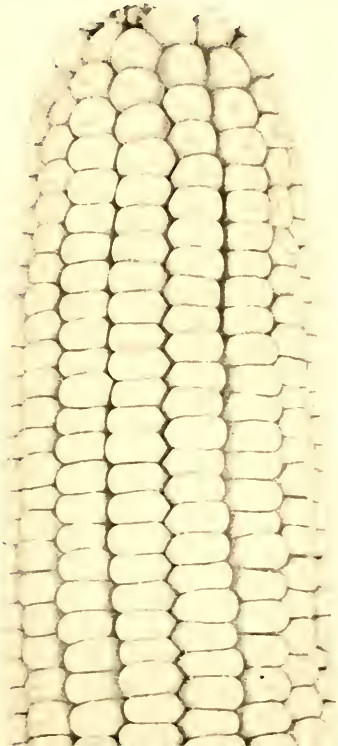

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Carburetor Adjustment

—a Key to Economy

By Melvin Long

GOOD FUEL economy depends upon over-all engine condition and compression. With these factors at their best, the next step is peak tuning—ignition, timing, and carburetion. Carburetion involves the air cleaner and adjustment of the carburetor. If the air cleaner is kept clean, the greatest opportunity for cutting fuel costs is correct carburetor adjustment.

Expensive laboratory-type gauges are not required for adjusting the carburetor. With a little care, you can do a satisfactory job "farm style."

Float Level. Fuel level in the carburetor bowl must be correct for satisfactory service and economy. Possible causes of improper fuel level include bent or worn parts or a stuck or leaky float.

It isn't difficult to check the fuel level in the bowl. First, check your manual or ask your dealer what the correct level should be. Then remove the drain plug from the bottom of the carburetor, and install a fitting to which you can attach a short piece of rubber tubing connected to a glass tube (or you can use a short length of transparent plastic tubing).

Hold the free end of the tubing beside the carburetor bowl, and the gasoline in it will rise to the same level as in the bowl. The correct level may be indicated by a line cast on the side of the bowl. If not, carefully measure the distance from the fuel level to the top of the bowl, which is the surface on which the cover gasket is located.

If the level is not correct, you can have your dealer adjust the float or install a new needle valve and seat if needed. If you are "mechanically inclined," you may wish to do this job yourself. If so, be sure to disassemble the carburetor carefully to avoid loss of parts. Keep all tools and parts clean.

Idle Adjustments. First, warm up the tractor to normal operating temperature. Then, move the throttle lever to the lowest speed. Check to see that the linkage from the governor to the carburetor is free and the throttle-stop screw is against the stop. Next, turn the screw in or out to give the recommended low idle speed—usually 350 to 450 rpm.

Without changing the throttle setting, adjust the idle-mixture screw to produce maximum idle speed. If you have a manifold-vacuum gauge, adjust the idle-mixture screw to produce the highest reading on the gauge.

If the idle speed is now greater than recommended, readjust the stop screw to give the right speed. If necessary, repeat the two adjustments to arrive at the best settings.

To make a final check on the idle adjustments, speed up the engine and then reduce speed to slow idle. The engine should idle smoothly—slowly enough to avoid waste of fuel but fast enough to keep the engine going. On magneto-equipped engines, keep slow-idle speed great enough to avoid tripping the impulse mechanism.

Load Adjustment. Although this adjustment is best made with the engine under load, it can be done with the engine operating at rated speed without load.

Turn the main-adjustment needle inward until the engine begins to lose power. Then turn it out slowly until the engine picks up speed and runs smoothly. Set the screw so that if it is turned inward, engine speed drops, but if it is turned outward, speed does not increase.

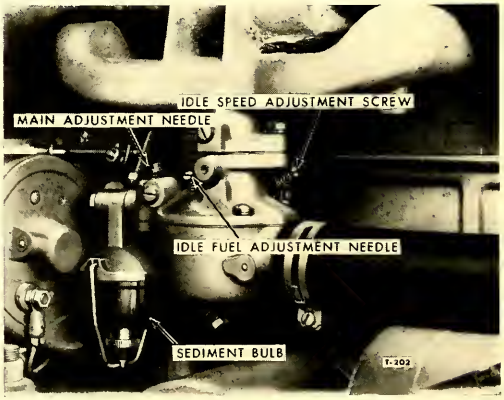
If the adjustment was made with no load on the engine, it may stall with a heavy load. If so, open the adjusting needle enough to provide full load power.

Since most tractor carburetors have no accelerating pump as used on cars, the tractor engine does not have comparable accelerating ability. For improved response to suddenly encountered loads on combines, balers, or forage harvesters, adjust the load-mixture screw for a slightly richer mixture.

However, when this extra response is no longer needed, readjust to the original setting to obtain better fuel economy.

Use of Choke. Since the carburetor was adjusted with the engine at normal operating temperature, the mixture will be too lean during engine warm-up. However, instead of changing the adjusting screw, use the choke to provide a temporary richer mixture. Then as engine temperature increases, gradually reduce the choke.

The proper setting of the three adjusting screws on your tractor carburetor can reduce fuel consumption.



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THE FFA IN ACTION

PENNSYLVANIA—Cloister FFA Chapter topped all other exhibitors at the recent Southeastern Regional FFA Dairy Show with this uniform group of Holstein heifers. The Future Farmers attend Ephrata High School, which is located in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

The seven heifers each won blue ribbons for their FFA owners. After winning at the Hershey Park show, they went on to win additional honors at the state show in Harrisburg. *(Lewis C. Ayers and Charles E. Ackley, Advisors)*

KANSAS—In addition to their own farming programs and class studies, Uniontown FFA members maintain and operate a 20-acre field demonstration plot.

The plot has been such a financial success that the chapter has been able to purchase its own farming equipment. Other chapters might be interested in these tips based on their five years of experience: 1. Use the junior class as a farm committee. 2. Plan crop demonstration with county agent and commercial companies. 3. Map farm showing exact areas where each crop is to be grown. 4. Stake plots. 5. Keep farm clean and free of weeds. 6. Locate near school. 7. Keep school administrator informed. 8. Stress importance of success and safety. 9. Use an advisory committee. 10. Use the term demonstration plot, not experimental plot. *(Wilbur W. Hart, Advisor)*

OHIO—The Buckeye Valley FFA Chapter is setting up a new award, the first of its kind in Ohio. A $300 college scholarship will be awarded to the outstanding chapter senior.

The scholarship award will be based on leadership, FFA participation, and scholarship. Pictured below is the committee responsible for developing the program. Left to right are Gary Graham, chairman; Gene McCurdy, co-chairman; Mike Powell; Terry Hill, secretary; Ed Racer; Ron Scheeler; and Gary Lane.

Advisor Robert Fuller believes the award will encourage education beyond high school. *(Gib Adams, Reporter)*

Dean Gagnon

Dan Day

Floyd Doering

WISCONSIN—Wittenberg Future Farmers have set quite a record in public speaking. Four state champions in the last eight years, a state finalist for the past six years, and a state champion back to back in 1964 and 1965.

It makes you wonder if they have some kind of secret for winning. It may not be scientific, but every state winner's name starts with the letter "D." Their six state finalists in order were named Dennis, David, David, Donald, Dan, and Dean. The four state winners were David Narloch, David Peterson, Dan Day (double D—double whammy), and Dean Gagnon. Two of these "D's" also won the state extemporaneous speaking title of the Wisconsin Junior Dairymen's Association.

One year a Future Farmer with the rather unusual name of Orwoll tried to unseat David in the chapter contest. Orwoll went on to become Wisconsin state FFA president, but he didn't have a chance in the speech contest . . . something seemed to be against him. *(Floyd J. Doering, Supervisor and former Wittenberg Instructor. Note the "D" in his name.)*

The Lee B. Davis sons have each received their American Farmer Degree. From left, standing, are Donald, Ray, Mr. Davis, and Jerry. Mrs. Davis is seated.

NORTH CAROLINA—The Lee B. Davis family of Route 1, Waxhaw, North Carolina, has good reason to be proud. All three of their sons have received the American Farmer Degree.

M. W. Mangum, vocational agriculture teacher at Sun Valley High School, points out, "Families with three sons holding the American Farmer Degree may be fairly common in other states, but here this record is quite unusual."

Donald and Ray, the two oldest Davis boys, live at home with their parents and help operate the family's 165-head dairy herd. Jerry, the youngest son, is studying to become a vocational agriculture teacher. While FFA members, the three won a total of nine state championships in FFA contests. *(M. W. Mangum, Advisor)*

SOUTH DAKOTA—In support of a statement by Ross Case, manager of Radio Station KWAT, Watertown, the Watertown FFA Chapter has adopted the following resolution:

"We, the members of the Watertown Chapter of Future Farmers of America, do hereby declare our support of the United States in its moral duty of protecting and preserving freedom in the world. We believe, in keeping with the policies of American doctrine, that all men are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If military action be necessary toward this end, we support that action, whether it be in Mississippi, Viet Nam, or the Dominican Republic.

"We believe that each student should promote the democratic form of government to which we owe our very existence in this, the most prosperous and freedom-loving country in the world, and that each and every person in the United States should do his part to further peace and freedom, not only in the United States, but in every country of the world.

"We denounce those groups or individuals who seek publicity through unlawful and un-American acts, or who seek to belittle the soldiers in Viet Nam who are so valiantly striving to preserve freedom and bring about peace.

"Finally, we believe in patriotism as being one of 'those qualities of leadership which a Future Farmer should possess.'" *(Greg Jongeling, President; Pat Cook, Vice President—South Dakota Newsletter)*

NEW MEXICO—Myron Kinman and Ronnie Harral were the 1965 winners of the Roswell FFA Chapter's Self-improvement Contest. As winners, they received expense-paid trips to the National FFA Convention.

Here's how the chapter system works. A large "Self-improvement Chart" is displayed in the classroom where members list improvement points. Along the top are listed such point-making activities as leadership positions, degrees, scholarship, superivsed farming programs, work projects, fairs, and attendance. Members' names are listed alphabetically down the left side. For an "A," a member receives 50 points; for a "B," 30 points; for a "C," 10 points. Students earn additional points by helping with chapter work projects.

Myron Kinman served as chapter treasurer, worked 32 football and basketball games, maintained a "C" average, and helped in the farm products division at the fair. He has 4.5 units of livestock, he participated in two district contests, and he attended a district leadership training session.

Serving as chapter historian, Ronnie Harral was a member of the parliamentary procedure team, public speaking winner, a member of the third place meats judging team, and a helper at the fair booth. He has an "A" and "B" average for two semesters and carries 7.5 units of livestock as his farming program.

The contest has been encouraging self-improvement at Roswell for ten years. *(Carl Harrison, Reporter)*

MINNESOTA—The Mankato FFA Chapter has been raising pheasants as a conservation improvement project. The project started with nearly 500 day-old chicks obtained by the Mankato Sportsmen's Club from the nearby State Conservation Game Farm. Hubbard Mills, a donor to the Minnesota and National FFA Foundations, provided feed for the birds. Help was also provided by the local game warden. More than 400 six-week-old chicks are now ready to be released.

Alan Bryant is serving in Peace Corps.

KENTUCKY—Alan Bryant, past president of the Liberty FFA Chapter, is now serving as a volunteer in the Peace Corps doing community and agricultural development work.

Alan was very active in the chapter, serving as vice president and president. In addition, he represented the chapter in the public speaking contest for two years. At the Kentucky leadership training center, he received a leader's award and set a pool record for free style swimming. The record stood until it was broken by his brother, also a chapter member.

His FFA training, love for rural life, and the opportunity to help his fellow man led him to join the Peace Corps. He is stationed in South America. *(James Buchanan, Reporter)*

SPORTRAIT

Sam Huff, Redskin linebacker, always prefers tackling to carrying the ball.

By Stan Allen

SAM HUFF, a linebacker for the Washington Redskins, is one of the National Football League's giants at that position. His play has had a big part in glamorizing football's defensive teams in recent years. Just a few years ago the defense was a group of expendables used only to stop the other team. Today's defensive teams often score as many, and sometimes more, points as the offense.

Robert Lee Huff grew up in the small coal mining town of Edna Gas, West Virginia. He began to attract attention while playing on the Farmington, West Virginia, High School team. That play won him a berth on the 1952 Class B, All-State Team and scholarship offers from four colleges. Huff picked the University of West Virginia and helped put Morgantown on the collegiate football map.

Only 16 years old when he arrived on campus, Huff started at a tackle spot in the opening game and was a starter for four years. He helped spark the Mountaineers to some of their best football seasons. They won 31 games while losing only six during his four years and received an invitation to meet Georgia Tech in the 1953 Cotton Bowl game. A unanimous All-American selection in 1955, his senior year, he was named to the North-South, Senior Bowl, and College All-Star teams. Sam also won three baseball letters at West Virginia as an outstanding catcher.

Sam was a third-round pick of the New York Giants in the 1955 player draft. He reported to their training camp in 1956 and soon learned the difference between collegiate and pro football. At 6 feet 1 inch tall and weighing 215 pounds, he was too light for a tackle and finally landed on the suicide squad, which plays mostly on kickoffs and punt returns. He had a chance to play linebacker when a regular was hurt in the third game and took advantage of this break to remain as middle linebacker for eight seasons. He had much to learn, as the middle guard or linebacker is a difficult assignment. He must be big enough to ward off a block and stop a big fullback, and he must be quick enough to drop back and cover on short passes. He also has to gamble and rush the passer at times. Today's defensive players must be smart too, as a pro unit uses from 30 to 40 different plays and each man has a specific job to do. A linebacker must also thrive on body contact.

Huff is one of those players who would rather hit on tackles than carry the ball. He confesses to working himself up to a mental state each season to play as hard as possible. His philosophy is that players get hurt when they loaf, and therefore, he tries to be in on every tackle. He has been accused of dirty tactics, but opposing players have denied this. They all agree he is a hard tackler and plays 100 percent all the time. He has an uncanny ability to sense a play and know which way it's going to put him in position to stop the play.

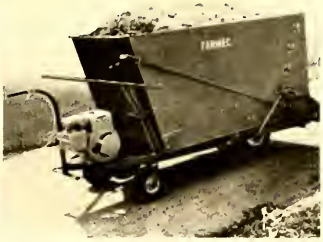
Sam Huff was a key player on one of pro football's best defensive teams that helped the Giants win five championships. His name became a byword in New York, and Yankee Stadium fans had a special cheer for him. He was named to the All-Pro team in four of his eight years with the Giants and picked for the Pro Bowl game five seasons. He was the Outstanding Lineman of 1959 and the Most Valuable Player in the 1961 Pro Bowl game. Huff's world caved in on him in 1964 when the Giants traded him to Washington. He had no idea of being traded after such a fine record with New York. The Giant fans agreed and showed their feelings at home games, but football fans in the Nation's Capital were glad to see a player of his ability come to Washington.

At Washington, Sam joined a team with one of the weakest defensive units in the NFL. They finished third in NFL defense this past season, and he has been a big factor in this improvement. He is a leader on defense, who calls the defensive plays and was voted to the Pro Bowl game again in 1964. Huff is past 30 now and still a fine linebacker, but how long can a man take the pounding and hard knocks a linebacker receives? Redskin fans and coaches hope that Sam Huff proves to be an "iron man," who can endure for many more seasons.

"Remember last summer when we wished it would cool off?"

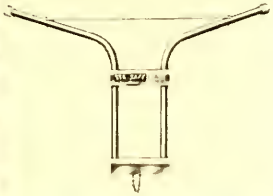
something new

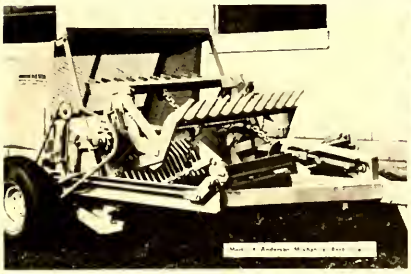
G. New Bles Easy Woodsplitter is easily attached to power take-off of small tractors to split hardest wood. (Bles Axe Co.)



H. New self-powered Mobilfeeder eliminates pushing loaded feed carts and forking feed to cows. (Farmec, Division of New Holland)

I. New solution to ladder safety and convenience is a stand-off stabilizer that lets you reach in any direction from the top of a ladder. Stabilizer will straddle ordinary obstructions including window and holds ladder away from wall. (Werner Co.)





J. New low-cost mechanical rock picker handles rocks up to 200 pounds in size and picks at speeds up to five miles per hour. Design features fast hookup and 1½-ton hopper capacity. (Armor Metal Products)

K. New caseless ammo gun consists of ammunition without cartridge or primer and gun without hammer. (Daisy Mfg. Co.)

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L. New Aqua Pen fills with tap water but writes with genuine, no-fade, permanent ink. The secret is dry ink which is activated with water. (J. & I. Distributing)

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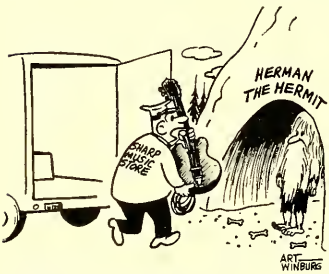
It's a good idea to remember that all soft soap has a high percentage of lye in it.

Henry Sherrer, Jr.
Bay City, Texas

A woman was attending her first baseball game. *"Isn't that pitcher grand!"* she enthused. *"He hits their bats no matter how they hold them!"*

Bruce Perry
Otis, Colorado



"Did you order an electric guitar, sir?"

Three Russians met in jail. The first one said, *"I am here because in 1960 I said bad things about Khrushchev."*

The second one said, *"I am here because in 1964 I said good things about Khrushchev."*

The third one said, *"I am here because I am Khrushchev."*

Jerry Downey
Franklin, Kentucky

During a blizzard a manager stepped out of his place of business and saw an elderly man poking with his cane into the piled-up snowbanks at the curb. Assuming the man to be blind, the manager immediately offered his assistance, *"Can I help you across the street?"*

"No, thanks," replied the poker. *"I'm looking for my sports car."*

Jerry Eakes
Kelso, Tennessee

An Army officer talking to recruits said, *"When I give the signal, fire at will."*

All of a sudden one of the recruits started running to the bunkhouse.

"What is the matter with him?" asked the officer.

"That was Will!" replied a recruit.

Howard Corbello
Iowa, Louisiana

Student to professor: *"What's that you wrote at the top of my paper?"*

Professor: *"I told you to write plainer."*

Phillip Young
Richardsville, Kentucky

A chicken farmer wrote to the Department of Agriculture as follows:

"Gentlemen: Something is wrong with my chickens. Every morning when I come out of the house, I find two or three of them on the ground, cold and stiff, with their feet in the air. Can you please tell me what is the matter?"

In due time, back came a reply: *"Dear Sir: Your chickens are dead."*

Jean Dierckman
Batesville, Indiana

During a football game the coach turned to John, a fourth string substitute who had been a practice dummy all season, and said, *"What would you do if we had possession of the ball, one minute to play, no score, and only five yards to go to a touchdown?"*

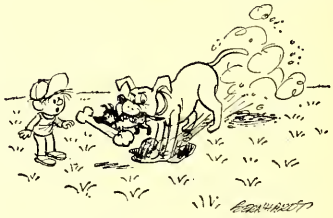
"Gee," replied John, *"I'd move down the bench so I could see better."*

Veryl Sievers
Toledo, Iowa

"I can catch the 6:16 train," explained the hiker, *"if you'll let me cut across your field."*

"Go ahead," said the farmer, *"but you'll catch the 5:45 if my bull spots you."*

Carl James
Easley, South Carolina



"I think you'd better let him have the bone, Poochy!"

He: *"If you'll give me your telephone number, I'll call you sometime."*

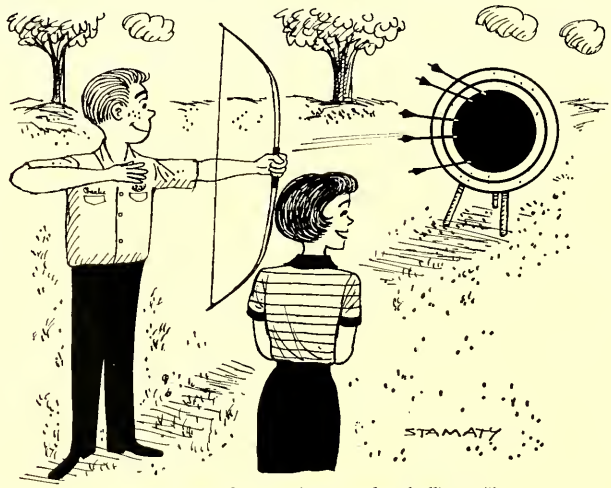
She: *"It's in the phone book."*

He: *"Fine! What's your name?"*

She: *"That's in the phone book, too."*

Rick Garrett
Richland, Indiana

Charlie, the Green Hand



"You're terrific, Charlie! Another bull's-eye!"

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

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