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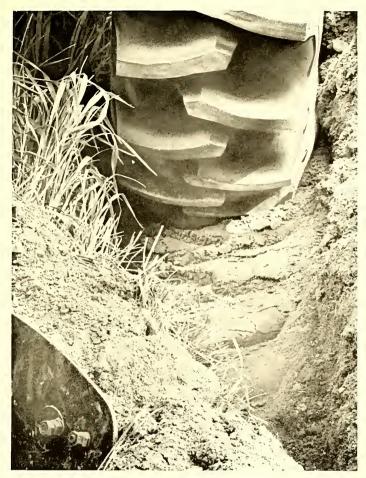


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If, within 60 days of the date of purchase, the new Field & Road tire does not outpull any other replacement rear tractor tire you've ever bought, your Firestone Dealer or Store will (1) refund within 30 days thereafter the amount paid or (2) allow the amount paid in full credit on any other Firestone rear tractor tires. (This

traction guarantee does not apply to specialpurpose rear tractor tires used in rice and cane farming.) The new Firestone Field & Road Tractor Tire is further guaranteed against defects in workmanship and materials for the life of the original tread. This guarantee provides for replacement of the same size and type of tire prorated on tread bar wear and based on list prices current at time of adjustment.

You can't buy a replacement tractor tire even at a premium price with the pulling power of the sensationally lowpriced Firestone Field & Road. This tire's new traction-bar design works with a free-flexing sidewall to deliver a solid, fuel-saving "foothold." Ends excessive road wear, too. And these leading farmers are proving it! See your Firestone Dealer or Store.

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Richland Kan They go through where others auct cold!



never used a stronger pulling tractor tire!"



Spring Grove, Pa, "The tougher the going the



Kerman, Calif. They pull through spots I wouldn't try



lot more pullnower - a lot



Guthrie Okla "Never had tires that can pull like



"This is a real traction tire -



Falls, Minn. We compared them-Field &



Vince Knyace vich, Fresno, traction im-



Terra Bella



Marion Hurd, Oeden, Iowa: They take me where I couldn't go before!"



"Right off I

Clarance Scuse.

Smyrna, Oel.

"I'm amazed

how they clean

out and really

take hold!"



"If Firestone makes it, it has to be good!'

replacement tires



Delphi, Ind.: "It has traction that makes a big

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The National

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1962

Vol. 11, No. 1

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OUR COVER—Ten Covers... cach representing a year of Magazine service... flash by. Miss America posed for that first one in the fall of 1952. Since then we've expanded, tripled circulation... and looked to the future.

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The National FUTURE FARMER



Sunrise or sunset?

It doesn't make much difference, really, whether the sun is just rising up over the ridge, or sinking behind it. For at the Danforth Farm Youth Center (located at the Purina Research Farm near Gray Summit, Missouri), beef calves, dairy heifers, lambs, and pigs keep "working" around the clock to help young folks.

They keep munching away at new experimental Purina Chows. "These experimental Chows are so secret that I don't even know what I'm feeding," says Gene Harfst, in charge of one barn. "But that's good—this way I don't favor any

certain ration or any certain animal.

"We weigh all animals regularly, and we have them judged to see how they place in the show ring. Then all results are evaluated by our research staff, and they select the ration that makes the animals win on show standards at the most economical cost," Gene says.

Who ever finds out which rations are best? The young men and women all over the world do. That's one reason why 3,614 young folks visited the Danforth Farm Youth Center last year. It's dedicated to them.

Ralston Purina Company, Checkerboard Square, St. Louis 2, Mo.

SADDLE UP WITH **Lee Riders**.

Cowboy Pants & Jackets



the brand working cowboys wear.

Ranch-born, rodea-bred Lee Riders have no match when it cames to rugged, brawny taughness, wearing comfort and authentic western styling. The pants are slim, trim, hip hugging; the jacket snug and comfortable, yet there's ample shoulder room for easy arm movement. Both are made from Lee's special 1334, oz. cowbay denim. The next time you need cowbay pants ask for Lee Riders.

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Wear the best... always look for this bronded Lee label.

THE H.D.LEE COMPANY, INC. KANSAS CITY. MISSOURI



Steamboat Springs, Colorado

To me there is one problem facing agriculture today. It is finding qualified and experienced people to do the work in agriculture. A college degree and a book on agriculture are not what I mean by experience. We want the farmer at heart who has the knowledge to utilize the equipment and experience he has attained through his years as a farmer. I believe that through the FFA organization we can find our farmer at heart who can carry on the common knowledge needed to make a successful farmer.

Raymond Selbe

Severy, Kansas

In my opinion, the biggest problem facing agriculture today is the surplus of agriculture products, especially wheat and corn. Some of the things that might have brought on this surplus are advanced equipment and fertilizers. Modern methods of farming produce more products than can be consumed. One thing that might help solve this problem is more foreign trade. Joining the Common Market of Europe would help. But solving this problem probably will take many years and the use of several different methods.

Ross D. Crane

Twin Falls, Idaho

It has been my pleasure to be a reader of *The National FUTURE FARM-ER* for the last seven years, and I have never taken time to extend my thanks and congratulations to you for a very excellent publication.

I find The National FUTURE FARMER very stimulating reading, even after two years of university training.

Now for my views of the biggest problem facing agriculture today. I don't believe it is the Common Market, higher cost of living, lower prices, or any of the many theories some economists would have us believe. I do think there is a combination of many things. The problems that seem big to this Future Farmer are the disappearing family farms and Governmental aids and supports that have caused a great deal of loss of aggressiveness on the part of many farmers to do better and strive to build up their land the way it should be. No matter what the size of our problems, we can still look to the "rising sun." I still believe in the future. Jim Johnston

Searcy, Arkansas

Government! Government control of agriculture is one of the biggest problems facing farming today. One way of solving this is to write to your representative. All Future Farmers know what the FFA Creed says. If you believe this, you couldn't possibly want Government hands on farming. So write your representative and tell him what you think about Government control.

John Sanderson

Schulenburg, Texas

I think the biggest problem facing agriculture is the trend toward very large and efficient farms. I know this is the goal of all farmers, but it creates surpluses and is driving the small farmer out of business. The only solution I can suggest is Federal legislation and controls to reduce the surpluses and protect the small farmer.

Larry Meyer

Wagener, South Carolina

I think the biggest problem in agriculture today is getting land to farm. People want so much for the land they own that the poor farmers can't afford to buy it. Another reason is that people with money buy the land and set it out in pines.

Laurie Baughman

Apple Grove, West Virginia

I believe the biggest problem facing American agriculture is our farm surpluses. Improved relations with foreign powers, such as Russia and China, could result in foreign trade with these countries, thus providing a way to reduce our surpluses while, at the same time, helping to diminish the hunger problems in these countries. But we must not delay in supporting this vital matter. The time for action is now.

Bob Watterson

It is good to see that young people are concerned with the problems of agriculture. A word of thanks to all Future Farmers who shared their views on this subject.—Ed.

De Witt, Iowa

Father and I find the Magazine one of the best on our farm. We both read it and keep all back copies in case we need to look up something. I only wish it could come out more often.

Kurt C. Dohse

(Continued on Page 8)

The National FUTURE FARMER



Now-a brand-new motor oil that stops waste-Texaco's new Havoline

A great new oil from Texaco Research—a motor oil that stops engines from wasting money in extra fuel, wasting money in excessive wear, wasting money in repair bills. It's Texaco's new Havoline. Try it. You'll like the way new Havoline performs. It goes right to work to break up harmful deposits, absorb engine dirt, and flush it away when you drain the oil. New

Havoline cuts down the risk of downtime. Protects your tractors, trucks, and cars against engine damage. So, change to new Havoline—and stop waste. Call your Texaco representative. He'll deliver a supply of Texaco's new Havoline Motor Oil without delay. Use new Havoline regularly—in the field and on the road. Trust the man who wears the star.



"Trail Rider" traitrademark of Perminston Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeogrit 2, Conn., In Canada: Reminston Arms of Canada, Limited, 36 Queen Elizabeth Blvd., Toronto, Ont.

Reader Roundup

Kearney, Nebraska

Enclosed you will find our first order for the Official FFA Calendar. We have had terrific response on our calendar sales in the past and have found the same this year. We plan on selling the other two types of calendars, but will need the necessary forms before we make the final transaction.

Richard F. Welton Advisor

Cavce, South Carolina

Your article, "Stay in School," on page 23 of the August-September issue is first class! Few of us not directly concerned with schools realize the magnitude of the drop-out problem. And even fewer of us can give the student or potential drop-out the dollar-and-cents reasons for staying in school. The article provides this ammunition.

May we have permission to reprint the article in our September issue with proper credit, of course, to your Magazine? Kirby Able

Permission granted .- Ed.

Maquoketa, Iowa

This is the first time, to my knowledge, this [incorrect address] has ever happened to an FFA member in my chapter. When I make out our Magazine mailing list, I depend on the boys to provide their complete address. I have just called the post office and have secured Larry's correct address. I inquired about this problem and perhaps have stumbled on a solution. I am going to make out the list and leave it at the post office for the individual rural carriers to attach the box number. Perhaps this would be worth passing along.

William W. Stewart

A good idea. Correct addresses are a must if the Magazines are to be delivered promptly and to the right person. Our thanks to Mr. Stewart and advisors like him who cooperate with us in securing correct addresses.—Ed.

Dongola, Illinois

I am asking for these "Free For You" booklets: Nos. 123, 124, and 127. I did not wish to cut the coupon from The National FUTURE FARMER because it has good reading and helps me with my farming program.

Bobby Lingle

Clarks Hill, Indiana

Your stories build my enthusiasm for farming through the many articles. This makes me want to really try to be a farmer.

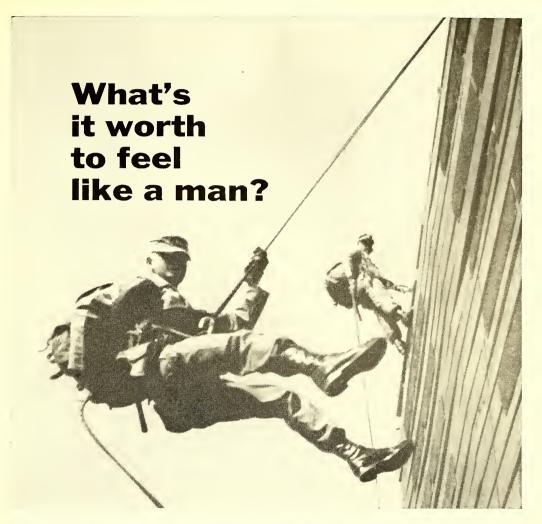
Charles E. Doane

Windsor, North Carolina

I'd like to correspond with some chapters across the country. Do you know of any way I can contact them?

Leon Perry White

Would any of you fellows care to correspond with Leon? His address is Route 2, Box 46-A, Windsor, North Carolina,—Ed.



If you won't settle for less, the Army's the place for you

You feel like a man

when you can do a man's work, put your mind and muscle into a job you can be proud of ...

when you can live a man's life, get out of the rut, travel clear across the world \ldots

when you can decide for yourself what you want from life, what kind of work, what kind of play, what kind of future.

You feel like a man in the Army

because you can prove yourself physically, mentally and emotionally fit to do a man's work. You can have the satisfaction of helping to keep America so strong the war the whole world dreads need never happen . . .

because you can visit strange and romantic countries while you're still young enough to see everything, do everything, get all that travel has to give you...

because you can decide your own future. You can get a good education, you can get training in your choice of many different fields. The opportunities for advancement, the chance to become a leader as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, the retirement prospects . . . all are better than most men think.

You can try the Army on for size . . .

There's nothing quite like an Army career; you don't have to gamble years in a job that may not work out for you. Fulfill your military obligation in the Army, and you'll have a chance for a good, close-up look at Army life, Army men, and Army opportunities. Then you may decide it's Army for you all the way. (Choice of training before enlistment for those who qualify. For more information, see your local Army Recruiter or write: Army Careers, Dept. of the Army, Washington 25, D. C., Attn. E.P.P.)

On America's leading farms



PUMPS and **POWER SPRAYERS**

help the farmer produce more and live better

For over 90 years, Myers products have helped farmers increase productivity and reduce operating costs. This is a contribution of which The F. E. Myers & Bro. Co. is proud.

The company works regularly with county agents. Vo-Ag teachers and other persons interested in gaining new information about better farming methods. Myers' field representatives are available for technical assistance.



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For information or free literature on:

- Pumps and Water Systems
- Water Conditioning
- Farm Spraying write to the Educational Services Department.

The F. E. Myers & Bro. Co. ASHLAND, OHIO KITCHENER, ONTARIO

Looking Ahead

MILK FROM CABBAGE LEAVES

The British have found a way to make milk without a cow. They use carrot tops, pea pods, cabbage leaves, and even weeds! The process includes mashing green leaves in water warmed under controlled conditions until the protein is separated. Then vitamins, minerals, vegetable fats, and carbohydrates are added. Scientists have eliminated the greenish color but are still trying to get rid of the slight vegetable flavor. They hope to start limited production this year. British housewives will be able to buy it as either a liquid, powder, or in condensed form. It's expected to compete in price with cow's milk.

WIN A PRIZE!

The National Pork Industry Conference is looking for new ways to cut pork. A contest, probably the first of its kind, will be conducted to get ideas on new pork cuts and cutting methods. If you are over 16 and have a knack for using the carving knife, you may want to enter. Entries must be made on official forms which may be obtained from Paul Zillman, Pork Cut Contest, American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren, Chicago 5, Illinois. Lucky winners will receive a U. S. Savings Bond plus a cash prize. Hurry, though! The contest closes October 15.

FARMERS COMPARE NOTES

How did your crops do this year? Like to know how they stack up with the national average? Let's take a look. The average wheat yield across the country was 23.9 bushels, which was the same as last year. The oat crop averaged 43.2 bushels, one bushel below 1961. Corn farmers are expected to top last year's 61.8 bushels, even though there was a 2 percent drop in acreage. The hay yield is estimated at 1.74 tons per acre, or just about the same as a year ago. The soybean crop will be a whopper with about 720 million bushels total-the biggest ever. The average yield should beat last year's record 25.3 bushels per acre. Altogether the picture is one of better-than-average crops and crop prospects in most parts of the nation.

A TIP FOR DAIRYMEN

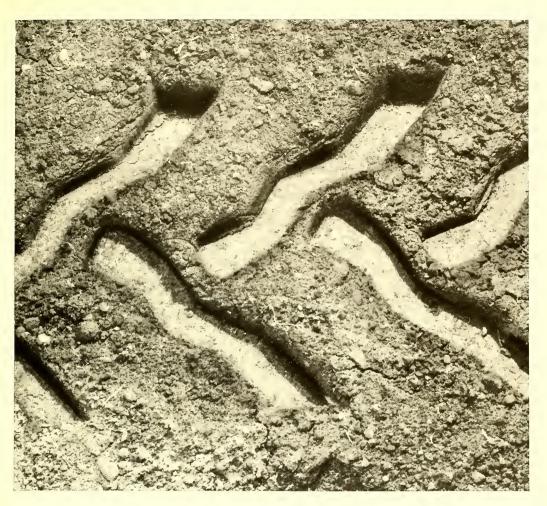
Dairy heifers may soon be able to repay you for all the cost of raising them to maturity much earlier in life than they do now. In Ohio tests, heifers are being bred at nine to 10 months of age. Several have already calved and are showing good production records. Researchers believe these tests will prove that heifers can be bred young enough to almost complete a lactation before they would normally have their first calf. More work needs to be done, though, to solve the problem of difficult calving.

LOOK AT YOUR CROPPING SYSTEM

Know what the weakest link in most cropping systems is? It's the period between corn harvest and planting time the following spring. Use a cover crop to hold down erosion during that time, says W. A. Hayes of Pennsylvania State University. Cover crops alone can't do the whole job, but they can be a big help in protecting the soil surface. Just look what erosion can do to your land! A small gully 4 inches by 6 inches between 42-inch corn rows on only one acre will amount to a soil loss of 88 tons. In this amount of soil are 6,178 pounds of plant food, including enough nitrogen to grow 1,650 bushels of corn, sufficient phosphorus to obtain 86 bushels, and enough potassium to grow 22,858 bushels of corn!

NEW FARM HANDBOOK

You may want to get a copy of the new handbook dealing with all kinds of financial calculations often used on the farm. It shows how to estimate yields per acre, storage volume, and building material needs. You can also learn from it how to plan life insurance and savings programs and the way to figure Social Security benefits. If interested in a copy, send 35 cents to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., and ask for Agricultural Handbook 230.



Tracks to bigger farm profits!

You are looking at the footprint of the smartest buy in tractor tires today — Goodyear's revolutionary Super-Torque. Super-Torque is the only tire built to make full use of the higher torque in modern tractors. The reason: "Angle-Braced" lugs—lugs reinforced by multiple angles, much as structural steel is strengthened.

"Angle-Braced" lugs are up to 30% deeper-give you up to 40% more working rubber-take a deeper, bigger bite without bending under. They also put up to 28% more rubber on the road. Result: Super-Torque outpulls and outwears any other tractor tire. Yet costs very little more than "regulars." So be smart. Put these profit-

angled tracks to work for you. Available only at your Goodyear Dealer or Goodyear Service Store,

OUR PLEDGE—If in a full season's use (90 days from purchase date) your Super-Torques do not prove to have better field traction and less tread wear than any other rear tractor tire (used under the same conditions for a like period of time), your Goodyear Dealer or Goodyear Service Store, upon return of the tires, will refund in cash any payment made plus any allowances made for your traded-in tires.

(This guarantee excludes comparison with special purpose rear Tractor Tires.)

Like all Goodyear tires, the Super-Torque also is guaranteed against defects in workmanship and material without time or mileage limits. Any Goodyear tire dealer in the U.S.A. will make allowance on a new tire based on

original tread depth remaining and current "Goodyear Price."



Your Editors Say...

10 Years of Service to the FFA



W 1TH this issue your national Magazine begins its 11th year of publication. Only a dream during the early years of the FFA, a national magazine for Future Farmers became a reality in 1952, when the first issue reached the mailboxes of FFA members across the country.

Less than 100,000 received that first issue. Today the Magazine is a regular visitor to some 293,000 FFA homes across the country. And the issues have been increased from four a year to six, or an issue every two months.

A national magazine was discussed as early as the National Convention in 1929. Though the members were enthusiastic, there were problems that had to be overcome—mainly financing a magazine that would be a credit to the organization.

Future Farmers wanted a magazine that would bring them worthwhile and inspirational articles, the good ideas of FFA activities and farming, and a magazine that would show people outside the program what the FFA is and what its members are doing.

At their January, 1952, meeting, the Student Officers and the Board of Directors decided the organization was finally in a position to finance a national magazine and took the necessary action to bring it about.

Lano Barron, a former teacher of vocational agriculture and state advisor of the FFA in Texas, was employed as the first editor. He arrived in Washington in April, 1952, with the first issue scheduled to be published in October. Quite a big task when you consider that a staff had to be employed, advertising and circulation sold, articles written, printers and engravers selected, and a thousand smaller details handled. But the schedule was met.

Right from the beginning, the full-color covers, glossy paper, and general high quality and excellence won the acceptance of both Future Farmers and advertisers alike. Before long, 100 percent of the members in several states were subscribers. A number of advertisers bought space in the first issue, and the list has continued to grow—thus providing a major source of revenue while these companies and friends of the FFA reached the important Future Farmer market with their advertising message.

During the past 10 years, thousands of Future Farmers have been inspired by articles in the Magazine, motivated to greater achievement, or found new ideas to point them on their way to success. It has helped strengthen the ties between the local, state, and national levels of the FFA, while revealing to the general public as well as those in FFA and vocational agriculture the progress and activities of the organization and individual members. At the same time, an effort has been made to keep Future Farmers abreast of agricultural progress and bring them entertainment in the form of jokes, cartoons, and articles for reading enjoyment.

We believe Future Farmers want their magazine to mean something to the people who read it, to be the recognized voice of a member of the FFA family. And when they pick up a copy, we believe they expect to be informed, entertained, and even inspired.

The National FUTURE FARMER will continue strong as long as you continue to make the FFA a great organization. Its strength lies in its editorial purpose. We believe in the honor and dignity of youth, particularly farm youth who have learned to work with their hands as well as their minds. Young men whose roots lie deep in the backbone of our country—agriculture—and the farm families who have made it so.

This, then, becomes our editorial purpose for the decade that lies ahead:

 To further promote and strengthen the 12 aims and purposes of the FFA by bringing to our readers living examples of how these are being fulfilled daily by individual FFA members, local chapters, state associations, and the national organization.

These specific aims and purposes are:

- (1) To develop competent, aggressive, rural, and agricultural leadership.
 - (2) To create and nurture a love of country life.
- (3) To strengthen the confidence of farm boys and young men in themselves and their work.
- (4) To create more interest in the intelligent choice of farming occupations.
- (5) To encourage members in the development of individual farming programs and establishment in farming.
- (6) To encourage members to improve the farm home and its surroundings.
- (7) To participate in worthy undertakings for the improvement of agriculture.
- (8) To develop character, train for useful citizenship, and foster patriotism.
 - (9) To participate in cooperative effort.
- (10) To encourage and practice thrift.
- (11) To encourage improvement in scholarship.
- (12) To provide and encourage the development of organized rural recreational activities.
- 2. To show farm youth there is a future in farming and the broader area of agriculture. To show that a young man can get established in farming today or use his rich farm background in other agricultural occupations.
- 3. To inspire members of the FFA in the area of farming, agricultural leadership, citizenship, education, and wholesome recreation.
- 4. To promote the democratic principles upon which this country was founded and the acceptance of the responsibility of useful citizenship during youth.
- 5. To inform Future Farmers of the newest developments in agriculture which will assist them in becoming the successful farmers of tomorrow.
- To encourage the development of good reading habits by Future Farmers.
- 7. To make a contribution in the area of public relations for the FFA and agriculture.

To this end, we, the staff, pledge our efforts "in that inspiring task."



There's a new combination of comfort with "work-ability" in the most complete action vehicle that you can buy...the comfort of bucket front seats and a widecushion 2-passenger rear seat available now with the responsive power and versatility of the Scout!

This is just the latest in a long list of Scout features. And none of its utility value is lost in this new version... with walk-through accessibility and rear seat removed, drivers can easily handle boxes and bulk in the cargo space.

The compact Scout goes almost anywhere... on the road or off. Its rugged truck-built frame has plenty of ground clearance. 4-cyl. 93 hp. Comanche® engine supplies hustle when you want it, muscle when you need it. All-wheel-drive traction keeps the Scout rolling off highway and in all kinds of weather.

It's a real fun-driving vehicle, too, for hunting, fishing or camping. Load all your equipment in the 78½ cu. ft. of space fully-enclosed by Travel-Top. Six steel or vinyl-coated tops to choose from.

There's only one way to satisfy your curiosity about the amazing Scout. See it at a nearby International Dealer or Branch. International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.



Use the SCOUT with all-wheel-drive or rear-wheel-drive—for any number of farm chores. With a steel cab top it's a pickup that can carry equipment or supplies anywhere you want them. Fit out your SCOUT from a full range of equipment options—trailer hitch, 3-point rear-mounted hitch, winch, post hole digger, snow plow—whatever you need to make your work easier.

The Scout by INTERNATIONAL



THIRTY-FIVE years of FFA history will reach its zenith as nearly 10,-000 blue-jacketed Future Farmers from 50 states and Puerto Rico pass through the doors of Kansas City's Municipal Auditorium on October 10. The three-day National FFA Convention promises to capture the admiration of delegates, guests, and all Future Farmers before it passes into history on the evening of October 12.

Each of the 8,476 chapters is entitled to send a maximum of six selected members in good standing, or 10 percent of the membership, along with an advisor to the Convention. In addition, all chartered state associations are authorized two official delegates and two alternates from their active memberships. Officials are hoping that all state delegates will plan to be on hand for the Officer-Delegate Luncheon at noon on Tuesday, October 9.

Much careful planning has gone into the program of the 35th National FFA Convention. Outstanding speakers such as Dr. Oliver S. Willham, president of Oklahoma State University; Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; and Dr. Benjamin C. Willis, general superintendent of Chicago's schools, will address the sessions. In addition to the usual important business. Friday has been designated "FFA Day" at the American Royal Livestock Show, and members will tour festivities there.

Sessions featuring the National Public Speaking Contest, announcement of the 1962 Star Farmer of America, and recognition of outstanding individual achievement will serve as an inspiration to all those in attendance. The National Officers join the Convention Committee in urging all Future Farmers to be present for every session from October 10 through 12.

1962 CONVENTION PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

October 5-6

Meeting of National Board of Student Officers

October 7-8

Meeting of National Board of Student Officers and Board of Directors

Tuesday, October 9

- II:00 a. m.—Registration of Official Delegates, Junior Ballroom, Hotel President
- 12:00—Officer-Delegate Luncheon
 1:30-5:00 p. m.—Committee Meetings;
 Early Registrations, Municipal Auditorium;
 Special Meetings

Wednesday, October 10

- 8:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m.—Registration of FFA Representatives, Judging Teams, Guests, and Donors
- 9:00 a. m.—Opening Session, Municipal Auditorium: Speaker, H. Roe Bartle, Mayor of Kansas City

- 2:00 p. m.—American Farmer Ceremony: Speaker, Dr. Oliver Willham, President of Oklahoma State University
- 7:30 p. m.—Concert by National FFA Band, National Public Speaking Contest, FFA Talent Night Program

Thursday, October 11

- 9:00 a. m.—Fourth Session, Municipal Auditorium: Pageant, "Our Faith in Agriculture": Speaker, Charles B. Shuman, President of American Farm Bureau Federation; Committee Reports
- 2:00 p. m.—Fifth Session, Municipal Auditorium: Presentation of Distinguished Service Plaques; Speaker, Jerry Litton, National Student Secretary 1956-57; Presentation of Farm Proficiency Awards
- 8:00 p. m.—Sixth Session, Municipal Auditorium: Recognition of Donors

to FFA Foundation, Inc.; Presentation of Regional Star Farmer Awards; Movie, "The 1962 Star Farmers"; Massing of State Flags; Presentation of Star Farmer of America.

Friday, October 12

- 9:00 a. m.—Seventh Session, Municipal Auditorium: Business Session and Committee Reports; Speaker, Dr. Benjamin C. Willis, Superintendent of Chicago Schools; Election of New Officers
- II:00 a. m.—FFA Day at the American Royal Livestock Show; Tours to Show Area
- 6:30 p. m.—FFA Talent Show, Municipal Auditorium
- 7:15 p. m.—Closing Session, Municipal Auditorium: National FFA Officers Night: Installation of New Officers; Honor Parents of National Officers; Closing Ceremony; Firestone Entertainment



WHY THE "PROS"PREFER PERFECT CIRCLE PISTON RINGS

No other piston rings—and few products of any kind—are made with greater care and precision than Perfect Circles.

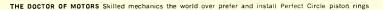
Each ring set is custom engineered to the engine. Radial pressures are held within exacting limits to assure compression seal and positive oil control. Special alloys are chosen for their ability to resist heat, corrosion, wear and fatigue. The extra-thick, solid chrome plating is finished with watchmaking precision to assure truest fit and eliminate tedious break-in.

As a result, Perfect Circle rings deliver the long life and superior performance that engine "pros" recognize and demand.

To restore like-new power and oil control to your engine, see your Doctor of Motors—your skilled mechanic. He'll respect your judgment when you ask for Perfect Circle—the rings preferred by so many leading vehicle and engine manufacturers, race drivers, fleet operators and mechanics.



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Joins Magazine Staff



PAUL WELLER, a former Future Farmer with an inherited desire for agricultural writing, has recently joined the staff as an associate editor. His FFA background started in his home state of Maryland, where as chapter secretary and program director, he worked closely with FFA activities on local and state levels.

Four years at the University of Maryland netted him a degree in agricultural education and a hankering to work in editorial matters. After doing his practice teaching at the Williamsport, Maryland, Chapter, Paul accepted the position of assistant editor with the Pennsylvania Farmer magazine. Here in his two and one-half years of work, his byline appeared on numerous articles related to Pennsylvania's FFA program.

Upon graduating from Hagerstown High School in 1956, Paul was awarded a partial college scholarship in Maryland's College of Agriculture. While there, he was elected vice-president of the Collegiate FFA Chapter and named editor of the Collegiate FFA Reporter, a magazine dealing with students in the agricultural education curriculum.

He is a member of the American Agricultural Editors Association and a former member of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Reporters Association. Away from the office he divides his time between the Army Reserve and a sprinkling of visits to historical places of interest.

Farm-City Week

THE NATION'S official observance commemorating the close ties between rural and city families, Farm-City Week, has been scheduled for November 16 through the 22nd. Initiated by the Kiwanis International group over eight years ago, the national celebration has grown to receive support from the President and each of the 50 governors.

Purpose of the program is to emphasize a need for more complete cooperation between labor, business, and industry.



"This phone keeps things rolling around here"

L. W. "Mike" Clifford and his brother J. A. Clifford feed 200 head of cattle, grow corn, cotton and a wide assortment of vegetable crops on their 765 acres in the Rio Grande Valley near Mercedes, Texas.

In this flat, sunny country, there's no off-season. Crops grow the year around. Mike, his foreman, and twelve hired men have to hustle to keep ahead of the game. Time and vegetable crops wait for no man.

The hub of the Cliffords' operation is a big machine shed where equipment is maintained, supplies ordered and labor dispatched to handle the day-to-day business of farming.

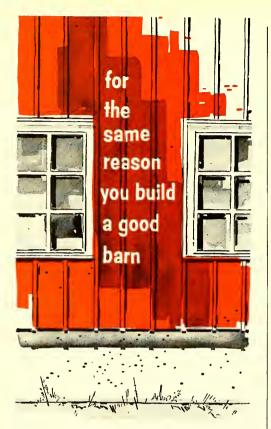
Their most indispensable tool in keeping things rolling is an extension telephone on the workbench that gets hard use every day—15 or more calls.

When Mike is off the place, this phone keeps him in touch with his foreman, helps co-ordinate their planning—saves delays and mix-ups. "It's more than just a matter of convenience," Mike told us, "we have to have this phone out here."

Today, on farms and ranches all over the country, extension telephones have become essential equipment. Few farm tools return so much, while costing so little. Why not sit down and figure out how much of *your* time an extension would save? Then, to place your order, call your Bell Telephone Business Office.

Bell Telephone System





A barn is an investment in protection so vital to farm economics that quality construction is a must.

Successful farmers look at farm lubricants in the same light. Their function — protection of costly equipment — demands the best. Here is where Kendall lubricants qualify. All are refined from the choicest 100% Pennsylvania Crude Oil. Quality personified. The pay-off comes in the Economy of Kendall Quality. On farm after farm it has proven its ability to save important money.



KENDALL REFINING COMPANY • BRADFORD, PENNA.

Lubrication Specialists since 1881

UN Day — October 24

OCTOBER 24 marks a special red letter day for millions of free people around the world. It was 17 years ago that the United Nations was established and its charter drawn up to establish international justice throughout the world.

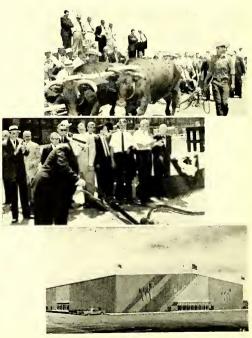
This year's anniversary will be marked by a renewed program by the United States Committee for the United Nations to develop a better understanding of the work being done by the UN. With this in mind, the committee has prepared a special kit containing all materials necessary to put on a program within the FFA chapter or school.

The kit, available free upon request, contains brochures outlining the individual agencies within the UN, the work being carried out by these agencies, a colorful poster and proclamation by President Kennedy, and suggestions on how to organize an interesting program. In addition, a booklet covering the most common facts and fallacies about the UN is included.

Kits are available by writing to Allan Walker, Coordinator, Member Organizations, in care of the above committee at 375 Park Avenue, New York 22, New York.

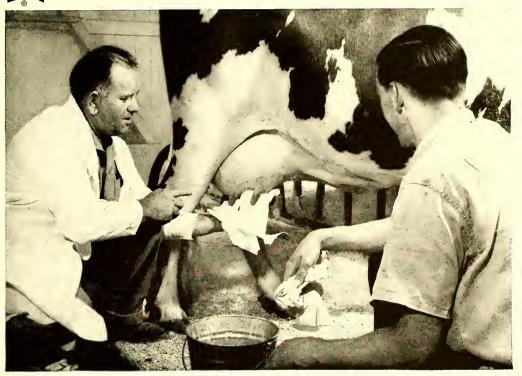
New Youth Building For American Royal Livestock Show

As the American Royal Livestock Show officials broke ground this summer for their new livestock building at the Kansas City Stockyards, Mayor Roe Bartle, center picture, took over behind the team of oxen. The million-dollar structure, shown at bottom, will house youth activities and educational areas to be used during the 35th National FFA Convention this month. Bud Johnson, local cowpuncher, handled the Red Durham animals, as seen in top photo.



The National FUTURE FARMER





Pennsan proven effective for udder sanitation!



Extensive laboratory tests and farm experience have proved PENNSAN's effectiveness for udder sanitation. PENNSAN solutions rapidly kill organisms commonly associated with mastitis ... rapidly penetrate and remove soils on udders and flanks ... help prevent spread of mastitis in the herd. Recommended use solutions of PENNSAN (1 oz. to 1 gal. of water) will not cause cracking, drying, or irritation of cows' udders.

PENNSAN is the multi-purpose sanitizer and cleaner -also ideal for dairy equipment and utensils. It removes and prevents milkstone and films, works in even hardest water, is non-corrosive to stainless steel, controls bacteriophages without affecting starter cultures and retains bactericidal power even after drying on stainless steel-for as long as 24 hours!

PENNSAN-now in handy unbreakable plastic jug.

B-K Department PENNSALT CHEMICALS CORPORATION 3 Penn Center, Philadelphia 2, Pa.



The FFA Board of **Directors**

THE MEN who sit on the FFA board of directors have served farm youth and vocational agriculture for a number of years. Each of them at one time taught vocational agriculture, an experience which has served them well as they moved to higher positions in agricultural education.

The responsibilities of the board of directors is given in the Federal charter of incorporation granted the FFA in 1950. The FFA constitution also gives the board of directors final authority in conducting the business of the organization, though the action taken usually represents the recommendations of the board of student officers.

The national advisor of the FFA serves as chairman of the board of directors. Other members include four state supervisors of agricultural education (state FFA advisors), one from



These men, along with your National Officers, direct the FFA on the national level and make up the board of directors. They are identified below.

each of the organization's four administrative regions, who serve two-year terms and also four regional specialists in agricultural education from the U.S. Office of Education.

The board of student officers is composed of the national FFA officers who are elected annually by the delegates to the National FFA Convention to represent them in joint meetings with the board of directors.

The board of directors and the board

of student officers meet three times a year-in January, July, and October just before the National Convention.

The current members of the board are pictured above. Front row, left to right: H. E. Edwards, West Virginia; H. R. Damisch, Illinois; A. W. Tenney, chairman, Washington, D. C.; Tamotsu Horii, Hawaii; J. G. Bryant, Georgia. Back row, from Washington, D. C .: H. F. Duis, E. J. Johnson, H. N. Hunsicker, and M. C. Garr.

Birth of the FFA Jacket

By Oran Nunemaker

HOW DID your jacket come into being? A depression, a new chapter band, an enterprising chapter advisor, and an interested jacket manufacturer all had their part in the creation of the jacket which is now worn by thousands and recognized as an official symbol of a Future Farmer of America.

In 1933, general lack of money during the depression and the expense to both the state and national convention influenced W. A. Ross, national executive secretary, to accept the offer of J. H. Lintner, advisor of Fredericktown, Ohio, for his chapter band of 30 members to play at the National Convention. Previously only state bands had been invited to perform at the Convention.

The boys were excited, of course, but they had no uniforms except summer ones consisting of trousers, shirt, and cap of blue cotton material with a yellow silk necktie. This was hardly appropriate for the nippy October weather of Kansas City, and the chapter advisor set about to right the situation.

Corduroy jackets were currently "the rage" for high school students at the time, and letters were sent by the chapter to Universal Uniform Company in Van Wert, Ohio, who might manufacture some distinctive jackets for an honored band which was to play at the National Convention. Conferences began on whether or not the emblem might not be embroidered on the back for identification, since the only one available for a pattern was the one engraved on the chapter charter. It was used as a model, however, and a pilot jacket made in the spring of 1933 pleased the members of the chapter. The eagle was not added to the official emblem until a year later, so the original jacket appeared with only the cross section of the ear of corn, the owl, and the plow. National blue was not available from the manufacturer, and navy blue was used.

The popularity of the new jacket caused the chapter members to order them both for general wear and for FFA gatherings. An inquiry to Mr. Ross as to whether the jacket might be added to the official uniform led to the manufacturer's sending a representative to the Convention. After official action was taken, a contract was made which



justified ordering the cloth of the national blue.

By the time this action had been taken, the eagle had been added to the emblem, which not only increased the cost but presented the problem as to where the lettering which designates the chapter and state should be placed. Several experimental jackets were made with emblem in back and front . . . with the name under the emblem and the eagle included as part of the insignia . . . with the emblem too low . . . and with the emblem too high. When the jacket was finally adopted, the name of the state appeared over the emblem, the chapter below. And as a result of the performance at the National Convention by a local chapter band during depression years—a jacket was born!



A GM engineer explains testing technique to teen-ager Dennis Cebul

the miracle of tape: you can more a road indoors

At GM's Tech Center a battery of tape recorders pretend they're ears by taking engines, transmissions, springs and other ear components for road tests . . . right in the laboratory!

On each tape is a schedule of signals which was recorded during an actual test drive. The tape in the picture above, for example, was made in a car that was traveling through traffic in a southern city on a hot day. It recorded two things—the outlet pressure of the car's air-conditioning compressor and the speed of the engine.

The tape now is a standard against which new compressor designs can be tested and compared. Con-

ditions are identical for each test, an impossibility if the test were run on the road, GM engineers can also run compressor endurance tests, around the clock, to see what happens under forced operating conditions.

With tape techniques, any road or driving situation can be duplicated. New ideas and product designs can be evaluated more quickly and accurately than ever before. The Miracle of Tape is another example of GM's constant search for . . . A Better Way.

General Motors makes things better

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



Dennis Cehnl, sophomore at Euclid Central Junior High, Euclid, Ohio, visited the GM Tech Center with a group of 3B science lonar students from his school, Dennis likes to experiment with small engines (it's his hobby) and was interested in GM's tape-recorded testing.



By Paul Weller

Walter Harder, Jr. Central Region Star Farmer

W ALT HARDER looks back that short six years to the day his father turned over the ownership of a registered Angus heifer and gave him the start that has won him Star Farmer of the Central Region. He was a freshman at Daviess County High School in Kentucky then and was full of plans and dreams for the future.

their future in agriculture.

After graduating from high school in 1959, Walter married his high school sweetheart, and they headed for further agricultural study at the University of Kentucky. It was a struggle to oversee the home herd and still maintain his college studies, so after two years Walter returned home to form a 50-50 partnership with his father on the 624-acre family farm.

Now it was time for expansion and growth. His herd had grown from that single heifer purchased for \$600 to 32 fine animals. The year before he had copped the senior reserve championship at the Kentucky State Fair with another heifer that he had raised. He decided to buy more land.

He purchased 49 acres nearby that was grown up in brush and weeds. After months of clearing, it was finally ready for corn. Young Walter's plans were starting to take shape, and he could concentrate full time on his beef and crops.

The seven years of vo-ag training helped Walter mass a total of \$55,000 from his supervised farming programs.

This young farmer's initiative and accomplishments prompted his state advisor to tell us, "Walter took a great interest in livestock. He has produced nine champions, six reserve champions, and won on several occasions in showmanship. He is truly outstanding."

Russell DeMond North Atlantic Region Star Farmer

TWENTY-one-year-old Russell DeMond's Groton, New York, farm has taken on a new look since he took charge two years ago. The newly named Star Farmer of the North Atlantic Region put full emphasis on improving both the 110-cow milking herd and the 572 acres of cropland surrounding the neatly painted buildings.

Russell started six years ago when he entered Groton High School with two dairy calves and 25 acres of corn. There was nothing unusual with his beginning, except that deep down this Future Farmer wanted to surpass his classmates. This his parents encouraged by giving him full use of the land, buildings, and equipment during his high school years.

After school and during the long summer vacations, Russell took the initiative by helping build a machine shed and heifer barn, a new concrete-stave silo, and a milkhouse and dairy barn addition. With the physical plant improved, he plunged into culling the herd, improving the dairy ration, and increasing the productivity of the land.

Two years ago when the young farmer entered into a 50-50 partnership with his mother, he took full responsibility for 368 acres of crops and 200 dairy animals.

These past six years this new Star Farmer has earned over \$26,567 in his production projects—quite an improvement over the \$365 his first year netted him. The herd average has jumped an amazing 3,000 pounds per cow to 11,000 pounds for the large herd. Russell personally bulldozed over 7,000 feet of fencerows on the two new farms and helped local SCS men lay out strip-cropping. His record speaks highly of the Star Farmer award.



Kenneth McMurray Pacific Region Star Farmer

BACK in 1955 when Kenneth MeMurray bought his first Hereford calf with his summer wages, he possibly never envisioned being Star Farmer of the Pacific Region. That year his labor income came to a grand total of \$42.60, but he was determined to invest every cent back into expanding his herd.

Ken's grandfather, in the western tradition, gave him 600 acres of winter range land to start in the cattle business—a fact that the Future Farmer credits with giving him the opportunity to grow so fast. By the time Kenneth was a high school senior, he owned 28 head of eattle and 105 swine. The following year he dropped the swine enterprise and entered into a 50-50 partnership with his father.

The McMurray land holdings take in three scattered ranches in the vicinity of Pullman, Washington, and have been developed each for a specific purpose. Recently, the father-son team bought 2,300 acres of timber land for \$17 an acre, and Kenneth's father has gone full time into logging this expanse.

This leaves the younger McMurray with complete charge of the cattle operation, which includes 272 Herefords and 1,200 acres of pasture land. The 600-acre home farm has been put under cultivation for grain, while the pasture land and newly acquired timber land are managed mostly by Kenneth's father. Kenneth has realized a total labor income of \$28,000 and added part ownership of seven saddle horses, plus the cattle.

"Kenneth is taking the lead in planning," a visiting state official commented recently. Leadership in numerous other fields is also obvious from the long list of cattle associations and activities typed on the application.

Warner A. Ross Sonthern Region Star Farmer

VER since the day I was tall enough to see over a cotton stalk, I have been interested in tilling the soil," drawled Warner Ross, Star Farmer of the Southern Region. This interest had prompted him seven years ago to enroll in vo-ag at the Bolivar, Tennessee, High School and follow an ever-expanding farming program.

Warner's father started him up the road of success with an old tractor and five Holstein heifers. As each heifer freshened and as wages from farm work eame in, the young Future Farmer added more cows, a few swine, and four acres of cotton. That first year netted him \$3,760, and he was getting his beginning push.

By the time Warner graduated from high school, he had amassed a total of 20 milk cows. 87 hogs, and 110 acres planted in cotton, corn, and hay. His labor income during the four years of high school was \$29,353, most of which was invested back into livestock and equipment.

While dividing his time between the duties of state reporter in 1960 and the farm. Walter decided to sell his sizable fortune to his father and sign a note for one-third partnership in the family's 1,292-acre farm and lime-tending business. This gave him an interest in 161 head of dairy eattle, 153 swine, and 725 acres of land.

With six months' Army duty and marriage behind him, young Ross has gone entirely into farming. His seven years of farming have netted him total earnings of nearly \$58,000, most of which he invested back into the farm.

This outstanding program recently prompted S. L. Sparks, executive secretary of the Tennessee Association, to remark. "Warner is an outstanding leader in the community. He is also considered one of the best dairymen in the county."



"We need more fuel in the south field, Merle Buss of Hunter FFA Chapter calls.

"TW0-WAY" **RADIOS** ON THE FARM



Needed drugs are as close as Dr. Erwin's radio. Vo-ag instructor Nickell looks on.



Don Gappa easily coordinates activities with two-way radio in the FFA pickup.





Citizens Club President K. G. Braley of Cherokee discusses some area problems.

Merle Buss, Hunter FFA member, who was Oklahoma's 1962 livestock production winner, is quick to praise the two-way radios which they use on their farm. It was particularly valuable during harvest to call for repair parts or fuel, and as Merle says, "If you get stuck in the mud, the radio is a lot quicker than the feet to get help."

In the language of the new frontier, "KEG 1962 clear."

By Dale Cotton, Oklahoma FFA Executive Secretary

Z EG 1932 calling KEG 4061. Come in, Fred. "This is KEG 4061. What's

up, George?

"Fred, we need another truck down here to load part of this feed. Can you send yours over?'

"Sure thing! It will be there in about 15 minutes."

"Thanks, Fred. KEG 1932 clear." "O.K. KEG 4061 clear."

A conversation such as this can be heard just about any time in the plains and Panhandle area of northwestern Oklahoma on the citizens band twoway radio systems. Faster than telephone with complete mobility, the twoways have swept the sparsely populated counties like the giant sand storms of the 1930's.

One of the most avid groups of radio users can be found at Cherokee, county seat of Alfalfa County, where owners formed an organization called the Cherokee Strip Citizens Band Club.

Purpose of the organization according to President Ray Gerber of Cherokee is to encourage courteous and accepted forms of radio technique, plus discussing problems that may arise. Frequently, when one member is attempting to try to contact another person outside the range of his radio, a third party located in between will relay the message to make contact pos-

The club issues a directory with more than 200 listings of names and radio numbers, much like a telephone direc-

Citizens band radios operate on 21 channels, with four channels most commonly used in the Cherokee area. A party will not break in on a channel in use unless an emergency exists.

K. G. Braley, Cherokee banker and secretary-treasurer of the club, related one incident of a barn fire when a radio owner immediately broke in with an emergency call and neighbors flocked to the scene to assist in putting out the fire. He also told of the radio's help in getting an ambulance to the scene of an automobile accident within a matter of minutes.

The radios also serve a very useful purpose in allowing farmers to contact their homes from the fields. even have radios attached to their tractors or combines. A call for machinery parts can be received in a few minutes. and the machinery dealers can converse with other machinery dealers in the area to locate a needed repair part.

The general usable range of the citizens band radios is about 15 miles, but under "freak" conditions signals may be received from several hundred miles.

The radios are subject to FCC license and to being monitored to insure their correct use.

Installation is relatively simple. Either a 110 A.C. outlet or a 6- or 12-volt outlet is used with a simple antenna. Being light and easily portable, a radio can be unplugged from a regular house electrical outlet and plugged into a cigarlighter outlet in an automobile and put into instant use.

In addition to the citizens band radio. others in the area have Class A radios. which operate on a different band. One such is Dr. L. H. Erwin, veterinarian at Cherokee, who uses his radio frequently to consult with his office when he is out on a call or to request needed instruments or drugs. It also saves many miles of driving, he says, since he frequently is needed in an area where he may already be working.

At Hooker, in Oklahoma's Panhandle, radios are used in all the school vehicles, including school buses and the "ag" pickup. Don Gappa, vocational agriculture instructor, keeps in close contact with his school through the use of the two-way. It is particularly valuable if a school bus should break down, or if one of the vehicles were to become stranded in a snow storm.

PART OWNERSHIP ...

A Way to E-X-P-A-N-D!

property taxes.

By Richard Geyer

OST FARM operators dream of owning their own land. But this is seldom possible for the beginner because of the high capital requirements. They become landowners by first becoming tenants. Some become part owners.

This was the route chosen by the Tindall brothers, two young Michigan dairymen who have built one of the largest milking herds in their community. Jack, 26, and Dave, 23, milk 120 registered Jerseys. Their herd includes many prize winners at the 20 shows the Tindalls enter each year.

Jack and Dave have been farming for 10 years. Both were active FFA members in high school. Jack was chapter secretary and treasurer, and Dave was chapter treasurer, a Star State Farmer, and runner-up in a state dairy judging contest.

The partnership, which includes their father Paul, is six years old. Each owns a full one third of the business. Mr. Tindall is a barber and does only morning chores, plus farm work on his day off.

Several years ago they decided to expand by joining the fast growing group of farmers who are part owners. Part owners are one of three major tenure categories of farmers as classified by the agricultural census. They own some of their land and rent the remainder.

The Tindalls faced this situation in 1960. They had just purchased 200 acres of Lapeer County but needed more land to produce forage. So they rented 200 adjoining acres. They had moved to Lapeer from Oxford, 20 miles away, where they had rented 600 acres. Without the rented acres, the Tindalls' extensive equipment line—developed for large-scale farming and including five tractors, two combines, and a full line of equipment, plus a pickup truck and flatbed truck—would have been underused.

The Tindalls prefer to own the land they farm and plan to buy additional land as they can. In fact, they purchased 100 acres early in 1961 and were renting only 60 acres during the 1962 season. They were fortunate to rent land at a low cost. They pay only \$150 annually for 40 of their

Jack, older of the two brothers, looks over the portable hay drier that makes one-day haying possible from new land.

The rented land is needed to produce the alfalfa, brome grass, and clover hay the Tindalls feed. Jack explained, "We like to have about 600 tons of hay."

Have in the life to their feeding program. It is cut and

rented acres. On the other 20 acres, they pay just the

Hay is vital in their feeding program. It is cut and artificially dried the same day if possible.

"Our drying cost is about \$2.50 per ton," Jack reports. "This and the actual cost of the dryer are about the only extra expense over conventional having methods," he said.

"Michigan State University and a private feed company ran tests on some of our hay," Jack continued. "They found the protein content to be from 17 percent to 23 percent and the total digestible nutrients from 70 to 74 percent. This quality hay cannot be found on the market today," he reported.

Any problems in renting additional land?

"When you are renting, improvements and expansion come slowly," Dave lamented. For example, the Tindalls wanted more silo space while they were expanding their dairy herd at Oxford, but the landlord was not easily convinced of the need. Since buying their own acreage, Dave and Jack have built two silos, purchased 40 cows, installed a milking parlor with a three-stall pipeline, and bought a 600-gallon bulk tank with automatic washer.

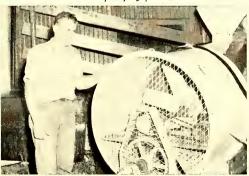
The Tindalls suggested these checks when renting: Relationship of rented land to your own land. Will the land you might rent supplement your own land, or do you have too much of this kind of land already?

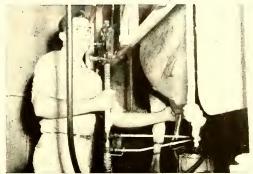
Distance from your home farm. If you have to travel too far from one operation to the other, costs and time required may be excessive.

Rental terms. This is vital when you rent all your land and important for the part owner. Be sure that you are not restricted unnecessarily.

Freedom to farm as they desire is the reason the Tindalls became owners, and the reason they plan to one day own all the land they farm.

This new three-stall milking parlor was part of expansion Dave, below, and Jack added after buying their own land.





SPEAKING PROBLEMS... how WE



The 1961 national public speaking finalists—Fred Tilberg, Richard Turnquist, Marvin Gibson, and Evan Green—encountered problems that had to be solved.

Ricky Turnquist Rugby, North Dakota

The first problem is writing the speech. A variety of sources should be used with as many different viewpoints on the subject as possible. Take a look at the past speeches given in the national contest and found in the Convention Proceedings. Farm magazines, bulletins, and newspapers are helpful, and don't forget the Bible.

Next would come memorizing the speech. First you should read it through until you can recite it. After that comes the practice. For every minute you spend in actually giving the speech, you will probably spend 10 or 15 minutes in practice. A good way to get your speech down pat is to keep repeating it over and over again to yourself. Whenever you have some spare time-maybe when working around the farm or driving the car-go over parts of your speech with which you seem to be having trouble. You'll be amazed how fast these parts will come to you after a little practice.

One thing that can almost make or break any speech is the speaker's facial expression and inflection of voice. I had quite a bit of trouble with my inflection, and I am still not sure I have it completely whipped. Many times a prepared speech loses its punch. When you repeat it to yourself so many times, there is a constant danger that you will become bored with it. If the speaker is bored, he can't expect his listeners to enjoy the speech. The best way to combat this is to really believe what you are saying. This should help with facial expression and inflection, too. If you really believe what you are saying and are really enthused about it, these other things should take care of themselves.

Above all, have confidence in your-self. You have to believe in your speech, in your subject, and in your own ability. You have to believe that you have something important to tell your listeners, something that they are interested in. And don't get discouraged. You may not reach the national finals, but learning to express yourself clearly to others is what is important.

Marvin Gibson Jefferson City, Tennessee

The problem that has given me the most trouble from the very beginning is that of answering questions from the judges put before every contestant at every contest. It still frightens me in many ways. The method I used to overcome it was to give my speech before the different agriculture classes and let them ask me questions. But before I could answer these questions, I had become completely familiar with my topic. The main thing in answering questions is to know what you are talking about.

Stage fright caused me to lose the first contest I ever spoke in. After that, I vowed that whenever I got an opportunity to stand before any group and speak, I would do so. After a few times it became easier until it didn't bother me. Let me add one word at this point. There is a difference between stage fright and being nervous. I never stand before any group without being a little nervous, and this is good because a person is more alert.

The facial problem is easily solved by practicing before a mirror. Gestures are a debatable matter, but I will say that if a gesture is natural, use it. But don't overdo it in public speaking.

The best way to correct articulation and speed is by using a tape recorder.

Tape your speech several times and listen to it. This will help about as much as anything. Also, constructive criticism is something we all must accept in good stride in order to better ourselves.

Using appropriate material is extremely important. A person must choose a topic that is not too broad and yet one that is interesting to a large number of people. And don't get a problem that is too technical or debatable.

One other word: practice, practice, practice, practice! And last but not least, the encouragement from devoted parents and the inspiration from a conscientious advisor helped me to keep on keeping on until I reached this great honor.

Evan J. Green Fort Morgan, Colorado

The first problem was choosing a topic large enough to merit attention but narrow enough to cover completely in the time allowed. My first contest speech was Farm Problems, which was later narrowed to Farm Surpluses.

Organization and continuity are important if your speech is to be well received by the audience. For this reason, I gave copies of my speech to English teachers, other students, and anyone willing to help. I asked them to read it over and make any comments they might have.

Once your manuscript is completed, however, don't be forever changing small parts, or you may have difficulty in later presentation.

Practice was another problem. I think my parents knew my speech almost as well as I did! My advisor, Mr. Howard Zollner, arranged for me to speak to many different groups. Most local clubs are eager to hear you if your speech is on an interesting and timely topic.

The biggest problem 1 faced in contest speaking was the five-minute questioning period which follows the prepared presentation. To prepare for these questions, I preferred to have a broad general background rather than memorizing answers to specific questions. To accomplish this, I read as much as possible from farm magazines and newspapers. I kept a loose-leaf notebook of clippings and articles that pertained to agriculture. The Senators from Colorado were most generous in supplying me with information. Other sources included the USDA and our state agriculture college.

Licked 'Em!

I think the answer to most speaking problems is PRACTICE! No matter what size the group, speaking in front of people is the best way to become a good public speaker.

Fred Tilberg Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

One of my most difficult problems was answering questions for the judges, and I never did really overcome this problem. Only by much study did I learn enough about soil conservation to answer most of the questions asked of me. While I was practicing my speech with my advisor, he and the student teachers in our vo-ag department would ask me questions. This gave me practice in answering questions before an audience.

I never really overcame the problem of stage fright either. This has always been a problem for me even when talking before small groups. After I had made a few talks, I felt a little more at ease, but the thought of forgetting my

speech was always with me.

Writing the speech took a great deal of time. First, I read about the subject and then began writing the first draft. After many corrections, the final copy was typed for the first contest. Even after the first contests were completed, some minor changes were made in the script.

A problem that I licked fairly well was that of stage presence. Suggestions by my advisor and experience in speaking before large groups were the main factors which helped me overcome this problem.

For information used in writing the speech and studying for questions, I went to the Soil Conservation Service office and obtained many pamphlets. Also, the men at this office were helpful in answering any questions that I had. In addition, I visited many soil conservation displays and demonstrations to obtain background material.

My first talk before a large group was at our parent night banquet, and I was leery about the whole thing. When it was my turn to speak, the anxiety left me and a great sense of accomplish-

ment swept over me.

A young man who is participating in FFA public speaking must have the backing of a great number of individuals. My appreciation goes to my parents, my advisors—Mr. Elmer Schriver and Mr. George Glenn—and to the student teachers that were with me in my first fear of public speaking.



Photo courtesy SCS

Rows of cedar trees planted for a windbreak surround Lawrence Waldschmidt and daughter on his Trego ranch.

Knee-Deep In Trees

By Howard M. Hughes

PUTURE FARMERS at Trego Community High School in Wakeeney, Kansas, are literally kneedeep in trees. The Chapter buys barerooted cedars and pines each spring, keeps them in pots for a year, and sells them the following spring to conservation-minded farmers and ranchers. And a thousand seedling conifers make a sizable knee-high forest.

The project started in 1957 according to Loren Detwiler, vocational agriculture instructor, when William Crawford, the work unit conservationist, suggested that seedlings for windbreaks should grow for a year in pots. In that 21-inch average rainfall area, starting young trees is never a sure thing, and potted seedlings are not otherwise available.

The trees are only nine to 12 inches high when the Chapter buys them through the extension forester at Kansas State University. The seedlings go into tar paper pots filled with good soil and get water as needed.

In a year the trees grow only about four inches, but Crawford and Detwiler point out the advantage is in giving the root system of a young tree a chance to develop. This is a key to successful survival. They get 90 percent survival even in the driest years. Survival of bare-rooted stock at such times is around 50 percent, and replacement is both expensive and time-consuming.

The Chapter started with 250 trees that first year. This spring FFA members potted 1,000.



These Trego County FFA members are sorting potted cedar and pine seed-lings. Trees are kept outside for I year.



Look at the difference! The larger tree at left was potted for twelve months.

Income from the project is used to finance Chapter activities. In 1962 profits totaled \$512. This included approximately \$50 paid to the Chapter for planting two 5-row windbreaks for two farmers in the community.

The income is used to finance district and state judging trips, officers' leadership school, parent-son banquet, a trip for senior FFA members to the National Western Livestock Show at Denver, Colorado, and for officers' training trip to Colorado for five days to plan activities for the following year.

These Kansas Future Farmers found a way to fill a community need and, at the same time, give a boost to their own Chapter activities.



Photography Can Help You Farm

By Tom Ward

PICTURE-TAKING can help you farm. Says one farm owner of a 6,000-acre beef, hog, and row crop setup: "I would recommend that anyone concerned with farm management try to keep a photographic record of all activities such as building construction, field management, drainage measures, fences, and interesting or unusual harvest measures."

And a Minnesota farmer has used photography to build a collection of 35mm color slides that illustrate such farm data as soil structure, plant population, plant color in relation to fertility, drainage, plant growth, chemical reaction on crops, and equipment application and results.

Perhaps you can think of other ways that a camera can be useful around the farm. Whatever the purpose, it is important that you make good photos of what you wish to have recorded in picture form.

In photographing livestock, there are a number of points to remember in showing the animals to best advantage. And it's important to look at the results. Check your improvement.

I. Before photographing, think about the physical characteristics of the breeds. For example, a Jersey should appear trim and light-boned, while beef cattle should be shown with stocky appearance and short legs. As a farmer, you may know these facts instinctively. But now your problem is making sure that these characteristics appear properly on film.

 Keeping the background simple will help point up the animal's backline, underbelly, and udder attachment in the case of dairy cows. A barn wall is normally a good simple, plain-toned background.

Swine should be photographed in motion. Best results are at 1/200 second.



3. Choose your camera angle carefully. A shooting position slightly from the rear will be helpful in photographing dairy cattle. Thus your picture should emphasize "the production end" and keep the head size relatively small.

Photograph beef cattle slightly forward of center, so as to stress the blocky appearance and good "beefy" head characteristic.

Sheepmen usually want to see both of the animal's ears. Therefore, the animal's head should face the camera.

It's best with swine to get down low and photograph directly from the side to obtain a good photo showing the underbelly.

4. A flattering appearance showing even distribution of the animal's weight and muscle may be achieved by pointing the animal so that her front legs are slightly uphill on a slope or a pile of hay. All four legs will usually be shown in this picture position.

Pigs are very difficult to pose in a "rangy-looking" lean appearance. Sometimes by having a friend pull a string attached to a pan of feed, the animal is stretched out while moving.

5. It's best to keep the animal's head up, with the hand holding the halter out of the picture range. Tell someone to make a background noise, or movement, to bring up the animal's ears in an alert appearance.

6. The most important word in photographing livestock is PATIENCE—because of the difficulty in getting an animal to assume a particular pose. But patience and correct composition will in the end pay off.

Aside from livestock, photos of general farming operations can serve you well. Starting to photograph now as a young farmer, you will be able to liter-

Progress shots of construction can make a valuable record. Include some people.



ally look back over the years to see how well a plot of ground produced.

Someday, although it's probably not a major concern at present, a picture record of new irrigation equipment and before-and-after comparison shots of yields might help convince a busy banker when you are seeking a loan for further expansion or modernization.

Moreover, simple record photos of different fields and pastures might be very useful several years from now in formulating new rotation plans.

With general farm subjects, such as crops, buildings, and machinery, the photographer's job is much easier than when "snapping" livestock. In these cases, it's advisable to keep before-andafter shots in mind.

For instance, a building about to be torn down should be photographed to provide the "before" part of the pictorial record.

In making pictures of machinery, buildings, pastures, and crops, the inclusion of a person in the photo will help illustrate the relative size of a subject.

Another important rule is composition. Be sure the subject is well centered in the picture, and strive for good balance between the sky and ground. The use of a prop, such as a feeding trough, watering tank, or a person will give balance and better composition to pictures. But don't try to get too much in one shot. Keep it simple, with the emphasis on where you want it.

And as one Indiana raiser of hogs and beef cattle said: "You may take hours to get the right picture, but we think it is the only way to build a lifetime record of our farm."

Author Tom Ward is with the Editorial Service Bureau, Eastman Kodak Company.

Action shots of farm machinery show operation and size in relation to crops.





"He said the FFA colors were Blue and YELLOW!"

Gee Quiz!

HE SHORTSTOP took the handoff, faded back, and passed to the left fielder who swung wide around third base for a first down, but he got penalized five yards for missing the bag!"

Gee whiz! Whoever wrote that either couldn't know much about football and baseball or else is sort of mixed-up. In either case, you know the person couldn't play the games very well until learning more about them.

Aren't vocational agriculture and the FFA very much like that? When you or a fellow Future Farmer earns a Chapter, State, or American Farmer Degree, it has more meaning and value when you know what had to be accomplished, and the same goes for leadership and election to office in the FFA. The better you know your organization, the more meaningful and valuable your FFA activities become. There are many ways Future Farmers can learn more about their organization.

A very popular and fun method in many states is the "FFA Quiz." These quizzes can be handled in several ways. In some states the quizzes are given when advancing members to higher degrees. Some states design them as contests or games for use at leadership conferences, state conventions, or summer camps.

In Oklahoma, the FFA Quiz is patterned after the old-time "spelling bee" and is used at leadership training conferences. One member from each chapter participates in the event. The members line up and the questions start. If the member at the head of the line answers correctly, he goes to the end of the line. If he misses, he returns to his seat. This is continued until only one member is left. He is declared the winner and awarded a suitable prize.

Dale Cotton, Oklahoma FFA executive secretary, says: "This is not only a popular event, but judging from the number and difficulty of the questions correctly answered, it indicates a great deal of study and preparation for the quiz.

"Since most of the questions are taken from the Official FFA Manual, the Oklahoma FFA Constitution, and other general knowledge areas, we feel any member benefits from merely preparing for the quiz. Also, since the quiz is conducted in front of the entire group attending the conferences, they too learn more about the FFA."

Many chapters probably practice for these annual events by preparing quizzes of their own for chapter meetings and for selecting their chapter's contestant.

lowa FFA chapters are encouraged to develop and use FFA quizzes as a part of regular meetings and in advancing members to higher degrees. The

executive secretary-treasurer of the Iowa Association. Gerald Barton, reports, "These assist in increasing interest and respect for the FFA by acquainting members with the organization."

Perhaps the "final exam or grand daddy of FFA quizzes" is given by the nominating committee at the National FFA Convention each year. Charged with the responsibility of selecting a slate of National Officers, this committee must naturally, among other things, thoroughly test each candidate's knowledge of the FFA.

While this is done mainly by interview rather than any written exam or contest, many questions asked are the same as those that would be asked in a "Chapter Green Hand Quiz."

So, what's the value of FFA quizzes? The National FFA executive secretary. William Paul Gray, puts it this way: "An FFA officer on any level must know the FFA before he can become a good officer, regardless of his other qualifications and abilities. The effectiveness of FFA officers to work with their fellow members—to encourage and inspire FFA'ers to greater accomplishments—is so much easier when the officer can set the right example or properly demonstrate FFA skills. To do this, a good understanding and knowledge of the FFA is a must."

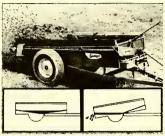
Knowing the FFA is not only for officers or would-be officers. With the help of the local advisor, who recognizes the great contribution the FFA can make to the educational objectives of vocational agriculture, vo-ag students and Future Farmers can use their knowledge and understanding of the FFA to become better farmer-citizens in their communities.

If your chapter or state association is looking for an added spark to fire up interest and enthusiasm in vo-ag and the FFA, why not try quizzes? And after a couple of years . . . well "Gee Quiz." you won't have any Green Hands knocking a home run to earn their American Farmer Degree and being penalized five yards for skipping Chapter Farmer!

Quizzes regarding FFA are good indicators of a member's knowledge of the organization. This national officer candidate faces "final exam" at Kansas City.



something new



P.T.O. Liquid-Saver spreader traps and holds liquid portion of manure. Also tilts up as it unloads. (Badger Northland, Inc., Kaukauna, Wisconsin.)



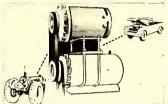
Three new rear-mounted attachments make Scout more versatile. Shown with 3-point hitch and digger. (International Harvester, Chicago, Illinois.)



Feed holding bin features waffle panel design for strength and appearance. (Behlen Mfg. Co., Columbus, Neb.)

New John Deere 5010, below, provides

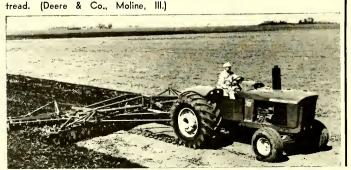
over 100 horsepower, has 24-inch wide



Get 110-volt power from vehicle with auxiliary generator. (Cordem Corp., 7600 Hwy. 7, Minneapolis 26, Minn.)



Portable heat without danger of flames. Ideal for sportsmen. (Thermix Corporation, Inc., San Francisco II, Cal.)



HE WORLD IS moving so fast these days that the man who says, "It can't be done" is ant to be

"It can't be done," is apt to be interrupted by someone doing it. We are undergoing a period of rapid growth and change. The years just ahead are full of challenge, and loaded with adventure and surprise.

Have you stopped to think: "What kind of a world will I be living in 10 years from now?" "What will my home, farm, and community be—my job and my family?" "Will I have a place in this world of spaceships and bombs?" "We have been given a great challenge; will we meet this challenge with a response?"

These are the facts that are facing every youth of today. Future Farmers everywhere are asking themselves, "Is there a future in agriculture?" and if so, "How can I best prepare for this future?"

Think back over the years, from the time the first hill of corn was grown by white men in America to our present farm situation. "Has there been progress? Yes, unbelievable progress."

Jhe Future

This progress has come with power—the power to produce, the power to conserve, and the power to progress in the American way of life. Think of the farming of yesterday—completely different from our farming of today.

Civilization begins—and ends—with agriculture. This has been proven in countries where agriculture is underdeveloped. Farming has become a highly skilled and scientific business. The American farmer is a man who has become skilled in many different fields and has won the title "world champion food producer."

Our American agriculture is the greatest agriculture in the world. This is one weapon that Khrushchev can't begin to match. In Russia today, it takes 45 percent of the total population to produce the food for the people, and they still have a food shortage. In the United States only 10 percent of our population is on the farm, and we have an overabundance of food.

America's mightiest weapon—mightier than missiles—is its agriculture and agribusiness. Efficiency of farming has reached such heights that we are the best fed people in the world. Our food supply is a most prized possession. One third of the world is free from fear of hunger for the first time in history. In



Author Bobby Munsey, 18 - year - old member of the Bland, Virginia, Chapter, just recently finished a term as vice president of the Virginia Association.

and capital?" It would probably be more economical to get the gains from wider application of present technology and further research advances.

We are going to unlock the door to a new era of American agriculture. Farming is undergoing a period of changes. Our farms are becoming larger and much more efficient. Many people say agriculture is a declining industry. It is true that the number of our farmers is declining, but the size of our farms is increasing. This means that the farmer is investing more capital in the means of production. Today the American farmer has one of the highest capital investments per worker of any industry.

In 1940 the average investment of the farmer was a little less than \$7,000. Today the average investment for the farm operator is close to \$40,000. But due to our changing agriculture, a farmer must get into the class of farmers with an investment of about \$90,000 and a yearly income of around \$10,000 if he is to make a real success in farming.

tinue to grow as more and more effort is made to take the labor out of farm operations and increase efficiency. This is the place where good management comes in because management is alert, intelligent, and aggressive; and if its judgment is good, the business will prosper.

The American farm of the future will be a new type of farm, in a new era of agriculture. The farmer will be a man with wide knowledge and a good education. He will be looking toward the sunrise, instead of the sunset, the future instead of the past. We, as Future Farmers, are looking forward to the challenge of agriculture of tomorrow.

The field of agriculture is calling young Americans. Agriculture opens a bright future for those who are willing to meet the challenge. Have you taken a close look at the opportunities that await you in today's agriculture?

Young men and women with agricultural training are wanted for interesting and secure jobs in the agricultural field. About 15,000 college graduates are needed to fill the vacant jobs each year.

of the Juture Farmer

the other two thirds, chronic malnutrition continues to be a persistent enemy. Will we some day face these same problems? Not if we meet the challenge that is before us.

What will our future farming operations be in the atomic age of tomorrow? Take a look ahead. Farmers are producing plenty now, but how much are we going to ask them to grow in another 10 or 15 years? They face a big job. In 1975 the farmer must produce an average of 35 to 45 percent more to meet the needs of the people. The farmer must meet larger domestic needs and also provide exports to other countries.

America's runaway population growth is unbelievable. Just think, in 1950 we had 151 million people; in 1961 we had 185 million. The prediction is that in the year 2000 we will have over 385 million people. This would mean in 38 years our population would more than double what it is today.

These predicted 385 million people in the year 2000 will require an additional 63 million acres of cropland, plus 42 million acres for urban areas, parks, defense sites, and other needs. We could bring this needed land into production; but the question is, "What will this cost in natural resources and in labor

Farmers are confronted with many problems. The farm problems are complex—the solution is equally complex.

In 1862 one farm worker produced enough food for himself and four other persons. Today, 100 years later, one farm worker produces enough for himself and 26 other persons. Farmers are also larger consumers of goods than any other group in America.

About 40 percent of all jobs in the nation are in agriculture—jobs important to everyone, jobs with futures, jobs with financial and personal rewards. Of the 65 million people employed, about 25 million work somewhere in agriculture; 10 million are on farms, 6 million provide service for farmers, and 9 million process and distribute farm products. In addition, a quarter of a million scientists directly serve agriculture.

Now, doesn't this show that there is a new ray of light in the future of agriculture? Summing it up, the facts indicate that farming is a vigorous, rapidly changing business. Although there are farm problems, it is absolutely true that farming is a profitable business for millions of people and is the backbone of our great nation.

It is evident that the capital investment in farming per man will surely conIt is estimated that if available, agriculture research would employ 1,000 graduates annually and agricultural industry another 3,000. Farm co-ops need 3,000 workers, banks need 5,000 field agents, the communication field needs 500 workers, conservation needs 1,000, food inspection and foreign services need 1,500, and ranches need 2,000 workers.

Of the 15,000 openings in agriculture, our Land-Grant colleges supply only 8,500 men and women each year. This means that the agricultural college graduate has two jobs waiting for him. In what other field could you find more opportunity, more challenge, more of a chance for success?

This shows that there is a future and a good profession in agriculture. Today, tomorrow, and always, challenging jobs await the enterprising young man or woman interested in getting ahead in a career in agriculture; but we must set our goals and work toward reaching them. There is no elevator to success—we must take the stairway.

We, as Future Farmers of America, believe in the future of farming and are looking toward the sunrise of gold in this new era of American agriculture.

•••





They are biting in Minnesota. And Bemidji FFA members can prove it—24 limits of walleyes and a few northerns. The fishing trip is an annual event for the Chapter.

Former FFA member Jerry Regan, at left, will represent America's dairy industry at the International Trade Fair at Izmir, Turkey, this fall. He was Wisconsin's FFA treasurer in 1948, but now makes his home at East Point, Georgia.

photo

roundup



Twenty-three Future Farmers from Riceville, lowa, took a 2,700-mile, 14-day summer tour to points in the East. One stop was FFA building where they camped overnight.



National officers visit with Sargent Shriver, Peace Corps director, in Washington. Shriver stressed need for young men with their skills in Corps. Also present at the meeting were two Future Farmers from the Philippines.

All FFA sweethearts, but Miss Vivian Lee Vice of Santa Rosa was the one chosen to reign over Farmers' Day at the Sonoma County Fair in California. The seven chapters that participated in the fair each entered candidates.





Who says PULL POWER and ECONOMY don't mix?

You can have both ... in the Oliver 1800. Nationally recognized tests prove it:

Field economy. The powerful, six-cylinder 1800 broke all existing gasoline economy records... produced more work per gallon of gasoline than any other tractor, regardless of class. Yet, in order to be penny-wise... the 1800 is *not* horsepower foolish. Just look at this pulling power record.

Pulling Power. The tests revealed the massive 1800 had 10,619 pounds pull at the drawbar—up to 51% higher than other tractors in its class. The secret? Superior weight distribution for traction—delivering all possible engine power to the drawbar, which adds up to more acres per hour.

New Hydra-Power Drive. A ready reserve of power

at your fingertips. Flick the lever...shift-on-thego for an instant 36% increase in pulling power, 12 forward speeds...5 in the ideal plowing range. Just the right ratio for every operating condition, (Optional Equipment)

Test drive Oliver's 1800 . . . the tractor that gives you the most of both . . . pulling power and economy. See your Oliver dealer. Oliver Corporation, Chicago 6, Illinois.

OLIVER

Look for this sign, new symbol of prompt, OLIVER

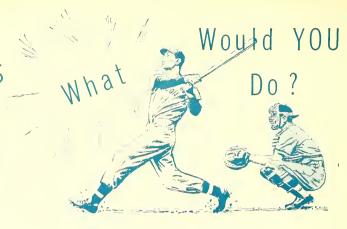
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dependable service and genuine Oliver parts.

Sportsmanship Contost

WINNERS

What a job! Judging the 407 replies to the question posed in the Angust-September fiction. It had the editors going in circles to pick the winners because so many letters were outstanding—all were truly winners. It shows that Future Farmers have a real scuse of fair play and believe in being "honest and fair in the game of life."—Ed.



and Prize

ist Prize

Dear Editor:

I would say it was a fair ball. My reason is—to be honest with my opponent, I must first be honest with myself.

I will admit thoughts of that beautiful trophy would be running through my mind. But I must remember always that the true purpose of sports in school is to build character as well as bodies.

I would remember the younger boys watching, knowing that some day they might face the same situation, and I must set the example of doing what is right, even though it meant losing the game.

To be captain of the team would be an honor I could not mar by calling a foul when I knew in my heart it was fair.

I would also consider the umpire. Some day I will step from behind the catcher's mask and might be asked to umpire; and should this same situation arise, I would want an honest answer, just as this man, my coach, teammates, and opponents expect of mc.

Harold Johnson Clarkson, Kentucky

- Honorable Mentions -

Ross D. Crane, Severy, Kansas
Francis Larkin, Saltillo, Mississippi
Lec Durham, Norfolk, Virginia
Benny Gabbert, Corinth, Kentucky
Leroy Pleiness, Port Hope, Michigan
William L. Cullipher, Elizabeth City, North Carolina
Charles Reeder, Shady Point, Oklahoma
Harry Wayne Jacobs, Ethel, Mississippi
Robert E. Finley, McConnelsville, Ohio
Sammy Moon, Loganville, Georgia

Dear Editor:

I would have to tell the umpire it was a fair ball, even knowing it would cost us the game as well as the trophy.

In my head, I would want to call it a foul ball in order for us to win the game as well as the trophy, but in my heart I couldn't call it a foul, no matter how much I wanted our team to win. By cheating, we would all lose in the long run. Our self-respect would be gone, and we would know it was because of cheating on a ball game.

The other boys on the team might get mad at me for calling the ball the way 1 did, but if they knew in their hearts as 1 did that it was a fair ball, they could not forgive themselves or me either for cheating just to win the trophy for our school.

As we grew older and went back to our school to visit, there would be the trophy to remind us that we had been cheaters when we were young. I couldn't face my teachers or my classmates knowing that I had cheated to win the trophy for the school. I knew I would never be sorry for the decision I made. It cost us the trophy but I got something more important out of the whole thing . . . I saved my self-respect, and I think I would have won the respect of the other team for the decision I made. That is one thing that is important for a young boy with his whole future ahead of him. I don't know whether the umpire wasn't able to make the call or if he wanted to find out what kind of ball player I was as well as what kind of a person. If that was it, I am extra glad I had made the only decision I could make, the right one.

J. C. Blackwell, Jr. Crozet, Virginia

3rd Prize

Dear Editor:

I would tell the umpire that the ball was fair because even if no one else knew, I would know. And as I have heard said many times before, "It's not who wins, but how the game is played." And as in the FFA Creed, "I believe in being happy myself and playing square with those whose happiness depends upon me." And lying about the ball would not be playing square. And even though you don't win the championship trophy, you have a good chance to win the sportsmanship trophy if you play fair as a good sport should.

Johnny Waters Belton, South Carolina



With willing work of today's young leaders, the future of the land is being developed.

New directions for crop improvement, new ways of handling soil, advanced breeding and production, modern harvesting and marketing — new developments are on the way in every area.

This work takes backing. When the time comes to put new methods into common practice, and

new materials into use, ways must be found to bring this information to those who will need it.

Union Pacific Railroad backs agricultural education with scholarship awards each year, in every county on the railroad. Leaders in education and extension receive active cooperation, from Union Pacific.

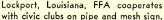
In continuing efforts to bring information on advanced materials and methods to farming communities, Union Pacific Railroad also provides motion picture films and booklets,

exhibits and group meetings.

All this is in addition to the great strides being made continually in U.P. railroad service. We share the future of the West with you.









North Carolina chapter does a little modest bragging on sign at city limits.



Portland Chapter in Arkansas includes welcome sign in its safety program.

Welcome to Yourtown, U.S.A.

PEOPLE DRIVE through Yourtown, U.S.A., everyday . . . thousands of people during a year's time. Many of them, of course, live in and around the town and will drive in and out dozens of times.

Others will be strangers—perhaps traveling on business or tourists on vacations—passing through only once or twice.

People coming and going on our nation's highways number in the millions. And this is a wonderful opportunity for your chapter to help create a greater public awareness of the Future Farmers of America organization. How? With just a friendly "welcome" sign on the highway. This is also a valuable community service in many instances because the town may not have other signs of this type. But even if your

town does have other welcome signs, it's still a good idea for your chapter to put up signs. It shows the chapter has civic pride and community spirit.

FFA chapter welcome signs have been designed in many shapes and sizes. You can find everything from simple one- and two-post board signs to elaborate concrete block structures with flowers and shrubs growing around the base.

When putting up signs, keep a few things in mind. For signs inside or outside the city limits and even on private property, it's a good idea to check with your city government and county and state highway departments. Laws and regulations governing road signs vary considerably. Also, they can probably give you some recommendations for sign construction and placement.

You will want your sign to be attractive and permanent. When planning your sign, give some thought to the job of maintenance. This might save the chapter a lot of work later on because it is extremely important to keep your signs in good condition. Rundown, faded-out signs are worse than no signs at all. A periodic check, a fresh coat of paint, and repairs when needed are a must.

Remember, your sign will be read from a moving vehicle, so letters will have to be large and easy to read.

A well-kept, attractive sign saying "The Future Farmers of America WELCOME YOU TO YOURTOWN" is more than just a friendly greeting. It tells the passer-by there are active FFA members living—learning— and serving in this community.

How To Make Decisions—By Robert Miller

MOST PEOPLE make one or more decisions on matters of importance each day. Sometimes it is easy, but often the task is grueling and emotionally painful.

When it comes to personal decisions, you're pretty much on your own. But the following broad guides should help you in making your next decision.

1. Gather all the information.

Find out everything you can about the matter you're trying to decide. Study all sides of the issue carefully and without prejudice. This will enable you to make a more careful analysis of the situation.

2. Listen to the advice of others.

Don't pass up the opportunity to hear what some responsible people have to say about your decisions. An outsider can look at your problem more objectively and may suggest something helpful that may have passed your attention.

3. Don't move on impulse.

It is seldom a good idea to make an important decision solely on intuition. You may be right, or you may be wrong. But the point is you are taking an unnecessary chance.

4. Don't make unnecessary decisions.

You can waste a lot of time on remote and unimportant decisions. Be certain that you have a decision to make. But don't use this as an excuse to avoid all decisions. Learn to sift the important from the trivial.

5. Use your heart as well as your head.

There will be times when you will have to consider the human side of the issue. Sometimes your decision may benefit you but hurt someone else. In the long run, it's seldom a wise move to help yourself at another's expense.

6. Decide as quickly as possible.

Once you realize that it is time to make your decision, make up your mind as soon as you can. It only makes matters worse to put them off. Remember that you'll have new decisions to occupy your mind tomorrow. When you feel that the time is ripe and all the information is in, the faster you make your decision, the better.

7. Now do it!

Once you have made up your mind one way or the other, steps to carry out your decision should be taken at once. Waiting will only make you wonder if you've made the right move.

8. Don't worry.

After the decision has been made, it doesn't help to gnaw your nails and wonder if things will come out all right. You will have to learn that you can't be right all the time. When you have made a wrong move, correct it if possible, or forget it.

Remember that no one can make up your mind for you. But these hints will help you to make your next decision the right one.

More Meat, Better Meat

...on the hoof, on the hook, on the plate with Milk-Bank Feed Boosters by Kraft

Milk-Bank nutrition...it pays off all the way from the farm to the table. It's the extra nutrition of milk by-products in Kraft Feed Boosters—Kaff-A products for ruminants, Kraylets for hogs, Pex for poultry... the extra nutritional boost that means healthier, more productive livestock and poultry, faster gains, more feed efficiency.

And, as more and more raisers are learning, the Milk-Bank nutrition of Kraft Feed Boosters pays off in the marketing and in the eating, too.

BETTER GRADING, BETTER EATING



Swine, beef cattle, and lambs raised on these milk byproduct feed boosters grade higher, in both live and carcass grading. They dress out better, with more lean meat. And that meat is more ten-

der, more flavorful, juicier.

Poultrymen see the same benefits in broilers, turkeys, and layers raised on Pex products: Meatier birds, more flavorful meat, bigger eggs, better eggshell quality.

These improvements stem largely from the milk by-products in Kraft Feed Boosters. They provide nutrition that no grain ration alone provides, Milk-Bank nutrition. They're storehouses, or banks, for the key nutrients of milk: lactalbumin protein, milk sugar, minerals, vitamins, and important growth factors.

TASTE PANEL PROOF



When fed to broilers, Pex, the Milk-Bank Feed Boosters for poultry, help produce more flavorful, more tender meat. In a recent study, taste panels repeatedly selected chicken meat and

broth from Milk-Bank birds over that of birds on ordinary rations.

Kaff-A Booster Pellets in beef cattle rations will improve live and carcass grading, boosting profits. For example, two groups of cattle on the same farm were fed the same ration, except that one group also got Kaff-A Booster Pellets. In the live grading, the Kaff-A group rated consistently higher—with

67.5% grading choice, against 35.5% choice for the other group.

The Milk-Bank Boost of Kaff-A Pellets also improved the dressing percentages.

Taste panels carried the comparison right to the dinner table, and again the Kaff-A fed animals were preferred—for meat flavor, tenderness, marbling, juiciness, and texture.

BONUS NUTRITION



Hog raisers see the difference, too, when they feed Kraylets in creep feeds and growing-finishing rations. They produce leaner, meatier hogs with good loin eye size, and backfat probes

show substantially less backfat on Milk-Bank fed hogs.

Milk-Bank Feed Boosters help grading and meat quality by improving the over-all nutrition of a feeding program. They balance out a ration with vital milk by-product nutrients. And they unlock the full nutritional power of other elements in the ration, helping the animal gain faster and more efficiently.

Improve your feed efficiency, your grading, your meat quality, with Milk-Bank nutrition. For details on feeding programs, write:

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October-November, 1962



A Farm

By Raymond Schnessler

RAM RENTING is a big business in agriculture. But it takes a bit of forethought to make it successful.

The essential element for successful renting can be created only with a good farm, a good landlord, and a good tenant.

Finding a Farm

Do not wait until late in the crop year to look for a farm. Start looking six to nine months before the new lease year begins.

Talk with relatives, your ag teacher, friends, your banker, implement dealers, and real estate men.

Arrange for a thorough inspection. Here are some of the things you may want to do:

Discuss the situation with someone who knows the farm and in whom you have confidence. Talk with a local farm owner or tenant to discover strengths and weaknesses about the farm and the present system of farming.

Have a talk with the landlord or his agent. Do not make a quick decision, but do not put off your decision too long—another tenant may be looking at the farm.

Location

Although the location of the farm is not as important as the farm itself, its location should be considered. Are electricity and telephone service available? What kind of roads lead to the farm? Are schools and churches accessible? Does the community have strong commercial, cooperative, civic, and fraternal organizations? What about

informal cooperation in the community?

The House

If you will live on the place you are renting, give careful consideration to the house. Is it large enough? Too large? What are its modern conveniences? Storm windows and doors? Screens? What is its general state of repair? How are the floors? Windows? Doors? Paint? Paper? Are septic tank and refuse drains in good operating condition?

Buildings

Are the outbuildings suited to the type of farming you visualize? Are they arranged for efficiency of operation? What remodeling and repairs will they need? Will upkeep be a problem?

Other Considerations

Fences and gates are important items. Inquire as to your responsibility regarding the line fences. Do they need repair? Or are new cross fences needed? What about roads and bridges?

The water supply is of vital importance, yet is frequently overlooked. On most farms water must be available for both home and livestock. Whatever the source of water, try to find answers to these questions:

Is there enough pure water?

Will the supply be dependable even during a severe drought?

Is there any danger of future contamination?

Can you get water to the house?

Is there an alternate supply in case of water shortage?

Is the farm large enough, considering its fertility, for the type of farming you plan? If it is too small, you cannot expect to get ahead financially and to live well, regardless of how good the landlord may be, how adequate the buildings, or how ideal the location.

Does the farm fit your machinery? Does it fit your livestock? Is it suited to your experience? Your likes and dislikes? Perhaps you will need to buy a few items of machinery or to sell a few.

Evaluate at least roughly the potential earning capacity of the farm. How much and how efficiently can you produce the various crops and livestock? A check on the past crop yields of the farm will be helpful.

The Lease

In order for the farm lease to meet certain minimum requirements, it should state:

Who the landlord and tenant are.

What real estate is rented.

How long the lease is to be effective. How much rent is to be paid. The signature of the two parties.

In order to avoid misunderstandings later, it is advisable for the landlord and tenant to discuss and reach agreement upon the rights and duties of each party and to state them clearly in the lease.

It is best to have a written lease. Proving the terms and conditions of an oral lease presents serious difficulties in case of disagreement.

The two major types of leases—cash and share—are based on the kind of rent paid. The landlord and tenant usually work out terms to suit their particular situation. Variations and combinations include:

- Straight eash—a fixed number of dollars per acre for each type of land use, or a fixed amount for the entire farm.
- Sliding-scale cash or flexible-payment cash—the amount of cash rent varies according to production conditions and price changes.
- Crop-share—the rent is in terms of proportions of certain crops, usually all marketable crops grown on the farm.
- Crop-share cash—specified shares of the major crops plus a fixed sum for rent on selected acreages and buildings or both.
- Livestock-share—specified shares of livestock, livestock products, and crops are paid as rent.
- Standing rent—the rent is a fixed quantity of one or more of the products of the farm, usually of the major crop produced.

Your vo-ag teacher may have several publications on farm leasing: or you may find it advisable to talk with your lawyer about particular items. But be informed as to what the law provides.



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He Roped Success ... single-handed!

By Ron Lutz

TOWN BOY with country life in his heart. That describes Todd West, a 22-year-old college student who has single-handedly roped success.

Born without a right arm, Todd learned to ride a horse at four, became interested in the Clydesdale breed during grade school, turned a professional rope trick artist during high school, and managed the national Clydesdale show while in college.

Todd's interest and knowledge of Clydesdales stem from the days when, as a youngster, he would say good-by to his dad at the newspaper office in Gladbrook, Iowa, and head for the Clauson Brothers' farm near town. The Clausons



This scale model of a famous Clydesdale hitch is one of Todd's favorite works.

"No more work than shoeing a pony,"
Todd says. He does this every 6 weeks.





Photos by Dennis Eilers

Through the loop, Todd practices the "Texas Skip" near the lowa State horse barns. He has become a familiar performer at many of the University's events.

are among the nation's largest Clydesdale breeders.

By the time he reached high school age, Todd "knew the ropes" of farm life. He jumped at the chance to join the Gladbrook FFA Chapter when it was organized in 1955.

"I was a sophomore when the chapter was formed," Todd explained, "I fed a few beef cattle and raised registered quarter horses and hackney ponies for my supervised farming program."

And when state convention time rolled around, Todd would entertain fellow FFA members with his rope tricks.

Todd practiced many long hours before he turned professional in 1955. From then until the summer of 1960, he traveled nearly 15,000 miles a year, giving performances mainly at fairs and rodeos.

Extra time needed for college studies was one factor that prompted Todd to quit his rope act. Although he travels nearly 20,000 miles a year as a spokesman for the Clydesdale breed, Todd still finds time to "hit the books" at Iowa State University in Ames, where he is earning a degree in farm operations. He shares an apartment with another Clydesdale enthusiast, Bill Schumacher, a student in animal husbandry from Sioux City, Iowa.

"Many of the terms and concepts I've encountered in agriculture courses aren't new to me because I was exposed to them in vocational agriculture and FFA while in high school," Todd says.

Todd discovered a new talent while visiting a Clydesdale breeder in Illinois last summer—lettering and striping the fancy wagons pulled by six-horse hitches.

"I've always been interested in oil and water painting," Todd says. "I just started painting a wagon and found I could do an acceptable job. Since then I have painted eight wagons within a few hundred miles of my home."

A few months ago, Todd built a scale model of the wagon pulled by a famous eight-horse hitch of St. Louis. He has built several models—each with movable parts and authentic details—that have found homes with the owners of the originals.

Todd's enthusiasm for life hides the handicap that he has faced—and overcome—since birth.

He wears an artificial arm and hand made of flexible wood and hard rubber. Although these limbs wear out and need replacing five or six times a year, Todd has one artificial gripper hand that has lasted for four years. He built that one himself.

"The summer after I was graduated from high school, I designed one that I could use when driving horses," Todd relates. "It has flexible fingers that can be shaped."

"I designed the arm myself, too," Todd said, "The doctor told me I would never like it, but it's always been satisfactory."

Todd was named manager of the first national Clydesdale show ever held. He gained valuable experience in horse show management, the field he hopes to enter upon graduation from college.

That is the story of Todd West, a young man who overcame a handicap to become a success. Whether he is building a model, shoeing a Clydesdale, or spinning a rope, he makes it look easy.



MoorMan's dairy researchers see better by "seeing double"

Suppose you want to find out which of two combinations of proteins, minerals and vitamins will help dairy cows do the best job of balancing grain and forage?

Quickest way is to try them under identical conditions.

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It's estimated that each pair of identical twins gives us the same comparative test results as we'd get from a herd of up to 20-30 unrelated animals.

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use. In our modern Research Laboratories, and on our 1280 acres of Research Farms, there's a neverending search for better ways to boost feed efficiency.

We milk 100 cows, run tests on heifers

In addition to our twin herd, we have the added help of daily records from a herd of 100 milk cows (loose housing) and continuous work in heifer development.

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men get more production from their home-grown grain and forage.

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Our research and products offer twin benefits: Higher production and lower feeding cost.

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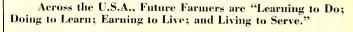
(Here is a new feature of your national FFA magazine. Let us hear from you if your chapter has a good story or picture.—Ed.)





SARIZONA.

Former Future Farmer Receives Arizona Award





The 1962 MAN OF THE YEAR IN ARIZONA AGRICULTURE is Marshall Humphrey. Mr. Humphrey was selected to receive the award by the State FFA Executive Committee and 200 fellow civic and agricultural leaders in the state who also hold the Honorary State Farmer Degree.

The award winner operates a 700-acre ranch near Chandler, Arizona, and has served in Arizona state legislature. He is currently chairman of the Governor's Committee on Technical-Vocational Education. As a member of the Arizona House of Representatives, he co-sponsored the bill which established the Arizona Youth Farm Loan Fund. (Story "Money to Farm With" in The National FUTURE FARMER, August-September, 1961.) Mr. Humphrey was a member of the North Phoenix FFA Chapter while in high school.





Kentucky and Indiana Future Farmers Swap Visits

When you read about exchange programs, you usually think of foreign countries, but Indiana and Kentucky FFA members have found you can learn a lot just by crossing state lines.

The Milton, Indiana, FFA Chapter and the Millersburg, Kentucky, FFA Chapter exchanged members this summer to start the program. The idea was originated by two chapter advisors, Mr. Delbert Vaught, Milton, and Glen Massengale, Millersburg. Members for exchange are selected by their chapter, and transportation is financed from the chapter treasury. The member's week-long visit consists mainly of daily trips to different farms in the host chapter area.

CAROLINA 3



FFA Advisor Honored



Presented to

MR. CHARLES S. LONG

The Citizens of Newport, N. C. For thirty-two years of meritorious service to our school, our students, our farmers, our veterans, and our community.

The above message was inscribed on the plaque presented Mr. Long at a special appreciation day marking his retirement. The event was sponsored by the Newport Adult Farmer Association, an organization started many years ago by Mr. Long. Newport's mayor, Leon A. Mann, Jr., presided as master of ceremonies and paid tribute with the words. "Mr. Long is a man of strong character and moral principles who over the years has left an indelible mark of true craftsmanship of his profession upon his many friends and pupils."

Fife Future Farmers In the News



Squash Breaks Record Even After Shrinking



Three Fife, Washington, FFA members have had complete responsibility for operating a Children's Farm Zoo at Point Defiance Park in Tacoma. Washington, this summer. Jim Gorham, Ray Walker, and Tim Geehan have taken care of feeding, maintenance, ticket sales, and playing host to visitors, sometimes as many as 2,000 on Sundays. Many Seattle World's Fair visitors have stopped at the zoo.



Larry Dacca, Fife FFA, displays his prize-winning Green Hubbard Squash. This was the largest squash ever entered in the Western Washington Fair and weighed 150 pounds when taken from the field. After the initial shrink, it was weighed in at the fair at 147½ pounds. This was the second year that Larry has won this award.

Crop Demonstration Program Attracts New York Chapters



Forty-eight FFA chapters in New York have earned cash awards for outstanding erop demonstrations. The state FFA Crop Demonstration Committee picked the winners from 54 chapters completing a demonstration during the 1961 program. The winners will share \$1,500 provided by the program sponsor. Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange Inc., G.L.F. has sponsored the program since 1953 to speed up adoption of crop methods that improve the farmer's net return.

More than 90 New York chapters have received final approval of their plans for 1962 demonstrations. Prizes are awarded on the basis of original plan, a field evaluation during the growing season, and the use made of the demonstration to teach better agriculture.





A Profitable Sideline



Billy and his vo-ag teacher, W. H. Parker, holding some of Billy's profitable supervised dog farming program.

Can Your Chapter Top This?



Numer Citizen

Beaver Dam, Wisconsin—The Beaver Dam FFA Citizen has been published continuously since 1926. It was called the Agricultural Bulletin before the FFA was organized. A smaller FFA Citizen appears once a week during the year in the local newspaper. The Beaver Dam Daily Citizen. Then, once a year, they have the full-page spread reproduced above. This regular FFA newspaper has been possible through the fine cooperation of The Daily Citizen's editor, Mr. J. E. Helfert.

Mississippi dairy farmer, Billy Womack, has successfully combined raising and selling dogs with his dairying operation. Billy is in a 50-50 partnership with his mother on the dog enterprise. Last year they sold around 130 dogs at \$35 to \$100 per head. They started some three years ago with Chihuahua dogs and have expanded to include Boston Bull and French Poodle

breeds. Billy was the 1961-62 state winner of the FFA Foundation Dairy Farming Award. He is a member of the Magee FFA Chapter. Income from the dogs has paid for much of the furniture in the Womack's new home and Billy's new desk and typewriter.

Clearly a case of "youth going to the dogs" and getting paid for it!



Virginia FFA Association Says Thanks to a Friend

Kendall Clay, president of the Virginia FFA Association, presents the Distinguished Service Plaque to W. F. Powers of the Smith-Douglass Company. In presenting the citation, Clay said, "Smith-Douglass has provided scholarships for students of vocational agriculture in Virginia for a number of years. We are indebted to this company for their support and cooperation."



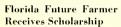


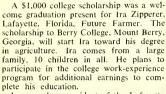
Leadership Training

For Michigan State Officers

State FFA officers in Michigan participated in a leadership training program to help them work as an officer team.

During one of the evenings the officers had a joint meeting with leaders of Michigan Farm Bureau and the Farm Bureau Affiliated Services. The picture shows three presidents, from left to right: Mr. Walter Wightman, Michigan Farm Bureau president: Mr. Martin Garn, president of Michigan Farm Bureau Affiliated Services; and Victor Lutz, Michigan FFA president.





Ira served as president of the Lafayette FFA Chapter, chairman of the student council, president of the "Beta" Club, and was a member of the Florida land judging team at the National Land Judging Contests in Oklahoma.





PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania Future Farmer A Canning Crops Champion

Donald E. Martin, Chambersburg FFA, won first prize in the Production and Marketing Contest. Canning Crops Section, sponsored annually by the National Canners Association and conducted by the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association. He is being congratulated by Dr. Charles H. Mahoney, left, of the National Canners Association and Charles E. Jones, right, agricultural manager of the H. J. Heinz Company's Chambersburg plant.

Donald won his award for horticultural skill and management of a two-acre tomato crop.



WENTY-TWO tense, eager young men crouched, ready to spring into instant action on the hardpacked green turf of the gridiron,

The ball was snapped. A wiry youth wearing an orange jersey caught the pass from his center. He faded back, seeking a target as the opposing orange and purple lines clashed in a struggling, shouting melee.

Doug Camden feinted to his left, the palm of his hand jolting against the bright yellow helmet of a rival player who had stormed through the battling cluster of linesmen.

He saw Bill Reilly streaking downfield, being pursued by a purple-shirted opponent. Doug side-stepped still another frantically grasping Lawton High tackler and cocked his right arm for the throw.

pass, a huge red-haired back struck him with the force of a runaway express train, hurtling both of them earthward. The force of the head-on tackle sent the pigskin popping from Doug's grasp. The ball barely touched the ground when it was buried beneath an avalanche of flailing, scrambling players,

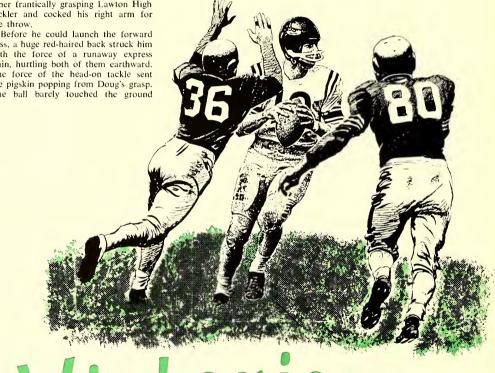
When the referee untangled the pile, a broadly grinning youth wearing a purple jersey sat up, clutching the fumbled pigskin close to his chest.

Moose Munson chuckled, climbing to his feet. "You, uh, dropped something, Camden," he boomed in a hearty voice that must have carried all the way to the crowded stands. "Tch! Tch! Two fumbles in one game!"

An embarrassed flush warmed the Baxter High quarterback's lean features. Doug was angry-not at the taunting, smirking redheaded giant who was strolling back towards the huddle where his teammates were gatheringat himself, for not measuring up to what was expected of him by his coplayers and the hometown fans who had made the long journey to see the championship-deciding game.

Jogging slowly into position, Doug grimaced as he glanced at his friends. 'Sorry, fellows," he said quietly. "f guess this just isn't my afternoon for football."

Don Bartel, the husky blond Baxter High center, twisted his head to grin



lictorious Defeat ByNoel C. Neitzel



"For Pete's sake, stop ringing the bell and come in!"

at Doug. There was a mouse forming beneath Don's left eye, and his orange jersey was streaked with grass stains and dirt, as were all of the uniforms. It had been a rugged session. Now, going into the final quarter, Baxter trailed the smaller Lawton school team by a touchdown, 7-13. An upset was in the making!

"We aren't finished yct!" Don declared.

"We still have 10 minutes!" shouted Hank Thompson, the rangy dark-haired fullback. "Time enough to take the ball away from them and get in a couple of T.D.'s."

"We won from Middleton in the final 60 seconds, remember?" called Bill Reilly, shaking his fist as he dug in at right end. "That last play misfired because I was slow getting downfield," he told Doug. "If anyone is to blame for that fumble, I have to be included!"

Doug stood in his secondary position, his hands on his hips. How could a fellow lose when he had that kind of support? He crouched, ready for action as the confident Lawton team trotted briskly into formation. Doug was watching Moose Munson, the purple-jerseyed fullback. He was positive that Moose was going to carry. From the way the Lawton line was bunched to the right, Doug was equally certain that the play was going to be over the left side of the line.

He was right! The huge Lawton fullback tucked the ball firmly beneath his arm and plowed straight through a narrow hole between left guard and tackle. He got about one step past the scrimmage line when Doug crashed into him.

Legs pumping powerfully, the burly ball carrier staggered, struggling desperately to free his ankles: but Doug held on grimly until Hank Thompson and Jerry Ziegler cooperated in a bonecrunching tackle, downing the big fullback.

Moose Munson bounced to his feet, (Continued on Page 46)



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Victorious Defeat

(Continued from Page 45)

grinning widely. "Never send a boy to do a man's work!" he panted, winking at Doug.

"I'll—try—to do better—next time," Doug promised, rubbing at his shoulder. It felt numb where one of the brawny redhead's driving knees had struck.

Jerry Ziegler, Baxter's right halfback, assisted Doug to his feet. Jerry's dark eyes flashed as he glared at the opposing player. "Size isn't everything, Munson!" Jerry flared. "I don't see any advantage in having a swelled head!"

"Shhh!" Doug grabbed his teammate's arm and led him away. "We don't have any squawks coming, Jerry. They play rough, but they play fair," he said evenly.

Grudgingly, the tall, square-jawed halfback nodded, managing a rueful grin. "They are good," he admitted, walking to his position. "But we can still be better! We have to."

On the next play, a well-executed quarterback sneak, Lawton gained five yards. Moose's line plunge on first down had netted three yards. The ball rested on the Baxter 34-yard line.

"Let's hold 'em!" Doug yelled, banging his hands together as the Lawton center snapped the ball.

Bill Reilly did even better than that! He whizzed into the backfield and downed the left halfback for an 11yard loss! Lawton gambled on an unexpected short pass play for fourth down. They won the gamble. A triumphantly grinning Lawton back

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"You'll probably imagine a little excruciating pain on this molar . . ."

stepped out of bounds on the Baxter 30!

Relentlessly, steadily, the Lawton team marched the ball closer and closer to the twin white stripes. Doug and his comrades dug in on their own five-yard line and halted the advance, taking possession after a center plunge failed to yield the required yardage.

"We'll have to punt!" Sam Bohrman, the left halfback, whispered in the huddle. "We're down to about five minutes playing time."

"We can't afford to have them score on us again," Hank Thompson muttered in agreement.

All eyes were on Doug, waiting for his decision. The only intelligent play to call was for a punt. Doug called it that way. Back in the shadows of the goal post, Doug took the pass from center. He was going to kick, but before he could put his toe to the ball, the fired-up Lawton line tore through the defenses and rushed him.

Doug quickly veered to his right, tucking the pigskin under his armpit and galloping upfield with every ounce of speed he could muster. He outdistanced two would-be tacklers attempting to cut him off. He stopped almost in mid-stride, pivoted, and changed direction as another Lawton man dived vainly and sprawled ingloriously on the field.

They finally did knock Doug out of bounds, but he grinned as he squinted blearily at the yard marker and saw that he had carried the pigskin almost to the Lawton 40!

The first play netted a generous eight yards! It had been a left-end run by Sam Bohrman. Doug brought surprised gasps from his teammates when he called for a repeat in the huddle.

"They won't expect it so soon again," he explained. "This time, though, bunch toward the right side of the line—not much—just enough so they'll think we're going to try a reverse."

"Say! I think that will work!" Jerry Ziegler whispered, his dark eyes filled with admiration as he winked at Doug. It worked to the tune of 22 yards!

The Lawton team had been completely fooled. They'd gone after Jerry Ziegler and Hank Thompson while Doug led Sam Bohrman for the beautiful romp!

Only a minute remained on the scoreboard. Once, twice, three times, the valiantly fighting Baxter team hurled itself against the concrete-like defensive wall of the Lawton 11.

With only seconds left and fourth down coming up, the ball rested on the Lawton three-yard line. Doug seldom carried the ball himself because he was light for even a quarterback. He almost never carried in line plunges. Yet, that was the play he decided had



"Dad, this is Bill . . . He plays football."

the best chance of winning the game. He called his own number in the huddle.

His teammates looked startled for a moment; then everyone grinned as they broke eagerly and jogged into position. Across the line Mouse Munson glowered, his big round face a dirt-smeared, determined mask.

Yelps of astonishment were drowned as the lines converged, and Doug Camden raced into the sprawling sea of threshing bodies. He bent low, hugging the ball close to his chest. There was a tiny hole! Doug saw it between right tackle and end. He dived for it, his heart hammering furiously. He was going to score!

Then, just a step from the goal line, Doug saw the prostrate form of a purple-jerseyed player on the ground, directly in the path of his cleated shoes. Doug stumbled, breaking stride. The flashing cleats just grazed the fallen youth's cheek as Doug tried desperately to retain his balance, to keep his feet.

A Lawton player snagged Doug around the waist, hurtling him to the ground, just as the final gun went off. Baxter fans groaned as the pile-up untangled, revealing the outstretched football in Doug's grasp was inches on the wrong side of the twin white stripe!

Doug felt powerful arms hoisting him to his feet as excited players and fans swarmed over the field. Doug looked at the sober, thoughtful features of Moose Munson. "Thanks for the lift," Doug said quietly.

Moose was holding out his massive right hand, "Thank you for passing up a touchdown in favor of preserving my good looks," he said sincerely.

They shook hands, grinning at each other. Both young men and their teammates knew that there hadn't been a defeated team on the field that afternoon.



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132—Intramural Handbook—This is it, sports fans! Here is a complete source book on athletics, You get the dimensions of playing areas for all kinds of games, details on setting up a tournament (this will help in arranging events like countywide chapter play-offs), plus the sources of official rules for every sport imaginable. (Rawlings Sporting Goods)



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Vo-ag students put final touches to one of the garden plots in the gymnasium.

MUM'S...The Word

NCE AGAIN next month thousands of flower-minded New Englanders will wind their way through aisles of chrysanthemums in the Bristol County Agricultural High School gymnasium. There are quiet "Oh's" "Wow's" as the spectators view the miniature gardens and waterfalls containing countless thousands of the colorful flowers. Behind this scene FFA members from the Bristol, Massachusetts, Chapter are still putting the finishing touches on their annual Fall Flower Show that in a few weeks will begin again for next year.

Why a flower show sponsored by FFA members? Several convincing reasons lie behind the fact that Bristol County is willing to spend several hundred dollars, that the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture and local individuals contribute money and prizes, and that the school's faculty helps with publicity and planning.

One basic reason is the revenue brought in through contributions in the box in the school's main hall and through the tea room operated by the Bristol Chapter. Coins gathered from wishing wells and fountains after the show has closed its doors also swell the FFA scholarship fund. But as is foremost with other facets of the vo-ag program, the flower show exists for the same reason as the school exists-to teach and train the students.

This training is much more important than accepting the \$500 worth of gifts, tools, silverplate, and cash awarded to the FFA winners. It's the preparation and planning phase that will commence in a few more weeks that justifies the Bristol Chapter's operation of the show. As Instructor Karl Stritter readily agrees, "Preparing exhibits for the show gives all of us opportunities to apply the principles learned in horticulture and ornamental floriculture. Working with the real thing, as building a garden of your own, is far different than studying about it in books."

After the 36 classes of chrysanthemums are judged in this year's show over the Veterans' Day weekend and the gymnasium is emptied for use by the school, Bristol's Future Farmers will begin planning and constructing props for the 1963 show. These have become an integral part of the shop program over the course of the year.

Come spring, the school greenhouse takes on a new air as FFA members replant the small chrysanthemum cuttings, then busily pot, pinch, spray, dust, and debud the growing plants. In the weeks before the show, half the greenhouse area is occupied with staked three-foot flowers. Back in the classroom, other students revise the premium list, visit business concerns for prize money, and write publicity copy for the local radio and newspapers.

Still others arrange with local farmers for the purchase of red cedar trees, which they must cut and haul to the gymnasium for use as background and hedge material for the garden displays. By the first of November the floor has been covered with canvas and tar paper, the plots have been assigned, and the FFA members get to work.

When the first chords of organ music fill the flower show area, the Bristol Future Farmers feel a satisfaction of a job well done. As lines of visitors file in, the students smile at the admiration of visitors, the scholarship returns, and the community good will that is so important. The flower show has given them the chance to practice cooperation, to budget time, to assume responsibility, and to use their initiative. Vo-ag students are versed in methods of application, and they learn here by constructively building a mutually profitable exhibition.



Strip cropping and hedge strips spread out like a carpet at 1,000 feet.

FUTURE FARMERS at Malta, Montana, left the classroom and took to the air in their study of vocational agriculture. And Instructor Dean Robertson says, "We accomplished more in the two hours in the air than we could have during a day-long field trip by car or bus."

Have you ever thought about it? Holding a vo-ag class 1,000 feet up?

The idea came about when Max Amberson, state supervisor, thought the airplane would be an excellent teaching device to train young men for farming. He learned that aviation education was interested in creating a better understanding of its program among Montana high schools. They got together and things began to happen.

The Montana Aeronautics Commission agreed to provide several planes for classroom use by a teacher of vocational agriculture. The Malta vo-ag department was chosen for the experiment

Advisor Robertson used four airplanes to summarize his classroom work in soils and soil conservation practices. By flying over the Malta area, vo-ag students observed in detail those practices covered in class.

Before the flight, the supervisor of aviation education met with the Future Farmers and explained the place of aviation in modern agriculture. On the day of the flight, the students met for a last briefing and then flew over the area

at approximately I,000 feet. They observed such agricultural practices as strip cropping and stubble mulching and hedge strips running perpendicular to the prevailing winds to conserve valuable topsoil and moisture. These fields were compared with those being clean-tilled and block-farmed.

Gene Mendel, local school board member and pilot of one of the planes, pointed out to the students by unicord radio range land he reseeded and fertilized from his plane. Other points of interest were contour water-spreading dykes, stock-watering dams spaced properly so livestock can find water while completely utilizing available range grasses, shelter belts, and irrigation systems.

The program was called "Space Age Agriculture," and State Advisor Amberson says, "It was very successful."



Pilot prepares for flight. Cartons for Future Farmers with weak stomachs.

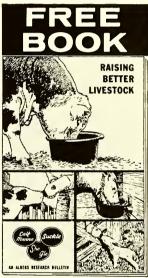
Back on ground in good shape, ag classes pose with pilots and officials.





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"Not "I... We Did it!"

These well-mannered members of the Granton, Wisconsin, FFA Chapter helped to spread the goodwill and fine examples that have characterized Future Farmers.

When these Wisconsin Future Farmers left a public campsite, surprised campers remarked, "They left footprints to which others could point with pride."

By Mrs. Irene Swienton

N THIS DAY and age, the words "teen-ager" and "delinquency" seem to go together like "ham and eggs." I found myself graying a bit when suddenly the Cliffside Resort in Spooner, Wisconsin, where I was spending a week, became invaded by 48 boys. age 14 to 18. My heart began to bleed a little for the owner of this modern resort with spanking-clean cottages, practically new furnishings, and well-kept grounds as I watched the Granton High School bus unload its cargo of Future Farmers of America.

Mentally, I was already packing my bag and thinking about leaving the resort. After all, I had come to relax, to get away from the horseplay and the shricking noises of the city.

Once before, at a campsite near Weyerhauser. Wisconsin, I was confronted with a similar experience. At that time two cars pulled up and dumped a pile of luggage, tents, etc., along with about a dozen boys of the same age as this group. Then the adults left.

These boys, who, incidentally, I now know were not Future Farmers, rented boats from an elderly man on the mainland. After packing the boats with their belongings, they rowed to an island nearby and set up camp.

By noon they had become unbearingly noisy and destructive. Out on the lake, like a brewing storm, the splashing water and roaring of the boisterous boys belied the tranquil surroundings. The rumpus continued until in desperation the owner took the boats away from the boys.

With the above incident still fresh in my mind, I was now all set for the

first war whoop to pierce my eardrums as the eager FFA boys jumped out of the bus. To my surprise I heard only an excited buzzing of well-controlled voices. The boys formed a semicircle around the person I later learned was their vocational agriculture instructor and FFA advisor, Mr. Steiner, a man of medium height and laughing eyes, In just a few minutes the talk he gave was over. One third of the group immediately ran toward the pier with fishing poles bobbing at their sides, leaving behind them an outburst of jovial remarks, "Hey! Lucky! Catch one for me."

In the meantime a truck pulled in with food and excess luggage. Within an hour the truck was unloaded, all the luggage was distributed by the remaining boys, and the food put in a central place.

Later on, but for the activities known and expected at a resort, there were no signs of disorder. Out on the lake, like a scattered pattern on a crazy quilt, the rowboats with their fishermen hobbed with the gentle waves. As I walked around the grounds, I felt a sort of stimulating excitement in the air as catching as hearty laughter. The knowing grins that met my eyes told me there were no sissies here, no loafers, and no wiseguys . . . still, they were real boys.

This was my first contact with an FFA group, and I was torn between the urge to run for the hills, so to speak, and to stay and see if the boys would belie my other experience. I decided to stay . . . well, at least until I saw some sign that once more all heck would break loose.

The next morning, to my pleasure, there was no change in the atmosphere. In fact, I believe the smiles of other vacationers grew broader. At the far end of the resort away from the cottages on the playgrounds, several games were in progress.

On the heach another group was swimming. The manager, because the boys were so conscientious of the properties loaned them, had allowed the boys to use his son's swimming fins, masks, and snorkels. It was delightful to watch the pleasure this equipment brought to those who had never tried them. But more important was the fact that the boys shared the two snorkel sets without fuss or argument.

In the evening the whole gang got together on the beach for a wiener roast. Here one could hear the laughter and the swapping of fish stories. Incidentally, a 20-cubic-foot freezer was filled with cleaned, ready-for-the-frypan fish the boys had caught before the three days were up.

One day the boys visited the Spooner Fish Hatchery, which is the largest hatchery in the world, along with other points of interest.

The following day I had reason to go to the Byrnes Country Store about three miles from the resort. From a conversation I overheard, apparently the Granton Future Farmers had preceded me.

"Where did you say the boys were staying?" a woman customer asked.

"Cliffside Resort at Lake Benoit," Mrs. Byrnes answered. Then she added, "Yes, they are a nice bunch and so very polite."

"For such a large group it is rather



This neatly kept cottage was the site of the Granton FFA Chapter's camp.

unusual," the customer said, nodding her head in approval,

These sentiments were shared by all who came in contact with the group.

In telling about my experience with these Future Farmers, I do not want to imply that the boys were on guard or trying to make an impression. No! By all means they were very relaxed and natural.

For instance, I stopped to talk to Bobby Dayton, one of the lads that had made the trip for the first time.

"Having fun?" I asked.
"Yes, ma'am!" as he swung the fish that he was carrying. He then matched his steps to mine, and we walked toward the fish house together as we talked.

"Mr. Steiner must be a very strict man in his classroom to be able to hold so many of you boys under control so well during an outing," I said.

"Oh, no, ma'am . . . that's one class we all look forward to."

The day that the FFA boys were leaving, I said to Mr. Steiner, "You have done a wonderful thing for these

He answered, "Not I! We did it!" as he pointed to the teen-agers already filing into the bus. I saw the sparkle in his eyes spell out the pride he felt.

As for me, my hat is off to a swell bunch of young men. They had an honest-to-goodness good time and yet left such footprints behind as to have others point to them with pride and pleasure. Oh, yes, one other thing . . . now when I think of "teen-agers" for some reason or another, I think of "Future Farmers."

FFA'ers Receive A.I.C. Awards



At left, Darryl Eastvold, Central Region vice-president, receives his V.I.P. certificate from Dr. Walter Jacoby, director of youth activities, American Institute of Cooperation.

Three chapters receive recognition in the A.I.C. awards program during meeting in Columbus, Ohio. From left, Norman Brown, advisor, Bath, Michigan; E. H. Cheek, advisor, Perry, Georgia: J. K. Stern, president A.I.C.: Ronald Risdon, Michigan: Floyd Tabor, Georgia: Rex Dunn, Utah; and Lee Tillett, advisor, Monroe, Utah.





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...On Making Money For Your FFA Chapter

IKE EACH OF the 9,000 other FFA chapters across the country, yours is concerned with money matters. Usually the problem is not in how to spend it, but how to make it. Here are some pointers which will help you meet this yearly challenge.

Plan Your Work

No chapter should try to make money for money's sake. All fund raising should be based on the money needed to finance your chapter's activities. And all of your money-making efforts should be coordinated under the earnings and savings section of your annual program of work.

An active chapter needs funds to operate. Many of the important projects you want to undertake cost money. Plan the activities you want to do in your community, and decide how much they will cost. Don't forget that in addition to the special items in your program, every chapter has some administrative costs.

It is a real challenge to plan activities that will be within the financial reach of the chapter. In any event, the written budget should allow for a margin of safety. It is good business to have a small unexpended balance left at the end of each year.

Chapter dues should not be expected to carry the bulk of the financial load. Dues should be kept to a minimum; otherwise, they may prevent worthy boys from enjoying the privileges and benefits of the FFA. Thus, you must employ certain fund-raising activities in order to supplement the treasury and insure the successful operation of the chapter.

Your new program of work should be based on the experiences gained from previous years. Proven activities are continued, poor ones dropped, and new ones added. The same procedure applies to fund-raising ideas. Successful chapters have several "tried and true" money-making projects which are earried out annually. After a proven "money-maker" has become established Character in your community and is associated with your chapter, you will find it easier to carry out each year.

Work Your Plan

To raise funds, your chapter must sell something-goods or services. The buyers are usually people in your local community. So it becomes not only a matter of finances, but of public relations as well. This makes fund raising a problem which deserves thought and study on the part of every member. One project-poorly conducted-can do much harm and require a lot of time and tact to build up public confidence in the FFA again.

In deciding what fund-raising ideas you will select, there are several things to consider. Does it contribute to FFA objectives? Does it offer leadership and educational training? Can the whole chapter participate? Is it acceptable in the community? Does it promote desirable school-community relationships? Is the product safe? Do the returns justify the time and effort expended?

In addition to these, there are two other very important considerations:

Is this activity consistent with the general school policy? Policies on raising money may be well defined in your school. However, it is still best to check with those in authority before trying a new idea. Remember, too, there are differences between schools and communities. An activity that worked well for one chapter may not be allowed in your school system.

Always give people their money's worth. If you are selling merchandise, be sure it is worth the price. If you are performing a service, show the customer the money is really earned. In the FFA we believe in paying our own way as we go. Avoid the appearance of asking for donations while out selling. Take a positive attitude and let people know that what you have to offer is a good buy.

More Than One Way

Fund-raising activities fall into several categories: chapter projects, social events, work projects, concession stands, and selling campaigns. Your chapter

The National FUTURE FARMER

might try a couple different projects during the year.

Organize your chapter's fund raising so it can be conducted with a minimum of effort. The earnings and savings committee is usually in charge; the chapter treasurer often serves as chairman. For a special project, it may be better to have a committee set up for that activity alone.

Sometimes your purpose can be achieved best if the public knows why you need the money. Thus, you may want to have an objective for a specific selling project and publicize it in advance. As an example, "Help our FFA chapter pay the cost of sending two delegates to the National FFA Convention."

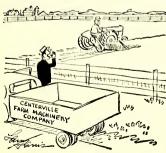
Set a goal of how much money you want to raise with a given campaign. It will give everyone something "to shoot at." Also set a time limit as to how long you will be selling a certain product. Member enthusiasm lags if you try to keep a campaign going for more than a month.

By way of adding competition—and increasing sales in the process-you may want to consider dividing your chapter into teams, each with a captain. This can add a lot of interest and "drive" to what might otherwise be a routine task.

The committee chairman should thoroughly explain the whole sales program at a chapter meeting before the campaign kicks off. You may even want to hold a training session or pair upperclassmen with Green Hands in making sales calls,

When you make a sales call, remember, you represent both the FFA and the school. A neat appearance is a must (wearing your FFA jacket would he appropriate).

Whatever your chapter decides to do in the way of fund raising, it must give full value to the buyer, be a credit to the good name of the FFA-and of course-make money! Good luck!!



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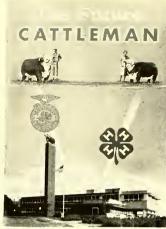
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How do you get "From Green Hand to American Farmer"—it's in the book! By now, perhaps you are asking, "What book?"

These are some of the 20 chapters in a new book titled *The FFA and You*. Sure sounds like a book for Future Farmers, doesn't it? It should—the men who wrote it know a lot about the FFA—and YOU. They were Future Farmers, too.

Two of the authors are former national officers, and all three have long and distinguished careers in vocational agriculture and the FFA. The authors are Ralph E. Bender and Robert E. Taylor of Ohio State University and Raymond M. Clark of Michigan State University.

To qualify them for writing this authoritative book on the FFA, the author team can include the following impressive list of experiences and accomplishments:

Between the three of them, they have earned two American Farmer Degrees and one Honorary American Farmer Degree.

Two have served as state FFA presidents and national officers.

One was an advisor to an early agriculture education club which was a forerunner to the FFA.

One served as a state FFA executive secretary and a state FFA advisor.

They've served as local chapter advisors.

Currently all three are college professors in agriculture education.

These men have pooled their experiences and knowledge to provide this up-to-date text and guide for FFA chapters and individual Future Farmers.



The book has more than 224 photographs of Future Farmers at work and play. Chances are you will find many you recognize and maybe even one of yourself.

In an interesting, easy-to-read style, the authors show how "... by participating in the FFA you will have an opportunity to share in selecting goals and developing activities that will further aid your progress toward establishment in an agricultural career."

Following is the complete table of contents, which will give you an idea of the completeness of the book:

Purposes of the FFA.

Selecting and Training FFA Officers.

Developing a Chapter Program. Securing Experience in Agriculture

Developing Leadership.

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How Well Are We Doing? What Has Been Our History?

Each chapter is packed with factual information and proven practices. An individual copy of *The FFA and You* would perhaps be of help to you all during your FFA career. Certainly, several copies would be a useful addition to your chapter library. The book is printed by The Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., Danville, Illinois.



HUNTING & SAFETY

-- An Inseparable Pair

S EE THAT Future Farmer over by the tree—the one with the limp and crippled hand? Well, he disregarded safety rules while hunting last year. He was one of those unlucky individuals who, with belated hindsight, uttered the age-old moan, "I didn't know it was loaded."

Actually, hunting this fall can be just as safe as any sport—if you go by the rules, that is. It's up to the individual hunter to practice safe gun-handling rules at all times. Only this can prevent hunting accidents that take their tragic toll of young people each year. Check down this list of simple steps. They can become second nature to you in a very short time.

- 1. Never point a gun at anything you don't want to shoot.
- 2. Never climb a fence with a loaded gun. It's so easy to open the chamber and extract the shell before climbing over the barbed wire on the "south forty."
- 3. When entering a camp or automobile, carry only an empty gun. Either take it down or open the action.



"Do you think it's the game warden?"

While inside, always point the muzzle in a safe direction, and make sure it is unloaded before proceeding with cleaning or adjusting.

- 4. Never shoot at anything you cannot clearly see. The strange noise behind the brush may be game, but then again, it may be your neighbor's livestock.
- 5. Stay away from horseplay while on a hunting trip. Pointing even an unloaded gun at anyone violates every principle of good sportsmanship.
- 6. Don't load your gun until you are ready to enter the field or duck blind. Then before doing so, make sure the barrel and action are free from any obstruction. Foreign matter in a gun barrel can cause it to explode in your face. Should you stumble and fall, unload the weapon and make sure the barrel is clear of mud and dirt.
- 7. Always make sure the safety is locked until you are ready to shoot. Sudden brushing against trees and brush can release the catch without your knowing it. Check it frequently.
- 8. When walking with a companion, always try to stay along side of him with your gun pointed in another direction. If you must walk in single file, keep the weapon pointed away from him at all times.
- While in a duck blind, never crowd your companion. Be sure both of you have plenty of swinging room in case a flock of ducks suddenly erupts from the reeds nearby.
- 10. Take no chances in hunting. Watching your own carelessness is your important task.

Encourage these safety rules among your friends. When you take the gun from its rack, remember one important fact. A gun is made for one purpose only—TO KILL!

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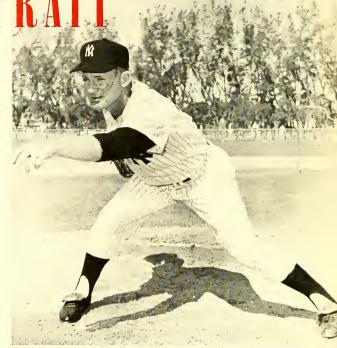
DWARD CHARLES Ford—recognize the name? Add the name "Whitey" and you have the New York Yankees' veteran pitcher, one of haseball's best southpaw hurlers. Playing for a team that is always loaded with stars. Whitey has never received a big play from the press. He receives more respect from other players than he does from the fans.

Baseball has always been a big part of life for this 34-year-old New York City native. His early lessons were learned in high school and sandlot ball in Astoria, New York. Standing 5 feet 10 inches and weighing 180 pounds. Whitey is not a big man and has had to hustle to stay in the game. In those early years he was an infielder, but the late Paul Krichell signed him as a pitcher in 1947.

The record books back up Krichell's judgment, as Ford posted a 13-win, 4-loss record with the Yankees' Butler farm club in '47. After two winning seasons, he was called up to Yankee Stadium early in 1950 where he has stayed. Joining the ranks of such fine pitchers as Allie Reynolds. Ed Lopat, and Vic Raschi, Ford had to be good to stick. He appeared in 20 games in 1950, winning 9 while losing only 1 with a fine 2.81 earned run average. He worked in one game of the 1950 World Scries and won after hurling 83/3 innings of shutout ball.

After two years of military service, he continued his winning ways with the Yankees in 1953, with 18 wins against 6 losses and a 3.00 ERA. He was voted to the All-Star team in '54, a season with 16 wins and 8 losses, and pitched 3 innings of shutout ball. He came back with 18 wins again in '55 against 7 losses and had a fine 2.62 ERA. At one time of the season he pitched two consecutive one-hitters. One of Whitey's best years was 1956 when he had 19 wins against 6 losses. His winning percentage of .760 and earned run average of 2.47 topped the leagues. At one point that season he struck out six batters in a row. His 2.01 earned run average in 1958 led the majors again, although he won only 14 games and had 7 losses.

Whitey Ford has not been the overpowering type of pitcher, although he has all the pitches. He has a good fast ball, a natural curve that he throws sidearm or overhand at about four different speeds, and he owns a good slider. His biggest asset is the ability to outguess the batter. Often he will throw to the hitter's strong side and get him on sur-



This veteran southpaw hurler won 25 games for the Yankees last season.

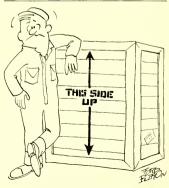
prise. He has the best pick-off move in the majors today and is a .200 hitter, which is good for a pitcher. In the 10 years from 1950 through 1960, he never lost more than 10 games in one year.

Many of the experts thought Ford was losing his touch after only 12 wins in 1960, but the record book proves them wrong. Whitey was top pitcher in the Major Leagues last year with 25 wins against only 4 losses. He also led the leagues in won-lost percentages with an .862 mark and in innings pitched, 283. He recorded 209 strikeouts last year, a new high for him, and won 14 games in a row to tie a Yankee record that goes back to 1904. He won the highly prized Cy Young Award as baseball's best pitcher in the Major Leagues last year.

He pitched two games in the '61 World Series, winning both, without allowing a run to score. He has pitched 32 consecutive shutout innings of World Series play, breaking Babe Ruth's old record. The Baseball Writers' Association named him winner of the Babe Ruth Award for the top player in the '61 series, and he also won *Sport* magazine's World Series Most Valuable Player Award. He tops all pitchers in World Series starts with 16, games won-9, strikeouts-70, and has an amazing

1.98 earned run average in World Series play.

Going into this '62 season, Whitey Ford had pitched 2.038 innings in 317 games with 158 wins and 63 losses for a lifetime .715 won-lost percentage—tops among active pitchers. His remarkable 2.76 lifetime ERA is right at the top of all pitchers in the game's history. Bothered with a sore arm this year, he has won only 13 games with 6 losses. The season is nearly over, but he still has a chance for another 20-win year.



The National FUTURE FARMER

History of the Breed



The Hampshire

Another in a series on the history of our livestock breeds.

THE real kernel of Hampshire history is based on a hundred years of work, but the last quarter of a century brought about our present-day Hampshire sheep. The breed was founded in Hampshire (sometimes called Hants) and surrounding counties in England. Most important of early English breeders was Mr. Humphrey of Oak Ash of Hampshire County.

The foundation stock that went into the Hampshire were sheep known as Wiltshire Horne and the Berkshire Knot. These two breeds were crossed, and this cross was then crossed with Southdowns. The bringing in of the Southdown cross improved the mutton quality of the breed. About 1830 at least one breeder in Hampshire County is credited with having introduced some Cotswold blood. The breed has been kept pure for over 100 years without the use of any outside blood.

Comfort A. Tyler, past secretary of the American Hampshire Sheep Association, has said the breed was introduced in the United States as early as 1840. He further suggested that early flocks in Virginia, Maryland, New York, and Pennsylvania disappeared during the Civil War, and that the breed in America really dates from importations made in the early 1880's.

The Hampshire really started to gain a foothold in the United States about 1910 or 1912. Among those making a contribution through importation and breeding was J. C. Penney of White Plains, New York. The oldest outstanding flock in the United States to have been in continual existence is that of

William F. Renk and Sons Company of Sun Prairie, Wisconsin. The flock was established in 1907 and has been outstanding over a long period in major shows of the Middle West, and in 1946 a ewe lamb was sold at \$700 to set the world's record price for a Hampshire ewe.

The Hampshire Down Sheep Association was organized in 1889 in Chicago, Illinois. The name was later changed to the American Hampshire Sheep Association. The first flock book was printed in 1890 and carried 500 pedigrees of sheep imported from England. More than a million Hampshires have been registered by the Association since its beginning.





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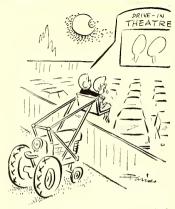
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Judge: "You mean you haven't spoken to your wife in three years?"

Husband: "I didn't want to interrupt

Sandra Prather Jennings, Oklahoma

"That's odd!" said the dentist after he had drilled for a long time. "You say this tooth has never been filled, and yet there are flakes of gold on the point of my drill."

"I knew it!" groaned the patient.
"You've struck my gold belt buckle!"

Lanny R. Hanson Harlan, Iowa

Sign on a newly seeded lawn: "Your feet are killing me."

Artie Shepherd Harlan, Kentucky

Girl: "Have I kept you waiting long?" Boy (patiently waiting in living room): "No, but did you know that you have 1,974 blue dots on your wallpaper?"

Lee Clarke Noxapater, Mississippi

A baby turtle had the habit of keeping his neck out of his shell. This worried his parents, who feared he might catch cold.

One day the baby turtle heard his parents talking about it. "Listen," he said, "why don't you stop worrying and buy me one of those people-neck sweaters?"

Ernest Miller Lansing 10, Michigan Doctor: "Why do you have A-5967 tattooed on your back?"

Patient: "That's not tattooed. That's where my wife ran into me while I was opening the garage door."

Henry Farran Roosevelt, Oklahoma

"Do you know what the definition of a flood is?"

"No, what?"

"A river too big for its bridges."

Doris McCool Star City, Arkansas

A dental nurse, used to having children ask for extracted teeth to "put under their pillow for the fairy," thought she could read the mind of a small boy who had just had an extraction. Handing him the tooth, she asked, "What are you going to do with it?"

He replied, "I am going to take it home, sprinkle sugar on it, and watch it hurt!"

Troy Mace Marshall, North Carolina

Judge: "Speeding, eh? How many times have you been before me?"

Speeder: "Never, your honor. I've tried to pass you once or twice, but my car will only do 55."

Michael Garner Finger, Tennessee



Television announcer: "And now a word from the week after the week after next week's sponsor."

Jerry Weber Fort Branch, Indiana

Friend: "What is your son going to be when he passes his final exam?" Father: "An old man."

Roger Brown
Gainesville, Georgia



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What's In lt



For

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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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24	25	26	27	28		



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