

Artificial Breeders
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aning and disinfecting of his kit and replenishing the stock of sterile plastic tubes and clean paper towels.

When he had finished this, Clyde, who has worked for the cooperative for 13 years and serviced over 35,000 cows, packed the insulated semen boxes for the day. While several of the technicians washed glassware, including bottles, test tubes and beakers, Clyde checked the ice packs in the boxes to make sure the semen would be maintained between 35 and 40 degrees during the day.

As soon as the insulated boxes were ready, Clyde went in-

to the cold room to help pour diluted semen in the test tubes that each man would carry with him for the day. No semen is carried more than one day on the road (except a small amount of frozen semen from bulls that are not working well or popular bulls that can not keep up with the current demand).

By nine o'clock Clyde had made his report of milage, cows bred and money collected on the previous day. Clyde reported on 28 cows bred the day before — just about an average day, he said.

He stepped into the office to get his list of early calls for the day, and we were ready to go. He would call back later to pick up any late calls. While all this was going on, laboratory technicians had been busy collecting the fresh semen from the bulls in the barn and preparing it for use. Raw semen is brought in from the barn at about 90 degrees F and tested for quality. The number of live sperm, and the quality of sperm is recorded for each collection and the raw semen is diluted with a solution of glycerol and homogenized milk. It goes to the cold room where it is diluted further with the solution and is cooled to about 35 degrees.

Cleanliness Is First
As soon as we arrived on the

farm, Clyde carried the kit into the barn, stopping in the milk house to draw a pail of warm water. A piece of newspaper goes under the kit on each farm. This was the first of a series of sanitation measures I observed on every farm we visited.

A check of the herd showed a cow with a string tied on her tail. On some farms, Clyde finds a note explaining which cow is to be bred and which bull is requested, and at some places the farmer is there himself to chat with the inseminator who acts as an advisor, confidante, and traveling news agency.

Before Clyde opens his kit,
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Celery Growers

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it, he said. Cracking of the stalk, one of the symptoms of boron deficiency, does not always mean the soil is low in this element. Cracking on the outside of the stalk may mean boron deficiency, but cracking on the inside definitely is not lack of boron.

Bergman also cautioned growers to keep the potassium level of the soil under 400 pounds per acre. If potassium is too high, he said, magnesium intake will be depressed as will the intake of calcium to a lesser degree.

James Dutt, vegetable extension specialist from PSU agreed with Bergman. He said the addition of another 100 pounds of potash to a field might not hurt anything, but if there is a shortage of calcium in the field, the problem may be aggravated. Why apply potash if you don't need it, he asked. Some crops would respond well to applications of 16-46-0 or 18-48-0 fertilizer, he said, but

Manor FFA

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and the rising sun within the cross section of an ear of corn, which is surmounted by the American eagle. The owl is symbolic of wisdom and knowledge, the plow is the symbol of labor and tillage of the soil, the rising sun is emblematic of progress and the new day that will dawn when all farmers are trained and have learned to cooperate, the cross section of an ear of corn represents common agricultural interests since corn is native to America and is grown in every state, and the eagle is indicative of the national scope of the organization.

Aims And Purposes

The primary aim of the Future Farmers of America is the development of agricultural leadership, cooperation and citizenship. The specific purposes for which this organization was formed are as follows:

1. To develop competent, aggressive, rural and agricultural leadership.

2. To participate in cooperative efforts. The motto of the organization is "Learning to do, Doing to learn, Earning to live, Living to serve." The colors are National Blue and Corn Gold.

Business in a meeting is conducted according to the follow-

added it might not be available to the growers in these analyses.

Dutt added a word of advice to growers who irrigate their crops. "Don't wait until you see damage to the plants before you apply water." The damage is done by then he said, and some of the plants will never fully recover.

ing order. Opening ceremony, minutes of previous meeting, orders of the day, officers reports, report on chapter program of work, and special features.

What Is FFA?

The FFA is a national organization of, for and by boys studying vocational agriculture in public secondary schools under the provisions of the National Vocational Educational Acts. In Pennsylvania there are approximately 10,000 FFA members and approximately 385,000 members in the United States and its island possessions.

The officers to be elected by the local chapter are president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, reporter, sentinel and chaplain. State and national officers are elected at state and national conventions.

Degrees

There are four degrees a Future Farmer may earn. He becomes a Greenhand upon entering. After one year, he may become a Chapter Farmer if he has a satisfactory record of achievement and has earned at least \$50 from supervised farming programs. After three years in FFA, a member may receive the State Farmer degree if he has a satisfactory record and has earned at least \$500 from farming. A few boys each year receive the coveted American Farmer degree, the highest degree given by the organization.

A farming program is required of all agriculture students as a part of the vocational agriculture course.

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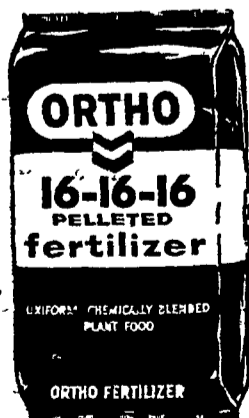
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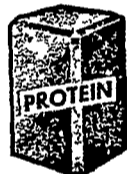
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**Tues., March 5, 1963
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Farm Implements: John Deere Model A tractor w/mower, cultivator, plow and manure loader; Case Model 80 tractor w/live PTO and cult.; McDeering Model "A" tractor w/cult. and corn planter.

N. H. Baler Model 69 like new; AC corn harvester w/grass head; McDeering plow like new; Coop rubber tire grain drill; Case hay rake; Case 28 tractor disc; Pequea hammer mill w/sift feeder; Cultipacker; 33 ft. elevator with motor; Case corn planter.

New Idea tobacco planter; New Idea manure spreader; rubber tire wagon w/silage unloader; tobacco ladders and wagon; roller manure sled; oats crimper, corn sheller; garden and tree sprayer with Briggs and Stratton motor; tobacco press; corn weeder and tractor grass seeder; 3 McC. milker units w/DeLaval milker pump; stainless steel milk buckets and strainers; feed carts; electric fence and fence post; 2 pump troughs; dinner bell, iron kettle; forks; shovels; grease guns, etc.

Mixed hay straw silage, approximately 20 tons of ear corn. Steel silo 13'8" x 25 ft. and son household goods.

Terms by

Paul G. Longenecker

Alvin L. Miller, Auct.
E. Day Ressler, Clerk