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

- October - November, 1968
WANTED

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN
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REWARD

IS GREAT!

If you want to hit pay dirt — the kind to grow on, write to Joe Jarvis, Union Pacific's Supervisor of Agricultural Development. He'll answer your specific questions about Western Farming and Ranching.

Supervisor of Agricultural Development
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
Omaha, Nebraska 68102
Tires are made to take almost anything except neglect.

To handle modern driving conditions, tires have to be built rugged. Dependable. Safe. But to stay that way they need proper care. Safety and good mileage just come naturally if you follow these four tire tips.

1. **Proper Inflation.**
   Air pressure should be checked once a month—on cool tires. Pressure build-up is normal when you're on the road, so don't reduce it when tires are hot. Underinflation will cause rapid wear on outer edges of tread while over-inflation will cause excessive wear in the center tread. Keep your normal cold inflation about four pounds over manual recommendation.

2. **Avoid Overloading.**
   Overloading's unsafe for you. Hard on your tires. The maximum rated load for a station wagon is six passengers and 300 pounds of cargo. All models with bucket seats take five riders and 200 pounds. Other models can hold a gang of six plus 200 pounds of cargo. So instead of piling everyone in tight—get a friend to take his car, too. And stay loose.

3. **Proper Driving Habits.**
   Avoid driving at excessive speeds. Avoid fast turns. Chuck holes and curbs. Don't get into a jack-rabbit habit or panic-stop routine. Riding the edge of the pavement or on washboard roads can ruin your tires. And all are hazardous for you.

4. **Tire Maintenance.**
   By rotating your tires you can equalize the wear. Check wheel balance and alignment. If wheels are irregular, your tires will wear out unevenly. And if your steering wheel tries to vibrate out of your grip—your wheel balance is off. Pigeon-toed or out-toed tires are a sign of improper camber. This too will cause uneven wear.

Safe tires are important. And it's important to know your entire car is a safe car. That's why your nearby Firestone Safe Tire Center offers to give your car or your family's car a free safety check. And remember—Firestone tires have characteristics that have made them first choice for original equipment on most new cars and for replacement on used cars.
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THE NATIONAL LEADERSHIP AND CITIZENSHIP CONFERENCE FOR STATE FFA OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES PROVIDED AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR STUDYING AND PLANNING THE FUTURE OF THE FFA IN AGRICULTURE. IT WAS TRULY AN OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUTH TO FEEL THE INSPIRATION THAT YOUR STATE REPRESENTATIVE FELT, DON'T MISS THIS ARTICLE.

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September 20 . . . . . . . OCTOBER-NOVEMBER Issue
November 20 . . . . . . . DECEMBER-JANUARY Issue

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THE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG MEN IN AGRICULTURE

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The National FUTURE FARMER
We take your problems
to work with us every day.

You might be surprised at how much of the research at our Research Center, Beacon, N. Y., goes directly against farm machinery problems.

In fact, many of our scientists could qualify as farm "experts." They work directly with equipment manufacturers. They know the equipment you use. They know what it has to do. And their job is to search out products to help it do it better.

So what have they done for you lately?

They've come up with a new Havoline Motor Oil—so good it's put famous "old" Havoline out of business. New Havoline more than keeps pace with recent advancements in tractor engine design.

They've developed Marfak Multi-Purpose Grease—the convenient single grease for all general farm machinery. (And went on to create a handy grease gun cartridge especially for Texaco farm customers.)

Their current work on LP-Gas will benefit those who power tractors with this fuel.

And, of course, they're always looking for new and better ways to "tailor" Fire Chief gasoline so it can power farm machinery at its best regardless of altitude differences or climate changes.

This constant commitment to product improvement is one reason why Texaco sells more gasoline than anyone else.

We're first and we think that's a big responsibility.

Quality petroleum products for the farm: Havoline and Ursa motor oils; Marfak Multi-Purpose Grease; Multigear Lubricant EP; Rando HD oils for Hydraulics; Fire Chief Gasoline and Texaco Diesel Fuel
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You May Win A $795.00 Commercial Art Scholarship

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 all fields of commercial art, taught by one of America's leading home study art schools — 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 contest must be in before November 30, 1968. Amateurs only. Our students not eligible. None can be returned. Mail your drawing today!

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500 So. Fourth St. • Minneapolis, Minn. 55415

Please enter my drawing in your contest.
(Please Print)

Name

Occupation

Age

Address

City

County

State

Zip Code

Accredited by the Accrediting Commission of the National Home Study Council.
Approved for Veterans Training.

A Word with the Editor

The 40th Anniversary National Convention may prove to be one of the most important conventions ever held by the FFA. Several important issues will come before the delegate body for a decision.

Your national officers and Directors are recommending a number of proposed amendments to the FFA Constitution and Bylaws and certain modifications in the name, aims and purposes, creed, and ceremonies. This work was completed at the July meeting, and the proposed changes have been sent to the states for study before the National Convention. While each state must vote on their own convictions on each issue, the national officers and Directors are to be commended for their excellent work on these items.

Some of the changes recommended are minor, while others are more far-reaching. The reapportionment of delegates to the National Convention to give additional representation to the larger states would seem to be long overdue. In addition to those mentioned above, other questions to be considered include such items as: Should the FFA build a National Leadership Conference Center? How is FFA to be adequately financed in this time of increased costs and the need for expanded activities? You will want to follow closely the actions taken by your delegates on these and other items of business during this 40th Anniversary National Convention.

New Associate Editor

Ronald A. Miller has been employed as an associate editor for The National FUTURE FARMER. He comes from Wisconsin where he was a member of the FFA and more recently a graduate of the University of Wisconsin with a dairy science major and journalism specialization.

While at the University, Ron worked for the Bank of Madison where he held various positions, including that of programmer in their computer data center. He also served four years in the U.S. Marine Corps with 14 months overseas' duty which included some time in Vietnam.

The new associate editor was raised on a Wisconsin dairy farm and actively participated in livestock shows, showing mostly dairy cattle and hogs. He was a member of FFA at Waupun, Beaver Dam, and Columbus. He held several offices in the FFA and was named Chapter Star Farmer while a member at Beaver Dam. Some of his other activities included 4-H, school chorus, church choir, a letter in baseball at Columbus, and a starred first in the district solo and ensemble contest.

Ron is married to the former Ellen Maaske of Horicon, Wisconsin, and they have a daughter, Rebecca, 11 years old. Ellen was active in 4-H and the Future Homemakers of America. She was a winner of the State Homemaker award in 1964.

Wilson Carnes
Editor

The National FUTURE FARMER
Tame the wild blue yonder

A jet takes off from New York with more than 300 passengers aboard. Flies over 3,000 miles. Lands in London. And the pilot always knows the exact position of the plane without asking a navigator. It will happen in the next couple years. When The Boeing Company introduces its 747 super-jet that's equipped with our new inertial navigation system—the Carousel IV.

The system always knows where the plane is and the best way to its destination. It can feed steering commands directly to the auto-pilot, or tell the pilot what heading to follow. The Carousel IV also tells the pilot a world of navigational information—his position, ground speed, direction heading, pitch and roll attitude, wind direction and speed, and distance and time to go to his destination. From a little black box that weighs some 50 pounds. Built by our AC Electronics Division. The wild blue yonder will never be the same.

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From the Mailbag

Chicago, Illinois
We feel your article “A Frame for Life” in your August-September issue will indeed aid our program to get farmers to adopt protective frames or crush-proof cabs.

Lyon J. Urben
Manager, Farm Department
National Safety Council

Kuttawa, Kentucky
Please send me the information I have circled from the “Free For You” column. I enjoy The National FUTURE FARMER magazine very much and the many varying items in the Magazine. I am very proud to be a member of this fine organization. I believe the accomplishments on the national, state, district, and local levels are to be commended.

I am a member of the Lyon FFA Chapter. We won the state chapter ritual and parliamentary procedure team contest. I only wish this contest was on the national level.

Arthur Green

Manchester, Iowa
I certainly enjoyed visiting with you at the Leadership and Citizenship Conference. Seeing the operations of the National Magazine first hand is much better than hearing about it. Meeting the individuals who have played important roles in FFA’s history makes everything seem much more alive.

Steve Zumbach
President
Iowa FFA Association

Canby, Oregon
Thank you for all the help you gave in making our National Leadership and Citizenship Conference a success. We were truly happy and inspired to know and get to work with you.

David H. Diez
President
Oregon FFA Association

These are typical of the many letters received from participants in the National Leadership and Citizenship Conference.—Ed.

Schofield, Wisconsin
I receive your magazine as a complimentary copy from the local Future Farmers chapter. I look through every issue and enjoy it very much since my youthful years were spent on a Missouri farm.

I was looking through the June-July issue tonight, and the article on the mule prompted my writing this letter.

We always had mules on the farm, and I loved them. Many a mile I walked behind them. We had one that was such a pet that he would follow you around like a dog, and you couldn’t discourage him from following you if you walked through the pasture. The article brought back many pleasant memories and for this I thank you.

Reverend Vernon G. Dolde

Madera, California
I just graduated from high school, and I’m going on to college close by. In my chapter, I can remain a member for two years after high school. I want to continue receiving the Magazine. Please let me know how I can continue to get it.

R. R. Domer

If you wish to remain a member and continue to receive the Magazine, it will be necessary for you to pay your dues through your local FFA chapter.

However, if you do not wish to continue your membership, then you can send your subscription order directly to the Magazine. The price for a direct subscription is 75 cents a year, or three years for $2.00.

Perhaps you should discuss it with your local agriculture teacher since being a member of your local chapter may have additional advantages which you would not enjoy if you only received the Magazine.—Ed.

Eutaw, Alabama
I have enclosed a coupon for free information on livestock.

I have never received an issue which did not have an article of interest to my work. The things that I really enjoy reading are “Sportrail” and “FFA in Action.”

James C. Amerson

West Germany
I read your June-July magazine. It was very well published as usual. I’ve been a member for over five years, and your magazine has never failed to keep improving itself.

I am now serving a tour of duty in the Army, stationed in Germany. Your articles have made it possible for me to keep up on the changes and improvements in farming.

A small note for personal satisfaction. Mr. Archie Dale Frath, Jr. was my advisor and teacher. He is surely dedicated to agriculture. The chapter is the Hopewell-Loudon Chapter of Future Farmers, Bascom, Ohio.

Stephen Coppus

Martinsburg, Pennsylvania
I am a sophomore at Northern Bedford High School and also an FFA member there. I think The National FUTURE FARMER is a fairly complete magazine. I wish that you would put in something about beef and swine judging.

Bill Frederick

The National FUTURE FARMER
5 milliseconds in the life of a "Power Piston" wad.

1. This is what the "Power Piston" one-piece wad (loaded in a Remington Express plastic shell) looks like from the time it leaves the factory until you pull the trigger.

2. Right after firing. The built-in shock absorber in the "Power Piston" compresses and absorbs the initial impact of the explosion, so the shot won't be crushed together.

3. Halfway down the gun barrel. The back end of the Remington "Power Piston" opens up to seal the barrel and keep the expanding gas from leaking past and losing power.

4. At the muzzle. Though the shot column is moving at top speed, the sides of the Remington "Power Piston" have kept it from touching the barrel and flattening the pellets.

For some time we've been telling you that Remington and Peters shells with "Power Piston" wads shoot harder, keep your barrel clean longer and put up to 10% more shot in the pattern. But let's face it—you were taking our word for something you couldn't see. And while you may have noticed an improvement in your shooting, it was just as easy to give the credit to your new shotgun or just plain luck.

That's why this little demonstration. We feel that if we can show you what a "Power Piston" does you'll have more confidence in our shells. Also we can clear up a common misunderstanding. The "Power Piston" does not make the pattern smaller. It just puts more pellets into it by eliminating "flyers"—flattened shot that goes wild. No matter what gauge you shoot—12, 16, 20 or 28. And that's a fact.

Try a box of Remington/Peters shells with "Power Piston." See how good a shot you really are.

Looking Ahead

Livestock

CHECK ON CATTLE—Check livestock on pasture right after thunderstorms, suggests Dr. John Herrick, Iowa State veterinarian. Many times livestock, particularly cattle, are killed by lightning. Most insurance companies want dead animals to be given a post-mortem examination by a veterinarian.

CHALLENGE-FEEDING—Dairy specialist, Terry Howard of the University of Wisconsin, says there’s a new concept in dairy nutrition—called “challenge-feeding”—that may enable your cows to achieve higher production levels. Challenge-feeding means giving cows all the feed they can eat shortly before and after freshening to find out how much milk they can produce. Howard says this new system got its name because it “challenges” the cow to achieve her inherited potential for milk production.

WOOL MINI-PACKS—New Zealand manufacturers have developed a special press that compresses wool into high-density mini-packs half the size of normal bales for shipment either locally or overseas. The density of the compressed wool is 40 pounds per cubic foot compared to the normal 20 pound per cubic foot density. Trial shipments have shown that the quality of the wool was excellent upon receipt.

STOCKYARD TV—The latest industrial communications technique—closed circuit television—is being used to improve service in the stockyards. The Sioux Falls, South Dakota, United Stockyards Market reports they are using such a system to monitor receiving docks at night in order to give immediate service to truckers who are delivering livestock for the next day’s market. The system is providing added service and efficiency to the operation.

MARKETING INFORMATION—The Livestock Marketing Information Corporation has enlisted the aid of a computer to provide a nationwide network system listing livestock for sale. Every livestock producer and purchaser can use this method of marketing. This commercial concern acts as a third party, or clearinghouse, to make detailed information available to anyone interested in buying or selling livestock. The company is not involved in the negotiations or transactions of sales, nor in the financing of buyer or seller.

Crops

MOLASSES FOR BOLLWORM—Researchers at the University of Arkansas have found that bollworm kill can be greatly increased by adding molasses to insecticide sprays. This is reminiscent of by-gone days when field hands slapped sulfur and molasses on cotton plants to keep away boll weevils and other insects. Using two gallons of table-grade molasses in a total 10-gallon-per-acre spray effectively increased bollworm control. The molasses attracts insects and keeps the chemical on the plants longer.

SLOW-RELEASE NITROGEN—A long sought-after goal of research scientists is a nitrogen fertilizer that will release nitrogen over a much longer period of time than soluble nitrogen fertilizers such as ammonia nitrate or urea. Sulfur-coated urea (SCU) is a new experimental fertilizer that has this slow-release property and may be more economical to manufacture than other slow-release nitrogen fertilizers. SCU is made by spraying uncoated urea granules with molten sulfur followed by a sealing coat of wax and microbicide additives.

NUTRIENTS IMPORTANT—High yielding grain sorghum and sorghum-sudan grass crosses have been proposed as replacements for corn and legumes where environmental factors prevent maximum corn and legume yields. Ohio State University scientists point out that although sorghums may offer the best replacement in some cases, they do not equal corn and alfalfa in nutritive value.

HYBRID MILLET—Forage millets have assumed a new and important role in southern agriculture. They are being used in planned crop programs and on land which contained annual pasture grasses the previous winter. When properly fertilized and managed, millets can produce tremendous yields. They reportedly make good of the build-up of nutrients in old pasture sods, and they break up disease and insect cycles. Using a male sterile line developed by Dr. Glenn W. Burton at the University of Georgia, Northrup King has developed Millex 22, the first commercially available hybrid Pearl Millet.

Management

PESTICIDE RESPONSIBILITY—Pesticide drift from treated to untreated areas is the responsibility of the applicator. This is true of homeowner, backyard gardener, an aerial applicator of insecticides, or a roadside weed sprayer. “If we want the freedom to use these chemical tools, we must accept the responsibility for using them carefully,” says Dr. Erick B. Nilson, extension herbicide specialist at Kansas State University.

TIRE REPAIRS—Most farm tires injured by cuts or snags can be satisfactorily and economically repaired and continued in service. This is particularly the case if done in time. Tires should be inspected periodically for possible damage. Cuts or breaks that enter or expose the cords in the body of the tire should be promptly repaired in a repair shop where they can be vulcanized. If not repaired, moisture and foreign material will enter the damaged spot and deteriorate the cords, making it impossible to restore the tire to service.
write your own proof

Kraft Feed Boosters, with their Milk-Bank nutrients, balance a ration and help animals assimilate more of their feed. As a result, livestock and poultry gain faster, more efficiently, produce more, stay healthier and show better bloom. And you can prove it yourself, with Kraft's free formula booklets and performance charts. Write today: Kraft Foods Agricultural Division, Dept. 844, 500 Peshtigo Court, Chicago, Illinois 60690.

Kraft Feed Boosters give animals at least one of these milk nutrients: dried whey, delactosed whey, hydrolyzed whey, cultured whey, casein, cheese, dried buttermilk.

... where better nutrition starts with milk.
The most inspiring and outstanding experience of my life is how one state FFA president described the National Leadership and Citizenship Conference held in Washington, D.C., July 14-20.

And what a week it was. No tourist bureau or travel agency could offer anything to compare with the series of meetings and events held throughout the conference.

A highlight was the visit with President Lyndon Johnson in the Rose Garden at the White House. The President spoke briefly, stressing the importance of education and then moved into the group to visit informally and shake hands with many of the FFA members.

Those who participated in the conference were state FFA presidents and other selected state FFA representatives.

Most of the group arrived in Washington Sunday afternoon and left for home Saturday morning.

The purpose of the conference was to help the FFA leaders better prepare to meet the challenges of leadership in agriculture. The program provided an opportunity to develop a greater appreciation of our American heritage and a better understanding of our nation’s government, as well as to study and plan for the future of the FFA.

For their working sessions, the state FFA representatives were divided into six workshop groups for the purpose of learning more about the national organization of FFA and how it “ticks.” Perhaps more important was the opportunity they had to tell how they think it should “tick.” This was brought out in the reports of each workshop group given at the end of the conference.

After a program entitled “Welcome to Washington” on Monday morning, the group moved on to Mount Vernon for a program which included the placing of a wreath at Washington’s Tomb. They arrived at the National FFA Center in the early afternoon for a tour of the grounds, a visit to Washington’s Old Grist Mill, and a series of meetings on the FFA operations.

Tuesday’s program included the visit to the White House in the early morning and later meetings with officials at the State Department. The afternoon session was entitled “Gear Up for Leadership” and, in addition to group discussions and panel reports, included representatives of other youth organizations. They discussed preparing youth for leadership roles in school, in the community, and in our country through FHA, DECA, VICA, 4-H, and OEA. At a banquet that evening they heard an address by Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Education Committee.

Wednesday morning’s program was entitled “Learning About Your Nation’s Government.” After a breakfast with many of their senators and congressmen, an inspiring program was presented on “How Laws Are Made.” Those participating in this program included Senator Jack Miller of Iowa, Representatives Gerald Ford of Michigan, Ed Edmondson of Oklahoma, and Don Fuqua of Florida. Later, Speaker of the House John W. McCormack of Massachusetts spoke while the FFA members were seated in the seats occupied by congressmen when the House is in session. After-
Six workshop committees met throughout the week. They studied the FFA operations and suggested improvements.

noon sessions were held at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Thursday morning’s program was entitled “Strong Hearted Men Have Built a Nation.” After hearing an address by Lt. General Lewis W. Walt of the United States Marine Corps, the program included visits to the Tomb of the Unknowns, Jefferson Memorial, and the National Archives. At the Jefferson Memorial, Representative James Smith of Oklahoma spoke on “Jefferson A Farmer,” and Dr. Woodrow W. Wilkerson, superintendent of public instruction in Virginia, spoke on “Jefferson A Statesman.”

Thursday afternoon, a symposium was held on the topic of adapting the FFA to a changing program of agricultural education. That evening, public relations was the subject of panel discussion with specialists in the various fields of communications on the panel.

Friday sessions were concerned with workshop reports, conference evaluations, and similar topics with some time provided for the conference representatives to visit Washington on their own.

These are only the highlights, but the FFA officers will have an opportunity to tell their story in more detail back in their home states, using a series of slides made during the conference.

Though many people contributed to the success of the conference, Representative Don Fuqua, a former state FFA president from Florida, helped make some of the arrangements.

What’s ahead? The national officers and Directors have budgeted funds for a similar conference for state officers in 1969. In addition, they approved a National Leadership and Citizenship program for chapter presidents in 1969, and plans are being made for three week-long sessions. Cost for participating in this conference will be the responsibility of the participant or his local FFA chapter.

They placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns and held ceremonies at other area memorials and monuments.

State FFA representatives pose for a group picture during their visit to the National FFA Center near Mount Vernon.
If you want 'em tight buy 'em tight.

Why buy jeans two sizes too big and hope they'll shrink to fit you. Buy Lee Riders—the authentic western jeans—in your exact size. They're guaranteed to be the best fitting, longest wearing jeans you've ever worn or a brand new pair free. And they're Sanforized® to keep on fitting washing after washing.

Lee RIDERS®
The authentic Western cut

COMING NEXT ISSUE

YOUR NEXT ISSUE of The National FUTURE FARMER will include a special supplement on AgriOPPORTUNITIES. This supplement is one that you will want to study carefully and keep around for future reference.

AgriOPPORTUNITIES will describe the variety of opportunities and the educational requirements for entry into the dynamic and challenging world of agribusiness. Information sources for the career supplement include leaders in agricultural business, colleges and universities, and many of the trade associations serving agriculture. The entire supplement is planned to provide you with the latest and most up-to-date information to guide you in choosing an agricultural career and preparing for it.

AgriOPPORTUNITIES is directed to the jobs in non-production agriculture, those careers that are in agriculture but off the farm. All subscribers will receive a copy of the careers supplement as a part of their December-January issue. In addition, the supplement will be distributed at the National FFA Convention, and copies will be sent to agricultural colleges and universities as well as technical and vocational schools offering instruction in agriculture.

While AgriOPPORTUNITIES is written for the student, it will also be most helpful to counselors and others who consult with students about their career plans. Many are not aware of both the number of opportunities and the wide variety of jobs available for the young man with training in agriculture.

How important is a farm background? How much education will I need? Where are the agricultural opportunities greatest in industry today? You can find the answers to these and many other questions in your copy of AgriOPPORTUNITIES.
Your Aunt Martha borrows it to go antique hunting.
Is she a truck driver?

No. But then, there's nothing trucky about the new INTERNATIONAL® pickup. Its reputation as the strongest and sturdiest hasn't changed. That will never go out of style.

In fact, style is what the new INTERNATIONAL is all about. It's driving in style. In comfort. So when Aunt Martha takes it for a spin, or your family takes it on vacation, you have to agree that this pickup is far from a truck.

Now there's an easy swing in the way it handles. Brakes and clutch respond quickly and gently. You can have power brakes, brand new integral power steering, and automatic transmission too. And you can enjoy unusual comforts in the cab: air conditioning, bucket seats, soft carpeting and stereo.

The new INTERNATIONAL is still a real workhorse. But now it's much more. It's changing people's minds about pickups.

Just ask Aunt Martha.

The New International Pickup.
Don't call it a truck.
FFA will celebrate its 40th anniversary at the National Convention held in Kansas City, Missouri, October 15-18. Thousands of blue and gold jackets will gather in this city in the heart of America to demonstrate their faith in the future of agriculture and conduct the business of their national organization. All plans indicate a truly outstanding national convention for FFA members in 1968.

The convention will officially get under way on October 15. Prior to this, however, the national FFA officers and Board of Directors will meet on October 13-14 to handle last minute convention details and other business of the organization.

On Sunday, October 13, members of the FFA Band and the FFA Chorus will arrive and begin their practice sessions for their performances later in the week. This year the chorus will have a new director, Mr. Marvin Myers of Lafayette, Indiana, former director of the Purdue University Choir.

Again this year registration will be by chapter and state groups with no individual registration for FFA members. Prior to coming to the convention, each chapter must get an official registration card from their state office and have it properly completed. The card must be signed by the member who is attending, his local FFA advisor, and his principal or superintendent.

Attendance at the convention is limited to six members per chapter or 10 percent of the membership. This number does not include award winners or special convention participants. Advanced registration will begin Tuesday morning.

Also on Tuesday morning official delegates will meet with the national officers for an orientation session and an explanation of the major items of business which will be acted upon later in the week. This will be followed by a luncheon for the national officers and the official state delegates. Tuesday afternoon, there will be tours to points of interest in Kansas City for FFA members who are not official delegates. The state delegates will be working in committees.

Tuesday evening a Vespers program will be held at 7:15 p.m., and this will be followed by the first session of the convention which will begin at 8:15 p.m. At this session, the Kansas City Advisory Council will be recognized, followed by remarks by David Thomas, an FFA member from Missouri.

On Wednesday morning, after the posting of colors and a concert by the National FFA Band, FFA members will be welcomed to Kansas City by Mayor Ius Davis. During this session, approximately 35 career exhibitors will be introduced to the convention. The agricultural career exhibits have become an outstanding feature of the National Convention. Qualified personnel will be at each exhibit to answer your questions about a career in agriculture.

The Wednesday afternoon session will be highlighted by the conferring of the Honorary American Farmer Degrees and the American Farmer Degree ceremony. Mr. Adin Hester, former national FFA president and national public speaking winner, will speak at this time. Another speaker will be Mr. W. A. Ross, national executive secretary of the FFA from 1931 to 1943.

The national public speaking contest will be held Wednesday evening and two special groups will be recognized. One will be the former adult leaders of FFA and NFA and the other will be the past national presidents of the FFA and NFA. A special feature of this session will be a pageant entitled "Our 40 Years" depicting 40 years of FFA.

Thursday morning sessions will be devoted almost exclusively to national winners in Agricultural Proficiency, Chapter Safety, and the Chapter Awards program. There will also be a special presentation by the national officers of vocational education youth groups. This will be followed by the presentation of the Distinguished Service awards to adults in education, business, and industry who have given outstanding support to the FFA.

The Thursday afternoon session will involve the delegate body in group discussions and debate relating to proposed changes in the FFA organization and the committee reports. Also on Thursday afternoon, FFA members will have another opportunity to tour points of interest in the Kansas City area.

Donors to the FFA Foundation will be honored by FFA at a reception on Thursday afternoon. At the session that evening, the donors will be recognized in a special program which will proceed the Star Farmer of America pageant and the showing of a movie of the 1968 Star Farmers.

The Friday morning session will feature the presentation of international guests in a special program relating to the international education activities of the FFA. The feature speaker will be Marilyn Van Derbur, former Miss America. She has been speaking effectively to young people across the country and will have an inspiring address. The major item of business at this session will be the election of the national FFA officers for 1968-69.

That afternoon the convention will recess for a special session—FFA Day at the American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show. Friday evening the spotlight will be on national officers and will honor the current officers' parents and teachers. The convention will officially close that evening with the installation of the newly elected national officers. This will be followed by special entertainment provided by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company.

For those who wish to remain Saturday morning, the American Royal Parade will begin at 8:30 a.m. and will be lead by the National FFA Band.

There will be plenty to do and see during the convention. In addition to the program at the auditorium, national finals will be held in all FFA judging contests. This year, the finals in the FFA dairy and dairy products contest will be held in Kansas City for the first time in many years.

Sound like a great convention? It will be as FFA moves into its second 40 years of service to youth in agriculture.
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RED BRAND®
Many times I had read the sign: "Take Your Time—The Life You Save May Be Your Own." My life was saved through the culmination of many miracles.

It was on a typical fall day filled with the activities of picking and shelling corn. A few days before I had been in Kansas City to receive the FFA American Farmer Degree. It is an honor of which I am very proud. I love farming and was looking forward to a life in agriculture. Thoughts of attending Kansas State University had not yet entered my mind.

I backed the truck under the sheller spout and handed Skip, my dog, a cookie. Walking toward the tractor, I noticed how beautiful the morning seemed with dry stalks crackling under my feet, the picker humming in the distance, and honking geese overhead. I was left with a feeling of goodness and joy at being alive.

I started the tractor and engaged the power take-off. I stepped off the tractor. I remember bending backward, or so it seemed, and backward, and backward. I remember the terrible beating as my body was wrapped around the PTO shaft. My hand was caught in the drive chain, so part of me was going one way, and the other part another way. I don't know if I lost consciousness then or not.

Thinking back, I realize the tremendous shock which my mother encountered as she shut off the power shaft and looked at the mass of flesh, bone, and blood that was her son. Mother and a neighbor slid me into the back of a pickup truck. Soon, they moved me into the cab, and our neighbor drove me to the hospital. Along the way, he stopped and flagged a road patrolman. He held me in the cab.

All the vertebras in my neck were cracked; I could not control my head. It fell backward and, although my body was sitting in the seat, I can remember looking out the back window of the pickup. Everything seemed upside down and was whirling around and around.

With a crushed left arm, many blood vessels were severed and our neighbor was showered with blood. I remember the steady, pumping shots of blood as they came from my shoulder and spattered over the neighbor and his pickup. Riding to the hospital, I felt every bump and each one seemed to antagonize the excruciating pain.

Our neighbor was not a large man, but he picked me up in his arms and carried me through the emergency door of the hospital. I remember yelling, but I can't remember the words. My senses began to leave me and, I understand, I became almost uncontrollable as they laid me on the table. Some of the words which I heard were: die; take the arm; it's gone—where is it? My God, somebody do something; no, no, please no. I remember getting a shot.

I don't know how long it had been, but the next thing that I remember was opening my eyes and seeing a nurse directly above me. I was unable to move anything, not even my head. Traction was on my legs, arm, and neck. The ceiling and bottles with tubes attached were all that I looked at for a long period of time. My mother and father had to bend above my face for me to see them. Tears came easily to Mom and Dad.

The daily changing of the bed was a painful time for me. I know the nurses were extremely careful and thoughtful, but it hurt so much to be moved. I just wanted to be perfectly still.

The first surgery had to be put off several times because I was in shock. Then surgery after surgery followed. Soon I expected major surgery every Monday or Tuesday morning. By then I was able to eat some light foods and could move my right hand slightly.

Have you ever considered how thankful you should be that you can move and control your body? I was like a small child again, learning to wriggle a toe or actually move a finger. What an accomplishment this was for me.

I have memories of a Christmas tree and gifts. Although I was still in traction, I could have my bed rolled up so that I was able to see around the room. Even though I couldn't move my head, I had many different things to observe. In the hospital I was thankful many times for the invention of television. With my bed rolled up and the TV set centered directly in front of me, I could watch some shows.

My legs move! After feeling returned to my legs, I was quick to begin shuffling them back and forth in bed. I could feed myself with my right arm, but I had to remain in bed because my left arm was still in bad shape. After more surgery, my left arm was slightly improved and the doctor told me to try to get up. I couldn't! I couldn't sit up, I couldn't walk, I couldn't do anything.

I didn't give up. I kept trying and was soon able to walk very slowly. Eventually, I left the hospital and went home. I was extremely careful with my left arm. The burns on my side and the arm were so tender, I realize now that I was overprotective of the arm and, as a result, my wrist lost strength. I seemed to have less and less control of it. One day the doctor told me to stop holding pity on the arm and to start using it. I did and I have regained good control of it.

A host of stories could be told about each individual incident and about the many lessons that were learned in a short while. The initial act that caught me took a split second. I will have the remembrance of it with me for the rest of my life.

I know that sometimes it is a pain to slip the shield over the power shaft on the rake, baler, sheller, mower, or elevator. But if you don't—it may cost you your life.

Sometimes we tend to hurry and do not think of what would happen if—all that running combine reel would grab a short sleeve, if—while throwing that slug of hay into the running baler those fingers would grab an arm. What would happen if—chemicals were left setting around where the baby could get into them? What would happen if—the plow became clogged and you were standing or jumping up and down on the debris while the tractor and plow were moving and you fell? What would happen if—you started the corn sheller and stepped into the power shaft?

At the time of my release from the hospital, it was estimated I had lost 70 percent of the use of my left arm.

Today some muscle movements are not natural, but I have regained almost full use of the arm. I lost one finger and some control of the others. The vertebras in my neck do not cause any problems. Skin grafts covered most of the scars. However, I'm very fortunate to be alive.

Please, take a little extra time. A few minutes of thought will give you a lot more minutes to live.
The Annual Meeting of the Future Farmers of America Foundation was held in Washington, D.C., on July 24 with a good representation of donors present. The joint session included the national FFA officers, the Board of Trustees of the FFA Foundation, and the donor representatives who make up the Foundation Sponsoring Committee.

Using the theme, "The National FFA Foundation—An Overview," the program presented a review of Foundation activities and programs, including the budgeting and expenditure of funds.

Mr. L. W. Davis, vice president of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company and chairman of the FFA Foundation Sponsoring Committee for 1968, reported funds collected to date amounted to $204,000. These contributions came from 372 sponsors, including 67 who are new donors this year. Other funds from donors who have not yet contributed should enable the Foundation to reach its goal of $250,000 before the end of the year.

Among those appearing on the program were FFA members who told of receiving Foundation awards at the local, state, and national level. They were Charles Kocher, Star Greenhend, Sycamore, Illinois; Eddie Miller, state Agricultural business award, Biglerville, Pennsylvania; Everett Rains, state Public Speaking winner, Madison, Florida; and Anthony DiSalvatore, national winner in Ornamental Horticulture, Egg Harbor City, New Jersey. Mr. Gene Casto, advisor at Ripley, West Virginia, told of his chapter's program in safety which earned a Gold Emblem at the national level.

At their meeting earlier in the week, the Board of Trustees of the Foundation approved a budget of $262,800 for 1969 and took action on other items of business related to the Foundation awards program.

The purpose of the Future Farmers of America Foundation is to provide a program of incentive awards that encourages FFA members to develop their proficiency in agriculture, to extend their training in leadership, to continue their education, and to practice good citizenship.

Since 1944, when the Foundation was organized, it has provided an opportunity for business and industry, organizations, and individuals to cooperate in supporting an incentive awards program for FFA members. Each year the Foundation gives recognition and awards to over 100,000 deserving FFA members. A National Executive Council of the Foundation Sponsoring Committee has been formed to promote additional participation by donors and potential donors.

The incentive awards program of the Foundation is carried out on all levels of the FFA—local chapter, state association, and national organization. As it is with many FFA activities, participation for awards involves most members at the chapter level.
Last fall Michel Oakley, Star Farmer of the Pacific Region, bought a 57-acre irrigated, bottomland farm. He also rented 46 acres. To Michel and Pennie, his wife, this row-crop farm was just what they needed for a permanent start in farming.

Although Michel’s father, Burle Oakley, operated a Grade A dairy farm, Michel chose to develop a program with emphasis on crop production. Advised by his parents, he borrowed money and rented a 175-acre farm. As Michel puts it, “I was 15 years old, in debt, and just starting on a big job.” On the rented land, Michel raised barley, wheat, oats, and grasses. He continued to rent for two more years on a highly profitable basis.

Later Michel added Suffolk sheep to his program. Through improved management he produced a 210 percent lamb crop from 32 ewes. It was at this time, while renting land on halves with his father, that Michel started farming specialty crops. His ambition for raising seed and food crops grew until he captured the highest crop honor at the Oregon State Fair, the Jenks-White State Seed award. Michel then divested from sheep production to concentrate on specialty crops by giving his share to his brother as a vo-ag enterprise.

Presently the full-time farmer grows five acres of sugar beets and six acres of cabbage for seed purposes. Michel also raises 40 acres of sweet corn, 10 acres of strawberries, 30 acres of mint, and 8 acres of winter wheat. Of the 103 acres, only 5 acres are untillable. For home use he keeps one milk cow, seven swine, and thirty chickens.

Michel uses many laborsaving devices in his crop program. For example, to improve the handling of sugar beets, he made a side-sickle windrower. Also, he built a pick-up canopy which won the large construction championship at the Oregon State Fair. Other mechanical work included building a grinder, constructing an air compressor, and assembling, repairing, and overhauling farm implements.

After using weed killer on corn land, the young crop farmer applies charcoal to the land. This application makes possible the planting of mint on corn ground. During the growing season, Michel also uses herbicide sprays to avoid the drudgery of hoeing the peppermint. Because of these up-to-date practices, he obtains up to 48 pounds of mint oil per acre. He uses still another chemical to control ryegrass in winter wheat fields, thus improving yields and quality.

Some of Michel’s business achievements include seed contracts on cabbage imported from Japan and rye grass brought from Holland. He sold all the cabbage seed to an American seed company and shipped the seed produced from the Sceemtor and Taptoc rye grass back to Holland.

“My first year vocational agriculture teacher was Mr. Lynn Cannon. Since then Mr. Roger Schoenborn has been my advisor, instructor, and friend through high school and my two years of full-time farming,” states Michel.

Michel served as reporter for his local chapter, the Albany FFA, and as president of the district FFA. On the local level he acted as chairman of the Peace Corps project and the FFA Calendar committee. He also won the local Young Farmer award.

In 1965 Michel won the Star Chapter Farmer and the Star Farmer of Oregon awards. For the past two years, he placed second in Oregon’s crop farming proficiency program.

Michel feels, “Agriculture is not only a place to learn about farming, but it teaches us to accept and take part in civic and community affairs.” In summing up the past years in vocational agriculture, Michel believes, “Now that I have my own farm, a wife, and a son, I can truly see what has been accomplished by ... that inspiring task.”

Off to the right, what looks like a manure spreader, is really a peppermint planter. Michel uses a tractor and loader to put the peppermint roots in the planter. This is the second year Michel has been involved in the production of mint oil.
FARMERS

DeLane Ruess
Owosso, Michigan
Central Region

The Star Farmer of the Central Region, DeLane Ruess, operates and manages a dairy farm in partnership with his father, Clarence Ruess. Although DeLane and his dad crop the 360-acre homestead on a 50-50 basis, DeLane carries the main responsibility for repairing the machinery and maintaining the electrical equipment.

"Looking back, I was able to get my own dairy herd started in 1958 when my father gave me a heifer calf for work that I did on the farm," remarks DeLane. "Later, with savings and a loan from the bank, I bought a four-bottom tractor and plow. From there, I worked into the 50-50 partnership."

The partners' dairy herd consists of 66 Holstein cows, 48 heifers, and 35 calves. Despite the change from a stanchion barn to a free-stall operation this past year, the herd averaged 490 pounds of butterfat and 13,500 pounds of milk. The herd's five-year butterfat average on official D.H.I.A. test is 503 pounds.

They supplement the dairy enterprise with cash crops and poultry. This effective operation earns one of the highest returns per dollar invested in Michigan.

Much credit for these outstanding production records goes to DeLane. Since entering the dairy business, he has set up health and breeding records for the herd. He also calculates, grinds, and mixes the dairy ration.

The Ruess cropping practices are exceptionally efficient. For example, they apply liquid fertilizer while plowing corn ground. With corn production at 135 bushels per acre, oats at 95 bushels per acre, and wheat at 50 bushels per acre, their yields exceed the crop index for the Owosso area by a large margin. Their crops this year include 185 acres of corn, 110 acres of hay, 20 acres of oats, and 16 acres of wheat.

To update their cropping program, DeLane and his dad run a small test block of 18 to 30 acres. Each year they experiment with new crops, chemicals, or practices. The results help the Ruess partnership make intelligent decisions.

DeLane also works his grandfather's farm on shares with his dad. DeLane expresses it this way, "My father shares 25 percent of the income and expenses, my grandfather 50 percent, and I furnish 25 percent." Earlier in his farming program, DeLane farmed this acreage on a share-crop basis.

DeLane operates the machinery and has complete responsibility over the purchase of seed, fertilizer, and sprays on his grandfather's farm. In addition, he handles the cost records and makes all planting and harvesting decisions on this 237-acre farm.

DeLane's FFA work in electricity has influenced farm efficiency. Thomas H. Kerry, Michigan FFA staff member, stated, "There are 34 separate pieces of electrical equip-

ment used in the operation of this farm. However, maximum efficiency is always kept in mind in the purchase of equipment."

Since DeLane joined FFA, the Ruess partners have added electric heating plants to the farm home, the milk parlor, the milk house, and the calf starter barn. DeLane maintains all dairy equipment and also keeps the 72,000-gallon liquid manure system working. This manure tank services the new loose housing barn.

The poultry aspect of the farm enterprise started five years ago with 800 birds. Today, DeLane mixes a ration for 3,000 laying hens. The laying house which the young partner manages is fully-automated.

DeLane served as treasurer and reporter in the Owosso FFA Chapter. He also held the office of sentinel in the Michigan FFA Association. In successive years, the young farmer captured state proficiency awards in electricity, poultry, and dairy. He won the Star State Farmer award in 1966. DeLane keeps active in his local community by working on the county planning committee for the Farm Bureau and participating in the Young Farmers Club.

DeLane's FFA advisor since graduation is William Lasher. His former agriculture teacher was Duane Dalgleish.

Presently, DeLane studies agriculture at Michigan State University. He believes that a modern farmer needs a good education to cope with the changes in farming.

DeLane cleans the eggs with an electric washer in the insulated cooling room of the automated laying house.
I always had the dream of owning the home farm,” recalls Jack Gibbons, Star Farmer of the North Atlantic Region.

Today Jack does own his father’s 134-acre farm, but much sooner than expected. Due to the ill health of his father, James H. Gibbons, the family decided to make a formal agreement for Jack’s purchase of the land. Computation of the contractual agreement will occur when Jack reaches age 21.

Prior to this time, Jack bought 80 acres adjacent to the home place. “My vocational agriculture teacher, Mr. Irwin Bensink, urged me to purchase the land and convinced me that it was a good buy,” Jack adds, “I readily agree today, this land is invaluable.” He now uses the barn on this eighty to house young stock and dry cows. His total dairy operation includes 214 acres and features 54 purebred Holstein cows. Presently Jack is raising 26 heifers and 13 calves for replacements.

Since taking over the management and operation of the farm, Jack has made extensive improvements to the land and buildings. These include a new silo and a roof on the dairy barn. Also, he installed new piping, water pumps, and hydraulic equipment. Jack welded stanchions and poured concrete so he could increase his cattle numbers. He learned to weld in the high school agricultural mechanics course.

Irwin Bensink, Clymer FFA advisor, and Jack talk over all major crop production changes. As a result, the fertility program was revised completely. Through the county extension office, Jack got the cropland tested. He found that his land needed nitrogen and lime on the hay fields. According to the soil tests, the fertilizer recommendations for the corn ground were 400 pounds per acre of 15-15-15 plus 80 pounds of liquid nitrogen per acre.

This year Jack grew 10 acres of silage corn and 24 acres of corn for grain. He seeded 10 acres of alfalfa and 10 acres of sudan sorghum and ryegrass pasture. He also harvested 82 acres of mixed hay.

Upon completion of high school, Jack enrolled in the Chautauqua County Record Keeping Club. Using these newly acquired skills and his vocational agriculture training, Jack continues to progress.

With thorough study and steady judgment, Jack increased his herd average by 2,307 pounds of milk over a four-year period. His 1968 production record shows an average of 13,243 pounds of milk. During the same time he increased the work units per man by 139 units, increased hay yield per acre by 1.4 tons, and decreased the feed cost-milk receipts ratio by 7 percent.

“As a boy of seven, the chores were a very important part of my day,” remembers the young full-time farmer. Jack spends even more time doing chores now. He maintains that the extra time spent washing the udder and checking for bacteria with the strip cup helps keep his veterinary bill below $12.00 per cow per year.

From his vocational agriculture studies Jack obtained mechanic experience and studied farm machinery. This basic knowledge helped him to become a conscientious machine operator. Through fine adjustments and planter calibration he now plants 28,000 corn kernels per acre to produce 25,000 plants per acre.

As an FFA member, Jack won the 1967 Eastern States and the National Star Dairy Farmer awards. He held the office of president in the Clymer FFA for two consecutive years. Other chapter and county awards include such fields as dairy cattle judging, tractor operation, soil judging, leadership, farm mechanics, and crop farming.

For the past three years, Jack served as program chairman for the Clymer Young Farmers Club. He also belongs to the county, state, and national Holstein-Friesian Association. Other leadership participation includes church and 4-H.

Jack explains, “I have a long way to go to complete financial ownership, but that is one of my goals. I want to develop and own a herd of 60 high producing purebred cows that have good type and body confirmation. I want to be a good farmer.”

Jack saves many steps with this portable dumping station and milk transport system. The system is easily cleaned.
When Boyd Joe Spencer, Jr., Star Farmer of the Southern Region, purchases land, the appraised value soon rises far above the original price. In 1964, with a bank loan and some savings, he seized the opportunity to buy an 80-acre farm. The installation of an irrigation system made this land highly productive.

Later Joe bought a 160-acre dryland farm. By sprigging Bermuda grass, bulldozing, fencing, sowing lovegrass, and soil conservation, he improved the land considerably.

Altogether, Joe owns 240 acres. However, he and his father, Boyd J. Spencer, farm the crop allotments jointly. They find this arrangement offers the most efficient management plan. This year Joe farms 25 acres of cotton, 40 acres of maize, 15 acres of peanuts, 50 acres of wheat, and 25 acres of alfalfa. His big money crops are cotton and peanuts. He devotes the remaining 80 acres to pasture and timberland.

Some of Joe's crop successes include $28.50 labor income per acre from wheat and a labor income of $175 per acre from peanuts. His peanuts averaged 1 1/4 tons per acre. He also recorded a 90 bushel per acre average on a milo test plot. To get these high yields economically, Joe rents a bulk fertilizer spreader.

However, the pride of the Spencers is their Polled Hereford herd. The beef cattle number 70 cows, 50 calves, 20 open heifers, 30 bred heifers, and 7 herd sires. The Spencers raise sale bulls too. Joe and his father operate the registered herd on a 50-50 partnership agreement. Although Joe and his father show the registered cattle regularly at fairs, their prime objectives are a 100-unit herd and a yearly production sale.

Joe affirms, "I have always been interested in the promotion of Polled Hereford cattle." Accordingly, he served as chapter president of the Oklahoma Junior Polled Hereford Association and helped organize the breed's junior chapters in Texas and Alabama. To help finance college and satisfy his interest in promoting the breed, the young farmer now works part-time as state secretary of the Oklahoma Polled Hereford Association.

Since attending Oklahoma State University, Joe commutes home frequently to supervise his enterprises. During the school year his father takes care of the day-to-day operation.

Joe is married to Janie Peck of Albert, former Oney FFA Chapter Sweetheart. She also attends the university. They live in a mobile home which they move back to the ranch each summer.

Joe raises cotton on his farm every year. Here he inspects the young cotton seedlings on his 25-acre field.
Combine Adjustments
Save Corn Losses

By Melvin Long

Losses in corn combining depend on a variety of factors, such as crop condition, weather, and adjustment and operation of the combine itself. Here's a discussion of the basic principles of combine adjustment needed to keep losses low.

First, check combine engine speed with a tachometer. Correct operation of all the major elements of the combine depend upon correct operating speed. Thus, it's a good idea to make sure that the engine and the governor are performing properly to provide the correct speed.

Gathering. To keep ear loss down, the gathering points (Fig. A.) should be operated close to the ground. However, if there are rocks in the field the header will have to be operated high enough to avoid picking them up. Snipping rolls should be in good condition, especially in heavy corn. If the rolls are worn, they should be replaced. The amount of additional corn saved will soon pay for the rolls. Exact setting of the stripper plates depends upon stalk size. An average setting, however, is about 1 1/4 inches apart at front and 1 inch apart at the rear.

Shelling. Cylinder speed and clearance between the cylinder and concave (Fig. B.) are the important factors here. The goal is to obtain the best compromise between shelling capacity and grain quality.

Exact settings vary among different makes of combines, so check your owner's manual for the settings recommended for your machine. Often, additional filler plates between the bars on the cylinder are recommended. In some cases, clearance between the cylinder and concave increases from the front to the rear.

In most cases, reducing the cylinder speed does not drastically reduce shelling action. However, it does reduce combine capacity and leads to excess cracking of the grain.

Separation. The grain is removed from the cobs, stalks, and other plant material on the walker (Fig. C.). Separating capacity of the walker is usually more than adequate for the relatively small proportion of the corn plant that the combine must process. The primary adjustment required here is to make sure that the walker is operating at the recommended speed so that it will toss the material toward the rear in the intended manner.

Cleaning. The shelled corn is cleaned from cob particles and any other plant material which has passed through the walker by a combination of air blast and agitation. The cleaning arrangement (Fig. D.) usually consists of two sieves and a fan. If fine trash overloads the sieves, the shelled corn will ride out the rear of the combine with the chaff.

The upper sieve openings should be opened as far as possible without causing loss of shelled corn, but coarse, heavier material should be retained and discharged off the rear of the sieve. The air blast from the cleaning fan should be directed toward the forward half of the sieve. Also, the amount of air should not be great enough to carry whole kernels in the air stream. In general, more air can be used in corn combining than in small-grain combining.

The cleaning process is repeated on the lower sieve or shoe. Large particles from both the upper sieve and the lower sieve—usually unshelled cob portions—are discharged into the tailings return elevator and returned to the cylinder for reprocessing. Sieve-opening settings must be large enough to keep down the amount of shelled corn discharged from the rear of the combine, but yet must be small enough to avoid overloading the tailings elevator. The best bet is to use your operator-manual recommended settings as the starting point, then vary as needed for specific field conditions.

In some late-fall harvesting, an icing problem can occur. If the crop is wet or has snow on it and the metal surfaces inside the combine are below freezing, the sieves may become clogged with ice. In this situation, there's little you can do except to stop combining until the air temperature rises enough to keep the metal surfaces from freezing.
THREE YEARS AGO Paul Degraffenreid, a Bolivar, Missouri, farmer and stockman, went to the bank and financed a $14,000 Grade A dairy barn and started milking. Today, with 125 registered and grade Holsteins—an average of fifty milking the year around—Mr. Degraffenreid and his son, Ken, are grossing $32,000 annually from milk production alone.

"It would never have happened if it hadn't been for Ken," Mr. Degraffenreid said. "He's the one that got us in the dairy business," he continued. "He just kept 'egging' me on—said he wanted to milk cows."

Ken, 17, is a member of the Bolivar FFA Chapter and this year received his State Farmer Degree. His interest in FFA and study of modern dairy methods taught at school convinced his father to buy an old pail milker and seven cows.

From this modest start and urged on by Ken, the Degraffenreids decided to go into the Grade A dairy business. It was a big decision, and a trip to the bank was the result.

Today the father and son run a 209-acre dairy farm with an additional 170 acres leased southwest of Bolivar. Together they milked 631,114 pounds of milk their first full year of operation. Last year they produced 661,261 pounds of milk.

The secret to success? The Degraffenreids say a man "must make up his mind that he really wants to dairy." And they are convinced that it is a mistake to start with little equipment today. Their dairy barn features a four-unit milker, double-four herringbone stalls, an automatic dribble-metered feeding system, and infrared instant heating system. The heart of the operation is a 600-gallon all stainless steel bulk milk cooler.

In 1966, an automatic washing system was installed which, according to the Degraffenreids, has proven to be a tremendous time and labor saver. Tank washing and rinsing is completely automatic, and the Degraffenreids don't even have to bother with it.

"When the milkman picks up the milk, he rinses the tank, inserts the unit, flicks the switch, and we never worry about it," they explain. "All we do is just put detergent in the detergent bowl before he comes."

In addition to time-savings, the chief advantage to automatic washing is low bacteria count. Their bacteria count holds at 3,000 or under time after time.

Because of the completely modern installation, the entire milking operation, from start to finish, takes only an hour and a half for sixty cows, plus clean up. It's a one-man operation with either Ken or his father doing the milking.

The cows enter the dairy barn from a paved holding pen and exit down a runway on either side of the milking parlor. A key wintertime feature is electric webbing on the landing of the exit runway which keeps the ice off. If there's ice in the morning, they just flip a switch in the milking parlor, and the ice is gone in twenty minutes. And if you ever had a cow break a leg on ice, you would see why it pays for itself.

Another feature is a large lagoon, built at the recommendation of the University of Missouri. The lagoon is located some 75 yards from the dairy barn. The Degraffenreids use a pressure water gun to wash the holding pens, with the residue draining into the lagoon. The lagoon itself creates no odors and does not have to be drained because the bacteria consumes the waste.

For high production, the Degraffenreids rely on a 10 percent cattle fattener with bran, mixed at a five to one ratio. The attic feed room is designed to store thirty tons of feed which is dribble-metered to the cows in the stalls.

When you walk into the Degraffenreid dairy barn you are immediately struck by the unusually extensive lighting system. There are three basic fluorescent fixtures as well as the two standard spotlights in the milk room. "There's a difference between plenty of lighting and not quite enough," says Degraffenreid. "The light we have is just like working in the daylight."

The Degraffenreids expect to build a bunker silo and a hay shed this summer. But Ken has his eye on something bigger. Now he wants to milk 100 cows.
After graduation, what?

Stay on the farm? Get a job? Learn a trade? Go on to college? This is a tough decision—and a lonely one.

But whatever your plans when your FFA days are over, International Harvester will be proud to be a part of them.

If you plan to farm, you know you can count on your International dealer for the tools you need—the equipment, the parts and service, the financing—to help you grow and prosper.

If you choose not to farm, International Harvester can still be a part of your career plans.

Consider the opportunities at an International dealership. You may train to be a master mechanic, a parts supervisor or an equipment salesman. You may go on to own a dealership yourself some day.

And there are hundreds of different career opportunities with International Harvester Company itself—in design, manufacture, quality control, marketing, sales, administration and many more.

Whatever your hopes and plans, we hope you stay in agriculture. On the land or in business—you are our future.

First to serve the farmer

International is a registered trademark of International Harvester Company, Chicago, Ill.
Tunstall, Virginia, Chapter toured a tobacco warehouse. Each employee told how his job helped the farmer market his tobacco.

Dave Walters was recognized by his fellow chapter members for Best Greenhand Account Book. Albuquerque Valley, New Mexico, Chapter.

New president of University of Maryland Collegiate FFA is Hal Spielman. Former Boonsboro FFA member.

Monument Mountain, Massachusetts, FFA conducts an annual plant project. Raise about 20,000 plants and sell them.

Mike Wells, Carl Von Dohlen, and Mike Abramit make up Goldia, Texas, FFA demonstration team. Topic is freeze branding.

Wellman, Iowa, FFA Chapter has declared an all-out war on rats.

Musicians of Groveland, Florida, Chapter took top honors in District IV string band contest.

Harry Huff, Middlebourne, West Virginia, Chapter had the grand champion bacon at state ham, bacon, and egg sale. The 6½ pounds sold for $50.25 per pound. That’s really bringing home the bacon.

An anonymous member of Gunnison, Colorado, Chapter reports that their advisor, Mr. Andy Basel, toured the LBJ ranch “for some reason.”

Poolville, Texas, Chapter exhibited five Jerseys at county show. Took all the top prizes—even clean stall award.

Star Greenhand of Charicho, Rhode Island, FFA was Scott Hirst.

Dansville, New York, Chapter president presented an FFA sweetheart jacket to Debra Dean Barnes, “Miss America” 1968.

A junior FFA chapter for seventh and eighth grade vo-ag students has had a big effect on success of Wellsville, Missouri, Chapter.

Minot, North Dakota, FFA posted fire escape routes and locations of extinguishers, hoses, and alarms in over 100 classrooms.

Springer, New Mexico, Chapter has an annual parent-son chuck wagon supper. Served barbecue beef with trimmings. Evening starts with volleyball, baseball, horse shoe pitching for guests and members.

Webster County, Kentucky, FFA built a cattle holder in the farm shop.

Monte Reese and Richard Morrison—two past national officers—spoke at Marana, Arizona, parent-son banquet. A loaded program!

Members of Lenapah, Kansas, Chapter spent three days cleaning up their community. Cleared one hazardous intersection.

Jacksonville, Alabama, FFA put up an FFA sign in the town square during FFA Week.

Co-op project between two civic groups and Cashion, Oklahoma, FFA meant a new marquee for the school.

Bemidji, Minnesota, FFA members sold $1,000 worth of candy and presented money to Camp Courage in honor of retiring advisor, Mr. Leon Johnson.

National Vice President Bill Boehm spoke at Northwestern, Ohio, FFA Chapter’s July meeting.

Greenhands of Hagerstown, Indiana, FFA operated cider press at state sesquicentennial celebration in Richmond.

James Lawrence, McAdams, Mississippi, FFA'er, won an $80 top prize in a tractor operation and maintenance contest.

Augustine De La Cruz, George Lessing, and Danny Cantanzo won second place for South West Chapter, San Antonio, Texas, in landscape horticulture contest.

Junior and senior members of Culom, Illinois, FFA spent four days at Lake of the Ozarks. Financed from profits of chapter’s 30-acre farm.

Quincy, Washington, Chapter bought a 50-star flag for their high school.

Newly seeded school football field—courtesy of Pewamo-Westphalia, Michigan, Chapter.

Ron Kook got 73 pies in his face at North Salem, Oregon, FFA’s pie-in-the-eye booth at school carnival. Proceeds helped buy band uniforms.

Terra Alta, West Virginia, FFA Chapter sold over 8 tons of potatoes.

Wayne Lewis reports that four members of Moon Lake, Utah, FFA are also members of FHA. Even took a home ec. class.


Dresden, Tennessee, FFA leased a combine with four-row corn header and 13-foot grain header.

Clopton, Missouri, FFA parked cars at a grand opening of a cement plant.

Now that your chapters are all back in full swing, let’s start shoveling in the news, notes, and nonsense from your chapter.
The most economical source of energy for feeding livestock is unprocessed grain—grown or bought locally at grain prices.

That's why we don't put grain or grain leftovers—bran, midds, mill screenings—in any of our concentrated products.

Sure, we could lower the price per ton of our Mintrates and Premix-trates that way. But it would take more to do a job. And stockmen would end up with higher overall feed cost.

So instead, we research-design concentrated products to provide the needed ingredients livestock producers can't supply themselves—ingredients that work with grain and roughage, not just duplicate them.

Our powerful "one-package" products contain only high-quality proteins, minerals, vitamins—and other working ingredients such as antibiotics and hormones—that livestock need to convert grain and roughage efficiently. Only exceptions are a few products for young animals where stockmen may want the convenience of a complete feed.

For the big jobs of growth, gains and production, our highly concentrated Mintrate*, Premix-trate* and Mineral Products are designed to work with grain and roughage.

A feeding program that stretches the value of farmgrown feeds cuts total feed cost. And that's why more and more livestock producers are switching to MoorMan's.

World's best livestock feed made here
Choosing A Career

By Dennis Chilberg

A QUESTION that should be important in the minds of high school seniors is "Should I go to college?" There is no clear-cut answer. No one has developed a formula or test that students can use for determining if they will succeed in a college career, or if they would be more successful in an occupation that does not require college training. This fact makes the question even harder for the individual to answer, but it must be answered by the individual. He may seek advice and learn from the experience of others, but the final decision is, or should be, an individual one.

In answering the question "Should I go to college?" you first ask yourself "What can college do for me?" To do this, make a critical evaluation of your background, interests, and abilities. This will aid you in deciding what type of work to enter.

All too often high school and college counselors blindly point out the virtues of a college education. They cite the higher earning capacity and greater social and cultural level that college graduates enjoy. Seldom do they tell what college cannot do for you—advice that is just as valuable. Many college students say they come to college to "find out what I wanted to do" or "so I can get a good job," or "because my parents wanted me to come." Attending college for these reasons could be a waste of time and money.

College can broaden your experience to include many different types of work, but it cannot tell you if you will enjoy or be successful in a specific job. You may enjoy and be real good in mathematics, but you might be bored as a professional engineer. If you like working outdoors, college cannot help you to enjoy being a banker. More than one student has graduated in one field and later returned for a degree in another to get a job he liked.

The time spent at college "finding what I want to do" often shows up as poor grades in courses that will not be counted as degree requirements. This time could be better spent gaining work experience in a variety of occupations, or fulfilling your military obligation. You, along with dozens of others, will be better college students if you have a definite goal in mind and already know what you want to do.

Statistics show that college graduates earn more money in their lifetime than persons who stop training after high school. However, a "good job" means more than a high income. It also means enjoying your work and doing a job well. A college education is no longer necessary to get a job that provides a comfortable living. There is a need for good mechanics, builders, electronics technicians, and hundreds of other jobs that do not require a college education. These jobs pay well, and give the worker the satisfaction of a "job well done."

The person who goes to college just "because my parents wanted me to go" often ends up disappointing their parents. Obtaining a college degree involves more than the dedication of parents; the students must also be dedicated. Parents will be proud of their son more if he is a top-notch mechanic than if he is a poor engineer. Incidentally, a top-notch mechanic often earns more money than a poor engineer.

Farm boys and vocational agriculture students are fortunate for having actual work experience and job training. This work experience is applicable to many different types of jobs. In fact, some facet of your agricultural background (often taken for granted) is valuable in any agribusiness career.

The persons who are hiring future employees realize this fact, too. Some of these jobs require a college degree, but most do not. Trade and military schools often prepare people for satisfying and well-paying jobs.

Before deciding on college, look into other vocational and business training opportunities. In planning your career, you should try to take advantage of your experience. However, choose the route that allows you to use your interests and abilities in the most satisfying way. You may be more successful, but you will enjoy your career better.

Dennis Chilberg, former high school and collegiate FFA member, graduated from the University of Idaho in 1966. He majored in agricultural education and since graduation has counseled youth and directed youth camps.
Santa Fe is moving:

... with new ideas, new equipment, new schedules and new transportation methods to make distribution and marketing easier.

... with new ways to help your planning staff gear Santa Fe facilities to your manufacturing and assembly line systems.

... we're opening-up new areas for plant sites, to make market expansion more profitable for you.

... we're moving faster to help you reach world markets more easily, by linking your plant with frequent sailings from busy California and Texas ports.

Santa Fe moves your freight by railway, highway, Piggy-Back, container or pipeline. So don't think of us as just another railroad.

We're the moving part of your marketing arm.

Santa Fe is the moving part of your marketing arm.
THE LANDER, Wyoming, FFA Chapter has an unusual way of promoting goodwill and acquainting the school staff with their program. They treat the entire faculty and staff of the Fremont County Vocational High School to a hearty ranch style breakfast. The breakfast consists of hot cakes, sausage or ham, eggs, juice, milk, and coffee.

The breakfast is cooked and served in the vocational agriculture shop. On the day before the breakfast, the last class of the day mops the shop, sets up the tables, chairs, and stoves, buys the food, and sets up the classroom and shop displays.

On the morning of the breakfast, the Future Farmers come in at five o'clock and start cooking the meat, making coffee, setting tables, and making the final preparations.

The breakfast starts at six o'clock and continues until eight o'clock. Everyone goes through the line and gets their food hot off the griddle. The upper-classmen cook and serve the food, the sophomores take care of the tables, pour coffee and milk, and the freshmen wash the dishes. With approximately 50 members working, the chapter has been serving breakfast to about 150 people each year.

The breakfast has been very well received. Most of the people say they would rather attend the breakfast than a banquet because they can bring their children and relax rather than get a baby sitter and get dressed to go out. Also, there are no conflicts with other activities at six o'clock in the morning.

The members benefit from the breakfast and other public relations activities almost every day. Teachers are willing to let members out of class for an activity, they help the FFA members with grammar in an application form or listen to a speech, and cooperate with many activities which the chapter undertakes during the school year.
The latest step in the evolution of the scoop shovel.

Time was when animal rations were formulated with some grain, maybe some molasses, a strong back, a scoop shovel, and liberal doses of guesswork.

But today the scoop shovel and guesswork are gone; this is the day of the computer, the PhD, and sophisticated approaches to manufacturing and marketing.

That's the way it is in agriculture. Today the production of food and fiber is the nation's largest industry, and the young man or woman with a future in agribusiness might be a computer scientist, an economist, a statistician, a microbiologist, a pharmacologist, a management specialist, a journalist, a psychologist, an electronic engineer, a biochemist, a veterinarian, a mechanical engineer, a physicist or any of a whole host of others.

Here's where it's happening—in agriculture. It's the industry with opportunity ... to serve ... to grow.

For more information on careers in agriculture, write Department 259.
Gene Warfel, West Frankfort, Illinois, FFA reporter, started his radio career at a local station with a five-minute show. Now he has a full-time summer job.

Ridge Hill Future Farmers, Aiken County, South Carolina, have constructed 75 mailbox stands and purchased 36 new mailboxes. This was part of the chapter's community improvement project.

Howard Schrinar, right, Wyoming state FFA president, visits the ranch of Star State Farmer, Dan Riggs. Both are members of the Shoshoni Chapter.

Officers of the New Hampshire FFA Association visited in the offices of their state's new commissioner of education, Newell J. Paire. The officers presented him with an FFA paperweight.

Minnesota FFA members construct thousands of waterfowl nests like this mallard nesting basket of Redwood Falls FFA'ers.
Oliver's giant new
time makers

New kingsize 2050 and 2150—118 and 131 Certified PTO Horsepower.

Move out. Roll with 6 or 7 big plow bottoms at 6 mph. Plow 40 to 50 acres a day. Handle giant disk harrows and chisel cultivators. Control widest tool bar implements.

Every man who needs a "cool" hot schedule and rush big jobs owes himself a look in the field at what Oliver has done with giant power.

New White-Oliver Whisper Diesels—bring power that purrs in-tend of hammers. Here you find direct-injection fuel efficiency and great hugging power without excessive noise or vibration.

New 2-way cooling—power-shift transmission fluid, hydraulic system oil, engine oil—no more costly water. No other big tractor protects itself so completely.

Hydraulic-Shift—optional for ideal working speeds, even in changing field conditions. 18 speeds in all. 2 and 6 mph. You simply select from 6 basic gears, then power-shift into over, direct or underdrive to make full use of engine power.

Giant Traction—You get it here from more basic weight per horsepower. And more weight down low. Your choice of extra-wide 23.5x32 rear tires; 18x38 duals; or 4-wheel drive. Row-crop adjustable truss from 60 inches up.

Heavy-duty Hydraulic Systems and 3-pt Hitch—The options you've been looking for to operate giant implements. Control valves that handle up to 1 double-action remote cylinders, Category III 3-pt. hitch with 6000 lbs. lift capacity.

See your dealer and see Oliver's giant new time makers at work—the most flexible and productive of all big tractors. Climb aboard the 2050 or 2150 yourself... the best place you can find for big accomplishment. Oliver Corporation, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

SPECIAL WAIVER-OF-INTEREST on new Oliver combines and tractors. See your Oliver dealer today.
BRANDING
By Heather S. Thomas

Branding, an identification practice, originated in ancient Egypt more than 2000 years B.C. The herdsmen of Israel also branded stock. The Babylonians and the Romans branded domestic animals and human slaves. In later centuries the practice of branding spread to the countries of western Europe. Finally the custom of branding came to the New World.

Cortez brought the first horses and cattle to North America, landing at Veracruz in 1519. He branded his cattle with the famous "Three Christian Crosses" brand, the earliest brand in North America.

By the late 1600's Spanish haciendas covered the Southwest. The Spanish ranchers south of the Rio Grande liked artistic and fancy brand designs. Many old Spanish brands have no names. However, some Spanish brands were actual coats of arms and could be read in terms of heraldry. Modern Mexican brands are simply artistic swirls and lines. They are hard to read.

"Three Christian Crosses"

The handles on Spanish and Mexican branding irons are short and funnel-shaped at the upper end. A wooden handle is inserted in the funnel. Collectors of Western antiques often use old Mexican branding irons as candle holders; the brand serves as a base, and the hollow upper end of the handle holds the candle.

The English colonists used branding to punish thieves, adulterers, and people accused of being witches. Runaway slaves were also branded when recaptured.

The American cowboy borrowed the branding idea from the Spaniards. However, he wanted a simpler, more easy to read design. Ranchers used initials, dates, or other significant numbers and letters. To these they added full, half, or quarter circles and bars, rails, rafters, or boxes. Often ranchers chose symbols of objects such as anvils, stars, boots, oxbows, wine glasses, and rocking chairs. Lazy letters (lying down), crazy letters (upside down), backward letters, walking letters (with legs), running letters (written in script), flying letters (with wings), and rocking, swinging, or falling letters provided still more variety.

Western fiction dramatizes brand alteration by rustlers quite frequently, but "working a brand" requires great skill. It's like making good counterfeit money.

Some rustlers change brands by drawing additional marks with a hot wire or running iron. Even then the rustler can encounter problems.

Other cattle thieves posed as honest ranchers with a registered brand of their own. They simply branded stray cattle. In the old days all some people needed to get started in the cattle business was a good saddle horse and a long rope.

Before 1895, the counties recorded cattle brands but made no effort to avoid duplication of brands from county to county. Each brand was burned onto a piece of tanned leather and strung on a wire. The brand sample was filed away by the county recorder for reference in case of a misunderstanding. Written on the back was the name of the owner, the location of the brand on the cow, the date of recording, and signature of the recorder.

Use of similar brands by ranchers in different counties led to difficulties, particularly when the coming of the railroads made large shipments of cattle possible. To remedy the situation, most states created a state recording system. Only Texas still records via a county system. Brands must be re-registered every five or ten years so that brands no longer in use can be dropped.

The brand recorder also checks the suggested placement for the brand on the animal. This, too, must not duplicate any other person's mark. One brand can be similar to another's if it is placed differently. Brands can be on the right or left side of the jaw, neck, shoulder, ribs, hip, or thigh.

In registering a brand the applicant states whether he will use (Continued on Page 40)
13 years of productive life

No wonder there's more profit with Angus

13 is a lucky number with Angus.
For many, many Angus cows produce sound, sturdy calves for 13 years—a few up to 20 years.
You see, Angus are not big and lazy and cumbersome, but medium size, active and alert. Hardy Scotch ancestry, and natural resistance to disease helps keep Angus cows healthy and productive longer.
What's more, Angus cows, and heifers too, have less calving trouble, for Angus calves have smaller polled-shaped heads that help make calving easier. If an Angus cow loses a calf, it's usually traceable to poor management.
What's more, there are no snow-burned udders, no cancer eye, less pink eye with Angus—all of which saves you costly time and trouble.
Yes, remember, Angus heifers are a good sound, long-term investment—for up to 13 years, or longer.
Shouldn't you take advantage of this proven profit opportunity? Talk it over with your nearest Angus breeder, even if it's Friday, the 13th.
The Red Barn

THE STORY of "The Real American Farmer" is being told in a little red barn on wheels. The barn travels around the country telling the American farmer story using a short film and a diorama. Live talent in the form of a Barker and Shill gathers the crowd and leads into the film. The pictures in the diorama depict 150 years of agriculture.

"The Little Red Barn" is actually a mobile trailer in the shape of a red barn complete with silo on one end. The traveling exhibit is owned by the Moorman Manufacturing Company of Quincy, Illinois. The company says, "We're telling the story of the farmers and farming that more city and town folks need to know. Our goal is to tell it like it is—the good food production job farmers are doing and some of the problems they have."

The exhibit has been on display at a number of fairs and will be at the American Royal where it can be seen by FFA members attending the National Convention in Kansas City.

"Perhaps you'd be happier in Agriculture, Mr. Risk."

The National FUTURE FARMER
Earmarks
of a good Bargainer

By Dick Axtell

You will find in a traditional farmer a facility for bargaining that might be classified as a built-in art and definite asset to his business. "How to drive a bargain" is a pattern of behavior commonly associated with the bona fide cattle dealer or horse trader. However, all successful farmers are familiar with the formula used in business transactions where dickering is involved.

An established custom is to always treat bargaining as though it were a courteous pastime. During crop time when a man approaches me for a part-time job, he goes at it like this: "Mowing?" I answer, "Yeah," and then he says, "I'd like to lend you a hand." I proceed to thank him kindly.

Although what he is after is money and what I want is his labor for the least cost, we both act out a certain role, one granting a favor and the other accepting it. Who wants to show offensive things like greed or need? We cover them up, masking them with fictional phrases and ceremonies.

When it comes to buying livestock, the traditional dealing pattern goes like this: The buyer goes to the farm of the seller and looks at the animal (a heifer, for example) with obvious admiration. You're not on the first team of bargainers if, as a buyer, you begin by berating the beast. Nor does the seller ever praise the animal at first. The buyer will then usually make some casual comment about whether it's going to rain or not or whether we shall have thunder or snow, depending on the season. The seller shifts his stance and his glance, appraising his heifer with his good critical eye. Then the seller will probably agree with whatever profound observation the buyer has made about the weather.

There must be no haste at this point, for leisure lends dignity to the whole procedure. The buyer says, "That's a fine heifer you have there, Mr. Sharp." Great caution is exercised in mentioning exact titles like "Mr." This insures the spirit of respect.

"Yes, that's a mighty fine heifer," the seller agrees and falls into deep thought.

As though moved by great desire, the buyer then says he is ready to give so much for the heifer, usually a half-price figure or a little less.

Remaining silent for a few moments, the seller begins to shake his head slowly, saying, "I didn't really figure on selling that heifer anyway." Next he will reveal that a party only recently offered him more than double the price just mentioned.

This about completes the "dealing" ritual, and the actual solemn bargaining is now entered upon with reverence and in a spirit of truth. They get down to real business when you hear the buyer use this phrase: "I'll tell you what I will do." Then he proceeds to offer within $25.00 of what the heifer is worth. The seller replies that the animal can be had for $25.00 above its value. The difference is split, the heifer is sold, and in the heart and mind of each man is felt the peace of something accomplished.

For centuries that is the way land and livestock have been bought and labor hired, always with a set pattern of talk and behavior. Men unfamiliar with the unwritten rules observed by the participants in this game of bargaining often find themselves paying double for a purchase or failing entirely in the attempt. Mastering the finer points of "dealing" has sometimes almost "turned a sow's ear into a silk purse."

October-November, 1968
BRANDING

(Continued from page 36)

it on cows, horses, or both. Stockmen occasionally have one brand for cattle and another for their horses.

Nowadays horses are marked on the shoulder or thigh with small brands. In early days many horse brands were burned on the jaw or hip for easy visibility in a large herd. Because a rider mounts a horse from the left side, stockmen prefer to brand on the left. Also cattlemen prefer brands close to the rear of the animal.

In 1924 the U.S. Army adopted the Preston system of branding. Using three numbers and one letter (beginning with A000 to A999, then OA00 to 9A99, and so throughout the alphabet), they placed the mark near the crest on the left side of the horse's neck. This four-symbol series could make 88,000 brands.

To avoid stretching the brand, horses were not branded until they were two years old. The Preston system enabled the army to keep an accurate record on each horse despite transfers to different units.

Fire branding, the most common method, requires a heated stamp iron or running iron. The running iron has been outlawed in most states because of its frequent use by rustlers. The running iron, a long rod with a curved end, is used like a red-hot pencil for drawing the design.

Another method is "freeze branding." Freeze branding requires a copper branding iron chilled to a minus 68 or 70 degrees Fahrenheit. To achieve this low temperature, the irons are placed in a container with dry ice and alcohol.

Before branding, the hair is clipped from the area on the animal where the brand will be placed. After the branding iron has been applied, a welt will rise, and later the hair will fall out. When new hair grows back it will be white; the freezing action kills the color-producing pigment cells in the hair.

Stockmen are sentimental about their brands and link them with one family or outfit. Few remnants of the Old West have come down to us almost unchanged. But since the days when the range was open and the cowman was "King," brands are truly a symbol of the West.
The above colorful picture will remind you of a typical activity of your chapter: a cooperative effort, an experimental demonstration plot, a visit with international exchange participants, or even a chance to show your ability to explain something.

Entitled "World Friendship Through Food Power," this picture is the central illustration of the 1969 Official FFA Calendar. It was painted especially for the FFA and its official calendar.

The FFA Calendar itself serves as a reminder. All year long, it reminds people about the FFA. The color pictures used in the calendar are not posed scenes of what Future Farmers might do. Instead, they are true-life photographs of FFA members all across America—in action—on their farm or ranch, at school, in judging contests, at camp, and at work.

Your chapter can easily participate in the calendar program and have them distributed in your community.

Basically, there are three ways to participate; and there are three styles of calendars to choose. The styles will fill most needs—a desk style for individual use, a large poster style for business firms and other large places, and the home and office style to use in smaller offices, the home, or farm.

The first plan of participation (Plan A) is for chapters who want to get a local business firm sponsor. It also earns a sale's commission for the chapter treasury.

The second (Plan B) is for chapters who decide to buy and distribute calendars in appreciation to all the businessmen, farmers, and friends who support the chapter's program. It is also available for chapters who cannot make sales.

The third (Plan C) is for smaller quantities or even single calendars which a member can order. They have a general FFA message with no reference to a specific chapter.

Every chapter in the nation is eligible to participate. If your chapter wants more information, a Calendar Kit with complete details, samples, and order forms is available on request. In fact, your advisor may already have this Kit.

Chapters should consider the calendar program as a public relations (or fund-raising) activity. But, 1969 will be here soon. Orders should be mailed right away so they can be shipped to you to distribute before January, 1969. The Official FFA Calendar is published by The National FUTURE FARMER, Community Branch, Alexandria, Virginia 22306.

Mail your order or request for details right away.
For all official FFA merchandise

See your chapter catalogue order from Future Farmers Supply Service
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Sells faster because it's different!
Earn $330.00 or more for your club or church in just one week
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Out-of-the-ordinary Golden Praying Hands Pen—a tested, proved money-maker—a fine-quality, guaranteed writing instrument.
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U. This portable oxygen resuscitator-aspirator has life-saving potential for newborn calves and foals. Manually operated, can inflate and deflate lungs. (Jensen-Salsbery Laboratories)

W. Ford has announced increased horsepower, convenience, and a new look for their new tractor lineup. PTO horsepower for Model 4000 above, is increased from 46.7 to 52. (Ford)

X. The new 840 self-propelled forage harvester marks Oliver's entry into forage harvesting machinery. Designed for heavy duty. Model 830 pull-type also available. (Oliver Corp.)

Y. New barn cleaner has swinging slide for controlled manure storage. The slide rests on a cement retaining wall, and it can be moved as the manure accumulates. (The Palt Company)

Free detailed information is available on the above products. Send coupon to The National Future Farmer, Alexandria, Virginia 22306.
Please send information on products circled below:

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Offer expires December 31, 1968

The National Future Farmer
"Bird" Dogs

By Russell Tinsley

Duke, a young and husky liver-and-white pointer, had located a bobwhite in some tall grass and I'd come up behind him, flushed the bird, and bagged it. Duke ran after the downed bird and was on his way back when he passed a brier clump. He wheeled suddenly and stopped. Muscles tensed, tail up and quivering, the dead quail still in his mouth.

I hurried toward the bush. Another bobwhite zoomed out, wings beating frantically. I swung the shotgun and lobbered it. Duke brought the quail he had been patiently holding to me, then ran after the other one.

Later I informed Duke's owner, a friend of mine, about the incident. I don't believe that an inheritance of a million dollars would have made him any happier. Bird dogs have a way of affecting a man like this.

It's no wonder. Good dogs are hard to find. Bird hunters have spent small fortunes swapping, buying, or selling dogs before finding a champion performer. I've seen a hunter turn down $1,000 for a topflight dog, his most prized possession. The average hunter has no alternative except to buy a pup and train him. Quality dogs of proven ability are seldom for sale, and the price tag of those available is prohibitive.

A pup with the proper background will sell for $100-plus. Buying a pup of questionable breeding and hoping it will develop to expectations is possible but certainly not probable. Just because a pup is from registered stock doesn't mean it is a potential blue-ribbon performer.

An acquaintance of mine once bought a pup for a price he considered a real bargain. But in dealing for dogs, like any bartering, beware of bargains. Later this man ruefully discovered that the sire of the pup had a very poor nose; the dog never developed into an adequate hunter. The pup took after his Old Man—unfortunately. The dog turned out to be a fine family pet, but that was about the only compliment of its worth.

Most bird dogs tend to be bullheaded. So let a professional handler put him through basic training, if such a handler is available. Unless a dog is adequately trained in fundamentals until he will respond readily to commands, he'll never be much of a hunter. Let your dog know from the beginning who is boss and never allow him to forget it. A wide-ranging, run-crazy dog will flush birds far out of gunshot range. And this is worse than no dog at all.

Hunt with your dog often. A dog, like the human, learns from his mistakes. Training a bird dog is a slow, tedious, sometimes frustrating ordeal. It takes a lot of patience. But the ultimate rewards are worth it. After this, it is simply a matter of experience. During the off-season it is wise to kennel the dog with a professional handler for a refresher course.

No one knows exactly when the sport of hunting birds with a dog originated, but written records tell of dogs "standing" game for hunters in the mid-seventeenth century. About this time hunting dogs were being developed in such European countries as Spain, England, and Portugal.

Among popular hunting breeds are the common pointer, the English Setter, the German short-haired pointer and, to a lesser extent, the Irish Setter, Weimaraner, Gordon Setter and Brittany spaniel.

The common pointer (sometimes called the English pointer) is the dog you usually see in those brilliant calendar scenes of autumn foliage. The familiar crouch and long tail upturned have become synonymous with bird hunting. Probably, the pointer was the first dog developed to "stand" game centuries ago in England.

(Continued on Page 46)

A couple of pointers with their tails upturned, "stand" as they flush game.

Here an English Setter takes the familiar crouch of a blue-ribbon performer.

This German short-hair sets a deliberate pace and works close to the hunter.
IOWA—The Williamsburg community is a small rural community that does not have a movie theater or many other ways of providing recreational entertainment.

So members of the Williamsburg FFA Chapter decided to sponsor the Pee Wee King Show. It was a different and exciting experience for the members.

The objectives of sponsoring the show were (1) to provide an evening of wholesome entertainment for the members of the community, (2) to use the new high school auditorium, therefore, putting their chapter and school "on exhibit," (3) to teach the chapter members to organize and cooperate in conducting worthwhile activities, and (4) to show a profit for the chapter treasury; therefore, making it possible to promote and sponsor other worthwhile activities.

In order to fulfill the objectives, the show needed to be one of quality. The Pee Wee King Show seemed to "fill the bill."

The show included Pee Wee King, Red Stewart, the Collins Sisters, and others. Pee Wee King has been in show business for 34 years and has been active in movies, television, radio, night clubs, and the recording business. He and his writing partner, Red Stewart, have written over 400 songs—such songs as "Tennessee Waltz," "Slow Poke," and "Bonaparte's Retreat."

The promotion was organized by putting the original plans in the chapter's program of activities under public relations activities. Individual committees were made responsible for various parts of the promotion such as ticket sales, newspaper ads, newspaper pictures and articles, poster distribution, and theater ushers.

The FFA chapter also had the support and advice of the high school superintendent, principal, and other school officials. Work on the promotion was started early.

The promotion was successful in all ways. The show was well-attended and accepted by members of the community. The chapter did show a profit and several members of the community have approached the chapter encouraging them to sponsor more events of this type. (Donald W. Shepard, FFA Advisor)

VIRGINIA—Four outstanding FFA chapters were recognized for their achievements in cooperative activities by the American Institute of Cooperation at the Institute's annual meeting held at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia. The chapters are Belvidere, New Jersey; Brownstown Central, Indiana; Cente Fe Senior, Florida; and Eaton, Colorado.

Chapter representatives were present to receive the awards and to participate in other educational activities. They are pictured below with their adult leaders. From left to right in the picture are: Walter Jacoby, director of Youth Education for A.I.C.; Jacob Bilyk and Advisor Harry Schnieber, Belvidere Chapter; Larry Schneider and Advisor Robert R. Meyers, Brownstown; Bill Collon and Advisor F. D. McCormick, Santa Fe Senior; Jack Olsen and Advisor John Corkle, Eaton; and H. N. Hunsicker, national FFA advisor.

MINNESOTA—On December 12, 1966, Mr. Ronald G. Kelsey, vocational agriculture instructor and advisor of the Lamberton FFA Chapter, dropped 35 cents into a jar. This was the price of one package of cigarettes. Every day after that, until April 6, 1968, 35 cents was added to the jar, with the exception of January 1, 1967, and January 1, 1968, when 70 cents was added.

This was the beginning of funds for the Lamberton High School Character award. This project was done by Mr. Kelsey to impress upon his students the cost involved in smoking, to say nothing about the harmful effects of smoking to health. The project was started to help boys stop smoking rather than just condemning them for it.

The price of 35 cents represented the cost of one package of cigarettes; the price Mr. Kelsey said he would have to spend if he smoked one package of cigarettes daily. The 70 cents was dropped in on the two New Year's Days because Mr. Kelsey said persons would perhaps spend extra money in celebrating New Year's. Mr. Kelsey's students watched the jar fill with money, and it came to be known to his students as "Kelsey's Cigarette Jar."

The award shall be given to the mem-
ber of the Lamberton High School graduating class who is a student of vocational agriculture, a member of FFA, and who has demonstrated through his actions the best qualities of character.

"The Ronald G. Kelsey Character award" is administered by the school board. The annual award is $10.00 cash. The name of the winner is announced and the award presented at the annual FFA parent and son banquet.

**OHIO**—Two members of the Jefferson Union FFA Chapter attended Camp Muskingum, the state FFA camp at Leesville Lake, during the summer of 1967.

During their visit, they noticed the flag being flown over the camp was tattered and torn. So they decided to do something about it.

At the next chapter meeting, they moved to obtain a new United States Flag for the camp. A committee was appointed, consisting of Joe Gains, Frank McClelland, and Dwaine Swickard, and ask to acquire information on obtaining a new flag for the camp.

Shortly after, the flag was received by the chapter and was shown at the chapter’s annual banquet. Later it was presented to the FFA camp in honor of the Jefferson Union Chapter.

**UTAH**—The most important aspect of a good community is pride. The Grantsville, Utah, FFA Chapter has pride in what they are doing for their community.

Mr. Hunsaker, the advisor (and also mayor of the community), has encouraged the members to undertake projects for the betterment of their community.

In 1964 the FFA held a fund-raising project and sold raw fertilizer in burlap sacks for $1.00 a bag. This project went very well and grossed nearly $1,000.

As a community service project, they used the unsold fertilizer on all of the city and school grounds in Grantsville. Another big chapter project was the construction of a new beef show barn at the county fairgrounds in Grantsville. The cost of material was financed by the Tooele County commissioners. The chapter supplied the labor and skill to build it.

Each year since 1964 the chapter has built two or three new Christmas scenes and repaired the old ones. They also repaired and painted the cemetery fence before grass was planted.

In 1965 they built a target range below town for the citizens of Grantsville. Another show barn was built at the county fairgrounds.

The largest project the chapter has undertaken was painting new street signs for the community. It took the cooperation of the city and every member of the FFA. They spent two years on this project and painted over 200 street signs. These signs were put up in the spring of 1967.

In 1966 the community service project was painting four trucks for Grantsville City—two pickups, a fire truck, and a panel truck. They built picnic tables and trash cans for the new city park. The chapter also helped in the organization of a Grantsville City museum, including fund-raising and contributing items for the museum.

In 1967 the main community service efforts were building dugout benches for both baseball diamonds, welding of braces on the backstops, and constructing a redwood sand box, swing sets, and four weesaws for the city park.

**ILLINOIS**—The McLeansboro FFA Chapter has undertaken a new project this year. They are sponsoring the Peace Corps School to School Program. This chapter has taken on the responsibility of raising $1,000 for the building of a school in some underdeveloped country in South America or Asia such as Argentina or Iran.

The chapter sponsored a benefit basketball game to help get a start. They cleared $300. If they raise $500 or more by their own efforts, the new school will be named after their chapter.

If the chapter raises the money for the building, the Peace Corps will furnish the supplies and a teacher.

The chapter expects to sponsor more activities in order to get this job done. Plans include an amateur show, all-school dance, battle of the bands, fall festival, and small projects. The Kiwanis Club, Jaycees, and Chamber of Commerce are cooperating very closely with the FFA project.

This program is open to all organizations. If your organization wants to do as the McLeansboro Chapter is doing, they suggest you contact your local Peace Corps representative for more information. The McLeansboro Chapter feels this is a very worthwhile project for any community. (*William J. Brinkley, Advisor, and Joe Higginson, Reporter*)
“Bird” Dogs

(Continued from Page 43)

The English pointer, a very versatile breed, has been used successfully in all types of bird hunting, but it is best known in the South. Here it is used extensively on bobwhite quail. More pointers are utilized for bird hunting than any other single breed.

If the pointer is the No.1 bird dog in use today, the English Setter is a respectable runner-up. The setter particularly is popular for hunting ruffed grouse in the northwestern and northern United States. It is an animal of mild disposition and grace that readily responds to discipline and training. The history of the English Setter dates back before firearms. Englishmen depended on the setter to locate game for hawk hunters.

The Irish Setter is closely akin to the English Setter. While the English Setter is more white or white and black, the Irish Setter is reddish-brown. The Irish Setter, once quite popular in America, is making a comeback in the field. It isn’t unusual to see several of them competing in a field trial nowadays.

While there was some bird hunting for sport in the 1800’s, the sport didn’t really catch on until after the turn of the century. At this time American sportsmen earnestly started importing different breeds for bird hunting. One of these was the German short-hair.

Many people today favor the German short-hair because it is a staunch performer with a deliberate pace and a tendency to work close to the hunter. The breed is very popular on commercial shooting resorts, where a dog must work for hunters of different temperaments.

The Weimaraner, although gaining popularity, still isn’t a common dog in the field. This breed originated in Weimar, Germany, where it was developed through highly selective breeding by noblemen. At first it was considered only for big-game hunting, but as the use of dogs in hunting large game subsided, it was developed as a bird dog. Most veteran bird-dog hunters, however, concede that the Weimaraner doesn’t compare with the leading breeds in field performance. Although the Weimaraner can be trained as a very efficient retriever, the breed lacks the finding and pointing ability. The black-and-tan Gordon Setter is almost a thing of the past in American upland bird hunting. Developed in Scotland in the seventeenth century and named after the Duke of Gordon who helped develop the breed, the first pair was brought to this country by Daniel Webster in 1842. At one time, the Gordon Setter was one of the most popular bird dogs in America.

The Brittany spaniel got a late start among American hunters. This breed originated in France and came to the United States in 1931. More and more Brittanys show up in the field with each passing bird season. The dog is easily trained, efficient, and responds quickly to commands. The Brittany will continue to gain popularity, but not at the expense of other breeds.

If possible, try to hunt with people who own different breeds. A commercial shooting preserve is one place to do this. Study the different dogs in action and make your own choice. But whichever breed you choose, you can’t go wrong. With the proper training and guidance, any of these dogs can hunt birds with skill and enthusiasm. Your choice of hunting dog is a personal one.

Beware! It’s a sport that’s contagious, this hunting birds with dogs. It gets in your blood. There’s an old saying that every man is entitled to one good woman and one good bird dog in his lifetime. Many hunters are still looking—for the dog, anyway.

FFA Pride at Work

By Eleanor Gilmer

MARION COUNTY, Georgia, Future Farmers are proud of their vocational agriculture department, and well they should be. The members had a hand in planning and remodeling the classroom and shop.

Under the guidance of the FFA advisor, William L. Cox, the Marion County students painted and air-conditioned the classroom. They built notebook racks and a bulletin file. Their share of the money for the air-conditioning project came from the construction and sale of picnic tables. They paid for half of the project and the county board of education paid for half.

One unique thing about this classroom is the FFA officers’ and committee chairman’s desk and section. Briefcases were purchased for each officer and a rack built to hold them. This is located over the desk. No student is allowed to use this desk unless he is an officer or FFA committee chairman. Not only does this desk, which is equipped with a typewriter and adding machine, give the officer or chairman a place to work, but it also makes a good place to keep chapter material.

Until new officer stands can be finished, a banner with the name of the office on it, a picture of the officer, and the symbol of the office are attached to the wall in the proper place for that station. Symbols were also created for the chaplain, parliamentarian, and sweetheart because the members felt that these three officers are an important part of their chapter.

Only officers and committee chairmen are allowed to work at this desk.
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65—Chain Saw Operation—A handbook for anyone using a chain saw. Topics include a brief history of the chain saw, basic things to remember about operating, starting, felling or cutting down a tree, limbing and pruning, cutting firewood, and the right types of clothing to wear during operation. Also has hints for care of a chain saw and a glossary of logging terms. (McCulloch Corporation)

66—Can Two-Way Radio Help Me?—A series of questions and answers to help you find out if a two-way radio has a place on your farm. Booklet lists many examples of typical farm and home uses for the whole family. Gives details of rules and regulations needed for operation and what to expect in the way of equipment needs for various situations. (E.F. Johnson Company)

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October-November, 1968
PETE ROSE, star infielder-outfielder of the Cincinnati Reds, has a good chance to win his first National League batting title this year. He was leading both major leagues with an average of .345 on August 25, and this will be the fourth straight year he averaged over .300.

Pete, a native of Cincinnati, began his career in the little leagues and was an all-around athlete by the time he entered Cincinnati's Western Hills High School. He was their first string second baseman and also their top halfback on the football team. Pete's ambition was to be a major league baseball player, and that's where he set his sights. He achieved this ambition the day after he graduated from high school. When he signed a Cincinnati contract, the 5-foot, 9-inch, 140-pound youngster was just 18 years old.

His first stop was with Geneva in the New York-Pennsylvania League where he had 89 hits in 85 games for a .277 average. Promoted to Tampa of the Florida State League in 1961, Pete began to live up to his potential. He played in 130 games, going to bat 484 times with 160 hits for a fine .331 average. He led the league with 30 triples and 160 total hits. He was named Minor League Player of the Year. Rose continued to improve his game at Macon in the South Atlantic League. There he had 178 hits in 540 tries for a .330 average in 1962.

Pete added two inches in height and fifty pounds in weight plus the nickname of "Hollywood" for his constant hustling style of play. He still runs full speed to first base on a walk at bat. He had a good batting eye and could hit from either side of the plate. This along with his hustle and speed won him a second base job with the Reds in 1963. He came to Cincinnati running harder than ever and brought along a new nickname. Whitey Ford of the New York Yankees tagged him "Charlie Hustle" in spring training, and it has stuck with him since.

Pete played in 157 games for the Reds in 1963, going to bat 623 times with 170 hits for a .273 average. He scored 101 runs, drove in 41 runs, and stole 13 bases. That fine performance won him Rookie of the Year honors. His weakness during that time was his fielding position. This affected his game in 1964, and his average dropped to .269 with 139 hits in 516 attempts. After spending the winter playing ball in the Venezuelan League, he reported to the Reds' 1965 spring training camp a much improved fielder and hitter.

Pete was outstanding in 1965 as he played in all 162 of the Reds' games. He got a league leading 209 hits in 670 tries for a fine .312 average. He scored 117 runs, drove in 81 runs, and clouted 11 homers. He contributed a major part to the Reds' second place finish in a keenly contested National League Pennant which was decided on the last day of the season.

Pete was voted the 1965 National League All-Star second baseman. He proved it was not a one-year flash as he raised his average in 1966 to a .313 with 205 hits in 654 times at bat, and hit a career high of 16 homers. This he did while learning to play a new position in the outfield.

Rose got off to a fast start last year. Early in the season he had a hit in 25 straight games. He was held hitless in one game and then added another streak of 11 games. In typical Rose style, he tried to make a dive catch at Los Angeles in June. The hurt shoulder kept him on the bench for a few weeks. This dropped his average, but he did bring it back up to .301 with 176 hits in 148 games.

Pete, known as a line drive type hitter, does have home run power. He tied a National League record of most times hitting a homer from each side of the plate in one game as he twice hit both right and left-handed homers in one game. He was named to the National League All-Star team as an outfielder in 1967, one of a few players ever to make that team as both an infielder and outfielder.

Pete has missed a few games again this year and has appeared in only 113 games through August 25. He had 163 hits in 472 tries to lead both leagues with a .345 average and has a good chance for another 200-hit season. He was switched from left to right field this year and has played fine defensive ball with 195 put-outs, 15 assists, and a .986 fielding average.

Pete Rose, just 26 years old, could become one of baseball's new super-stars.

Pete Rose, Cincinnati's star infielder-outfielder.
Parliamentary Procedure

Referring Motions to Committees

By Dr. Jarrell Gray

A GOOD FFA chapter will have several committees. Some of these will be standing committees; some will be special committees. A standing committee will, of course, have certain responsibilities established by the local constitution, but a special committee usually originates at the time a need arises.

What, then, is the purpose of referring an item of business to a committee?

One reason might be for the need of obtaining more information about an item of business under discussion. This might be accomplished better by a smaller group than by the entire FFA membership.

Sometimes it is desirable that an item of business be given to a committee so they may make a detailed study of it. Then bring back a recommendation to the entire FFA chapter.

There may be some delicate situations in an FFA chapter that need to be handled with a certain amount of privacy. A committee is usually better able to do this.

Another reason for referring an item to a committee might be to permit a more informal discussion of the business. The importance of this reason may be influenced by the size of the FFA chapter.

Frequently it is desired to refer an item of business to a committee and to give them power to act for the chapter. These are usually situations where a smaller group can operate more efficiently than could the entire FFA chapter.

When a member offers a motion to refer an item to a committee, he may specify whether it is to go to a standing or special committee. If he specifies a special committee, he has the choice of indicating the size of the committee, how it is to be selected, who is to be chairman, and special instructions to the committee. These things may also be indicated in amendments to the referring motion. If the motion to refer does not specify these details, they are left for the president to decide. He may do so during the meeting, or, upon majority consent of the chapter, he may wait until after the meeting is adjourned to do so.

Suppose an item of business has been referred to a committee and it is desired to withdraw the item of business. This may be done by reconsidering the vote referring to a committee, provided the committee has not taken up the question. If they have taken up the question, the committee would have to be discharged of the duty to withdraw the item. A two-thirds vote is necessary to discharge the committee. If it is discharged, it is then necessary to offer a motion to get the item of business back before the chapter.

The motion to refer requires a second, is debatable, amendable, requires a majority vote, and may be reconsidered before the committee takes up the question.

To refer to a committee, a member, after a motion is opened for discussion, may obtain the floor and state, "I move that we refer the motion that ... to a committee consisting of ..." or "to a special committee on ..." or "to the standing committee on ..." He may also include other items he desires.

After a second is offered, the presiding officer handles the motion in the usual manner.

State Your Question

Spoon River Valley

Q. When a main motion and amendments are before the chapter, is the motion to postpone indefinitely in order?

Charles L. Harn, Advisor

A. Yes. If it passes, the main motion and amendments are postponed indefinitely.

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 use in this column.

There's nothing like the first horseback ride to make a person feel better off.

James Foley
Maryville, Kansas

One day the devil called up St. Peter and challenged him to a baseball game. "Okay," St. Peter said. "But you know we have all the great players up here."

"You'll lose anyway," the devil said.

"Don't be foolish," St. Peter replied. "We're sure to win. Why we have Christy Mathewson, Babe Ruth, Ty Cobb, and ..."

"I know," the devil interrupted, "but we have all the umpires down here."

Blaine Murphy
Fortuna, North Dakota

There was a time when the little voice inside a person was a conscience instead of a pocket radio.

Carl Wieman
Arlington, Minnesota

"How close did it come to you?" asked the farmer, driving up to the tree where his hired man had taken shelter from an electrical storm.

"Well," stammered the hired man, "I don't know, but my pipe wasn't lit before."

Henry Sherrer
Bay City, Texas

The only way to wake up with a smile on your face every morning is to go to bed with a clothes hanger in your mouth.

Robin Hall
Fayetteville, North Carolina

If your palm happens to itch, it's a sure sign you're going to get something. . . . if your head itches, you've got it.

Wilfred Beaver
St. Anne, Illinois

The old engineer pulled his favorite engine up to the water tank and briefed the new fireman, who got up on the tender and brought the spout down all right. Somehow, though, his foot caught in the chain, and he stepped right into the tank.

As he floundered around in the water, the engineer watched him with a jaundiced eye. "Just fill the tank with water, sonny," he drawled. "No need to stamp the stuff down."

Thomas LaMance
Calpella, California

Charlie, the Greenhand

"If you'd stop watching the late TV movies, you wouldn't have to do your homework at the last minute."

The National Farmer-Farmer will pay $1.00 for each joke selected for publication on this page. Jokes must be submitted on post cards addressed to The National Farmer-Farmer, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. In case of duplication, payment will be made for the first one received. Contributions cannot be acknowledged or returned.
Year 'round, across the Nation, you'll find lots of action any place there's a rodeo. Rodeo promises excitement and color for the whole family. Cowboys like Dean Oliver, seven times Calf Roping Champion and Jim Bynum, four times Steer Wrestling Champion, provide a thrill a minute. Clowns, the color of the Grand Entry and pretty girls in bright Western apparel add to the excitement of "America's Own Sport."

At any rodeo you'll find Tony Lama boots because Lama boots are a part of our great Western heritage too. Lama's handmade construction and authentic styling make them a favorite with rodeo fans and participants everywhere.
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Maybe this good feeling comes from something big. Our Haybine™ mower-conditioner, for example. We were first with this time-saving idea and could hardly keep up with your orders in the beginning! (They're still pouring in!)

Or something small...such as the swinging chain we attach to the auger in our Grinder-Mixer to keep the feed flowing without "bridging."

Or something thoughtful. Perhaps the way we made our combine controls for cylinder speed, reel speed and header height all standard equipment.

But these are just examples. Anyone who owns one of the 27 kinds of New Holland machines can supply you with lots more.

They all go to prove one thing: Practical in design, dependable in action is a promise we mean to keep.