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The National

Number 3

February-March, 1979

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A Word With The Editor

Will the FFA have a National Hall of Achievement to honor FFA and agriculture? The answer to that question is yes, if the FFA Foundation is successful in its drive to raise \$600,000 for that purpose. The article on page 11 will provide you with more details. Later a brochure will be mailed to each FFA chapter explaining more about the project. The FFA Board of Directors and National Officers earlier gave the green light to this project, which in effect, authorized the FFA Foundation to raise the funds. While the money to finance the Hall will come from many sources, it was felt that FFA members, their chapters and state associations would want to participate and should be given the opportunity to do so. In effect, the FFA is being asked if you want the Hall of Achievement enough to put some of your money in it. If you do then Foundation officials believe the remainder can be raised from other sources. Therefore, your response will help decide whether or not the FFA will have a National Hall of Achievement. If each of the 507,108 FFA members contributed \$1, that alone would bring the Foundation close to their announced goal of \$600,000.

The FFA is broadening its horizons and this is reflected in two activities which will take place within the next two months. Both are sponsored through the FFA Foundation. One is the visit to Japan by your National FFA Officers for a closer look at that country, a major purchaser of American agricultural products. The Officers' visit is planned for February 9-16 and you can read more about this activity on page 12. Another activity of major significance is the European educational tour of the National Proficiency award winners. This trip will take place March 5-20 and is designed to increase their knowledge and awareness of world agriculture. Bob Seefeldt, the tour leader and program specialist for awards, points out that this is an educational seminar and not just a tour. You will be reading more about both of these activities in future issues.

Wilson Carnes

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The Cover

Southern California is widely known for its sandy beaches and tropical climate. But nested between mountainous boundaries lies the rich soil of the San Joaquin Valley, soil that's being worked for grape production by Ralph Kuramoto. Shown pruning, Ralph takes on many farm duties. His story starts on Page 26. Cover photo by Gary Bye

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Send both old and new addresses to Circulation Department, The National FUTURE FARMER, P.O. Box 15130, Alexandria, Virginia 22309.

CORRESPONDENCE: Address all correspondence to: The National FUTURE FARMER, P.O. Box 15130, Alexandria, Virginia 22309. Offices are located at the National FFA Center at 5630 Mount Vernon Highway, Alexandria, Virginia 22309.

The National FUTURE FARMER is published bimonthly by the Future Farmers of America at 5630 Mount Vernon Highway, Alexandria. Virginia 22309. Second class postage paid at Alexandria. Virginia, and at additional mailing offices. Copyright 1978 by the Future Farmers of America. Single subscription, \$1.00 per year in U.S. and possessions. FFA members 75¢ paid with dues. Single copy 50¢; two-four copies 30¢ each, five or more 25¢ each. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.00 plus 50¢ extra for postage.

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The FFA

NEWS IN BRIEF

A NEW RECORD BOOK is in the works. If made available, the book would be for optional use by FFA chapters. A weakening of supervised occupational experience programs and the lack of a student record keeping system in some states spurred the book's creation. Developed by teachers and state education officials in cooperation with the FFA, the book is being tested in Connecticut, Florida, Michigan, Mississippi and Washington. The system's performance in the five states over this year should indicate the book's capability to meet student needs.

A TRIP TO EUROPE is in store for the national winners of all 22 FFA Proficiency awards. For the first time, the winners will depart on the International Agriculture Travel Seminar courtesy of the sponsors for each proficiency award area. The tour will encompass agricultural and general sightseeing in five countries and Washington, D.C. A special visit to the world's largest agriculture show in Paris and Congressional meetings in Washington are two highlights. Bob Seefeldt, FFA program specialist, says the winners will see European agriculture relevant to areas covered by proficiency awards.

'TIS THE SEASON to anticipate your

needs for banquets and awards and order your FFA Supply Service items early. Harry Andrews, Supply Service manager, says orders received late are processed as quickly as possible but "rush" orders eventually pile up. "We appreciate advance notice of orders," says Andrews, "because orders pour in starting in March." He adds that items requiring engraving should be ordered especially early.

JIM RAMSBOTTOM of the Belleville. Kansas, FFA Chapter won first place in the Hesston Corporation's national "Salute to Agriculture" message contest with this entry: "In 1776, nearly every American was a farmer. Today, only one American in 70, yet we are the greatest food producing nation on earth. One-fourth of everyone who ever lived is alive today. Farmers must feed this hungry world. We believe today's farmers are made of the same pride, grit and independence that helped our forefathers mold this remarkable country and we need to continue to develop new generations of agriculturists prepared to lead, feed and succeed. Like the farmer who plants in hope and cultivates in faith, we are optimistic about American's agricultural future as we are proud of her past." The message is being used as a national television commercial.

odell Miller is the new president of the FFA Alumni Association, taking the reign of office from outgoing President Arthur Kurtz, deputy secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture in Madison. Miller is an assistant professor at The Ohio State University, a former FFA member and past vo-ag teacher. The native of Ohio was elected to the one-year national presidency during the Alumni's National Convention in Kansas City, Missouri.

OUTSTANDING SERVICE AWARDS went to the dedicated individuals shown below in recognition of their years of employment at the National FFA Center. The names, years of service and specific divisions of the recipients are from left to right: Glenn Luedke, 10, magazine; Adriana Stagg, 15, magazine; James Long, 15, Supply Service; Maeda Park, 10, Supply Service; Jerry Devers, 10, Supply Service; Helen Roshak, 10, Supply Service; Maralee Peters, 15, Supply Service and Irene Shafer, 30, Program. Not pictured is Caton Hall, manager of maintenance and services, who's been employed by the FFA for 25 years.



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Agriculture

LOOKING AHEAD

PREDICTING THE IMPACT of

weather on the world's major food crops is no longer a shot in the dark. Consequently, future crop yields can now be estimated with high accuracy, thanks to an experiment conducted by the USDA, NASA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The Large Area Crop Inventory Experiment, or LACIE, utilizes a satellite, computers and weather data to predict crop growth state, vigor and potential production. LACIE nearly pinpointed the 1977 wheat yield for the USSR, predicting 91.4 million metric tons to an actual figure of 92 million.

NEW FOOD MARKETS continue to spring up, both here and abroad. The popularity of "eating out" and developments in world trade signal a strengthening demand for farm products. Away-from-home expenditures for farm foods currently amount to almost half of the consumer's food bill and restaurant dining is expected to grow. Economists also foresee swelling export sales to countries such as China and the Arab nations. Burgeoning food markets indicate a boost in farm receipts.

asset values for farmers are welcome companions to the farm economy for this new year. The USDA says farm economic conditions, improving through 1978, should continue in the shadow of tight credit and inflation. Farm real estate values increased an average of 12 percent in 1978, due mainly to a large increase in annual net farm income before inventory adjustment. With increasing production expenses, higher earnings and appreciating assets should brighten the farmer's balance sheet.

BORROWING MONEY IN '79 may become a tough row to hoe, according to Michigan State University economists. Exploding interest rates and fewer loanable funds spell tougher screening of loan applications. If you need credit, an early visit to the bank may improve your chances. Also helpful is an understanding of your financial picture and a detailed plan for fund use.

SPEAKING OF CREDIT, Ken Johnson, past national FFA president, recently revealed the contents of a survey designed to show the most looked-to money lenders for supervised occupational experience programs. Two hundred twenty-five young farmers were questioned regarding financial needs. The National Agricultural Bankers Conference heard Ken list local banks as the leading lender with 38 percent of the loans, followed by PCA's at 13 percent. Farmers Home Administration, Federal Land Banks and Savings & Loan associations wrapped up the list in order of percentage share.

U.S. BEEF EATERS who think they pay too much for steak would hit the ceiling in Japan and feast in Brazil. The USDA says sirloin selling in November for \$3.02 a pound in Washington, D.C. cost \$15.87 in Tokyo and only \$.92 in Brasilia. Bacon, \$1.96 a pound in Washington, varied from a high of \$4.69 in Paris to \$1.62 in Mexico City. A dozen eggs in Denmark cost \$2.09 and a quart of milk "milked" consumers for over a dollar in Japan.

MORE CALVES PER COW may soon be achieved by transferring ova from select cows to the uteri of others. An experiment of the Science and Education Administration, the non-surgical transferral process involves hormonal stimulation of select cows to obtain more than the normal one ovum per year. These genetically superior embryos can also strengthen calf traits.

THE TWO FARMERS shown below are checking the volume of cotton traded over Telcot, an IBM computer serving as the nation's only electronic commodity exchange. The innovative marketing device links 150 cotton gins in Texas and Oklahoma to some 40 buyers' offices. With so many buyers and sellers trading with each other on a regular basis, cotton prices are more uniform and daily market activities can be monitored. The USDA is interested in establishing similar electronic commodity exchanges for feed cattle, cows, eggs and hogs.



Britton Coll. Financial Director.



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Readers Report

MAILBAG

Waterloo, Indiana

An interesting article was sent to our state office to be forwarded on to *The National FUTURE FARMER* magazine to possibly appear in the "FFA in Action" column.

On November 22, a long line of tractors, 22 in all, showed up to plow the new 47.8-acre land laboratory, just purchased for the use of DeKalb, Indiana, High School's vocational agriculture department. The fall plowing was completed in about 90 minutes by the convoy of tractors with 94 plow bottoms.

Instructor Ed Washler said the big turnout of students and adults from many agricultural backgrounds showed outstanding rural support for the concept of a DeKalb Central Land Laboratory. Numerous spectators from all around the community along with many school board representatives attended the ground breaking.

> Larry Kummer State Sentinel

Mt. Vernon, Indiana

Thanks for checking on the addresses we had sent you. Two members we asked about received their magazine the day the initial letter was sent—a week later than all others, but that's the post office's fault. Another member uses his nickname which his mail carrier did not recognize on the list. The address was correct, just the name different. We have corrected this situation on our end.

Thanks ever so much for your patience and kind help.

David E. Reese Advisor

Monroeville, Ohio

I was happy to see a picture of the garden our chapter set up at the National Convention Career Show in the December-January issue. However, I would very much appreciate a correction stating the Monroeville FFA Chapter (not Marysville) of Monroeville, Ohio, constructed it.

Thank you for your cooperation in making this correction.

Gary W. Bauer Advisor

Thanks for the nice letter after our error. We know better than to go on memory or hearsay. We should have checked. It was a great addition to the Career Show. Sure sorry we didn't give you due credit.—Ed.

St. Joseph, Missouri

Here is the information requested about which of the National High School Rodeo Queens were members of FFA.

I am enclosing a list of the five queens that were or are members of this fine youth organization. They are: Dee Moore of Springdale, Arkansas; Trina Shoemaker of Vienna, Illinois; Lori Kjose of Sioux City, Iowa; Susan Cummings of Wasatch, Utah; and Mary Sue Bugas of Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

I hope this information is helpful and if I can be of any further assistance please feel free to call.

David F. Smith Account Executive Fletcher/Mayo/Associates, Inc.

Columbus, Ohio

I have sent you a history of the Hilliard vo-ag program which has just been completed. This is the FFA chapter where I served as advisor.

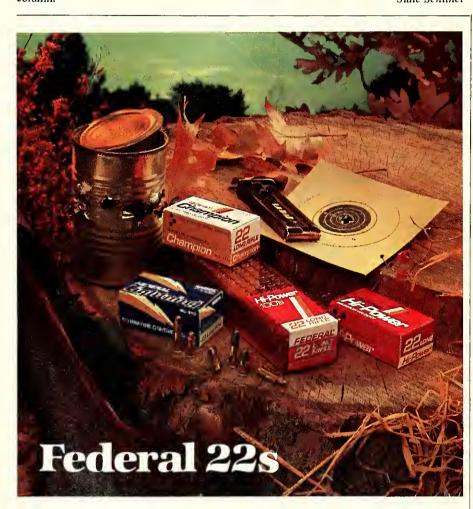
Writing the history was a melancholy task because the department was closed in 1972 due to creeping urbanization. Hilliard was one of Ohio's top chapters for most of its 53-year history but there just isn't much agriculture left in the community now.

I'm sending this little history to you thinking that we can interest many chapters in the need for systematically recording their chapter's history.

Most chapters should establish archives and regularly add to them. Older persons and former advisors could be interviewed. Such histories deserve to be published.

Best regards and keep up your good work.

Ralph J. Woodin



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FFA Foundation Announces Drive For Hall of Achievement

The saga of the Future Farmers of America may soon be captured in a colorful display of history, recognition of supporters and "people achievement."



secretary, accepts a new brochure on the FFA National Hall of Achievement from Roland M. Hendrickson, national chairman of the \$600,000 fund drive.

honor FFA and agriculture have been announced by the FFA. To implement the plan, the FFA Foundation has started a \$600,000 fund-raising effort.

The new Hall of Achievement will be located in Alexandria, Virginia, inside the current National FFA Center which houses the operational aspects of the FFA, including The National FU-TURE FARMER magazine, FFA Supply Service, FFA Program Administration and Alumni.

"Now it is time to honor the achievement of this fine organization and the great industry it has served so well," said Roland M. Hendrickson, president of the Agricultural Division of Pfizer, Inc., as he began a presentation telling of the new endeavor at a meeting of the Agricultural Education Division of the American Vocational Association (AVA) in early December. After the presentation, the attending group voted unanimous cooperation and support for the project. Hendrickson, chairman-elect of the FFA Foundation Sponsoring Committee for 1980, explained that the purpose was actually fourfold:

 Protecting and preserving FFA's history,

• Present the story of today's FFA through permanent exhibits and dis-

• Recognize the support and leadership of FFA's many friends, and

 Service all FFA members and related groups as an active learning and resource center for FFA programs and

"It will be a source of information and pride, as well as a record of accomplishment by FFA chapters and individuals," said H. N. Hunsicker, national FFA advisor. Hunsicker went on to say that an important aspect of the Hall is that it will be mainly concerned with "people achievements."

"Milestones of Progress," "A Challenge to Excellence" and "Pride and Prestige"—are several of the titles of display areas planned for the Hall, which will use bold graphics and modern museum presentational methods to highlight the story of agriculture and the FFA.

A major part of the National FFA Center lower level will be included in the refurbishing for the Hall of Achievement, which is expected to be viewed by thousands of FFA members and guests each year.

Funds to reach the \$600,000 goal are being solicited from business, industry, foundations, FFA members, their chapters and state associations. Hand in hand will be an effort to locate early FFA mementos or paraphernalia that are likely to be displayed in the Hall of Achievement once it is developed.

FFA officials are planning to use half of the \$600,000 collected to develop the final plans for the FFA Hall of Achievement, install it and purchase necessary equipment. The other half of the money will go into a special endowment that will provide special revenues for staffing, maintenance and operation of the Hall on a year-around basis.

Not all of the Hall will be of a presentational nature. A working, active library and resource center is also a part of the plan and will be open for use by students-both high school and college -as well as helpful during future seminars and workshops for youth and adults concerned with education and agriculture. Publications, audio-visuals and equipment for their use will be a part of the library.

More information about the new FFA Hall of Achievement and how to contribute to it is available from Don McDowell, executive director, at the National FFA Foundation Sponsoring Committee, Box 5117, Madison, Wisconsin 53705.

National Officers to Visit Japan

P LANS are now being made for the National FFA Officers to visit Japan in early February. The trip will be sponsored by Mitsui & Company, Inc., a Japanese company, through the FFA Foundation.

This is the first time a foreign company has ever been a sponsor to the FFA Foundation, according to Mr. Clarke Nelson, Group Vice President of Carnation Company and 1978 chairman of the National FFA Foundation Sponsoring Committee. Mr. Nelson was successful in soliciting the interest and sponsorship of Mitsui for this special project. Nelson also plans to accompany the officers on the tour.

The tour of Japan will precede the annual National Officers' tour when the officers visit business, industry and organizations in this country. Tentative dates for the tour of Japan are February 9-17.

While details of the trip are now being put together, the National Officers are expected to visit cooperatives, farms, food processing plants, grain terminals and with government officials.

The tour of Japan is one of special



The first National FFA Officer team to visit a foreign country. Front row, left to right, Mark Sanborn, president; Kelly Grant, secretary; and back row, vice presidents Dean Norton, Jeff Rudd, Kevin Drane and Elvin Caraway.

importance to members of the FFA because Japan is one of the largest importers of American agricultural products with approximately \$4 billion a year imported. These sales are expected to increase in future years because of Japan's projected population growth. At the same time, American farmers buy a great number of cars, trucks and tractors from Japan as well

as a multitude of electronic and consumer items.

"This goodwill trip and the public relations developed between our two countries should benefit the Japanese consumer and the American farmer by bringing more knowledge and interest to all concerned," Nelson said.

Agriculture's "Farm Summit"

Agriculture is complex and there are no easy solutions to its problems. This is perhaps an oversimplification of the discussions which took place at the National Farm Summit held on December 4-6, on the campus of Texas A&M University. The Farm Summit was cosponsored by the Agricultural Council of America and Texas A&M University and brought together a "think tank" of some 500 farmers, agricultural and governmental officials. Their purpose was to clarify and pinpoint some common sense approaches to crucial farm issues.

A sense of urgency was created when a sizeable group of farmers belonging to the American Agricultural Movement drove their tractors onto the A&M campus and joined the meeting. The Ag Movement group was seeking immediate answers to current problems while others at the meeting were looking for long range answers to long range problems. This caused some confrontation between the two groups but the meetings remained orderly.

Five task forces had previously been appointed to examine major issue areas. These included (1) international trade; (2) nutrition, product quality and safety; (3) resource use and production costs; (4) farm commodity prices and income; and (5) agriculture's role in government decisions.

In all the task forces identified 39 different problems in their reports. The major problems identified were these, but not necessarily in order of importance: (1) inflation (which was blamed on the government), (2) risk and uncertainty, (3) new wave of protectionism, (4) farm price and income (centered on median and smaller farms), (5) family farm survival, and (6) legacy of old farm programs.

While the intent of the Farm Summit was to stimulate some original thinking rather than achieve a specific result, these conclusions as to what this country must do were evident: control inflation, have government programs oriented more to the middle-income farmers, place priorities on spending and expand exports.

U.S. Senator Bob Dole (R. Kansas) and former Texas Governor and Cabinet member John Connally were among the featured speakers.



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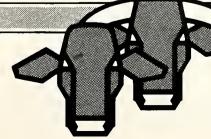
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Since 1958, our contributions have helped honor outstanding FFA members at the chapter, state, regional and national levels.

Also since 1958, our contributions have helped honor outstanding 4-H Club members at all levels —county, state and national.

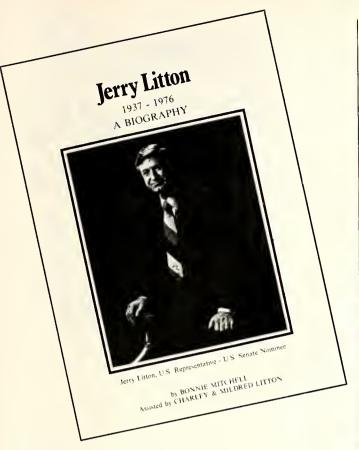


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The Jerry Litton Biography

N August 3, 1976, a tragic airplane accident took the life of Congressman Jerry Litton, U.S. Representative from Missouri. The accident put a premature end to the brilliant career of a young Missouri farm boy who rose to prominence in the FFA, became a nationally known cattle breeder and served as a United States Congressman by age 35.

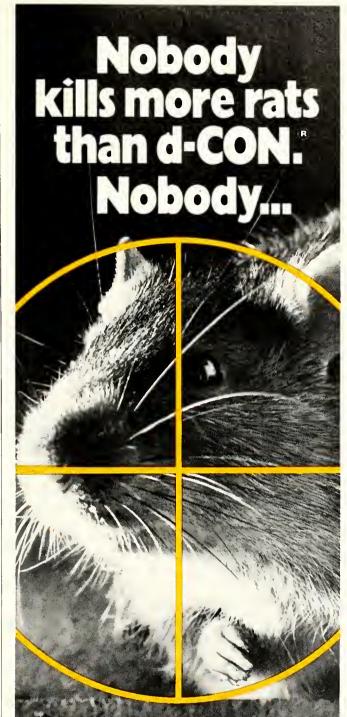
The young Congressman died at age 39 on the night he won a hotly contested primary race for a seat in the U.S. Senate.

Jerry found time to be a friend and supporter of the FFA amidst his many duties as a public servant. He learned from his activities in the FFA and the organization, in turn, benefitted from his involvement. He was a finalist in the National Public Speaking contest as a member; a keynote speaker at the National Convention as an alumnus. He won the American Farmer degree and served as National FFA Secretary in 1956-57. Following his active membership, Jerry joined the FFA Alumni Association and eventually received the Association's Outstanding Achievement award.

Jerry's parents, Charley and Mildred, are pleased to announce the publication of the Jerry Litton biography. Written by Bonnie Mitchell, a close personal friend of the Litton family, the book attempts to capture the spirit of Jerry Litton as seen by his parents, friends and supporters.

All proceeds from sales of the book, priced at \$10, will go to the Jerry Litton Family Memorial Foundation. Memorial plans include the Jerry Litton Memorial Visitors' Center near Smithville, Missouri, and the Jerry Litton Memorial Airport of Chillicothe.

Orders or inquiries may be directed to the Jerry Litton Book, P.O. Box 220, Chillicothe, Missouri 64601.



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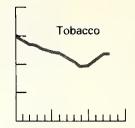
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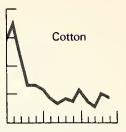
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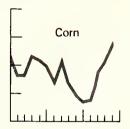
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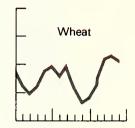


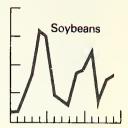




The Future of Food and Fiber







Reading the signs for '79

By Jeffrey Tennant

VER wanted to get rich quick? Here's a sure-fire method: precisely forecast the coming year's prices on agricultural products, produce only those commodities promising high profit potential and then harvest your fortune. Sounds easy, doesn't it?

Only one catch—nobody can make a *precise* forecast. At best, "guesstimates" from price-setting factors and economic research produce respectable guidelines for production and management decisions.

However, experts in forecasting have polished their crystal balls over the years to become masters of prediction. For example, the difference in actual and predicted yields of crops often amounts to as little as 3 percent.

For 55 years, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has invited experts in agricultural forecasting to a year-end conference in Washington, D.C. Many hours are spent discussing the future of world agriculture, culminating in a thoughtful look at U.S. farming for the coming year.

The recent Outlook '79 produced

The recent Outlook '79 produced mostly good news. Improving economic conditions for farmers should continue with farm incomes on the rise, asset values appreciating strongly and ready availability of agricultural loan funds. Though costs of production, marketing and transportation are expected to rise this year, strong foreign and domestic demand coupled with steady or shrinking U.S. food supplies should offset increased expenditures.

In reading the following outlook sum-

maries of major agricultural products, keep in mind the basic foundation of price prediction—the laws of supply and demand. Very basically, if demand exceeds supply, the supplier will receive higher prices for his goods.

Remember, too, the extremely volatile nature of agricultural prices. Farming is exposed to more unforeseeable determinants of supply and demand than any other industry, weather being an example. Because statistics can't prove anything, forecasting is merely a projection of what's to come if historical trends continue without drastic change. And in agriculture, to assume no surprises is risky business.

Wheat. Wheat prices should continue a strong recovery in 1979, with USDA forecasts set at \$2.80 to \$3 per bushel for the marketing year.

Due to heavy participation in the acreage reducing set-aside program, weather problems in Soft Red Winter areas, large entries in the farmer-owned reserve and a heavy rate of exports since 1977, the U.S. wheat supply totals 2.96 billion bushels, a 6 percent decrease from 1977-78.

On the demand side, mill use of wheat has been running above 1977-78 levels. Overall economic and population growth has contributed to current record rates of domestic consumption. Wheat for food use in the coming year is projected to equal last year's record 569-million bushel level.

Though wheat feeding to livestock could drop because of increased prices,

demand factors such as the current record clip of exports should offset a feed-use decrease. With heavy demand in prospect for 1978-79 and a smaller crop, ending U.S. wheat stocks will drop for the first time in four years.

Whether actual average prices equal or surpass last year's simple average of \$2.89 per bushel will depend on global yields, sales to foreign countries and farmer marketing and storage decisions.

Corn. Despite record production levels due to ideal growing and harvesting conditions, corn prices have remained strong and should improve slightly in the coming year.

With the 1978 per-acre yield besting the magical 100-bushel mark, the year's set-aside and diversion programs to reduce acreage were answered with a record total production.

Why with record supplies should prices remain strong? Demand has increased above and beyond the supply boost, with feed use of corn burgeoning and an eager foreign market ready to equal or surpass the record 1.95 billion bushel purchases of last year. Through the first month of the marketing year (October 1, 1978), exports ran 45 percent ahead of the year previous.

Farm prices will likely average between \$1.95 and \$2.15 a bushel for this marketing year. The movement in prices will be affected by set-aside participation, global yields, the course of inflation, feed use and planting intentions.

(Continued on Page 18)

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Food and Fiber

(Continued from Page 16)

Soybeans. This year's record high soybean crop tops the 1977 marketing year in total production by 2 percent although average yield per acre is down 2.3 bushels. Coupled with carryover stocks, the total 1978-79 supply shows a 5 percent jump over last year.

Soybean supply and demand for this year appear to be in fairly close balance, with both domestic crush and meal and oil exports increasing to new highs. Such a balance could leave around 170 million bushels in carryover for the 1979-80 marketing year and help stabilize prices.

On the demand side, soybean crushings this season are estimated at a record 970 million bushels due to increases in soybean meal feeding. Also at record highs are exported beans which will face little competition during the first half of the 1978-79 marketing year (September 1-August 31).

If soybean prices remain favorable to feed grains, soybean acreage in 1979 will probably increase from the 64.4 million acres planted this year. Farmers should continue to receive strong prices until domestic and foreign supplies increase.

Rice. In response to high 1977-78 prices, rice producers planted over 34 percent more acreage last spring. With both acreage and average yields up, farmers could have dug their own price graves unless demand increases sharply.

Supplies of all classes of rice will be up this year. Acreage and production of all three classes (long, short and medium grain) set records in 1978.

Preliminary demand data shows domestic rice use dropped 22 percent last year. Since the drop is contrary to a long-term uptrend, 1979 usage is projected to return to trend level. Conversely, U.S. rice exports may decline slightly compared to last year due to a record world crop. Because of record supplies and decreased demand, prices are expected to fall to between \$6.50 and \$7.50 per hundredweight. The outlook for this year's planting points to reduced acreage, a factor which could strengthen 1980 prices.

Sorghum, Oats and Barley. Prices for feed grains are well above last year's toll despite record production and supplies for the 1978-79 marketing year. Strong export and feed demand and heavy placement of grain in the reserve program are primary reasons for price strength.

Feed grain supplies are up nearly 8 percent but favorable feeding margins for expanding numbers of livestock and

poultry and an anxious-to-buy foreign market are keeping smiles on the faces of U.S. feed grain farmers.

While supplies of sorghum and oats are close to last year's tallies, a dramatic increase in barley production has boosted combined supply figures.

Sorghum prices remain a bargain for livestock feeders and foreign expansion of hogs and poultry is keeping exports heavy. Sorghum prices will likely average between \$1.85 and \$2.05 per bushel, up \$1.73 from last year.

Domestic use of barley will be nearly offset by a decline in exports due to a good Korean crop. Prices will likely



average between \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bushel, slightly above the last marketing year.

Oat prices could average around the \$1.14 per bushel take of 1977-78 because of relatively little change in supply and demand.

Cotton. "King Cotton" continues to watch the invasion of its castle, the textile industry, by soldiers of technology—manmade fibers. Cotton's share of the fiber market is estimated at a record-low 24 percent for 1978, a blow to the crop's aggregate demand schedule.

However, the export picture looks much brighter. Foreign stocks are down slightly; foreign consumption could rise to record levels.

With U.S. demand remaining similar to last year, any optimism for price strength would come from a probable total supply reduction. Fortunately for farmers, economists see a pronounced reduction in U.S. cotton stocks during this season, due mainly to the smallest yield per acre since 1957—425 pounds. An increase in both cotton prices and average yields should highlight the 1978-79 marketing year, indicating a

good possibility of 1979 production exceeding disappearance. If '79 supply grows too large, prices will begin to drop unless mill and export demand increases.

Sugar. Supply and demand of the world's sugar will be close to being in balance this year, signaling steady prices. Any change should be to the producer's benefit since global yields are estimated to drop by 2 percent and world consumption is expected to hit all-time highs. Increased production of gasohol and a rising per capita sugar intake in some developing countries are contributing to aggregate demand boosts.

U.S. production of cane and beet sugar is expected to total about six million short tons, up from 1977 but 800,000 tons down from the record 1976 crop. Demand is projected as a resemblance of last year, with slight increases of usage in beverages and canned fruit.

For 1979, domestic sugar production is expected to decline from this year's prospective outturn. Because of everincreasing costs of production, decreasing supplies could be helpful in offsetting the reduction in worldwide demand. Currently, wholesale and retail prices can be expected to rise.

Fresh vegetables. Last year brought an unusually heavy demand for fresh vegetables, and the craving is expected to continue through this year. Good consumption paired with an 8 percent drop in aggregate supply should lift prices for farmers.

A noticeable new market has emerged for lettuce, a major ingredient in upspring of fast-food cafes and "salad bars."

Balanced supply/demand rations suggest stable prices for the year, but the picture is highlighted with some vegetables enjoying a higher demand than supplies can equal. The result could strengthen or maintain prices for canned peas, snap beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, sauerkraut, broccoli, cauliflower and spinach.

Potato farmers have again produced a record crop. The price outlook is hardly a favorable one for the first part of the marketing season. But the 1978 crop is generally one of good quality and can store well. Total processor demand is also expected to remain strong, a condition that could offset swelling supplies.

Tobacco. While costs of fuel, labor, fertilizer, machinery and many other inputs continue to rise, USDA forecasters are predicting cash receipts for tobacco to change very little in 1979. Here's one

(Continued on Page 23)

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19 February-March, 1979

"We got two 4840s and three 4640s because they're sturdier than the others we tried"

O. J. Turner IV and family farm about 2,200 acres near Belzoni, Mississippi. Last year, they planted about 1,400 acres of cotton and the remainder was evenly divided between rice and soybeans. Important elements in the Turner operation were two 180-hp 4840s and three 155-hp 4640s. After putting about 700 hours on each of the tractors, here's what "Jay" had to say: "In comparing the John Deeres with

"In comparing the John Deeres with the other two makes we've had, I'd say John Deere is definitely a heavier tractor. They look sturdier and are. One big plus is the long wheelbase. The 4640 and 4840 are 14 inches longer than the biggest tractor one competitor brought out. And that has a lot to do with the ride. When I test-drove the Deere, I really liked the way it handled.

"All our John Deeres have Sound-Gard® bodies and that makes a big difference. We haven't had any trouble attracting good labor since we started with these tractors. And the best labor goes where they have the best tractors. Plus we have the HydraCushioned™ seat suspension. Sometimes these tractors spend 14 to 16 hours a day in the field after picking starts. So that seat really feels good. Also, the tractor controls are located just right.

"We have Power Shift transmission on all these tractors. It is well worth the extra money on the 4640s. You have more productivity when you don't have to stop, clutch and change gears when you turn around.

"I haven't yet found anything I don't like. They are well designed. I like the front-mounted fuel tank. You get a lot of benefit out of that. The front end is heavier and built heavier too. For

example, the tie rods have grease fittings where my previous tractors didn't. I no longer have to carry four or five tie rod ends in my truck all the time.

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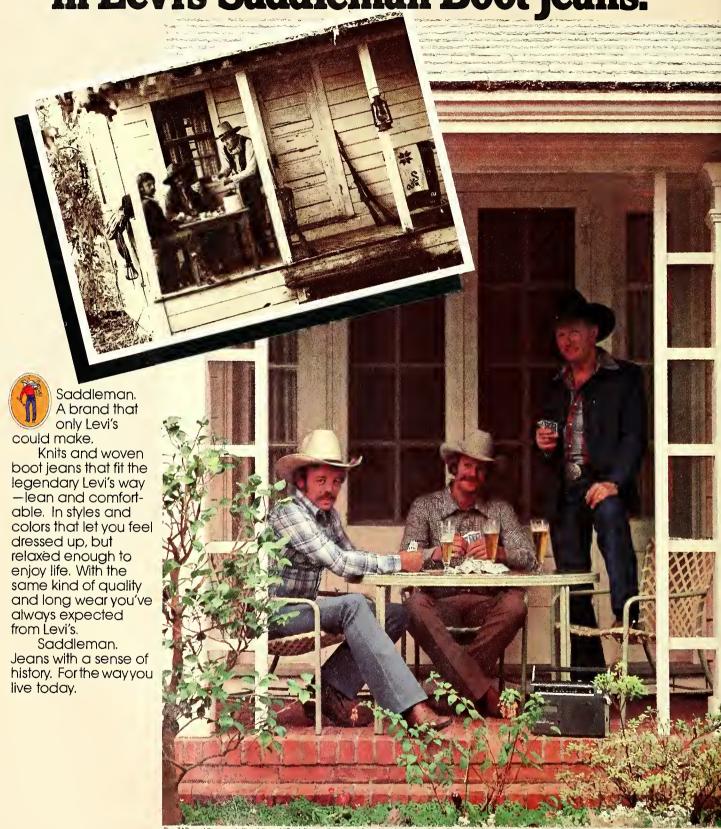


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Food and Fiber

(Continued from Page 18)

estimate that growers are hoping is way off.

1978 production is up about 3 percent after totaling harvest and last year's carryover crop. Supplies of both burley and flue-cured tobacco are slightly larger with previous year carryover up for burley.

Cigarettes remain the key to the amount of tobacco used in the U.S. along with exports of unmanufactured tobacco and finished products. U.S. cigarette output should reach a record high level of 700 billion due to an increase in smoking age population offsetting a declining consumption per person. Antismoking publicity and legislation continue to increase, but the impact may not be felt for a few years.

Increasing exports should continue into 1979. If world and domestic demand so much as remains stable, predicted smaller '79 crops could bolster prices.

Fruit and Tree Nuts. Economists predict another banner year for producers of fruits and tree nuts. Smaller supplies of most citrus and non-citrus fruits and strong demand in both fresh and processing markets are responsible. Likewise, smaller crops of almonds, pecans and walnuts point to higher prices for those items.

Expected good demand for both fresh and processing apple markets should spark a slight rise in last year's prices. Though export demand for apples could be slack due to prospective high global yields, high citrus prices domestically and small 1977 carryover stocks will act to maintain good prices.

Prices should remain above last year's levels for grapes, raisins and pears.

For citrus, figures indicate higher prices for oranges because of a small crop, small carryover (reduced supply) and a steady or increased demand, attributable mainly to expansion in foreign markets. Grapefruit and lemon prices are expected to average near last year's levels through the winter and increase slightly thereafter.

Beef Cattle. The massive liquidation of the cattle herd since 1975 has brought history's sharpest decline on record of cows, calves and feeder cattle. Apparent movement of replacement heifers to the beef cow herd has been slow recently, a signal that 1979 cow herds and calf crops will not expand greatly. Inventory declines are expected to be halted by year's end with increases expected to occur in 1980.

During 1979, fed steer and heifer slaughter may rise 2 to 4 percent above

the 1978 level. But the slaughter of nonfed steers and heifers will probably decline by one-half to two-thirds as these animals continue to be bid out of the reach of packers. Cow slaughter may be down 20 to 25 percent. Resulting lower supplies of lean beef point to higher retail prices, assuming demand remains strong in the consumer sector. Feeder cattle prices are expected to average in the upper \$50.

High feeder cattle prices coupled with increasing costs of production could put a squeeze on fed cattle profit margins. Record large corn and soybean crop harvests could provide some relief.



Dairy Products. A fairly good year seems in store for U.S. dairymen. Regardless of offsetting increases in both supply and demand, low commercial stocks at the beginning of this year should provide moderate strength in prices.

Milk cow numbers have been downsliding due to good cull cow prices and improved off-farm employment for farmers. Output per cow, also a supply factor, has not risen enough to take up the slack in production. Currently, supply is down. But favorable milk-feed price relationships could up output per cow, at least through mid-year. Latter 1979 production will depend on the impact of milk prices, feed costs and other expenses.

On the demand side, sales of dairy products this year should be above the more than 119 billion pounds sold in 1978. Per person use of milkfat could decrease, but the use of solids-not-fat might rise. Retail dairy prices could increase 6 to 8 percent this year, the largest rise since 1976.

For farmers, good consumer demand, an only slightly increased supply and prospectively cheaper feed prices indicate favorable returns. Poultry and Eggs. Regardless of spiraling feed costs into 1979, forecasters say favorable economic conditions and high cost of other meats will afford good returns for the feather business.

Broiler producers will respond to good 1978 profits by increasing total supply by as much as 10 percent. However, demand is expected to increase by a greater margin in the aggregate because of expected high red meat prices (consumers will substitute chicken) and continuing record exports.

Turkey farmers, off the heels of one of their most profitable years, still have reason to grin. Output will be up so far as 25 percent and prices will weaken from last fall's levels. But lower beginning year cold storage holdings and high substitute meat prices will keep profit declines to a minimum.

An older layer flock should slow previous increases in total egg supply for the year ahead. Though the rate of lay will likely continue up, the gain won't hit the 2 percent rise reached last year. After mid-year, production will depend largely on current profit and subsequent pullet turnout. Assuming lower supplies, prices will remain above year-earlier levels and likely average in the mid-60's. Prices may weaken seasonally to the upper 50's this spring.

Pork. Pork cuts should continue to gain popularity on the American dining table throughout 1979, a trend attributable in part to rising prices of red meat and other pork substitutes.

Accurate projections of the level of pork production and prices have proven to be a difficult task for analysts the past few years. Weather, disease, health and environmental concerns have all exerted unexpected impact on supply levels.

The number of farms reporting hogs and pigs on hand has declined dramatically over the past four decades. In 1940, 62 percent of all farms had hogs and pigs. By 1974, only 20 percent raised swine. A definite shift to larger enterprises, many nearing the 1,000 head per year sales mark, is offsetting the grower reduction somewhat. But total production is predicted to expand only factionally this year.

Although pork production is expected to be larger this year, hog prices will probably average near or slightly above the 1978 level. Rising consumer incomes and reduced beef supplies are expected to help support prices. Barrow and gilt prices may average near \$50 per hundredweight through the first of the year but production expansion in the fourth quarter could drop prices to the mid \$40's. Such an outlook spells profits for the farrow-to-finish and feeder-pig producers but more expense to the feeder-pig finisher.



HILE you read this, some farmer is shoveling feather-covered money out of his broiler house into a waiting spreader. In an empty feedlot pen, the ground's being scraped up and moved to a needy pasture. By using good waste management, both of these farmers are proving "a penny saved is a penny earned."

Chances are, you've had to purchase fertilizer. Jim Massie of The Fertilizer Institute says, "Some 50 million tons of fertilizer per year moves from retailer to farm. . . ." Granted, the benefits of commercial fertilizer (inorganic) nutrition have been responsible for many crop production miracles. But if livestock is close by you can smell a resource that could reduce your crop nourishment costs.

When commercial fertilizer was cheap in the 1950's, some specialists claimed manure just wasn't worth hauling. But then, says John Furry of Sperry New Holland, trace element shortages started showing up and fertilizer prices sailed away with price boosts of oil, a production ingredient. Then manure hauling became a more profitable proposition.

Still, though, farmers must often compare the economics of shipping needed fertilizers. Due to the high weight to nutrient ratio of manure, inorganic fertilizers sport a transport cost advantage. Several pounds of commer-

cial fertilizers can provide the same nutrition as several tons of manure.

But manure does make "cents," says the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in Agricultural Research magazine. In a USDA experiment comparing feedlot manure to anhydrous ammonia, two soil scientists in Texas determined "if the price is the same for both, ten tons of manure will fertilize sorghum better than 250 pounds of anhydrous ammonia per acre. . . ."

You could utilize your manure to obtain better yields for a cheaper toll. Over the three-year Texas study, sorghum on manured soil averaged 500 pounds more yield per acre than soil treated with anhydrous ammonia.

"Our research showed a practical and safe way to utilize feedlot manure," the scientists concluded. "The manure improves water infiltration from irrigation in addition to supplying plant nutrients."

A Sperry New Holland report says manure management methods are being "zeroed-in" on as never before because such systems offer built-in insurance against future jumps in the cost of commercial fertilizers.

The report describes recent studies of different manure handling systems in Wisconsin dairy barns. For a 50-cow stanchion barn, total yearly costs of all kinds were lowest for a stacking manure system and for a daily haul system.

Both systems, figured with a bedding cost, totaled \$6,330 a year. Cumulative costs for three other systems were much higher. A liquid manure storage basin system cost an annual \$7,541; a liquid manure storage tank system totaled \$7,817 and costs for operating a liquid manure storage silo system jumped to an annual tally of \$8,925.

The Sperry report adds University of Wisconsin researchers also estimated costs of seven different waste management systems for a 100-cow, free-stall dairy barn.

Five were in the same range with annual costs of slightly over \$10,000. These included a semi-solid storage system with a tractor scraper; daily hauling and a tractor scraper; liquid manure storage basin with an alley scraper; liquid manure with slotted floor over tank; and, liquid manure storage basin and alley scraper with irrigation spreading twice yearly.

Two higher-cost systems ran \$12,159 and \$12,525 annually. They were a liquid manure storage tank with tractor scraper and a liquid manure storage silo with alley scraper.

Per cow, annual costs amounted to a low of \$102 for the semi-solid storage with tractor scraper system to \$125 for the liquid manure storage silo, alley scraper system.

The study shows these costs would probably be incurred even if the farmer chose not to fertilize his field with the manure. But manure, according to the Sperry report, has special values in soil fertility programs that even commercial fertilizers can't replace.

Applied manure, say soil scientists, increases water-holding capacity of the soil, increases water infiltration within the soil layer and decreases runoff and soil erosion on sloping fields. Manure is also a rich source of essential plant nutrients, including nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus.

Too much of a good thing often causes problems. Excessive doses of manure are no exception.

Penn State agronomists say continued heavy applications on a field can create soil fertility problems. If levels of nitrogen and potassium become too high, crops can suffer from excessive vegetative growth, delayed maturity and poor storage quality. Animals grazing on overly manured plants can develop serious health problems—ranging from magnesium deficiencies to parasites.

"Farmers can benefit from their own organic fertilizer (manure) resources," says Richard Rortvedt of the USDA Economics, Statistics and Cooperative Service. "But you need to sharpen your pencil and do some figuring to determine proper guidelines to follow for fertilizing. Don't go into it blindly."

(Continued on Page 49)



FFA member Dave River and father, Ross, Maquoketa, low-

How to make the family farm support another family.

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FROM STRONG ROOTS

Ralph Kuramoto climbs rungs made of grapevine on a ladder to sucçess.

By Gary Bye

HIRTY-SEVEN years ago last December, Eddie Kuramoto's world was coming apart. Japan, the home of his ancestors and relatives, was at war with the United States. Eddie was ten at the time.

In spite of the fact he had been born a U.S. citizen in California, because of his heritage he and his farm family were moved to an internment camp in Arizona until the war was over.

L'We lost our farm during that time," Eddie says.

Today for Eddie's son Ralph, things are quite different. An 18-year-old from Sanger, California, Ralph was named one of four regional winners in the National Proficiency Award competition at the 1978 National FFA Convention. This fall he also began college as a fraternity man at Fresno State University where he is majoring in viticulture, the study of grape production

Though there is vast difference in the early lives of Ralph and his father, they share common goals for excellence in farming. Ralph's knowledge of farming comes mostly from the close working relationship he has with his father.

"After the war ended, my father and his family moved to the San Joaquin Valley and started over from scratch," says Ralph. Today Ralph and his father farm several hundred acres, live in a beautiful home and are respected in their community as some of the best farmers in the area. When Ralph received the National Award for Fruit and/or Vegetable Production, sponsored by the Briggs & Stratton Corporation, it was appropriate recognition for an ongoing farming operation that Ralph hopes to turn into a full time occupation after college graduation.

Today Ralph owns 36 acres of land and rents another 48 acres on a share-lease system with his father. Grape vines for production of table and wine grapes have been established on all 84 acres.

According to Ralph, it takes five years before a full crop of grapes is harvested after seedlings are planted. The vines are planted in rows 12 feet apart and are spaced 7 feet from one another.

"The vines can produce forever, if the soil is right and proper management practices are used," says Ralph. "But to think that you will only have to establish a vineyard once is impractical since different varieties become popular as the consuming public changes its tastes."

A yearly cycle of managing a grape vineyard means knowing a number of specialized farming practices. From December through March canes are pruned, tied and wrapped around supporting wires. The clippings are shredded as ground cover. Then beginning in

March, vines must be protected against frost, using flood irrigation. Frost danger is present from March to May.

When buds start shooting in mid-March, sulphur is dusted on the canes every 10 days to prevent powdery mildew. And through the growing season, the vines are irrigated about every three weeks.

After the frost danger passes, Ralph and his father start working the ground to control the weeds and to aid in penetration of irrigation water. In June, gibberellic acid is applied to the vines. The first application elongates the bunches. A second application at bloom stage shatters excess berries, while third and fourth applications after the berries form increases the berry size. During this time hand thinning is also used to cut bunches down to 25-30 per vine.

At the time of the third application of gibberellic acid, the cane is girdled to hold carbohydrates from the roots to further increase the size of the berry.

During the summer, conventional tillage of the soil means five to six trips over each field. Fifteen days before harvest, insecticides and miticides are applied to ward off unwanted pests.

Harvest begins in late August. The grapes are hand-picked and crops will average from 600 to 1,000 boxes per acre for table grapes and around 12 tons per acre for wine grapes. Prices vary respectively, from \$3 to \$12 per box for table grapes and from \$50 to \$150 per ton for wine grapes.

Because of the need for hand picking, Kuramoto's employ as many as 80 field hands during harvest. Ralph, in his freshman year at Fresno State, is studying "Practical Spanish for Agriculture" to help him communicate better with the workers, most of whom are Mexican-American.

Another course he is taking trains students in the production of raisins. The course may lead Ralph to include raisin production in his operation. The labor and management for producing grapes for raisins is much greater, but so too are the returns. In fact, prices for raisins have been as high as \$1,600 per ton.

To help learn more about raisin production, Ralph has taken on a project at the college, in which he manages 2½ acres of grapes for raisin production.

Ralph's father. Eddie, scans his son's record book with pride. A smile has replaced the look of determination during years of rebuilding, just as a thriving grape operation has seeded from a lost farm.



The rows go on forever, but Ralph, here with help from Advisor Joe Cosentino, attends every vine on 84 acres.

New chemical sprays are being tested which hasten the drying process. This cuts losses from unexpected rains which in recent years have reduced raisin production substantially.

Ralph's father, who often depends on his son to help manage the farm, has encouraged him in his FFA and leadership activities. "Because of our oriental background, we tend to have a little harder time with the language," says Eddie Kuramoto, "so I've tried to get Ralph to work on his speech development as much as possible to better himself."

The parental guidance has been successful. In a high school of 1,600 students, Ralph has held a class office each year and lost by less than ten votes for student body president. He won the state's FFA tree pruning contest, placed fourth in vine pruning and fifth in vine judging.

Ralph has also held two FFA offices in his local chapter and was regional



president from the San Joaquin Region, made up of 50 chapters. In his campaign for a state FFA office, Ralph was one of many top candidates, but fell short in the final rounds of interview competition.

The success Ralph has realized through school and the FFA pleases his

mother and father. Because of their own history, they appreciate more than most the freedom their son has to climb the ladder of achievement. And too, they realize the need for capable leaders to insure that our land is secure and our nation's people are free to live and farm in the future.

Whether examining the bud or hoeing the soil, Ralph relies on continual study and good management practices.

Photos by Author





This new hole-making instrument can dig two holes simultaneously, one for plant and tree roots and the other for a stake. Manufactured in the Netherlands by H. Stockman, the machine can drill 200 holes per hour in sand, clay and other soft soils. The machine, now available in the U.S., can also dig post holes.

Grinding and mixing capacity to match today's bigger tractors plus a 150-bushel tank capacity highlight Sperry New Holland's new Model 359 feed maker. The machine is designed for 90 to 180 horsepower tractors. The currently unmatched capacity of this new portable grinder-mixer is obtained without giving up operating convenience features of smaller units. Features include a 25-inch wide hammermill, heavy-duty PTO and gear-box shaft.



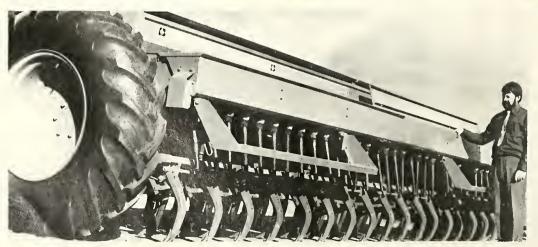
This instrument measures moisture in grains and delivers a meter readout, eliminating conversions.

Something New for Crop Growers



The lateral move concept of sprinkler irrigation is an innovation that could completely change the complexion of irrigated agriculture throughout the U.S. The system moves in a straight line through a rectangular field, irrigating 98 percent of the total area. The system shown is made by Lindsay Manufacturing.





What is believed to be the biggest small seeds box ever offered for the sowing of pasture seeds is now available. Made by Horwood Bagshaw, Ltd., of South Australia, the boxes fit the company's 32-row and 26-row drills. The all-steel, fully-welded hopper has a capacity of 8 bushels on the 32-row drill and 6.5 on the 26-row.

Entering the age of Rapid Farming with the Tractor Specialist*



5 mph (8 km/h) tillage is here. Just in time for you.

Rapid Farming? Basically it means matching the size of the implement to the available horsepower of the tractor so you can farm at 5 mph (8 km/h).

And while 5 mph may not seem much faster than traditional tillage speeds, it can

make a big difference in quality of soil working ... and, most important, it can appreciably extend service life of the tractor drive train.

Of course, you need a certain kind of tractor, And Case has done something about this. Shown above is our new 2590 designed for Rapid Farming's

break with tradition. It could be just in time for you.

*Case builds nothing but tractors for the farm.

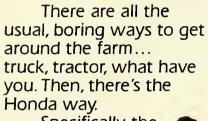
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ingenious Honda XL series. It's a complete family of four-stroke, onand off-road motorcycles that could just change your concept of the

The Importance Of Four-Stroke.

When you're ready to buy a dual-purpose motorcycle, you've got two choices: two-stroke or four-stroke. And when





HONDA GOING STRONG!



They're Out To Get You Ready For A Job By Muriel Lederer

WHAT do you really want out of life? If you're not sure your future depends on a college degree, or if you just can't see yourself in college, you do have other choices that lead to good jobs with a good future. There are many avenues to successful and happy living outside the domain of a full fouryear degree. In fact, evidence shows the bloom is off America's romance with a college education.

The possession of a sheepskin doesn't guarantee competence, happiness, or personal adjustment. These days it's not even a sure road to financial success. Some students would be horrified to learn just how many diploma-holders earn considerably less than the skilled

Muriel Lederer is the author of Guide to Career Education, Quadrangle/New York Times Book Company, 1974, 1976.

workmen who built their dormitories!

A recent study of U.S. job prospects for the 1970's points out eight of ten jobs to be filled will be open to young workers with less than a college degree. But, the report stresses young people who have acquired a skill or good basic education will have the best chance at the more desirable, steadier positions.

Today, there is a bewildering array of jobs available, many of which didn't exist ten or even five years ago. Yet, virtually all of them require specific job-oriented training, but not necessarily the education you receive at a fouryear college with its basic core of liberal arts and general education.

Today's vocational schools may lack the ivy-covered trappings of the academic world, but they do offer a storehouse of "no-nonsense" schooling for career-minded students with some exciting new choices available.

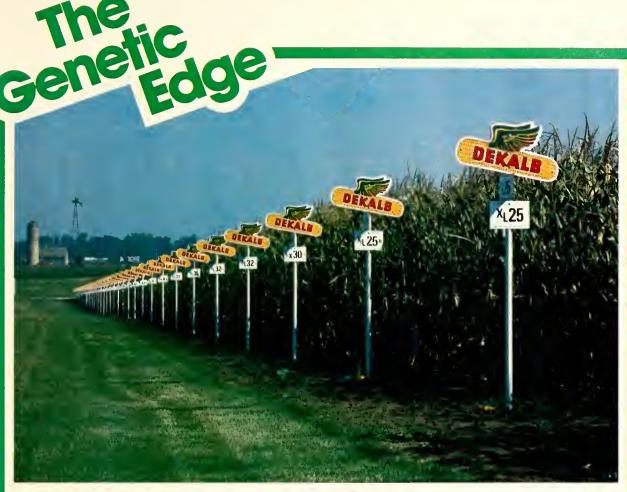
Here are some of the best ways of acquiring organized, planned training for employment in occupations noe requiring a college degree.

Junior and community colleges (public and private)

A junior or community college usually offers the first two years of college instruction and grants an associate rather than a bachelor's degree. The thousands of course offerings include academic college transfer courses: vocational, technical and semi-professional occupational programs and general education programs for post-high school

In the Fall of 1971 for the first time more students enrolled as freshmen in the 1,200 junior and community colleges of the U.S. than in the nation's four-year institutions. While total uni-

(Continued on Page 34)



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Plant genetics is our business at DEKALB AgResearch, Inc. Our goal: genetic improvement that will lead to more productive, more profitable crops for American Farmers. The DEKALB research team is comprised of highly trained specialists working in such areas as plant physiology, pathology, entomology and nutrition. Each

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DEPEND ON DEKALB

February-March, 1979

Ready For A Job

(Continued from Page 32)

versity enrollment doubled in the 1960's, enrollment in the public twoyear colleges quadrupled.

The variety of courses listed by junior colleges is enormous. Consider what some of these schools are offering:

Williamsport (Pennsylvania) Area Community College operates a program in "Service and Operating of Heavy Equipment." Heavy equipment students share a 160-acre site with forestry and ornamental horticulture students.

Florida Keys Junior College, surrounded by ocean waters, is strong in marine diesel technology, marine propulsion and environmental marine science.

Students who enroll in the two-year Motor Transportation program at one of the City Colleges of Chicago are trained for supervision and management jobs leading to an associate in Applied Science degree. While receiving on-the-job training in local transportation companies, they are paid the firms' standard wages.

Private trade, technical and business schools

Some 7,000 privately owned trade and technical schools offer 550 different courses to about 2 million students each year. Courses last from a few weeks to three years with tuition ranging from \$200 to \$1,800 per course. Emphasis is on practicality—teaching the student only a specific skill, what he needs to know to get a job in the shortest possible time.

There is a course offered somewhere for almost every type of job. One school's Fashion Merchandising program features visits to mills, manufacturers and advertising media as well as on-the-job training in local stores for students.

A New York state school gives a Culinary Arts associate degree after two years of preparation for a career as a cook, chef, pastryman, buffet caterer, food supervisor or food manager.

Home Study

With study by mail a student can learn practically anything, including subjects not offered by schools anywhere near his home. There are now over 5 million students at all types of institutions taking courses by correspondence.

Among the courses available are cartooning, architectural drawing, office management, accounting, highway engineering technology, quality control, warping and weaving, locksmithing, re-

frigeration and air conditioning, hotelmotel management, diesel mechanics and real estate brokerage.

For a career in the travel industry, for example, a course is offered by the American Society of Travel Agents which features programmed instruction in which a student actually performs such tasks as filling out facsimile airline tickets, selecting a cabin from an oceanliner deck plan and planning a special European tour for a client from start to finish.

Apprenticeships

The oldest and one of the most effective ways worldwide of handing down skills from one generation to another is to apprentice young people to a skilled craftsman or mechanic.

Apprenticeship is not only a system of learning by doing, but of learning while earning. It combines day-to-day on-the-job training with basic technical instruction in the classroom.

This differs from other on-the-job programs because apprenticeship is based on a formal written agreement with an employer. The graduate apprentice is recognized as a skilled crafts man or journeyman wherever he might go.

There are more than 350 approved apprenticeable occupations in this country, ranging from bookbinding, printing and engraving to upholstery and plumbing.

Cooperative programs (work-study)

A cooperative program is a workstudy arrangement between school and employer giving the student both in-



"That bed of mine is sure a popular subject! Mom's concerned about when I get into it at night, and Dad's concerned about when I get out of it in the morning!"

struction in required academic courses and related vocational experience. Work periods and school attendance may be on alternate half-days, fulldays, weeks or other periods of time agreed upon.

Some of the cooperative projects are designed to serve special minority groups. For example, at Hostos Community College in New York City, which has mostly Puerto Rican and black students, its cooperative education program leads to para-professional jobs in the health sciences such as radiology technician.

And a new two-year program provides retail employees with an associate degree in business at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. The curriculum, developed by educators and Indiana retailing consultants, gives students skills they can use in the retailing field. Nearby retailers are cooperating by giving jobs to students to work part-time as they study.

Industry training programs

Private employers are heavily into job training, especially the large corporations. General Motors, for instance, operates the GM Institute in Flint, Michigan. High school graduates apply and, if admitted, spend alternate periods of six weeks in work and study for four years. The Institute includes an engineering college and runs numerous technical and management training programs.

Job training given by industry has changed so a worker is apt to learn not only how to do the work, but why. He is no longer locked into a particular dead-end type job, but rather his training will give him the chance either to move up the ladder or to do different types of work at the same level of ability.

Although you may not want to undertake a full four-year program, don't stop with just a high school diploma either! You should definitely consider an occupation which calls for a limited amount of additional schooling—anywhere from three weeks to three years. America is full of jobs just looking for the right person. If you're prepared, these well-paying jobs can be waiting for you. Don't be hampered all your life by lack of a salable skill.

In the modern world to be without skills is a serious handicap. We are lucky there are so many alternatives onen for career education. The question of what type of training is best for each person can only be answered by him according to his own needs.

Success has many definitions and excellence is the result of our own effort rather than the automatic by-product of a college degree.

Two ways to make graduation a beginning.



Choose the Army, full time or part time.



Long pedigree lines can be researched quickly through use of a filing system maintained with part-time clerical help.

Room Enough For Everyone

By K. Elliott Nowels

A T FIRST, it's rather overwhelming. There are, well, there are just so many of them. All black and white, and all lined up at umpteen feed bunks, acting like cows.

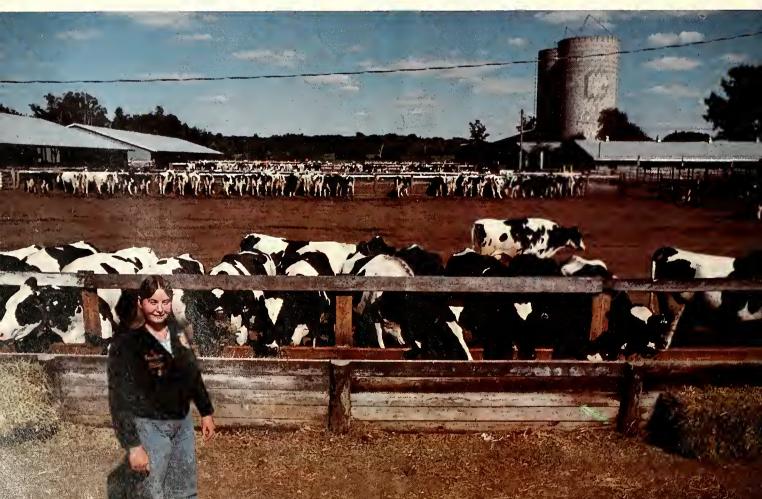
Of the somewhere near 9 million

Karen stands before a horde of cattle kept in groups of 150. The cows are big silage eaters and almost all of the farm's 3,500 acres are used to grow it. Hay is a purchased part of the ration. Holstein dairy cattle in the United States, over 1,500 registered ones are located on one farm, here, on Green Meadows Farm in Elsie, Michigan. Duane Green and his brother Velmar run the farm, assisted by offspring and 35 assorted employees. Karen Green, winner of Michigan's Star State Farmer award and member of the Ovid-Elsie FFA Chapter, is one of those hardworking offspring.

Karen is of a modest, shy nature,

hesitant to talk of her accomplishments and quick to blush a little when she does. Yet she's an important part of the operation of this huge milk factory, utilizing the largest herd of registered Holsteins in the country.

"No, I guess I don't think about it very often in those terms," said Karen of the farm's status as "No. 1" in that breed. "The things we do here are pretty much the same as they would be in an operation of, say, 200 cows."



Yes, the cows still have to be milked, fed, watered, and they still have calves and the calves have to be cared for. But the huge scale of the operation makes for a considerable difference.

Milking is something that is done virtually "around the clock." About 1,450 cows are milked twice a day. Two side-by-side parlors are utilized, each of an eight on a side herringbone configuration. Crowd gates in the holding pens at the rear of the parlor keep the cows coming. The hired help in the parlor work two shifts per day, four hours each shift at the same times night and day. For example, a man that works ten to two in the middle of the day would come back at 10 p.m. to work until 2 the following morning.

Even with this many cows, the Greens still maintain an average per cow of above 17,000 pounds and butterfat percentage of 3.9. Uncle Velmar says the university people have been out to ask them how they do it. "I thought you folks were supposed to be telling us," was his good-natured reply.

In an operation of this size, effective division of labor becomes quite important. Certain people manage the actual milking operation (Velmar, Karen's uncle and Charlie, Karen's brother), others manage the replacement heifers (Duane, Karen's father) or work with the calves. Everyone chips in on the record keeping.

Karen's primary responsibility is the show herd, that group of prima-donna bovines selected to represent Green Meadows at a half-dozen or so fairs and expositions.

"With school and activities taking most of my time during the year, the showing business was something I could do during the summer," she says. Her responsibility includes the care and record keeping for the 100-plus cattle moved to another barn during the show season.

"It's a good way to get your name out." she says of showing. "If you do well, other breeders know you have a good stock on your farm. I enjoy it, too. That's a big reason to show."

Those activities that Karen speaks of are many and varied. She was a member of the National FFA Band and first chair clarinetist in her high school band. A member of the National Honor Society, her grade transcript reveals nearly all A's. She was an award winner on the meats judging team and played varsity basketball.

"I can't remember all the awards she's won, it's too long a list," confides FFA Advisor John Mater. He wrote on her application that Karen



Hundreds of trophies crowd the main working office on Green Meadows Farm, in part a testimony to Karen's show ring skills and award winning activities.

also was "a 100 percent real individual," perhaps insinuating that Karen was a winner not because she has such a good opportunity on her home farm, but because she has worked hard at utilizing that opportunity. Karen has reinvested her earnings from her cows and her work and built a herd of her own that numbers just short of 50 head.

"I haven't had too many occasions when people pointed and said, 'Well, she didn't do much, that farm was already there when she was born," she says. And it's believable because when you ask Karen about her accomplishments, she answers with what she is going after next month or next yearnot what she has already done. At present she has her sights on winning the dairy proficiency award and hopefully competing nationally. She would also like to be named Michigan's State Holstein Girl. Both awards are judged on involvement in your dairy operation and involvement in your organization.

Karen, like many other young people involved in similar operations, is a bit unsure of what she wants to do with her future. While not at all professing to be a women's libber (actually, somewhat far from it) she does realize women can do many things as well or better than the boys, but where she fits into the family plan is yet to be decided.

Charlie, four years Karen's senior and just graduated from Michigan State in dairy science, has recently returned to help manage the family operation. He echoes his father's sentiments when he says, "There's plenty of room for all of us out here." The family is now working out the details of incorporating, so becoming a part of the operation might be a bit more easily worked out in an equitable fashion. In the meantime, Karen has started her first year at Michigan State University, planning to major in dairy science with side-studies in math and agriculture education. Her first quarter grades came in the mail the other day—a 3.8 out of 4.0 possible.

A woman's partnership potential and management role in family farming situations has undergone much change in the several years just past. Some young women are now becoming equal partners with brother and father in farming operations at an early age, much as young men have been doing for years. There are still a few sticky questions though, having to do with what your potential husband might want to do, or whether or not the hired help will appreciate female supervision. Karen has thought about those things.

"I don't think it should make any difference whether I'm a girl or a guy when it comes to getting the work done," she says. "The guys around the farm are used to me being out there. It doesn't seem to bother them, either." What might happen if she married someone who wasn't interested in farming here? First of all, she admits that it's quite unlikely. Then she says, "If my husband didn't want to be involved I don't think I'd feel uncomfortable running some of the farming operation while he went to town to work."

Karen wants to return to the farm and it seems that with a positive attitude like that most things will work Here's one American Farmer who's proving that "making the best with what you've got" is a good way to acquire the necessary resources for farming.

Getting Started in Farming NO SOFT JOB

By Gary Bye

TEVE Milanesio faces a problem common to many farm youth. How do you get started in farming when there is not enough land in the family to put you in business?

Steve's solution is an accepted and time proven one. He uses farm machinery that he already owns to do custom farm work for his neighbors.

Steve, 21, from Strathmore, California, farms with his father Pete and brother Dave, who at 18, is a high school senior. Their father's farm is slightly over 220 acres in size with irrigation available for a variety of crops.

"The farm wasn't big enough for me to get started on. So when I was a sophomore in high school a friend and I made arrangements to pick up the lease on a small piece of land nearby," says Steve. When the friend backed out, Steve assumed the entire lease. It was his work on the acreage and the custom work he performed for his father and others that helped Steve earn his FFA American Farmer degree in 1978.

An arrangement with his father includes an agreement for the use of farm machinery. Steve owns his own spray tanks and pumps and some cultivation equipment. The wheel tractor he uses is owned by his fáther.

Steve feels if he could buy his own tractor he could increase his custom farming capacity. "Right now I'm try-



The Milanesio harvester gets a "break" while driver Steve eyes his cotton crop.

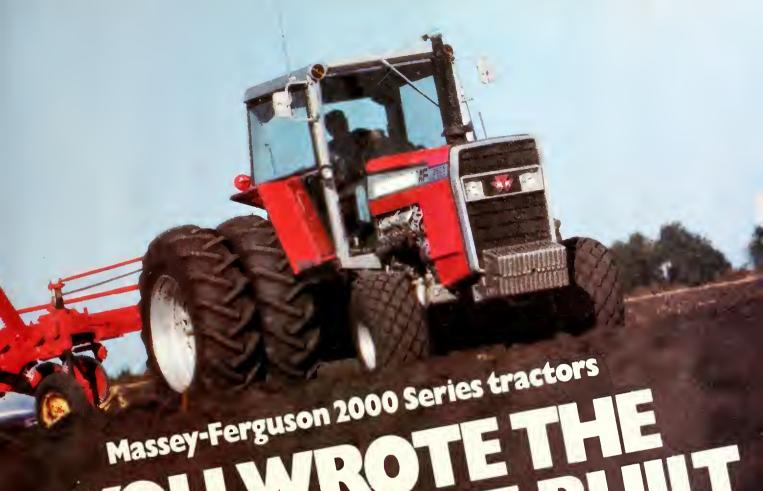
ing to work through the Farmers Home Administration for a loan," he says. "With slightly more horsepower I could increase my speed and volume on the custom spraying and cultivating jobs I do."

The low interest rates offered to young farmers by the FmHA is a strong incentive to Steve since he says the

tractor that would best fit his operation costs \$30,000.

Steve explains that the work he normally does for others involves application of a herbicide on weeds in beans and cotton. He charges \$4.50 per acre and can cover about seven acres in one hour with his existing equipment. In his first

(Continued on Page 48)



Massey-Ferguson's 2000 Series tractors were built to answer your wassey-rerguson's 2000 Series tractors were built to answer your special needs. With all the serviceability and reliability you asked for. Choose from 100 to 190 PTO horsepower. Then climb aboard and see how comfortable a big, powerful tractor can be. There's a seat that's more like an easy chair plants of about room. that's more like an easy chair. Plenty of elbow room. And over 50 sq. ft.

Choose from five models

MF 2745 Perkins 8-cyl.

You've got what it takes with Massey-Ferguson.

540 cu. in. (8.8 litres)

Standard: R-speed manual. Optional: 24-speed with 3-speed shift-on-the-go.

Massey Ferguson

MF 2775 Perkins 8-cyl.

640 cu. in.

(10.5 litres)

160 PTO hp

MF 2805

*Manufacturer's estimate.

Perkins 8-cyl.

640 cu. in. (10.5 litres)

190 PTO hp

Turbocharged

See your Massey-Ferguson dealer soon. Ask him for details on the new MF tractor warranty

which extends coverage to 2 years or 1500 hours,

MF 2705

Perkins 6-cyl.

354 cu. in.

of unmatched visibility.

whichever comes first.

MODEL

Engine

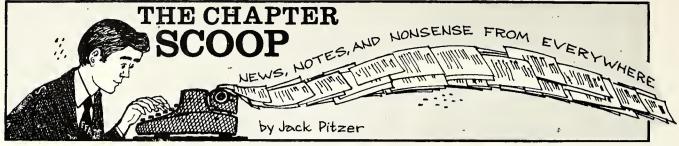
Horsepower Aspiration Transmission **Fuel Capacity**

MF 2575

Perkins 6-cyl.

100*PTO HP

354 cu. in. (5.8 litres)



Imagine—100 new Greenhands! Exeter, CA, initiated that many this year.

N-N-N

Each year Oakland, OR, gets a new chain saw in trade for last year's from the local dealer.

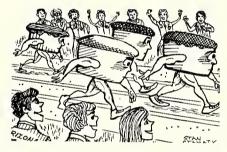
N.N.N

The dairy chain of *Saline*, LA, is over 20 years old and has Jerseys, Ayrshires and Guernseys.

N-'N-N

Gregg Campbell, Carroll Moore, Steve McGill, John Herron and Barry Anderson of Crescent, SC, FFA collected over \$1,230 and 15 blue ribbons at the state fair Hereford show.

N-N-N



Chandler, AZ, FFA sponsored a cupcake walk for the United Way.

N-N-N

At a Washington Conference reunion held during the National FFA Convention, all four roommates of Room 291 got together—D'nece Foster, Niles, MI; Jennie Deckert, Estacada, OR; Robin Rusk, Medicine Lodge, KS; and Laura Luczkowski, Warrenton, MO.

N-N-N

Terri Yancey, reporter at South Panola, MS, sends word of a fall harvest banquet of FFA.

N-N-N

Big varsity wrestling tourney is sponsored each year by Lisbon, ND.

N-N-N

The FFA won an annual FFA vs VICA tug-of-war in *Plain City*, OH.

N-N-N

Big attraction for kids at *Holdenville*, OK, Old MacDonald's Farm was horseback rides.

FFA parents and alumni helped *Prague*, OK, Chapter with BOAC project of cleaning up old cemetery plus building new gate and fence.

N-N-N

Suggestion from *Moniteau* FFA in West Sunbury, PA. "Why not put FFA instead of N-N-N between the articles in this column?" News-Notes-Nonsense from everywhere is what it stands for.

Wallowa, OR, reporter sends word that Gary Stonebrink of her chapter received the National Safety Council Youth Citation for outstanding service.

New product being sold by San Luis Obispo, CA, Chapter is "Spook Insurance." It's a clean-up crew on the day after Halloween.

N-IN-

After a class in safety with chain saws and axes, members of *Stonewall Jackson*, VA, FFA cut stove and firewood for needy families in the area.

President of Southeast Lauderdale Chapter in Meridian, MS, Lori McGonagill, was named most talented in Lauderdale County Junior Miss Pageant.

Governor Schreiber spoke at *Granton*, WI, banquet on topic "Kids, Have You Hugged Your Parents Today?"

Winners of disco dance at Keytesville, MO, barn warmin' were Ken Richards and Denise Howell.

Appreciate all the news about section, district and area officer elections, contests or other news. They'd do great in state newsletter. We usually only use chapter and individual items.

Also we don't use much about show results, chapter elections or other items which every chapter does routinely.

N-N-1



The urban soils judging team and the rural soils judging team won in district for *Bellevue*, OH, FFA. Wonder where they both practice?

N-N-N

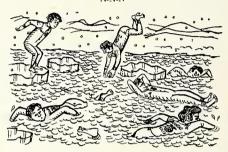
Grant, NE, members are revising blood donor list for the local hospital. Also is sponsoring a welding clinic.

At an old fashioned box social held by *Verden*, OK, one supper brought \$900. That gal must be quite a cook.

Dave Mueller and Tim Braniff of Zillah, WA, FFA are contacting former members for an Alumni Affiliate.

A steer show with a showmanship class gave members of East Bay Chapter in Riverview, FL, chance to practice showing plus a chance to compare their steers with others in community.

N-N-N



Erie, KS, FFA started out the new school year by having their annual swim party. Even though water was chilly, members, fathers and guests had fun.

Tim Schumann hosted an FFA-FHA hayride for *Fort Bend*, TX, chapters on his ranch.

Danny Gillig, like his dad 28 years ago, sang in the National FFA Chorus from South Barber, Kiowa, KS.

Officers and four members of *Mattabeset* Chapter, Middletown, CT, demonstrated parliamentary procedure for a senior citizens group.

NNN

They drove pickup around town so folks could contribute to *Galt*, CA, canned food drive for the needy. Members wore jackets.

President of Silverton, OR, Greenhand club is Glenn Goschie. It's a club within the chapter for first year'ers.

The sectional volleyball tournament trophy has been won every year since 1973 by *Quartz Hill*, CA, FFA.

Community Service Chairman Brad Dotson wrote that Marysville, OH, members discovered helping with collection of blood was not scarey. Members also worked as greeters, served snacks.

Seniors of West Bend, IA, built eight new picnic tables to be loaned out to the community for picnics or reunions. They loaned out 27 last year.

They have an eight-team summer bowling league in *Manchester*, IA.

Any FFA member can send news, notes or nonsense in to "Scoop." Just be sure it is readable.

A'79 DT VERSUS A'65 VW.



For the price of a reasonably clean '65 Volkswagen, you can buy a very clean '79 Yamaha DT100.

So clean it's new.

But a new DT has more to recommend it than the fact that it's fourteen years younger than the VW.

For one thing, our DT is a true dual-purpose vehicle. It can go almost anywhere you can.

You can take it camping, fishing, to the beach, or to the mountains. You can drive it over rocks, bumps, ruts and potholes. You can drive it through mud and slush. You can even drive it through our major cities. It's built to take it.

That's because all of our trusty Yamaha DT's feature gutty Torque Induction engines, rugged yet precise 5 and 6-Speed transmissions, Autolube (so you don't have to mix gas and oil), tough motocross-type frames and exhaust systems, and heavy duty oil-dampened front forks.

Our DT100 has easily-adjustable 5-position rear shocks. Our DT125 and DT175 have Yamaha's exclusive Monoshock—the same system we use in our world champion motocross racers.

And while the VW is justifiably famous for its 30 mpg economy, most of our DT owners happily report over 70 miles to the gallon. Not to mention what they save on oil, tires, battery. And seat covers.

Or, to put it another way, even though the VW and the DT might cost the same to begin with, they won't cost the same for long.

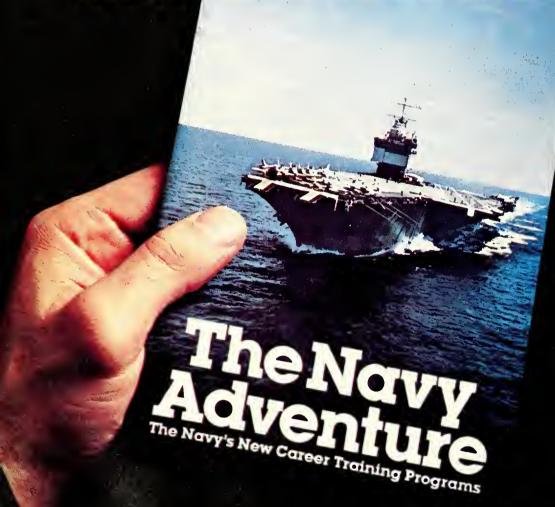
So while you're out shopping for an inexpensive way to get around, why not stop by and check out a new Yamaha DT?

You'll find it gives you most of the things you're looking for. Plus one thing you wouldn't expect to find in a reliable, basic transportation vehicle.



When you know how they're built.

ADVENTURE? THE HAND WROTE THE LOCALITA



AND IT'S FREE.

You're looking at one of the greatest adventure books ever written. A book filled with the adventure of training and education, of space are equipment, the adventure of the sea, and of exotic lands.

And the best thing about it is it's free.

Send for it today; there's no
obligation. Except that when you finish
reading it, you might feel like writing
the next chapter.

NAVY. IT'S NOT JUSTA JOB, IT'S AN ADVENTURE. Tenth in a series of articles about the history of FFA.

FFA at 50

At Last! An FFA Magazine

By Wilson Carnes, Editor

THE first issue of The National FU-TURE FARMER magazine was published in the fall of 1952, fulfilling a dream of FFA members first expressed at the second National FFA Convention in 1929. It was an attractive magazine with four-color cover and stories slanted to interest FFA members. The National FUTURE FARMER won quick approval wherever it was seen. Paid circulation climbed to 150,000 within slightly more than a year.

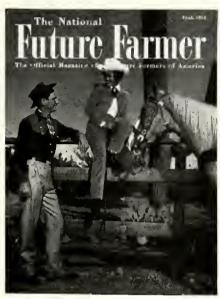
A lack of money had proven the major barrier to FFA having its own magazine. It is sufficient to say that when the National Officers and Board of Directors met in Washington, D.C. in January 1952, they decided the FFA was finally in a position to finance the start of a national magazine.

The beginning of the magazine is well described in the book, FFA at 25. The Boards passed motions stipulating that the magazine be issued four times a year, that it be mailed directly to the member's home and that the subscription price be 25 cents per year or five years for \$1.00. The name selected was The National FUTURE FARMER. The national office was instructed to hire an editor, who would be responsible for selecting a staff, engaging a printer, selling advertising and handling all the other thousand and one details incidental to starting the magazine.

Lano Barron, former vocational agriculture teacher and state advisor of the FFA in Texas, was employed as editor. Offices for the magazine staff were provided at the national FFA camp near Alexandria, Virginia.

Mr. Barron's work was cut out for him when he arrived in Washington in April, 1952, to take over his new duties, for the first issue of the magazine was supposed to be in the mail by October 1.

The history of problems that were faced and overcome during that first six-month period would fill a book in itself. Suffice it to say that a staff of seven persons was employed, advertisements were sold, subscriptions were obtained and during the first week of October, 1952, the issue of *The National FUTURE FARMER* that came off the presses surprised everyone with its



The first issue published in 1952.

attractiveness, high quality and general excellence.

The magazine was its own best salesman; so good, in fact, that 100 percent of the members of many state FFA associations subscribed. Advertisers generally are wary of a new publication, but many companies bought space in The National FUTURE FARMER from the beginning.

The FFA advanced a total of \$44,500 before the magazine was able to pay its own way. This "loan" remained on the books for several years but was repaid in full on July 28, 1966—thus giving the FFA its national magazine at no cost to the national organization.

The National FUTURE FARMER is totally owned by the FFA which grants considerable editorial freedom to the magazine staff. Since its beginning the magazine's content has been directed to the FFA member. In 1956, the issues were increased to six per year to better serve FFA members.

Money to support the magazine comes from two sources; the subscription price members now pay with their dues and the sale of advertising. It has been necessary to increase the subscription price several times because of increased publishing cost but the price members pay has remained one of the

lowest in the publishing industry.

The decision to sell advertising in The National FUTURE FARMER proved to be a wise one. Advertising income has enabled FFA members to receive a magazine at a much lower price than would otherwise be possible. Advertising also informs members about many new developments through informative ads. In addition to the advertising offices in Alexandria, Virginia, the magazine maintains sales offices in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Over the years a number of changes have occurred at the magazine. In 1958, Wilson Carnes, a former member from Alabama who was serving as associate editor, replaced Lano Barron as editor. In 1957, the magazine assumed the responsibility of publishing the Official FFA Calendar. In 1967, responsibility for FFA WEEK was transferred to the magazine. The magazine also publishes a newsletter for chapter advisors entitled Between Issues.

Circulation passed the half-million mark with the February-March, 1975, issue. At the end of 1978, total distribution amounted to approximately 530,000 copies each issue. In addition to FFA members, approximately 20,000 other individuals receive the magazine through direct subscriptions or gift subscriptions from FFA chapters to their supporters, from Alumni members and other sources.

The influence of *The National FU-TURE FARMER* upon the FFA organization, the lives of FFA members and their families has never been measured. But comments from members and letters to the magazine over the years indicate it is significant. From readership survey, it has been learned that fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and friends of FFA members read and enjoy the FFA magazine. The readership also includes vocational agriculture teachers, members of the FFA Alumni, Foundation sponsors, school officials and others from the general public.

The National FUTURE FARMER magazine is the one service of FFA that reaches every member. In FFA's 50th year, the magazine is firmly established with many members requesting that it become a monthly publication.

(Continued from Page 40)

year of business he applied chemicals to 1,200 acres in addition to his own.

"The custom farming business is one of the few ways a young person with limited resources can break into farming," explains Steve. "By doing custom work you can stay close to the farm and earn enough to begin investing in more farm machinery. Meanwhile you can be shopping for additional land to lease or buy."

True to his philosophy, last year Steve was able to lease a 40-acre field which he now has planted in cotton. He also helps his dad farm 60 acres of cotton, 15 acres of prunes, 76 acres of hay and 20 acres of watermelons for seed.

"We like cotton because we own all of our own equipment," says Steve. "With Dave and I helping out no hired labor is necessary. This reduces costs and headaches since good reliable labor is often hard to find."

How do you get started in custom farming? Steve's method was simple. "I was helping my uncle out one day on his spraying job. One of his neighbors



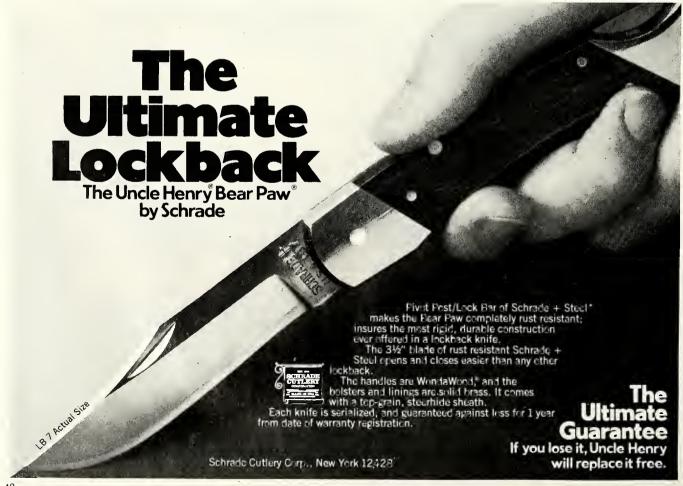
The Milanesio team checks the cotton crop with father Pete flanked by Steve on the right and son Dave, 18. Each gets his fair share of the work.

saw me and stopped by to see if I could come do his. From there business just grew until last year I had to turn some jobs down because I just couldn't keep up."

Breaking into business by the custom operator route is not easy. Steve reflects, "When the spray season begins here

everybody wants to go right now. I put in some long days. It's a demanding job but worth it in terms of the rewards."

Steve Milanesio says he crawled onto his first tractor almost before he started school. With any kind of luck to go along with the effort he's putting in, he'll be riding one for a long time.



Of Using Manure

(Continued from Page 24)

Good waste management challenges the farmer to know the nutrient needs of his soil. A chat with your local agricultural extension office or the soils division of a post-secondary institute can provide you with soil testing information. Soil tests, which can pinpoint nutrient needs and acidity levels, should be made at least every three years. Soil scientists can use your samples to write an accurate "prescription" for your land.

After test results indicate fertilizer needs, Rortvedt suggests comparing costs of applying manure and commercial fertilizers.

Manure's high weight to nutrient ratio often requires more spreading runs on the same acre. Rortvedt observes that more runs means additional use of equipment and higher operating costs. The farmer's time, another valuable input, is also increased.

Rortvedt recommends a combination of manure and inorganic fertilizers but says the individual must weigh the economic and agricultural benefits of both. Manure has qualities that can strengthen soil structure; inorganics do not. A mixing of manure with the high nutrient content of store-bought fertilizer can form a strong soil builder.

"If we are to sustain the kind of yields the world is depending on," concludes Rortvedt, "there's not enough livestock in this country to provide adequate crop nutrients. We need the help of both modern technology and the methods our grandfathers used."

Fertilizer use is expected to double by the turn of the century to meet the world's food needs. Much good has come from both organic and inorganic fertilizers. In your use of waste management, remember that using manure could lessen your dollars spent for plant nourishment. If you must buy, be a good shopper. Rortvedt stresses, "Buy a bag of fertilizer that will best meet your cropland's needs, regardless of whether it's the cheapest price in the store."



"How am I doing over on your side, Marge?"



GUARANTEED







PATION OF FATOURS (RECONSTRUCTION OF FATOURS)



It's a scramble alright when your boots are in a pile in the center of the arena.

WHERE ARE MY BOOTS?

The Cleburne, Texas, FFA'ers had some wild fun at a Fun Night at the Sheriff's Posse Arena. The major purpose of the evening was to select the top four members, under 16 years of age, to compete in the San Antonio Livestock Show's calf scramble. It took two rounds to pick nine finalists. The first four of those nine back to the winner's circle with a haltered calf won the chance to compete at San Antonio. They are Mark Holbert, Donnie Gilliam, Bobby Allen and Randy Bryan.

In conjunction with the calf scramble, the chapter also sponsored two other events for prizes. The first was a greased pig scramble. The object to catch and carry a greased pig halfway down the arena. The winner was Scotty Self who received a show pig for his prize.

The second fun event was a boot race in which the members place their boots in two piles at opposite ends of the arena. The race begins in the middle of the arena with a dash for the piles of boots. The object is to get both boots on and get back to the center first. Again, Scotty Self was the winner, picking up a gift certificate for his efforts in the boot race.

TRIAL PARLIAMENTARY CONTEST FOR SIX STATES

History was made in Carthage, Missouri, on November 6 and 7 with a nationwide Invitational Parliamentary Procedure contest being held. State winning FFA teams from six states were invited to compete in parliamentary demonstrations as well as written exams.

This was the first time a contest of this kind has been attempted on a national level and was so successful that the National FFA Organization will study this as an addition to the National FFA Contest program.

The event was sponsored by the Carthage FFA Alumni Association in conjunction with Midcontinent Farmers Association who treated all participants to a banquet on November 6. Judges were Dr. Larry Rost of West Plains, Missouri, and Dr. Ralph Fields of Kansas State University.

Results of the contest are as follows: Carthage, Missouri, first gold; Indian Valley, Gnadenhutten, Ohio, second gold; Hill City, Kansas, third gold; Deer Park, Washington, silver; Renville, Minnesota, silver, and Little Dutchman, Annville, Pennsylvania, silver.

IN ACTION

A PICNIC FOR TWELVE

Many chapters have picnics in the summer, but Webster City, Iowa, hosted one that was unique for FFA.

The picnic was for 12 dignitaries traveling together from Chile, Denmark, Germany, Guatemala, Japan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Holland, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain and Thailand.

They were here on a month-long tour of the United States spending two days in Webster City. On the tour they visited all phases of agriculture from the farm to the elevator to processing to transportation.

The guests visited the farm of FFA'ers Tom and Dave Larson, whose father has 1,480 acres with beef and hog confinement facilities.

The dignitaries are employees of the USDA working with agriculture attaches in the Foreign Agriculture Service. Their job consists of promoting the imports of U.S. agricultural goods in their native countries and reporting back to Washington that country's production, consumption, import and export information.

The Foreign Agriculture Service (FAS) is one way the U.S. is trying to utilize foreign markets and make our products available to countries that need them.

"They're our salesmen, our eyes and ears," explained Stanley Phillips of the USDA attache service. "These people know only the statics about U.S. farming so they're here to learn how it really works."

Only one member of the group was a farmer. Others were people with degrees in the agriculture economy or economics. A member of the group, Deitmar Achilles from Bonn, Germany, commented, "You must see the size of United States farms to believe them."

(Continued on Page 53)

Chapter chefs donned aprons to cook steaks for our USDA representatives.



Building For A Better Tomorrow







Daniel Maass, Buffalo Center, Iowa 1978 National Home and Farmstead Improvement Winner

It takes ambition and desire to build for tomorrow. And Daniel has displayed that ambition through activities in the FFA Home and Farmstead Improvement Program.

Through the encouragement and guidance of his FFA advisor, Wayne Nattress; and his family's cooperation and help, Daniel carried out his farm improvement program.

Beginning in 1973, he designed and helped construct his family's new house, landscaped and seeded the yard, designed and helped construct two new hog houses—including insulating, plumbing and electrical wiring as well as putting in farrowing crates.

In this way, Daniel is making a significant contribution toward preparing for the future. Currently attending Iowa State University, he plans to continue farming.

Ambition like this is what FFA is all about: It's Daniel and thousands of others like him, assuming responsibilities now to prepare for the future.

A better tomorrow requires a team effort. And we at Upjohn are enthusiastic about being part of that team as sponsors of the FFA Home and Farmstead Improvement Program.

For Upjohn, too, is made up of many people who are personally concerned about the future of our country, and the world. And we think it's important to work together with concerned individuals, like Daniel and his fellow FFA'ers, to make this a better place for us all to live.

If we all work together to build a better tomorrow, then tomorrow will give us a better world.



Upjohn, TUCO, Asgrow, and Cobb Organizations Agricultural Division of The Upjohn Company Kalamazoo, Michigan

February-March, 1979 51

A machine shop serves as a college "classroom" for these Air Force recruits registered in career education.

THIS year, the all-volunteer Air Force will be looking for some 75,000 people to fill its ranks. Some will be professionals like physicians, dentists, veterinarians, nurses and engineers. Many others will join for technical training after preparing themselves academically in high school or college.

In addition to pay and benefits found in the military, all Air Force men and women are encouraged to continue their education.

The Community College of the Air Force (CCAF) is the Air Force's new-

Learn While You Serve

est and brightest innovation to the career education package. Although all branches of the armed services offer bountiful education benefits, CCAF is the one government-authorized two-year accredited college offered in the military. The voluntary school is similar to any other community college and has Associate in Applied Science degree-granting authority. The two-year curriculum is accepted by most schools toward a baccalaureate degree.

CCAF students receive about half their training from Air Force courses and the remainder from easily-accessible civilian colleges.

Accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, CCAF boasts a worldwide campus. It was activated in 1972 to meet the education and career development needs of Air Force enlisted men and women. Its primary purpose is to integrate technical instruction and civilian education into a pattern of personal and career growth. A student's progress is transcribed and copies are available for individual civil-

ian job or education pursuits.

Should further schooling be desired, the Veterans Educational Assistance Program can provide more than \$8,000 in educational benefits to those who participate. Members can save \$50 to \$75 a month for future education needs and the government matches the amount two for one. This can amount to a maximum of \$2,700 paid by the participant and \$5,400 in government funds, for a total of \$8,100.

Other career education programs are also available. Technical training centers, operated by the Air Training Command, conduct some 3,000 formal courses annually to train almost 280,000 people in civilian-related specialties like metalworking and electronics. Some 90 percent of these vocations have a direct relationship to the civilian world of work.

If you have questions about Air Force or other military career education programs, contact the nearest recruiter. He is listed in the white pages under U.S. Government.

How to make 114 useful projects.

"Arc Welded Projects-Vol. II"

Plans, photographs, step-by-step instructions & drawings for making 114 different useful projects: shop tools, mechanical devices, cranes, trailers, boats, stoves, grills, agricultural equipment, stairs, sculptures, etc. If you own or have access to an arc welder and other basic metal working tools this book will show you how to make these projects at a fraction of the cost of purchasing. All projects have actually been constructed by the authors who tell how they did it.

280 pages, 8½" x 11" size; over 500 illustrations; published and made available at low cost as a service by the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation. Fill in coupon and mail with \$4.00 to the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation. If not completely satisfied return within 30 days for full refund.

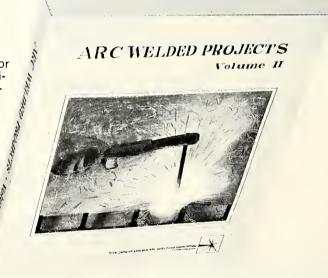
Available **free** is a brochure telling how to submit project to the Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation for possible cash awards as high as \$1000.

TYPICAL PROJECTS

The Incinerator
Fabrication of Spiral Staircase
A Grane or Small Boat Davit
Octagonal Fireplace
Fireplace Log Holder
Double Axle Flatbed Trailer
The Combination Machinery
and Hay Trailer
Athletic Trailer
Two Horse Trailer
The Design and Construction
of a Tandem-Axle
Automobile Transporter
Scraper Grader

Wood Splitter
Engine Powered Sorghum
Cane Mill
Box Grader
Three point Hitch Grain and
Fertilizer Spreader with
Five Bushel Hopper
Plate Dog
Pickup Truck Versicrane
Design and Construction
of Engine Crane
The Construction of a Truck
Bed for My Welding Truck

Oxy Propane Bottle Cart



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(Continued from Page 50)

The FFA picnic was held on September 21 at Briggs Woods Park, six miles south of Webster City. FFA members supplied grills and a local company,

Nissen Meats, supplied steaks.

All the FFA'ers were surprised when the dignitaries grabbed a few aprons and started to help cook. Some wanted an American cookout cooked by Americans while others wanted to join right

Hovaguin Kiziuan of Beirut, Lebanon, said, "One big surprise for me is about the young generation, they're staying in agriculture and they are enjoying it. I see all of these kids enjoying organizations like the FFA. It's very nice to see that."

Chapter Treasurer Dwight Elm said, "They were all very friendly and easy to talk with. It seemed they really wanted to know what we had to say. I thought it was very interesting and well worth the time." (Lori Nilles, Reporter)

THEY MOVED TO KANSAS CITY

The East Butler, Nebraska, Chapter not only attends the national convention, but they complete the week in Kansas City in a style no other chapter does. They take the time and trouble to enter not one, but two floats in the Saturday morning American Royal Parade. The chapter proudly enters these floats as Nebraska and chapter entries. One represents the Future Farmers of America from Nebraska, the other the Nebraska FFA Alumni organization, East Butler Affiliate.

These floats don't just pop up overnight. Many hours of hard work and

FACTS FOR ACTION

Sponsors like to know that the funds they provide for FFA activities are appreciated. You are encouraged to write to express your appreciation for their participation as sponsors of the 22 National Proficiency Award program, National FFA Contests and other awards.

Send your letter to the National FFA Foundation Sponsoring Committee, Mr. Robert Lund, 1979 Chairman, General Manager, Chevrolet Motor Division, General Motors Corporation, General Motors Building, Detroit, Michigan, 48202 or Mr. Donald McDowell, Executive Director, National FFA Foundation Sponsoring Committee, P.O. Box 5117, Madison, Wisconsin 53705.



Alumni Affiliate members Vern and Glenda Dvorak are hard at work on the float, above, before it left town for Kansas City. Below, members and parents put final touches on the float which was pulled by Molly and Fanny.



planning go into these traveling billboards. In order to transport floats 300 miles, they must be built to fold completely down and be packed tightly enough to protect from any inclement weather. Not only is it difficult to transport the floats, but the chapter float was pulled by Molly and Fanny, two 2,000-pound Belgium Draft horses. These horses are owned by Mr. Ed. Fisher (East Butler FFA Alumni member) of Ulysses.

The FFA Alumni float made its first appearance this year since the East Butler Chapter with a membership of 71 just received its charter April 7, 1978. The alumni float placed second in the organizational division which had 23 entries for this year's parade.

Along with the two floats from this small high school of East Butler many more items were transported to Kansas City. A total of 36 head of cattle, hogs and sheep were exhibited at the American Royal Livestock Show. Chapter officers and members along with Advisor Gary Maricle also served on the usher corps.

It took 54 people including 23 FFA members, 6 FFA Alumni members, superintendent of schools and wife, and 23 parents and guests. East Butler returned home very tired after a week of hard work and successful accomplishment. (Tim Helman, Reporter)

(Continued on Page 54)

New'79 Fisherman's Guide



Catch More Fish

Send for colorful fishing guide loaded with photos, fishing tips, great new ideas and proven methods that work wherever you fish. Fascinating reading for anyone who enjoys catching fish or wants to learn how. A real bargain at 25¢. Name

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Now you can use this ONE power-feed shop to turn rough lumber into moldings, trim, flooring, furniture—ALL popular patterns. RIP-PLANE-MOLD . . . separately or all at once with a single motor. Low Cost . . . You can own this power tool for only \$500 down.

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ts about PLANER-MOLDER-SAW and details about 30-day trial offer.

Name

Address_





After the stew feed, guests had the chance to buy at auction, a variety of items donated to FFA by local firms.

IS IT THE STEW OR THE AUCTIONEER'S CRY THAT BRINGS THEM?

The 180-member Sulphur Springs, Texas, Chapter has developed a community fund raising activity that has proven very successful. Every spring the chapter engages in an all-out effort to sponsor a stew cook, auction and livestock show as their main fund raising activity of the year.

Students, teachers and parents work together to organize this three-day event. Fathers of the students oversee the cooking of the 30 pots of stew. The mothers prepare pies, cakes and help serve the stew.

After the stew is served to the approximately 3,000 people who attend, the auction begins. Some 130 items donated by the town merchants are auctioned off, proceeds of these events go to the chapter. Total earnings in the

One of the main reasons for the event was to provide showing experience for members who have livestock projects.





BIG PUMPKIN GROWERS

The FFA chapter of Montoursville, Pennsylvania, recently held their fourth annual pumpkin growing contest. It's an open contest to all members to see who can grow the largest one by weight. The contest closes three days after the first killer frost in the area. Chapter Advisor William Wehr has offered \$25 to any member that can grow one that weighs more than his. His largest this year was 352 pounds and the largest any member grew was 128. (Lance Emick, Reporter)

past year have ranged over \$10,000.

Following the auction the chapter sponsors their very own livestock show, where all the students in the chapter bring together their projects and compete against each other. Entries in the show range from dairy cattle to sheep and in the past years over 200 head of livestock have been exhibited.

A STOP FOR SAFETY

"Living To Serve"—that's the part of the FFA Motto members of Lamberton, Minnesota, FFA Chapter have been carrying out the last 11 Labor Day weekends. They have handed out free coffee, lemonade and cookies at their annual rest stop for traffic safety.

Every year since the project started, from 200 to 300 Labor Day travelers have registered at the stop set up in Zieske's Lumberyard on Minnesota Highway 14, which passes on the north edge of Lamberton. Travelers stop and rest, have a cup of coffee and visit with other travelers and local FFA members. The youngsters are given lemonade and everyone enjoys the cookies baked by FFA mothers.

Signs advertising the stop are on Highway 14, at 2-mile, 1-mile and ½-mile intervals in both directions from the rest stop. The traffic safety promotion is also advertised on 15 radio stations and in 18 newspapers.

Since its beginning over 2,500 travelers have stopped from 15 different states and three foreign countries. Most travelers have expressed their appreciation for such a project. Many have tried to leave donations but the FFA members have never accepted money. They politely let the travelers know the chapter's rewards are in the safety aspect of the project.

Members work for two-hour shifts,

with two officers, who are co-chairmen of the project, working all day. The rest stop opens at 9 a.m. and runs until 5 p.m. Members are kept busy greeting the travelers, mixing lemonade and making coffee and keeping the trays full of cookies. Some members are also stationed on the highway to help direct the traffic to the rest stop.

The idea of such a traffic safety project started back in 1968, when the governor of the state of Minnesota, in speaking at the state FFA banquet, asked FFA members to help with traffic safety. Lamberton FFA members took up the challenge that year and have been conducting the safety project since that time. (Randy Olson, Reporter)

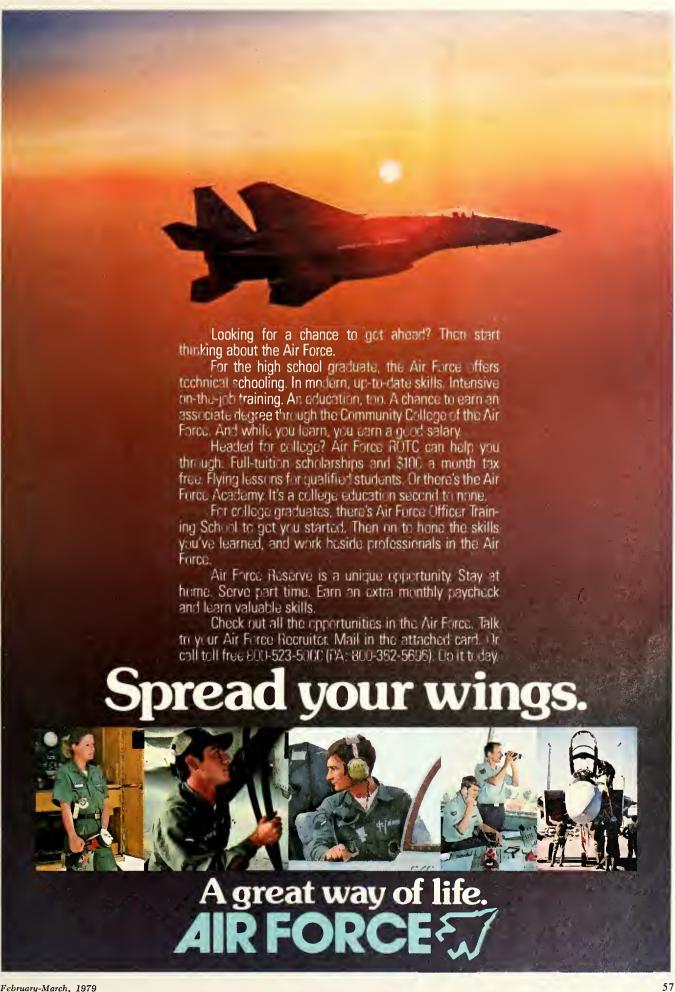
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ACTION LINES

- Put your national FFA magazines in a binder.
- Take sister to the FFA banquet.
- Make a shadow box display of brother's Foundation medals.
- Talk your dad into hosting an FFA International exchangee.
- Talk your advisor into jogging with you before school.
- Read for a blind student.
- Sing in the church choir, school chorus or FFA quartet.
- Ride with the ambulance driver.
- Get a "Future Farmer Lives Here" sign.
- Go ahead and apply for a proficiency award.
- Read more on public speaking.
- Talk to your parents about their estate plans.
- Give your advisor and his wife an FFA anniversary plate.

 Make compthing out of your
- Make something out of your job as chapter sentinel.

Practice your handwriting.





Young Researchers

These students of animal medicine are showing how an open mind can help open the doors to exciting careers.

By Robin Soslow

L OOMING ahead of you is a big question: Which avenue will I follow in my quest for a successful career?

For some, the choice is simple. For most, the answer is bewildering but the options are many.

Whatever your direction may be, the FFA adage "learning to do, doing to learn" will apply to any field of work, from crop-dusting to veterinary research. If you choose a route dealing with the hard sciences, your goal may take longer to reach. Along the way, though, are many opportunities for learning, both in and out of the classroom.

The work of young researchers at Ames, Iowa, aptly illustrates their feeling of responsibility for the future of animal health. Many serve as summer and permanent employees of two U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) facilities there. One is the National Animal Disease Center (NADC), an extension of the USDA's Science and Education Administration (SEA).

Participation in the scientific community gives those young people experience and exposure in several specialized fields. Several of them did not know what to expect when they accepted the positions—often overlooked by young people in search of careers. However, these young men and women name the challenge of veterinary research and medicine as the primary drawing card.

Buzz Balzer, a pre-veterinary student majoring in animal science at Iowa State University (ISU), says his work ranges from "mopping floors to testing cattle for brucellosis." More specifically, these budding scientists' activities include culturing viruses, studying fetuses, testing vaccines and treating livestock on the farm.

As a summer employee at NADC, Buzz performs duties quite different from those of most of his peers during their college vacations. His daily routine involves the study of bovine brucellosis in an experiment with varying dosages of Strain 19 vaccine in a test herd of 106 yearling heifers. The project's goal is to pinpoint how to gain maximum protection with the least amount of vaccine. Buzz runs tests on the blood serum to check for persisting positive reactions to the vaccine.

Although research involves long hours and tedious processes, Buzz maintains that the unsolved mysteries perpetuate the field's excitement. "This experience has opened my eyes to new career possibilities," says Buzz.

sibilities," says Buzz.

Joanne Stevenson, a third-year ISU veterinary student doing her summer practicum at NADC, says, "This job provides the exposure to research not possible in school." Joanne calls research the backbone of veterinary medicine. She studies parvovirus, an organism which kills unborn pigs in a process

termed fetal mummification. Although she expects to open a small animal and equine practice, the veterinary student hopes to continue the application of her research experience.

Kevin Pelzer has done a lot of traveling in pursuit of a career in veterinary science. Originally from Fort Mitchell, Kentucky, Kevin plans to enter his junior year at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama this fall. At Ames, he assists in the investigation of campylobacter, a venereal disease which causes infertility and abortion in cattle and sheep. He studies reactions between the disease-causing organisms and vaccines.

Kevin is intrigued by how much of his animal research relates to humans. "Most animal functions relate to those of people," he notes, adding, "I've always been interested in animal medicine because those patients can't tell you what's bothering them." Kevin's current ambitions are divided between teaching and research.

According to Dr. George Lambert, assistant director of NADC, the up-and-coming generation of researchers may not only witness, but help bring about, the eradication of many diseases.

These animal health researchers share an appreciation that their chosen field contains three elements rarely found together; responsibility, challenge and openings for new explorers in animal health. Buzz Balzer has two recommendations for students considering veterinary medicine—keep up the grades and obtain a strong background in chemistry.

The four years of intensive training at veterinary school can prepare a student for a variety of careers beside animal practice. Perhaps Kevin Pelzer's philosophy applies to everyone planning a veterinary career: "Be open to all avenues of life, for you can't predict what you will end up doing."



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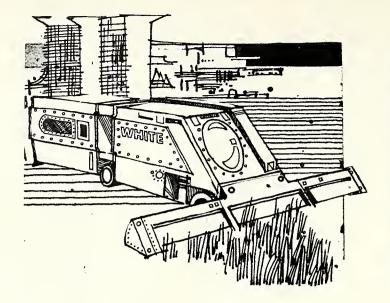
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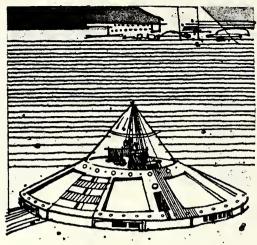
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AGRIFUTURE

Here is a far reaching look into the future of American agriculture compiled by White Farm Equipment Company.

CHANGE is inevitable. How well we adapt will mean the difference between future success and failure in meeting our future food needs.

It's hard not to think about the future. Though unpredictable, tomorrow provides an opportunity for unlimited growth and development. But how can you look at the future?

Recently the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE), U.S. Department of Agriculture and several universities asked its members to project farming techniques and equipment. The projections are exciting . . . and evolutionary.

Put on your 21st Century glasses and perceive the marvelous trends of Agrifuture.

Energy needs will be immense . . . and speculation widespread as to possible energy sources. Scientists agree changes in marketing crops, farm size and equipment must occur before we see revolutionary designs compared to present equipment.

Virtually all farm engines will be diesel-powered with diesel remaining the dominant fuel for 20 years.

Expect more turbochargers. Turbocharging improves power output, reduces fuel consumption, helps compensate for altitude differences, reduces smoke levels and, in most cases, lessens engine noise levels—sometimes cutting them in half.

Some engineers predict development of solar energy collected by space stations and beamed to farm storage cells. Others feel there will be engines that burn hydrogen or possibly methane from animal or crop residue; or biomass engines, which develop burnable gases from crop residue.

Nuclear power is a possibility and there's an old idea that's found a new application—giant wind turbines. However, don't expect changes in power sources or engine design until such modifications have proven they are equal or superior to current units economically, and in terms of reliability and performance.

Future tractors and implements will be easier to operate. Count on more infinitely variable-speed transmissions. In the meantime there will be more shifton-the-go transmissions with extra speeds carefully matched to field working conditions and requirements.

Visibility from the operator's station will be improved by making cabs an integral part of the machine and providing larger, better-positioned windows. Manufacturers predict better seats, independently adjustable for operator

height and weight, more comfortable in hot weather, and with better suspension and smoother ride over uneven terrain. Designers are already developing more remote controls and monitoring systems to permit you to spend more time inside the cab instead of getting out to inspect or adjust equipment.

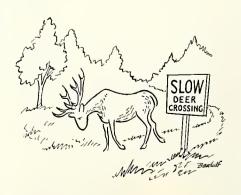
Of course, other farm equipment will change. Instead of building larger and larger machines that create bigger transport and storage problems, engineers are looking at smaller machines used in tandem.

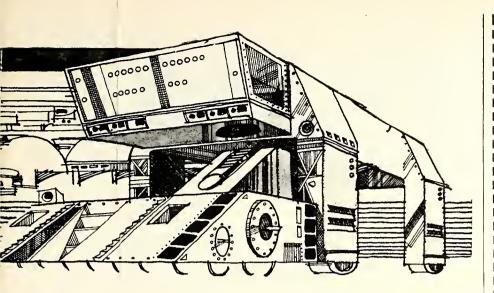
There will probably be a machine that tills and plants with a single pass over the field. Its capability could include chopping crop residue and mixing it into the topsoil creating a fine, flat seedbed. Openers could slice a groove at desired depths. Timed release capsules could carry seed, fertilizer and pesticide and prevent seed germination until the proper time.

During summer, hovercraft may cover fields and make additional applications of bacteria, virus and ultraviolet radiation to control weeds, insects and diseases. Soil compaction, which restricts root growth and limits yields, will be eliminated.

To reduce traction problems, tillage may even be with pto-driven equipment. Or, seedbeds may be prepared by applying soundwaves or similar energy to the soil.

Harvesting will be done by a variety of specialized machines. Future combines will harvest a wide variety of crops in a broad range of conditions. These combines will be equipped with





mini-computers that monitor crop losses and match speed to cutting conditions. Harvesting machines will operate at maximum acceptable loss levels of 1/100 of 1 percent.

Laser beams to cut straw and compressed air to perform all separating functions may be common. Other sensors and automatic controls will regulate combine forward speed to maintain operation at virtually 100 percent capacity. . . so 100,000 bushels of grain can be harvested in a day. Every unit will be electronically equipped so it can receive world crop weather and commodity reports via radio and television

To accommodate the demand for food, caused by the still rapidly increasing world and domestic population, every available acre in North America will be used for production.

Desalinization of sea water will provide water for drinking and irrigation of coastal desert areas. When the practice becomes economical, desalted water will be pumped inland for additional living and crop production areas.

In Agrifuture, major rivers, principally the Mississippi, may no longer be allowed to empty into the sea. Instead, rivers could feed a network of underground perforated plastic tubing to deliver water, fertilizer solutions and systemic insecticides directly to root zones. Underground sensors trigger automatic distributing devices when nutrients are needed.

Aquaculture-the controlled production of fish, clams and other seafood species in "confinement"-will be used to supplement land-based agriculture and expand worldwide food production. Heated water from power plants and factories will permit production of warm-water species in colder climates.

Specialized scanners, capable of detecting viruses in their earliest stages, will monitor livestock herds.

Scientists are expected to isolate genes for regulation of muscle development and fat deposition. This means cattle can develop maximum muscle tissue quickly, with a minimum of fat. All beef cows will raise twins to make full use of their milk and meat production. And since sex may be regulated, scientists expect heavy production of bull calves with a small number of heifers for replacements in the breeding herd.

Farmers will have control over prices and work directly with sophisticated marketing coops that sell directly to domestic and overseas users. Rural living will be held in high esteem and be one of the most affluent sectors of our so-

Looking forward to the future when these marvelous scientific improvements are available helps agribusiness firms like White Farm Equipment plan for tomorrow.



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MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION
(Required by 39 U.S.C, 3685)

1. Title of publication: The National FUTURE
FARMER.
2. Date of filing: September 29, 1978.
3. Frequency of issue: Bimonthly.
3A. No. of issues published annually: 6.
3B. Annual subscription price: \$1.00; FFA members 75c paid with due4. Location of known ffice of publication: 5630
Mt. Vernon Highway, Alexandria, Virginia 22309.
5. Location of the headquarters or general business offices of the publishers: National FFA Center, 5630
Mt. Vernon Highway, Alexandria, Virginia 22309.

ness offices of the Property of the Nurrose, function and nonprofit status of the Nurrose, function and nonprofit status of the Nurrose, functional profit organization, National FFA Center, 5630 Mt. Vernon Highway, Alexandria, Virginia 22309; Editor, Wilson W. Carnes, 5630 Mt. Vernon Highway, Alexandria, Virginia 22309; Managing Editor, none. 7. Owner: Future Farmers of America (a nonprofit organization), National FFA Center, 5630 Mt. Vernon Highway, Alexandria, Virginia 22309.

8. None.

8. None

9. The purpose, function and nonprofit status of
this organization and the exempt status for Federal
income tax purposes have not changed during the
preceding 12 months.

10. Extent and nature of circulation:

Average No. Single

Single Issue Nearest to Filing Date Average No. Copies Each Issue During Last 12 Mo. 531,400

525.343 525,343 4.326

529,669 1,731



There's this guy named Herb who claims everyone knows him. Some of his friends thought he was crazy so they sent him to a psychiatrist. The psychiatrist asked him who knew him. Herb answered saying, "Why, Johnny Bench knows me." They flew to where Johnny was playing ball. A short conversation as follows went on. "Hello, Herb." "Hello, Johnny." "See you later, Herb." "See you later, Johnny."

The psychiatrist wasn't satisfied. "Well," said Herb, "Burt Reynolds knows me. We go fishing in Florida." The same thing happened as it did with Johnny Bench.

The doctor still wasn't satisfied. Herb said, "The Pope knows me." They flew to Rome. They went to the Pope's office and his secretary told them the Pope was writing a speech. Herb asked the psychiatrist to stand in the crowd and he would walk out on the balcony with the Pope and point him out. Herb did as he said, but the psychiatrist fainted. After the speech, the two were talking when Herb asked what happened. The doctor said, "All was okay until a man behind me asked who that was up there with Herb."

Billy Barlow Indianola, Oklahoma

Sign close to entrance of cemetery located on busy highway: "Drive with care—we can wait."

Luette Dickerson Prescott, Arkansas

Henny Youngman says he knows a doctor who gave a man six months to live. The guy didn't pay his bill, so the doctor gave him another six months.

Bobbie Brantley Tyler, Texas

A dude inherited his uncle's huge cattle ranch and immediately left to take possession. After he arrived, a friend decided to visit him to see how things were going. He found the new cattle tycoon in the southern acres, gazing at a vast herd of cows.

"They sure look great," said the friend. "How many head have you got?"

The tenderfoot shrugged, "Don't know. They're all facing the wrong way."

Chuck Surkut Sisseton, South Dakota Two friends arrived at the country club for a morning round of golf. The first one stepped up to the tee, took a mighty swing and made a startling hole-in-one.

The second man, glancing at his buddy's achievement, stepped up to his ball and said: "All righty! Now I'll take my practice swing and then we'll start!"

Oran Nunemaker Morland, Kansas

A farmer tourist in Las Vegas didn't have money to gamble, so he watched the games and bet mentally. In no time at all, he'd lost his mind.

Bobbie Mae Cooley Bowen, Illinois

During a football game, a benched player continually flirted with girls in the bleachers. When one girl wished to see him play, the player told the coach, "Even though I haven't paid much attention to the game, I feel I should play."

The coach quickly responded, "Why don't you go across the field and ask your coach?"

Jean Riley Monroeville, Ohio Woman standing on her head to visitor: "The trouble with doing yoga exercises at home is you're forever seeing a lot of places you forget to dust."

Susan Keith Centerville, Ohio

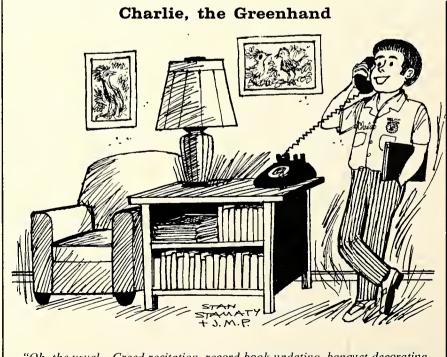
There was a man who got a job painting the yellow line down the middle of the road. After the first day's work, the worker reported to the foreman that he painted a three-mile line. The foreman was impressed, usually a good day is only 2½ miles.

After the second day's work, the worker told his foreman that he added two miles to the line. The foreman said, "Well, you have good days and bad days."

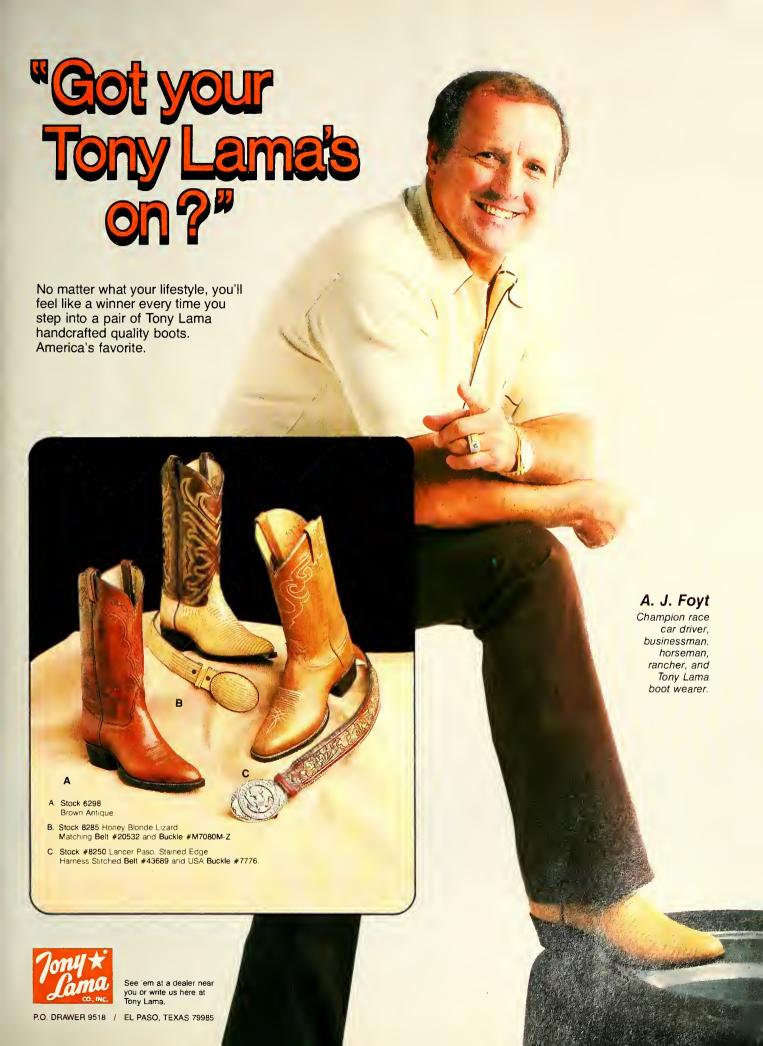
The next day the worker reported that he added one mile to the line. The foreman replied, "Each day you paint less and less. I'm afraid I've got to fire you."

On his way out of the foreman's office the man said, "Well, it's not my fault. Each day I get farther from the paint can."

Linda Snyder Fulton, Kansas



"Oh, the usual—Creed recitation, record book updating, banquet decorating committee, judging practice. How about you?"





Recipe: Cut rabbits into serving size pieces; soak young rabbits 1 to 2 hrs. in salt water — 12 to 18 hrs. for older rabbits — 1 tsp. salt per qt. of water; after soaking, wrap meat in damp cloth and store overnight in cold place; butter a casserole dish and add a layer of rabbit pieces; sprinkle with ½ tsp. salt, fresh ground pepper to taste, ½ tsp. ground thyme and 3 large bay leaves; add 5 slices cut bacon; repeat layering until ingredients are used up; pour 1 cup water over casserole, cover and bake at 350° until tender — 1 to 2 hrs. depending on age; remove cover and sprinkle 1 cup seasoned bread crumbs over casserole; bake 30 min. and serve.

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