Date: July 19, 1951

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Position: Vocational Agriculture

Instructor

Institution: Oklahoma A. & M. College

Location: Pond Creek, Oklahoma

Title of Study: A Study of the Influence that Participation in Shows and Fairs Has Had on the Establishment of Purebred Herds of Livestock and Dairy Cattle Among Former Members of the F.F.A.

Number of Pages in Study: 92

Under Direction of What Department: Agricultural Education

Scope of Study: Survey forms were sent to sixty-six teachers of vocational agriculture in Oklahoma. The chapters were selected from different representative areas over the entire state. Several of the chapters selected were used for study involving more than one different class of livestock or dairy cattle. Teachers from sixty-one chapters returned the survey forms giving the information that was asked for in determining the number of former F.F.A. members who are now adult breeders of purebred livestock and dairy cattle. The percentage of return was 92.07.

Purpose of Study: To determine the possible influence that the exhibiting of livestock and dairy cattle has had on the establishment of purebred herds and/or flocks of livestock and dairy cattle among former F.F.A. members.

Findings and Conclusions: Participating in shows and fairs seems to be definitely shown by this study to have had an influence on the establishment of purebred herds of livestock and dairy cattle among former members of the F.F.A. in Oklahoma. A comparison of the number of former F.F.A. members who are now adult breeders from chapters classified as having had major participation in shows and fairs, as contrasted with the number from nonparticipating chapters, shows a total of 306 for participating chapters as against 120 for non-participating, or an indication of over two and one-half times more breeders developed from participating chapters. Breeders from participating chapters own approximately three times more purebred animals. The evidence found in this study indicates that exhibiting has been a major factor in the establishment of purebred herds. This evidence tends to discredit the belief that an F.F.A. member is a purebred breeder of livestock or dairy cattle only because his father is a breeder of purebred stock. 'The study further emphasizes the fact that the type of supervised farm training program the teacher of vocational agriculture encourages pupils to develop has great influence on the F.F.A. member, his interest and leadership in agriculture, and his establishment in farming."

ADVISER'S APPROVAL THE CONTRACTOR

A STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE THAT PARTICIPATION IN SHOWS

ATHRORE PARCHINERY

AND FAIRS HAS HAD ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PUREBRED HERDS

OF LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY CATTLE AMONG FORMER MEMBERS OF THE F.F.A.

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AND FAIRS HAS HAD ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PURESHID PERDS

OF LIVESTOCK AND DATRY CATTLE AMONG FORMS SENBERS OF THE F.F.A.

Ву

KEITH C. HOAR

Bachelor of Science

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

1941

Submitted to the Department of Agricultural Education
Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

1951

A STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE THAT PARTICIPATION IN SHOWS

AND FAIRS HAS HAD ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PUREBRED HERDS

OF LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY CATTLE AMONG FORMER MEMBERS OF THE F.F.A.

ARRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE
LIBRARY

NOV 27 1951

KEITH C. HOAR

MASTER OF SCIENCE

1951

THESIS AND ABSTRACT APPROVED:

Thesis Adviser

Faculty Representative

Dean of the Graduate School

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Byrle Killian, Mr. Benton F. Thomason and the late Mr. W. R.

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INTRODUCTION

The practical value of participating in livestock shows and fairs from the standpoint of preparing beef cattle, swine, sheep and dairy cattle for exhibition purposes is being questioned by some individuals. Oklahoma is in all probability the leading state in this endeavor by Future Farmers of America. "There is a feeling among the youth leaders in Oklahoma that competition among the young farmers helps make them better farmers in later life."

It is an accepted fact in all agricultural circles that purebred livestock and dairy animals are practical both from the standpoint of market value and replacement of breeding stock to the producer. It is known that all classes of purebred livestock and dairy cattle have been developed for production purposes as well as for their particular type. "Livestock and poultry shows have popularized the selection or judging of animals on the basis of their form and type. Attractive prizes are offered at these shows for the superior animals of the desired breeds and types. These selected animals or their kin are frequently used for breeding purposes." Animals that are used for show purposes are usually the offspring of purebred parent stock. It is widely accepted that purebred animals are usually superior to grade and scrub animals from both market value and replacement stock. The productivity in purebreds is usually much higher than grade and scrub livestock and dairy cattle.

The production of purebred livestock and dairy cattle is a big business

¹ W. R. Felton, "Producing Show Barrows," The Poland China World, (August, 1950), 12-13.

² Roy W. Roberts, C. L. Angerer, J. L. Moses, and R. W. Gregory, <u>Modern</u> Farming, p. 305.

in Oklahoma. It is thought that shows and fairs have played an important part in the establishment of herds of purebred livestock owned by former Future Farmers of America in Oklahoma. It is the purpose of this study to discover or determine the part which shows and fairs have had in the establishment of purebred breeders of livestock and dairy cattle among former members of the F.F.A.

Most F.F.A. members in the beginning participate in the Junior Fat Stock
Shows by exhibiting fat animals; however, as time goes on they often expand
their operations to include a breeding program. "Growing into livestock farming is a possibility for thousands of young American farm boys. Make a small
beginning with some livestock of good quality. A herd foundation has often
consisted of a single animal of just the right type." The opposite plan
of establishing themselves in the purebred business would likely produce a
larger number of adult breeders who were former F.F.A. members.

"Oklahoma has raised the standard of its livestock to a remarkable degree during the past ten years and our state has gained wide recognition for the quality of its registered herds." If shows and fairs have had an effect on the increase in numbers of purebred breeders and herds, it must be said the tremendous efforts by a number of vocational agriculture teachers have not been in vain. According to Ward P. Beard, wrong ideas of a supervised farming program are many. One of the ideas is "that it is a contest or primarily to raise something for a show or fair". If shows and fairs have not had any effect on the establishment of purebred herds of former

³ Joel S. Coffey and Lyman E. Jackson, Livestock Management, p. 8.

⁴ Joe C. Scott, Oklahoma Livestock Breeders, p. 1.

⁵ Ward P. Beard, Starting To Farm, p. 71.

members of the F.F.A., this feeling may be justified. If so, a plan should be inaugurated to lessen the degree of participation now being done by Future Farmers of America and endorsed and promoted by a large number of vocational agriculture teachers.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Shows and fairs are by no means a new activity in which there is participation by farmers and people who are interested in agriculture. It is known that shows and fairs have been held for a considerable period of time. "The first public show corresponding to our modern livestock shows was held in 1798 in Sussem, England." This represents a period of time amounting to 153 years and makes this activity one of the oldest in which farmers and farm minded people have participated. Since fairs and shows have been held for such a long time, and it appears that they are rapidly increasing in numbers, especially in community fairs and shows, it is the opinion of the writer that fairs and shows will be held for many years to come.

There are numerous reasons for holding fairs and shows. One could list them in many ways. Some of the ideas advanced for them are as follows:

- 1. Education value
- 2. Improvement of livestock and agricultural products
- 3. Opportunity for recognition
- 4. Opportunity for achievement
- 5. Competition
- 6. Establishment of purebred herds and flocks

In all probability, the educational value and improvement in livestock, dairy cattle, and other agricultural products work hand in hand together. The general public is becoming more interested in the farm and its occupants. At the present time, the farm population is gradually decreasing; however, life on the farm is becoming more pleasant. Fairs and shows have had some influence on this because of the production of better seed stock by selection resulting in improvement of the farm and its prosperity. "The reason for holding the fair is its educational value to the general public. The main

¹ Jay L. Lush, Animal Breeding Plans, p. 227.

purpose of the exhibitor is to sell his products. It is an honor to have animals win a prize at any fair. It is legitimate advertising to announce the awards in trying to sell cattle.

"Breeders of purebred livestock profit highly from shows and fairs by the experience gained from the participation in the various events. Even though a breeder does not actively engage in showing, he may profit from the experience of observing how animals of other breeders place in the show ring. By observing the placings of animals and knowing who the breeder is, he may profit when replacement of breeding stock in his herd or flock is necessary. There are two ways in which showing may affect herd and breed improvement. First, it may keep the breeders informed about the ideals of the breed. Secondly, the show ring might be used to find the best animals in the breed to such an extent that breeders could accept the show ring placings as guides in buying and selling their animals."

The showing of animals and agricultural products for their monetary value is not the only benefit derived from shows and fairs. The opportunity to gain recognition is of much importance to the individual, more especially the youth of our great nation. All individuals, if normal, like to have a certain degree of recognition. This recognition may be accomplished in many ways for various individuals. A part of this may be accomplished for farm youth through the means of vocational agriculture and Future Farmers of America activities. "Vocational agriculture has afforded many farm youth an opportunity to gain recognition. They have held office in the Future Farmers of America, been on the school judging teams, represented their F.F.A. chapter in public speaking and other contests, raised the best livestock in the community, walked off with the blue ribbons at some fairs or farm show, or made more money from farming than anyone in the school."

² Kary C. Davis, Livestock Enterprises, p. 143.

³ Jay L. Lush, loc. cit.

⁴ Ward P. Beard, op. cit., p. 19.

Participation in the F.F.A. has given opportunities to members who may not have excelled in other school activities. One of our great American ideals is that of ownership. The project method that is being used by teachers of vocational agriculture in our public schools often times leads to a certain amount of showing which supplies a part of this ideal and at the same time gives the youth opportunity for achievement. "It is quite necessary that our minds grow as fast as our bodies do. We need opportunities for achievement. Such opportunities are offered in school work, in 4-H Club work, and in contests at fairs and stock shows where we may compare our skill in farming with the skill of others." We will all agree that farming today requires a higher degree of skill than thos of our forefathers.

It is possible to find many livestock and dairy animals on farms today that have never been in a show. In fact, the vast majority have never been in a show, and the majority of purebred breeders over the years have not shown animals at fairs and shows. It is evident, however, that our better breeders who do some showing supply a large number of the average breeders with breeding stock whose origin is from breeding animals that have been in the show ring. "The exhibiting of an animal to a championship at a livestock show makes that animal no better than if it had not been taken to the show. Livestock shows, nevertheless, have indirectly contributed much toward livestock improvement. They have been the show windows of the industry. Prospective buyers have been able to learn which breeders have the better animals according to show ring standards and in which blood lines such animals would seem most likely to be produced. All this has had the effect

⁵ Harry A. Phillips, Edgar A. Cockefair, and James W. Graham, Agriculture and Farm Life, p. 5.

of stimulating enthusiasm among breeders and influencing many persons to buy purebred animals. 16 It is an accepted fact that the number of purebred breeders is increasing each year in our nation. The different breed associations have been reporting that the number of registrations is increasing yearly.

The establishment of a purebred herd or flock of livestock or dairy cattle may be a slow process. It may take a breeder many years to acquire his desired type of breeding stock. Two of the most prominent beef cattle breeders in the United States spent approximately twenty-five years in developing the type each desired. Dr. Oliver S. Wilham, Vice President of Oklahoma A. and M. College, stated while in a conversation with the writer of this paper, "The Sunbeam Angus Farm and the Hazlett Hereford Ranch spent approximately twenty-five years each in developing the type of breeding stock they possessed in their herds at time of dispersal."

Dr. Wilham also informed the writer that Mr. Hazlett spent approximately sixteen years developing the blood lines of his cattle previous to the showing of a grand champion bull at the International Livestock Exposition. Eight more years elapsed before his winnings were consistently at the top of the classes at national shows and fairs. The Sunbeam Angus Farm's path of success was almost identical with that of Mr. Hazlett's success in the shows of national eminence.

Many of our purebred breeders of Hereford and Angus cattle in Oklahoma, although not participants in shows, nevertheless, recognized the qualities of breeding these two herds had and purchased foundation breeding stock from them for use in their herds, according to Dr. Wilham.

⁶ Walter H. Peters, Livestock Production, pp. 14-15.

GENERAL SURVEY METHOD

In order to determine the effects that the showing of livestock and dairy cattle in shows and fairs have had in establishing purebred breeders, survey forms were sent to vocational agriculture teachers to be filled in and returned to the author making this study. The chapters were selected on the basis of whether their F.F.A. members definitely have or definitely have not been active in showing livestock and/or dairy cattle in fairs and shows in the past years.

The chapters were classified by the staff of the State Department of Vocational Agriculture as to their levels of participation in the showing of livestock and dairy cattle. The two groups of chapters in this report will be identified as participating or non-participating chapters. The participating chapters are those that have consistently exhibited animals in fairs and shows above the local and county levels. The non-participating chapters are those that have participated very little in fairs and shows above the local and county levels.

This study covers the period from 1927 to 1949. The reason for not covering the period after 1949 is that a number of breeders are not adults. However, those breeders that were clearly listed as adults were accounted for in this study. There were 169 F.F.A. chapters in Oklahoma in the year of 1940-41. No chapters chartered after this date were used for this study in order that those used would have been in operation for a period of at least 10 years. A total of 66 chapters were selected to be used in this study. Thirty-eight chapters were selected from the group known as participating chapters, and 28 chapters were selected from the group known as non-participating chapters. Several of the chapters selected were sent survey forms for more than one class of livestock and/or dairy cattle, and other chapters were

sent forms for only one particular class of livestock or dairy cattle. In each group there were 20 chapters selected for beef, dairy and sheep surveys.

Twenty-two chapters were selected from each group for swine surveys.

Schools of both groups were selected only to compare the merits of participating versus non-participating; however, they were as nearly alike as possible in agricultural resources, community development, and economic factors. It should be mentioned that many of the chapters selected are quite active and outstanding in other phases of the F.F.A. program of work regardless of the classification they possess in this particular study.

Each class of livestock was listed on a separate form. Survey forms were made and sent for beef cattle, dairy cattle, swine, and sheep. Dual purpose cattle were listed as dairy cattle.

The survey forms requested that each teacher of vocational agriculture included in the study give the following information:

- 1. Date chapter was chartered.
- 2. Name of breeder and address of former F.F.A. member.
- 3. Breed of animals owned.
- 4. Type of breeding stock and number of each.
- 5. Number of years in purebred business.
- 6. Year breeder graduated from high school.
- 7. Number of years breeder was an F.F.A. member.
- Number of years and level of participation in fitting and showing.
- If the breeder's father was a breeder prior to the breeder's entrance into the F.F.A.
- 10. To what extent the showing of animals was the start of the herd or flock.

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Chapter No. Instructor

___ Date Chapter Chartered ___

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				-				Breed of Swine own	ed
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amatericana in parameter de la composição								Replace- ment Gilts	
								Number of Purebred	
								Year Graduated from High School	
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							,	Partial	of this herd? (Check One)

PUREBRED SHEEF BREEDERS SURVEY OF FORTER MEMBERS OF THE F.F.A.

Chapter No. Instructor

Date Chapter Chartered

Name of School

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									Ewes	Breeding Stock and	
									Replace- ment Lambs	Number	
							***************************************		Number of Purebred	years in Business	
									Year Graduated from High School		
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The chapters classified and selected by the staff of the State Department of Vocational Agriculture and author were as follows:

Beef Cattle

Participating Chapters	Non-Participating Chapters
Blackwell X	Caddo X
Atoka	Newkirk X
Cushing X	Perry X
El Reno X	Yale X
Garber X	Yukon X
Verden X	Ames X
Chicksaw X	Alex X
Kingfisher X	Minco
Guthrie X	Okeene X
Checotah X	Duncan X
Waynoka X	Greenfield X
Marshall X	Stigler X
Elk City X	Hobart X
Billings X	Moore X
Freedom X	Thomas X
Clinton X	Delhi
Ft. Cobb X	Hinton X
Mooreland X	Shattuck X
Cordell X	Geary X
Fairview X	Rocky X

Dairy Cattle

Participating	<u>Chapters</u>	Non-Particin	pating Chapters
Blackwell	x	Caddo	X
Atoka		Newkirk	x
Ponca City	X	Perry	X
Cushing	X	Yale	X
El Reno	X	Yukon	X
Garber	X	Ames	X
Verden	x	Minco	
Chicksaw	X	0ke en e	X
Kingfisher	x	Duncan	X
Guthrie	X	Greenfield	X
Hitchcock	X	Stigler	X
Checotah	X	Konowa	X
Wewoka	X	Bixby	x
Broken Arrow	X	Jenks	X
Chandler		Hobart	x
Stroud	X	McCloud	
Prague	X	Wellston	x
Norman	X	Moore	X
Waynoka	X	Thomas	X
Fairview	x	Alex	X

Swine

<u>Participati</u>	ng Chapters	Non-Partici	pating Chapters
Blackwell	X	Newkirk	X
Ponca City	X	Perry	X
Cushing	X	Yale	X
El Reno	X	Yukon	X
Garber	X	Ames	X
Verden	X	Alex	X
Kingfisher	X	Minco	
Guthrie	X	Okeene	y ss
Hitchcock	X	Duncan	x
Checotah	X	Greenfield	X
Wewoka	X	Stigler	X
Chandler		Konowa	X
Stroud	X	Hobart	X
Prague	X	%cCloud	
Warshall	Х	Wellston	x
Elk City	X	Moore	X
Billings	X	Thomas	X
Sayre	X .	Delhi	
Hydro	X	Hinton	X
Anadarko	X	Geary	X
Carnegie	X	Rocky	X
Fairview	X	Apache	X

Sheep

Participatin	ng Chapters	Non-Participa	ting Chapters
Elackwell	X .	Nevkirk	x
Ponca Gity	Х	Perry	X
Cushing	X	Yale	X
El Reno	X	Yukon	X
Garber	X	Ames	X
Verd en	X	Alex	Х
Kingfisher	X	Minco	
Guthrie	X	Ckeene	X
Mershall	X	Duncan	X
Elk City	X	Greenfield	X
Billings	X	Robart	X
Sayre	X	Moore	X
Carneige	X	Thomas	X
Noble	X	Delhi	
Cooperton	X	Hinton	X
Eldorado	X	Geary	X
Fairview	X	Rocky	X
Fredrick	X	Apache	X
Lindsay	X	Grandfield	X
Taurika	X	Rush Springs	X

PART 1

PUREBRED SEEF CATTLE

Survey of

Forty Departments

TABLE 1. SUNVEYS RECEIVED FROM SEEF CATTLE CHAPTERS LISTING BREEDERS, GENERAL HERD INFORMATION, AND AVERAGE DATE CHAPTERS WERE CHARTERED.

	PARTICIPATING	G CHAPTERS	MON-PARTICIPATI	VG CHAPTERS		
	Humber	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent		
Number of chapters sent surveys	20		20			
Number of chapters returning surveys	19	95	1 8	90		
Number of schools reporting breeders	18	94.73	15	78.94		
Number of schools reporting no breeders	1	5. 26	4	21.04		
Total number of beef herds established	124		56			
Average number of purebred herds per chapter reporting	6.52		2.94			
Average date chapters were chartered	1932		1933			

There were 40 chapters that were sent surveys in determining the number of purebred beef cattle breeders who were former members of the F.F.A. Of the 40, 20 were classified as participating chapters and 20 were classified as non-participating chapters. Thirty-seven chapters returned surveys, there being 19 or a 95 per cent return from the participating group and a 90 per cent return from the non-participating group.

In the participating group, 18 or 94.73 per cent reported breeders of purebred beef cattle. In the non-participating group, 15 or 78.94 per cent of the group reported breeders of purebred beef cattle.

There was a total of 180 herds of purebred beef cattle reported for both groups. The participating group reported 124 herds for an average of 6.52 herds per chapter. The non-participating chapters reported 56 breeders of purebred beef cattle or an average of 2.94 herds per chapter.

The average date the participating chapters were established was 1932 and the average date of establishment for the non-participating group was 1933.

TABLE 2. BREEDS OF BEEF CATTLE, THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND HERD INFORMATION AS REPORTED BY CHAPTERS PARTICIPATING IN SHOWS.

PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS Herd Information Type of Breeding Stock Years in Av. % No. Bulls Cows Heifers Size Breeders Business ofTotal per Average per Breed Total No. Years Years Herd Breeds 4.67 22 17.74 920 25.09 672 73.04 205 22.28 223 10.13 41.81 Angus Hereford 2,253 61.56 150 6.65 1,518 67.40 585 25.95 78 62.90 611 7.83 28.88 Shorthorn 345 69.97 493 13.44 33 6.69 115 23.32 24 19.35 177 7.37 20.54 Totals 3,666 99.99 226 6.16 2,535 69.14 905 24.41 124 99.99 1,011 8.07 29.56

TABLE 2 A. BREEDS OF BEEF CATTLE, THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND HERD INFORMATION AS REPORTED BY CHAPTERS NOT PARTICIPATING IN SHOWS.

NON-PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS

tep Color (Carolina) - marida (Carolina) della rida pischo dalla		AND STATE OF	TO COME OF THE PROPERTY OF THE		Type	of Bree	ding S	tock			Не	rd Inform	Information	
	No.	%	Bu	lls	Con	18	Не	ifers	Bre	eders	Year Busi	s in ness		
Breeds	per Breed	of Total	No.	G section sections	No.	B	No.	K	No.	76	Total Years	Average Years	Av. Size per Herd	
Angus	494	32.09	17	3.44	304	61.53	173	35.02	11	19.64	100	9.09	44.9	
Hereford	975	63.35	60	6.15	742	76.10	173	17.74	43	76.78	259	6.02	22.67	
Shorthorn	70	4.54	2	2.85	46	65.71	22	31.42	2	3.57	7	3.5	35.00	
Tota l s	1,539	99.98	79	5.13	1,092	70.55	368	23.91	56	99.99	366	6 .5 3	27.48	

The three major breeds of beef cattle were common to breeders from both groups of chapters. The three breeds were Angus, Hereford, and Shorthorn.

The 124 breeders from the participating chapters owned 3,666 head of purebred beef cattle and have been in business an average of 8.07 years. Their herds average 29.56 head of breeding stock per breeder. The type and proportion of breeding for the group was as follows: 266 head or 6.16 per cent bulls, 2,535 head or 69.14 per cent cows, and 905 head or 24.41 per cent heifers.

The 56 breeders from the non-participating chapters owned 1,539 head of purebred beef cattle and have been in business an average of 6.53 years. Their herds average 27.48 head of breeding stock per breeder. The type and proportion of breeding stock was as follows: 79 head or 5.13 per cent bulls, 1,092 head or 70.55 per cent cows, and 368 head or 23.91 per cent heifers.

TABLE 3. NUMBER AND PER CENT OF BEEF CATTLE BREEDERS GRADUATING EACH YEAR FROM HIGH SCHOOL.

PART	ICIPATING CH			NON-PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS					
Year	Number of Breeders	% of Breeders		umber of reeders	% of Breeders				
1949	8	6.45	1949	3	5.35				
1948	10	8.06	1948	7	12.50				
1947	13	10.48	1947	2	3 .57				
1946	12	9.67	1946	5	8.92				
1945	16	1 2.90	1945	2	3.57				
1944	4	3.22	1944	2	3 .5 7				
1943	5	4.03	1943	2	3.57				
1942	7	5.64	1942	4	7.14				
1941	6	4.83	1941	5	8.92				
1940	15	12.09	1940	6	10.71				
1939	11	8.87	1939	6	10.71				
1938	2	1.61	1938	2	3.57				
1937	4	3.22	1937						
1936	4	3,22	1936	1	1.78				
1935	1	.80	1935	1	1.78				
1934	1	.80	1934						
1933	1	.80	1933						
1932	2	1.61	1932						
1931	2	1.61	1931	5	8.92				
Did not Graduate	s-Minimizano	www.daysonia.governa.dow	Did not Graduate	_3	<u>5.35</u>				
Totals	124	99.49	Totals	56	99.93				

All of the 124 purebred breeders of beef cattle in the participating group graduated from high school. The majority of breeders from this group graduated between the years of 1939 and 1949. The non-participating chapters reported 3 breeders or 5.35 per cent not graduating. This group reported 53 breeders or 94.58 per cent graduating from high school. Most of the breeders graduated between the years of 1938 and 1949.

TABLE 4. F.F.A. METHERSHIP OF PREEDERS OF PUREBRED BEEF CATTLE.

PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS

NON-PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS

And the second control of the second control		and the second control of the second control	manahan ang Kamaranan ang Kamaran ang		CANADA MARANA MA						
		Breeder D	uta		1.9	Brooder Data					
	Sumber of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Total Years	Average Years	Number of Years a Member	Rumber of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Total Tears	Average Tears		
7	21	16.93	147		7						
6	19	15.32	114		6	3	5.35	18			
5	14	11.29	70		5	1	1.78	5			
4	53	42.74	212		4	40	71.42	160			
3	7	5.64	21	•	3	7	18.50	21			
2	5	4.03	10		2	3	5.35	6			
1	graphic services de	4.03	5		1		3.57	2			
Total	.a 124	99.98	<i>5</i> 79	4.66	Total	.s 56	99.96	212	3 .7 8		

The participating group of chapters reported that 124 former members, who are breeders, held membership in the F.F.A. an average of 4.66 years. There were 54 breeders who held membership more than 4 years and 17 breeders who held membership less than 4 years. In the non-participating chapters, 56 breeders held membership an average of 3.78 years. There were 4 breeders who held membership over 4 years and 12 breeders who held F.F.A. membership less than 4 years.

TABLE 5. BEEF FEEDING, EXHIBITING AND THE LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION WHILE IN THE F.F.A. BY BREEDERS FROM PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS.

PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS

	Loca	l Level	State	e Level	National Level		
Number of Years Exhibited	Wumber of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	
7	8	6.45	7	5.64	3	2,41	
6	10	8.06	9	7.25	4	3.22	
5	12	9.67	9	7.25	5	4.03	
<i>l</i> ų	28	22.58	16	12.90	8	6.45	
3	21	16.93	16	12.90	7	5.64	
2	15	12.09	14	11.29	6	4.83	
1	15	12.09	11	8.87	9	7.25	
0	15	12.09	42	<u>33.87</u>	82	66.12	
Totals	124	99.96	124	99.99	124	99.95	

TABLE 5 A. BEEF FEEDING, EXHIBITING AND THE LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION WHILE IN THE F.F.A. BY BREEDERS FROM NON-PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS.

MON-PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS

	Loca	l Level	Stat	e Level	National Level		
Number of Years Exhibited	Mumber of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	
L ₂	14	25•	1	1.78			
3	7	12.50					
2	8	14.28	3	5.35	1	1.78	
1	7	12.50	3	5•35			
0	20	35.71	149	87.50	<u>55</u>	98.21	
Totals	56	99.99	56	99.98	56	99.99	

Breeders from participating chapters while in the F.F.A. had 87.87 per cent participation in shows on the local level. They had 66.12 per cent participation on the state level, and 42 breeders or 33.87 per cent participated in some type of national shows. The breeders from non-participating chapters while members of the F.F.A. had 64.28 per cent participation in shows on the local level. The group of breeders had 12.48 per cent participation in shows on the state level, and one breeder or 1.78 per cent participated on the national level.

TABLE 6. NUMBER AND PER CENT OF REPUDERS UNOSE FATHERS THE OR THE SOT BEEF DIES OF BEEF CATTLE PRIOR TO BEEVEDERS! ENTRANCE INTO F.F.A.

	ARTICIPATI (Total 124	. Breeder	rs)	00N (PTERS			
Fathe	rs Were eders	Fathe	Fathers Were Not Breeders		rs Were eders	Fathers Were Not Breeders		
Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	
20	16.32	104	83.87	25	14.64	31	55.35	

From the participating chapters there were 104 of the 124 breeders reported whose fathers were not breeders of purebred beef cattle prior to the sons' entrance into the F.F.A. There were 20 breeders or 16.32 per cent whose fathers were breeders prior to the sons' entrance into the F.F.A.

In the non-participating chapters, 31 breeders or 55.35 per cent of the breeders' fathers were reported as non-breeders of purebred beef cattle prior to the sons' entrance into the F.F.A. In this group there were 25 breeders or 44.64 per cent whose fathers were breeders prior to the sons' entrance into the F.F.A.

TABLE 7. EXTENT TO WHICH SHOWING WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF PUREBRED HERDS OF BEEF CATTLE AS REPORTED BY TEACHERS.

PARTICI	PATING CHAP	TERS	NON-PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS					
Extent of Establishment	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Extent of Establishment	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders			
All	53	42.74	All	4	7.14			
None	18	14.51	None	21	37. 50			
Partial	53	42.74	Partial	31	55.35			
Totals	124	99.99		56	99.99			

Of the 124 breeders reported from the participating chapters, showing was entirely responsible for 53 breeders or 42.74 per cent being established in the purebred beef cattle business. There were 53 breeders or 42.74 per cent of the breeders who gave partial credit to showing as their start in the purebred beef business and there were 18 or 14.51 per cent of the breeders who gave no credit to showing as their establishment in the purebred business.

In the non-participating chapters 4 or 7.14 per cent of the breeders gave complete credit to the showing of beef cattle as their start in the purebred business. There were 31 or 55.35 per cent of the breeders who gave partial credit and 21 or 37.50 per cent of the breeders who gave no credit to showing for their establishment in the purebred beef business.

CONCLUSIONS

The number of chapters reporting purebred breeders of beef cattle is one-sixth more in the participating chapters group than in the non-participating chapter group. The relation is 18 to 15 in favor of the participating chapters.

There has been more than twice the number of breeders established in the purebred beef business in the participating chapter group than in the group classified as non-participating chapters. The participating chapters have an average of more than twice as many breeders being established per chapter.

The Hereford breed is the most popular breed of beef cattle in both groups of breeders. The Shorthorn breed is the least popular breed of beef cattle in both groups.

Breeders who are former members of the F.F.A. and chapters participating extensively in showing have been in business an average of two years
longer. Also they average more than two head more breeding animals per
breeder. The difference in the average size of the herd may be due to the
participating chapters being established an average of one year earlier.

The breeders from participating chapters have more than twice the total number of breeding stock than the other group of breeders. The type and proportion of breeding stock is quite similar in both groups. This indicates that the future trend of production among the average breeder of both groups will be of nearly the same pattern.

All of the breeders from participating chapters graduated from high school, while three of the breeders from non-participating chapters did not graduate. However, the percentage of breeders graduating in the non-participating group is very high.

The average breeder from the participating chapter retained his F.F.A. membership nearly one year longer than the average breeder from the non-participating chapter group. This indicates that showing is one of the factors that tends to keep F.F.A. membership high in chapters. There are more than 13 times more breeders who retained their membership in the F.F.A. after four years of F.F.A. work in the participating chapters than there were from the non-participating group. There is also a lesser percentage of breeders from the participating chapters who failed to retain their membership four years.

The breeders from participating chapters participated much more on all three levels of show competition than the breeders from non-participating chapters. The amount of participation in shows is probably influenced to a high degree by the instructor of vocational agriculture and the program he promotes.

In both groups of chapters, there are a total of 135 fathers who were not breeders of purebred beef cattle prior to the sons' entrance into the F.F.A. Participating chapters have much higher percentage of breeders whose fathers were not breeders of purebred beef cattle. Non-participating chapters have a much higher percentage of breeders whose fathers were breeders of purebred beef cattle before the sons' entrance into the F.F.A.

Participation in shows has definitely had an influence on the establishment of herds in both groups. In non-participating chapters 62.49 per cent of the breeders gave entire and partial credit to showing as one factor for their establishment as a breeder. In the participating chapters, 85.58 per cent of all the breeders gave entire and partial credit to showing as one of the factors in the establishment of a purebred herd of beef cattle.

PART 2

PUREBRED DAIRY CATTLE

Survey of

Forty Departments

TABLE 8. SURVEYS RECEIVED FROM DAIRY CHAPTERS LISTING BREEDERS, GENERAL HERD INFORMATION, AND AVERAGE DATE CHAPTERS WERE CHARTERED.

	PARTICIPATING	CHAPTERS	NON-PARTICIPAT	ING CHAPTERS
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Number of chapters sent surveys	20		20	
Number of chapters returning surveys	18	90	18	90
Number of schools reporting breeders	17	94.44	8	44•4 4
Number of schools reporting no breeders	1	5•55	10	55•55
Total number of dairy herds established	80		24	
Average number of purebred herds per chapter reporting	4.70		1.33	
Average date chapters were chartered	1933		1932	

A total of 40 chapters were sent surveys in determining the number of purebred breeders of dairy cattle. Among former members of the F.F.A., 20 chapters had been classified as active in showing dairy cattle and 20 chapters had been classified as inactive in show participation. Thirty-six chapters returned surveys. Eighteen or 45 per cent of the chapters were in the participating classification and 18 or 45 per cent were in the non-participating group.

Of the 18 participating chapters returning surveys, 17 or 94.44 per cent reported purebred breeders, and in the non-participating chapters 8 or 44.44 per cent reported purebred breeders of dairy cattle. There was one chapter in the participating group which reported no breeders. In the non-participating group, 10 or 55.55 per cent of the chapters reported no purebred dairy cattle breeders.

There have been 104 purebred herds of dairy cattle established among former members of the F.F.A. In the participating group, 80 or 4.7 per cent purebred herds per chapter have been established, and 24 or 1.33 purebred herds per chapter have been established in the non-participating group. The participating chapters have been in operation an average of 18 years. The average date chartered was 1933. The non-participating chapters have been in operation an average of 19 years or an average date of 1932.

TABLE 9. BREEDS OF DAIRY CATTLE, THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND HERD INFORMATION AS REPORTED BY CHAPTERS

PARTICIPATING IN SHOWS.

PARTICIPATING ONAFTERS

				Typ	e of Br	eeding S	tock				Herd In	formation	L
	No.	G	Bu	Bulls		vis	И́є	Helfers		eders	Years in Business		Average
Breads	per Breed	of Total	No.	<u>\$</u>	No.	<u> </u>	No.	<u></u>	No.	Ą	Total Years	Average Years	Size per Herd
Jersey	481	33.01	24	4.96	305	63.40	152	31.60	29	36.25	185	6.37	16.5 8
Holstein	414	28.41	26	6.28	242	58.45	146	35.26	25	31.25	125	5	16.56
Guernsey	286	19.62	10	3.49	179	62,5 8	97	33.91	10	12.50	73	7.3	28.6
Ayrshire	60	4.11	5	8.33	37	61.66	18	30.0	5	6.25	20	4	12
Milking Shorthorn	199	13.65	11	5.52	136	68 . 34	58	26.13	9	11.25	53	5.8 8	22,11
Red Polled	17	1.10	2	11.76	10	58.82	5	29.41	2	2.50	10	5	8.5
Totals	1.457	99.90	78	5 •35	909	62,38	470	32.25	80	100.00	4 6 6	5. 82	18.21

TABLE 9 A. BREEDS OF DAIRY CATTLE, THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND HERD IMPORMATION AS REPORTED BY CHAPTERS NOT

PARTICIPATING IN SHOWS.

NOW-PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS

				Type of Breeding Stock							He	rd Informa	ation
Breeds	No. per Breed	Z	Bulls		Cons		Не	ifers	Breeders		Years in Business		Average
		of Total	No.	To the state of th	lio.	8	No.	*	No.	\$	Total Years	Average Years	Size per Herd
Jersey	1 61	47.21	8	4.96	118	73.29	35	21.73	12	50. 00	74	6.16	13.41
Guernsey	3 2	9.36	2	6.25	23	71.87	7	21.87	2	8.33	13	6.5	16.00
Ayrshire	5 0	14.66	4	8.00	33	66.00	13	26.00	2	8.33	13	6.5	25,00
Milking Shorthorn	67	19.64	8	11.94	43	64.18	16	23,88	7	29.16	36	5 .1 4	9.57
Brown Swiss	31	9.09	_1	3.22	22	70.96	8	25.80	1	4.16	2	2.00	15.50
Totals	341	99.98	23	6.74	239	70.08	79	23.16	24	99.99	138	5.15	14.20

Four breeds of dairy cattle were common to both the participating and non-participating groups of chapters. The breeds common to both groups were Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires, and Milking Shorthorns. In addition, the participating chapters listed the Holstein and Red Folled breeds and the non-participating chapters listed the Brown Swiss breed.

The 80 breeders from participating chapters owned 1.457 head and have been in business an average of 5.82 years with an average size herd of 18.21 head. The 24 non-participating chapter breeders had 341 head and have been in business an average of 5.15 years with an average size herd of 14.20 head.

The type of breeding stock owned by breeders from participating chapters is as follows: 78 head or 5.35 per cent bulls, 909 head or 62.38 per cent cows, and 470 head or 32.25 per cent heifers. In the non-participating group there are 23 head or 6.75 per cent bulls, 239 head or 70.08 per cent cows, and 79 head or 23.16 per cent heifers.

TABLE 10. NUMBER AND PER CENT OF DAIRY CATTLE BREEDERS GRADUATING EACH YEAR FROM HIGH SCHOOL.

PART:	ICIPATING CH		NOM	-PARTICIPATI	
Year	Number of Breeders	% of Breeders	Year	Number of Breeders	% of Breeders
1949	2	2.50	1949		
1948	10	12.50	1948	2	8.33
1947	12	15.00	1947	3	12.50
1946	7	8.75	1946	7	29 .1 6
1945	15	18.75	1945	1	4.16
1944	1	1.25	1944		
1943			1943		
1942	6	7.50	1942	2	8.33
1941	2	2.50	1941		
1940	6	7.50	1940	4	16.66
1939	5	6.25	1939	3	12.50
1938	4	5.00	1938		
1937			1937	1	4.16
1936	3	3.7 5	1936		
1935			1935		
1934			1934		
1933	4	5.00	1933	1	4.16
1932			1932		
1931	2	2.50	1931		
Did not Graduate	<u>_1</u>	1.25	Did not Graduat		i. Ganga vi-veritarina antinata
Total	s 80	100.00	Tota	ls 24	99.96

Of the 80 breeders from the participating chapters, one did not graduate from high school. All 24 of the non-participating chapter breeders graduated from high school.

The breeders from participating chapters were distributed fairly well over the entire period. The majority, however, graduated after 1944. From non-participating chapters, breeders were scattered throughout the period until 1945 and after when one or more graduated each year.

TABLE 11. F.F.A. APABERSHIP OF BRETDERS OF FURBBRED DAIRY CATTLE.

	PARTIC	IPATING CHAPTE	RS		NON-PARTICIDATING CHAPTERS							
Man Land		Breeder D	ata		Maria Sana and Andrews		Breeder Bata					
Number of Years a Nember	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Total Years	Average Years	Number of Years a Member	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Total Years	Average Years			
7	4	5.00	28		7	**************************************	ଖ .3 3	1/4				
6	10	12.50	60		6							
5	13	16.25	65		5							
14	45	56.25	180		i_{\flat}	16	66 .6 6	64	-			
3	Įţ.	5.00	12		3	3	12.50	9				
2	1	1.25	2		2	3	12.50	б				
. 1	3	3.75	3 .		1	*****	ing ip deline ne in a nne	*****				

4.37

Totals

24

100.00

350

Totals

80

93

3.87

99.99

The study shows that the average number of years of membership in F.F.A. was 4.37 for the 80 breeders from the participating chapters. The non-participating chapter breeders held membership an average of 3.87 years. There were 27 breeders from the participating chapters who held their F.F.A. membership over four years, and there were eight breeders who held F.F.A. membership less than four years.

In the non-participating chapters, two breeders held their membership over four years, and 15 breeders held their F.F.A. membership less than four years.

TABLE 12. DAIRY CATTLE FEEDING, EXHIBITING AND THE LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION WHILE IN THE F.F.A. BY BREEDERS FROM PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS.

PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS

•	Loca	l Level	State	e Level	Matio:	nal Level
Number of Years Exhibited	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Mumber of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders
5	8	10.00	2	2.50		
<u>1</u> .	13	16.25	3	3.75		
3	16	20.00	8	10.00		
2	20	25.00	13	16.25		
1	13	16.25	$1 L_{\!$	17.50	1	1.25
0	10	12.50	40	50.00	79	98.75
Totals	80	100.00	80	100.00	80	100.00

TABLE 12 A. DATRY CATTLE FEEDING, EXHIBITING AND THE LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION WHILE IN THE F.F.A. BY

BREEDERS FROM NON-PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS.

NON-PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS

	Loca	l Level	State	e Level	National Level		
Number of Years Exhibited	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	
L i	1.	4.16					
3	3	12.50					
2	2	8.33					
1	2	8.33					
0	<u>16</u>	<u>66.66</u>	<u>24</u>	100.00	24	100.00	
Totals	$2l\psi$	99.98	24	100.00	24	100.00	

The breeders from the participating chapters had an 87.50 per cent participation in shows on the local level. They had a 50 per cent participation on the state level, and only one breeder or 1.25 per cent exhibited on the national level. The breeders from the non-participating chapters had a 33.37 per cent participation in shows on the local level and none on the state or national level.

TABLE 13. NUMBER AND PER CENT OF BRUEDERS WHOSE FATHERS WERE OR WERE NOT BREEDERS OF DAIRY CATTLE PRIOR TO BRUEDERS' ENTRANCE INTO F.F.A.

	ARTICIPATI (Total 80		_ '		ING CHAPTERS breeders)			
	rs Vere eders		's Mere 'eeders			rs Tere reeders		
Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	<u> Mumber</u>	Per Cent	
12	15.00	6 8	85.00	5	20.83	19	79.16	

The study reveals that in the participating chapters there were 68 or 85 per cent of purebred breeders of dairy cattle whose fathers were not breeders prior to the breeders' enrollment in vocational agriculture. In the non-participating chapters, of the 24 breeders, 19 or 79.16 per cent of the fathers were not breeders of purebred dairy cattle prior to the breeders' entrance into the F.F.A.

TABLE 14. EXTENT TO WHICH SHOWING WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF PUREBRED HERDS OF DAIRY CATTLE AS REPORTED BY TEACHERS.

PARTICIP	ATING CHAPT	Trs	NON-PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS					
Extent of Establishment	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Extent of Establishment	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders			
All	12	15.00	All	3	12.50			
None	27	33.75	None	15	62.50			
Partial	41	51.25	Partial	6	25.00			
Totals	80	100.00		24	100.00			

Showing was responsible for 15 per cent of the participating chapters breeders' start in purebred herds of dairy cattle, and 51.25 per cent of the breeders gave partial credit to exhibiting as being responsible for their start. Only 33.75 per cent gave no credit to showing as being responsible for their start in the purebred breeders business.

In the non-participating chapters, 12.5 per cent of the total number of breeders gave credit to showing as being responsible for their start in the purebred business, and 25 per cent gave partial credit to showing for their start. There were 62.5 per cent of the breeders who gave no credit to showing for their establishment in the purebred dairy cattle business.

CONCLUSIONS

The number of schools reporting breeders of dairy cattle in the participating chapters is twice as great as those in the non-participating chapters. The relation is seventeen to eight in favor of the participating chapters. This indicates that participating in shows is one reason for the greater number of breeders in chapters that participated in shows. This is further emphasized by the average number of purebred herds per chapter being 4.7 herds for the participating chapters and 1.33 herds chapter in the non-participating chapters.

The breeders from the participating chapters have been in business an average of two-thirds of a year longer and own an average of a head more of breeding dairy cattle than the breeders from the non-participating chapters. The breeders in the participating chapters have a smaller per cent of coes in their herds but a greater total number them the breeders from the non-participating chapters. The percentage of heifers as well as the number is greater in the herds of breeders from the participating chapters. The per cent and number of heifers indicate that the breeders in participating chapters are building toward a larger herd of dairy cattle than the breeders from the non-participating chapters.

In the participating chapters, all of the five major breeds of dairy cattle are represented among the breeders, while in the non-participating chapters one of the major breeds is conspicuously abcent, that breed being the Holstein.

There is a tendency for boys participating in the showing of dairy cattle to retain their membership in the F.F.A. for a greater length of time. There is more participation in F.F.A. after graduation from high school by members from participating chapters. There is a greater per cent

of breeders who participated in shows on the local and state level, respectively, from the participating chapters. However, on the Mational level there is very little or no participation in shows in either group.

In both groups of chapters there were S7 fathers who were not breeders of purebred dairy cattle prior to the sons' entrance into the F.F.A., while only 17 fathers were breeders before the sons' entrance into the P.F.A. The table shows conclusive evidence that here fathers were not breeders of purebred dairy cattle in both groups. The participating chapters had a larger number and high per cent of fathers who were not purebred breeders than the non-participating chapters.

In the case of the participating chapters, showing definitely had an influence on the establishment of purebred dairy cattle herds. The data presented in the tables indicate that showing is one of the factors that caused establishment of purebred dairy cattle herds by former F.F.A. members; however, the type of agriculture and F.F.A. programs that the individual instructor is promoting is also one of the factors that contributes to the establishment of purebred breeders of dairy cattle.

PART 3

PUREERED SWIME

Survey of Forty-Four Departments

THE PARCHAIL

TABLE 15. SURVEYS RECEIVED FROM SWINE CHAPTERS LISTING BREEDERS, GENERAL HERD INFORMATION, AND AVERAGE DATE CHAPTERS WERE CHARTERED.

	PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS		NON-PARTICIPATING CHAPTI		
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	
Number of chapters sent surveys	22		22		
Number of chapters returning surveys	21	95•45	19	86.36	
Number of schools reporting breeders	15	71.42	11	55	
Number of schools reporting no breeders	6	28.57	9	45	
Total number swine herds established	80		33		
Average number of purebred herds per chapter reporting	3.80		1.65		
Average date chapters were chartered	1930		1932		

Forty-four chapters were sent surveys in determining the number of purebred breeders of swine among former members of the F.F.A. Twenty-two chapters had been classified as active in showing swine and 22 chapters had been classified as inactive in show participation. Forty chapters returned surveys. Twenty-one or 95.45 per cent of the chapters in the participating classification returned surveys. Nineteen or 86.36 per cent of the chapters in the chapters in the non-participating classification returned surveys.

In the participating group 15 or 71.42 per cent of the chapters returning surveys reported breeders of purebred swine. There were 6 or 28.57 per cent of the chapters reporting no breeders. In the non-participating group 11 or 55 per cent of the chapters reported breeders and 9 or 45 per cent of the chapters reporting listed no breeders of purebred swine.

There have been 113 herds of purebred swine established among former members of the F.F.A. Eighty herds have been established by members from participating chapters and 33 herds have been established by members from non-participating chapters. Eighty or 3.8 herds per chapter have been established by former members from participating chapters. Thirty-three or 1.65 herds per chapter have been established by former members from non-participating chapters.

The group of participating chapters have been established an average of 21 years. The average date this group of chapters was chartered was 1930. In the non-participating chapter group the average date of being chartered was 1932 or they have been established an average of 19 years.

TABLE 16. BREEDS OF SWINE, THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND HERD INFORMATION AS REPORTED BY CHAPTERS PARTICIPATING IN SHOWS.

PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS

	No.	B	Type of Breeding Stock				Herd Information						
			Boars		Sows		Gilts		Breeders		Years in Business		
Breeds	per Breed	of Total	No.	Z	No.	Z	No.	Z	No.	B	Total Years	Average Years	Av. Size per Herd
Poland China	169	27.52	11	6.50	107	63.31	51	30.17	25	31.24	162	6.48	6.76
Duroc	189	30.78	15	7.93	102	53.96	7 2	38.09	24	30.00	141	5. 83	7.97
Hampshire	76	12.54	6	7.89	53	69.73	17	22.36	10	12.50	52	5.20	7.60
Chester White	83	13.17	9	10.84	45	54.21	29	34.93	11	13.75	78	7.01	7.54
Spotted Poland China	26	4.23	1	3.84	15	57.69	10	38.46	1	1.25	5	5.00	26.00
Berkshire	71	11.56	8	11.26	35	49.29	28	39.43	9	11.25	51	5.66	7.88
Totals	614	99.80	50	8.12	357	58.12	207	33.71	80	99.99	489	6.11	7.67

TABLE 16 A. BREEDS OF SWINE, THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND HERD INFORMATION AS REPORTED BY CHAPTERS NOT PARTICIPATING IN SHOWS.

NON-PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS

		% of l Total		Type of Breeding Stock				Herd Information						
Breeds	No. per Breed		Boars		Sows		Gilts		Breeders		Years in Business			
			No.	1/2	No.	H	No.	8	No.	B	Total Years	Average Years	Av. Size per Herd	
Poland China	3 5	17.50	4	11.42	18	51.42	13	37.14	4	12.12	36	9	8.75	
Duroe	60	30.00	5	8.33	3 1	51.66	24	40.00	11	33.33	62	5.63	5.45	
Hampshire	9	4.5	2	22.22	5	55.55	2	22.22	2	6.06	3	1.5	4.5	
Chester White	. 49	24.5	6	12.24	26	53.06	17	34.69	8	24.24	44	5.5	6,12	
Berkshire	37	18.5	6	16.21	17	45.94	14	37.83	6	18.18	35	5.83	6.16	
Tamworth	10	5.0	1	10.00	4	40.00	5	50.00	2	6.06	4	2	5.0	
Totals	200	100.00	24	12.00	101	50.50	75	37 .5 0	33	99.99	184	5.57	6.06	

Five breeds of swine were common to both groups of chapters. The breeds common to both groups were as follows: Poland China, Durocs, Hampshire, Chester Whites, and Berkshires. In addition the participating chapters reported the Spotted Poland China breed and the non-participating chapters reported the Tamworth breed.

There were 80 breeders of purebred swine in participating chapters and 33 breeders of purebred swine in the non-participating chapters. The 80 breeders in the participating chapters owned 614 head of swine and have been in business an average of 6.11 years. The average size of the herd per breeder was 7.67 head. The type of breeding stock for all breeds owned by this group of breeders was as follows: 50 head or 8.12 per cent boars, 357 head or 58.12 per cent sows, and 207 head or 33.71 per cent gilts.

The 33 breeders of purebred swine in the non-participating chapters owned 200 head of breeding stock and have been in business an average of 5.57 years. The average size of the herd per breeder was 6.06 head. The type of breeding stock for all breeds and breeders in the non-participating group was as follows: 24 head or 12 per cent boars, 101 head or 50.5 per cent sows, and 75 head or 37.5 per cent gilts.

TABLE 17. NUMBER AND PER CENT OF SWINE BREEDERS GRADUATING EACH YEAR FROM HIGH SCHOOL.

PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS			NON-PARTICIPATING CHAPTE					
Year	Number of Breeders	% of Breeders	Year	Number of Breeders	% of Breeders			
1949	3	3.75	1949	2	6.06			
1948	8	10.00	1948	5	15.15			
1947	12	15.00	1947	3	9.09			
1946	10	12.50	1946	3	9.09			
1945	12	15.00	1945					
1944	3	3 .7 5	1944					
1943	5	6.25	1943	4	12.12			
1942	9	11.25	1942	3	9.09			
1941	4	5.00	1941	2	6.06			
1940	4	5.00	1940	3	9.09			
1939	1	1.25	1939	4	12.12			
1938			1938	1	3.03			
1937	2	2.50	1937					
1936	3	3.75	1936					
1935		•	1935	1	3.03			
1934			1934					
1933	1	1.25	1933					
1932	1	1.25	1932					
1931	1	1.25	1931					
1930	1	1.25	1930					
Did not Graduate	· emerca	Games against with the specific core	Did not Graduate	2	6.06			
Total	s 80	100.00		33	99.99			

Of the 80 purebred breeders of swine in the participating chapters all graduated from high school, the vast majority of breeders graduating from the years of 1939 to 1949. In the non-participating chapters, 31 of the 33 breeders graduated from high school. The 31 breeders represent 93.93 per cent of the total breeders. There were two different periods of time when the majority of this group graduated. These periods were between the years of 1938 and 1943, and the period between 1946 and 1949.

TABLE 18. F.F.A. MEMBERSHIP OF BREUDERS OF PURFERED SWIME.

PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS					NON-PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS						
		Breeder Da	ta		Number of Years a Member		Breeder Data				
	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Total Years	Average Years		Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Total Years	Average Years		
7	10	12.50	70		7	2	6.06	14			
6	10	12.50	60		6	4	12.12	24			
5	12	15.00	60		5						
L p	37	46.25	148		4	14 .	42.42	56			
3	6	7.50	18		3	6	18.18	18			
2	3	3.75	6	•	2	7	21.21	14			
1	_2	2.50	2		1		descriptions and the	*******			
Total	s 80	100.00	364	4.55	Totals	s 33	99.99	126	3.81		

The study shows that in the participating chapters the former members who are breeders held their membership an average of 4.55 years. There were 32 breeders who held their membership over 4 years and 11 breeders who held their membership less than 4 years. In the non-participating chapters the average length of membership was 3.81 years. There were 6 breeders who held their membership over 4 years and there were 13 breeders who held their membership less than 4 years.

TABLE 19. SWINE FEEDING, EXHIBITING AND THE LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION WHILE IN THE F.F.A. BY BREEDERS FROM PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS.

PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS

	Local	Level	Stat	e Level	National Level		
Number of Years Exhibited	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	
7	3	3.75	2	2.50			
6	7	8.75	5	6.25	2	2.50	
5	12	15.00	11	13.75	1	1.25	
Ļ	21	26.25	16	20.00	10	12.50	
3	10	12.50	12	15.00	9	11.25	
2	18	22.50	9	11.25	7	8 .7 5	
1	4	5.00	9 °	11.25	5	6.25	
0	<u>5</u>	6.25	16	20.00	<u>46</u>	57.50	
Totals	80	100.00	80	100.00	80	100.00	

TABLE 19 A. SWINE FEEDING, EXHIBITING AND THE LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION WHILE IN THE F.F.A. BY BREEDERS FROM NON-PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS.

NON-PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS

	Taco	l Level	4042	e Level	Hational Level		
Number of Years Exhibited	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	
5	1.	3.03	1	3.03			
Ļ	7	21.21	L.	12.12			
3	5	15.15					
2	9	27.27	5	15.15	2	6.06	
1	3	9.09	2	6.06			
0	8	24.24	21	63.63	31	93.93	
Totals	33	99.99	33	99•99	33	99.99	

Breeders from participating chapters while in the F.F.A. had 93.75 per cent participation in shows on the local level. They had 80 per cent participation on the state level and 34 breeders or 42.50 per cent participation pated on the National level. The breeders from the non-participating chapters while in the F.F.A. had 75.75 per cent participation on the local level. This group of breeders had 36.36 per cent participation on the state level, and only 2 breeders or 6.06 per cent participated in National events.

TABLE 20. NUMBER AND PER CENT OF BREEDERS WHOSE FATHERS WERE OR WERE NOT BREEDERS OF SWINE PRIOR TO BREEDERS' ENTRANCE INTO F.F.A.

F	ARTICIPATI (Total 80			NON-PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS (Total 33 Breeders)					
	Fathers Were Fathers Were Breeders Not Breeders			rs Were eders	Fathers Were Not Breeders				
Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent		
5	6.25	75	93 .7 5	5	15.15	28	84.84		

In the participating chapters there were 75 of the 80 breeders reported whose fathers were not breeders of purebred swine prior to the sons! entrance into the F.F.A. There were five or 6.25 per cent of the breeders whose fathers were breeders prior to the individuals! entrance into the F.F.A. In the non-participating chapters 28 or 84.84 per cent of the breeders! fathers were reported as not having purebred herds prior to the sons! entrance into the F.F.A. In this group there were five breeders whose fathers were breeders prior to the sons! entrance into the F.F.A.

TABLE 21. EXTENT TO WHICH SHOWING WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF PUREBRED HERDS OF SWINE AS REPORTED BY TEACHERS.

PARTICIF	ATING CHAPT	ers	NON-PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS					
Extent of Establishment	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Extent of Establishment	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders			
All	46	57.50	All	10	30.30			
None	5	6.25	None	4	12.12			
Partial	<u>29</u>	36.25	Partial	<u>19</u>	<u>57.57</u>			
Totals	80	100.00	Totals	33	99.99			

Of the 80 breeders reported from the participating chapters, showing was entirely responsible for 46 or 57.50 per cent of the breeders becoming established in the purebred swine business. There were 29 or 36.25 per cent of the breeders partially established and 5 or 6.25 per cent of the breeders gave no credit to the showing of swine.

In the non-participating chapters 10 or 30.30 per cent of the breeders gave complete credit to showing of swine for their start in purebred swine business. There were 19 or 57.57 per cent of the breeders who gave partial credit and 4 or 12.12 per cent of the breeders gave no credit to showing as their start in the purebred swine business.

CONCLUSIONS

The number of chapters reporting breeders of purebred swine is one and one-third larger in the participating chapters than in the non-participating chapters. The relation is 15 to 11 in favor of the participating chapters.

There are approximately two and one-half times more breeders in the participating chapters than there are in the non-participating chapters. The participating chapters reported an average of more than twice as many breeders per chapter, and this group of chapters have almost four breeders per chapter reporting and the non-participating chapters have 1.65 herds per chapter reporting.

The participating chapters reported breeders in six breeds of swine and the two leading breeds were Poland China and Duroc. In comparison the non-participating chapters reported six breeds of swine and the leading breeds were Duroc and Chester White. The only difference in the breeds reported was that the participating chapters listed no breeders of Tamworth and the non-participating chapters listed no breeders of Spotted Poland China. Neither of the two breeds not reported by either of the two groups are considered popular in Oklahoma.

The breeders who are former members of the F.F.A. from participating chapters have been in business of better than six years which is approximately one-half of a year longer than the breeders from non-participating chapters. The participating chapters being chartered an average of two years earlier may account for the difference in the average number of years in business between the groups.

The average breeder from the participating chapters owns approximately one and one-half more breeding animals than the average breeder from the non-participating chapter. The breeders from the participating chapters

owned a lower per cent of boars and a higher per cent of sows and gilts than did the breeders from non-participating chapters. The total breeding stock in the participating chapters is slightly more than three times more than in the non-participating chapter group. This fact and the fact that the percentage of female breeding stock is more indicates that the pig production is much higher among the breeders from participating chapters.

All of the breeders of purebred swine from participating chapters graduated from high school while two of the purebred swine breeders from nonparticipating chapters did not graduate from high school.

The average breeder from the participating chapters held membership in the F.F.A. approximately three-fourths of a year longer than the average purebred swine breeder from non-participating chapters. This indicates that the showing of swine tended to keep the breeders in school longer than if no exhibiting were done. There were more than five times more breeders who retained their membership in the F.F.A. after four years in the participating chapters than in the non-participating chapter group. There were also fewer breeders in the participating chapters who failed to hold their membership in the F.F.A. at least four years.

The breeders from participating chapters participated much more in the three levels of show competition than the breeders from non-participating chapters. On the local level three times more breeders from participating chapters participated in shows then did the breeders from non-participating chapters. On the state level more than five times more breeders participated from participating chapters, and on the National level 34 breeders participated from participating chapters compared with only two from non-participating chapters. The amount of participation in shows is probably influenced to a high degree by the instructor of vocational agriculture and the program he

offers and promotes.

In both groups of chapters there were 103 fathers who were not breeders of purebred swine prior to the sons' entrance into the F.F.A. The data shows that the participating chapters have almost three times more breeders whose fathers were not breeders of purebred swine. This gives conclusive evidence that the instructor of vocational agriculture influences the F.F.A. members supervised farm training program. The participating chapters had the same number but a lower per cent of breeders whose fathers were breeders prior to the sons' entrance into F.F.A.

Showing definitely had an influence on the establishment of purebred herds of swine in both groups. In participating chapters, 75 breeders were entirely or partially established in business from showing. In the non-participating group 29 breeders were entirely or partially established in business from showing. Showing was not responsible for the establishment of a total of nine herds in both groups.

PART 4

PUREBRED SHEEP

Survey of

Forty Departments

TWEINING BROCK

TABLE 22. SURVEYS RECEIVED FROM SHEEP CHAPTERS LISTING BREEDERS, GENERAL HERD INFORMATION, AND AVERAGE DATE CHAPTERS WERE CHARTERED.

	PARTICIPATING	CHAPTERS	HON-PARTICIPATING	CHAPTERS
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Number of chapters sent surveys	20		20	
Number of chapters returning surveys	20	100	18	90
Number of schools reporting breeders	8	40	4	22,22
Number of schools reporting no breeders	12	60	14	77.77
Total number sheep flocks established	22		7	
Average number of purebred flocks per chapter reporting	1.1		• 388	
Average date chapters were chartered	1934		1932	

Forty chapters were sent surveys in determining the number of purebred breeders of sheep which were former members of the F.F.A. Twenty chapters had been classified as active in showing sheep and the other twenty chapters had been classified as inactive in show participation. Thirty-eight chapters returned surveys. In the classification of participating chapters 20 or 100 per cent participated in returning the surveys. In the non-participating chapters, 18 or a ninety per cent participation was obtained.

Of the 20 participating chapters returning surveys, eight or 40 per cent reported purebred breeders of sheep, and in the non-participating chapters four or 22.22 per cent reported purebred breeders of sheep. There were 12 or 60 per cent of the participating chapters reporting no purebred breeders. There were 14 or 77.77 per cent of the non-participating chapters reporting no purebred breeders.

The breeders from the participating chapters reported 22 flocks or an average of 1.1 flocks per chapter. The breeders from the non-participating chapters reported seven flocks or an average of .338 flocks per chapter.

The participating chapters have been in operation an average of 17 years and the non-participating chapters have been in operation an average of 19 years.

TABLE 23. BREEDS OF SHEEP, THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND FLOCK INFORMATION AS REPORTED BY CHAPTERS PARTICIPATING IN SHOWS.

PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS

				Ty	pe of :	Breeding	Stock		Flock Information				
	No.	G.	Ra	ns	E	wes	Ewe	Lambs	Bre	eders		rs in iness	
Breeds	pe r Breed	of <u>Total</u>	Mo.	\$	No.	B	No.	<u>B</u>	No.	H	Total Years	Average Years	Av. Size per Flock
Southdown	337	38.91	13	3.85	249	73.88	75	22.25	8	36.36	57	7.12	42.1
Hampshire	268	30.95	22	8.20	192	71.64	54	20.14	7	31.81	<i>5</i> 3	7.59	3 8. 28
Shropshire	261	30.13	12	4.59	183	70.11	66	25.28	7	31.81	47	6.91	37.28
Dorset	special contraction	Annie and an inches of the second	****	intimiralum	**, *****		anness i di men	alm order up tipp	mornisten	<u> ACAMO PROPINSONO PRO</u>	, <u>1888 (1884</u>)	u	maijas kardankilda arada jirilgi karyas
Totals	866	99.99	47	5.b2	624	72.05	195	22.51	22	99.98	157	7.13	39+35

TABLE 23 A. BRUEDS OF SHREP, TEEIR DISTRIBUTION AND FLOCK INFORMATION AS REPORTED BY CHAPTERS NOT PARTICIPATING IN SHOWS.

NON-PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS

				Type of Breeding Stock					Flock Information				
	No.	¢,		Rems	Þ	ves	Twe	Lambs	Bre	eders		rs in iness	Average
Breeds	per Breed	of Total	No.	<u>fo</u>	No.	<u>p</u>	No.	<u> </u>	No.	<u> </u>	Total Years	Average Years	Size per Flock
Southdown	42	18.02	2	4.75	30	71.42	10	23.80	1	14.28	5	5.	42.
Hampshire	91	39.05	6	6.59	57	62.63	28	30.76	2	28.55	20	10.	45.5
Shropshire	91	39.05	3	3.29	72	79.12	16	17.58	3	42.85	29	9.66	30.33
Dorset	9	3.86	1	11.11	5	55-55	3	33.33	1	14.28	3	3.	9.
Totals	233	99.98	1.2	5.15	164	70.38	57	24.46	7	99.96	57	8.14	33.28

Three of the four major breeds of purebred sheep were reported by breeders from participating chapters. The breeds reported were Southdown, Hampshire, and Shropshire. The breeders from non-participating chapters reported four major breeds which were the Southdown, Hampshire, Shropshire, and Dorset.

Twenty-two breeders from participating chapters have been in business an average of 7.13 years with an average of 39.35 head per breeder. The seven breeders from the non-participating chapters have been in business an average of 8.14 years and their average size flock was 33.28 head.

The type of breeding stock owned by breeders from participating chapters was as follows: 47 head or 5.42 per cent rams, 624 head or 72.05 per cent ewes, and 195 head or 22.51 per cent ewe lambs. The total number of breeding stock was 866 head of which 337 head or 38.91 per cent were Southdown, 268 head or 30.95 per cent were Hampshire, and 261 head or 30.13 per cent were Shropshire.

In the non-participating chapters the type of breeding stock was as follows: 12 head or 5.15 per cent rams, 164 head or 70.38 per cent ewes, and 57 head or 24.46 per cent ewe lambs. This group of breeders owned 233 head of purebred sheep divided into the four major breeds. The breeders owned 42 head or 18.02 per cent Southdown, 91 head or 39.05 per cent for both Hampshire and Shropshire, and 9 head or 3.66 per cent Dorset.

TABLE 24. NUMBER AND PER CENT OF SHEEP BREEDERS GRADUATING EACH YEAR FROM HIGH SCHOOL.

PART	ICIPATING CH		NON PA	NEWS TO PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	IPATING CHAPTERS		
<u>Year</u>	Number of Breeders	% of <u>Breeders</u>	Year	Number of Breeders	% of <u>Breeders</u>		
1949	5	22.72	1949				
1948	3	13,63	1948	1	14.28		
1947	3	13.63	1947	1	14.28		
1946	1	4.54	1946				
1945	5	22.72	1945				
1944	2	9.09	1944				
1943			1943				
1942			1942				
1941			1941	1	14.28		
1940	1	4.54	1940	1	14.28		
1939			1939	1	14.28		
1938	1	4.54	1938				
1937			1937	1	14.28		
1936			1936				
1935			1935				
1934			1934				
1933			1933				
1932			1932				
1931	1	4.54	1931				
Did not Graduate	Alpreighten	aptimentalistics.copes	Did not Graduate	1	14.28		
Total	s 22	99.94		7	99.96		

Of the 22 breeders from the participating chapters, all graduated from high school, the majority graduating between the years of 1944 and 1949. In the non-participating chapters, one did not graduate from high school. The other six graduated in different years.

TABLE 25. F.F.A. MEMBERSHIP OF BREEDERS OF PUREBRED SHEEP.

	PARTICIE	PATING CHAPTER	RS		NON-PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS						
Number of		Breeder Da	ta		Number of Years a Member		Breeder Data				
Years a Member	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Total Years	Average Years		Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Total Years	Average Years		
7	4	18.18	28		7						
6	3	13.63	18		6	1	14.28	6			
5	10	45.45	50		5						
4	4	18.18	16		4	5	71.43	20			
3					3						
2	1	4.54	2		2	1	14.28	2			
1	£				1	1		_			
Totals	22	99.98	114	5.17	Total	s 7	99.99	28	4		

The study shows that 17 breeders from participating chapters held their membership more than four years when in the F.F.A. There was only one breeder that held membership less than four years. The average number of years of retaining membership by this group was 5.17 years.

In the non-participating chapters, one breeder held his membership over four years and one held his membership less than four years. The average length of time of membership for this group was four years.

TABLE 26. SHEEP FEEDING, EXHIBITING AND THE LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION WHILE IN THE F.F.A. BY BREEDERS FROM PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS.

PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS

	Loca	l Level	Stat	e Level	National Level		
Number of Years Exhibited	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	
7	1	4.54	, 1	4.54	***	4.54	
6							
5	I_{k}	18.18	1	4.54			
Lş.	10	45.45	8	36.36	2	9.09	
3	3	13.63			2	9.09	
2	3	13.63	2	9.09	1	4.54	
1	•						
0	1	4.54	10	45.45	16	72.72	
Totals	22	99.97	22	99.98	22	99.98	

TABLE 26 A. SHEEP FEEDING, EXHIBITING AND THE LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION WHILE IN THE F.F.A. BY BREEDERS FROM NON-PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS.

NON-PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS

ikirkajin nga kansa anga mara pekil ganding ikirikaji kandina ankanana mara kiligan remene panjelijan rek in	Loca	l Level	Stat	e Level	National Level		
Number of Years Exhibited	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders	
<u>.</u>	3	42.85	1	14.28			
3							
2							
ì							
0 .	4	57.14	6	85.71	7	100.00	
Totals	7	99.99	7	99 .9 9	7	100.00	

Breeders from the participating chapters while in the F.F.A. had 95.43 per cent participation in shows on the local level. They had 54.43 per cent participation on the state level, and six breeders or 27.26 per cent exhibited on the National level. The breeders from the non-participating chapters had 42.85 per cent participation on the local level, 14.28 per cent participation on the state level, and no breeders participated on the National level.

TABLE 27. HUMBER AND PER CENT OF BREEDERS WHOSE FATHERS WERE OR WERE NOT BREEDERS OF SHEEP PRIOR TO BREEDERS' ENTRANCE INTO F.F.A.

P	ARTICIPATI (Total 22			NON-PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS (Total 7 Breeders)					
Fathers Were Fathers Were Breeders Not Breeders			rs Were eders	Fathers Were Not Breeders					
Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent		
2	9.09	20	90.90	3	42.85	4	57.14		

Of the 22 breeders reported from the participating chapters, there were 20 or 90.90 per cent whose fathers were not breeders prior to the former members being established in purebred sheep. The breeders in the non-participating chapters reported that 4 or 57.14 per cent of their fathers were not breeders previous to the former members establishment in the purebred sheep business.

TABLE 28. EXTENT TO WHICH SHOWING WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF PUREBRED FLOCKS OF SHEEP AS REPORTED BY TEACHERS.

PARTICIP	ATING CHAPT	TERS	NON-PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS					
		Per Cent of Breeders	Extent of Establishment	Number of Breeders	Per Cent of Breeders			
All	12	54.54	All	1	14.28			
None	. 3	13.63	None	2	28.55			
Partial	7	31.81	Partial	<u>.</u>	57.14			
Totals	22	99.98	Totals	7	99.97			

Of the 22 breeders reported from the participating chapters, showing was entirely responsible for 12 or 54.54 per cent of them becoming established in purebred sheep. There were seven breeders or 31.81 per cent established partially from showing, and three or 13.63 per cent gave no credit to showing for their start in the purebred sheep business.

There was only one breeder from the non-participating chapters who gave all the credit to showing for his establishment in the purebred business. Four or 57.14 per cent gave partial credit to showing, and two or 28.55 per cent gave no credit to showing for their establishment.

CONCLUSIONS

The number of schools reporting breeders of purebred sheep is twice as great in the participating chapters as in the non-participating chapters. The relation is eight to four in favor of the participating chapters. The number of chapters reporting breeders is not large in either group; however, the study indicates that participating in shows is one reason for the difference.

There were more than three times the number of purebred breeders of sheep reported in the participating chapters than in the non-participating chapters. The average number of breeders per chapter is low in both groups; however, the participating group leads with a three to one ratio in this respect.

The non-participating chapters reported the four major breeds of medium wool sheep. The show chapters reported only three major breeds, having no Dorset breeders. Since show classes have not been listed in all shows for Porsets until the past two or three years, this indicates that participating chapters have put more emphasis on sheep for shows than have the non-participating chapters.

The breeders from non-participating chapters have been in the purebred sheep business an average of one year longer than those in the participating group. However, the average non-participating chapter was established two years sooner and may account for the difference in the average number of years in business per breeder.

The average breeder from the participating chapters owns more than six head more breeding stock than does the average breeder from the non-participating chapters. The type of breeding stock owned by breeders from both groups was of the same pattern. This indicates that breeders from

both groups intend to expand their breeding programs at approximately the same rate.

All of the breeders of purebred sheep graduated from high school with the exception of onc. The one breeder who did not graduate from high school was from the non-participating chapter group.

The average breeder from the participating chapters held membership in the F.F.A. over one year longer than the average breeder from the non-participating group. This indicates that the showing of sheep has a definite affect on the length of time that an individual may remain in the F.F.A. According to the study, after the breeders graduated from high school there was definitely more participation from breeders in the participating chapters than from breeders from the non-participating chapters.

The breeders from the participating chapters participated much more than breeders from the non-participating chapters on the three levels of show competition. The majority of breeders in the participating chapters participated on both local and state levels rather heavily. Better than one-fourth of the breeders participated in shows on the National level. The breeders from non-participating chapters participated but little or none on the state and National levels; however, they participated fairly well on the local level.

In both groups of chapters, there were 24 fathers who were not breeders of purebred sheep prior to the individual's entrance into the F.F.A., while only five fathers were breeders before the sons' entrance into the F.F.A.

The table shows conclusive evidence that more fathers were not breeders of purebred sheep than fathers who were broeders of purebred sheep in both groups. The participating chapters had a larger number and higher per cent of fathers who were not purebred breeders than the non-participating chapters.

Showing definitely had an influence on the establishment of purebred flocks of sheep in both groups. The majority of the flocks were all or partially established from showing. However, the instructor of vocational agriculture and the type of program offered by him is also a contributing factor in the establishment of purebred sheep flocks.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

There are more chapters in the participating group reporting that they have breeders of purebred livestock and dairy cattle than there are in the non-participating group of chapters. The difference is that in the participating group there are 57 chapters reporting breeders of purebred livestock and dairy cattle compared to 38 chapters in the non-participating group.

The evidence presented in this study indicates that there is little difference in the average date on which chapters of both groups were chartered. In both beef cattle and swine groups, the chapters classified as participating chapters were chartered first. The chapters used in the beef cattle study were chartered one year earlier, and the chapters used for the swine study were chartered an average of two years earlier than the non-participating chapters. However, the non-participating chapters used in the study for dairy cattle and sheep were chartered earlier than the participating chapters. This group of chapters held an advantage of being chartered one year earlier for dairy cattle, and the swine chapters were chartered an average of two years earlier. The average date of chartering for both groups of chapters and for all classes of livestock and dairy cattle is 1932, making the average age of twenty years for each chapter used in the study.

Those chapters classified as participating chapters returned an average of 6 per cent more surveys than those returned by the non-participating chapters. An average of 92.07 per cent return of surveys was obtained from all chapters selected to be used in making this study. The 306 purebred breeders from participating chapters own a total of 6,603 head of purebred breeding stock representing all classes of livestock and dairy cattle compared to the 120 purebred breeders from non-participating chapters who own

a total of 2,313 head of purebred breeding stock which represents all classes of livestock and dairy cattle. The study indicates that participating chapters have more than two and one-half times more breeders, and these breeders own more than two and one-half times more head of purebred stock than the breeders from non-participating chapters.

The sverage breeder from participating chapters owns larger hards of beef cattle, dairy cattle, swine, and sheep. The breeders of purebred sheep from non-participating chapters have been in business longer than have breeders from the participating chapters. The average purebred breeder of beef cattle, dairy cattle, and swine from participating chapters has been in business longer than the average breeder from the non-participating chapters.

The study reveals that there are 426 purebred breeders of all classes of livestock and dairy cattle in both groups. Beef cattle breeders are the most numerous, with a total of 180 herds. Swine breeders rate second as to the number of purebred breeders, having 113 herds. Dairy cattle, having 104 breeders, rate third. The fact that there are only 29 purebred sheep breeders indicates that sheep are the least popular class of purebred livestock emong former F.F.A. members.

Hereford cattle is the favorite breed of breeders from both groups of chapters. The favorite breed of swine for both groups is Durocs and the favorite breed of dairy cattle is Jerseys in both participating and non-participating groups. However, the two groups differ in their choice of a favorite breed of sheep. The non-participating made no definite choice between Hampshires and Shropshires, while the majority of purebred broeders from participating chapters own Southdown. Since the Southdown breed is widely known to produce the most popular show sheep among F.F.A. boys, the

writer is of the opinion that the showing of sheep has definitely been responsible for the establishment of several purchased flocks of Southdowns in Oklahoma.

There is a larger per cent of breeders from participating chapters who graduated from high school; however, the per cent of breeders graduating from high school from non-participating chapters is very high. The study indicated that the majority of purebred breeders from both groups graduated from high school, and more than two-thirds of the breeders from both groups have graduated from high school within the past ten years.

The breeders of purebred stock from participating chapters held their F.F.A. membership in the local chapter an average of one and one-half years longer than the breeders from non-participating chapters. In comparing the two groups, it is also noted that there is a larger per cent of breeders from the participating groups who held their F.F.A. membership over four years and, in contrast, a smaller per cent of the breeders in the participating groups who held their F.F.A. membership less than four years. This indicates that showing of stock is responsible in many instances for an F.F.A. member retaining his membership longer.

The per cent of participation in shows and fairs on all levels of competition — local, state, and National — favors the participating group. However, the non-participating groups are very active in showing on the local level. The writer is of the opinion that in all probability the participation in shows and fairs on the local level has had some influence on the establishment of purebred herds and flocks.

The data of the surveys reveal that there are 267 breeders from the participating chapters and 82 breeders from the non-participating chapters whose fathers were not breeders prior to the sons' entrance into F.F.A.

This makes 349 breeders or 84.27 per cent of the total of 426 breeders reported for both groups whose fathers were not breeders. The participating chapters have approximately 17 per cent more breeders whose fathers were not breeders than the non-participating chapters. The study gives conclusive evidence that the father's being a breeder prior to the son's entrance into F.F.A. does not have as much influence on the establishment in the purebred business as is thought by many. The evidence in this study discredits the belief that an F.F.A. member is a purebred breeder of livestock or dairy cattle because his father is a purebred breeder of purebred stock.

The evidence presented in this study leads the writer to believe and conclude that there are two of several factors which have the most influence on the F.F.A. member in establishing and maintaining a purebred herd or flock of livestock or dairy cattle. First, that extensive participation in shows and fairs in connection with F.F.A. work has had a definite influence in establishing a large number of breeders in the purebred business. Secondly, the type of supervised farm training program the teacher of vocational agriculture encourages has great influence on the F.F.A. member, his interest and leadership in agriculture, and his establishment in forming.

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TYPIST PAGE

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