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The National ure Farmer

VOLUME 19

NUMBER 1

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1970

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Our Cover

A bay and his dog are symbols of true campanianship. Dale Reed of Plain City, Ohio, is starting out on a fall hunting trip with his dog, Big Red, which he owns with his brother Donald. They enjoy many an afternaon of pheasant hunting and comradeship.

Photo by Ralph Woodin

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FFA Membership

STUDYING figures is usually fun. Thus I always look forward to seeing the FFA membership report at the end of each fiscal year.

For what they are worth, here are some statistical gleanings from the 1970 membership report. Seventeen states showed an increase, 33 showed a decrease. As to number of chapters, 14 states increased, 24 reported a decrease and 12 were unchanged. Much of the decrease in the number of chapters no doubt comes from school consolidation.

FFA membership totals 430,044, a drop of 19,413 from the year before. Four states have 28 percent of the membership. They are Texas, which remains the largest state association with 48,684 members; followed by North Carolina, 26,063; Alabama, 24,-874; and Georgia, 21,114. California showed the largest increase reporting 582 additional members.

Too often, in considering membership, we interpret a loss as bad, a gain as good. We fail to recognize that a minus may sometimes reflect a healthy adjustment. Nevertheless, a comparison of FFA membership with vocational agriculture enrollment would indicate some students who could profit from FFA membership do not join.

What is the situation at your school? Are all eligible students members of FFA? Now is a good time—while it is still early in the school year-to seek these additional members so they can participate in FFA activities all year and receive the benefits through-

Educational Plans

It is interesting to note in the 1970 Farm Market Survey conducted by The National FUTURE FARMER that the number of FFA members planning to continue their education after high school graduation remained about the same as last year. However, the type of school they plan to attend has changed. In the 76.8 percent planning to continue their education, there was a drop from 49.0 percent to 43.5 percent in the number who plan to attend a four-year college. However, the number who plan to attend a vocational-technical school increased from 32.0 percent to 37.8 percent. Most encouraging is the fact that threefourths of the FFA membership plan to continue their education after high school.

Wilson Carnes, Editor

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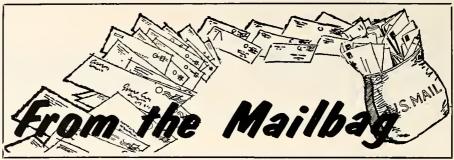
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Statesville, North Carolina

In the June-July edition of *The National FUTURE FARMER*, I read your article on the inside front cover entitled "An FFA Alumni Association."

I, as a former officer in our local chapter (North Iredell), am so glad to see something being done to help keep older members active in our chapters. I plan to apply for the American Farmer degree next year and would believe it an honor to be an alumnus of the FFA.

It would be a great help if you could send me some more information on this subject! I plan to explain the idea to the local chapter at our August meeting. I'm sure they will grasp the idea quickly.

Thanks for your loyal contributions.

Benny Dobson, Ex-reporter North Iredell Chapter

Unfortunately, there is not a great deal of published material on this subject at the present time so I am unable to send you additional information on the subject. The National Officers and Board of Directors of FFA did authorize an additional

meeting of the temporary advisory council. Some members of the Board felt they should go slow in organizing the alumni until we have had further indications of interest from former FFA members in such an organization.—Ed.

Cherry Valley, New York

I have been a teacher of vocational agriculture for 27 years and during that time have had the privilege of having many boys receive the top FFA degree of our state. I also had the Star Farmer of America in 1965—Mr. Floyd Dubben, Jr.

My purpose in writing is to suggest a spot in the magazine titled, "What Are They Doing Now?" It could give a short resume of the activities of past Star Farmers of America or other top FFA "past" individuals. I know it is always a topic for conversation as to what a boy might continue to do, after winning an award.

This is just a suggestion but a short story and a picture or two depicting their present work would be very interesting.

James Rose, Advisor

New FFA Community Program

MAKING rural communities better places in which to live and work is the objective of a new community action program announced by the FFA. Theme of the new program is "Building Our American Communities." Harry Birdwell, National FFA President, made the announcement at a Washington, D.C., breakfast for 40 Congressmen and Senators and 80 state FFA presidents.

"This is an opportunity for young people to show their concern for America by getting actively involved in their community," President Birdwell told the group. "Because of our expanded interests and the desire of our members to be associated with agriculture," the National President continued, "we feel it is essential to build strong rural communities where they can live and work in agriculturally related jobs. This will be possible only if jobs are available and rural communities are desirable places in which to live."

The "Building Our American Communities" program is a joint effort of the FFA, the U.S. Office of Education, and the Farmers Home Administration (FHA), an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture. The FHA has prepared a "Guide to Understanding and Developing Communities" for use by vo-ag instructors in the high school vocational agriculture classroom. The guide outlines discussion that can be related to any community and includes topics such as: identifying the wants and needs of the local community, analyzing the resources available for community improvement and how to carry out constructive projects for improvement.

A second phase of the program will involve FFA members in community action projects. Chapters will be encouraged to take on constructive projects that will improve their communities. Some projects being suggested include surveys of community land, water, manpower and transportation resources, job surveys, environmental clean up and control and community health and safety projects. In addition to support from the FHA, several top government officials including President Nixon have given their verbal support of the FFA community action program.



Unmask this man 3 and you'll find a scientist who crushes cars with mathematics.



As a part-time fencer since actual crash tests. From cars, derived a set of The research team can has become more and more skillful at parrying the saber blows of an opponent.

As part of a safety team at the GM Research Laboratories in Warren, Michigan, he's become more and more accurate in duplicating car crashes on computers.

The team started by observing results of

his college days in Istan- that they prepared mathe- equations describing the then predict which de-



bul, Dr. Mounir Kamal matical models of actual forces and deformations signs will offer the most of a crash, and then wrote protection to an occupant computer programs for of the car in case of an the solutions. On a com- accident. puter, it's possible to simulate the impact of a Dr. Kamal, and many other vehicle against a barrier interesting GM people, and evaluate automobiles safety is fast becoming a with experimental parts. science.

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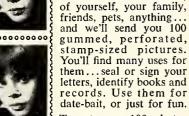




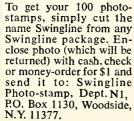
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32-00 SKILLMAN AVENUE, LONG ISLA

The National **FFA Convention**

T is convention time again! Across the nation, nearly 12,000 FFA members, advisors, and guests are getting ready for their trip to Kansas City and the National FFA Convention. The Convention dates are October 13-16.

This will be FFA's 43rd National Convention, and all indications point to a truly outstanding event. The first general session will be Wednesday morning, October 14—not Tuesday evening as in recent years. Tuesday's activities will include early registration, Kansas City tours for non-delegates and the Agricultural Career Show in the afternoon, and the Vespers Program at 7:15 p.m.

The FFA will have a greater role this year in the American Royal Livestock and Horse Show. Royal officials asked FFA to provide nominees from which they will select the American Royal Queen. This invitation was given the "green light" at the July meeting of the Boards of National FFA Officers and Directors, and state FFA associations have been asked to submit nominations. Coronation of the Queen of the American Royal will take place at the Friday morning session, after the election of new national officers and just before the Convention adjourns for FFA Day at the American Royal,

There is a change in the Proficiency Awards Program, too. National winners will be judged and announced in Kansas City rather than prior to the Convention. This practice has been used for the Star Farmer and Star Agribusinessman for several years.

Other national contests follow the pattern of previous years. The National Public Speaking Contest will be Wednesday evening. In judging, three contests will be held on Wednesday: meats at 8:30 a.m., dairy products at 9:00 a.m. and poultry at 12:00 noon. On Thursday, livestock judging will be at 8:00 a.m. and dairy cattle at 12:30 p.m.

Other Convention highlights include presentation of the FFA Foundation and Distinguished Service Awards on Thursday morning; the Honorary American Farmer Degree Ceremony, awarding of the American Farmer Degrees. and the Star Agribusinessman of America Pageant in the afternoon. The Thursday evening schedule will include a revamped program of recognition for sponsors to the FFA Foundation, the Star Farmer of America pageant, and the showing of a new FFA movie entitled, "The Inheritors."

Much of the work of the Convention is done in committees and is reflected in their reports to delegates during the business sessions. Delegates will be considering such items as recommended dress for girl members, National FFA Center development, and several amendments being proposed to the National FFA Constitution and Bylaws.

Briefly, here is what some of the amendments would do:

Allow more than one chapter in a school when appropriate;

Broaden the opportunity for collegiate chapters to two- and four-year institutions where agriculture is taught;

Advance final date states can submit national dues from June 15 to May 1:

Authorize deletion of the word "his" from the Constitution and Bylaws; Take the word "farmer" out of all de-

grees so that they read, Chapter FFA Degree, State FFA Degree and American FFA Degree;

Raise the earning requirements for degrees to \$100 for the chapter degree, \$1,000 for the state degree, and \$2,500 for the American degree;

Increase the percent of those who can receive the state FFA Degree to 3 percent of the membership;

And, another would clarify the appointment of the nominating committee at the National FFA Convention.

The Convention will officially end Friday evening with the installation of new national officers and special entertainment. For those who remain through Saturday morning, there will be the American Royal Parade lead by the National FFA Band.

REGISTRATION

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

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

Registration will be in the lower Exhibition Hall of the Municipal Auditorium.

Advance and be recognized.

The United States Army is looking for men with leadership ability.

Men who can earn the respect of others. Men with a strong sense of responsibility. And the drive and desire to lead a team.

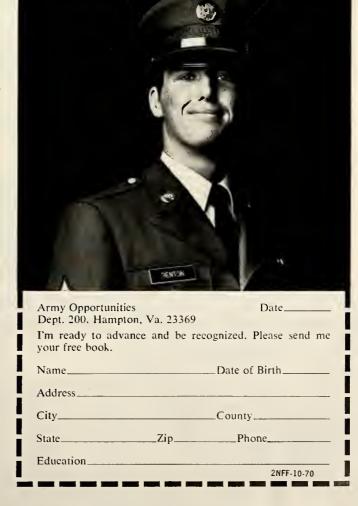
In the Army your ability to advance will be recognized with fast promotions, pay increases, and the pride that's uniquely yours as a leader of men.

We're looking for a special kind of man. A man who wants to do something special. For himself. And for his Country.

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Who knows, it may be your first important decision as a leader.

Your future, your decision. Choose ARMY.







MANAGING 840 acres outside Whiteland, Indiana, is only part of Merrill Kelsay's farming business. The Star Farmer of the Central Region also manages a milking herd of 166 cows.

Merrill's interest in farming began with four dairy calves and five acres of corn. He has since purchased one-third interest in 498 acres from his father and plans to expand to half ownership this coming year. In addition, Merrill and his mother own a 268-acre farm in partnership which they inherited from a grandfather. The 21-year-old farmer also bought 80 acres.

To maintain his Holstein dairy herd

Merrill raises over 100 calves and heifers and some 660 acres of corn per year. His other crops include soybeans, sorghum sudan, and alfalfa-brome hay.

In FFA Merrill served as chapter president and secretary, district president, state vice president, and sentinel in the collegiate chapter at Purdue University. He participated in dairy and land judging, won state proficiency awards in dairy, crops, and electrification and earned Star Greenhand and Star Chapter Farmer awards. His advisor is Mr. James Cummings.

The young farmer belongs to crop and dairy associations.

STAR Farmer of the Pacific Region Jay Scharf farms over 500 acres near Amity, Oregon, in partnership with his brother John. As if that's not enough, Jay's studying crop science and business at close by Oregon State University. He plans to use his education for enlarging their enterprise.

Jay, 19, operates 350 acres on a 50-50 basis with his older brother and share crops another 170 acres on thirds with John and the land owner. They raise about 100 acres of wheat, 150 acres of barley, and some hay. Their primary income, however, comes from the sale of grass and legume seed—namely some 140 acres of vetch, ryegrass, and crimson clover seed. Besides, Jay and his brother manage 34-head of Romney sheep.

Jay started vo-ag with 7 sheep and 18 hogs. Later, concentrating on crop production, he earned proficiency awards in crop farming at the district, state, and national levels. The young crop farmer participated in livestock and soil judging, and received high placings for his crop exhibits at state shows. He won the Star Greenhand and Chapter Farmer awards and is a member of the Oregon Wheat League.

Jay served as secretary and president of the Perrydale Chapter where Mr. Harry Lyda is advisor.

STAR FARMERS

A LBERT Wildes, Southern Regional Star Farmer, operates a 210-acre crop and livestock farm. And though Albert, 19, owns the Hazelhurst, Georgia, farm with his mother, he has full responsibility of the farm business and its management.

Albert's cropping program includes 120 acres of corn, 86 acres of timber, and 18 acres of tobacco—his big money maker. He farrows and sells pigs from 8-10 sows, feeds out about ten steers annually, harvests tobacco for neighbors, and does custom bulldozer work. He is also building an Angus cow herd and is a member of farm organizations.

A couple of steers, one acre of tobacco, and five acres of corn on rented land, and a home forestry program were Albert's first enterprises. He was steadily increasing his program when his father suddenly passed away. Albert immediately took over the farm while finishing high school and still completed his term as president of the Georgia FFA Association.

Albert served as secretary, vice president, and president of the Jeff Davis Chapter under Advisor B. H. Claxton. He also judged livestock, showed market hogs and steers, and was a delegate to the National Convention.

Who will be named Star Farmer of America at the National FFA Convention? By Ron Miller

THE North Atlantic Regional Star Farmer's dairy herd averages over 15,200 pounds of milk and 590 pounds of butterfat per cow. He is 21-year-old Robert Weaver of Strasburg, Pennsylvania, who has been running his own operation since high school.

Bob began farming with one hog and an acre each of corn and tobacco. On his father's dairy farm his interest soon changed to cattle, and he started to expand. Finding his father's setup too small, Bob began renting the farm he now manages. He is now ready to buy when the opportunity presents itself.

Bob cash rents a 116-acre farm—cropping about 60 acres in corn, 35 in alfalfa, and the rest as pasture. He milks 40 Holsteins, mostly registered, and raises 20 heifers. One cow, sold for \$1,500 to the Bar 20 Ranch, Fresno, California, was later classified excellent.

The young dairyman served as president of the Garden Spot FFA under Advisor Galen Kopp and as district president. Star Greenhand, Chapter Star Farmer and Educational Achievement, and Keystone Farmer awards are among Bob's honors. He won firsts in dairy judging and is a member of D.H.I.A., breed and breeder associations, and several cooperatives.

Albert Wildes takes pride in his cattle.



Robert Weaver keeps watch on his crops.



The National FUTURE FARMER



Very often, you can assure yourself of getting the price you want for your hogs while they're still in their infancy.

The process of "selling" your hogs before they're ready for market is called hedging. Farmers have been hedging a variety of products for over fifty years on the U.S.D.A.-regulated Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

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Looking Ahead

Livestock

SIMMENTAL SALE—The first national sale offering Simmental cattle will be held at the National Western Stock Show in Denver, Colorado, on January 16, 1971. Sale plans were announced by the president of the American Simmental Association at a planning session for the group's third annual convention which will occur January 14-15, 1971. The first sale will offer Simmental cross cattle—including three-quarter cross females—and a few purebred bulls. The first big Canadian sale of Simmental crosses was held August 29, grossing some \$256,000.

PROCESSED GARBAGE—Processed garbage has proven both palatable and digestible by beef steers and lambs at the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center. After removing metal, glass, and plastic from household garbage, processed garbage is mixed and fed in meal form with ground shelled corn. At current prices, processed garbage can be produced and marketed in bulk at prices competitive with hay for feed to ruminants. Garbage is already being mechanically processed and marketed as soil organic humus builder.

FINNISH LANDRACE—A large scale shipment of purebred Finnish Landrace sheep was recently shipped to the U.S. by Finnsheep Ltd., Alberta, Canada. Animals were delivered to customers in Minnesota, North Carolina, Virginia, and research stations in Nebraska and Maryland. Previously only a small shipment had been made to California. Further shipments are scheduled into Texas by the company that brought the original Landrace from Finland to Canada in November of 1968.

HOG NUMBERS—There are currently about 65 million hogs and pigs on U.S. farms, according to the Department of Agriculture's crop reporting service. That's up 10 percent from a year earlier. Looking to the future, the total kept for breeding purposes is up 16 percent from 1969 figures.

Crops

CORN BLIGHT—Estimates on losses due to southern corn leaf blight are highly speculative and depend on weather conditions, fungus growth, and reproduction. But, according to an ag economist at Penn State University, 20 percent loss this year could be offset only by reducing feed grain stock to unusually low levels and by feeding large amounts of surplus wheat. If blight reduces this year's corn yields by 10 percent, the loss can easily be compensated for by reducing feed grain stocks. However, even a 10 percent corn loss would tighten the market and might cause corn prices to be roughly 20 cents above last year. The loan level in the fall of 1969 was \$1.05 per bushel. Seed corn prices can be affected even more since it will take commercial seed

companies two or three years to develop blight resistant corn.

SULPHUR DEFICIENCY—With a trend toward use of high-analysis phosphate fertilizers—which contain no sulphur—many farmers will have to apply sulphur for healthy plant growth. Recent work by The Sulphur Institute shows that 25 states already have sulphur-deficient soil. Normal superphosphate fertilizers contain sufficient sulphur, but triple phosphate, diammonium phosphate, phosphoric acid, and other sulphur-free material require additional amounts—usually 10 to 30 pounds of sulphur per acre.

MATURITY MEASUREMENT—Instead of measuring corn maturity by days—90, 100, 105, and so on—maturity of hybrids will likely be indicated to farmers as thermal units in the future. The thermal unit measurement, as determined at the University of Missouri, is in degree days. Degree days are calculated by a process of using daily minimum and maximum temperatures required to grow corn to maturity.

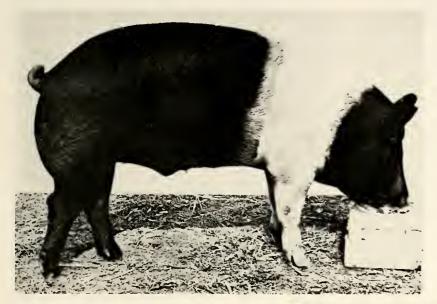
SLOW-RELEASE FERTILIZER—Slow-release fertilizers can "spoon feed" crops for specific plants needs, reports a Pennsylvania soil scientist. Although, according to the USDA, nitrogen fertilizers contribute nitrate concentrations well below the ten parts per million considered safe by the U.S. Public Health Service, slow-release fertiliziers can help quiet pressures from society. Present day ureaformaldehydes release nitrogen slowly and help minimize potential pollution.

Management

FARM OUTPUT—A swelling volume of farm products will keep prices and profits down for farmers this fall, believes a Clemson University ag economist, even though economists look for an upswing in the economy. With pork leading the way, poultry, egg, milk, beef, cotton, tobacco, and soybean output are expected to increase. A continued rise in consumer demand will partially offset the effects of higher output, and for the year farmers' prices should still average slightly above 1969 levels.

FARM LABOR—Continued drops in farm labor are anticipated through the 70's, according to a University of Arizona specialist. In 1969 the nation's hired farm labor force dropped nearly 12 percent and between 1964-66 and 1967-69 the number of farm workers fell at an average of 7.5 percent a year. In addition, of the current 2.6 million total hired farm laborers only 21 percent list farm work as their chief occupation. These figures reflect two things which will cause future declines in the farm labor force—namely increased mechanization and a reduction in the number of farms.

Feed them differently for extra returns



No one hog feeding method fits all farms. There are just too many variations—in breeding, in management, in the personal preferences of hogmen.

That's why MoorMan Research has developed a wide choice of feeding programs for pigs from birth to market.

A good example is MoorMan's Feeding Program for Meat-Type Hogs—which recognizes that today's leaner, longer, meatier hogs need specially fortified modern rations.

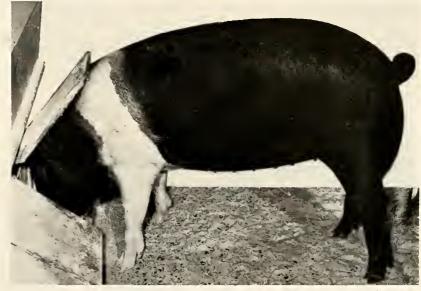
But that's not all: Intensive tests by MoorMan Research show pork producers can get still more benefit by feeding meattype barrows and gilts separately—and differently. So we offer special programs for that purpose—to help hogmen get extra returns over feed cost.

Many hogmen who follow MoorMan's Meat-Type Hog Feeding Program—and feed barrows and gilts separately—make an extra \$1 to \$2 per gilt marketed.

That's because there are special Moor-Man rations to help pork producers take advantage of gilts' extra meatiness.

It's just another example of MoorMan's wide-choice flexibility—for starting and growing as well as for finishing.

And remember: Every MoorMan Program combines high-quality products designed and checked for hard-working efficiency. And each finishing program helps hold down *total* feed cost because grain is fortified by concentrated Mintrate® or super-concentrated Premix-trate®.







Moorman Mfg. Co., Quincy, Illinois

October-November, 1970

"Punching" Into Dairying

Punching a clock started this young man on his way to a career in dairy husbandry.

OUR years ago Jim Zaiger of the Grace M. Davis Chapter in California, knew little about agriculture. However, now he helps manage a 300 cow dairy and has a small herd of his own.

Through a placement agreement set up with the help of Advisor Hal Carlton, Jim began working for his grandfather and an uncle who operate a 250-acre dairy farm in partnership. The farm is near Modesto, California, where Jim's father is employed as an electronic technician.

As assistant manager of the dairy operation, Jim maintains production, breeding, health, and heifer growth records. He selects many of the sires used in the breeding program and performs much of the artificial insemination. Regularly the young herdsman also prepares a monthly dry cow schedule and a potential culling list.

In conjunction with his managerial duties Jim does much of the milking during the summer months and relief milks 12 days each month throughout the rest of the year. In addition, he

operates the tractor and scraper, a 10-ton truck with an automatic feeding unit, a trench silo unloader, and other automatic equipment while doing daily chores.

All of the farm is double cropped with silage corn and oat hay. And although baling and chopping is custom hired, Jim does about half of the tractor work involved in planting and soil preparation. He has complete charge of irrigating the fields.

Jim was instrumental in setting up a farm shop in a three car garage—planning and building tables and tool boards. Moreover, he constructs feeders, repairs corrals, and does general upkeep around the dairy farm.

The uniqueness of his situation is that Jim "punches in and out" on a time clock for every job. He is then paid an hourly wage according to the job he is performing. The cards also serve as a means of keeping track of the costs for all work done on the farm.

The young herdsman manages a small operation of his own. He owns a herd of 11 registered Guernseys, including 7

cows that average 540 pounds of fat. In addition, he purchases about 60 calves annually and raises them for sale to local dairymen. Jim rents housing space from his grandfather and uncle and also 10 acres for raising feed oats. The homemade equipment—a portable hay bunk, individual calf pens, and pipe fence corral—that Jim uses is his.

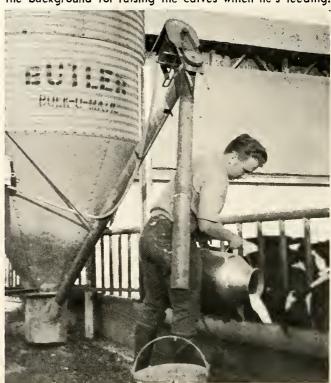
Jim's FFA activities encompassed serving as chapter and state vice president and participating in dairy cattle judging and showing. He further won numerous public speaking contests, Star Greenhand and Chapter Farmer awards, and the National Proficiency award for Placement in Agricultural Production. The FFA member also holds membership in the American Guernsey Cattle Club and the American Dairy Association.

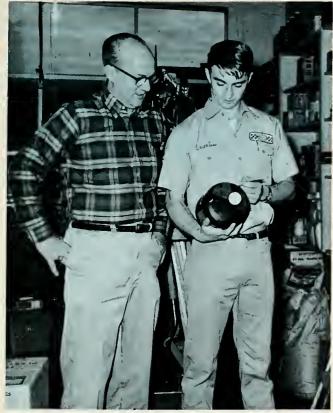
The purpose of the young dairyman's intent becomes very apparent when you learn of his career goal. After attending Modesto Junior College and later Fresno State or Cal Poly Tech, Jim hopes to gain employment as a herdsman on a large commercial dairy.

Punching a clock doesn't take excitement out of dairying for Jim. He hopes to manage such an operation someday.



Jim rents this bulk grain tank and the storage barn in the background for raising the calves which he's feeding.





Charlie speaks from experience when advising customers on a product as he has tried many of them on his farm.



The agribusinessman formulates feeds at the mill and uses this knowledge to improve the rations for his livestock.

Putting Things Together

This FFA member is proving that livestock production and agribusiness go hand in hand.

HARLES Grant of Evergreen, Alabama, uses his livestock enterprise to complement his work in agribusiness.

Charles began working at the Miller Trading Company, a farm supply and feed store, but found it hard to meet the public and aid them in solving their purchasing problems. However, after studying the store's products and trying some of them on his farm, he became more confident and today can manage any department in the business.

Now many of the customers that come into the store ask "Charlie" to assist them and the young agribusinessman feels this is a real compliment. Perhaps his thoughts on salesmanship explain why. "I find that saying something nice about a farmer's place or operation while making a delivery makes him think of our company when he needs some agricultural product or service. Also, learning from their experiences helps me to better match our supplies to a farmer's needs," admits Charlie.

The young agribusinessman also be-

lieves that his production enterprises have provided him with an added appreciation for the problems of the modern day farmer. Charles runs 20 head of breeding beef and annually farrows and markets over 150 hogs. He raises his stock on 50 acres of pastureland on a 106-acre farm which he operates on a 50-50 basis with his mother, Mrs. M. W. Grant. The remainder of his land is used for pine and hardwood timber production.

One of the first things Charles did at the store was to improve the stocking and displaying of merchandise. He rearranged items on the shelves and set up island displays. Thereafter, by keeping the supply section attractive and clean, the supply business really picked

Charles operates equipment like fertilizer loaders and spreaders, feed grinders and mixers, shellers, dryers, and truck scales. He takes orders over the phone and makes farm deliveries. Helping to conduct feeding demonstrations is another phase of Charles's business

activities in the farm supply store.

Helping with the bookkeeping, making out charge tickets, and preparing monthly statements are part of Charles's duties, too. Moreover, he controls much of the merchandise inventory in the store by maintaining stock cards on each item.

Leadership in FFA is another of Charles's attributes. He held four offices—including president—in the Evergreen Chapter where Mr. D. C. Fleming is advisor. In addition to winning Star Greenhand and Chapter Farmer awards, Charles received Alabama's agribusiness award and the National Agribusiness Proficiency award provided by the FFA Foundation. And, he's won top honors showing beef and hogs and judging livestock.

What of the future? "To me, agricultural production and related occupations offer the greatest challenge," says Charles. Upon completion of studies in agriculture in junior college, the Evergreen FFA member plans to work in agribusiness and produce livestock.

Only one bull sires market-topping calves that are hornless and heavily-muscled**ANGUS.**

Powerful and prepotent - efficient, too

The cattle business is changing—so are Angus.

Note the size of a modern Angus bull. He's big,
but not too big, and heavily muscled.

He passes this muscling on to his calves. This
means meat—not fat.

Less wasteful bone, belly and brisket

He's tight in the brisket—there's no loose skin hanging down to fill with fat.

He's rugged and virile—but without excess bone or belly.

He's efficient—and naturally hornless.

Angus steers top the market

Yes, usually bring a dollar or two more per cwt. If the competition could top the market, maybe they'd be number 1.

No chance.

American Argus Association

We have the quality and we intend to keep it. That's where the profit is.

Our emphasis is on efficiency and economy—not size alone. Think it over.

You'll find "They're worth more if they're Black!"

h pays to use an Angus buil.

edei

Joseph, Missouri 64501





His plans are his own--

And this FFA member's goal is to build a future with beef cattle.

HE end of summer was in sight.
Opening day of school was rapidly approaching and fair season was at hand. The ag instructor of Umapine High School in Oregon was making his round of FFA farming program visits. If enough boys were also available, he would take them to a neighboring county fair to participate in a livestock judging contest.

Perhaps it would be better to stop beside the field Randy Kessler's dad was plowing, rather than going up to the buildings. Following preliminary greetings and exchange of comments on plowing conditions, the question came, "Will Randy be available day after tomorrow to take part on the judging team?"

"It's up to Randy," was the reply, "he knows what needs to be done and he can decide if he will have time to go with you and the boys." The foregoing answer is evidence that the boy's dad has done a good job of training him in the qualities of self determination and decision making.

Randy has learned to be a reliable and responsible person. His dad knows that Randy can be depended upon to make the right decision. Randy's an FFA member, a senior in high school, student body treasurer, FFA chapter president, active on student council and varsity basketball, and owns a substantial inventory and investment in farming.

As a freshman in high school, Randal Kessler started with 15 head of registered Aberdeen Angus cattle. He soon started an improvement program through selling undesirable animals and reinvesting in better quality heifers and cows. He also rented land from his dad, putting in three acres of spring wheat and three acres of sugar beets.

That first year he attempted to diversify by purchasing 17 old ewes and a ram. Unfortunately, the ram proved to be sterile too late for remating the ewes with another. When kidded about his

experience with sheep, Randy will flash an ever ready smile and reply, "I guess I did go in the hole on sheep, but it was a good experience. If I had more space I wouldn't mind trying sheep again."

Randy's farming program currently consists of 75 head of registered Angus cattle and one-third interest in and full possession of the nationally known herd sire, Penn State Constructor. Several cows and heifers have yet to calve. He has 5 acres of irrigated pasture, 40 acres of alfalfa hay, and various other crops.

Randy exhibited a string of his cattle at the Oregon State Fair last fall. He won the fair's outstanding FFA beef exhibitor award and the Western States Angus Auxiliary exhibitor trophy.

This young man has applied for his State Farmer degree and FFA Foundation Proficiency awards, as well as for a college scholarship. He has two goals; 1) to go on in FFA activities and earn his American Farmer degree, and 2) to enroll in college and study agricultural business, probably concentrating on economics and management.

It is Randy's plan to return to the business of farming. But, also, to be prepared to work in some other area of the broad field of agriculture, should it become necessary to do so. Although Randy receives encouragement and, when needed, advice from his parents and vo-ag instructor, Randy's plans are his own. (Kemble Tellefson, Advisor)

In addition to his high cattle placings, Randy has won many showmanship trophies.



October-November, 1970

It's How You "Feel"

Here's how blind FFA members become skilled in judging livestock.

By Ron Graves

LEVEN years ago, members of the FFA chapter at the Tennessee School for the Blind, Nashville, started a difficult project—cattle judging.

Few people then would have believed that they would be in competition today. However, with no first place trophies, but not a last place finish either, the Tennessee School for the Blind Chapter is still judging cattle.

"We placed 59 out of 76 teams in overall competition in the 1969 Middle Tennessee contest," said Mr. Wilbur Hastings, advisor and coach of the team. "That isn't bad for a team which is made up of blind boys."

Judging livestock and dairy animals

Besides judging livestock, blind students train them for showing at fairs.



does present some unique problems for the team. Number one is that it is against the rules to touch the animals in the livestock division, which makes it difficult for a blind person to judge.

Mr. Hastings solved the problem in this way. "All of the boys are legally blind, but not all are totally blind. We use those boys who can shadow see for the livestock judging.

"In the case of dairy judging, it is permissable to touch the animals; so totally blind boys can be used. The dairy team has always placed higher for this reason. At this time, two of the dairy team members are totally blind."

Learning to judge animals without adequate guidelines would be an unheard of idea for most FFA members. But the Tennessee School for the Blind's FFA members have no agriculture books because it is financially unsound to print agriculture books in braille. Therefore, Mr. Hastings reads to them from his own books. They take mental notes of the good and bad qualities found in dairy and livestock animals. When they have heard several lectures, he lets them examine the animals.

"I pick out what I believe is our best animal, and let them look for its best features. I then pick out what I believe is our worst, and they compare the two," said Mr. Hastings. "It always seems strange to hear them say that they are 'looking' for certain features, when they actually see with their hands," he added.

"They never cease to amaze me," said Mr. Hastings. "They never write anything down, and when they are called upon to present their order of placing, they can give the correct order and the reasons why."

The chapter is not officially chartered as an FFA chapter. All members of the Tennessee School for the Blind Chapter live in dormitories at the school during the nine month school year. During the summer months they vacation at home, but any agricultural projects they have for record keeping are kept at the school's farm.

This unofficial standing and the requirement that the projects must be raised at home does not bother this chapter. "All of the boys taking agriculture, 16 this year, do so on a volunteer basis, and want to do their best," said Advisor Hastings. "And they do."

On the school's 75-acre farm, the students take care of 30 registered Jersey's, of which about 20 are milked throughout the year. Each member of the chapter milks one week at a time, once a school year. This is a requirement of the course, and each boy knows this when he volunteers. The milking operation is all mechanical, and a full-time employee oversees the dairy.

This makes the job for the boys uncomplicated and often fun.

Another project that appeals to the excitement of all the members, and which they are proud of, is the moneymaking swine project. The school owns three registered sows, and the members buy feeder pigs from the school.

"We pool our money so that if one pig dies, the individual owner is not out," said Charlie Elsie, a senior from Chattanooga. "Everyone keeps a ledger of expenses for feed, veterinarian bills, time, and anything else that may come up. When we sell the pigs, the money is divided equally.

Each member has always made some profit. Usually about \$10.00 each after expenses.

The chapter also shows calves annually in the Davidson County Fair at Nashville. One of their Shorthorn steers won the reserve championship at the 1968 fair. Several members of the chapter made a fine showing with their calves in the 1969 fair, also.

A course that the chapter started this spring is repairing farm machinery, and how to detect problems of machinery. "We haven't taken a tractor apart yet, but we are learning to change the oil, make adjustments, and generally familiarize ourselves with the parts," said Instructor Hastings.

They also have woodworking projects, such as building hog crates. And they have even built a farrowing pen for the sows.

Each student is encouraged to have his own project. Not all of the members have projects because of money problems, or because they have no place to keep animals during the summer. But if one of them wants a project enough, he can usually get the money. One member was having money problems, and he found a helping hand through the Production Credit Corporation (PCA).

"These young men are not different from any other teenagers," said Mr. Hastings. "They joke, play games, have ambitions, and work hard. They don't quit because they are handicapped. Many of these boys want to be agriculture majors in college and work in agriculture-related jobs after college."

The members of the Tennessee School for the Blind FFA Chapter may be nearer their hopes and ambitions than many think. Because any group of young men who can judge cattle, raise feeder pigs, milk about 20 cows, and keep records on all of the operation, and still keep out of the red are already showing responsibility and good judgement.

Eleven years ago, a cattle judging team made a memorial beginning. To-day, 16 more young men are proving that being handicapped has not stopped them from being talented Future Farmers.



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keep our freight fleet in style with changing requirements for transportation, but also to be the stylesetters for the seventies. In order to do exactly that, Santa Fe also adds new diesels, develops faster schedules and automated terminals. All for the purpose of moving your freight in the *latest fashion* by rail, by highway, piggyback, container or pipeline.



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Ask your Santa Fe Sales Representative for folders on the types of freight cars that will best serve your shipping needs in the seventies.



Look for the name "Super Shock Control." It's the special underframe on many types of Santa Fe cars to provide damage-free shipping.

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October-November, 1970

HERE'S branding time and vaccination time, but what about photo time? FFA members with livestock especially need photos for herd records and registrations, when applying for proficiency and Star Farmer awards, and for scrapbooks. You can never have too many good pictures.

The average stockman also needs good pictures for sales efforts—like catalogs, letter enclosures, and livestock publication advertising. However, in these areas he often comes up with so little too late. Take a good look at almost any livestock yearbook or production sale catalog.

Oftentimes a registered breeder, planning to advertise a sale representing many thousands of dollars and a substantial part of his year's work, will hand over out-of-focus, off-color snapshots of poorly posed, poorly groomed herd sires. They often remark, "Well, he really wasn't at peak and he was standing a little downhill, but my wife took this one to send to our son at college. It's the only one we have."

I'd like a dollar for every one of these "only ones" I've tried to blow up, crop down, or block the background out of while working as a staff artist on a live-stock weekly.

In this day of inexpensive automatic cameras—with a few guide rules, a little time, and practice—it's not hard to come up with good pictures. Quality photos not only serve as illustration when needed, but will express the pride of ownership.

When taking any picture, there are three main points to check: focus, exposure, and shutter speed.

Each individual camera instruction booklet carefully explains the handling of all three points and sets out basic shooting tips in simple form. Read your instruction booklet very carefully; it is almost a textbook in itself. "How-to" booklets on almost every phase of photography are also on sale at photo counters everywhere for 50 cents and \$1.00.

An important first step to good photos is composition, or the arrangement of subject matter within the picture. This is largely a matter of balance, or perhaps artistic taste. Though it would be well to study the rudimentary principles of good composition, for the most part with livestock pictures there are only a few simple guidelines.

It is usually safe to let the horizon fall at any height. However, the horizon should not cut the picture exactly in half and mustn't interfere with the lines of the animal to the point it creates confusion in the finished print.

Place your subject fairly well in the



Have the leadsman stand back so he can be left in pictures or cropped out of advert

A Photo's Worth

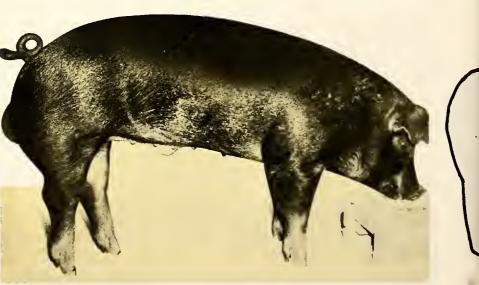
Have you ever needed photographs of your livestock and found you didn't have enough? This article tells you how to avoid that problem. By Marion L. Bateman

center of your view-finder. Then get close enough in so that the animal fills the major portion of the frame and is still far enough from the camera to prevent distortion. Keep backgrounds simple and uncluttered.

Animals of solid dark color pose photographic problems. It is almost

A feed trough helped pose this hog in a natural, long, meat-type stance.

Duroc Swine Photo



This

18

impossible to get good pictures of black animals in bright mid-day sunlight. Overhead lighting tends to block out the lower part of the animal's body and this condition can't be successfully corrected in photo printing. The best time of day to photograph dark animals is probably just before 10 in the morning and after 4 in the afternoon. Provide as much exposure as you possibly can and still have the background printable.

It isn't always possible to obtain "show-ring" poses but animals posed singly should be standing squarely on level ground—all four legs showing. Hold the animal's head up, using noise or motion foreign to the subject to create an alert expression before the shutter is released.

The best position when shooting beef cattle is slightly forward of center so as to emphasize the blocky appearance and head characteristics. Tail should show. Pick the angle showing the most depth; possibly using straw or hay ruffed up about the legs to add to the stocky effect. Sometimes a shot to the rear of center is a good pose.

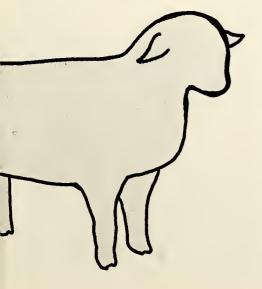
For dairy cattle, a shooting position slightly from the rear will show the "production end" better and keep head size relatively small. This position also emphasizes depth of body.

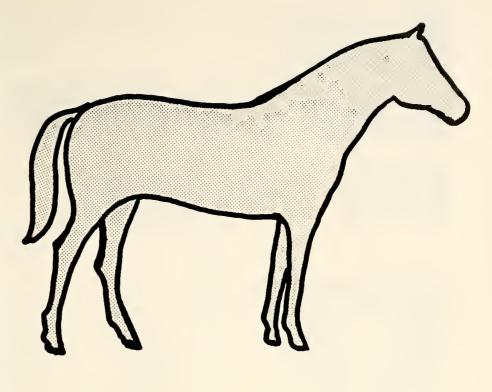
Cattle standing loose in pasture grass provide the most natural and unretouched appearance.

Don't stand so near the animal that part of the leadsman's body connect visually with the animal's. Actually it is best for the person holding the animal to use a halter with enough rope to allow him to stand back far enough. This way the leadsman can be cropped out of the print if it is to be used for advertising illustration.

Sheep, because of their smaller size, require a lower camera angle. Here the

provides the best position for sheep photos.





Photographing horses may require a higher camera angle than other livestock.

hand of the person holding the animal will most always show. Use a good side view with all four feet showing, as indicated in the diagram. It is desirable with sheep for the ears to show, also.

Swine are continually on the move, so be prepared to follow the animal about and to shoot fast. Sometimes a little feed in a pan or box that can be pulled along with a string will be an aid to keeping the animal from standing in a hunched up pose.

In photographing horses use a slightly forward of center shooting position. Pose the animal according to the diagram shown here. Keep head up, in profile; ears alert, all four feet showing. It is an almost natural position with a few devised changes to show off more points (good or bad) than any other position.

Such a pose will show hoof angle, slope and length of pastern, length and angle of cannon, knees and hocks, length and slope of hip, tail setting, back, underline, heart girth, withers, line of neck, throatlatch, and head angle.

Above all, don't make hard work of your photo project. Plan ahead and allow ample time to work leisurely with your animals.

Keep equipment adequate but simple. Stick with a film with which you are familiar. (Black and white photos are still required by most advertising media and generally provide the best illustrations for registrations and FFA proficiency applications.) Use simple light-

Take plenty of pictures—groups of livestock as well as individual animals. Those few extra minutes of time and extra exposures will pay off in the amount of pride you feel at being able to present quality photos of your fine livestock.

Take your film to a good photofinisher for processing. Pick one who is interested in you as a customer and who will help you with enlargements, reprints, or cropping. Tell him what your goals are. He will guide you to useful "how-to" information sources and help you save on film and equipment costs, insuring you a successful and profitable photo project.

Finally, when you have attained your goal of effective pictures, make it pay off. Label them with all pertinent information-name, date, location-typing captions when possible. (Don't write or type on the photograph itself, however, since this interferes with photo reproduction.) You'll find adhesivebacked pressure-sensitive papers that roll into the typewriter and can be cut to desired sizes available for this purpose. Scotch tape and typing paper also do the trick.

File your photos so you'll have them at your finger-tips just as you would any other important production information. Each one is worth a thousand words!

If you want 'em tight buy 'em tight.



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

Sanforized® to keep on fitting washing after washing.

H. D. Lee Company, Inc., Dept. A, P. O. Box 440, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66201. ALSO AVAILABLE IN CANADA, The authentic Western cut

JERRY Williamson, Jacksonville, Florida, began working as a shipping clerk in a tractor company. Still with the same company, the Star Agribusinessman of the Southern Region now heads both the printing and literature departments. Moreover, Jerry, 19, is attending Florida Junior College.

During his first two years in high school, Jerry belonged to the Patterson, Georgia, FFA and worked on a farm. After his family moved to Jacksonville where his father is a minister, Jerry grew ornamental plants and began working for Florida Tractor Corporation.

Jerry first worked in the warehouse division pulling parts, packing orders, and operating a fork lift. Soon he was promoted into the inventory department.

As manager of the printing and literature departments, Jerry operates an addressograph, a plate maker, an offset press, and binding equipment. He also maintains literature on all parts and equipment and ships them and promotional materials to dealers. Jerry's employer has offered to pay for his last two years at the University of Florida if he will return to the company.

Along the way Jerry won chapter, district, state, and regional proficiency awards in agribusiness. He also received the outstanding ag student honor at Paxon Senior High where Mr. George Busby, Jr. is vo-ag instructor.

BUILDING an equity in the farm equipment business is the aim of Lynn Scott, Star Agribusinessman of the Pacific Region. He already owns 10 shares or 5.3 percent of the family owned Scott Machine Company.

The young agribusinessman from Gaston, Oregon, developed a herd of 20 beef cattle while in high school. He used the money from the sale of his cattle and wages from his father's business to purchase stock in the 7½ acre machinery enterprise.

Lynn, 19, assembles new implements and repairs, cleans, paints, and services old machinery. He sells equipment and receives a commission, in addition to his regular salary, for the sales he makes. His main duty, however, is managing the irrigation equipment business which involves designing systems, filling part requests, making deliveries, and creating a complete sales program.

The Forest Grove FFA'er won firsts in local, district, and state tractor driving contests. He was a member of the courtesy corps at the National Convention and treasurer of the Oregon Association. Under the guidance of Advisor H. Lloyd Mills, terms as chapter and district secretary and vice president were among Lynn's leadership activities.

Lynn is married and a member of the American Hardware and Implement Association.

STAR

AGRIBUSINESSMEN

One of these four will be chosen as Star Agribusinessman of America at the National FFA Convention. By Ron Miller



erry Williamson prints ad promotions.



Merle Klotz manages plant production.







THE Star Agribusinessman of the L Central Region acquired his interest in floriculture by transplanting seedlings for his father. Today Merle Klotz, Bowling Green, Ohio, shares in a 50-50 partnership in his father's business, the Klotz Flower Farm.

The total operation, founded by Merle's grandfather over 50 years ago, consists of 12 acres of cropland and 3 acres of buildings and parking area. Merle works with his father in planning the growing schedule and production operations for nine 20,000-square feet greenhouses. He manages about a dozen employees during the busy season, fills wholesale orders, and assists in their retail store. The young horticulturist repairs trucks and greenhouse equipment and attends grower meetings.

Merle's early enterprises were 400 flats of petunias and one bench of geraniums, besides his work experience program. He also plowed many neighborhood gardens. As part of a two-year horticulture course at Michigan State University, the 21-year-old FFA member worked one year at Lakewood Greenhouse, Inc.

In FFA Merle won the Star Greenhand award, served as chapter treasurer, and won the chapter accounting honor. He also participated in local and state agronomy contests, being coached by Advisor Paul Hartsook.

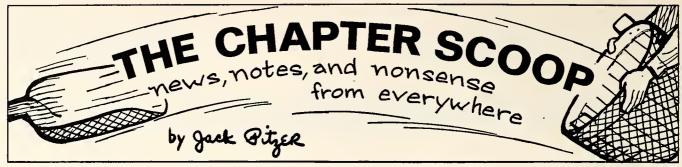
E ARL Weaver, Star Agribusinessman of the North Atlantic Region, is well on his way toward a career in agricultural education. The 21-year-old Upper Bucks Tech member has worked in several types of ag businessess with this intent since his first year in FFA.

Being one of 12 children, the Middletown, Pennsylvania, youth had a small farming program that could not be enlarged on the 160-acre home farm. So Earl began working at Strites Fruit Farm. learning production and marketing.

After graduation the FFA member accepted full-time employment as a supervisor with D.H.I.A. where he was in charge of test scheduling, ordering supplies, and finances. Earl is now studying animal husbandry at Delaware Valley College with plans to do graduate work in ag education at Penn State. He finances college with a scholarship and work at the White Eagle Farm, an animal breeding colony. There, as a laboratory technician, he feeds 2,500 Beagles, maintains sanitation, keeps health and sales records, and delivers dogs to major drug companies in New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania.

The young leader served as chapter and state president and as delegate to the National Convention. He also won first in state public speaking and chapter and area Star Farmer awards. Earl's advisor is Mr. James Diamond.

21 October-November, 1970



Cadott FFA Chapter was honored by Wisconsin Federation of Cooperatives for their year's work in cooperative activities.

N.N.N

Tularosa, New Mexico, FFA holds an agricultural mechanics sale day. Sells feeders, sawhorses, and things built in shop.

N-N-N

Members of *James Wood*, Virginia, FFA refinished a school bus which was given by their community to Ecuador.



Ocosta, Washington, FFA has been busy raising rabbits!

Harry Zeune of Southwest Licking, Ohio, was honored by his parents with an open house for his achievements. He's new Star Farmer of Ohio.

Scituate, Rhode Island, won team cup at state university's Vocational Agriculture Field Day.

N-N-N

Every chapter should make efforts to take good pictures of all activities during the year.

Springer, New Mexico, sponsors a chuckwagon supper for parents and members. Chow was served after guests and members played volleyball, baseball, or pitched horseshoes.

Eatonville, Washington, FFA sponsored a basketball tourney. Invited eight nearby chapters.

Ted Guntle, reporter for *Fife*, Washington, FFA, reports 170 members and honorary members attended chapter's potluck dinner.

National FFA President was speaker at Wind River FFA Chapter's first banquet in Kinnear, Wyoming.

Delta, California, Greenhands have a new potato business. Local farmers donated one acre of red and white spuds. Greenhands pick, sort, and sell 'em. Old scrapbooks displayed at *Willcox*, Arizona, Chapter banquet were a hit. Members could see what Dad looked like when he was a member.

N-N-N

Willcox Chapter also uses plastic jewelry boxes to make permanent insect and seed mounts.

N-N-N

Frank Allnutt of Gaithersburg, Maryland, FFA attended the National Agricultural Youth Institute in Nebraska.

N-N-N

The James Dole Chapter of Leilehua, Hawaii, sponsored its fourth annual lei making contest. Open to all students in school. Gives cash prizes.

The La Junta FFA was recently given its charter by Colorado Association.

N-N-N

Members of *North Fremont*, Idaho, FFA helped build an addition on to vo-ag shop.

After Greenhand initiation at David City, Nebraska, the members wrestled the officers. And the state officers who were guests!

The state bee inspector spoke at Kansas, Illinois, Chapter meeting.



San Jose, California, FFA has Gertrude the Goose as their mascot. She earns her keep by eating insects in the horticulture unit.

First impressions count. Shined shoes that are well-heeled and soled can help.

Chestnut Ridge, Pennsylvania, Chapter made a podium for their school.

Chapters in Iowa's FFA Southeast District had a judging contest to practice up for state fair.

Marysville, California, won three cleanest barnyard trophies at county fair.

Ipswich, South Dakota, presented rings to winners of the freshman Creed contest.

Graceville, Minnesota, has a rat problem. Their corn plot is near the local dump and rats are eating the crop.

Get in those FFA Calendar orders as soon as possible. You'll want to distribute Official Calendars during December.

N-N-N

Julie Click from Perry, Georgia, won the chapter public speaking contest.



"We have an annual pig roast and hayride and invite the parents. We have a wagon for them, too." *Plymouth*, Indiana.

N-N-N

Jim Byrum of Leslie, Michigan, sold a Duroc boar to a fellow FFA'er, Tim Guerra of Corcoran, California, Chapter.

N-N-N

Northern Valley FFA in Kansas reports that chapter sweetheart likes her trophy instead of a sweetheart jacket. Cause she will always be able to put the trophy on display.

Six members of East Montgomery FFA in Biscoe, North Carolina, received State Farmer degree.

Marana, Arizona, FFA collected one load of scrap metal and sold it for \$269.48. Raising money for their scholarship fund. Community helps members discover new sources of scrap.

Salesmen in the top ten percent of *Scotland*, South Dakota, FFA raffle got a free lunch.

Gunnison, Utah, hosted swim party for prospective members.

Poultry judging team of North Miami, Indiana, FFA has won state contest in 1964, 1966, 1968, and now 1970.

Saw the bottom of the basket this time. So send in the news, notes, (or nonsense) from your chapter. Don't let basket get empty.



Senator's shortstop, Ed Brinkman

B ATTING photos of this American League shortstop are more in demand these days. Ed Brinkman, eight-year veteran of the Washington Senators, has always played shortstop in All-Star fashion and his hitting now should place him in the outstand-

ing class.

Ed was the expansion Senators first bonus player and was sought by most major league teams. He had a fine career as a pitcher for Cincinnati's Western Hills High School with 15 wins against only 1 loss. He hurled a perfect game and was a hitter, too, as he hit .375 in his junior year and then averaged .460 as a senior.

Washington sent Brinkman to their Pensacola, Florida, farm team for his first stop in pro ball. There he hit .290 in 53 games which earned him a ticket to Washington near the end of the season. The Senators needed a shortstop and called him back to Washington to stay after he hit .324 at Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1962.

Ed had a good season in 1963 when he hit .228 and drove in 45 runs. Ed thought he was on his way when he clouted the ball at a .400 pace at the 1964 spring training camp, but he finished the season with a .224 average in 132 games. He led all A.L. shortstops with 97 double plays that year.

Brinkman's batting average slipped to the .185-.188 mark during the next four years except in 1966 when he hit .229 with 48 RBI's. With less than two years in the minors to season and working under three different managers, Ed just couldn't seem to find his batting eye. National Guard duty allowed him to play in only 77 games in 1968 and yet he still was an outstanding fielder.

Ed is a wiry, rangy six-footer and a very durable player. He has good range and one of the strongest throwing arms in the big leagues. Ed's bat perked up in 1969 after getting help from his new manager, Ted Williams. He raised his

SPORTRAIT

By Stan Allen

average 80 points, to .267, with 153 hits in 576 at bats and drove in 43 runs.

Brinkman is proving 1969 was no fluke as he is leading the Senators in hits going into the last month of this season with 130 hits in 481 tries for a fine .270 average. He holds third place on the league's shortstop fielding list with a .977 average. Ed has 212 put outs and 417 assists, both league highs

at the time, plus 66 double plays in 114 games. His play has been consistent all year, but he was not mentioned in the All-Star voting. This would be different, however, if he were playing for a top ranked team and getting the press coverage due him. Many major league ball clubs would like to have a .270 hitting Ed Brinkman playing shortstop in their infield.



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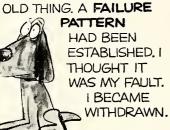
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AND ME.



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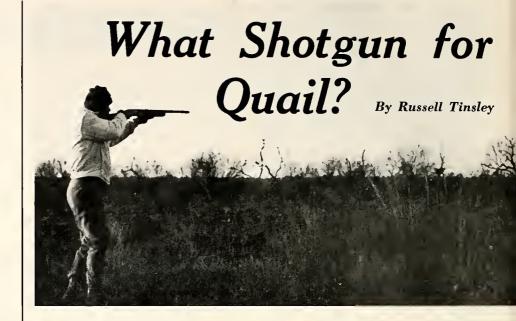
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AST fall I took an acquaintance on his first quail hunt. He'd probably like to forget that exasperating experience. Only two bobwhites did he kill and gosh knows how many he shot at.

"Those birds are sure tough to hit," he lamented later. "And they look so easy."

"No wonder you were missing, handicapped as you were," I consoled. "With that full-choke gun and shooting No. 6 shot, it's like trying to hit one with a rifle."

"What do you mean?" he asked curi-

I explained that a full-choke gun holds a tight pattern way out yonder. It is intended for long-range shooting, such as geese. Also, few guns pattern No. 6 shot satisfactorily, and such large pellets are not needed. The quail is not a tough bird, despite what you have heard. It is, in fact, probably the most fragile of all upland game birds. No. 9 and certainly No. 8 shot is adequate under most circumstances. With late-season bobwhites or larger quail like the scaled or California quail you might need 71/2s for adequate velocity and pentration, but there is never a valid reason for using heavier shot than this. It only handicaps the shooter.

When we discuss the best shotgun for quail we basically are talking about the combination of choke and shot rather than any particular action. The type of shotgun you choose—autoloader, pump, over/under, or double-barrel-is a matter of personal preference. One action really is no better than another when it comes to quail shooting.

The gauge of the quail gun should be either 20 or 12 gauge. The 16 gauge has nothing to offer over the other two and both 12 and 20 gauge ammunition are much more readily available in most places. There are few hunters proficient enough to handle the smaller .28 or .410 gauges. They are for the expert

Of the two, 20 and 12 gauge, the 12 is somewhat more efficient ballistically. With the same load of shot, the pressure is less, the shot column shorter, the velocity higher, and the pattern more even. But to gain this negligible bit of performance advantage, the shooter must contend with a heavier and more awkward weapon. The 20 gauge is lighter and has trimmer lines, has less muzzle blast and recoil. Its easier handling is why I prefer it for quail.

In fact, if I had to pick one shotgun for all my quail hunting I'd select a 20 gauge with improved-cylinder choke. Most skilled shooters will agree that in quail shooting it pays to have less choke rather than more.

But suppose you have just one shotgun for all your upland bird hunting. Maybe you'll use the same weapon for quail, doves, pheasants and even ducks. A modified choke is a good compromise. The tighter pattern is somewhat of a disadvantage, however, if quail are holding tight and your initial shot comes before the bird is 20 yards away. One solution is to wait until the bird gets on out farther before firing, but this takes more willpower than I personally pos-

For quail hunting exclusively it would be difficult to fault the fast-handling 20 gauge with improve-cyclinder. This weapon is deadly up to 40 yards, and if the truth were known, far more quail are killed within 40 yards than they are beyond. Modified choke will give a thicker pattern but there is more margin for error since it isn't as

Another widespread belief is that a 12 gauge will throw a bigger pattern



than a 20. With the same degree of choke the patterns basically will be identical at any given range; the 20 gauge pattern will be slightly thinner. With smaller shot like No. 9 or 8 there's not much chance of bird-sized holes being even in a 20 gauge pattern. To get more pattern density the gunner must use a tighter choke, like modified.

If you don't mind the extra weight (and on most modern guns it isn't enough to be of consequence), a 12 gauge with improved-cylinder is hard to beat. At a range of 25 yards, which probably is the average distance at which most quail are shot, the 12 gauge shooter with improved-cylinder will have about a 32-inch pattern. If he is using modified choke, on the other hand, he's got only a 26-inch spread. This might not seem like much, but take a piece of paper and draw a 26-inch diameter circle, then go around it with a 32-inch circle. I think you'll be surprised at the difference.

In my 20 gauge gun with improvedcylinder choke I use standard commercial express loads of 2½-1-9 (the first number indicates equivalent dramseight drams equal one ounce-of powder, the second, weight of shot in ounces, and the third, shot size) or maybe 2½-1-8 during early season when birds are holding nicely and shots likely will be at close range. Later in the year, when bobwhites become more human-shy or for hunting a running bird like the scaled (blue) quail, I'll juice up the load in a reloader, adding oneeighth ounce shot, giving me a 2½-11/8-8 or perhaps $2\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{1}{8} - 7\frac{1}{2}$. I get good performance from these combinations.

But sometimes when hunting quail that are flushing well ahead of me, I'll use my 12 gauge with modified choke with 3-11/8-8 factory shotshells. I'd rather use the tighter choke and No. 8

or No. 9 shot than the improved-cylinder with 7½s. Better kills are obtained, even at 40-yards-plus, with a modified choke and 8s than with 7½s in a 20 gauge improved-cylinder. If in doubt I always pick the shotgun which permits me to put the most pellets in the air at the most effective killing range. The weight difference sacrificed by going to the heavier shotgun is worth the improved shooting.

There are many compromises in what I use, naturally, since shotgunning is just one big compromise. If you can afford only one shotgun you might consider getting interchangeable barrels on a slide-action or autoloader

where you'll have a choice of different chokes. Another possibility is an over/ under or side-by-side double gun, one barrel with improved-cylinder and the other modified. Or maybe you might get some sort of quick-change choking device fitted to the muzzle of your gun.

But whatever you choose, there is no substitute for familarity. The hunter who gets one shotgun that is fitted to his physical requirements and sticks with it for all his upland game shooting generally will get better results than does the person who switches from gun to gun. The shotgun is important, but the real key to successful quail shooting is the man behind it.



Tobacco Will Be Mechanized!

Another chapter in the mechanization of field crops is drawing to a close. Tobacco, the last major holdout, is becoming part of the era of mechanization.

By Ron Miller

HE mechanization of harvesting grains and forages is well advanced, although improvements will continually be made. About a step behind is cotton harvesting with spindle-type pickers and peanut harvesting with windrow combing and bulk drying.

Further back comes tobacco mechanization. But, if machine adoption comes on as fast as tomato and cherry mechanization did, 40 percent of the flue-cured tobacco crop could be machine harvested by 1975. With today's high wages and labor shortages, tobacco mechanization could happen "overnight."

On the other hand, small tobacco acreage allotments and traditional marketing of leaves favor the slower cotton and potato adoption rate. In addition, cost of most tobacco harvesters range from \$10,000 to \$12,000, on top of the approximate \$40,000 required for building new curing barns. On this basis, USDA experts predict that some 10 to 15 percent of the flue-cured crop will be harvested by machine in 1975.

The tobacco combine shown below was developed by Powell Manufacturing Company, Inc., Bennetsville, South Carolina. This combine has been available for several years. It primes and racks two rows at once and has a field speed of 2 miles per hour.

Mechanized harvesting of sun or air-cured tobacco is also progressing at a rapid pace. Engineers at the University of Maryland have designed the harvester pictured above. The machine can be operated at speeds up to 1½ miles per hour and, with one man loading, can harvest one-third of an acre per hour. Plants are speared at the curing barn or another central location.





The tractor P.T.O. drives the hydraulic pump which powers the independently controlled cutting and conveying motors. One notched and one smooth plow coulter cut the plants and polyurethane foam padded belts convey the tobacco to a trailer or wagon. H & H Company, Washington, D.C. manufactures the harvester which costs about \$3,000.

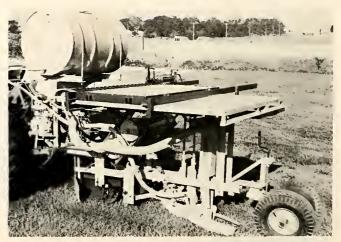
Topping machines are being built, too. For example, Vann Industries, Inc. of Clinton, North Carolina, distributes a machine that is used for topping flue-cured tobaccos. Developing a machine for topping sun-cured varieties has proven more difficult, but soon the machine will engulf another phase of tobacco production.

A transplanting machine, designed by ag engineers at North Carolina State University, may accelerate the mechanization of tobacco more than any other device. Not only does the automated transplanter save labor, but it insures uniform plant maturity for once-over harvesting.

The one-row transplanter shown at the bottom sets three plants at a time and can be operated at a maximum speed of 4 miles per hour. A two-row version, also at North Carolina State University, drops four plants at a time, that is, two seedlings in each row spaced 22 inches apart with a distance of 44 inches between rows.

Both transplanters are driven by power taken from the tractor wheel. A wood-grid frame is used for growing the potted plants and holding them during transplanting. To utilize the wood-grid the peat-pot transplanter features a grid-cartridge feeding unit, drop tubes with suction force, a spiked opener for pulverizing the soil, and press wheels.

As you can see, mechanical tobacco harvesting is on the brink of exploding. It will be one of the major agricultural triumphs of the 70 decade.



Carving Away

IN the Beartooth Mountain range of southern Montana the winters are cold. But for Carl Lantta of the Red Lodge, Montana, they are not long.

You see, Carl is a wood-carver in addition to being a stockman. He got started carving in seventh grade and developed his interest quite naturally. He had some older acquaintances of Finnish nationality who were experts at carving and whittling.

Carl's carvings from balsa stock include moose, mountain lions, bighorn sheep, elk, horses, and other animals. He has carved a gun stock from walnut, and he made a gun cabinet and a bookcase from red cedar. Larger items which Carl built from wood and canvas are a 15-foot canoe and a 10-foot kayak.



Carl enjoys displaying his figurines.

Many of his animal carvings have been used in store displays. His carvings are exhibited at Red Lodge's internationally known Festival of Nations, held for ten days every August. Carl also gives carving lessons to high school art classes.

In FFA Carl has been involved in public speaking, judging livestock, and soil judging. He served as secretary and as president of the Red Lodge Chapter.

His farming program includes 9 Yorkshire sows, 80 cross bred pigs, and several head of beef. Carl and his brother and father operate a 600-acre hay and livestock farm. Their main source of income comes from selling timothy—much of which is trucked to Texas for race horse feed.

The young wood-worker recently completed a two-year taxidermy correspondence course. Carl is an excellent rifle marksman and has won a number of trophies. He prepares the animals he shoots for mounting as well as making the wood mounts.

Carl has progressed far enough that he plans on pursuing this field at the University of Montana. (Henry Haugenstad, Advisor)



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FFA IN ACTION

Chapters Promote Safety

A record number of FFA chapters used the Farm and Industrial Equipment Institute's and the National Safety Council's tractor safety kit during the 1969-70 school year. This was the seventh consecutive year of the program.

The tractor safety kits are designed to help FFA chapters develop an effective local safety program. The new 1970-71 kits contain a safety plan outline, a large tractor safety poster, and a slow moving vehicle program guide which your chapter can use to broaden its safety activities. The kits also provide materials for a tractor accident prevention program—including stickers and "remember" cards which can be ordered free in quantity. You can also get some real "hot" ideas for improving your chapter's community safety program.

Your advisor can get the FIEI and NSC tractor safety kit from your state FFA advisor. By completing a report form also enclosed in the kit, a chapter will be eligible for one of three certificates. The report of the activities conducted during the 1970-71 school year should be submitted to your state FFA advisor by June 1, 1971.

Study Star Farmer

Members of the Chestnut Ridge Chapter at Fishertown, Pennsylvania, wanted to see the farm of a Star Farmer of America. They visited Oscar Manbeck's farm to see what new ideas the 1969 Star Farmer was using.

They were impressed by the free stall housing in the dairy barn, his special plastic hose system of delivering milk to the milk tank and his crop farming plan.

The chapter makes an annual educational trip within the state during the summer. After visiting with Oscar Manbeck, they went to the Atlantic Breeders Bull Stud. (*Ted Amick, Advisor*)

FFA Film Honored

Mr. George Logan of WIBW-TV of Topeka, Kansas, was honored by De-Kalb Ag Research, Inc. for a film entitled "Seven Stars Over Kansas" which showed the farming activities of the seven district Star FFA farmers in the state.

George visited the home of each star farmer, traveling over 2,000 miles. He took over 2,000 feet of film, edited it, wrote and narrated the script and arranged for background music and some animation.

The narration told where they had started and their progress up until the time of their selection as the top seven in Kansas.

The film was first shown at the Kansas FFA convention and twice on prime time television. Extra copies were made for use by Kansas FFA chapters and other interested groups.

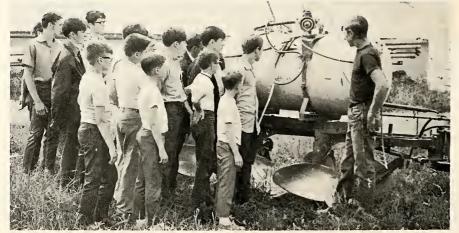
FFA Hosts Austrians

Six young farmers and one college professor from Austria visited the U.S. on an agricultural study tour organized by the FFA. The three-week tour (July 12-August 3) was part of the 1970 International Study Tours program.

The Austrians visited livestock and dairy farms, poultry processing plants, and marketing cooperatives in Connecticut. They also saw research facilities at the University of Connecticut, visited dairy operations in New York and toured crop and livestock farms in Pennsylvania

After participating in the State and

These FFA members study the operation of 1969 Star Farmer, Oscar Manbeck.





Iowa Governor Robert D. Ray was the featured speaker at the Vinton Parent-Son Banquet attended by 400 people. He was awarded the Honorary Chapter Farmer Degree by President Allan Horak. The event received TV coverage.

National Officer Leadership Conference in Washington, D.C., the Austrian group toured Virginia. They took in dairy operations, horticulture facilities, apple orchards, fruit processing plants, and marketing facilities. They also saw hog operations, meat packing plants, and turkey production.

FFA chapters which hosted the group were Lyman Hall of Wallingford and Storrs Regional FFA of Storrs in Connecticut; Slate Hill FFA of Minisink Valley, New York; Ephrata Chapter, Pennsylvania; and Clark County FFA of Berryville, the Broadway Chapter, James Wood FFA of Winchester, and Windsor FFA in Virginia. An area supervisor in Pennsylvania also hosted the young farmers. If your chapter is interested in hosting visitors from other countries next year, contact the Manager of FFA International Programs, National FFA Center, P.O. Box 15160, Alexandria, Virginia 22309.

Wins Wildlife Award

The first winner of the Wisconsin FFA's Wildlife Conservation Award was Roger Christensen of the Waupaca Chapter.

Roger is a sophomore and and says he's always been interested in conservation. "My dad had three ponds dug in our marsh about four years ago. We (Continued on Page 30)

Special Projects For the FFA



THE introduction of special projects by the National FFA Foundation last year has opened many new opportunities for sponsors to the Foundation. That's the opinion of Don McDowell, executive director of the National FFA Foundation Sponsoring Committee. Mr. McDowell was hired by the Foundation a year ago to work with the FFA organization and Foundation sponsors.

Since its beginning in 1944, the National FFA Foundation has pooled all contributions from sponsors into one general fund. The funds were then made available in the form of incentive awards and given to FFA members in the name of the Foundation.

"With the addition of the special project program, corporations and individuals can now propose projects they want to sponsor and tie their name to the project," explains McDowell. The FFA will then work with the sponsors in carrying out projects which are approved by the Foundation's Board of Trustees.

"I want to make clear, however, that we must continue to use the FFA Foundation general fund as the primary source for FFA incentive awards," says McDowell emphatically. "The awards program will continue to grow and we certainly do not want to de-emphasize the importance of general contributions to the Foundation.'

This year the National FFA Foundation has announced two special projects. The first, a grant from Lilly Endowment Inc. of Indianapolis, Indiana, has been earmarked for the FFA Com-

"They're coming down the stretch, Dad is ahead of the bull by two lengths."

munity action program, "Building Our American Communities." Over 5000 awards will be available in 1971 to chapters that participate in this program designed to make communities better places in which to live and work.

The most recent special project is a grant to the National FFA Foundation from Associated Milk Producers, Inc. of Madison, Wisconsin. The contribution is to be used to finance the national dairy products judging contest at the National FFA Convention.

"The special projects open a new opportunity for corporations, organizations, and individuals interested in becoming more closely associated with the FFA program," says Mr. S. W. White, Jr., Chairman of the National FFA Foundation Sponsoring Committee. "I can see this as an opportunity to make even more incentive awards available to deserving FFA members and I certainly look forward to having more companies and individuals participating in sponsored projects."



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FFA in Action

(Continued from Page 28)

started plowing small plots of land for corn, which would provide food and shelter for the winter," he reported.

The award recognizes practical and economical application of wildlife management practices and activities related to game propagation management and industry development.

Roger's program included raising and releasing 100 pheasants, 25 quail, and 25 Chupar partridge. He has put up some wood duck houses every year and so far every house has two to three nestings a year. (Bill Schulke, Reporter)

European Study Tour

FFA members and leaders representing 11 states completed a farm study tour of Northern Europe, July 8-28. The combined Kansas-National FFA Study Tour took the group to Scotland, England, France, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany—including East Berlin.

In addition to seeing many of the



These FFA members listen intently to what this farmer in Scotland is saying.

usual tourist attractions in these countries, the 31-member group visited with farmers and agribusiness establishments. They also spent one week end with host families in Skibby, Denmark, arranged by the local Young Farmers organization.

A tour highlight was the tour of East Berlin where members passed through "Check-Point-Charlie" and had the experience of looking back on freedom.

In their visits and discussions with farmers, FFA members had an opportunity to compare farming practices, customs, and prices with those found back home. One tour participant said, "It really puts a new dimension to your understanding of farming abroad when you can discuss backfat thickness with

the manager of a hog experimental feeding station in Denmark, discuss dairying with farmers in Holland, Scotland and England, see Charolais cattle in their homeland of France, or discuss grape production in Germany while standing in the vineyards."

The three-week study tour was arranged by the International Department of the FFA located at the National FFA Center, Alexandria, Virginia. On this tour, as on previous tours, each FFA member paid his own travel expense.

Tour leaders were Mr. and Mrs. Earl Wineinger, representing the Kansas FFA Association, and Wilson Carnes, editor, *The National FUTURE FARM-ER*.

Lt. Governor Is Visitor

Lieutenant Governor Paul Simon of Illinois was a surprise guest at the state FFA officer workshop of the Illinois Association held August 24-28. The Lieutenant Governor dropped in on the group during a morning session and issued remarks regarding agriculture and the FFA. He then fielded several questions from the officers regarding his office and current events.

The extensive five-day workshop, held to initiate and organize the new 25 sectional presidents of the Illinois Association included a mixture of instruction, preparation, and recreation. The conference was conducted and supervised by Mercer Turner, President; John Rich, Vice President; Doug Scheider, Secretary; Jay Vroom, Reporter; and State Advisor G. Donavon Coil. (Jay Vroom, Reporter)

Big Fourth Celebration

The Sunbury, Ohio, July Fourth celebration which included a full day of entertainment was sponsored by the Big Walnut Chapter.

The festivities included a 50-unit parade, a chicken barbecue dinner, many concessions, a flower show, an art show, a garden tractor pull, a baking contest, a talent show and concert by the community chorus, and fireworks.



"Well, now that you have Dad's opinion, what are you going to do with it?"



Water, not oil, is what these Morris, Oklahoma, FFA members are drilling for on their 10-acre school farm. The gold emblem chapter has a 10-year lease on the property near the school which 35 members have used for project feeding. (Bill Bearden, Advisor)

The chapter members were all involved in the many areas of planning and carrying out the day's festivities and many members of the community described it as the best July Fourth ever held in Sunbury.

The crowd attendance was excellent and participation in the many contests exceeded all estimates. One thousand chicken halves were served, over 100 entries were placed in the flower show, 60 art pieces were exhibited, 50 entries were made in the baking contest, and there were 33 entries in the tractor pull. There were ten contestants in the talent show and the community chorus was composed of 60 voices.

General chairman for the events was John Curtis, chapter sentinel, with other members serving as chairmen for the various events. (Steve Lord, Reporter)

Sweethearts Are Workers

Some FFA chapter sweethearts are only figureheads that do very liftle work within the chapter. Others are quite active and are a credit to the chapter. Jane Hentzler and Ginny Warren, sweethearts of the Eskridge, Kansas, FFA Chapter, are active workers.

New chapter sweethearts may get a few ideas on their responsibilities from the activities of these girls.

Jane and Ginny attended every FFA meeting and always wore their own "official" dress which they styled. It included a matching blue sweater and skirt combination worn with the sweetheart jacket.

These chapter sweethearts helped prepare for the parent and son banquet and served on the clean-up committee afterwards. They were especially helpful with correspondence, typing and copying, and helping prepare the chapter scrapbook. The chapter's sweethearts contributed to the chapter's public relations activities. They assisted with a television presentation and an FFA all-school assembly. They wrote 35 stories for news release and helped paint signs for the FFA pickup.

Jane and Ginny served as moderators during interviews of next year's chapter sweetheart, and acted as liaisons between the FFA and the girls' organizations in the school. At the district contest they enrolled contestants and presented the awards.

An FFA sweetheart can be an important part of an active chapter, but it is up to the chapter membership to elect an interested sweetheart and then express appreciation for her efforts. (Bob Warren, Reporter)

Swine Evaluation Clinic

Maquoketa, Iowa, Chapter sponsors a swine evaluation clinic for their community. This year's clinic was co-sponsored by the Jackson County Pork Producers.

Purposes of the clinic are to emphasize pork quality as a basis for selection, to improve ability of swine producers to recognize and learn more about approved swine quality, and to promote greater interest in desirable type.

This year's clinic had 71 animals ex-



Keynote speaker at Maryland's FFA Convention, Congressman Gilbert Gude, asks members to help prevent pollution. State President Hall presents a paperweight to their Congressman.

hibited from 40 herds. Forty-two percent of the entries certified. Carcass length ranged from 27.7 to 32 inches, backfat ranged from 1.1 to 1.83 inches, and loin-eye areas ranged from 3.15 to 6.67 square inches—a new high for the FFA Swine Clinic.

The first clinic was held in 1964. Interest and participation continues to grow. Local packing companies and meat processors have furnished necessary facilities and provided evaluators and judges each year.

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OCT. 16-24

}}}}} (Special FFA matinee, Friday, Oct. 16}} }{{}}} (Special FFA matinee, Friday, Oct. 16}}



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Mercedes-Benz of North America, Fort Lee, New Jersey, has introduced the Unimog, a four-wheel drive diesel. It has a 20-speed transmission and can operate from 80 yards per hour to 47 miles per hour. The Unimog has three power takeoffs, a front and rear hydraulic system, and a tipping platform.



Ford's new heavy duty Model 230 tandem disc harrow is available in even lengths from 10 to 20 feet. The disc features 15-to-20-degree angle adjustment for front gangs and 11-to-17-degree angle adjustment for rear gangs. Twenty- or 22-inch blades come in 71/4 or 9-inch, or in both spacings.

Something New

These new grain and equipment storage buildings, known as Quonset Mark III are made by Stran-Steel Corporation, Houston, Texas. Both styles are 40 feet wide and 72 feet long. They have 14-foot eave heights and are made of 80,000 p.s.i. steel. Options include sidelight or skylight panels, walk-in doors, circulation vents, and sliding windows.



For the first time Chevrolet is offering a four-speed automatic transmission for its 1971 medium duty trucks equipped with V8 engines. Also available on the single-axle 40, 50, and 60 series trucks are a side-mounted converter-driven power takeoff, planetary gearing with hydraulic clutches, and 200 hp. engines.

The new 7020 John Deere diesel tractor features manifold inter-cooling on its six-cylinder turbo-charged engine. The tractor has a minimum turning radius of under 17 feet, a front axle that oscillates up to 15 degrees on either side, and an eight-speed syncro-range transmission with optional high-low shift.







Wayne has a deep interest in plants.

T takes a lot of work to keep up and improve around a ranch-and Wayne Riehle of the Davenport FFA in Washington, attests to this fact. "Home improvement has to be my greatest project," Wayne says, "because of the tremendous satisfaction I get from looking back at what's been accomplished.'

Wayne started improving the appearance of the Riehle ranch almost immediately after joining FFA. He began by picking up junk piles, lumber, and iron. He sold what scrap iron he could and uses the rest for repairing machinery. Good lumber was stored out of the weather and the old lumber is now being used as firewood in the farm shop stove.

The young home modernizer hauled 4,000 cubic feet of soil for fill around the Riehle home and leveled the area. Since there was no yard or garden previously. Wayne planted grass and about 30 shrubs for beautification and 100 trees as wind protection for the house and feedlots.

Working with his parents, Wayne helps operate the home ranch of 1,088 acres. They run about 65 head of beef cows and raise hay, wheat, barley, and oats in addition to pasture. In conjunction, the Riehles buy feeder calves at 300-400 pounds and raise weaner pigs.

Improvements made by Wayne and his father included tearing down four dilapidated structures and repairing two other buildings. They also built a covering for their recently dug well and erected a steel machine shed. Moreover, Wayne put up fences, painted buildings and fences, designed feeders -both hog and cattle, and constructed grain and tool bins. Of a smaller nature, he also built a support for his basketball hoop and picnic tables.

The Chapter Star Farmer award and two local home improvement awards are among Wayne's FFA honors. He also won the National FFA Foundation's Proficiency award for home improvement. In addition, Wayne earned chap-

He's Done Much

To advance the usefulness and appearance of his family's farmstead.

ter awards in land and livestock judging and public speaking. Showing livestock and grains at fairs, holding three chapter offices, doing church work, and playing varsity basketball throughout high school were some of the ambitious FFA'er's activities, too.

The young improvement specialist also developed the yard at his sister and brother-in-law's home in Kent, Washington. This work involved rotary tilling the soil, spreading top soil, and fertilizing. Next he planted shrubs, flowers, and grass seed. In designing the landscape Wayne preserved one corner of the yard in its natural wooded state and used rocks as a transition from a slope to level ground on another side. He also spread shredded bark around shrubs and flowers.

What does Wayne have in mind for the future? He is studying agronomy at Washington State University with hopes of receiving a Master's degree. His main desire is to work in foreign agriculture.

He still has some immediate plans for improving the home ranch, however. Included on his job list are painting the trim on their slate-sided house, thinning the windbreak trees from 6 to 12 feet apart, developing more windbreaks, and painting the barn. Wayne says, "There is still much to be done."



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Son: "Dad, Dad! Mother ran over my bike backing out of the garage!"

Father: "I told you to keep your bike off the porch!"

> Grover Thomas Emery, Texas

Barber to long-haired teenager: "You're next."

Teenager: "I'm not waiting for a haircut.'

Barber: "What are you waiting for?" Teenager: "Nothing. My father's looking for me and this is the last place in the world he would look."

> Max Phelps Somerset, Kentucky

Connie: "He's so romantic. Every time he speaks to me, he says, 'Fair lady.' "

Bonnie: "Romantic, my foot! He's training to be a bus driver."

> Sharon Ann Gunter Moncure, North Carolina

Sally, talking to her father: "You think you had it tough in high school. Some of the kids in my class have to park their cars three blocks away!"

> Carol Wall Butler, Georgia

Joe: "My wife is magnetic." Moe: "Why do you say that?"

Joe: "Everything she wears charged."

> James Burk Talladega, Alabama

Father: "Son, did you say your pravers?"

Son: "Yes."

Father: "I didn't hear you." Son: "I wasn't talking to you."

Willie Reynolds Daleville, Alabama

John: "Roy, where can I get hold of your sister?"

Roy: "I don't know. She's mighty ticklish."

Marvin Burks Columbia, Mississippi

Teacher: "Can anyone tell me what nitrates are?"

After a long pause, a boy timidly raised his hand.

Teacher: "Yes, Jerome."

Jerome: "I'm not exactly sure, but I know they're cheaper than day rates."

Scott Schendel Runge, Texas

Nick: "The driver of that car ahead of us must be one of my teachers.

Dick: "Why do you say that?"

Nick: "He's so stubborn about letting us pass."

> Michael Hoppe Prairie Farm, Wisconsin

Doctor: "I may have to give artificial respiration."

Patient: "No, sir. You give me the real thing or nothing at all.'

> Jerry Oliver Natural Dam, Arkansas



Joe: "How about having dinner with me tomorrow night?"

Sally: "Why, I'd love to!"

Joe: "Good! Tell your mother I'll be there by six."

> Shellie Ann Buchanna Manchester, Georgia

A farmer was explaining to a city woman what a menace insects are to farm products-how corn borers destroy corn and potato bugs ruin potato crops.

The city cutie listened attentively, then exclaimed: "And the poor dairy people. How the butterflies must bother them."

> Johnny Sherrer Bay City, Texas

A worker who was one dollar short in his pay envelope complained to the cashier. She looked at the records and said, "Last week we overpaid you a dollar. You didn't complain about the mistake then, did you?"

"An occasional mistake I can overlook," replied the worker. "But not two in a row."

> Dale Waldrop Cove, Arkansas

He (at a football game): "See that man playing end? I think he'll be our best man next year."

She: "Oh, this is so sudden."

Karla Meyer Gaylord, Minnesota

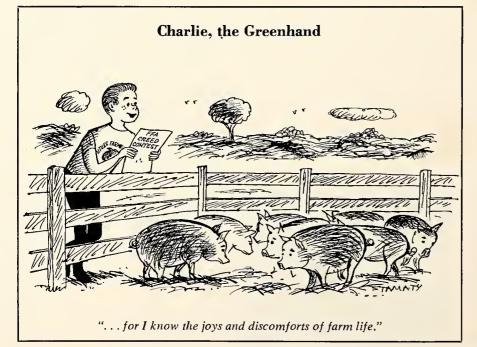
One morning a man went out to feed his pet deer, but it wouldn't get up. He rushed into the house and brought out something and fed it to the deer. The deer got right up, and the neighbor asked what he had fed the deer. He simply said, "It was yeast to make my doe rise."

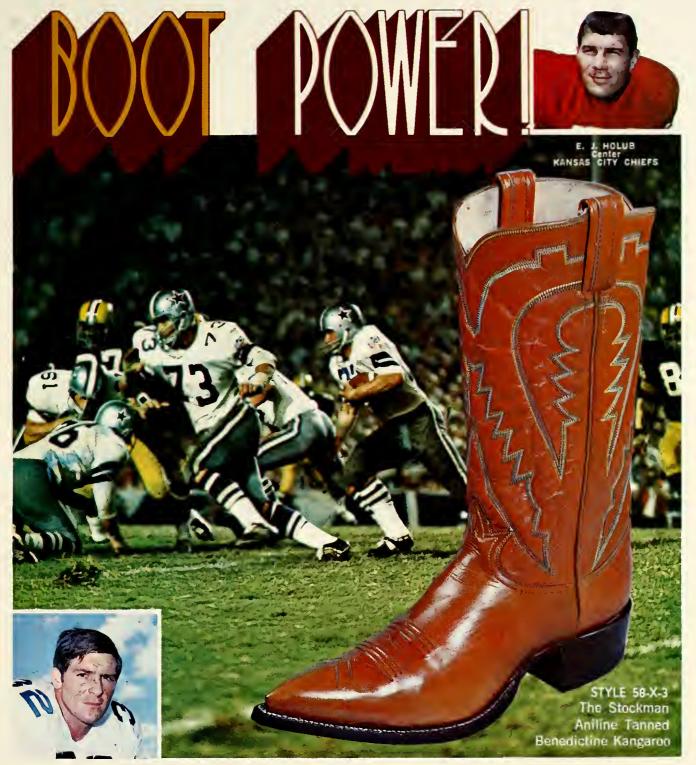
> Tim Smith Cassapolis, Michigan

She took up horseback riding to reduce. So far she's taken 20 pounds off the horse.

Brent Iorg Roosevelt, Utah

Stupid: "Hello, Jim. Been fishing?" Disgusted: "Nope, drowning worms." Judy Stevens Vevay, Indiana









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