OBVIOUSLY, HE IS CRACKED!

We don't mean insane; we mean dried up. He wasn't always that way. It happened to him in divinity school or at seminary. In his quest for knowledge, his compassion dried up. He once went out after the lost souls of men; now he chases prepositions. He is best likened to a cistern that holds no water.

There is one thing for sure—he didn't get his advanced training from the Graduate School of Religion at Bob Jones University. Poor fellow! If he had only known that there is at least one institution of high scholarship where it is possible to receive an M.A., B.D., or Ph.D. and remain a balanced, productive, soul-winning Christian. The "World's Most Unusual University" believes that it takes evangelisticunction to make orthodoxy function. What's more, we practice what we teach!

BOB JONES University

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

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

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA
It's a small world when you drive at night

That's what makes it so tricky. If you can answer these questions, you'll be safer.

Q When should you dim your lights?
A Meeting an approaching car, of course. But don't forget to flick to low beams when you're following another car.

Q What does "overdriving the headlights" mean?
A It means you're driving blind. Even the best headlights give you just a fraction of the light you have during the day. To make sure you can stop within your seeing distance, cut down on the speed.

Q How do you handle the car that comes on with its high beams?
A Don't try to outglare him. Flash your "brights" to remind him to use low beams. If he won't and the light is blinding, slow down and look to the right edge of the road. Above all, keep your patience. Remember, safety begins with courtesy.

Q Should you turn on your headlights when others are using their parking lights?
A The rule of thumb says: If it's dark enough for parking lights, turn on those headlights.

Q If you have to stop on the highway, what safety measures should you take?
A Get as far off the highway as possible, leave the parking lights on. Only then should you go for help.

Q How much effective light is lost when everyday bumps and jolts cause badly aimed headlights that throw the beam too high, too low, or too far to the side?
A You can lose as much as 80% of the light needed to drive safely. A mechanic can accurately adjust your lights in very little time, at very little cost.

Q What tire is the first choice for original equipment on new cars and replacement equipment on used cars . . . day or night?
A Firestone . . . with good reason.

Firestone
YOUR SYMBOL OF QUALITY AND SERVICE
A Sponsor of National Student Traffic Safety Program, National 4-H Automotive Program and FFA

April-May, 1965
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Our Cover

The beauty of a cherry orchard in full bloom is captured against a majestic background . . . snow-capped Mt. Hood. This scene was photographed in the area served by The Dalles, Oregon, FFA Chapter.

Pictured in this visit to the orchard are, from left, Dale Kindt, chapter secretary; Jim Powell, president; Virgil Choute, advisor; and John McLaughley.

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

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

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THE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG MEN IN AGRICULTURE

APRIL-MAY, 1965

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CAN HOGS PAY FOR ALL THIS?

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

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

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

And that's how the benefits of practical Purina Research get out to livestock and poultry feeders everywhere.
CHOOSING a career is one of the most important decisions you will make in life. The fact that you are studying vocational agriculture and are a member of FFA indicates you have at least made a tentative choice. Your future lies somewhere in agriculture.

Chances are you plan to farm or ranch either by working into a full partnership on the home operation or by getting established on your own. Your supervised farming program has probably provided you this beginning. But if this is not possible in your particular situation, you will want to give serious consideration to one of the off-farm agricultural occupations where you can take advantage of your farm background. Sometimes this work off the farm proves to be the quickest route back to the farm either as a full-time farmer or as an owner-manager while remaining a professional agricultural worker.

If you must leave the farm for a career, you may find that teaching vocational agriculture offers just what you want. Almost every state has several openings for new teachers each year, and some have experienced a shortage of teachers in recent years.

The work itself will be interesting. You will have the opportunity to serve rural America—working with high school students, young farmers, and adult farmers. Your time will be spent in the classroom, in the shop, and on the farm. You will deal with practical farm problems and see the solution of them bear fruit on the farms of your students. You will enjoy the esteem and respect of the people in your community.

One of your most satisfying experiences will be serving as advisor to the FFA chapter. You will receive quite a thrill the day your first State Farmer receives his key or your judging team wins in the district or your public speaker places first in competition with other chapters.

The salary for teaching vocational agriculture is good in most states. In addition to salary, most states also provide a travel expense allowance. The fringe benefits include a paid vacation each year with a good retirement plan. Ag teachers are usually employed 12 months of the year.

Can you qualify? Good health and a healthy outlook on life are important. You should also enjoy working with people, since much of the success of your work will depend on your ability to lead, help, and advise young people and adult farmers. A farm background is highly desirable.

A good personality is important along with a cooperative attitude in working with your students, other teachers in the school, and the people in your community.

You must also have the ability to do college work successfully. A college degree is necessary preparation for teaching agriculture, and a good student is better able to keep up to date with new agricultural practices after he gets on the job.

Sound interesting? It is. If you don’t believe so, ask your own FFA advisor. He will be happy to explore the idea further with you.

Wilson Carnes
Editor
“My crop can’t wait for a late gasoline delivery”

You never have to say this to your dependable Texaco Farm Service Distributor. He knows that the best crop in the world can’t make a dime—until it’s brought in. It takes gasoline or diesel fuel—where you need it, when you need it—to bring it in. That’s why prompt delivery is a habit with Texaco Farm Service Distributors.

You run out of fuel. Right in the middle of a job—when time out could cost you your crop. That’s the kind of trouble your Texaco Farm Service Distributor helps you avoid. With dependable fuel deliveries. Trust him... he won’t leave you in the lurch.

Emergencies? He’ll be there with what you need before you can start worrying. Maintenance? He can help you find the answers to practically every lubrication problem that can plague you.

Products? He’s got them—the finest quality petroleum products money can buy. Products from Texaco.

It’s all part of Texaco Farm Service—Texaco’s way of helping farmers operate more efficiently and economically. Good reason to put your trust in your Texaco Farm Service Distributor.

Trust Texaco Farm Service

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

My son, who is a Green Hand in the Arkansas City, Kansas, Chapter of the FFA, received his first copy of your fine magazine last week. Each member of our family was impressed with the interesting articles and pictures. We commend you for the clean advertising—no liquor, beer, or cigarettes. That is so unusual these days and very refreshing—like a fresh spring breeze!

Mrs. Clloyd Cully

Our advertising policies prohibit certain types of advertising. It is pleasing to know that parents approve of the Magazine.—Ed.

Woodstock, Connecticut

I wish to express my opinion about girl membership. As one of the delegates sent to the National Convention to back up the resolution prepared by Connecticut to allow girl membership in the FFA, I am strongly in favor for some of the following reasons: Living in a state where we have many girls in vo-ag who want to join FFA. I feel that girls are a welcome addition to any FFA chapter. We in Connecticut feel that girls make excellent public speakers, as we had one who finished high on the state level. Also, girls make very good reporters, secretaries, and treasurers because they get the job done.

We in Connecticut wish to do all we can to improve the FFA, and we feel we can do this by allowing girls to become members.

Paul Miller, Jr.

Wausau, Wisconsin

Why would any member not want a girl to join? The FFA is a learning organization, and both boys and girls can learn from it. Of course, some of these girls will go on to be secretaries and accountants, but for whom? Probably for agricultural firms and businesses. Others will go on to be vets, milk and soil testers, judges, and undoubtedly, farm wives. On today’s farm, the wife is becoming important for other than domestic chores.

To me, anyone believing that girls have no place in agriculture is rather old-fashioned. Let’s modernize the FFA. Let’s let girls participate all the way up to national.

Sue Kanholz

Harrisburg, Oregon

My brother takes your magazine, and I really enjoy reading it. I have been reading about the discussion of letting girls join the FFA, and I thought I’d write to tell you a girl’s opinion. I am against it all the way! I have nothing against girls’ becoming farmers, although I never would, but I feel that the FFA should always be strictly for boys! If you want to know the truth, if you let girls in your organization, I won’t think as highly of you as I do now.

Linda Turrell

Little Falls, New York

Girls should not be allowed membership in the FFA. The FFA was organized for boys and should remain an organization of boys.

Leon Dillon

Rochester, Illinois

I was fortunate enough to attend the past National Convention. While there, I listened to the delegates defeat the proposed amendment to allow girls to join FFA. During my first year as an agriculture student, I too felt that it was unfair to keep girls from joining this organization. Now, as a senior, I am able to look back and see all the advantages of being a girl vo-ag student, in spite of not being able to wear the familiar blue jacket or become a Star Farmer. Although many boys admire a girl in agriculture, I think they still prefer the white Sweetheart jacket to the blue FFA jacket for the fairer sex.

Mary Doreen Smith

Because of limited space, we cannot use all letters received on the subject of girls in the FFA. There seem to be strong feelings both for and against. At the present time, some state associations and local chapters have amended their constitutions to permit girl membership. The National Organization has not.—Ed.

Ely, Vermont

I enjoy the Future Farmer magazine very much. There are many interesting articles for all readers, and when my magazine comes, I sit down and read it from cover to cover.

(Continued on Page 14)

The National FUTURE FARMER
The Park High Folk Singers tell us how to make slacks swing.

We dig.

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

Tighten the hips, they said.
Lee tightened. Leesures give you swivel-room, but barely.

Trim the taper, they said.
Lee trimmed.
Leesures taper to the bone.

You come on strong when you come on in Lee Leesures—lean, trim, get-in-the-spotlight slacks. You'll see Leesures where the swingers are. They're made your way, for the things you do and the way you do them.

Leesures are available in twills and polished cottons. Shown, left to right: Lee Classics with cuffs and belt loops; Contro IVs, both with continental styling; Lee Trims with cuffs and belt loops. Leesures priced from $4.95 to $7.95.

Leesures by Lee
When motorists can’t see any sign of poor performance as their cars get older, maybe it’s because they saw this sign when their cars were new.

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

Looking Ahead

FARMERS HAVE BIG CHALLENGE

Some economists are predicting food shortages in the next ten to 25 years; a few foresee the threat of world famine. How serious is the situation? Take potatoes, a basic food. USDA estimates the nation’s needs at 253 million hundredweight for all purposes. The 1964 crop was about nine million hundredweight short of this goal. It meant about five pounds fewer potatoes for every person in the U. S. The latest USDA crop report, as of February 1, 1965, shows potato stocks down 16 percent and the smallest February holdings since 1958.

BEEF FUTURES

News that the Chicago Board of Trade (world’s largest futures market) will soon sell steer carcass futures makes it look as if futures trading in beef is here to stay. The Chicago Mercantile Exchange initiated live cattle trading November 30, 1964, and dressed beef futures February 15, 1965. Live cattle trading made the best start of any commodity ever traded, but dressed beef trading was light on the first day.

TOMORROW’S CORN

Tomorrow’s specialized corn hybrids are likely to be planted earlier (less lodging, advanced harvest), at higher rates (24,000-per-acre range), and in narrower rows than those of today. They are almost certain to be more susceptible to late lodging but more resistant to leaf blight. Researchers also say corn will be higher in oil and protein. This forecast was made during the University of Illinois Material Handling and Grain Drying Workshop.

TENDER BEEF

The discovery by University of Wisconsin researchers that muscle shortening occurs during cooling may lead to tomorrow’s tender steak. Scientists learned that putting the muscle portion under tension during cooling results in tenderness. They measured the amount of stretch through special microscope techniques. These techniques involved the microscopic measurement of muscle units, which are called sarcomeres.

FARM MACHINERY OF THE FUTURE

Farm machinery of the future may “ride” on a cushion of air instead of the conventional wheel. Such a possibility is demonstrated in the 1965 rotary lawn mower introduced by the Toro Manufacturing Corporation. Much more “lift” would be required for larger equipment, but it has the advantage of conserving energy expended on rough ground.

EFFLUENT FOR FERTILIZER

Effluent, the water discharge from sewage treatment plants, can be restored to usable condition in the soil and may soon supply a valuable new source of fertilizer. Researchers found that discharge was removed at the 12-inch depth. This is within limits for drinkable water set by the U. S. Public Health Service, Pennsylvania State University scientists believe reuse of effluent water could avoid the practice of discharging these elements into streams, which is unfavorable to fish life.

PEACH-FLAVORED MILK

Fruit-milk concentrates may be a popular item on the grocer’s shelf of the future. Such a product was produced for the first time without commercial additives by using a stabilizer of apple or quince pulp. Milan, Italy, scientists discovered that small quantities of these pulps prevent milk from coagulating while still allowing the product to have the taste and odor of another added fruit. Peach milk was highly praised by a taste panel.
More U.S. manufacturers of passenger cars use piston rings made by Perfect Circle than any other kind

Why re-ring with anything else?

The world over, manufacturers of 127 brands of vehicles and engines specify piston rings made by Perfect Circle as original equipment and/or service sets. The compression rings (above left) in Perfect Circle 2 in 1 sets are heavily chrome plated . . . and chrome-plated Perflon oil rings have a slick Teflon® coating and extra-wide slots to prevent clogging and help oil drain as much as 160% faster than other ring brands. Don't settle for less than the best. Always install top-quality piston rings made by Perfect Circle.

PERFECT CIRCLE
A SUBSIDIARY OF DANA CORPORATION

April-May, 1965
January Meeting
FFA Board of Directors
and
Board of Student Officers

THE FFA is governed on the national level by two boards: the national officers, referred to as the Board of Student Officers, and an adult Board of Directors. The two groups meet together three times annually to consider the items of business and such other matters that come before the National Organization. These meetings are held in January, July, and just before the National FFA Convention in October.

The first meeting of the current year was held January 27-29 in Washington, D. C. Dr. A. W. Tenney, national FFA advisor, serves as chairman of the Board of Directors, and FFA president, Kenneth Kennedy, chairs the Board of Student Officers. Both groups discuss an item of business, and the FFA officers vote first, followed by the vote of the directors. The system works fine and seldom, if ever, do you find the majority of directors in disagreement with the majority of the officers.

One of the first items of business to be presented was the report of the national treasurer. The budget and expenditures covering the first six months of the fiscal year were reviewed item by item. National Treasurer Julian Campbell reported the FFA is operating in the black and is in a good financial position.

A report on the national magazine was given by Editor Wilson Carnes. Though the Magazine is operating on a sound financial basis, it was pointed out that a large number of FFA members in some states are not subscribing and therefore are missing the benefits of their national magazine. The cooperation of the state associations and local chapters is needed to place the Magazine in every FFA home.

Increased chapter participation in the Official FFA Calendar program was reported by Howard Carter, associate editor on the Magazine, who heads the calendar program. “More and more chapters are finding a place for the Calendar in their public relations activities,” he said.

The operations of the Future Farmers Supply Service were reviewed by Manager Edward Hawkins. He reported the Supply Service is operating efficiently with special effort being made to give chapters the best service possible. Authorization was granted for the development of a new plaque for the Star Chapter Green Hand and Star Chapter Farmers.

Other reports included the FFA-NFA Peace Corps and the International Exchange Program. The Peace Corps project now has 40 volunteers in Pakistan with some work being done to develop a similar project in Guinea. Paul Gray, executive secretary, discussed the Exchange Program which is being renewed with Great Britain. Two FFA members will participate in the exchange, which will take place this summer. Plans are to increase it to four in future years with nominations being made by state FFA advisors and final selection by the FFA Governing Committee.

The merger of the FFA and the NFA was discussed, and the Boards made recommendations for carrying it out. The state associations concerned are to set up committees to study and work on the merger in their respective states. Under the plan all NFA members will become FFA members on July 1, 1965. A final convention of the NFA is planned for this fall for the presentation of awards which have been earned during the current year.

Some time was spent discussing topics to be considered by the FFA Special Study Committee (see page 16). The Governing Committee, which acts on business between Board meetings, was authorized to handle such business matters as the sale of FFA-owned land, the addition of new employees where needed, and other items that need immediate action before the next Board meeting.

This is by no means a complete summary of the three-day meeting. Minutes are kept of the deliberations, and a copy is sent to each state FFA advisor.

The National FUTURE FARMER
Other companies are now making nylon tractor tires. If you don't believe they're good, just ask their design engineers.

BFG has been making nylon tractor tires for over four years. If you don't believe they're good, just ask your neighbors.

Nothing wrong with design engineers. B.F. Goodrich has some of the best. But if you'd like to get an expert opinion on our Nylon Power-Grip rear tractor tire, we'd just as soon have you ask your neighbors. They've used them long enough to know they're good and know why.

For example, take Vincent Welsh, near Matoon, Illinois. He has this to say about the BFG Nylon Power-Grips: "I get dependable performance from them, and good service from the local B.F. Goodrich dealer."

What's more, Mr. Welsh, gets a real break on price with Nylon Power-Grips. They cost less than most tires made without nylon.

The Nylon Power-Grip is one of many kinds of tires made by B.F. Goodrich for farm service. If you would like to know more about farm tires, their construction, maintenance and safe use, write for your free copy of the new B.F. Goodrich 32-page illustrated book, "What you should know about farm tires". Write to: Farm Book, B.F. Goodrich Tire Company, Department 0043, Akron, Ohio 44318.
From the Mailbag
(Continued from Page 8)

I am also writing to tell Bill Smith from Cashmere, Washington, that I completely agree with him about FFA members' not smoking in their jackets, and I'm sure many other boys agree with him also. It is a standard rule in our chapter.

Everett George

Millerstown, Kentucky

Concerning a letter in the last edition about FFA members' smoking in official jackets, tobacco is the main cash farm crop in this state. More members in our chapter grow tobacco than any other crop, but this is not why I think a member should be able to smoke in an official FFA jacket. An FFA member should be no more ashamed to smoke in it than he should be ashamed to receive a medal or honor for producing an outstanding tobacco crop. I may be wrong in stating my letter so plainly, but FFA members in other states do not understand the importance of tobacco in our state.

Charles Elmire

Hamilton, Ohio

In the last several editions, I have noticed many things about changing parts in our creed and the name of our organization. I don't believe there is anything to be prouder of than being a member of the FFA.

Not one place in our creed does it say the word "agriculture," and FFA members are agricultural students. To believe in a future in farming today, you must believe in a future in agriculture. Farming and ranching are part of agriculture.

I believe that the first sentence of our creed should be changed to "I believe in a future in agriculture." I also think the name should be changed to "Future Farmers and Agriculturalists of America," to be more appropriate for the times in which we are living.

Leslie Judd

Canton, Illinois

I am writing in relation to the controversy over changing the name of our organization. It is my belief that the word "farmer" should not be replaced by the word "agriculturalist." We all know that without the farmer there would be no other field of agriculture.

Joe Marinich

Elkader, Iowa

I would like to compliment you on your February-March issue, as I think this is one of the best issues that I have read since I started receiving the magazine four years ago.

Lee Stence

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

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

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

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

RICH IN MILK SUGAR

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

IMPORTANT PROTEIN

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

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

VITAMINS AND MINERALS

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

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

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

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

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

. . . where better nutrition starts with milk
**THESE RATS and MICE ARE GOING TO DIE!**

**d-CON® WILL KILL THEM ALL**

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

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

**GOVERNMENT RECOMMENDED INGREDIENT**

To show you how effective d-CON really is—the U.S. Government, in its current book on Control of Rats and Mice, actually recommends the killing ingredient in d-CON for killing both rats and mice!

**COMPLETE RODENT CONTROL**

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

**NO BAIT SHYNESS**

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

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

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**Special Committees Study FFA Changes**

**WHAT** MAY prove to be a historic meeting for the FFA is scheduled for March 29, 30, and 31 in Washington, D. C. A special study committee, made up of carefully selected individuals, will be considering what changes, if any, are needed for the FFA to keep pace with the rapidly changing and expanding program of vocational agriculture. The committee was authorized by the National FFA Board of Directors and Student Officers. Known as the FFA General Study Committee, this group will review many aspects of the FFA, such as the name, creed, constitution, objectives, degrees, and similar topics.

Another committee, the FFA Contests and Awards Committee, is considering changes in the FFA contests and awards program. A few of the many items to be considered by this committee are fewer national and more state awards, combining some of the awards programs, adjusting titles of some awards, and developing some awards for non-farm boys. This committee was authorized by the Board of Trustees of the Future Farmers of America Foundation.

The chairman for the two committees is T. L. Faulkner, Alabama state FFA advisor. "A study of this kind has not been made for many years, and it is not the desire of the National Board and the committees to make any adjustments or changes unless there is a need and unless it will result in strengthening the FFA program," he said.

A list of the areas for study was made available to state FFA advisors. Suggestions from local FFA advisors and members of their chapters were to be channeled through the state offices.

The results of the committees' work and their recommendations will be presented in July, 1965. The Awards Committee will present their recommendations to the Foundation trustees, and the Study Committee will report at the meeting of the Board of Directors and Student Officers.

**FFA GENERAL STUDY COMMITTEE**

T. L. Faulkner, State Supervisor, Alabama, Chairman
A. G. Bullard, State Supervisor, North Carolina
Nels Ackerson, Past National FFA President, Indiana
Phillip Alampi, Secretary of Agriculture, New Jersey
Neal D. Andrew, State Supervisor, New Hampshire
Walter Boneli, Past President, National Vo-Ag Teachers' Association, Michigan
Ralph Bender, Chairman, Agricultural Education, Ohio State University, Ohio
Kenneth H. Kennedy, National FFA President, Kentucky
Elvin Downs, State Supervisor, Utah
E. M. Norris, NFA Executive Secretary, Texas

**FFA AWARDS COMMITTEE**

T. L. Faulkner, State Supervisor, Alabama, Chairman
Harold M. Byram, Head Teacher Trainer, Michigan
Ralph W. Edwards, State Supervisor, Idaho
Charles W. Hill, Professor of Agricultural Education, Cornell University, New York
H. N. Hunsicker, Program Specialist, Washington, D. C.
Get a new set of wheels in the Army. Ten feet across or scooter size, there are more wheels in the Army than in any other organization in the Free World. Some are an adventure to drive, others take you to adventure—and, if you want, you can learn what makes each one roll.

Experts are made, not born. And the Army makes the best. Army schools teach hundreds of different specialties. If you qualify, you can sign up for the one you want before you enlist.

It’s different from your home town. And who wouldn’t expect it to be? After all, one of the reasons you join the Army is to see the world of differences.

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Talk to your local Army recruiter. Let him tell you what the Army can do for you…and what you can do for the Army. Let him help you to that great moment, the moment you realize that…if you’re good enough to get in, a proud future can be yours in today’s action Army.
SECTIONAL

Leadership Workshop

A WELL-PLANNED leadership training school provides Future Farmers with an opportunity to learn how other members solve problems and carry out responsibilities," says Paul Gray, national FFA executive secretary.

This was the purpose of a sectional leadership workshop held January 22-24 in Washington, D.C., for state officers from eight states. The states represented were Maryland, New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, West Virginia, Ohio, and Virginia. The meeting was held at the National 4-H Club Center, which has conference facilities, including lodging and meals.

On Friday afternoon the visiting state leaders took part in a tour of the National FFA Building located in nearby Alexandria, Virginia. The staffs of The National FUTURE FARMER Magazine and the Future Farmers Supply Service explained their operations in a guided tour.

The evening session at the Center was planned to give the state officers an understanding of the National FFA Organization. Dr. A. W. Tenney, national FFA advisor, spoke to the group on the implications of the new vocation education act for vocational agriculture and possible changes in the FFA. The national officers discussed the Magazine, Supply Service, and the FFA Foundation.

Other topics at the session, as well as the sessions that followed, were designed to aid the conference delegates in becoming effective state officers. With members of the group participating, presentations were given on the "how to's" of introducing people, public relations, preparing speeches, effective use of state executive committees, conducting a chapter banquet, and similar subjects.

Group discussions brought forth a wide exchange of ideas which ranged from the advisability of changing the name of the FFA to bringing girls into the organization. The national officers emphasized the relationship of vocational agriculture to the FFA, and some delegates reported that vo-ag is often considered the "FFA class." It was agreed that state officers, when making chapter visits, should emphasize the FFA's place as an "intracurricular" activity in the class of vocational agriculture.

An important highlight of the workshop was a model banquet conducted by the Pennsylvania Association on Saturday evening. Joe Perrigo, vice president from the North Atlantic Region, was the principal speaker. The banquet gave the officers an opportunity to put into practice many of the items covered in the earlier "buzz" sessions.

Assisting the national executive secretary in conducting the meeting were the four ag teachers who are on FFA Fellowships at the University of Maryland. In appreciation of their help in conducting the workshop, the delegates gave special recognition to Jer- rold Davis, Coleman Harris, Charles Skans, and Virgil Wilkins.

Similar leadership workshops have been held in other sections of the country in recent years. Several neighboring states interested in this type of leadership training have gotten together and requested the participation of the national FFA office. These meetings offer state officers a real opportunity to broaden their participating experiences as they assume leadership roles in the FFA.
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CHANCES ARE you have a Marco Polo sense of wonder when it comes to traveling. "Let's go" is probably all the encouragement you need. Why? Travel leaves impressions that make facts more meaningful. The annual Goodwill Tour of the national officers does just that.

"What has impressed you most on this Goodwill Tour?" We asked this question of Kenneth Kennedy, national FFA president, when the annual tour was nearing completion. "To me," said FFA's youthful leader, "it has been the interdependence between industry and agriculture. From scientists to corporation presidents, we have found industry dependent upon the farmer not only to buy their products but to assist in developing and testing them so that the American farmer has the best equipment, supplies, and services available in the world. The farmer, in turn, is dependent upon industry to continually provide him with products and services to enable him to

The tour includes several meetings with civic clubs. The officers spoke before Richmond Kiwanis Club.

A chance to say thanks comes during tour. Admiring the award is W. C. Richardson, Southern States.

A day often begins by cutting a radio tape for farm shows. Cullen Johnson interviews national officers.

Officers confer with important officials such as Richard Chumney, Virginia Ag Commissioner.

On one of the special tours, Doane's president, H. G. E. Fick, explains how company uses computers.

Officers receive special welcome along tour route. Miss Philadelphia presents replica of Liberty Bell.

(The national officers are pictured wearing a blazer-type FFA jacket that was being considered for national officer use only. Later in the tour, the officers voted to wear it only when speaking before large groups of donors on the Goodwill Tour.)
increase production with less labor and investment and to make a better living for his family.

Ken's impressions were making important facts more meaningful. By the same token, the national officers were making a lasting impression on everyone they met by stressing the interdependence between industry and agriculture. “Agriculture... Our American Heritage,” the 1965 FFA Week theme, was becoming a “living fact” to donors and friends.

Beginning in Richmond, Virginia, on January 31, this year’s tour included the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Akron, Detroit, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Indianapolis and Crawfordsville, Indiana, Des Moines and Newton, Iowa, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati. In these cities the officers have visited with 80 donor companies to the Future Farmers of America Foundation, several civic organizations, and other interested groups.

“What’s it like on a typical day?” we asked Bob Page, vice-president from Hoboken, Georgia. He replied, “Imagine getting out to the television station in time for a seven o’clock broadcast, doing a 20-minute show with the farm director, then going back downtown for a breakfast meeting with a large corporation and telling them about our farming programs and leadership experiences. Then we are off to tour a plant of one of the large farm equipment manufacturers. We meet the corporate officers, discuss new farm machinery, and present the program again. The next meeting might be with a civic club for lunch. By the time the program is concluded, it’s time for a quick taxi ride to the corporate offices of a major railroad. We learn that the railroad depends upon agriculture for a large portion of their income, watch a computer keeping track of freight cars, and tell the president and his associates how our farming programs have enabled us to win Foundation awards and become American Farmers.

“Perhaps we’ll have 15 minutes to relax at the hotel before a dinner meeting with another donor company and the opportunity to give the program for the last time that day. Then it’s back to the hotel and a series of meetings called by Ken Kennedy or our national executive secretary, Mr. William Paul Gray. Mr. Gray evaluates the day’s work, and the meeting of presentations may improve. Letters are written to company officials who were our hosts for the day. Mr. Gray briefs us on the program for the next day. We wouldn’t trade this experience for anything in the world.”

What an impression a day makes. “Was there anything new and different about this year’s tour?” we asked Evan Green, national student secretary. “Yes, for the first time on the tour, the officers presented a program entitled ‘Golden Opportunities in Agriculture.’ In this program,” said Evan, “we told of the many opportunities for farm boys in occupations related to farming. And we wanted everyone to realize the vital role that vocational education in agriculture and the FFA play in preparing farm boys for farming and careers in agribusiness.”

After five intensive weeks, the tour ended on March 5.

“Our basic purpose on this tour is to tell our friends in business and industry what vocational education in agriculture and the Future Farmers of America are doing to provide training and leadership for young men with farm backgrounds who want to work in the dynamic, challenging field of agriculture,” concluded William Paul Gray.

Your six national FFA officers have left behind impressions that will give new meaning to the FFA story for hundreds of FFA donors to the Future Farmers of America Foundation and friends of the FFA.

The Goodwill Tour started in 1945 and has been held annually since then.

Board room meetings, radio shows, and civic club speeches are part of a typical day on the tour. At every stop your officers leave impressions that make the FFA story more meaningful.
JOHN LINN
—FFA's Top Stockman

The winner's circle leads to higher goals.

By
Gary Smith

JOHN AARON LINN was named the national foundation award winner in livestock farming at the National FFA Convention last fall. The announcement brought a big grin to the face of this 19-year-old FFA member from Red Rock, Oklahoma, but John does not consider it the climax to his FFA career. He still hopes to join the elite group of young men who have received the American Farmer Degree.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Linn, and his vocational agriculture instructor, Ernest Smallwood, have been guiding lights in his establishment in farming according to John.

He received his first heifer as a gift from his grandfather when he was three years old and saved the offspring to start the development of his Angus herd. When he was in the third grade, he obtained his first Chester White gilt and was soon in the swine business. In the show arena John met with considerable success showing market barrows and steers and exhibiting both beef and swine breeding stock. By re-investing his awards and his energies, he established an outstanding Angus herd and a prize-winning herd of Chester White hogs.

He was many times in the winner's circle with his sheep flock, which he recently sold to his younger sister, Pat.

Winning awards for livestock production comes naturally for John. His parents met at a livestock show when his mother borrowed a bar of soap from his father to wash a show steer. His father was a member of the FFA and exhibited grand champion steers at the 1939 and 1941 State Junior Livestock Show in Oklahoma City. His mother exhibited the grand champion steer at the State Fair of Oklahoma in 1941. Her cattle also were shown at the American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City and at the International Livestock Show in Chicago.

In his own exhibitions at local and state shows, John has had animals that won 4 grand champion prizes, 4 reserve grand champions, 29 champions, 17 reserve champions, 109 firsts, 49 seconds, 29 thirds, 29 fourths, and 38 lesser placings.

John's high quality Angus herd is a result of careful selection of the outstanding individuals to be used as foundation stock in the herd development. He presently owns 23 head of registered Angus cows, a herd sire, and 5 nurse cows used in his feeding program. He also is feeding ten steers for market that are from his calf crop.

He recently topped the market with 28 head of market barrows and gilt. This leaves him with 14 replacements, 3 sows, and 1 boar in his registered Chester White herd.

John is highly interested in community affairs and is presently serving as vice president of the Junior Angus Breeders Association of Oklahoma. He also donated two Chester gilts to establish a 4-H club gilt chain and an FFA chapter gilt chain.

Although John has an outstanding livestock program, he has not confined his energies to livestock alone. As a freshman in vocational agriculture, he rented 20 acres, on which he grew barley and oats for feed. Then, as a sophomore, he established a ten-acre wheat test plot that the chapter used as a fertilizer demonstration plot to help acquaint the farmers in the area with the effect of fertilizer in varying amounts on their production.

The chapter test plot was awarded second prize in state competition. The following year the test plot was the top plot in the state and has continued to be the state winner since that time.

In 1961 John purchased 40 acres near his parents' home farm, which he put in small grains. This first land purchase was all in cultivation, and in 1963, by using credit that he had established and the income that his farming program had earned, he was able to purchase an adjoining 80 acres, of which 40 acres were in cultivation and 40 acres in pasture.

At the present time he is farming this land with some additional rented acreage and is continually striving to improve both the crop land and the pasture. He feels that he will increase his livestock operation just as rapidly as is feasible.

"For my future I plan to be a farmer and stockman," John says, "I am now in the market for more grassland and more livestock."
Don't Neglect Your Herdsmanship

By Russell Jomaa

Your FFA exhibit is in the spotlight both in and out of the ring. To do your best, follow these guides.

EXPERT herdsmanship is excellent advertising for you, your animals, and your chapter. Your display, good or bad, reflects the care and interest you have for this phase of your Future Farmer program.

The following suggestions will help you become a better herdsman and properly exhibit yourself and animals.

ANIMALS

All animals should arrive at the barn cleaned and washed. If some of the animals become dirty on route to the fair, they should be washed immediately and put on exhibit. The animals should remain clean and dressed from 8:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. Blankets must be off the animals from 10:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.

Beef and dairy animals should be halter-tied. A neck tie rope, in addition to the regular halter, provides additional assurance.

You can clean your animal by giving it a sponge bath or taking it out to the wash rack and washing the animal completely. The animals' tails are to be kept brushed up.

Sheep must be completely blocked out and the wool cleaned before their arrival at the fairgrounds. No manure, tags, etc., can be present on the animals. Long wool breeds should be blocked to a slight degree. Blocking touch-ups may be completed at the fair.

BEDDING

Bedding for your animals should be deep, compact, level, smooth, and clean with even straight sides. To accomplish this, you should shake up each flake of straw until it is completely separated. The straw should then be spread evenly, packed with the back of the pitchfork tines, and built up to a satisfactory height with even sides. Manure must be removed immediately and placed in a manure shield.

Each morning, after the first day, all bedding should be shaken up and sorted out. All dry bedding can be saved. Wet bedding and that which is extremely soiled or discolored should be thrown out. The old bedding may now be spread out over the stock area, again smoothly and evenly. Now shake out the new flakes evenly, and return the animals to the exhibit area.

PENS

All pens should be bedded down each morning and excess hay removed. Clean water should be available to the animals at all times. The area in front of the pens must be kept clean with all tack neatly arranged.

TACK

The tack boxes should be of uniform size and painted blue with yellow lettering. The suggested paint to use is International Blue (No. 602 Harvester Blue) and Caterpillar Yellow (No. 990510 RH). Shevels, forks, and rakes may be painted in FFA colors.

All tack must be neatly arranged in a pleasing display. Feed boxes, buckets, and sacks should be hidden from view or arranged neatly. Manure shields should be no higher than 40 inches so as not to hide the animals.

DECORATION

Small cards, neatly labeled, are a must. Excess decoration is frowned upon, but a chapter banner should be on display over your animals. A judicious use of a flame-proof crepe paper in FFA colors is acceptable as long as it does not distract from the general appearance of the display.

HERDSMAN

When you are on duty as a herdsman, you should be dressed neatly, preferably in an FFA jacket and white shirt with clean trousers and shoes. Be serious about your stock. Be proud of them. Always be on the alert for loose animals or animals that are thirsty or running a fever.

Courteous counts, especially to guests in the barn. Offer your assistance to these people by answering any of their questions. Keep your alleyway clean at all times, and don’t get animals up unless it is necessary. Explain the situation to the guests. Do not allow friends to gather around your exhibit. Horseplay, loud laughing, and blaring radios will only distract from the animals.

Following these simple guide lines will prepare you for that moment you lead your animal in the ring. Win, lose, or draw, you will have had the satisfaction of making the show one that exhibitor and spectators can be proud of.

April-May, 1965
Developing

POSTED ON a fence outside a hamlet in southeastern Montana’s badlands is this sign: “Powderville, Montana—Population 1—Mayor, Joe Hodges—Chief of Police, Joe Hodges—Fire Chief, Joe Hodges—DRIVE CAREFULLY—The life you save may be Joe’s.”

The above is from a UPI dispatch and appeared in Reader's Digest several years ago. It suggests that Joe Hodges was an important man and a leader in his community. There is the further implication that a scarcity of population exists in the area. This implication is true. Powderville is barely a dot on the map of Montana, and it is difficult to find in the thousands of square miles of sparsely populated territory south and east of the area’s major city, Miles City.

Renowned in early days for the cowboy’s cry of “Powder River, let ‘er buck,” it is now more commonly known as an area featuring large cattle spreads.

From tiny isolated villages, such as Powderville, and the immense cattle ranches that measure size in terms of sections, rather than acres, has come a remarkable group of students to take vocational agriculture and become FFA members at Custer County High School in Miles City. As Future Farmers, these boys have become leaders in their local chapter and in the school; they were state and national FFA officers; and today they are successful as ranchers and in other fields of endeavor.

A review of the 33-year history of the Miles City FFA Chapter shows that as long ago as 1933, when the Future Farmers of America was an infant organization, Robert Stewart, a member of the chapter, was one of Montana’s first American Farmers. He became the second vice president of the National Organization. Ten years later, in 1943, Robert Barthelmeus became the National Organization’s fourth vice president, and in 1956 Pete Knutson was elected vice president of the Pacific Region.

More recently, Miles City Chapter members have seemed to monopolize the presidency of the Montana Association of FFA. It really began in 1955 when Knutson was elected to the office. P. J. Hill became state president in 1959, to be followed in 1961 by Bill Krutzfeldt and in 1963 by David Phillips. To this group could be added the names of numerous chapter members who filled other state office positions.

All this has happened under the leadership and guidance of two vocational agriculture teachers: Harry Hoffman, who died in 1953, and James Michels, his successor.

Why should the young men of one rather limited area of a large state seem to dominate in the development of those elements of leadership readily recognized by others in their group? Personal interviews reveal different beliefs for their success.

Bob Barthelmeus—past national officer, presently president of the Montana Stockgrowers Association, and member of Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman’s newly established National Advisory Committee on Cattle—says, “My greatest inspiration came from my parents.” And then he continues, “My FFA advisor’s faith in me created a deep desire to see that his faith was justified.”

P. J. Hill was state FFA president in 1959. Majoring in agricultural economics, he was graduated from Montana State College in June, 1964. In his senior year he was president of the 4,500-member student body. He says: “I was the oldest of three children raised in an
those qualities of leadership...

The Miles City Chapter has become widely known for the state and national leaders in FFA that have come from its membership.

By
Basil Ashcraft

area almost completely isolated from other children. Rather than being a hindrance, I think this period of time helped in the development of my personality and outlook on life. Because of isolation and lack of formal social organization, the people of the area tended to regard all difficulties, community and otherwise, as their own responsibility and acted upon them as such. In high school the Future Farmers of America served to further develop those qualities of individual responsibility and hard work I had formed in my early years.”

Frank Hill is a younger brother of P. J. and has just completed his term of office as state FFA reporter. Last winter Frank won the Farm Bureau’s national public speaking event in Chicago. Frank believes: “The honest labor, the required discipline, well rewarded with freedom; and the responsibilities given me by my parents can primarily account for what leadership ability I have developed. The FFA has been of tremendous benefit,” he concludes.

Merle Clark, state FFA secretary in 1956, now farms near Marmarth, North Dakota. Merle attributes much of his leadership ability to vocational agriculture and the FFA and praises his vocational agriculture instructor, James Michels, with these words: “Personal interest in each and every student by our advisor gave us the initiative to grow.” Never a day passed that he did not stir our minds with an idea or state the things we learned. Much of the common problems we experienced in the classroom or shop, if an office or a privilege in the chapter was given, it had to be earned. No partiality was evident. Personal appearance and “sharpness” of dress were the order of the day. Respect to others, especially adults, was mandatory. I believe our sparsely settled southeastern Montana area tends to develop a hunger to be with people and to work with them.”

Montana state FFA president in 1961 was Bill Krutzfeldt. Bill will be a junior next year in agriculture at Montana State College. He remarks, “I was never encouraged to accept mediocrity. In FFA I wanted to be state president; in wrestling, state champion; in speech, William Jennings Bryan.” He succeeded, except in becoming Bryan; and even here, through speech classes, debate club, and FFA public speaking, he developed into a junior “silver-tongued orator.”

Affable Pete Knutson, state president in 1955 and national Pacific Region vice president in 1956, has become well established with his own beef cattle ranch in western Montana’s Shields River Valley. Pete grew up under circumstances somewhat different from the other boys, as he came from a home where his parents were separated. By dint of persistence and determination and through the efforts and aid of both Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Michels. Pete developed an excellent beef cattle program while in high school. He could have used several athletic scholarships offered him to secure a college education, but his ultimate desire was to become a cattle rancher as soon as possible.

Dave Phillips, state president for 1963-64, sums up his thoughts in one statement: “It’s my mom and dad with all their guidance, my vocational agriculture teacher, and the FFA with its challenges and inspiration have been the major factors in helping me to obtain leadership positions.”

For this chapter’s record of leadership development, it would appear the area in which it is located has contributed something. But what? Would these same young men have excelled anywhere else? It’s hard to say for sure.

Leadership comes to him who achieves the confidence, respect, and cooperation of others. Its development is an art rather than a science, and for this reason it is difficult to define in exact terms. Certainly the true leader must possess such human virtues as honesty, high moral character, devotion to duty, superior professional ability, generosity, tact, and humanity. A systematic plan and effort to develop these qualities through self-study and constant improvement can help anyone. It is evident all of these Miles City Future Farmers worked towards acquiring these qualities of a leader.

Pete Knutson is an established registered cattle rancher. An FFA leader, he served as Pacific Region vice president.
Hold your soil and cut heating costs with a windbreak.

THE FOLLOWING scene took place during a windy day of the drought which plagued 1964. As the winds become stronger, a farmer hurries to start his tractor. A huge chisel is already mounted, and as the cloud of dust nears, the farmer plows a furrow across the path of the prevailing wind, turning up big moist clods as an emergency measure to prevent erosion.

You can help prevent wind erosion and scenes such as the one described by planning and planting a windbreak, or shelterbelt as it is sometimes called. With spring here, now is the time to consider such a planting for your farm or ranch.

A shelterbelt can improve your farm by protecting the farm home and buildings, sheltering livestock and feed areas, protecting against soil erosion and wind damage to seedlings or maturing crops, holding snow on the land to increase soil moisture, preventing highways from becoming blocked by drifted snow, and providing cover and nesting areas for wildlife.

Though many of these values cannot be measured in dollars and cents, a South Dakota state forester, Jim Ferrell, has developed a formula which indicates that each acre of mature shelterbelt is worth from $500 to $1,000 of increased value to your farm.

Yet another advantage has been noted by Clifford W. Collier, Jr., landscape architect, West Virginia University Appalachian Center. Shelterbelts in congested areas are necessary to convert carbon dioxide produced by automobiles and factories into life-giving oxygen. Collier says a person breathes about 30 pounds of air each day. One-fifth of this air is pure oxygen, and to maintain a proper balance between animal and plant life, trees are vital.

Recognizing this value and the added beauty trees provide, the Minnesota FFA Association has developed a statewide FFA project of planting tree seedlings along state, county, and township roads. The project is in cooperation with the Keep Minnesota Green Committee and the State Forestry Division. The program also urges Future Farmers to secure seedlings for home farm windbreaks.

PLANNING YOUR WINDBREAK

Locate your windbreak so that, as nearly as possible, it makes a right angle with the prevailing winds. A windbreak placed at a right angle to the wind is more effective than one that cuts an oblique angle with wind currents.

Before planting, you should seek technical advice from such sources as your vocational agriculture teacher, county agent, Soil Conservation Service, State Forestry Department, State Fish and Game Department, and the Agricultural Stabilization Committee office.

A recent development, reported at the 1964 Soil Science Conference, indicates a mathematical method has been developed for computing the various factors to consider in planning a windbreak. High speed computers may soon analyze data from the Weather Bureau and Air Force to provide you with the needed advice through these technical agents.

FARMSTEAD PROTECTION

Five rows of trees should be the minimum for a farmstead windbreak. You will get the best protection by using different kinds of trees and shrubs in a combination that forms a dense wind barrier at all times of the year. If limited space prevents you from planting five-row windbreaks, plan to use fewer rows rather than crowd your trees.

Place the trees about 100 feet from buildings. This will provide protection and still avoid the risk of troublesome snowdrifts in the winter or sultry conditions that occur on the lee side of dense growth in the summer. It’s also a good idea to extend the windbreaks about 50 feet beyond the boundary of the farmstead. This will prevent winds from whipping around the windbreak into the area you are trying to protect.

FIELD WINDBREAKS

Even a wind of only 15 miles per hour will start the movement of particles on a bare soil. A wind of 30 miles per hour can be quite damaging. The dust that is blown from fields on a windy day has been found to contain 10-20 times more humus and phosphate than the heavier particles left behind.

You can design field windbreaks to protect your soils using the same principles that are basic in farmstead planning. Field boundaries and irrigation systems should be permanently established, as they largely determine the location of your windbreak.

A typical system consists of a belt of three to five rows of trees on the west side, extending north-south the full length of the field. A series of belts, one to five rows deep, is located in an east-west direction at right angles to the belt on the west. The east-west belts are at intervals of 600 to 800 feet.

The climate of your region will dictate the species of trees and shrubs that can be grown successfully. Conifers are best if they can be established and grown successfully because they provide year-round protection and usually are more drought tolerant. Cottonwoods and willows do well on irrigated sites and in places where the water table is high.

F. H. Siddoway, soil scientist of USDA’s Agricultural Research Service, reported the following to the American Society of Agricultural Engineers: “Optimum use of our crop residue will reduce the degree of intensity required of shelterbelts.”

The National FUTURE FARMER
Optional Equipment for Tractor
Comfort, Safety, Convenience

By Melvin Long

Most farmers spend more hours per year on their tractors than they do in their easy chairs in the living room. To make these tractor hours more comfortable for the operator, his job safer, and the tractor more convenient to operate, manufacturers now offer a variety of optional equipment. Some must be factory-installed, while others can be added to existing tractors. Here are some examples. Your dealer may be able to provide similar items.

1. Padded seat with arm rest and back rest is one of the most important items in operator comfort. These deluxe seats usually include improved suspension systems to absorb the shocks and jolts, as well as easy adjustments.

2. Protective canvas housing shields the operator from wintry blasts of wind and rain and also provides heating by directing engine heat around operator. More complex versions include pressurized cabs featuring tinted glass.

3. Hand grasps and steps assist in getting aboard the tractor. In the absence of suitable hand grasps, there's a tendency to grab any convenient control lever or steering wheel. This practice could break these devices.

4. Extended-arm-mounted taillight permits positioning of the light so that it can be seen regardless of the machine mounted on the tractor. When the tractor is used without mounted or towed equipment, the arm can be retracted and the light positioned directly above operator.

5. Rear-view mirror can be mounted and adjusted to permit easy checking of traffic behind the tractor when it is on the highway, or it can be adjusted to permit checking of machinery when the tractor is working in the field.

6. Exhaust extension on muffler carries engine fumes well above operator's head. When any extension is added to the exhaust or air intake systems, use only items provided by the tractor manufacturers. The air intake and exhaust systems must be tuned for best engine operation.

7. Power-adjusted wheels permit easy changing of wheel spacing to match the requirements of the tractor. A variety of arrangements are used for changing rear wheel treads without jacking the tractor, but in principle, they involve rotating the wheel web along a helix to move it in or out in relation to the tractor tires.
Ronnie Wright and Chuck Duffy cater needed "milk break."

"Hello there . . . more work to be done before we join you."

Boys Rancher Pat Dowdy feeds steers "cafeteria style."

The National FUTURE FARMER
Washington, D.C., April 4:00 p.m. --- Boys Ranch Dormitories.  

WHEN YOU start laughing at yourself, you're on your way to becoming a man, and if you're on one end of a rope and a calf is on the other, neither can get into much trouble.

This philosophy of Cal Farley's Boys Ranch in the Texas Panhandle is a vital part of the Future Farmers of America program under Guy Finstad, vocational agriculture instructor and chapter advisor.

The 1,004-acre Boys Ranch is home to 326 boys, age four to 18. They come from many states for a number of reasons. Some, but not all, come from broken homes or brushes with the law. All do have one thing in common, and that is they want a chance to show what they can do if given a chance.

Their home, located among the sand hills and brush country along the Canadian River northwest of Amarillo, is a "working ranch." The day begins early and ends late.

For those boys who are milking the ranch's 40 Holsteins and preparing breakfast, it's get-up time at 4:00 a.m.: for the rest of the boys, it's 6:00 a.m. A typical day's schedule is breakfast at 7:00 a.m.; school from 8:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.; chores or athletics until supper at 6:00 p.m.; then chores, athletics, or studies until bedtime at 10:00 p.m.

FFA at Boys Ranch, as FFA everywhere, provides opportunities for personal achievement and recognition. The chapter currently has 76 members, all students of vocational agriculture, which is offered along with a complete elementary and high school curriculum at the ranch.

Dean Warren, Boys Ranch FFA president, says, "We take a lot of pride in our individual accomplishments and try to follow channels that will bring honor to ourselves and our chapter."

Everyone tries to excel in the smallest job given him, hoping to advance to larger jobs around the ranch. The bigger and harder the job, the more the allowance, too.

The Boys Ranch FFA shows up well in competition with other Texas Panhandle and state chapters.

"They've won the honors because they have worked hard and shown the initiative and desire to win," Finstad says. "They know they don't have to be outstanding athletes or scholars to achieve status in FFA. The size and shape they are makes no difference. It's the will 'to be somebody' that drives you to be the best you know how and succeed in FFA."

Agricultural emphasis at the ranch is on hogs, dairy heifers, sheep, and dairy cattle. The 40 milk cows supply the daily milk needs of the boys. The cows are hand-milked, two boys to a cow. There are now 300 head of hogs, 30 riding horses, 20 head of donated beef, and several hundred chickens.

An agriculture building was completed recently and a second vo-ag instructor added to the ranch staff. This newest building brings the total to 30 buildings on the ranch site, including 11 dormitories.

"The building housing the vo-ag classes and FFA chapter has come about through the efforts of the members," Finstad said. "They wanted a building of their own and worked hard to get it."

The Boys Ranch FFA program began during the 1955-56 school year under Bill Jackson, a graduate of Texas Technological College, Lubbock. His brother Jerry Jackson followed; then Finstad took over three years ago.

Advisor Finstad says, "All of us have had one goal in mind in developing the vo-ag program at the ranch, and that is to give every boy the chance to make a better man of himself and to learn how to work so he'll make a good citizen. We know that what he receives from FFA will stick with him all his life."
With a large audience watching, the girls had to whip up a batch of biscuits, deprived of the usual premixes. Goats were used in the milking contest, and each girl had to lead the goat from the barn, milk her, and return.

Why not follow these tips when your chapter selects a new FFA sweetheart?

Recently at the Farmers Fair at Hemet, an agricultural community 85 miles east of Los Angeles, we picked up some tips to use in selecting your next chapter sweetheart.

Pictured here are the five girls who survived the preliminary judging for the title of "Farmer's Daughter." To be crowned winner, the Farmer's Daughter must prove to a panel of judges that she is equally at home helping her mother in the kitchen and sewing room and giving her father a hand with the farm chores. She must show skill in handling a large tractor and then try to back a farm trailer into an allotted space with a small tractor. Her baking ability is tested in making biscuits, and goats are used for the milking contest. One event is always kept secret and is known as the mystery event. This year it was most hilarious, for it is quite a lost art to succeed in an old-fashioned taffy pull. Each of the five events had to be completed within a time limit to receive the highest number of points from the judges.

Because it is located in a predominantly farming community, the Fair always has an agriculture theme for all its exhibits and displays. Visitors enjoyed a huge livestock exhibition in addition to a separate show which is highlighted by a livestock auction and held especially for the large number of Future Farmers and other youth who attend.

Rules required the backing of a trailer in an allotted space and maneuvering a tractor between a row of eggs.
Check the green tags on our action-packed pickups ... and save during April

INTERNATIONAL Dealers and Branch stores have new action-packed pickups in stock, in all sizes. Four, six and V8 powered pickups, for instance, with Bonus-Load styling. Even all-wheel drive models. They'll show you every feature, every option you ever wanted in a pickup. And they'll show you how to save money when you buy. Because most new action-packed pickups wear a special low green price tag during the April LONG GREEN SALE.

Better check with your local International Dealer or Branch today. They're listed in the Yellow Pages. International Harvester Company, 180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60601.

Now at INTERNATIONAL® PICKUP HEADQUARTERS

April-May, 1963
OVER 60 Minnesota FFA chapters will raise and release between 10,000 and 12,000 wild mallard ducks this spring. The waterfowl project will involve over 450 Future Farmers and 2,000 members of local sportsmen's and conservation clubs who will help finance the purchase of the ducklings and feed.

During the past two years the United Northern Sportsmen's Club in Duluth cooperated with northeastern Minnesota FFA chapters in raising and releasing 3,300 semi-domesticated mallards, which served as a pilot project.

The U. S. and State Wildlife officials recommended that a wilder strain of duck be used for the expanded statewide FFA project. This recommendation resulted in the specially bred "FFA" duckling. A three-man committee consisting of one representative each from the Minnesota Conservation Department's Section of Game, Section of Warden Service, and Section of Research and Planning worked with the Department of Education in planning and coordinating the FFA mallard projects.

In order to obtain a wilder strain of mallard, the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Minnesota Division of Game and Fish trapped and transported wild mallard drakes from the Lake Andes Federal Refuge in South Dakota. Under special permits issued by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, these birds were banded and distributed to two local game breeders who will mate them with captive mallard hens. The resulting day-old ducklings will be distributed to local FFA chapters that hold special permits to cover handling and releasing of the wild ducks. The birds will be raised to four weeks of age and then released in good waterfowl habitat.

Price of each duckling is 35 cents. In most cases the cost of the ducks was underwritten by local sportsmen's clubs and the feed costs by the local chapter with help from local business and civic groups. Both state and federal wildlife agencies involved believe there is a good potential in this waterfowl program.

Why are Minnesota FFA members participating in this wildlife conservation project? A few of the reasons are: to increase the wild fowl and game bird population by establishing mallards which will return to the area of release to breed; to provide career opportunities for members interested in wildlife conservation; to assist in introducing the study of conservation in vocational agriculture; to improve relationships among farmers, city hunters, and sportsmen; to help members, parents, and neighbors become conservation-minded; and to provide sport for hunters.

This project has attracted more spontaneous support than any other FFA activity in Minnesota FFA's 35-year history. Organizations that have offered their support include sportsmen's and conservation clubs; Junior and Senior Chambers of Commerce; service organizations; and professional, civic, business, and fraternal organizations.

Those offering technical "know-how" include the Minnesota Department of Conservation, Game and Fish Division; U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; Game Warden Service; Minnesota Game Protective League; Minnesota Conservation Federation officers and its affiliated clubs; Minnesota licensed game farm operators; U.S. state, and district Soil and Water Conservation Services; Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation; and Ducks Unlimited.

According to cooperating officials, this duck-raising program is the nation's largest conducted by a youth organization.

Ducklings will be raised by the FFA members until they are four weeks old, then released to a favorable habitat.

Minnesota Governor Karl Rolvaag is presented a mounted mallard duck during FFA Week by President David Hartle.

Captured wild drakes are banded and distributed to game breeders who will mate them with a captive mallard hen.
Here's why AC Spark Plug's extra-strength insulator is reinforced for rugged farm use

Spark plug insulators cracked during installation or in the field can go unnoticed for months, wasting fuel and shorting out power. AC helps eliminate this danger with an EXTRA-STRENGTH INSULATOR—reinforced to withstand rugged use. What's more, AC's four-rib insulator reduces the possibility of flashover and loss of power even in dampest weather. Compare these additional features and see why AC Farm Tractor Heavy-Duty Spark Plugs are your best buy.

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- **Self-Cleaning Hot Tip**—Thin tapered design heats faster to burn away fouling deposits as they form, cools faster to discourage preignition.
- **New Extruded Internal Gasket**—Provides gas-tight sealing for peak engine compression under severe operating conditions.

Your tractor needs the power and economy a new set of AC Spark Plugs can give. Ask for the convenient 4-Pac of AC Farm Tractor Heavy-Duty Spark Plugs wherever AC products are sold.

For hints on proper engine maintenance—Send for your FREE "Tonic For Lazy Horsepower" booklet today.

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April-May, 1965
The Perrigos’ 10,000-bird flock means lots of work for Joe in the egg house. Joe’s 1,000-bird laying flock won for him the title of Star State Farmer.

While state president, Ivan, left, discussed FFA Week plans with governor. Ivan divides his time between a 120-acre farm and their 2,440-acre ranch.

Explore farming and leadership success by meeting your four regional officers.

With his guitar, Larry has furnished the entertainment at many meetings.

The three partners inspect young pine. Larry is the national forestry winner.

On hand to honor Bob at a recent Bob Page Day were state FFA officers, Keith and Donaldson.

From left are Advisor Jack Moore, brother David, Mother, Bob, and Superintendent Mable Moody.
THE ELECTION to a national FFA office is one of the highest honors a Future Farmer can achieve. When asked why recently, one FFA member said it is because Future Farmers elect members with achievements and personalities that they would like to equal. Whether or not you agree, one thing seems sure: National officers are young men who have demonstrated outstanding achievement in leadership and farming.

IVAN HUNT,
Litchfield, Arizona, Pacific Region

It has been said that men dream big dreams in Arizona's big land of deserts and mountains. When Ivan Hunt identified his goals in vocational agriculture and FFA, he worked with single-minded purpose to make his dreams come true.

Today Ivan's farming enterprises include an interest in a 120-acre farm where they grow cotton, lettuce, hay, and grain. In addition, he maintains 45 colonies of bees on the farm located in the irrigated desert valley near Phoenix.

A 2,440-acre ranch near Taylor in Arizona's high country has been in the Hunt family for three generations. Ivan, his dad, and older brother formed a partnership and purchased the ranch from his grandfather in 1963. The Hunts have cleared trees and added wells so that the cattle carrying capacity has been increased from the original 160 head to more than 300.

Ivan averages an excellent 85 percent calf crop, 6 tons of alfalfa hay, 21 tons of silage, and 1,350 pounds of lint cotton per acre. He takes 72 pounds of honey per hive and gets a daily gain of 2.8 pounds on his beef animals.

When Ivan enrolled in high school, he wasn't at all sure what he wanted to do. He signed up for vo-ag but was also the only boy to enroll in the home economics class. "My record in home ec was more outstanding than my first year of FFA work," Ivan said. "I made biscuits which I entered in the state fair and won a first prize. I ended my first year of vo-ag with a labor income of minus $59.97. However, Paul Bell, my vocational agriculture instructor, encouraged me to continue, and I decided to stick with my farming."

Ivan won ten letters in athletics, was an Eagle Scout, attended Arizona's Boys' State, and was elected state FFA president and then national FFA vice president.

LARRY PREWITT
Thornton, Missouri, Central Region

From almost as early as Larry Prewitt can remember, he wanted to farm. "When I was nine years old," he said, "I wanted to buy a Durroc gilt, and the only way I could get enough money together for the purchase was by picking and selling blackberries."

His blackberry picking and selling campaign was still in grade school was the start of Larry's farming program. Returns from the same project were used to purchase dairy heifers. When he entered high school, arrangements were made for him to have one-third interest in the entire dairy enterprise of the home farm. This has expanded to include 82 head at the present time.

The home farm is a typical 297-acre dairy and crop farm with an additional 85 acres in a managed forest program. It was on this 85 acres that Larry did forestry improvement work which made him this year's national winner in forestry achievement.

His work in forestry includes clearing 30 acres of fire-scarred trees and cutting "weed" trees from other forested land. He has planted 5,800 pine seedlings and a half mile of mulitifora rose hedges.

Larry has an outstanding record of achievement in high school in spite of the work load on the home farm. (Larry's dad suffers from a back injury and is limited in the amount of labor he can contribute.) The records at Couch High School spell out his accomplishments: honor medals for perfect attendance, agriculture, English, mathematics, and valedictorian. He served the FFA as an officer in the local chapter and was state champion public speaker and Missouri FFA president.

Prior to being elected a national vice president, he was a student at the University of Missouri where he was named outstanding student of the Freshman class.

JOSEPH PERRIGO
Evansville, New Albany, Indiana

Farming is as much a tradition in the Perrigo family as the snow and north winds are a reality to the New Hampshire countryside where he lives. "When my grandfather got off the boat in the country, the only word he could pronounce was 'beans.' 'Beans' just about sums up what I knew about farming before enrolling in vocational agriculture at Weare High School. This training and the help of my parents have been most important," he said.

Joe goes about his poultry farming enterprise with the same appreciation of values that his grandfather had when he cleared the land for the farm two generations ago. When Joe cleared four acres of land as a reforestation project recently, he managed to use every stick of timber in the building of a new poultry house. His farming program, in addition to the seedling project, is personal ownership of 1,000 laying hens.

The FFA vice president was graduated from Weare High School as valedictorian of his class. During his four years, Joe was State Star Farmer, a contestant in the national FFA public speaking contest, SPRING "Best Poultry Boy," and twice official delegate to the National FFA Convention. He served as both vice president and president of the New Hampshire FFA Association.

Speaking of his personal responsibility for management of his supervised farming program, Joe says, "During the four years that I was enrolled in high school, I handled all managerial duties for my farming program. When my father is not at the farm, I also have complete responsibilities of the 10,000-bird flock."

A glance at Joe's efficiency factors over the years indicates best what kind of manager he is. The following are good examples: a feed conversion ratio of 4.5 pounds of feed per dozen eggs. 90 percent livability of forested seedlings, and the production of eight-pound roasting birds in 16 weeks.

ROBERT PAGE

Robert Page was high school valedictorian, served the FFA as state president, and was outstanding Freshman of his college class. Such a record would seem difficult to achieve with the daily hand-to-hand tussle of managing a 79-acre cattle and crop farm, but a mother's encouragement, a brother's helping hand, and a desire to farm have made both possible.

Bob was only thirteen years old when his father died. When he entered high school and enrolled in a course of vocational agriculture, his mother turned all management responsibilities of the farm over to him. "I own all timber, livestock, machinery, equipment, and buildings on the farm. I use the income to support the family; therefore, my mother doesn't charge me any rent on the land." Bob said.

Bob, who has never had to skip a day of high school, built an outstanding leadership record and is an excellent farmer. Under his management the corn crop has produced over 100 bushels to the acre for the past five years, and in 1962 he topped 160 bushels. The state average is 41 bushels per acre. He has also doubled the yield of his pecan trees.

Activities outside the FFA include membership in the Yorkshire Breeders' Association, Future Teachers of America, Science Club, debate team, and youth pastor of his church.
WHAT DO the parliamentary procedure contest, public speaking contest, show ring, chapter banquet, and graduation all have in common? The formality of these occasions calls for a necktie and a tussle with the windsor, half-windsor, or four-in-hand knots. The accompanying illustrations should help you master these basics of “tying a tie.”

The idea of a tie started in the 1400’s when formality was very much “in.” These first ties or collars were worn very high on the neck and buttoned tightly. By the 1800’s the shirt collar had risen above the tie for the first time. The 1850’s saw a tie resembling today’s bow tie that was worn by everyone but a racy bunch of carriage drivers, who held out for the original “long in front” style. These men coined the term “four-in-hand,” and the term and style stuck.

Whatever the origin, it looks as if the tie is here to stay. A few minutes spent learning the skill of tying will help you look better for that next dress-up occasion.

The Windsor Knot

Start with wide end of tie on your right and extending a foot below narrow end.

Cross wide end over narrow and bring up through loop.

Bring wide end down, around behind narrow, and up on your right.

Then put down through loop and around across narrow as shown.

Turn and pass up through loop and...

Complete by slipping down through the knot in front. Tighten and draw up snug to collar.

The Half-Windsor Knot

Start with wide end of tie on your right and extending a foot below narrow end.

Cross wide end over narrow and bring back underneath.

Bring up and turn down through loop.

Pass wide end around front from left to right.

Then, up through loop...

And down through knot in front. Tighten carefully and draw up to collar.

The Four-In-Hand Knot

Start with wide end of tie on your right and extending a foot below narrow end.

Cross wide end over narrow, and back underneath.

Continue around, passing wide end across front of narrow once more.

Pass wide end up through loop.

Holding front of knot loose with index finger, pass wide end down through loop in front.

Remove finger and tighten knot carefully. Draw up tight to collar by holding narrow end and sliding knot up snug.
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The Du Pont motion picture, "The Unseen Harvesters," is 16 millimeter, in sound and full color, with a running time of 28½ minutes. You can borrow a print for showing to your group free of charge, except for return postage. Just fill out and mail the coupon.

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Here are the long, lean blue jeans that mean real comfort in action! LEVI'S—cut to a slim, trim pattern that's never been copied successfully—and made of the world's toughest all-cotton denim for months of extra wear!

On the back pocket, look for the Red Tab and this distinctive stitched design.

Home Peace Corps Seeks Volunteers

VISTA, meaning Volunteers in Service to America, is the home counterpart of the Peace Corps.

Volunteers, who must be 18 years of age or older, enlist for one year and receive subsistence and medical care. At the end of the year, they will receive $50.00 for each month of service.

Among the first 20 volunteers welcomed at the White House by President Johnson was a former president of the New Farmers of America, Clarence Willingham, 24, of Camilla, Georgia. Willingham was educated in trade and vocational schools and has a certificate in electronics.

In selecting volunteers, VISTA places emphasis on personality qualifications, adaptability, leadership ability, and skills. There are no specific educational requirements.

VISTA is one of the three major programs administered by Sargent Shriver's anti-poverty coordinating agency. The others are the Job Corps and Community Action Programs.

Volunteers work only in areas where their help has been requested. Eventually they will serve in more than 100 types of anti-poverty projects. They will live and work in such places as urban slums, community mental and public health centers, Indian reservations, and rural areas in all states and U. S. territories. During its first year VISTA is authorized to recruit 5,000 volunteers.

Many Future Farmers who meet the age requirements are qualified to serve. For preliminary applications check at your local post office or write VISTA, Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C. 20506. No tests of any kind will be given to applicants. Selection will be made solely on the information provided by the application and references. If qualified, an applicant is then invited to become part of the training program.

The National FUTURE FARMER
Ted Cavagnaro of St. Louis, Missouri, is an avid deer hunter. "Last season my brother and I hauled in six deer on our Trail 90's," Ted told us. "They performed effortlessly. We wouldn't think of going hunting without them." Matchless performance. That's the reason sportsmen the world over prefer Honda, the biggest-selling trail machine in the business. For further information write American Honda Motor Co., Inc., Department FQ, 100 West Alondra, Gardena, California.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HONDA TRAIL 90 FEATURES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engine: OHV, single-cylinder, air-cooled, 4-stroke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gear Ratio: 46 to 1 (specifically designed trail and road gearing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climbing Ability: 50% slope or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Capacity: 1.7 gallon total, 0.4 gallon reserve</td>
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<tr>
<td>Load Capacity: 450 lbs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brakes: Dual-control front, foot-control rear</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shock Absorbers: Hydraulically dampened front and rear</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tires: Rugged &quot;knobby&quot; type for extra traction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame: &quot;Step-through&quot; design for easy mounting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clutch: Automatic multihub wet type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muffler: USDA Forest Service-approved spark arrester</td>
</tr>
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April-May, 1965
Rodger Schneck, left, state FFA treasurer, is Minnesota Rural Teens Chairman for the 1965 March of Dimes. He is assisted in the campaign by Art Springer, state FFA student secretary.

Roy Reedy, right, a former member of the Rockville, Indiana, FFA Chapter, is the National Junior Sheep Shearing Champion. For winning the junior event, he received a $300 scholarship.

Jim Williams of the Kingman, Kansas, FFA Chapter is placing a beef promotion sticker on his car as a part of the chapter's beef consumption drive. The FFA is working with other groups.

Covelo, California, FFA members aided in hauling hay pellets to thousands of isolated cattle during recent floods which made roads to many cattle areas impassable.

Earle Stillwell, a grandfather of the FFA, is presented the honorary American Farmer Degree by New Jersey state supervisor, George W. Lange. One of Stillwell's students, Leslie Applegate, was the first national FFA president.
Actually it’s a model of a key part of an inertial guidance system: The “brain” that helps rockets find destinations thousands of miles away with pinpoint accuracy with no help from earth.

Inside, accelerometers which are perfectly balanced pendulums detect the slightest change in the rocket’s speed. Spinning gyroscopes (basically the same principle as toy gyros) sense every change in direction of the rocket—the faintest yaw, pitch or roll. (They’re so sensitive that they could feel an automobile tire roll at the rate of one revolution every 15 years.)

The system that will one day guide an Apollo spacecraft to a moon landing has already been perfected at this GM Spark Plug lab. Another example of the many ways GM is working today on the challenges of tomorrow’s transportation—on roads, on rails, under the sea, in the air or in outer space.

**Looking into a rocket’s brain**

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Kevin Keenan, from Ipswich, Massachusetts, is a member of the National Honor Society and attends Essex County Agricultural and Technical Institute in nearby Hawthorne, Massachusetts. A Massachusetts state public-speaking champ, Kevin likes hunting, fishing and boating around his native New England. Recently, Kevin visited the Wakefield (Mass.) laboratory of AC Spark Plug—electronics division of General Motors.
A LOOP of hemp rope, like a flash of dun lightning in the early summer morning, streaked out toward the wild black stallion as he paced warily through the narrow, brush-choked path. He had glimpsed the quiver, ever so slight, of the aspen thicket to his right a split second before.

With a startled snort of alarm, he jerked to a quick, jolting stop in mid-stride. Every fiber of his mighty being tensed, his ears pricking stiffly erect.

He whirled to face the rope even as it struck him, plummeting swiftly down to forelegs and haunches onto the cushioning grama grass. He stretched his handsome, long-maned head out tautly, his twitching muzzle digging deep into the protecting softness.

Then the noose slipped over him, with a momentary catch at his ears, and fell away harmlessly to the grass. He leaped up to his long, supple legs. His wide eyes took in swiftly the grim-faced youthful rider sidling his mount out and away from the concealing aspen thicket. Trumpeting out a mighty peal of defiance and a challenge as well, the stallion whirled and thundered back up the pass the way he had come with mighty, piston-like strokes of his long, limber legs.

Nineteen-year-old Ned Benter reined his mettlesome bay swiftly clear of the aspen thicket. With trembling fingers, he recoiled his rope quickly and hooked it to the saddle strap.

"Look at 'im go!" he exclaimed in admiration as his eyes followed the fleeing stallion hungrily. The black raced for the long, gradual ascent of the valley wall to the west. Ned lifted his eyes to the purple-hazed broken rims of the distant Sunset Range to the northwest. "He always heads for the Sunset country when he's chased," he said to himself. "and it sure looks as if he's headed for it now."

He dug his heels sharply into the bay's lean, muscular barrel. "Let's get goin', Stockin' Foot!" he said grimly. "We got work to do, boy!" The bay pricked up intelligent ears. Then, with a lunge, he shot forward.

The hot August sun flashed in woven patterns of light and shadow upon the glossy jet coat of the black. He had a head and neck that an artist would itch to set down on canvas. His barrel was big and wide-girthed, and his shoulders tapered gracefully back in symmetrical lines to his muscular withers. His legs were long and lithe and lean, with the speed and the endurance of the wind and the everlast-ing hills.

Ned watched him with fascination and longing. That he was broke and that a horse wrangling job on the outfit he was headed for to the south would come in mighty handy were suddenly forgotten in the quick resolve that burned in Ned's heart and soul. He was going to have that horse!

Old-time wranglers told him the stallion was unusually cunning and had eluded the ropes of many riders who had tried to capture him. But knowing this did not deter Ned now, even though the black had eluded his rope so easily at his first try.

"I got from now until I land a job to get that black horse!" he told himself grimly. "And right now, I ain't so almighty anxious for a job. I'll see if I can tire him out, then wrap my rope around him."

Ned had faith and confidence in the fleetness and endurance of the bay. Stockin' Foot had once been a wild horse up Oregon way, where Ned had captured him.

The stallion set the pace. Ned's face was aglow with appreciation as he saw that the stallion was setting a vexatious one. The black would run forward to a good lead. Then, when Ned drew near, he would pound away into a hard, fast gallop that quickly gained him the advantage again.

Ned thought he knew the stallion's purpose. The irregular pace was meant (Continued on Page 44)

The National FUTURE FARMER
Indiana Brothers Make 189 Bushels Per Acre 
With “Complete Armour VERTAGREEN Corn Program”

Cloyce and Bill White farm 1,000 acres of corn-belt country near Switz City, Indiana, and this past year fed out 1,000 hogs and 50 head of cattle. In their operation are 350 acres of corn, corn that demonstrates what outstanding planning and crop management can produce. Their crop yield was an impressive 189 bushels per acre at 15% moisture. How did they make such an outstanding harvest? One factor is the Armour management program they follow. The program of fertilization, pest control, and services offered to corn farmers by Armour is complete, and carefully planned to give maximum growing power and protection. The White brothers proved that it works. They start the season with a soil test of each field. Then they plow down potash and phosphate as required by the test results. They pre-plant from 175 to 200 pounds per acre Armour Anhydrous Ammonia. Next they apply Atrazine and Dieldrin to control weeds and insects. At planting time, they also put down 200 to 300 pounds of Armour Vertagreen 6-24-24 per acre. The results—189 bushels per acre—are convincing: it pays to use a complete, well-planned crop program with Armour Vertagreen! Yes, Cloyce and Bill White are convinced that the best and safest way to big crop profits is to find a thorough and efficient program and stick to it. You’ll be convinced, too, when you see the increased yields you get with Armour’s complete corn program. See your Armour dealer about it soon!

GET BETTER YIELDS FROM YOUR FIELDS WITH ARMOUR

ARMOUR AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

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

April-May, 1965
Wild Horse
(Continued from Page 42)

to aggravate and irritate him—impress him with the fleetness of foot he must contend with and, as well, Ned suspected, to test the perseverance and endurance of his pursuer. Also, Ned suspected, the black was warming up too for a sudden, fast run to the refuge of the trackless wilds of the Sunset country, where he had always lost himself to his pursuers.

"Don't go gettin' the idea into your head that you're outsmarting us, you black horse!" he gritted appreciatively to himself past elenched teeth as he watched the stallion's latest sally. "We've just been limberin' up a bit!"

After a time, he leaned down to the bay. "Let's get goin', Stockin' Foot!" he whispered fiercely into the animal's ear. "Go get him!" The bay seemed to understand. He went forward with a hard, plunging leap.

"Show him the kind of yahoos we are, boy!" Ned panted encouragingly into the animal's ear past the beat of wind that tore at his words, whipping at his face and eyes, needling his skin. His blood raced with the exhilaration of the chase. "Stomp on his heels! Run him down!"

The stallion laid the course: Up the long, unwinding stretch of a mile-long valley. Through a narrow, brush-choked connecting neck into another one. Up the slope, and across a mesa leagues long. An aspen thicket. The trough of another valley. A tamarack-smothered flat. Thickets of scrub oak, and groves of pine, spruce, and cottonwood. Once, across a draw whose slow stream splashed them with the tepid water as they lashed through it at breakneck speed.

For long minutes, Ned pressed the bay, but slowly, imperceptibly, the stallion kept going away from him. Ned's brow creased worryingly. Stockin' Foot was no ordinary range horse. With every atom of his being exorted, as it now was, he should have made a better showing against the stallion. He was in unusually fine fettle today. Ned had seen to that.

Now Ned thought of all that had been said about the stallion, but he refused to consider the possibility that he was underestimating the prowess of the stallion and perhaps relying too greatly on that of the bay.

Then, suddenly, he tensed in the saddle. His breeze-whipped face tightened. His eyes narrowed to slits against the burn of the wind as he checked and rechecked the distance separating him from the black.

Then swift, wild elation surged through him. Stockin' Foot was matching the stallion's speed! The gap between them, he saw clearly now, had lessened. It continued to narrow even as he watched. The bay was gaining on the stallion!

"You're doin' it, boy! You're doin' it!" he said elatedly into the bay's ear. "Shag it, boy! Show him who he thinks he's fooling! Step on his heels!"

The stallion pounded into a narrow-mouthed, high-walled canyon. With unabated pace, Ned thundered after him. Then, as he followed the animal along a long, sharp bend, his heart suddenly sank. They had reached Desolation Belt.

The Belt cut off, as cleanly and abruptly as if with a knife, the grassed

(Continued on Page 46)
Buying your first tractor? The new IH 424 is built to stretch your hard-earned dollars!

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

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Wild Horse

(Continued from Page 44)

and forested and watered country behind them. Boulders and scrub brush materialized suddenly all about him. Sand—hot, deep, fine-particle—came into being abruptly underfoot.

The sun beat mercilessly down from a brassy, molten sky. Bare, sun-blasted valley floors flashed by. The sandy waste slowed the pace to a struggling gallop. The stallion was beautiful no more. Dust covered his sweat-streaked coat. It mottled him grotesquely. Greasewood and mesquite had roughed up its sleekness. For an instant Ned thought he could even see the mighty barrel heave, sense fatigue in the look the stallion flung back at him.

He wasn’t much better off. Ned thought grimly as he looked quickly down at himself. Dust begrimed his sweat-soaked body. His mesquite- and greasewood-cut hands were matted with caked and dried blood. A greasewood branch-raked gash on his forehead pained and burned. His Levis were torn, and his run-over boots were badly scratched.

Finally they jogged out into a great walled valley that marked the western end of Desolation Belt.

This was the farthest point reached by any of the stallion’s various would-be captors. Ned had been told. The stallion had always lost them by bridging the Devil’s Gap. The Gap was a huge, deep gorge cut deep down across the floors of the canyons at a sharp cross-tangent. It cleaved apart the Sunset country from Desolation Belt.

A sense of futility and despair assailed Ned as he saw the stallion lope away into one of the canyons. The stallion had gained a good lead through Desolation Belt. Retarded by Ned’s weight in the saddle, Stockin’ Foot had been unable to gain distance.

It was cool in the canyon, sheltered from the scorching sun by the steep, high-reaching walls. The sound of the stallion’s hoofs suddenly diminished up ahead. Then, abruptly, they died altogether. Ned groaned with disappointment and defeat. The stallion had negotiated the bridgegirding of the Gap.

Even now, Ned told himself dismissively, the black was undoubtedly pounding away up the opposite slope toward the inner ranges of the Sunset country and safety from capture.

Stockin’ Foot suddenly stumbled. He tottered on spent legs, almost going down. His barrel heaved and his breath whistled from wide-flaring nostrils. The chase for him was at an end. Ned realized. Reluctantly, he checked the animal down.

The momentum of the animal’s slowing speed carried him around the bend. And then Ned stared unbelievingly. He had the stallion cornered! Trapped!

A hundred yards ahead, the canyon lifted to meet the down-slope of the Sunset country. The line was marked by the purple gash of the Gap.

Ordinarily, it had been narrow enough for a leap, more or less hazardous at best, across to the continuance of the canyon on the other side, but a huge section of the wall had fallen away.

The stallion stood at the lip of the gorge. Tossing his black-maned head tortuously, he snorted and champed about with anguish. His distended eyes rolled wildly in his head with desperation. He eyed the Gap uncertainly. Even in his best physical form, the leap would have taxed his strength and skill. In his present worn state, the feat was impossible.

The despair that had clutched Ned earlier fell away from him like an old worn-out cloak. His eyes burned with purpose and determination. Tensing in the saddle, he took up the rope from the horn.

The trained bay under him braced trembling legs as Ned spun out a loop. The animal bunched his weary frame against the strain he knew was coming.

The stallion turned. Warily, he started pacing slowly, carefully toward Ned. "Goin’ to try and break past," Ned muttered grimly to himself. He blinked the perspiration out of his eyes and gripped the rope in his fingers more firmly, bunching his lean frame.

Then, suddenly, he gasped. The stallion pivoted abruptly. His hoofs dug hard into the earth. Sand and gravel spurted up from under his feet, he raced toward the Gap.

"No!"

Ned’s voice was harsh, croaking, high-pitched. His fingers, clenching his rope, went white-knuckled.

The stallion’s sinews flexed as he pounded to the lips of the gorge. His mighty frame bunched. Then, just short of the gap, he came to a short, chopping stop.

Fervently, a prayer of thanks welled up out of Ned’s pain-constricted throat.

But his relief was short-lived, for again the stallion turned. Nervously, he stamps back toward Ned. Then, veering, he started toward the Gap once more.

Again he stopped in time. He pranced agitatedly around at the edge of the gorge. He zigzagged desperately back and forth. He was cornered—trapped—and he knew it was capture or death.

Ned sat there silently for a time; he watched the stallion. Then, finally, he came to a bitter, galling decision. It was an agonizing one to make, but he realized if he tried to rope him, the stallion would attempt the leap across the Gap.

Slowly, reluctantly, he began replacing his rope on the saddle horn. Then, with a last, longing look at the stallion, he turned his bay. Slowly, he started back up the canyon down which he had come.

He didn’t hear or see the stallion come out. It was too dark by the time he came back out into the valley, and besides, he was too tired and heartsick to attune his ears to the soft, stealthy movements of the animal as it stole out of the canyon.

He pulled to a halt under a cluster of cottonwoods on the far north slope of the valley. Dismounting, he slumped wearily down to the ground, utterly and completely spent. Limply, he stretched out on the grass.

He lay there for long moments, regaining his spent strength. In the morning he would begin the long, wearisome trek back to where he had started his pursuit of the stallion. From there he would head on south again to the horse wrangling job he was seeking.

And as he lay there, minutes later, there wafted back to him across the stillled distances a whinny. Was it triumph? Defiance? Or did he just imagine he detected a note of gratitude?

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BIG BASS

From Tiny Streams

By Russell Tinsley

ASS fishermen have gone lake crazy. The modern-day emphasis on man-made reservoirs has done more than anything to encourage this. True, big lakes and the smaller farm ponds do provide the kind of habitat that grows bass big and sassy. But overlooked in the shuffle have been the tiny creeks and rivers. Winding lazily across farm meadows, they gouge out shallow holes in the bends that soon grow up in moss and reeds where hungry bass lurk and wait for food.

L. D. Henderson, pictured in the photos, has a stock pond beyond his house where he fishes occasionally. Otherwise, he travels many miles in search of productive fishing. One spring day last year he got the urge to cast for bass, but since he was due back in town by dusk, a long trip was out of the question. He remembered Brady Creek where he'd gone periodically to take a mess of catfish. Maybe he could catch a couple of bass there.

When L. D. started out, casting his spinner bait into the hip-deep pools, he got a pleasant surprise. Each hole produced one or two fish. The average ran from a pound to two pounds, but a pair went slightly above four pounds each. It was a bragging-size string of bass he lugged home at sundown.

"I don't guess anyone ever bothered to fish that stretch for bass before," L. D. admitted. "Man, those bass were eager!"

Many people have the misconception that a stream must be wide and deep to produce bass. To the contrary, often the more shallow streams provide the best bass habitat. The only necessary ingredient is some sort of cover where the bass can hide. I've actually taken some three-pound bass from an alcohol-clear stream not more than knee-deep in most places. In one particular pool there was a shelf of rocks near the middle of a narrow stream, and this is where the bass hung out. Whenever my silver spoon wobbled across this shelf, a bass suddenly appeared and pounced upon it. Talk about sport! In a small, confining pool such as that, a frisky bass can cut all sorts of fancy capers.

The current trend of building farm ponds has actually aided stream fishing in that the overflow from ponds replenishes fished-out creeks with a new supply of bass. In this new environment, the fish thrive and multiply, growing quickly.

There are a few basic rules to remember when fishing small streams. Since most are narrow, shallow, and clear, a bass often glimpses you before you can present your bait. For this reason, approach a stream cautiously, remaining well back from water's edge when casting. Step lightly since heavy walking will generate vibrations that no wary bass will ignore.

Use artificial baits which duplicate a food found in that stream. Normally, either a bait which simulates a minnow or one which imitates a crayfish will work, since this is the basic bass food found in a stream. Plugs like the Lazy Ike in dark brown or black colors closely imitate the crayfish. Small yellow and white spinner baits, such as the Heddon Hdp or Garcia Abu, and silver spoons resemble a minnow in the water. These types of bait are superior to others I've tested in stream fishing.

Always cast to the "edges," since this is where bass hang out. Maybe it will be near an overhang bank or along the edge of a rock shelf, a submerged tree, or a moss bed—anywhere a bass can hide in ambush. The kind of tackle you prefer isn't important as long as you are accurate and can cast the smaller type lures that produce in this environment.

It's a different kind of fishing, calling for a cat-like approach and pinpoint casting. When you take a bass under these demanding circumstances, it will give you a satisfaction never attained when fishing big lakes.
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You don’t have to worry about heavy rains or irrigation washing Treflan away—it’s remarkably resistant to leaching.

You won’t harm cotton when Treflan is used as directed. And if bad weather forces you to replant, you can plant again without re-spraying. What’s more, Treflan is easy to use—it comes as a liquid, ready for pouring directly into the spray tank.

Saves big money

Treflan can’t help saving you substantial amounts of money.

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

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

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


OCT. 17—Total savings in Treflan-treated cotton: $10-15 per acre, not including savings from easier picking, clean cotton, etc.
Watch
for these
CORN DISEASES

WITH CORN planting dates ahead, farm planning centers around yield prospects for corn. This year the farmer faces two corn stunting diseases: a newly identified corn virus named maize dwarf mosaic and the original virus disease still called corn stunt.

Damage caused by the two diseases ranged from minor losses in some fields to epidemic proportions in parts of the country during 1963-64. The combined virus complex may be the most serious disease yet to invade the corn belt.

Early stories named only corn stunt because scientists thought they were contending with a single disease. Also, earlier reports on the diseases made reference to sugar cane mosaic since the new disease (maize dwarf mosaic) is believed to be a variation or mutant of this virus.

Though the disease is serious, it is well to remember that corn growers with the help of researchers have met such threats as smut, blight, and stalk rot, to say nothing of the corn borer and rootworm.

There is general agreement that the final answer to the problem is in the development of resistant hybrids. College agriculture scientists agree that some corn varieties which are adapted to the corn belt and included in their tests have a measured resistance. However, they are quick to point out that it will take six to ten generations to breed resistance into adapted hybrids if all goes well. They also report that some of the resistant inbreds adapted to the corn belt are hard hit by leaf blight and need to be improved for resistance to this fungus disease.

Since the diseases are sure to be hot topics wherever corn is grown, it will help you to know:

SYMPTOMS: Nearly the same for both diseases. The symptoms also resemble those you associate with weed killer damage or phosphorus deficiency. First symptom is a yellowing in the tops of plants about three weeks before tasseling, followed by failure of the upper stalk to develop. Lower leaves usually remain green, but the new leaves are yellow. In plants that are infected early, only nubbins develop. On these plants the leaves redden after the kernels reach the milk stage of development. Height is about a third of normal.

MEANS OF TRANSMISSION: Maize dwarf mosaic can be transmitted by the corn leaf aphid and mechanically by rubbing juice from infected plants into healthy plants. Thus farm machinery is a possible form of transmission. Corn stunt is transmitted by two leafhoppers (species of Dalbulus) but cannot be transmitted mechanically or by the aphid.

HOSTS: The prime suspect for both diseases appears to be Johnsongrass because it is a perennial and because it grows in most areas where the diseases have occurred. The host range for maize dwarf mosaic was found to be much wider than the stunt virus. In addition to corn and Johnsongrass, this range includes sorghum, sudangrass, sorghum-sudangrass hybrids, teosinte, crabgrass, foxtail, barnyard grass, and sugar cane.

WHERE REPORTED: Maize dwarf mosaic has been reported in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Virginia, and Tennessee. Scientists believe that the disease may also be present in other southern states and California. Ohio has been the hardest hit with yield loss estimated at five million bushels in 1964. Corn stunt was reported in every county in Mississippi and scattered areas throughout the southern states.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO: FFA chapters and members, be on the lookout for corn that you suspect may be diseased. Call such plants to the attention of your agricultural teacher and the state agricultural experiment station. Scientists suggest that corn should be grown on land free of Johnsongrass. Those farms that do not presently have Johnsongrass on their land should keep the soil from becoming infected.
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THE FFA
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Future Farmers Are
"Learning to Do: Doing
To Learn; Earning
To Live: and Living
To Serve."

CONNECTICUT—Tracy Atwood, an International Voluntary Services agricultural advisor, made news when, dressed in an FFA jacket, he showed up in National Geographic's January cover story on "Americans in Action in Viet Nam." The copyrighted story by Howard Sochurek tells of Tracy's being captured in the village of Bon Sar Pa after returning from a day of instructing tribesmen in potato planting. He saw the rebels massacre nine members of the garrison during the night and at one point feared for his own life.

Tracy is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Grover C. Atwood of Falls Village, Connecticut, and a former member of the Falls Village FFA Chapter. He served as an officer in the chapter for three years, during which time the chapter received National Gold Emblem awards. Tracy won four FFA trips and was 1963 state FFA vice president. Prior to joining IVS, Tracy had been in partnership with his father and had management responsibility of the family's dairy herd.

IOWA—The South Winneshiek FFA Chapter in Calmar has organized a "Promotion of Agricultural Products Committee." They suggest it would be good for other chapters to include such a committee in their programs of work.

The chapter believes it was first to adopt this community service project, which it started two years ago. Since that time, at least one other chapter has developed a similar committee.

Responsibility of the committee is to increase the sale of agricultural products throughout the school district. Members work throughout the year but have periods of increased activity during "May Beef Month," "June Dairy Month," and "October Pork Month." The committee puts displays in business houses (meat markets, grocery stores, schools, and banks), promoting items of interest during these special periods.

Bumper stickers ("Eat Lamb," "Wear Wool," etc.) and recipes are utilized by making mailings within the school district and through additional distribution to home economics classes and FFA mothers.

Many of the promotion ideas and items are secured free from the Iowa Department of Agriculture. (Donald Brockway, Reporter)
NEBRASKA—The Shelton FFA Chapter decided to form a livestock equipment cooperative after studying cooperative activities in the classroom. The cooperative fills a community and chapter need for a dehorning chute and portable livestock scale.

To start the enterprise, the Shelton Chapter sold stock for $10.00 per share. Enough shares were sold to purchase a scale platform and material to build a catch pen and other requirements.

Each share entitles the owner-member to use the unit four times without cost. After four uses the shareholder pays a $1.00 trip fee and 50¢ per animal. The 5 cents will maintain the equipment, and the dollar goes into a capital improvement fund to purchase additional equipment.

H. K. Dismeyer, chapter advisor, says this member-owned, member-controlled cooperative is simply using the FFA motto “Doing to Learn” to learn about cooperative activities. (C. A. Croner, Executive Secretary)

SOUTH CAROLINA—The Gaston family dairy near Greer has a 100 percent matting average when it comes to keeping the boys “down on the farm.” The three Gaston brothers—Thomas, Dean, and Gerald—are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Tom F. Gaston. Each has received the FFA’s highest degree of American Farmer. All are farming in partnership with their dad.

Each of the brothers began his farming program with a dairy calf. Ambitions toward winning the American Farmer Degree were encouraged in vocational agriculture at James F. Byrnes High School under B. E. Blackwell and W. N. Barnett, instructors.

Tom Gaston began the dairy operation 18 years ago with one dairy animal and 80 acres of land. Today the four-way partnership includes 400 acres with 300 rented acres in field crops and 90 acres of pasture. The dairy herd is comprised of 100 cows, including heifers and 50 milkers.

An efficient, direct-to-customer milk marketing system has been one of the successful features of this family operation.

Gerald, the last to receive his degree, has added another specialty to the family operation—a nursery. He raises azaleas, camellias, and roses. (Wilbur McCarthy, State Staff)

MICHIGAN—Future Farmer Kenneth Montgomery of Sparta is building a registered herd of polled Hereford breeding cattle by being a good trader.

While in the eighth grade, he sold a saddle horse his father had given him and bought two calves. In the Sparta vo-ag class, he became enthused about raising calves and began trading to build his herd. He traded a shotgun, a .22 rifle, and a bicycle and also did chores in exchange for dairy calves.

He later decided he wanted to expand into registered cattle. At the suggestion of his vo-ag teacher, Gordon Reyburn, he attended a livestock auction and was a successful bidder on the first heifer offered. Not having funds, he borrowed money from the bank with his father’s back-up. He paid back the loan by raising and selling corn and dairy calves.

Continuing to expand, his herd now consists of seven cattle with more expected this spring. (Floyd Hilliker)
A. The new idea behind this nipple is to get the calf accustomed to feeding from inside the bucket. When training the calf, keep the milk a trifle below the tip of the nipple. (Crown Dairy Supply Company)

B. Chem Jr. Granular Chemical Applicator works equally well for applying insecticides as for mixing herbicides with the soil. This new practice made possible by adding special mixer wheels. (Gustafson Mfg.)

C. New low-moisture silage system has a steel sealed design which reduces the admission of air. Sealed storage saves 10 to 30 percent more nutrients. Other advantages include low upkeep and long life. (Butler Mfg. Co.)

D. A new repair tool can be used for replacing broken sickle sections in the field without removing the sickle bar. (Tatge Chemical Co.)

E. A 56-inch pickup lets this new baler clean up the widest windrows. A dial hitch lets the operator swing the baler from his tractor, and 80-stroke capacity boosts baling capability. (Massey-Ferguson, Inc.)

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Baldwin's Farm Forest

This chapter has doubled its farm woodlot income with a do-it-yourself pulpwood marketing program.

By Fred Miller

A SLASH pine forest one mile north of Baldwin, Florida, is the farm forest of the Baldwin FFA Chapter. Here members have developed a pulpwood marketing program that has doubled the income from their woodlot. This "learn by doing" chapter activity encompasses every aspect of forestry from gathering pine cones and planting seedlings to cutting pulpwood and loading it on shop-made racks for roadside pickup.

The Baldwin Chapter farm consists of 145.2 acres leased from the state in 1952. There are 20 acres in improved pasture for the chapter's registered Angus herd and a two-acre fish pond. The remainder is the farm woodlot. Forty different species of trees have been identified and marked with signs in this area. On the highway frontage, contrasting "burned annually" and "unburned" plots are maintained to demonstrate the destructiveness of forest fires.

A secondhand sawmill was secured and erected on the edge of the forest to turn out rough board for the construction of barns, sheds, and chutes for the Baldwin Chapter farm. With five huge paper mills nearby, the growing of pine trees for pulpwood has been a primary project. Pulpwood, however, is a slow-maturing crop, and it gradually became apparent that even with the best management practices, the timber income would be limited as long as they settled for a "stumpage" price—the fee received from timber operators who cut marketable trees. A cord of pulpwood delivered to the mill is worth about 2½ times its stumpage value. The chapter decided to investigate the feasibility of marketing their own wood.

"We couldn't afford to buy our own truck," explained R. E. Jones, Baldwin vo-ag teacher, "but we had noted the use of pallets in collecting pulpwood, so we talked with a local producer about the possibility of cutting our wood and moving it by pallet to the highway for pickup by one of his trucks. The producer, Jasper Nolan, agreed to the plan and a price of twice its stumpage value."

Since the chapter already possessed a chain saw and tractor, much of the equipment needed for the pulpwood operation was already on hand. Other needs were solved with characteristic ingenuity. Three steel U-shaped pulpwood pallets were constructed in the farm shop from heavy pipe and 90-degree L-joints, and a surplus bomb dolly was converted into a trailer that could be pulled with the tractor. Angle iron was fashioned into a ramp on the rear of the trailer so that empty pallets could be pulled up on the rig and once loaded, the heavy pallets could be skidded back down. Total cost of the new equipment was about $25.00 for the pallets and $35.00 for the trailer.

The pulpwood pickup program earned $670 for the Baldwin FFA plus an award for the best forestry program conducted by a Florida chapter.

Chapter orientation in proper forestry methods has its individual values as well. Emery Stokes, president of this timber-conscious chapter, was the 1964 individual state award winner in forestry—a feat indicating that Baldwin FFA members are learning valuable lessons in the chapter woodlot.

The National FUTURE FARMER
By Lennie Gamage

There are unlimited opportunities in the poultry industry. This is what Future Farmers attending the Junior Fact Finding Conference in Kansas City recently heard from experts in the field.

The Junior Conference is a part of the annual conference of the Institute of American Poultry Industries. Future Farmers and 4-H'ers participated in panel discussions and gave demonstrations and talks on the production and marketing of poultry and eggs.

They heard John Haid, assistant to the president of Puls Poultry, Inc., describe the poultry business as a young and dynamic industry. Haid is a former national FFA president. "A few years ago," he said, "it was a common misconception to consider the poultry business as just feeding the chickens and cleaning out the houses. Now farm youth with training and experience can choose from many areas. These include plant management, nutrition, genetics, bacteriology and pathology, research, sales and merchandising."

Panel member Herman Bos, marketing director for Dr. Salk's Laboratories, discussed the opportunities in sales and marketing of products used in the poultry industry. "Young people who have been raised on the farm have the basic background that we look for," he said. In addition to opportunities in the U.S.A., Mr. Bos stressed that many companies supplying poultry producers and processors were looking for young people to fill sales positions in Europe, parts of Asia, and South America.

Another panel member, Ray Dankenbring of the Rabston Purina Company, told of a great need for communication people. He cited the many farm publications and companies that are looking for young people with farm backgrounds and abilities in journalism as well. If you like to write, you can choose from jobs ranging from farm editors and advertising copy writers to information specialists and public relations work.

Opportunities in extension, research, and teaching are growing at a rapid pace, according to panelist George Newell of Oklahoma State University. He advised farm youth to take advantage of training offered in secondary schools and then go to college. "A college degree is a must," he emphasized. "For positions in research and teaching. And it is becoming an important qualification for most positions in sales and management."

If you are interested in the poultry industry, talk it over with your vocational agriculture instructor. Visit producers, hatcheries, feed and equipment suppliers, processing plants, and sales outlets. A summertime job with one of these would be a good start. Then on to the agricultural college of your choice and you'll be ready to take your place in a satisfying and challenging business.
ELECTRICITY

... TO FARM WITH

Rex Bond, national winner for farm electrification, has used his skill to earn money, improve his farm, and launch a challenging career.

A CONSTANT current of electrical innovations has made Rex Bond of Newville, Alabama, FFA’s national winner in farm electrification. For his achievement he received a $250 check from the national FFA Foundation during the 37th National FFA Convention.

His interest in electrification began as a Green Hand in the Newville FFA Chapter when his family decided to remodel their farm and home. Rex took the major responsibility for the electrical work, using his vo-ag learned skills and seeking the recommendations of the local Pea River Electric Cooperative.

His first job was to install a 100-amp meter pole in the yard, then run service from it to the barn. In the barn

In much of his electrical work, Rex sought the advice of Robert Thompson of the Pea River Electric Cooperative.

Rex lifts meter pole into place as his dad, Mr. Rupert Bond, and his agricultural teacher, W. D. Lucas, look on.

Rex and Mr. Lucas (now retired) discuss wiring systems. Circuit on left of pole operates pump if others burn out.

he installed a fuse box, eight lights, two toggle switches, and one convenience outlet.

Meanwhile, he started building his farming program with ten hogs. He put his electrical know-how to work to improve the hog enterprise. He built farrowing pens and installed heat lamps for winter farrowing and an electric fan for summer comfort.

Next, he extended lines to the poultry house and installed fuse box and lights there. He then removed old wiring from the house to the water pump and installed a new 240-volt circuit from the meter pole. The wiring was done in such a way that in case of fire the pump can be operated even though house and barn circuits are out.

To facilitate the building of equipment around the farm, Rex and his dad built a new farm shop in which the Future Farmer installed the fuse box, lines, switches, and outlets. Among his shop-built projects are three butter bean shellers, a worktable made from scrap iron, a short-wave radio receiver, grass seed catcher, battery charger, and the farrowing house fans.

The electric butter bean shellers are examples of how Rex made his electrical know-how pay. He sold one of these for $60.00. The others are used by him to do custom work during the summer. A shelter will shell a bushel of beans in about five minutes.

Other jobs included running an underground cable to the electric gasoline pump, building an electric hotbed, rewiring an electric brooder, installing a door bell, and redesigning house wiring.

Rex’s farming program includes 2 acres of cotton, 10 acres of corn, 8 acres of peanuts, 32 hogs, and 2 calves. He was valedictorian of his high school class, chapter president, and a 1962 corn growing champion. Now a Freshman at Auburn University, Rex is studying electrical engineering.
FREE for YOU

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

71—Efficient Feeding and Livestock Management—This booklet contains seven of the most interesting farm columns by Dr. Gustav Bohstedt, emeritus professor of animal husbandry, University of Wisconsin. These columns cover most of the salt use situations in livestock feeding. (Silt Institute)

72—Mineral Feeding Facts—Put this handy supplement in your vo-ag notebook as a companion piece to the above booklet. Thirteen ready-punched pages take the reader through facts on the use and their use to assure a healthy herd. (Darling and Company)

73—Fight Hidden Hunger with Chemistry—A new handbook that brings the latest techniques for fighting hidden hunger in your crops. This booklet looks at soil testing, leaf analysis, and tissue testing as tools for fighting hidden hunger—and at some cost-cutters for getting maximum economic yields. (American Potash Institute)

74—Dairy Profit Handbook—Breeding, feeding, and management are three keys to obtaining more milk per cow. In this educational 52-page booklet, subjects include selection of bull, pregnancy testing, and feed rations for production gains. Twenty-five important dairying subjects in all. (American Breeders Service, Inc.)

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April-May, 1965

63
Granton's Fall Festival

By
Francis Steiner

FUTURE FARMERS have put the small village of Granton, Wisconsin, on the map with a public relations program that works. When members first suggested a Fall Festival for this rural community, townspeople said it was too small. Today over 10,000 people come from miles around to visit this village of 300 for the Granton Fall Festival.

In the early years Granton FFA members were often asked if they were from Wisconsin or below the equator, since no one had ever heard of the place. With this thought in mind the chapter decided to hold a

free fall festival each year in September. In 15 years the show has grown from two days and 500 spectators to over 10,000 spectators and a three-day show. The crowd is strictly rural, as there are no large cities nearby.

The event begins on Friday afternoon with FFA members contending for top prizes in a tractor rodeo. The rodeo includes backing a four-wheel wagon into a shed and guiding a two-wheel implement through an obstacle course. In the evening a local talent show is held in the gymnasium.

A vegetable and flower show, which features only "hugeness," is held on Saturday. This year there were over 1,000 entries. The afternoon is spent with the Future Farmers entertaining 500 grade school children from the area. A frog jumping contest, rooster race, penny scramble, and sack races are held. Each frog gets three jumps, and this year's champion jumped 119 inches. Roosters are tied 200 feet with a string tied to one leg. Pennies are hidden in sawdust, and small children hunt first, followed by the older groups. Saturday's activities end with a free festival dance and a "battle of music" between two orchestras.

The tempo picks up Sunday with people coming from a wide radius to watch village townspeople square dance on Main Street. This is followed by a two-mile parade with each of the 300 children participating receiving a silver dollar. The rest of the parade is composed of queens, organizations, village officials, and commercial floats.

The festival is strictly a public relations event, but the chapter does realize a profit from an advertising bill distributed on rural routes and the sale of barbecued chicken. Newspapers throughout the area carry feature stories on the show and a write-up on the Granton "Citizen of the Year," to whom the parade is dedicated. A neighboring radio station broadcasts live from the festival during Sunday's events.

The National FUTURE FARMER
Sportrait

By Stan Allen

TOM GOLA, a veteran front court player of the New York Knickerbockers, is one of the good all-around players that make up the nucleus of professional basketball. Players of his caliber often do not receive the credit they deserve. This is true of Tom, who is not a "gunner" always looking for a chance to shoot. He shares the philosophy that winning is the object of the game and it takes a team effort to win.

After an outstanding collegiate career at LaSalle College, Tom was selected by the Warriors when they were in Philadelphia. He was a unanimous All-American player for three years and was considered the nation's most outstanding collegiate player of his era. At LaSalle he scored points, rebounded, and was a fine play maker. He led LaSalle to a National Invitation Tournament title in 1952 and was the game's most valuable player. Other achievements include a big role in LaSalle's National Collegiate Championship in 1954 and being named twice the most valuable player in the Holiday Festival tournament.

Gola was anxious to join the Warriors because he is from Philadelphia. A broken hand in the first game, however, caused him to ride the bench for the next month. He managed to appear in 68 games during the 1955-56 season, scoring 732 points for an average of 10.8 points per game, and helped the Warriors win a League Championship. He seemed to be getting the pro touch and was looking forward to his second year, but that had to be postponed for an 18-month hitch in the U.S. Army.

Tom came back to the Warriors in 1957 to play his first full season even though it was his third year as a pro. His game was rusty and his timing off, which caused him to start all over again. He soon found the range and sank 813 points, hauled down 630 rebounds, and led the team in assists with 327. This was a good performance for a player who divided his time between the guard and forward positions.

Standing 6 feet 6 inches and weighing 200 pounds, Tom was considered a big man when he joined the pro ranks in 1955. As one of the first tall men to play in the back court, he started a trend. All teams are using height in that spot now. Tom is a superb ball handler, a good rebounder, and an excellent defensive player. Opposing players credit him with the fastest pair of hands in pro basketball. He will average from eight to ten steals a game, which could amount to 20 points that would not show on his scoring record.

Tommy was a steady player for the Warriors from 1959 through 1963. Although his name didn't make the leading scorers list, he was an important member of the team. With scorers like Neil Johnston, Paul Arizin, and the great Wilt Chamberlain to do the shooting, someone had to be the feeder. Gola was content to fill that role and not go for the headlines.

In 1962 the New York Knicks thought enough of Tom's skills to trade Willie Naulls and Kenny Sears for him. They were rebuilding their team and needed a player of his class. He has proven to be a steady player for the Knicks in the last two seasons, scoring 1,204 points in 126 games. Last year he was second in team assists with 257, and he's 469 rebounds took fourth-place honors. Tom was named to the NBA's annual All-Star Game last year, for the fifth time, although he was plagued by injuries all season.

Tom Gola is 32 now with nine playing seasons behind him. His fine play will be missed when he decides to hang up his shoes. But until then it's a good bet that he will keep on passing the ball off for someone to score the point which wins the game.
The First One Doesn't Have A Chance!

Pa: "It's a terrible thing. I sold my car and mortgaged my farm just to send my son to college, and all he does is dance and take girls out to parties."

Neighbor: "Oh, so you're regretting it, eh?"

Pa: "You're darn tootin'. I should have gone myself!"

Henry Sherrer, Jr.
Bay City, Texas

One man talking to the other man:
"Teen-agers do have their problems. Yesterday I saw an 18-year-old girl's make-up melt after her wig caught fire as she was lighting a cigarette!"

Vernon Konradi
Summit, Indiana

Wanted: Man to work with explosives. Must be willing to travel on short notice.

Ricky Gove
Lena, Wisconsin

During a bad electrical storm, a mother thought her young son would be frightened, so she tiptoed into his room to stay near him.

The child opened his eyes and mumbled, "What's Dad doing to the television set now?"

Dale Silvers
Calhoun, Georgia

Small girl: "What's the little machine on the floor in the bathroom?"

Small boy: "All I know is when my mom stands on it, it makes her mad!"

Danny Brackett
Dahlonega, Georgia

Joe: "What do you call a 200-pound man with a machete?"
Sam: "Sir!"

Roger Brown
Gainesville, Georgia

Speak well of your enemies. Remember, you made them.

Zelma Hardwick
Kidder, Kentucky

Gas station keeper: "Can I help you?"

Customer: "Help me get the tiger out of my tank—it drinks too much gas!"

Ralph Hayes
Geraldine, Alabama

"Gosh! The moon depresses me. Imagine fattening up livestock, then having it weigh one-sixth of its earth weight."

The National Future Farmer will pay $1.00 for each joke published on this page. Jokes must be submitted on post cards addressed to The National Future Farmer, Alexandria, Virginia 22315. In case of duplication, payment will be made for the first one received. Contributions cannot be acknowledged or returned.
Halsey, New York

"We have been making use of the Official FFA Calendar for many years. We feel this particular project is outstanding for public relations as compared with any of our other activities.

We distribute around 400 calendars in our area for our sponsor, Halsey Agway Store. They, too, are very much pleased with the resulting business they receive. The use of these calendars gives our chapter a daily, friendly contact in every rural home in our centralized district.

All divisions of our FFA should do more for better public relations, and to our way of thinking and the actual results achieved, this calendar proposition is TOPS!"

Arthur Schaff, Advisor

Fort Morgan, Colorado

"We find that our FFA Calendar program not only provides an excellent means of raising money but also is an outstanding part of our public relations program. It is one of the best means of keeping the FFA in front of the public. It is placed in as many business places as possible, as well as in the home.

Robert Dotterer, Advisor

Winner, South Dakota

"We feel the FFA Calendar has done a good job in bringing the FFA organization to the attention of the general public. It has provided us contact with groups and individuals and at the same time provided an income to our treasury.

Bill Briften, Advisor

Sheridan, Indiana

"The Sheridan FFA truly believes in good public relations. The Official FFA Calendar is a MUST in our community.

Noble Ross, Advisor

Marian Adams

High School

Mansfield, Arkansas

The Mansfield Chapter has used the Official FFA Calendar program for the past two years. We have received excellent response from business people, professional people, and parents as well as FFA members. The Calendar program is an excellent public relations activity for the FFA.

S. M. Taylor, Advisor

Sac City, Iowa

The Sac City Chapter has used Official FFA Calendars for a number of years and finds it an excellent public relations activity. It really isn't so difficult to find a sponsor as some believe. I think it is just a matter of deciding to have the calendar, then asking a leading businessman to sponsor it. Some chapters can also sponsor the calendar themselves. This is another good way of keeping the name and image of the FFA in front of the public throughout the year.

Harold Crawford, Advisor

The National FUTURE FARMER OF AMERICA

Not for himself, but for the world, he lives.

JULY 1966

Add your chapter's support to this public relations effort. Project kits are not sent to chapters until requested. Bring it up at your next meeting and volunteer to serve on a committee to get your chapter started in the Official FFA Calendar program.

CALANDAR DEPARTMENT

The National FUTURE FARMER

Alexandria, Virginia 22306

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PICK THE PLAN OR PLANS THAT BEST SUIT YOUR CHAPTER

PLAN A

Combined public relations and fund-raising. Business firm sponsors advertise their products and services on the calendars through a sponsorship arrangement with the FFA. Chapters and State Associations put their own names and messages on the calendars and give them away or hang them as a straight public relations activity. No fund-raising involved.

PLAN B

A group of calendars already imprinted with the name FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA and a special message. Plan C calendars may be purchased in smaller quantities.

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