Livestock Judging—Where skills are tested!

In This Issue:
- Corner Your Fencing Problems
- A Farm Visit With Your Vice Presidents

October - November, 1960
For family pleasure
...farm profit!

INTERNATIONAL Trucks are still ready to go, even when a full day's work is done. You'll find they're styled for easier, safer driving, across country and through town. Wide, fully-adjustable seat and more glass front and rear make this so.

These hard-working models range from pickups with standard or Bonus-Load bodies to husky road haulers that handle big loads at least cost.

So see your INTERNATIONAL Dealer or Branch now to learn how INTERNATIONAL Trucks save you money on every job.

International Harvester Co., Chicago
International Trucks - Crawler Tractors
Construction Equipment - McCormick® Farm Equipment and Farmall® Tractors

INTERNATIONAL
TRUCKS
WORLD'S MOST COMPLETE LINE
Farmers you look to as leaders look to Firestone for farm tires

Mountains and ridges in the heart of the Pennsylvania coal country are laced with level valleys. In Schuylkill County's Ringtown Valley, modern methods and irrigation help Raymond Hetherington wrest high yields of quality vegetables and other crops.

The Hetherington farm—halfway between Wilkes-Barre and Harrisburg—has earned a name for progress. Mr. Hetherington walked away with first place in the Schuylkill County Potato Quality Improvement Contest three times in six years. And Pennsylvania State University has chosen the Hetherington farm for a "Ringtown Variety and Seedling Project."

The farm is an efficiently run operation—thanks in part to the dependable performance of Firestone tires. Raymond Hetherington counts on Firestones to keep him rolling the year around. "I've got Firestones on all my wheels," says Mr. Hetherington. "We've found that they're by far the best tires—we wouldn't buy any other brand."

You can get the same top quality in tires and fast dependable service by getting in touch with your local Firestone Dealer or Store.

Builder of the first practical pneumatic farm tire

Firestone
BETTER RUBBER FROM START TO FINISH

Copyright 1960, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company

*Firestone T.M.

SAVE AND BE SURE
with Firestone tires on all your wheels!

Super All Traction
All Traction
Transport
De Luxe Champion
All Traction Champion

October-November, 1960
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Cover Photo by Ralph J. Woodin
Young farmers: End backbreaking work with New Holland Farmstead Mechanization

Just push a button

...and "dinner is served!"

New Holland's improved Silo Unloader plays an important role in a modern silage-handling system.

New Holland's Silo Unloader-Bunk Feeder team is an important part of a silage mechanization program

From standing crop to dished-out silage, just one man stars—you! Because that's all the manpower it takes these days to make the rich, nutritious silage your cows need to thrive on!

Let's start from the beginning...

1. First comes the chopper—pick either New Holland's "616" or "818" Forage Harvester. Both machines fine-chop the standing crop quick and clean, fine enough for mechanized handling and feeding.

2. The fine-chopped silage is blown into a side- or rear-unloading wagon—the Model 3 Crop-Carrier is a good example. A wagon like this makes short work of unloading into a New Holland blower, which whisks forage into the silo for storage.

3. Automatic silo unloading is made possible with a push of a button—in this case, New Holland's new, improved Unloader. Non-suspended, it sets right on the silage; cuts through frozen silage with ease. Fits large or small silos...easy to move, too, from silo to silo.

4. With a bunk feeder, you serve up silage fast...and end still another backbreaking chore. New Holland's "540" Auger Bunk Feeder (see picture at left) has the capacity you need, yet requires low-cost minimum power.

See the New Holland dealer nearest you for all the details. Or write New Holland Machine Company Division of Sperry Rand Corporation, New Holland, Pennsylvania.

NEW HOLLAND
"First in Grassland Farming"

October-November, 1960
It's what's IN the seed that counts

RESEARCH puts EXTRA-LOAD performance potential into every kernel of Funk's G-Hybrids

New Funk's G-Hybrids are continuously being developed at giant field laboratories, located strategically from Minnesota to Florida. New inbreds and test crosses must pass rigid screening, are then grown in a vast network of research evaluation plots before final release.

Studies of chemical constituents of corn point the way to even better feeding quality by boosting certain proteins, stopping up oil content. No characteristic of corn having to do with yield, grain quality, or hybrid performance escapes eagle-eyed Funk's G researchers.

"How will it combine?" We're finding out in this "combining-ility" test. But this is just one thing farmers want to know: Funk's G-Hybrids have built-in resistance to all major hazards to corn (insects, diseases, drought), are bled for fast growth, to stand and hold ears and yield, yield, yield!

CONSISTENTLY GOOD, YEAR AFTER YEAR

FUNK'S G HYBRID

THE PRODUCERS OF FUNK'S G-HYBRIDS

Your Editors Say...

Joins Advertising Staff—Len Richardson, former president of the Arizona FFA Association, has joined The National FUTURE FARMER staff as a regional advertising manager. Len will be calling on advertisers and advertising agencies in New York, Philadelphia, and other major cities in the East.

Len grew up on an Arizona dairy farm and earned the State Farmer Degree while a member of the Mesa Chapter. In addition to the office of State FFA President, he has been secretary of his local chapter and was State Vice President one year. His FFA record also includes membership of a National Gold Emblem dairy judging team, a district public speaking winner, and he also has other high school honors to his credit.

Len did his college work in agricultural journalism at Arizona State University and the University of Arizona. He held both advertising and editorial positions on publications before coming with The National FUTURE FARMER.

Len was recently married to Bobby Watson of Phoenix. They are now making their home in Alexandria, Virginia.

Need for trained farmers still great—The trend towards larger and fewer farms has caused some to question the need for training young men for farming. However, the fact is that enough farmers are not being trained at present.

It has been estimated that up to 130,000 trained young men are needed each year to replace those farmers who die, retire, or otherwise leave the farm. Yet less than 100,000 graduate in the program of vocational agriculture each year—and all of these will not stay on the farm. Many will find opportunities in related agricultural occupations where agricultural training and a farm background are needed. Consequently, we must train more boys for farming than are actually needed on the farm in order to assure an adequate number of trained farmers.

Granted that training in high school should be related to the employment opportunities in the area. But this training should come in addition to—not in the place of—the training of young men for the career of farming.

Perhaps Dr. James B. Conant summed it up in a statement about all of vocational education after his study of the American High School. He told the American Vocational Association in Chicago last December, "I do not see how anyone who has visited the kind of practical courses I visited could recommend eliminating vocational and practical work for the high school. When I hear adverse criticism of vocational education, I cannot help concluding that the critic just has not taken the trouble to find out what he is talking about! ..."

Wilson Carnes,
Editor
The National FUTURE FARMER
A litter of purebred Hampshires owned by Douglas and Stephen Miehe.

BROTHERS SHOW PUREBRED HOGS AND WIN RIBBONS BY THE SCORE

When it comes to exhibiting swine in Iowa, where nearly everyone you meet is a hog raiser, competition is pretty rugged.

Such competition does not bother Douglas Miehe, 16, and his 12-year-old brother, Stephen, of Lisbon, who show purebred Hampshires in county and state-wide exhibitions.

In six years of competition, Douglas has earned 210 ribbons, including seven grand championships and five reserve championships. Stephen, in his first year of showing, had the grand champion market pig in his county show.

Douglas had the Grand Champion Hampshire Boar at the All-Iowa Pig Congress at Cedar Rapids in 1960... and he showed the Grand Champion Pen of Three Market Pigs at the 1960 Linn County Fair. Last fall, at the Iowa Spring Market Hog Show, Douglas placed second with his heavyweight Hampshire, and Stephen had the second-place Hampshire in the Junior Show.

Purina congratulates Stephen and Douglas on their achievements.

Three Purina Trophies, presented by Mt. Vernon Feed Service, Purina Dealer serving the Miehe boys, are evidence of the encouragement given to "Farmers of Tomorrow" by the Dealership. There is a Purina Dealer near you ready to help with your feeding and management problems, whether you are feeding for the show ring or the market.

FEED PURINA... YOU CAN DEPEND ON THE CHECKERBOARD
IF THE GATE'S TOO NARROW, FOLD THE CULTIVATOR!

With two 4-row cultivators, farmer Henry Poffenberger, of Eldorado, Ohio, can cover 180 acres of corn twice in less than four days. However, he had a problem to solve. The cultivators were too wide to pass through his gates.

Widening the gates would have been costly, involving a lot of time and labor. So Henry figured out another answer. He did some cutting, welding and bolting and ended up with a hinged-type cultivator that folds up by pulling one pin when he encounters a narrow gate. His ingenuity not only saved him money, but he also was awarded $100 by a farm magazine for his idea!

This bright idea was a big help to Henry Poffenberger. And so are the neighborly service and on-time deliveries he gets from Texaco Consignee Hubert J. Miller, of Eaton, Ohio. Mr. Poffenberger uses economical Fire Chief gasoline. He, like other progressive farmers, knows that it pays to farm with Texaco products.

He built an irrigation pipe carrier

Willis Kaufman (right), farmer near The Dalles, Oregon, needs irrigation to grow 250 tons of cherries a year. He has two wells, one 231 feet deep and one 621 feet, which provide 600 gallons of water a minute. To transport the aluminum pipe around the orchard, he rigged up this carrier, using angle iron and the wheels from an old car.

Willis Kaufman depends on his home-made pipe carrier just as he depends on Texaco Marfak lubricant and other products from Texaco Consignee R. M. Brown (left). He prefers Marfak because it sticks to bearings better. It forms a tough collar around open bearings, sealing out dirt and water. Marfak won't jar off, wash off, melt down and drip out, dry out or cake up.

Try Marfak yourself the next time. Get in touch with the Texaco Consignee or Distributor in your area. You'll like him and his service — and you, too, will find that it pays to farm with Texaco products — the best friends your costly farm equipment can have!
So "right" for the outdoor life...

St. Paul, Minnesota
We were happy to see the Pine City, Minnesota FFA photo on page 28 of your August-September issue. We were somewhat sorry to see a couple errors in the caption. The caption should read: "The Pine City Chapter and Mr. A. A. Hoberg, advisor..." rather than Pine Valley, and advisor Hoberg.

W. J. Kortesmaki
Executive Secretary, FFA

Thanks for the correction.—Ed.

Heflin, Alabama
In the August-September issue, you ran a picture by the name of "Pocketphone" on page 12. If you have it available, please send me the price of this article.

Vernon Sanders
Pleased to be of service.—Ed.

Dallas, Georgia
I have just finished reading your August-September issue. I think the story, "The Two Step Windmill," is one of the best you have ever published. I also liked the explanation on "How to Steal and Run Bases."

Gentry Cahalan

Bancraft, Iowa
I am an FFA member and I think the Magazine is tops. Every page is perfect for farm boys.

I am sending for Free Booklet No. 58, "How to Care For Your New Dog."

I had bad luck with my dog, Lassie. She went blind and had to be put away. I got a new puppy, a German shepherd and English Shepherd cross, and I am hoping I can still get the booklet.

Laurel Hiskins

Booneville, Mississippi
This is to thank you for the wonderful prizes which I have received. I got a big kick out of the "Joke Book" and the "Fishing Kit" was what I really needed.

The Fishing Contest is a wonderful idea. I liked it very much, and I would be pleased if the were continued.

I am a sophomore at Booneville High School. I live on a 160-acre dairy farm.

Robert Titus

Mount Harmon, Louisiana
I liked your joke book and think the Fishing Contest is just fine. I would like for you to have another contest next year, and to improve it, offer different prizes. I think the contest will encourage FFA members to fish more.

Joel H. Mason

Buhl, Idaho
I like all the stories in the Magazine. I think it is a very good one.

Kerrit Morrison

Pond Creek, Oklahoma
I am very much interested in the article in the June-July issue, "Farming Without Soil." Could you tell me where I could get a book about growing tomatoes and lettuce without soil and the right chemical formulas to use for these two vegetables?

Cecil Potter

Thanks for your interest. Your letter has been referred to Dr. R. W. Skalski, author of the article, for a reply.—Ed.

Moorefield, West Virginia
I have been getting The National FUTURE FARMER for two years now. It is so helpful and interesting to read, I would like to see it every month.

My Dad enjoys it very much, too. As he was looking through the June-July issue, he noticed the hay tedder on page 26. He has been trying to find one for over a year now.

If you could send us some information on this tedder, we would appreciate it.

Harold E. Davis
Information sent.—Ed.

Winton, New Zealand
Please find enclosed cheque for one dollar to cover subscription for a further year.

This year I am secretary in our local Young Farmers' Club, a movement on the same lines as FFA. It is always interesting to me when I receive your Magazine to look through and compare it with our own Magazine, "The Young Farmer."

You've got a great Magazine so please keep on sending it.

John S. Irwin

Mountainside, New Jersey
I am a member of the Springfield, New Jersey, FFA Pioneer Chapter. I enjoy The National FUTURE FARMER very much, since the material printed therein is very interesting and helpful. I would like to see many more articles involving the horticultural aspects of agriculture such as pomology, olericulture, citriculture, and biology, since these are my primary interests. I plan to go into one of the aforementioned fields of endeavor.

Please send me the names and addresses of any FFA chapters located in primary fruit, citrus, and vegetable growing areas of the nation so that I may correspond with them and gain valuable knowledge about that field and the educational institutions offering the necessary training.

David Filipec

If chapters in the citrus areas should wish to write David, his address is: 335 Linda Drive, Mountainside, New Jersey. —Ed.
YOU CHOOSE AS A GRADUATE SPECIALIST

Choose your technical schooling before enlistment. Developed by today's Army—a special educational program for high school graduates only! If you pass the qualification tests, you choose your course in the world's finest technical schools. And you have your choice guaranteed before you enlist! Pick from 107 courses. Successful candidates for the Graduate Specialist Program can choose from 107 valuable classroom courses. Radar, Electronics, Engineering, Missiles, Automotives, Atomics, Machine Accounting—many more. Here's a chance to get a real headstart in work you like. Ask your Army recruiter. He'll gladly explain all the details.

IT HAPPENS BEFORE ENLISTMENT!
Ship and travel Santa Fe
... always on the move toward a better way!

Santa Fe Salutes the Future Farmers of America

Hughes
To West Germany

Joe Hughes, National FFA Vice President from Duncan, South Carolina, is in West Germany explaining the aims and operation of the FFA to the people of Germany. He is working in the farm youth phase of the United States' industrial exhibit.

Joe is conducting demonstrations and explaining how the various phases of the FFA and vocational agriculture programs are used in instructing American farm youth. In doing this, he will explain the farm mechanics program, classroom work, and the supervised farming program, among other parts, and how they are related. He is also using visual aids to better get the FFA and vo-ag message across.

Joe left August 30 and will return October 1. The FFA, in cooperation with the United States Information Agency made the trip possible.

A feature of the National Convention in October will be a talk by Joe telling about his trip. It should be interesting and educational to hear Joe tell about his experiences there, and how the story of FFA and vocational agriculture was received by the young people of Europe.

Farm Use of Genetics Shown on TV

Applications of genetics to plant and animal breeding are shown in "The Thread of Life," the new Bell System Science Series program that will be seen over NBC-TV on Friday evening, December 9. The program presents some of science's latest discoveries about heredity.

One section of the program is devoted to mutations, and describes how they are used to grow more and better food in many countries. Rust-resistant wheat, hybrid corn, and seedless watermelons are among the products of genetic breeding shown in the program.

Other sections of "The Thread of Life" are devoted to the functions of genes and chromosomes, the processes of mitosis and meiosis, and the role of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) in heredity. The experiments of Gregor Mendel with pea plants are also described in the program.
AC's exclusive Hot Tip heats faster, cools faster, stays clean longer.

hot tip for farm power

Give reliable new power to your farm tractor, truck and family car with AC Fire-Ring Spark Plugs. Get sure starts, top performance and substantial gasoline savings. ACs are used on more new cars than any other brand, and are best for replacement in your farm equipment, too! Change spark plugs every 250 hours or 10,000 miles. Always insist on AC quality when you do!

AC FIRE-RING SPARK PLUGS
THEY MUST BE THE BEST!

AVAILABLE AT YOUR LOCAL SERVICE STATION, CAR DEALER, INDEPENDENT GARAGE AND FARM EQUIPMENT DEALER

October-November, 1960
PROTECT YOUR FFA CAMPERS

LET US HELP PAY THE MEDICAL BILLS FROM YOUR CAMP, CONVENTION OR OTHER FFA EVENT.

Thousands have benefited from our group policies. Your group can secure this protection too! Low cost ... prompt courteous service.

WRITE FOR DETAILS

BROTHERHOOD Mutual LIFE Insurance Co.
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

New Idea unit handles six tons manure in five minutes. Dump truck can be equipped with special hitch for use. Spreader is easily detachable.

something new

Fence splicing is fast and easy when using the new sleeve connector. Made by United States Steel Corporation.

"Pig Grip" holds baby pigs securely for castrating, ear marking, teeth clipping, etc. One-man operation. Caswell Mfg. Company, Cherokee, Iowa.

Ford tractor loader has single arm. Low cost and can lift 1000 pounds 8 feet. Attach in 3 to 5 minutes.

Tilt bed trailer by International Harvester permits safe, one-man loading of equipment. Has many other practical farm applications.
RIDE THE SUNNY SIDE OF THE STREET!

Get on the beam in 1961 — get there on one of these six outstanding models. If your spirit is wheeling, you'll visit your Harley-Davidson dealer today. He has 1961 models on his floor... easy-pay plans that fit your pocketbook. Or mail the coupon for this colorful new folder.

HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTOR CO.
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

THE NEW SPRINT
-a new class of motorcycling
Star Farmer Judges

These 10 nationally known business and professional men met recently at headquarters of the Future Farmers of America in Washington, D.C., to review applications and select the 1960 winner of the FFA's coveted Star Farmer of America award. The winner will be announced at the National FFA Convention in Kansas City October 12, and will receive a $1,000 check from the FFA Foundation. Three other FFA members will receive Regional Star Farmer awards of $500 each.

The judges seated, left to right, are Edward Foss Wilson, assistant secretary, Health, Education, and Welfare; Clark W. Davis, general manager of Du Pont's Industrial and Biochemicals Department; Russell DeYoung, president of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.; Frank W. Jenks, president of International Harvester Co.; Wheeler McMillen, vice president of Farm Journal, Inc.; and Roderick Turnbull, editor of The Weekly Star Farmer. Standing: J. C. Denton, president of Spencer Chemical Co., Irving Duffy, group vice president of Ford Motor Co.; Bruce Lourie, vice president of Deere & Co.; and Raymond C. Firestone, president of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Star Farmer is FFA's top award.

Visitors from the Philippines

Six members of the Future Farmers of the Philippines are in the United States on a four-month tour. They will visit 10 states and attend the National FFA Convention. They are interested in learning how the Future Farmers of America operates. After returning home, they plan to use the information to improve the FFP organization. Their visit will also increase the understanding between both our nations and organizations.

All six students attend agricultural high schools in the Philippines. These schools are designed to prepare students for proficiency in farming. In addition to attending classes, Philippine school students are required to manage at least one and three-fourth acres of land. Profits are used to pay for each boy's school expenses.

Their farming methods differ from ours. Average farm size is about four and one-half acres—small by our standards, but they get the most from their land. Major crops are rice, corn, copra (dried cocoanut meat), sugar, and abaca (for making Manila rope).

The FFP has 12,000 members and was incorporated into the agriculture schools in 1953. The organization is steadily growing in membership and reputation.

After a two-week visit to the National FFA headquarters, they started their tour. They are visiting FFA groups in Georgia, Kentucky, West Virginia, Michigan, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, and Hawaii. Their trip is sponsored by ICA, U. S. Office of Education cooperating.
Try step-ahead power that's fully farm proved

30,000,000 owner hours have fully proved pace-setting advantages of new FARMALL® and INTERNATIONAL® tractors. Now, your IH dealer invites you to try these big differences...

You don't know what you've been missing in modern farm power until you try big IH differences in a new Farmall or International tractor! And remember, these money-making, muscle-saving, day-stretching differences are fully farm proved by over 30 million hours of field work!

You can bet that the engines... transmissions... hydraulic systems... and other step-ahead advantages of new IH tractors will be copied. But only on new Farmall and Internationals are these unequaled advantages completely field proved.

Your IH dealer urges you to compare new IH tractors with all others—in all ways! Compare power and all-job economy. Compare work-saving features and basic construction. When you finish your feature-by-feature comparison and a field test, you'll know dozens of reasons why a new Farmall or International is your best buy.

Try trouble-free Torque Amplifier! See how this farm-proved transmission assists pull power up to 45% on the go... helps you match power and speed to every job and load. What's more, TA is extra tough for full-time, unrestricted use.

Control Fast-Hitch equipment easier, more accurately with new Micro-Set Tel-A-Depth. And remember, only Fast-Hitch gives you seconds-quick, from-the-seat implement hitching, plus Traction-Control that constantly matches traction to the load.

Measure economy of IH Multi-Range power on a light job. Shift up..."throttle back" for just-right speed. Big Farmall 460 and 560 tractors "loaf" on light loads to rival economy of small tractors, yet deliver plenty of big power when needed.

Call your IH dealer today! Pick the new, millions-of-hours-proved Farmall or International tractor you'd like to try. He'll have this tractor at your farm whenever you say.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

October-November, 1960
Thrill That Comes Once in a Lifetime:

FIRST SOLO IN THE FAMILY CAR

A message from Chrysler Corporation to all young men and women who will come of driving age this year

Your state says you're old enough to drive.
You have a driver's license.
Your dad says you can take the car.
You're on your own—no big person to tell you what to do, how to do it, where to go, how fast to go there.
Turn the key—Put 'er in Drive... Step on the gas... and let her roll.
What are we waiting for?

You may have the quickest reflexes in your block and 20-20 vision, but if you don't have 50-50 respect for other cars and drivers on the road and for the money your dad has put into that car you're neither old enough nor good enough to drive. No matter what that driving license says.

You're starting to drive in an age when cars are built stronger, handle better and drive safer, but even a Sherman tank or an armored Brink's truck can't stand up against some of the dumber drivers and red-hot speeds on American roads today.

The only real chance motorists and motorists have for the future is that young drivers coming on our roads today will be better, safer, more responsible drivers than their fathers or mothers.

There is no reason why they shouldn't be.

As one teenager, recently quoted in a newspaper, says,
"We teenagers are good drivers.
The only trouble is that because

we're so good some of us get too sure of ourselves and take too many chances."

Let's look at it this way:
The first time you take out the family car on your own, you're boss of thousands of dollars' worth of steel, rubber, aluminum and glass.
It has everything it takes to get you somewhere and back—except a brain.

Don't forget that's the most important thing about driving—and the brain is you.

One dumb driver can cause an accident, but when two dumb drivers meet, there isn't a prayer. You be the smart one.
There are a dozen ways a kid can show he's growing up, but the surest way to judge him is "Does he drive Grown-Up Style—really grown-up?"

Chrysler Corporation
Serving America's new quest for quality

VALIANT • PLYMOUTH • DODGE DART • DODGE • DESOTO • CHRYSLER • IMPERIAL
Call For National Convention

By the powers vested in me as National President of the Future Farmers of America, I am issuing a call for all State Associations and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, to send delegates to the National Convention, which will be held in the Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri, October 12-14, 1960.

All chartered State Associations in good standing with the National Organization are expected to send two official delegates and two alternates from the active membership. It is urged that those members serving as official delegates arrive in Kansas City in time for the Officer-Delegate Luncheon at noon on Tuesday, October 11. State Associations should also have in attendance those candidates recommended for the American Farmer Degree, candidates for national office, those members who are to receive awards, and others who have official business in the convention.

Any local chapter of the FFA is entitled to have a maximum of five carefully selected members and one advisor attend the convention, provided they come to Kansas City with properly completed official registration cards bearing the signatures of their chapter advisor, school principal or superintendent, parent, and State advisor.

This year, your convention program has been carefully planned in order to embrace more of the American Royal Livestock and Horse Show. The convention sessions themselves have been designed to hold the National Public Speaking Contest, recognize outstanding achievements, execute business, demonstrate leadership training, and to serve as an inspirational and informative experience to all in attendance.

The thirty-third annual National Convention will be the highlight of our FFA year. We, therefore, urge all Future Farmers who will attend the Convention to be present at all sessions from Wednesday morning, October 12, through Friday evening, October 14.

Jim Thomas
National President

Convention Highlights

October 7-8
Meeting of National Board of Student Officers

October 9-10
Meeting of National Board of Student Officers and Board of Directors

Tuesday, October 11
11:00 a.m.—Registration of Official Delegates, Aztec Room, Hotel President
12:00—Officer-Delegate Luncheon
1:30-3:00 p.m.—Committee Meetings
2:00-5:00 p.m.—Early Registration
Municipal Auditorium, Special Meetings

Wednesday, October 12
8:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.—Registration of FFA Representatives, Judging Teams, Guests, and Donors
3:45 a.m.—Opening Session, Municipal Auditorium; Speaker, Gov. Howard Pyle, President of The National Safety Council
2:00 p.m.—American Farmer Ceremony
4:00-5:30 p.m.—String Band Review and Talent
7:30 p.m.—Second Session, Municipal Auditorium: Speaker, Phil Amlamp, New Jersey Department of Agriculture; Introduction of Representatives of Donors to FFA Foundation, Inc.: Star Farmer Ceremony; Massing of Flags; 1960 “1-Star Farmers” (Movie), Talent Night Program

Thursday, October 13
7:30 a.m.—Livestock Judging Contest
8:45 a.m.—Third Session, Municipal Auditorium: Pageant—FAA Salutes Rural Youth, Committee Reports
1:00 p.m.— Tours of Kansas City Points of Interest
7:15 p.m.—Fifth Session, Municipal Auditorium: National Public Speaking Contest, National FFA Foundation Awards, Red Foley Show

Friday, October 14
8:00 a.m.—Poultry Judging Contest
8:45 a.m.—Sixth Session, Municipal Auditorium: Business Session and Committee Reports, National Gold Emblem Chapter Awards, We Salute the FFA, Election of National FFA Officers
2:00 p.m.—Special Session, Livestock Arena: American Royal Livestock and Horse Show
6:45 p.m.—Talent Show Program
7:15 p.m.—Closing Session, Municipal Auditorium: National FFA Officers Night, Installation of New Officers, Torch Bearers of FFA, Closing Ceremony, Firestone Show

Saturday, October 15
10:00 a.m.—American Royal Parade
MR. ADVISOR:

"What will I learn as an exhibitor at livestock shows and fairs?"

"Here by the Owl"

T. N. Knopf
Advisor
Hastings, Michigan

I BELIEVE that most of your vo-ag teachers, many of your parents, and other adults in your community have fond memories of hours spent getting their own favorite animal ready for the Fair. Memories of sleeping on bales of straw near his animal, and then that great day and hour when he led his animal into the ring. Also, the great pride he had in the ribbons and awards his animal earned. Yes, I think you, the FFA Member, will learn many things exhibiting animals at stock shows and fairs that will be of lasting value to you. And you, too, will store up fond memories for later life.

One of the first things you will learn, as an exhibitor, will be how to select a good type animal. You should observe what the judge looks for in placing the class, and then listen closely as he gives the reasons for his placings. The successful showman learns and carries the "ideal type" in his mind, as he selects and prepares his animal several weeks or months in advance of the show. As you become a good judge of type this will help you in selecting good breeding stock you wish to buy.

I believe that "good sportsmanship" may be one of the greatest lessons learned in the show ring. Most people find it easy to be a good winner, but you are a seasoned showman and a good loser when you are one of the first to congratulate the winner who has placed above you in the ring.

You will learn a valuable lesson when you prepare and fit your animal for the ring, realizing the faults and weak points, yet you fit and show in such a way that the judge notices the strong points instead. Only recently I watched a Future Farmer lead his well fitted Holstein heifer around the show ring. He was proudly keeping her "typy head" held high to help correct the weakness in her rump and pin bone area. As he accepted his blue ribbon, he beamed with pride, knowing that he had done his best with his animal. Alertness is one of the characteristics of a good showman.

As an exhibitor you will meet many people and make friends with other showmen. You learn friendliness and courtesy to visitors as they ask about your animals. A good showman learns to accept responsibility as he has the care of his animals in new surroundings. This presents many problems in feeding, keeping clean, and caring for their safety and health while they are away from the farm in his care. I have found that a good showman has interest in proper care of his animals after the judging. He sees it to that they are a credit to him, and his chapter or school. The National FUTURE FARMER
The value of good advertising should not be overlooked as one of the real values of showing at fairs. A farmer, impressed by your exhibit, may at some later date wish to buy some of your purebred stock. I am sure that many “big name breeders” will today credit the beginning of their prominent place in livestock raising to their start as a young livestock breeder and showman. I conclude by saying there are many lessons that you may learn by exhibiting at stock shows and fairs, because “we learn to do by doing.”

SHOWING LIVESTOCK in shows and fairs gives a Future Farmer an opportunity to see the results of his efforts. Many a person who thinks he did an outstanding job of selection and feeding finds out when he gets to the show that he is just average. Shows and fairs give you an opportunity to see your mistakes and a chance to improve. You can exchange ideas with fellow exhibitors, especially the successful ones.

Management is another thing that a FFA member will learn from showing livestock. It will probably be the first time to leave home with something of your own to care for without the supervision of your parents. The first time you have to set the price on your prize-winning livestock will never be forgotten.

I shall never forget the first FFA member I supervised showing hogs at the Mid-South Fair in Memphis when I began teaching. He won first prize, and we swelled with pride, but it was short-lived. The judge said, “An operation will keep that boar from doing any damage.” We did just that, and the boy is now a successful hog breeder, having learned that all prize winners are not the best.

Fair play is one of the most important things you can learn. You will often see people cheat in the game of showing. But to cheat for first prize is not a prize, and if you cheat in showing you will cheat in later life.

The showing of livestock from year to year teaches you the finer points to look for in selection and breeding of livestock. I know of no better way to learn to judge and select livestock than is taught around the show ring. One of the greatest thrills you can have is to breed and show your own champion. Anyone can let someone select a feeder animal and recommend what to feed and then win, but to select the sire and dam and produce the animal is the real test. If you have not only produced a champion, but have become a potential livestock breeder.

The livestock people in West Tennessee say that the showing of pure breeds in fairs and shows has improved the market by 100 percent in the last 12 years. The boys have bought improved breeding stock to breed and show. Offspring from these have moved out to the farms and to the markets.

Money—yes, we can all use a little of this. If you select an outstanding registered gift and mate her to a top boar and show her and her offspring, you can win prize money and have a top quality product to sell. I have had several FFA members win more than $500.00 in one year showing their hogs. Yes, I would urge every Future Farmer to show.

OPPORTUNITIES are where you are, if you are able to find them. There is an old legend, often told, called The House of the Golden Windows, which has a deep significance, in this respect.

A young boy lived high on the side of a mountain overlooking a valley. Across the valley, high on the side of the opposite mountain, there was a house which the boy called The House of the Golden Windows. Every evening at sundown, he stood and gazed at the windows of gold, until the night swallowed it up in darkness, then he would go to sleep. Each evening, for a very long time, the boy repeated this, until one day, when older, he could refrain no longer. He must reach this enchanted house of the golden windows, and he envisioned another boy, perchance, living there.

So the lad left his home and quickly ran down the mountainside. When he reached the valley, the way was much longer than he thought, and by the time he had arrived at the foot of the mountain, he was very tired. Still, he must reach his goal by sundown. His climb up the mountain became more and more difficult, and his pace slower and slower as he went on. Finally, he could go no further without a rest. The lad lay down for a nap, intending to continue in a short time. But when he awakened, he found he had slept through the night, and the sun was shining on the other side of the valley. Still he went on, and before long reached his goal, only to find the house was in a shadow and empty. Instead of windows of gold, they were of plain ordinary glass.

The boy feeling sorrowful, knowing he must retrace his steps, turned to look across the valley from whence he had come. Much to his amazement, he observed that his own home was The House with Windows of Gold, as the morning sun shone upon it. He had never seen his own house in the sunlight, for it was too near. So like this mountain lad, your best opportunities may be right at hand.
Tractor tests show farmers waste their power—

Dynamometer tests across the country show that farmers who run spark plugs over 250 hours waste more power and gas than they think! For example, here are the surprising results of tests held recently in Nebraska...

Farm tractors were brought in to the Sherman Service Center, I-H dealership in Hastings, Nebraska, for these Champion-sponsored tests. The tractors were tested with a dynamometer for maximum power and fuel economy—before and after new Champion spark plugs were installed.

Results showed that unnoticeable or slight misfiring of borderline spark plugs had been wasting power and gas in 15 of 18 farm tractors tested! Here are some of the surprising results of these tests...

CHAMPION SPARK PLUG

The National FUTURE FARMER
how borderline spark plugs and rob their pocketbooks!

Farmer Howard Smith, Hastings, Nebraska (center)

"The dynamometer showed that my tractor gained 8 hp and gas economy picked up 7% after new Champions were put in. I knew replacing plugs regularly made a difference, but not this much."

Farmer Robert Hoagland, Hastings, Nebraska (l.)

"My tractor seemed to be running all right, but the tests showed she gained 2 hp and fuel economy went up 12% with new plugs. It sure proved that you can't tell when to replace plugs just by listening."

Farmer Floyd Frerichs, Hastings, Nebraska (kneeling, r.)

"When the tests showed my tractor went up 4 hp and 11% in fuel economy, it certainly made me more plug conscious. With savings like these, I can see that it pays to replace plugs every 250 hours."

Farmer Gerald Batterman, Hastings, Nebraska (r.)

"The dynamometer showed my tractor gained 3 hp with new plugs, and that's a help on a hard pull. And the 12% increase in fuel economy will save me $11.00 a month during the working season."

These tests, and others conducted across the country, show that farmers who run spark plugs over 250 hours in tractors waste more power and gas than they think.

Don't let unnoticeable or slight misfiring of borderline spark plugs rob your power and pocketbook. Install new Champion spark plugs every 250 hours in tractors, every 10,000 miles in cars and trucks.

COMPANY • TOLEDO 1, OHIO

October-November, 1960
“This phone is more than a timesaver—
we couldn’t do without it”

Ernest Kaufman produces around 12,000 eggs daily on his farm near New Egypt, New Jersey.

That’s 1000 dozen eggs that must be cleaned, candled, graded and packed—every day. This, and the routine of maintaining 18,000 layers and 8000 replacement birds, leaves Ernest little time for handling the 20 to 30 daily telephone calls it takes to keep his operation going.

So, last year he had an extension telephone with a signal buzzer installed in his eggroom.

Now he can cover his bases with much more freedom of movement around the buildings. “It’s more than a timesaver,” he says. “We just couldn’t do without it.”

On most modern farms an extension telephone can make or save many times its cost. If you need one—it’s a bet you can’t afford to miss. Just call your telephone business office. They’ll be glad to help.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM
A Shining Chapter

IT IS NOT EASY to win a Gold Emblem Award in the National Chapter Contest. Only 128 of the nation's 8,898 chapters received the Gold Emblem rating last year. Yet, many chapters are earning this coveted award for the first time each year and yours can be one of them.

How is it done? A look at the work of the Star City, Arkansas, Chapter—one of the last years winners—will provide part of the answer. This chapter is in a town of approximately 1,300 people in Southeastern Arkansas. Agriculture provides a livelihood for most of the people.

Advisor James Shepard touched on the key to their success when he said, "We have a group of FFA members that are interested, enthusiastic, and willing to work. The success of this chapter can be attributed to the members themselves wanting to make a success of everything they undertake."

They also plan ahead and make contests a major part of their program. "We enter them all," Shepard says, "This gives all members a chance to participate in different activities and, at the same time, help them in their supervised farming program. The fact that we've never had an individual who has won national honors—even though we've had many district and state ones—makes us work even harder."

Star City holds a distinction probably no other chapter in the nation holds—three of the past four State Star Farmers have been from this chapter. In addition, they have from two to five applicants for the State Farmer Degree each year.

Timber is an important crop in the Star City area. In cooperation with the International Paper Company, the chapter owns sixty acres of forest land. The members study forestry in the classroom and then go to the woods to carry out the recommended practices they have studied. The chapter also owns some private land and plans to set out pine seedlings on it soon.

Swine production is another major enterprise. Two outstanding boars are owned by the Chapter and used by the members. Breeding services are also sold to farmers in the area who wish to upgrade their herds. The Chapter exhibits swine at livestock shows and has brought home many championships.

When high school graduation time rolls around, many of the members are ready for full time farming. They know where and how to borrow money to finance their operations. This past year, 26 members were assisted by the Chapter in borrowing $4,232.00 from local credit sources. These members know the value of good records for a profitable farming operation. In vocational agriculture classes they study farm records, reports, taxes, and insurance. Each member is required to submit a complete set of records on his home farm.

Keeping the people in Star City and the surrounding area informed about the FFA and its activities is a major part of their program. Each chapter member subscribes to The National FUTURE FARMER, and, in addition, each business organization in town receives a complimentary subscription. Newspapers are also used to carry the FFA story. Last year 154 newspaper articles were prepared, plus nine magazine articles and 24 for the school news-

Earl Causey, editor of the Lincoln Ledger, one of Star City's businessmen who receive complimentary copies of The National FUTURE FARMER, paper. The Chapter conducted one TV and two radio programs.

Besides membership in FFA, all 76 members belong to one or more breed associations and 62 are members of the Farm Bureau.

Other chapter accomplishments include:

Regular meetings every two weeks year round.

Delegates sent to State and National FFA Convention with all expenses paid.

Cooperative buying and selling of farm goods.

Chapter had charge of swine and dairy division at the county fair.

Financed chapter activities last year by concession stands, sale of breeding swine and forestry products, breeding fees, and profit from pencil vending machines in the school.

Chapter sodded school campus and built concrete walks.

These are some of this Chapter's many accomplishments. When you know what you want to do, how to do it, and when to do it, you are on your way. Star City FFA members are off and running—and your chapter can do the same.

Your chapter might wish to use the application forms for the National Chapter Awards Contest to plan your program of work. This way the program of work will be sure to include all the accomplishments that are necessary for a National Chapter award.

Chapter officers and Advisor Shepard are making a study of their program of work. Some of their pennants—framed behind glass—can be seen behind them.
North Atlantic Region

NORTH ATLANTIC Vice President Dean Hoffer is a full-time dairy farmer from Manheim, Pennsylvania. His farm is located in Lancaster County, famous for its agriculture.

Dean is a top-notch dairyman at 20 and owns a half interest in the 105-acre family farm. At present, he is milking 48 of his registered Holsteins and has 26 replacements coming along. He rents an additional 38 acres for crops but even with this it takes good management to keep 74 cows on 143 acres—about two acres per cow. The cows are high producers—averaging 405 pounds butterfat and 11,000 pounds milk a year. He values the cows at $550 each—not too high when you consider their productivity.

His father works off the farm so Dean has complete charge of the operation. Dean lives in the big family home with his bride of only a month and his father and mother.

He started his supervised farming program in the ninth grade with 3 sheep, 100 layers, 400 pullets, and 2 acres of hay. Two years ago he bought his father's 32 registered Holstein cows. By 1959, his operation had grown to 39 cows, 18 calves and 15 heifers. In addition, he had 13 acres of rye, 11 sudan, 25 pasture, 32 hay, and 45 acres of soybean and sorghum. Last October his assets were over $86,000 and his net worth nearly $60,000.

While in high school, Dean rented land from his father. Upon graduation, his father transferred a half interest in the farm to Dean. He gave his father a note for $11,250 plus $6,000 in cash which he borrowed at the bank.

Pacific Region

JACK CREWS, a 20-year-old working rancher, is the Pacific Region Vice President. Jack and his dad are partners on their 7,305-acre ranch near Cheyenne, Wyoming. They own 820 acres and rent 6,485.

In 1958, nearly all the cattle on the ranch were sold, Mr. Crews was in bad health and Jack was planning to enroll at the University of Wyoming. Most of the money from the sale was placed in escrow for rebuilding after Jack graduates from college.

Jack plans to have the Y Mill Iron Ranch in full operation again after he gets his degree. He and his father will have enough horses when they start raising cattle again—they have 11 head of registered Appaloosa and Quarter Horses on the ranch now. They are good ones too—with an average value of over $1,000.

Jack began his supervised farming program in 1955 with seven head of beef cattle. In 1957, he and his father formed a 50-50 partnership with a registered herd of Herefords.

“Our partnership is perfect for we have enjoyed complete harmony in the ranch operation,” says Jack. He points out that there is no definite line of ownership, but rather their ranch unit functions as if it had a single manager.

Y Mill Iron Ranch is strictly a grassland operation. “A true rancher doesn't plow any land,” Jack says. “The only soil we turn around here is in my mother's flower beds and in my roping arena.”

Rodeo is an important part of Jack's life. When he is not busy with his many FFA activities or with pressing ranch work, he loads his horse—Cowboy—into the trailer and goes off to compete in his much-loved rodeo event—calf roping.

ON THE FARM YOUR

A dairyman, a diversified farmer, a rancher, and a purebred cattle breeder—These are your National Vice Presidents.

He now rents his father's half interest for $12.00 an acre each year and rents the 38 acres from a neighbor for $15.00 per acre per year.

Dean said in his American Farmer Degree application:

“I have always expected that my life's work would be on the farm. I enjoy this work and get no greater pleasure than to stand on a knoll and watch my cows grazing on our well established pastures.”

Dean begins the day in the dairy barn milking his registered Holstein cows.
WITH VICE PRESIDENTS

They come from four different sections of the country, but each has an outstanding record in both farming and FFA work.

Central Region

RICHARD POOR, 20-year-old Central Region Vice President, is a hard working stockman from Neosho, Missouri. He operates a 200-acre farm in partnership with his father, owns 80 acres more, and rents 120 acres from his grandfather.

He and his father operate on a 50-50 partnership basis. When his father was crippled by polio several years ago, Richard stepped in and took charge of the farm. He owns one-half of the livestock, machinery, and equipment. His father owns the land and improvements. They each pay half the expenses and then split the profits.

Sheep and cattle are the major enterprises. Over 300 registered and grade Corriédale ewes and 31 registered Hereford cattle graze their improved pastures. Their cow herd is down from last year—55 head were sold at a production sale in May and only the best animals were kept.

Richard began his supervised farming program with a registered Hereford heifer given to him by his dad. He kept on building his herd and in 1956 bought a half interest in his father's livestock and machinery for $7,500. Mr. Poor holds the note and Richard pays on it each year.

This year he has 180 acres in permanent pasture, 21 in barley, 40 in corn, and 70 in hay. A mixture of grasses and legumes are used for hay.

Richard attended Northeastern Oklahoma A & M College at Miami, Oklahoma, in 1958-59 where he was majoring in animal husbandry. It is a 30-mile drive each way, but he arranged his class schedule so that he could be home for several hours each day. When his term of office is over this October, he plans to resume his college work.

Richard is planning a bigger operation after graduation. His father owns a 600-acre farm in Cedar County, Missouri, and Richard plans to have enough cattle and sheep to stock it by then.

Southern Region

THE SOUTHERN Region Vice President, 19-year-old Joe Hughes from Duncan, South Carolina, is the youngest of the National Officers.

Joe began his supervised farming program in 1954 with one show steer, three cows and two calves. He now owns a half interest in 40 head of registered Angus cattle and a half interest in 25 acres of pasture and 42 acres of hay. Joe also owns four dairy cows which are used as nurse cows for his show steers and bulls.

His father furnishes the machinery for the operation and cares for the cattle during Joe's absences. Joe keeps the farm records, tattoos, castrates, prepares feeds, and repairs the fences.

Showing steers has provided a major portion of Joe's income. To date, he has had three grand champion and two reserve champion steers at state livestock shows. Profits from their sale were used to pay off loans and expand his operation.

In 1958-59, Joe attended Clemson A & M College. He is returning this year to continue his studies in animal husbandry. At the end of his first year in college, he was named outstanding freshman in the school of agriculture.

The Hughes are planning a further expansion in their livestock and crop operations. Future plans call for the construction of a new corral, a holding and trimming chute, and a new feeding shed. They also plan to clear more of the farm's 98 acres of timberland.

Joe takes an active interest in anything that might improve his farming program. A State staff member who visited Joe said, "This young man is probably the most outstanding Future Farmer ever developed in South Carolina. His superb leadership qualities have been demonstrated many times."

October-November, 1960
Mechanizing Management

Make farm management decisions with electronic computers? This is no dream for the farmer of tomorrow. It’s being done on several farms now!

By Horace McQueen

Can you imagine a mechanical brain working out a plan of operation for your farm? This is not a ‘dream’—it is actually being done on several farms. Texas A & M, one of several agricultural colleges doing research in this new field, calls the technique Linear Programming.

Linear programming boils down to feeding statistics for a particular farm into an electronic computer and waiting a few seconds for the machine to go through the thousands of possible enterprise combinations the farmer could use. The machine picks the one combination that should yield the highest profit for that one farmer’s particular farming objective.

It is hoped that linear programming will solve the farmers age-old problem of allocating his limited resources among different farming enterprises. The computer’s main function is to select the one plan out of several that will maximize profits for the farmer.

This simply means that linear programming takes into account all your resources—land, labor and capital—and shows you the best way to combine them.

Good farm records are essential to success in linear programming. The farmer must know what his land will yield per acre, and what it costs per pound or bushel to produce his crops.

These figures are fed into the machine, along with price predictions by agricultural economists for these crops in the year ahead. The computer then makes the calculations, using all these figures as a basis for its answers.

The material fed into the machine also includes a list of the enterprises the farmer could engage in. In other words, a farmer may wish to raise beef cattle, cotton and corn, but he doesn’t know the acreage and numbers of each to use for maximum profits. Here the machine takes over. It uses the information from the farm records, and, taking into consideration the farmer’s resources—gives him the best combination of the three enterprises to use for maximum profit.

Let’s take a hypothetical example. A farmer has 300 acres of good corn land. At present he has 100 acres in corn, 30 in wheat and 170 in pasture. He has 15 brood sows and 25 head of commercial beef cattle. He sells his calves each year at about 600 pounds. However, the farm is not showing the profit he thinks it should.

He decides to let his state agricultural college work out a better crop combination for his farm. The college takes his records and compiles all the information needed for linear programming. The answers are surprising. Hog prices next year are expected to average $16.00 per hundred pounds. Therefore, according to the machines answers, the farmer should increase his corn land to 150 acres and add 20 additional brood sows to his operation. Figures from the machine also indicate the farmer should quit raising wheat and convert this 30 acres to grain sorghum for feeding the calves to 900 pounds before they are sold.

This example is only a mild surprise in comparison to answers some farmers have gotten from the computers. One farmer in the Southwest who raised cotton as the main crop was advised to convert his land to other crops. Figures from the machine showed they would return more profit than would cotton.

Another farmer found that, with his assumed yields and profits, grain sorghum—which is about equal to corn in feeding value—would be more profitable for him to raise than corn by $5.18 per acre.

These are only a few examples of the answers linear programming is giving. In a later issue of The National Future Farmer, complete results of linear programming on one or more selected farms will be used.

At present, cost and accurate records are the limiting factors in linear programming. If linear programming proves successful, the cost per farm programmed will be substantially reduced, but the problem of keeping adequate records will still be the farmers’ responsibility.

Several agricultural colleges and a few private organizations are doing research in this new field. The machines are too costly for an individual or group of farmers to own—they cost over one million dollars each. Some farm specialists visualize the day when linear programming will operate similar to soil testing services carried on by most agricultural colleges.
They 

for 

success

Family cooperation and hard work made the Four Oaks reputation. Their expanding operation made it possible for all the sons to stay on the farm.

By Wilbur McCartha

Youthful enthusiasm and top quality hogs have given the Four Oaks Berkshire Farm of Lexington, South Carolina, a national reputation. FFA training, a family partnership, and alertness to better farming methods underlie the success of this leading operation.

Four Oaks purchased its first Berkshire in 1931. Today, the farm ranks among the first five herds in the nation in number of Berkshires registered and transferred.

The Berkshire enterprise took root when the late F. T. Mathias gave a registered Berkshire open gilt to two of his sons when they were young boys.

"It took about two years back then for a pig to make a hog," Francis Mathias recalls. "Dad said he wanted us to have something to do better than that with."

Three of the late Mr. Mathias' sons, Francis, Fred and Gene, all former FFA members, now operate the farm. Tillman, III, son of Francis, is FFA state secretary of South Carolina and takes an active part in the operation. Fred has two young sons following his footsteps.

For the first few years after the herd was founded, the number of animals was gradually increased and registered stock was purchased from leading breeders in the U.S. Showing was confined to the South Carolina State Fair at Columbia for the first few years. Then along came World War II and Mr. Mathias held the herd together until his sons returned. When the war was over, the sons decided to stay on the farm.

In recent years, they have been venturing into the corn belt to exhibit at swine shows. Two years ago they had the National Grand Champion Berkshire Boar at Louisville, Kentucky.

The Mathias family has contributed substantially to the success of the local FFA program. They assist by providing breeding stock for Future Farmers at Lexington and conducting judging and showmanship contests for the Chapter and for livestock judging teams from Clemson College. The farm also contributes to pig chains in the state and offers breeding services at a nominal fee.

"Agriculture teachers have helped us with better feeding methods, better breeding stock, better grazing, and other improved methods for our operation," Gene Mathias says.

Working together as a family makes the farm a success. With family help, everyone is interested in the work. Their selective breeding program has also contributed much to the farm's success.

A highlight of the year's activities at Four Oaks Farm is the annual livestock sale early each year. Local farmers, Future Farmers, agriculture teachers, and out-of-state buyers attend.

Their animals have won top awards at nearly every swine show in the nation. Showman's Trendmere, who sired several of their award winning animals, including the 1959 Grand Champion boar, is the first certified meat sire in South Carolina of any swine breed.

A new venture in the farm operation is a plant for curing hams, sausages and bacon for local sales. Gene and Tillman, III have charge of this operation. Mr. Richardson, Tillman's advisor, worked closely with them in setting up the plant and helped them get technical information for planning and building.

Purchases from other leading breeders in the nation and good management are all aimed at producing "something better"—something better for the swine industry as well as for the family and for the sons of the Mathias family who are already learning swine management and showmanship.

The late F. T. Mathias, Sr., center, and his grandson, Tillman, show their trophies and ribbons to Richardson.

A new enterprise on this productive farm is the ham and sausage plant.
Corner Your Fencing Problems

By Horace McQueen

There are right and wrong ways—good and poor ways—to erect a fence. Generally, no two people will agree on all points of fence building, but nearly everyone will agree that corner and end post construction are the most vital parts.

It takes nearly as much time, labor, and money to build poor end and corner post assemblies as it does good long-lasting ones—so know how to construct them before you start.

Choose your corner and end posts carefully—remember they are the backbone of your fence. Be sure they are of sufficient height and diameter. You may wish to consider using steel posts. Your advisor or local farm supply dealer can help you make a wise decision.

After this has been done, you are ready to start. In general, good fence builders follow four cardinal rules in constructing corner and end post assemblies. Set 'em deep! Set 'em firm! Set 'em true! Then brace 'em with all you've got!

A properly stretched barbed or woven wire fence exerts a tremendous pulling force on the corner post assembly. Under normal conditions—when the fence is first stretched—this pull may be 3,000 pounds. And, in the winter (when the temperature causes the steel wire to contract, or shrink) this pull frequently reaches 4,500 pounds. So you can readily see the need for "the strongest possible corner post."

The double span assembly has two bracing variations that make it adaptable to almost any fencing need. The double span with horizontal bracing (Fig. A) is twice as strong as any single span. And the double span with diagonal bracing, (Fig. B) is 60 percent stronger than the double span with horizontal bracing. Either assembly will more than pay for the extra time construction takes.

Tubular or angular steel braces (Fig. C), or wood braces may be used with either assembly. Both types of steel braces have pre-flattened and drilled ends and come ready to be lag bolted to the posts. They save time on the job, are easier to handle, and give any assembly an attractive look when finished.

Both assemblies should be built with pressure treated 6-inch-top posts for the No. 1 (corner), and 5-inch tops for the No. 2 and 3 posts. All the posts should be 9 feet long and set 3½ feet in the ground.

Steel Corner Posts

Steel corner posts will last a lifetime if the assembly is properly constructed. Weld an old disk onto the base of your corner post and brace posts. This will give you added anchoring support (see Fig. D).

Dig your corner post hole with a flared bottom. The top of the hole should be no larger than the old disk. This will prevent the corner post from lifting when winter freezing and thawing action sets in. Attach angle brace to the corner post. Dig two flared-bottom holes 20" X 20" to seat the angle brace. In deep frost country, dig all angle brace post holes at least 8 inches below the frost line.

Tamp concrete firmly as you pour. Be sure the mix is not soupy, as a soupy mix is weak and will not hold the post in line. Build concrete above the ground level and slope it away from the posts so water will drain away.

Keep in mind that good corner and end post assemblies will give satisfying results for years by staying attractive and strong—giving you more time for other farming operations. Building corner and end post assemblies is like most everything else you will ever undertake: "If it is worth doing, it is worth doing right."
When Eldon Cox treks to college this fall, he'll be paying for an education with dollars he made in the swine business. The 17-year old Mooreland, Oklahoma FFA member will major in animal husbandry, with the goal of returning to the farm.

Studying animal husbandry will be familiar ground for Eldon, who won a Gold Medal in the National FFA Livestock Judging Contest. The Mooreland team, of which he was a member, also received the Gold Emblem rating. And this year, Eldon beat out more than 70 seniors in vocational agriculture to win the State FFA Swine Production Award.

When he first enrolled in FFA, Eldon admits he didn't know one swine breed from another. His FFA advisor, Clyde Triplett, soon solved that problem in class and a short while later helped Eldon buy his first gilt.

When Eldon decided to expand, he wanted the best animals he could buy. In 1958, he paid $530 for the top selling bred gilt from the Wolrab Berkshire farm sale in Iowa. She has become the foundation of his herd, with about 80 percent of his present breeding stock coming from her litters.

His herd boar is also a top-notch animal. Eldon paid $325 for him after he was picked champion of the Illinois State Berkshire sale. He has a new boar ready for service now.

Good management is the key to Eldon's operation. He vaccinates all pigs and never allows transient swine on the farm, even though he could sell the breeding services of his boars. All but the two boars and two sows were raised on the farm.

He remodeled a large chicken house for a farrowing house and built portable farrowing crates for his sows. The house is heated or cooled according to the weather and extra heat lamps are provided for young pigs. Automatic waterers are also used.

This past spring when he received the Junior Master Farmer degree, his investment totalled almost $5,400. Profits from his swine operation, plus money borrowed from the bank, has been used to purchase beef cattle. Eldon now owns 20 head. He also farms 3 acres of alfalfa and 10 acres of wheat.

Eldon served two years as secretary and the past year was president of the Mooreland FFA Chapter. He also served as president of his sophomore, junior, and senior classes in high school.

This fall he is entering Oklahoma State University. His swine and beef cattle will be cared for by his family—except when he is home on weekends. Eldon will be assured of enough money to complete his college education—his swine have seen to that.

His Hogs

Are Sending Him to College

By Earl Schweikhard

He keeps records on his herd, including feeder pig weights to check gains. Several litters have qualified for production registry in the breed.

A barrow which he exhibited at the 1959 Oklahoma Junior Livestock Show won Champion Berkshire. Gilts from his herd have sold for as much as $130.

This past year he had as many as 94 head in his herd, but usually keeps about 50. He has five sows in his basic herd and 14 gilts of breeding age.

Like most purebred breeders, Eldon feeds out his pigs, keeping some for sale as breeders and selling others for market. Most gilts go to breeding herds. Junior exhibitors buy most of his barrows for showing with members of his own FFA chapter getting first choice.

Keeping his swine healthy is important. He washes and scrubs each sow before she goes in the farrowing stall.

Eldon's swine have plenty of pasture which is irrigated for maximum use.
HOW WOULD

A practice session for your right, your privilege

(Editor’s Note—We realize that most Future Farmers will not vote in this year’s elections. However, you perhaps have a greater stake than anyone in the future. To best serve yourself and your country in the role of citizen and agricultural leader of tomorrow, you need to keep informed on the events that are shaping the world of your future.)

By Howard R. Carter

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS, political parties, and political government often seem confusing. Sometimes this results in a feeling that politics is all bad. This, of course, isn’t true. Politics is like medicine, education, farming, religion, and many other fields. The objectives are all good and only the people in the fields differ in their abilities, their qualifications, and their beliefs.

For this reason, in the United States, one of the first responsibilities of a citizen is to inform himself on the political structure of a democracy. Since ours is a constitutional government, your studies of the Constitution should receive careful attention.

One of the great dangers in a democracy is voter indifference. When large numbers of voters fail to turn out and express their preference, organized minorities can win elections. Every qualified voter has an obligation to study the candidates and the campaign issues and make a choice. Perhaps you will hear it said that one candidate is just as good (or as bad) as another. This negative attitude should be avoided. Such a statement is usually the mark of those who are not informed.

You may ask yourself, “What good will my one vote do?” The power of one vote has been proven over and over in our country’s history. Thomas Jefferson was elected president by one vote in the electoral college. So was John Quincy Adams and Rutherford B. Hayes. The election of President Hayes was contested and referred to an electoral commission. Again he won by a single vote. The man who cast that deciding vote was a congressman from Indiana, a lawyer who had been elected to office himself by a single vote. That one vote had been cast by one of the lawyer’s clients who, though desperately ill, had insisted on being carried to the polls to cast his one vote.

The power of one vote gave statehood to California, Idaho, Oregon, Texas and Washington . . . and today all the people in those five states are Americans by just one vote. Your vote is important.

Two leading parties have emerged to dominate the politi-

Candidate

Richard M. Nixon

Born in California, attended elementary and secondary schools in Whittier, California. Graduated from home town Whittier College and from Duke University Law School. Practiced law in Whittier, worked for the government in Washington, served in the Pacific during World War II as a naval officer. Elected to the U. S. House of Representatives in 1946, serving until his election to the U. S. Senate in 1950. Now 46 years old having served the past eight years as the 37th Vice-President.

REPUBLICAN FARM PLATFORM

- Develop new program to improve and stabilize farm family income. Recognizing two main challenges: the immediate one of using income-depressing surpluses, and the long-range challenge of steady growth and development with a minimum of federal interference and control.
- Step up the Food for Peace program to assist the hungry people of the world.
- Payment-in-kind, out of existing surpluses, as part of our land retirement program.
- Create a Strategic Food Reserve which can be used in a national emergency.
- Strengthen efforts to distribute surpluses to schools, low-income and needy citizens here at home.
- Reorganize Commodity Credit Corporation’s operation to reduce competition with the marketings of farmers.
- Develop industrial and other uses of farm products.
- Use price supports at levels best suited to specific commodities in order to widen markets, ease production controls, and help achieve increased farm family income.
- Continued progress in the wise use and conservation of water and soil resources.
- Use marketing agreements and orders when approved by producers to assist in the marketing of crops.
- Strengthen educational programs of USDA and the Land-Grant institutions.
- Improve credit facilities for financing the capital needs of modern farming.
- Encourage farmer owned and operated co-ops, including electric and telephone.
- Expand the Rural Development Program to help low income farm families.
- Select an official committee of farmers and ranchers on a regional basis to make recommendations to the President on improving government farm programs.
YOU VOTE?

in learning to exercise
and your obligation to vote!

cal scene in the United States. Each of these parties have
nominated candidates for President and Vice President at
their national conventions. Each party has also drafted a
campaign platform. These party platforms are pledges to
the people on what the party and candidate will try to do if
elected.

You will hear jokes and remarks about campaign prom-
ises. Some would have you believe the promises have no
meaning. That the party or candidate doesn't plan to live
up to them. The serious voter will consider both the
promise and the means by which it will be accomplished.
If, after studying the situation, you still feel it is an empty
promise, then it should be held against the candidate or
party.

There are many issues and problems facing our nation.
These are divided into two main groups—domestic and
foreign. Each party writes a plank in their platform to
cover most of the major issues in the two main groups.

It would be impossible to say any one issue is more im-
portant than any other. However, some issues will have a
more personal meaning to you as an individual voter and
citizen. You will find that a compromise is sometimes
necessary with your own views. Your decision will have
to be made on the basis of what you think is the most
important. Always keep in mind the good of the country as
a whole and the benefits to your local state and community
as well as to yourself.

At the bottom of these two pages is an example of an
issue which has a deeper personal meaning to you as a
Future Farmer of America. Both major political parties
have included agricultural planks in their 1960 campaign
platforms.

There have been many speeches, newspaper articles, radio
and television programs on the issues, personalities, and
parties. There will be many more. To help you become
an informed voter in 1964 and 1968, here is what the
Democratic and Republican parties propose for your future
in agriculture. How would you vote? (You might like
to file this article away until 1964 to see how much of the
winner's plank is there for you to stand on.)

DEMOCRATIC FARM PLATFORM

- Take action to raise farm income to
  full parity levels and to preserve
  family farming as a way of life.
- Start a national food and fibre
  policy to increase consumption at
  home through a vigorous, expand-
  ing economy, food stamp plan,
  school lunch and milk program.
- Set up and maintain food reserves
  for national defense near important
  population centers.
- Expand research into new industrial
  uses of agricultural products.
- Increase consumption abroad to ex-
  pand trade between nations, sup-
  port economic and human develop-
  ment programs, and combat famine.
- Bring about full parity income by
  helping balance farm production
  with expanding needs of the nation
  and the world. Do this by using
  production and marketing quotas
  measured in terms of barrels, bush-
  els, and bales, loans on basic com-
  modities at not less than 90% of
  parity, production payments, com-
 modity purchases, and marketing
  orders and agreements.
- An orderly land retirement and con-
  servation program in place of the
  Soil Bank Program which has em-
  phasized the retirement of whole
  farm units.
- Encourage co-ops by expanding
  credit, extending their marketing
  and purchasing activities, and pro-
  tecting them from punitive taxation.
- Improve marketing practices of the
  family-type dairy farm to reduce
  risk of loss.
- Expand nationwide the Federal Crop
  Insurance program.
- Expand farm credit facilities to meet
  the needs of family-farm agricul-
  ture and to assist beginning farmers.
- Maintain interest rates for REA
  co-ops at the levels provided in
  present law.

Candidate

John F. Kennedy

Born in Massachusetts, attended
public schools in Brookline, Massa-
chusetts. Graduated from the
Choate School, and Harvard Uni-
versity. Worked as a correspond-
ent for the Chicago Herald Am-
erican and International News Ser-
vice. Author of two books. Why
England Slept and Pulitzer Prize
winning Profiles in Courage. Served
as a naval officer in the Pacific
during World War II. Elected to
U. S. House of Representatives
1946-1952. Now 43 years old
having served the past eight years
in the United States Senate.
A Farm-City Week Project

by John Farrar

These scenes show how popular Children's Barnyards can be.

Well-planned activities can work year-round to better relations between farm and city people.

How about a children's Barnyard for an FFA sponsored Farm-City Week project? It's good public relations for FFA, and the kind of thing that helps build better relations between farm and city people.

Farm-City Week is November 18-24, but the leaders of this nation-wide observance point out that activities should not be limited to that week.

"Let's just say Farm-City Week is the time we get our ducks in a row and plan what we're going to do during the year ahead to foster better relations between farm and city people," says Howard McClarren, chairman of the Farm-City youth committee.

McClarren works with FFA members the year around in his regular job as director of youth activities for the American Institute of Cooperation. He thinks Children's Barnyards are a natural for FFA chapters and State Associations.

"When you do it is not so important," he says. "The main thing is to plan now for an activity sometime during the year that will give city children a little better understanding of life on the farm."

Children's Barnyards are sweeping the country. The Minnesota FFA Association sponsored one at their State Fair as early as 1956. Since then, successful exhibits have been put on in Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, to mention a few. W. J. Kortesmaki, FFA executive secretary in Minnesota, says 250,000 people visited their exhibit last year.

Animals exhibited in the Barnyards are selected for their appeal to children, rather than quality or economic importance. Thus, you'll find such "farm" animals as a nannoy goat with her kids occupying a pen next to a Collie with a litter of puppies. Chicks hatching out in glass-front incubators, or riding around a miniature Ferris wheel to get feed, are proven attention getters.

Most of the Children's Barnyards include a cow with baby calf, sow with little pigs, ewe with lambs, and mare with foal. Ducklings are commonly used in a pool of water with a feeding boat or other gimmick to provide action.

Originally planned as a public relations "service" type of activity, the Barnyards have taken on new importance with the realization that children are accompanied by parents. At the Eastern State Exposition, placards over some exhibits call attention to the economic importance of the animals and tell how FFA members raise them in their farming programs.

At exhibits in other areas, neatly dressed FFA members are on hand to answer questions about The Future Farmers of America.

The Barnyards require planning and careful attention to details, but are surprisingly trouble free in operation. The big jobs in planning are picking the time and place and selecting livestock that will have young just before the show. Usually, the exhibits are sponsored at the time of a fair, but any community function that attracts a crowd will do as well.

Here are few pointers that will make your Barnyard successful:

1. Have well-dressed, courteous FFA members in attendance at all times.
2. Careful attention to manners by all FFA members at the exhibit is a must.
3. Use docile animals and whenever possible get them accustomed to their quarters a day or so before the opening.
4. Have a clean-up crew on duty all times and keep the pens as clean as possible, else you'll offend, rather than please, your city visitors.
5. Use pens made of pipe and woven wire, so small children can see through.
6. If safe, use low fences and permit the kids to pet the animals. At one show they take the newly hatched chicks out of the incubator and put them in a low box under brooder lights where children can pick them up. Casualties are surprisingly low.

Avoid any possible criticism of cruelty to animals. If an animal must be tied, use a halter and tie comfortably. Promptly remove any injured or sick animals or birds.

Publicize your exhibit in advance with news stories, and have a big sign at the fair.

Finally, jump in and get your feet wet. Children's Barnyards are here to stay, and if FFA doesn't reap the public relations benefit, somebody else will. There's plenty of new ideas left, too.

At one show they're thinking about adding an exhibit of crops. How many kids in New England, or grownups either, ever saw a cotton plant or a growing pineapple? The possibilities are unlimited.

The National FUTURE FARMER
COLLEGIATE
FFA

What it is . . .
What it does . . .

By Clodus R. Smith
Advisor, Maryland Collegiate FFA

MOST Future Farmers know that they can retain their FFA membership after high school graduation. This is relatively easy for those who stay on the farm. But what of the members who attend college? They too can continue active—in the collegiate FFA. Collegiate chapters are found in many state universities and agricultural colleges. Its membership includes former active FFA members and students preparing to teach vocational agriculture.

Participation in a collegiate chapter has many of the same advantages of local chapters. It has the added value of being "comfortable as an old shoe" to former Future Farmers when they need it most—during their first year in college. Freshmen find a feeling of belonging that helps bridge the gap between home and college life. For students planning to become teachers of vocational agriculture, it is a place to learn by doing many of the functions they will soon perform as local chapter advisors.

To describe some of the opportunities provided by a collegiate chapter, let's take the one on the University of Maryland campus for an example. You will find similar opportunities on the campus of your own state college of agriculture.

At Maryland, Future Farmers may engage in a wide variety of activities. Because of their maturity and the purpose of collegiate chapters, a greater responsibility is placed on members for selecting, planning, and conducting the chapter programs. Leadership, scholarship, cooperation, and service are emphasized.

Leadership

New officers are elected each semester so that more members may serve in leadership roles. Seniors majoring in agricultural education take the initiative in preparing the program of work but each member is appointed to a committee. The juniors plan, prepare, and publish the Collegiate Reporter, an annual of chapter activities. Delegates are selected to represent the Chapter in the Agricultural Council, the student government organization in the College of Agriculture.

The Chapter is host to the State Association when the State FFA Convention is held on the campus. The Collegiate Chapter is represented at the Convention by appointed delegates.

Scholarship

Scholarship is encouraged in the Collegiate FFA at Maryland. The Scholastic Achievement Award is presented by the Chapter to the senior student who acquires the highest academic average in college. The Chapter gives a Scholastic Improvement Award to the student who has improved his grades the most during his junior and senior years. Underclassmen are not overlooked. Freshmen may request and receive assistance in their studies from upperclassmen. A committee suggests ways and means for greater use of the library.

Cooperation

The Collegiate FFA cooperates with other clubs on the campus. FFA members often become officers in these clubs, because of their leadership experience. The Collegiate Chapter also cooperates with local chapters by assisting with regional and state fairs, shows, and contests. In these activities, future advisors learn how to train FFA teams for such events. In addition, members are urged to participate in fitting and showing contests held during the "Agricultural Weekend" sponsored by the College of Agriculture.

Service

There are opportunities to render service while attending college both individually and collectively. The Collegiate FFA at Maryland provides an initiation team for raising Green Hands to Chapter Farmers at regional chapter meetings. Tours of the campus are conducted for visiting chapters. A booth is prepared by members during orientation week to acquaint new students with the objectives and functions of the organization. During the State FFA contests, the Collegiate Chapter operates a convenient concession stand where contestants can get refreshments at a moderate cost. And the College Park Lions' Club awards a rotating plaque to students for outstanding service to the Chapter.

Recreation

All Collegiate FFA activities are not work. The Chapter has bowling parties and outings. An annual banquet is held each year during National FFA Week. Awards are presented, honorary memberships are announced, and a report of Chapter activities is given at the banquet. Planning and conducting the Collegiate FFA banquet prepares members for conducting local chapter banquets, should they become teachers of agriculture. This year, the banquet was held at the National Agricultural Research Center at Beltville, Maryland. Mr. Harry McDonald, state supervisor of agricultural education, was the principal speaker.

An increasing number of FFA members are planning professional careers in agriculture. Graduation from high school and college are big steps in your life. During these periods, it is good to have a familiar and stabilizing factor in life. Continued association with the FFA can provide just this kind of influence. Don't overlook it!!
lots of good things come from

LOTS OF THINGS LIKE ◇ the Neolite soles and heels the children are happily kicking up ◇ the vinyl flooring that survives all this youthful exuberance ◇ the resin in the vinyl world globe and traffic markers ◇ the rubber stopper in the vacuum bottle ◇ the bike tires being used by the kid who's getting away from it all ◇ the rubber in the volleyballs, kickballs and footballs that fill the air of the schoolyard ◇ the Airfoam in teacher's chair ◇ the Videne protected walls ◇ the Rubarite in the asphalt parking lot ◇ the polyester resin used to make the youngsters' clothing ◇ their Vinylfilm raincoats ◇ and many, many more.

Neolite, an elastomer-resin blend; Airfoam; Videne, a Polyester film; Rubarite; Sure-Grip-T.M.'s The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

WHERE RESOURCEFUL RESEARCH ASSURES LEADERSHIP IN TIRES—CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—FILM PRODUCTS—FLOORING

The National FUTURE FARMER
School scenes like this may be just a pleasant memory to you, but they'll always be an important part of our lives at Goodyear. For example, the tire on that faithful bus is only one of the many, many Goodyear products serving today's school needs.

Because of the world-wide popularity of Goodyear tires, you may still think of us primarily as tire manufacturers. But for the Goodyear of 1960, tires are merely the beginning. Thanks to the ever-widening scope of Goodyear research, The Greatest Name in Rubber has become a great name in chemicals, film, foam, flooring, industrial, shoe and metal products, aviation products—even atomic energy and missiles.

The familiar tractor tire you see here typifies the benefits derived from this continuing Goodyear advance on so many different fronts. For the farm, for the school, for industry, for the home—and for national defense in the missile age—always the name Goodyear is your assurance of product value. It's among the good things that happen when a research-minded company makes constant and successful effort to "Protect our Good Name."

Goodyear, Akron 16, Ohio.

October-November, 1960
After seeing the new State FFA Sweetheart—Lynn Glisson, center—you don't wonder why Mississippi has had two Miss Americas. Marie Bacot, left, was first alternate, and Mary Lee Foster, right, second.

State FFA officers from Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan on tour during the Tri-State Leadership Training Conference held in Detroit, Michigan. Conference is conducted by the states' Railroad Presidents Committee.

The Landis, North Carolina, Chapter has 10 American Farmers, all established in farming. Front row, from left, Ray Ritchie, Bobby Shive, Henry Sherrill, state FFA president who presided at banquet in their honor, and Ray Karriker. Back row, S. P. Teague, advisor and honorary American Farmer, Bill Carrigan, Jim Corriher, Lee Goodnight, Joe Corriher, David Edwards, and Wayne McLaughlin. Murray Corriher was not present.

Paul Gray, National FFA Executive Secretary, greets Robert Vick, Alabama FFA vice president, at Boy Scout Jamboree at Colorado Springs. Bob is an Explorer and Eagle Scout. He did a lot of work at the Jamboree in soil conservation and other merit badge activities.
Another Fence expert praises the fence that gives you up to 50% Longer Fence Life

Fence erector Walter Frederick tells why his firm uses A to Z for Interstate Highway fencing

"I own the Topeka Fence Erectors. We build fences on the Interstate Highway projects throughout Kansas and Nebraska. I have used a number of different brands of fence, and have found that Sheffield A to Z stretches and handles better than any other."

A to Z Strength Saves Time and Money

"I know that when we stretch A to Z fence the first time it's going to stretch right and stay tight. We won't have to do it again because of breakage, losing time and money; and we won't have to come back and restrretch it again for final inspection. And it's still tight and looks bright even a year later."

"That goes for A to Z Barbed Wire as well as Woven Wire Fence," says Mr. Frederick. "We have found no breakage on A to Z barbed wire. Some of the other brands had a terrible amount of breakage, and cut up our men."

"My business is to satisfy customers so they will come back for more jobs in the future. That's why I use A to Z."

What about your fences? Why not use A to Z—the only fence with a 50% thicker coating of Aluminum-Zinc alloy. The fence that meets toughest Interstate Highway requirements. Made with wire with up to 20% higher strength. You can expect it to give you up to 50% longer service at lowest cost per year of fence life. See your Sheffield dealer, and Fence for the Future with Sheffield.

FREE! $1.00 Value Fencing Booklet, "Why & How To Fence For The Future." 32 illustrated pages of fencing tips. Write for your FREE copy today. Address: Sheffield Division, Armco Steel Corp., 7224 Roberts Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
He Sells Grass
—in a milk tank

Grassland and dairy cows are helping Donald get established.

HOW MANY TIMES have you heard the statement, “You have to be a big operator to succeed at farming these days?”

Donald Swope, 21-year-old Harrisonville, Pennsylvania, FFA member, has an operation that casts a long shadow on such statements. He is doing it with a good grassland program and dairy cows. Donald has bought a 143-acre farm and rents an additional 180 acres nearby. At present, he is milking 26 cows and has 20 replacements. Donald owns nine of the cows and five of the replacements, plus a half interest in a complete line of farm machinery. Average production of his herd is nearly 10,000 pounds of milk per year—pretty good for the mountainous area where he lives.

How did Donald get his start in farming? Let him tell the story.

“My dad is a dairy farmer and I guess I grew into the business. Even after joining the FFA, I wasn’t sure dairying was what I wanted to do. I started my supervised farming with one cow. Then I started expanding my swine operation and also added broilers.

It didn’t take long to see that my poultry operation wasn’t profitable—so I dropped it. My senior year in high school I bought a dairy cow and calf. After graduation I used profits from my swine operation to buy more dairy cattle. All this time I was becoming more and more aware that dairying was my first love. And, too, it looked as if dairying was the only enterprise that offered me a steady market. Up to a few months ago, I kept raising a few hogs, but the dairy cows were requiring more attention, so I sold the hogs.

“My dad had a heart attack a short time ago, so I took over his operation on a partnership agreement. I had bought the 143-acre farm only a few months before this happened. My dad asked me to take charge of his dairy cows while he was disabled. I have full use of the cows in return for supporting the family and receive the good heifer calves born during the time the cows are in my possession. If any of my dad’s cows are culled out, he gets receipts and replaces them with better producing animals. This help from my dad has served two purposes. It enabled me to become established in farming without too much cash outlay at one time, and my father has some income while he is disabled.

“The farm was a good buy. It cost $10,000 and I make a payment on it each year out of my profits. I didn’t have the money to pay for it, but the bank loaned me the money.

“My dad’s farm is near mine so our partnership works out good. Two months ago, my brother, who owned the farm next to me, decided to sell and Dad bought it. Soon Dad and I plan to consolidate the three farms into one and work all three under partnership. By doing this we can get more use from expensive machinery and can buy our farm supplies in larger quantities—thereby lowering our production costs.

“Without a good grassland farming program in this area, I would be licked before I got started. I try to grow good

(Continued on Page 55)

Advisor J. M. Clark and Donald look over part of the high producing herd

The National FUTURE FARMER
College tests prove Stilbosol feeders get back an average of $11.57 for every $1 invested in this proved gain booster.

6 years of tests show...

Stilbosol pays off at a whopping 11 to 1 return

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>398 Experimental Comparisons*</th>
<th>Number College Expts. Compared</th>
<th>Gain Stimulation</th>
<th>Feed Savings</th>
<th>Based on Current Return Per Animal</th>
<th>Est. Cost/Animal</th>
<th>Prices Return Per $ Invested</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STILBESTROL (10-Mg. Oral) (Fattening Ration)</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>$6.94</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
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<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Reported at the American Society of Animal Production Meeting, November, 1959. Results represent 32 different colleges.

Six years ago, Stilbosol was made available to cattle feeders fattening cattle for market. By using this new beef gain booster, cattlemen were promised an extra 15% daily gain on 10% less feed. How is this promise holding up? Take a good look at the chart. Notice the return per animal, return per dollar investment, extra gain, and feed savings. Note, too, that these are averages and include high-gaining, medium-gaining and low-gaining rations. If you feed a high-gaining ration, you can expect to better these average figures. Thousands of cattlemen have. They continue to do so.

Three years after its introduction, nearly 75% of the cattle fed out for market in the United States were being fed fattening rations containing Stilbosol. Proof enough that Stilbosol paid off in the feedlot!

Today, cattlemen are still getting the same increased daily gains and the same feed savings per pound of gain. In the past six years, an estimated 40,160,000 head of Stilbosol-fed cattle have been slaughtered to feed our growing and beef-hungry nation.

After six years, Stilbosol (most thoroughly tested feed additive in the world) continues to give feeders an extra 15% gain on 10% less feed.

ELANCO PRODUCTS COMPANY • A DIVISION OF ELI LILLY AND COMPANY • INDIANAPOLIS 6, INDIANA
Chief their saved the hills their rock. New log peer savages church our statue with Indians howling through Plymouth.

Their bare protection a the past. They a the way. Their number were starved. They claimed by death were buried in the dead of night so the Indians wouldn’t guess their weakness. The savages became bolder and bolder, creeping stealthily through the wintry woods to peer in through the window of the log building. They were amazed to see the pale, conquered faces.

And why not? The savages had prepared themselves for the winter. Their lodges were hung with dried venison and fish, and stored with grain and dried berries. They faced no famine.

Indian runners ran like red leaves before a howling gale to bring news of the starving Pilgrims to their great chief, Massasoit. Faces were painted and war axes were sharpened to a keen edge. They could wipe out these strangers with one bold stroke.

It was Massasoit who puzzled over the question. Should they kill or make friends with these people who had come out of the sea? His word was law! His decision would mean life or death for the struggling colonists.

At last he went to a mound of earth—an Indian treasure mound. His face was as expressionless as a rock. He opened the mound and brought forth heavy baskets filled with small kernels of grain, yellow, red and black—Indian corn that was more precious than golden coins. Massasoit made his decision.

It was Squanto, the Indian farmer, who later that spring made friends with the Pilgrims and taught them how to plant a corn crop. The corn was planted in hills with three herring used in each hill as fertilizer.

How did the Indians know when to

(Continued on Page 44)

The Indians—unofficially—were our first farm specialists. This statue of Chief Massasoit is at Plymouth.

A reproduction of the first fort and meeting house at Plymouth. It was used for protection and church services.

The National FUTURE FARMER
Ford Farm Power: Engineered to Save You Time and Money

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The American Road
Dearborn, Michigan
plant? "When the leaves of the oak tree are the size of a mouse's ear" was their guidepost. Each year the "corn planting" is held in modern Plymouth to commemorate what corn and Indian friendliness did for the starving Pilgrims.

Squanto liked to plant and harvest. For occasional gifts of colored beads, a shirt, an old pair of shoes, and other trinkets, he showed how pumpkin seed could be planted in the same field as corn. Other crops grown were turnips, parsnips, onions, beans, and squash.

By the time the first crops were planted on the craggy shores, half the Mayflower passengers had perished from hunger or disease. Only five married women had survived that first terrible winter. What would they do for food while their first crops ripened?

The Indians taught them how to fish for trout and salmon, and eels could be had by treading them out of the mud with bare feet—a ticklish business.

Wild grapes abounded. The Norsemen with truth called the land Vineand, and grapes and huckleberries, dried, served as raisins and currants.

One Pilgrim woman, homesick for mince pie, made one with bear fat and sifted corn meal for the crust, filled with chopped bear meat, and dried huckleberries. Her husband, loyal soul, said it was the best pie he ever ate.

Pilgrim women learned how to prepare "i-bimi," meaning sour berry. Today we know them as cranberries. They grew wild in the bogs of Cape Cod and were used for sauces, jellies, and jam.

Squanto, Hobomok, Samoset, and Tisquantum, all friendly Indians, were a tower of strength to the Pilgrims during their period of establishment. They took our forefathers into the forests and showed them how V-shaped slashes cut in maple trees would bring forth sap.

The watery substance was caught in birch bark containers. Then hot stones were thrown in to make it boil. Can you imagine what the first maple syrup tasted like with dirt and ashes going in along with the stones? The Pilgrims loved it.

The Indian Quadequina, brother of Massasoit, made quite a hit with the Pilgrim children when he presented them with a truly all-American dish—deerskin bags filled with the fluffy white novelty now known as popcorn.

Quadequina explained that a tiny demon lived in each kernel of corn. When he got hot, he thought, the demon became angry and blew his top.

After an anxious summer, the first and most precious crops of Plymouth were harvested. Each man helped his neighbor. The sound of the drum summoned them to the fields each morn-

ing. Their blistered hands were conquering famine for the first time in this New World.

It is no wonder the thinned-out ranks of the Pilgrims decided to spread a common feast in the golden autumn of 1621—our first Thanksgiving. They had much to be thankful for.

Possibly no group of Americans have been more underprivileged. But the miracle of their courage built homes, made allies of the Indians, and made the earth supply them with food. They laid the foundation for a stronghold of hope.

Their vision is now reality. As Governor William Bradford, head of the Colony for 31 years, once predicted: "... as one small candle may light a thousand, so the light here kindled hath shone unto many, yea in some sort to our whole Nation ..."

The National FUTURE FARMER
Dirt particles in a cylinder act just like tiny grinding wheels to wear away the face of a piston ring. To protect against this abrasive wear, Perfect Circle 2-in-1 rings are plated with solid chrome—the hardest, longest-wearing surface you can buy.

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In every way, Perfect Circle rings are built to take it. Insist on Perfect Circles—first choice of leading engine manufacturers and mechanics everywhere.
When receiving the ball, lean forward with arms outstretched, palms turned slightly up.

Take one short step with the right foot, a full step with the left, and then kick ball.

Meet the ball about knee high. Swing the kicking leg forward with knee slightly bent, toe extended and turned in to you.

A GOOD PUNTER has got to have good leg drive and coordination," says Lou Groza. "It helps to have long legs, but most of all it takes proper technique. A lot of little guys can kick the ball a mile because they studied good form. Good form, like in golf, can make an excellent punter out of any ordinary kicker if he can learn the rhythm.

A good punter must kick the ball long, high and accurate. Before the ball is snapped, make sure you are relaxed. If you feel too tense, shake your hands and open your mouth slightly.

Many coaches will start their rookies on learning techniques first without the ball. Then the ball is kicked to a teammate at 15 yards so timing and accuracy can be studied. Only after this is mastered are the kickers allowed to boot for distance.

Stand in an easy relaxed manner with the kicking leg slightly forward, perhaps three or four inches. Lean forward with both arms outstretched—palms turned somewhat upward. If possible, the ball should be delivered to you slightly above your right knee.

As soon as the ball is caught, adjust it, placing the laces on top or to the right. The right hand will be spread somewhat under the ball, the left hand a few inches ahead of the right. Remember, you will have two seconds at the most in which to get rid of the ball.

Meet the ball about knee high. The kicking leg is swung forward with the knee slightly bent, toe extended and turned in. As the foot meets the ball, the knee is straightened with a quick snap and the ankle is forcibly extended and locked. It is this final snap that will give you extra distance. To make the ball spiral, you must meet the ball with the outside of the instep on the belly of the ball. Most punts will bounce in the direction they are spinning, so allow for this when kicking for the sidelines.

Many times you will be forced to place your kick to the sidelines. To do so, turn your body in the direction you wish the ball to go. Place the toe of your kicking foot on your second step exactly in the direction of your target.

You have only two seconds in which to get the kick off. Keep this time element in mind even when you practice.

Punters, like all ball players, sometimes fall into a slump. If you do, remember to do what the stars do: Go back to the fundamentals and review every little movement until you have found your trouble.

As foot meets ball, straighten knee with quick snap. Keep your head down until ball is on way.

Be sure to follow through after kicking the ball. The leg must be kept straight and allow it to reach even higher than the head.

The National FUTURE FARMER
"Phase detector of the Moving Target Indicator receiver misaligned on the FPS-3... realignment procedure must be followed."

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October-November, 1960
But, I'm getting ahead of my story. I'll tell you more about Don later, but as I was saying, things don't change much. Tim is still mighty popular. He's a good farmer and making their old home place pay. With a fine little wife and a new baby, and still taking care of Mother, Tim is well thought of in the community.

Danny Thomason, I guess, is just the opposite. Danny never was liked very much. Being the only son of the wealthiest rancher in the country hasn't made it any easier. But Danny always seemed to have just too much more, or too much better than the other kids. For some, this might not have been such a problem, but Danny was always trying to get a little credit for what he was, not who he was. Seems as though he's still trying, and people still treat him pretty much as they did back in high school.

Everyone, that is except Tim Harvey and me. People hereabouts think it's strange too. They think Tim, more than anyone else, should have little use for Danny Thomason.

You see, Tim's brother Don Harvey and Danny Thomason were always running neck and neck in competition with each other. Like the year Don was elected captain of the baseball team by his teammates. The rest of the year Danny was the most determined player you ever saw. And, even though he was unpopular with the rest of the squad, Danny received the coaches and sports writers' Outstanding Player Award.

Their competition was always popping up in our FFA activities. They were both on the livestock judging team, and first one then the other would be high scoring man in a contest. Another place they competed was in the showing with their beef animals at livestock shows.

I guess it was here that folks sort of held it against Danny on account of his father. Don and Tim were having a pretty rough time getting their farming operation going, and their small beef herd didn't have the blood lines that Danny's herd could boast. They were raising different breeds, too.

With his father's help, or so everyone thought, Danny had a fine show string every year. I guess he must have won more blue ribbons, and had more grand champions than anyone before or since in the whole state.

Don Harvey never quit trying though. (Continued on Page 50)
See how much more fertilizer you can spread in a shorter time if you handle it in bulk. With proper equipment, bulk handling is a quicker, more efficient method for both farmer and dealer. It eliminates lifting, tearing and emptying heavy, clumsy bags.

It's now possible to move fertilizer in multi-sized packages from dealer to farmer without manual handling, thanks to steel-built handling equipment. This special equipment was developed to reduce costly labor and handling, and is being used in more and more farm areas. For further information on this time- and money-saving way to handle fertilizer, write U.S. Steel, Agricultural Extension, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.

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USS is a registered trademark
It happened during our senior year. Don and Danny both had animals which were developing champion qualities. Both boys were bringing their steers along carefully. Mr. Cronin, our vo-ag teacher, was encouraging both of them to aim for the American Royal at Kansas City. With that in mind the county and state shows didn’t seem too important.

Both animals were entered in our county show which was only one month away. The state show was the week after the county stock show, and the Royal was the week following the state show.

The excitement and competition and hopes were starting to build up in us all. Especially for Don, the idea of having the Grand Champion at the American Royal was a long cherished dream. Then without warning, dream-shattering tragedy struck the Harvey family again.

A recurring pain in his leg put Don in the hospital. The diagnosis was bone cancer. The entire community was shocked and sympathetic. It makes you proud to be a part of a community that responds to a neighbor in need the way our community responded.

I was also prouder than ever before to be a member of our local FFA chapter. The fellows called a special meeting and worked up a schedule for helping out at the Harvey place. We fixed it so those of us who lived the closest could put in an hour or two or more there every day after school. Then on the weekends, four or five of the fellows would show up to help Tim. It was a pretty tough time for Tim and his mother, too.

Don was in the hospital for nearly a month before the Doctors decided to amputate his leg in an attempt to stop the spread of the cancer. Tim, his mother, or one of us fellows had brought Don an almost daily report on how his steers were doing. The day of the county stock show we didn’t have the heart to tell him how his steer ranked. He was Reserve Grand Champion. The Grand Champion? You guessed it! Danny Thomason’s steer took the top award.

The rules at our state stock show says the Grand Champion has to be sold in the Junior Auction Sale which is held after the show. So Mr. Cronin visited Don in the hospital to find out what he wanted to do.

(Continued on Page 52)
1,280-acre "test tube" adds to knowledge of dairy nutrition

For many years competent MoorMan scientists have been building a backlog of research knowledge. This experience has helped the Moorman Manufacturing Company produce dairy feeds, calf feeds and fly sprays that help the dairyman obtain GOOD RESULTS. The research staff has developed a four-step research program that gives consistent results:

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3—Field Research—Any new development in nutrition or management must be carefully proved in the field under normal farm conditions. This is where the Field Research team takes over to make the new development prove itself in practical use. Tests are often conducted on hundreds of customer farms before important changes are made in formulations.

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October-November, 1960
(Fiction—Continued)

He told Don that Danny was skipping the state show and entering his steer in the American Royal. He and Don both knew that Don's steer would have a mighty good chance of taking Grand Champion honors at the state show with Danny's steer out of the running.

Since this was Don's senior year, and his last year to show animals in the junior division, he had named his steer, "Last Chance."

Tim and I were with Mr. Cronin when he asked Don what he wanted to do.

Don thought for a long moment, then said, "Mr. Cronin, if Mom could get along without Tim for a few days, I sure would like for ole' Last Chance to get his chance at the Royal. Tim could show him like he did at the county show, and besides," he went on, "with two steers like mine and Danny Thomason's the chapter has twice the chance of winning a Grand Champion ribbon at the American Royal."

Mrs. Harvey assured Don that she could manage, and Mr. Cronin said some of the FFA members would continue to come over, so it was all decided. Don's steer would go to the Royal.

And what Don didn't know was that he too was going to be there. You see, this wonderful community stepped in again. Mr. Jeffrey at the feed store, Mr. Adams, at the bank, and nearly everybody, I guess, were in on the surprise. Ten days after his leg was amputated, Don's doctor agreed to let them hire an ambulance and take Don to Kansas City for the steer judging at the American Royal.

Being 400 miles from Kansas City didn't keep Don's rooting section from coming along. Seemed like half the town and county were up there in the stands.

There was a lot of excitement down in the barns, too. Mr. Cronin and Tim had been washing and brushing "Last Chance" till he shined. Danny Thomason had his steer in a stall about three alleys away, and once I caught him staring at Don's steer in a real funny way.

They had both been named champion of their respective breeds in earlier judging. It was time to lead them out for the judging of the Grand Champion.

Don's stretcher had been placed next to the arena, and nearly everybody had come by to say hello and wish him luck. Mr. Cronin and I had come on up and were squatting down by Don's stretcher to watch the judging. They had just called over the public address system for the exhibitors to bring out their steers for the Grand Championship when one of our chapter members came running up.

"Mr. Cronin, Danny Thomason's steer is sick!" Mr. Cronin hurried over and told the show superintendent and we ran down in the barns. His steer was sick all right, too sick to take into a show ring. Danny told Mr. Cronin that he had watered him about twenty minutes before, and he seemed okay then.

"I'm sorry, Danny," Mr. Cronin said, "We better go up to the arena and see what the show superintendents are going to do."

Mr. Cronin sent one of our chapter members to find a veterinarian. We left another member to watch Danny's steer and we went back to the arena.

The show superintendents said the judging would have to go on and called for the reserve breed champion to be judged in the place of Danny's steer. When Mr. Cronin told Tim he had better go get "Last Chance" Tim said, "Wait a minute," and went over to Don.

They motioned Danny and Mr. Cronin over and Don said, "Mr. Cronin, Tim and I both know Danny is the best showman in the chapter, and if he will, I would like for him to show Last Chance."

Danny's eyes glistened. He didn't say anything. Just nodded his head yes. Tim, Danny, and I took off to get Last Chance.

You've probably guessed by now that Don Harvey saw his dream come true. Last Chance was the judges' choice, and I'll never forget the noise and cheers, a few tears too. Mr. Cronin, Tim, myself, and Danny Thomason particularly, all seemed to have a speck of dust in our eyes when Danny led Last Chance over to Don's stretcher, shook his hand, and handed him the halter and that purple banner.

That was a real happy moment, and I'm glad that I was there to see it. Because, you see, Don's operation didn't help and he died two months later.

Oh yes, that secret that Tim Harvey and I share about Don and Danny and their show ring competition—also, it's the reason we both think a whole lot of Danny Thomason: It was that day at the American Royal. With the photographers crowding around Don, the excitement was all, Tim and I saw Danny slip away and head for the barns to check on his steer. We followed and got there in time to hear the vet give Danny a real lecture on putting castor oil in a steer's drinking water. Danny just listened with a sheepish grin.

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"Do you realize, young man, that you did that last mile in four minutes flat?"

"What do you mean 'quarterback sneak?' He's my brother . . . And he's not a sneak."

The National FUTURE FARMER
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HEREFORDS
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October-November, 1960
Promote Your FFA Chapter

PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS ACTIVITIES ARE THE MARK OF AN OUTSTANDING FFA CHAPTER. THESE ACTIVITIES ARE MANY AND VARIED. HOW DOES YOUR CHAPTER MEASURE UP?

By John Farrar
Director of Public Relations
National Organization of Future Farmers of America

HAVE YOU noticed that outstanding FFA chapters get more publicity and promote their chapter more than "just average" chapters? In most cases this publicity and promotion is part of their program of work carried on by a good public relations committee.

You might ask what you as an individual Future Farmer get out of public relations activities. First, of course, you get recognition for your individual accomplishments and your chapter achievements. Secondly, good public relations create community interest and support for your activities. This interest and support leads to more opportunities for you in supervised farming programs and leadership experiences. And finally, you are helping insure a continuing program of vocational agriculture and FFA for future "Future Farmers."

Let's take a trip to a strong FFA community. On the way to town, as we drive past neat, prosperous looking farms, we see several signs on driveways saying, "A Future Farmer Lives Here." At the edge of town there is a roadside marker, "The FFA Welcomes You (name of town)."

Pick up a local newspaper and you'll probably find an article about the FFA chapter or a chapter member. Perhaps there is a regular FFA column by the chapter reporter. Sometime during the year the chapter will be on TV, and more frequently heard over the radio if there are local stations available to them.

If we hit town at the right time and catch their annual Parent and Son Banquet, we will see one of the community highlights of the year. At other times, members in FFA jackets put on school assembly and civic club programs. There are many other activities and projects that have public relations and publicity value.

As you look at this long list of accomplishments by a good public relations committee, you possibly think the chapter spends a lot of time on the projects. But, look again. Most of the projects can be planned and carried out by committees or individual members. Also, many of the projects have a long-lasting effect. Once completed, the project lasts a long time before a repeat is necessary.

The good public relations committee looks for these long-lasting projects. Some are made easy for you by the National FFA Organization.

One of these is sending complimentary subscriptions for The National FUTURE FARMER Magazine to important people in the community. Many chapters have found this is a good way of keeping people informed and aware of the FFA. It's just like having a brand new FFA brochure to hand out every two months. Honorary chapter members, other school teachers, and businessmen are included on the complimentary lists. Sending the magazine to local doctor and dentist offices, and barbershops is another way of keeping the general public aware of the FFA. The low subscription price is a small investment by the chapter in goodwill that pays big dividends.

Another long-lasting public relations project is the Official FFA Calendar Program. The Official FFA Calendar is now in its fourth year as a program operated by the Future Farmers of America. Since changing from commercial calendar companies to a self-operated program, the Official FFA Calendar has become even more effective as a public relations and publicity tool for the FFA.

The FFA painting and the FFA pictures on the calendars serve as year-around reminders that there is an active chapter of Future Farmers of America in the community. This project takes far less time than preparation for a radio or TV program and other activities, and does a public relations job for a whole year.

Even though designed as a combination fund-raising and public relations activity, many chapters use it for public relations only. They found calendar sponsors would order more calendars if they gave him the chapter commission as a discount on the calendar prices.

Get information and material on the Official FFA Calendar Program and the use of complimentary magazine subscriptions by writing The National FUTURE FARMER, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia.

The effective public relations committee always plans a big splash during National FFA Week. There are any number of FFA Week projects for which materials are provided by the FUTURE FARMERS SUPPLY SERVICE and your National Organization. Many chapters and state associations regularly exchange ideas for FFA week activities. Your public relations committee should always be alert for possible projects to promote the chapter during this particular week.

The Official FFA Manual and the application form for a National FFA Foundation Chapter Award are good sources of other ideas for public relations activities. A "just average" FFA chapter needs a better public relations program. An "outstanding" chapter already has one.

The series of FFA paintings by famous artist Harold Anderson tell a story about vocational agriculture and the Future Farmers of America.
He Sells Grass

(Continued from Page 40)
grasses by buying good seed and fertilizing every four years with 500 pounds of 8-16-16 per acre. Lime is very important around here, so each year we check the whole farm to find out whether we need to apply more. All my pastures are seeded with birdfoot trefoil, bromegrass, ladino sweet clover, and orchard grass. In addition, an alfalfa and bromegrass mixture is grown for silage.

"The rented 180 acres are used for grain production—corn and oats, principally, with some wheat and barley. All the grain is fed the dairy herd."

"Mr. J. M. Clark, my advisor, taught me the value of improved farming practices. My farm was contourd when I bought it and I am adding additional diversion ditches on the hillsides. The timber is being selectively cut so that a good supply will still be there in future years."

"I installed a waterline from the farm pond to the cows' rest area on top of the hill. The area is located between all the pastures, so it gives the cows a good place to come drink and rest after they have their fill of grass. This gives the pastures a rest period and saves a lot of forage that otherwise would be trampled."

A pipeline runs from stocked farm pond to cows' rest area on hilltop.

"As long as I manage my grasslands and the cows the best I know how, it will be profitable, I believe. The bulk tank I bought last year was one of my best buys. At first, the initial cost seemed too high. But I figured how much greater return Grade A milk would bring, and then I couldn't afford not to buy it. I thought it would pay for itself in five years, but now it looks like it will take only three years."

"I use the parlor milking system. It is better than the stanchion system. I believe, because you can give more attention to each cow and it saves a lot of labor."

"Artificial breeding is a 'must' with Dad and me. It gives us a chance to pick our bulls. Only bulls from high-producing cows are selected and this way we raise the productiveness of the herd."

"If there is one major thing I learned from vo-ag class it was plan ahead. This is what I try to do."

And that is what it takes to be a successful farmer, whether he has a big or little operation.

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Follow the lead of this famous hunter and specify Peters ammunition. No matter what you hunt, Peters "High Velocity" always delivers smashing power.

PETERS packs the power!
Around the Farm

Knowing What to Do in an Emergency May Save a Life

By Jane Foreman

American Red Cross

Unfortunately accidents occur on the farm. In many cases lives could be saved by a knowledge of first aid. Here are some tips to help you in an emergency.

First, every farm and preferably every farm building should have a first-aid kit. Be sure the kit is large enough and arranged so desired items can be found quickly. Materials should be packed so unused portions do not become dirty in handling.

It takes a minimum ten-hour course to explain all the basic first-aid techniques. But a few general rules can be given regarding the more common farm injuries.

In case of serious injury, you should know how to give urgently necessary first aid. Have the victim lie down, check for injuries, plan what to do, and then do it. Other general tips are: examine the patient all over; don't take for granted the first injury you find is the only one. Give aid to minor as well as major injuries. Do not give fluids to an unconscious person in an attempt to arouse him. Instead, loosen clothing about the neck, turn the victim on his side, flex the legs and place a pillow under the head so any secretions can drain the corner of the mouth. Obviously, breath stoppage, poisoning, and severe bleeding require instant action.

The April-May issue of The National Future Farmer gives instructions on artificial respiration.

Poisoning

Basic first aid for poisoning victims is: dilute the poison as fast as possible. Then, except as advised, induce vomiting. Large amounts of fluid not only dilute but also encourage vomiting, especially if a substance such as baking soda or milk of magnesia is added. Exceptions to this general rule involve poisoning with strong acids, such as carbonic acid or alkalis such as kerosene or lye. In these cases, the idea is to dilute without causing vomiting. For acids, give a glass of water followed by milk of magnesia or baking soda. For alkalis, after the glass of water administer vinegar or lemon juice in water. In both these cases, follow with milk, olive oil, or egg whites to protect the digestive tract lining.

Wounds

Wounds are probably the most common emergency. The general rules are: control bleeding, prevent contamination, and provide protection. If possible, wash hands thoroughly with soap and water before care. Next, specific advice from a physician, the best care for wounds in which bleeding is not severe is to cleanse the injury with plain soap and cooled boiled water or clean running tap water. Then apply a sterile dressing. Should a sterile dressing not be available, take several layers of a clean cloth and apply. This cloth should be heat treated if at all possible. Iron it, heat it in an oven, expose it to direct rays of sun or, preferably, boil and then dry it.

When bleeding is severe, the object is to first stop the bleeding. Most external bleeding can be controlled by applying pressure directly over the wound. A clean cloth, part of clothing or even a bare hand can be used when nothing else is available. But again, a sterile dressing is highly desirable. If bleeding comes through the dressing, put another on top of the first and keep adding layers as needed. Bandage these dressings firmly in place.

For especially quick action, you sometimes can use your finger or heel of your hand to press the supplying blood vessel against the bone underneath. This causes bleeding to diminish while you are putting the pressure bandage in place. There are only two points on each side of the body where this is of actual use. See drawings.

Use of a tourniquet in case of hemorrhage from an arm or leg is rarely justified. The decision to apply a tourniquet often is a decision to risk a limb to save the person's life.

Preventing or caring for shock is important in many cases. The procedure for both is the same. Keep the patient lying down, with head and chest elevated if either is injured. Put a blanket under the victim but do not cover him with it. The objective is to prevent large loss of body heat, not to raise the body's temperature. If the victim is conscious, give him plain warm water, but do not give stimulants.

Fractures

Indications of a fracture are swelling, tenderness to the touch, deformity or pain when moved.

The essentials in first aid for fractures are to keep the broken ends from moving. Give first aid for shock. In a compound fracture where there is a wound, apply a sterile dressing to control bleeding. An ice bag will help reduce pain and swelling.

Prevent movement in fracture cases. Splints are usually applied to arm and legs but even placement upon a pillow is helpful. Splints can be improvised from a number of items—anything that will hold the injured part and nearby joints in place.

The immobilization and ice pack treatment is also helpful in sprains. Often you won't know definitely about a fracture until after X rays.

While keeping all these techniques in mind in case of an emergency, always remember the definition of First Aid: "the immediate and temporary care given the victim of an accident of sudden illness until the services of a physician can be obtained."

The National Future Farmer

Contents of 10 Unit First Aid Kit

2 units—1" Adhesive Compress
1 unit—2" Bandage Compress
1 unit—3" Bandage Compress
1 unit—4" Bandage Compress
1 unit—3" x 3" Plain Gauze Pad
1 unit—Gauze Roller Bandage
1 unit—Burn Ointment
2 units—Plain Absorbent Gauze—
1/2" x 3' Yd.
2 units—Plain Absorbent Gauze—
21" x 72"
3 units—Triangular Bandages
1 unit—Tourniquet, Scissors,
Tweezers

56
The cars are safer... the roads are safer...

the rest is up to you!

Every time you drive, you are in the quarterback spot... completely responsible for every play. Your parents and the parents of your passengers rely on you to do a safe, mature job of driving, as do the authorities who issued your license.

But there's a safe-driving "team" that gives you plenty of up-front blocking help. Automotive designers build new safety into each year's models with features that combine comfort with better control. Traffic experts continually strive for new safety patterns. And highway engineers remodel old roads or replace them with modern highways to make it easier to drive safely.

Yes, you have plenty of help, but only you can call the signals that make it work. Simply practice maturity, caution, alertness... and give the other fellow the breaks you'd like to get. Once you've established a dependable driving reputation in this way, you'll be surprised at how often Dad will be happy to part with those car keys!

A car is a big responsibility... so handle with care!  

GENERAL MOTORS
Law for the Veterinarian and Livestock Owner (The Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., Danville, Illinois; price $6.00)—This book brings together in ready reference form the laws that apply to the care, management and control of livestock. It was written by two outstanding authorities in the field to enable livestock owners to know what their legal rights and responsibilities are.

When you know the law, you are less likely to run afoul of it. This book can save you a great deal of embarrassment and unnecessary expense by giving you that knowledge. It won't make you a lawyer—but it may save you several trips to one.

Here are some of the questions it answers: Can you legally help a neighbor treat his animals? Can a veterinarian do major surgery on an animal of yours without your consent? If you agree, by telephone, to buy an animal, can the seller hold you to your agreement?

Small Engines Service Manual (Technical Publications, Inc., Kansas City 5, Missouri; price $4.75)—How many small engines are on your farm? Probably several—and some need overhauling. With the help of this manual you can do much of the repair work yourself. Over 20 different brand name motors are described in detail. Additional features of the manual include sections on carburetors and ignition systems. If you need parts for an engine, this book also tells you where dealers are located. One motor repair job alone will pay for this book.

LEARNING TO PLOW
Una C. Reeves

"You must learn to plow," said a farmer to his son.

"Now try a row to see how it is done.

"To make it straight, see if you can plow "Across the field to that old cow:"
The father returned in an hour or so
And found a very crooked row.
The boy said, "Dad, I tried to do "The plowing just as you told me to.
"I know the furrow goes in and out.
"But that old cow kept moving about:"

For week-end fun and a thousand work-day chores.

Fun and farm work go hand in hand when you own a versatile Triumph motorcycle. The new '60 models are powerful, smooth-performing and exceptionally economical to operate. With a Triumph, you herd cattle, patrol fences...do a host of other chores around the farm both faster and easier. Triumph is also a fun-filled pleasure partner for your weekend trips. Ride and own a sizzling Triumph...the hottest motorcycle ever built. See the new models at your nearest Triumph dealer's.

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58

"What 'vacation' when school's out? Boy, I live on a farm!"
The National FUTURE FARMER
The necessary encouragement to help Future Farmers go onward to agricultural colleges is provided with this scholarship.

As many as 394 Union Pacific scholarships are available — two in each of the 197 counties served by Union Pacific Railroad — each year.

Since this helpful scholarship award was established by Union Pacific Railroad in 1921, over 8,000 have been granted. The far-reaching influence of the work of these students and graduates is helping to improve the future of agriculture.

Working with the State Supervisor of Agricultural Education in each of the eleven western states served by Union Pacific, worthy candidates are selected.

If you know a worthy youngster, get in touch with the high school teacher of Vocational Agriculture or the County Extension Agent, for information on qualifying.

When you ship or travel remember Union Pacific, the Railroad that cares about the future of the Future Farmers of America.
ONE THING is agreed by everyone watching westerns on television and movie screens—there’s a fine job being done by the horses.

These four-footed actors don’t get the credit. Yet without them there wouldn’t be any westerns, and they often lift a story from downright bad to mediocre or from mediocre to good.

Few movie or TV horses become famous, although many thousands are used for entertainment purposes. The most renowned of all is probably Trigger, who climbed up the trail to fame with his master, cowboy Roy Rogers.

Of the Palomino he bought on the installment plan as a beginning young player, Rogers has said: “Trigger’s the smartest horse I’ve ever seen. He responds like a trained acrobat, and sometimes I think he even knows when I’m talking about him.”

Making appearances only on rare occasions now, Trigger had 101 different tricks on cue. Much of this know-how has been passed on to Trigger, Jr., now in the limelight, and an almost exact chip off the old block in looks and smartness.

Gene Autry’s famous Champion has even had his own tele-series, “Adventures of Champion.” A typical scene required Champ to race toward the camera at full speed. Without rehearsal he was led up the canyon a short distance, then his trainer, behind the camera, gave a short whistle.

Head lifted photogenically, Champion gave an answering whinny and came down the canyon with mane flying. As he neared the cameras, the trainer waved his arms and the horse veered to the left to a stop, completing in one take a perfect shot that would later thrill watchers.

Few who watch such a deceptively simple scene realize what is behind it. Years of patient, daily drilling, with equal parts kindness and determination, have made it possible for script writers to write horses in for “acting” parts with no doubt that they can do it.

Trigger, Champion, Flicka, Fury, Tonto, Tornado, and the others get bags of fan mail and yearly send out tens of thousands of hoofgraphs and photos. On tour, Trigger, traveling in an air-conditioned trailer, gets as much or more gaping attention than his rider, Roy Rogers.

What happens when a horse in a film takes a bad fall or appears to be mistreated? “It only looks that way,” says Lloyd Feather, one of five men comprising the Western District of the American Humane Association.

Feather’s only interest in a production is the welfare of the horses, and he’ll be on hand from start to finish when an outdoor drama using them comes up.

“I never have any trouble with movie folks,” he says. “Most violations come from unfamiliarity with horses. Hardly any is willful or intentional. They realize a horse has a heart, that it can get tired and winded and feel pain. They treat horses with understanding.”

AHA permission must be given if a horse is to jump off a cliff in a film. Special horses like to do this, so permission is usually granted with Lloyd or one of the others on hand to make sure all goes well with the horse.

“Water jumps, once a bugaboo, are...
seldom used now but are permitted on occasion. Falls are allowed, but no tripping devices. A horse has to be trained to fall on command," says Feater.

"There's a horse for every script need. Some are trained to stand still with action roaring around them; others to rear and buck on signal. Some are used for glamour; a sway-backed veteran can be counted on for laughs. Some get closeups, others get shot walking away from the camera. There are racers, trotters, pacers, riding and driving horses, wagon-pullers and Indian ponies; but whatever the type, directors don't mind working with them.

"Horses are the best actors," says Michael Curtiz, who has directed the biggest human stars in the business. "They've got horse sense!"

A familiar shot such as one showing a surrey pulled by a horse may require two for the part. If the horse is called on to plunge when frightened by gunfire the driving horse might bolt, so a rearing horse, trained to act frightened for the camera, may be substituted. His price is higher than a mere surrey-puller's, while a "name" horse may command a higher figure than many humans rate.

Makeup men work on horses, too. For a film made in Arizona, it was found all local horses had butch haircuts—done to prevent manes from catching on thorny underbrush and cactus. Since the action of the story was 1879, "hair-pieces" had to be made for the horses used on location.

Horses have been painted for parts and one man's job on the Hollywood lots is to "shine" horses so that the arc lights won't reflect from their sleek bodies back into the camera lens. This polishing-down is done with a mixture of shoe-polish, soot, and alcohol made by the gallon in the special effects department.

Six horses who would rear at the sound of gunfire were ordered for one western. Came the duel and five horses reared dramatically, while the sixth promptly lay down. Investigation revealed a "falling" horse, caught to fall at the sound of guns, had gotten in the scene by mistake.

Horses are money. Palo, a fine Palomino used in many films, is valued at $15,000; the purebred Arabians rented for "The Big Fisherman" are valued at $25,000 each, while $100,000 was the price once offered Roy Rogers by a wealthy Texan for Trigger. (No sale.)

Horses earning their oats go through a lot. Take the 16 used for a musical. They had 16 personal makeup men and personal makeup boxes with their names printed on them, containing powder, rouge, brush, comb, paint and powder puff. The nags were dusted with talcum, their nostrils and ears were rouged, their tails braided, pink satin bows tied on, and pink ostrich plumes set between their ears.

What the horses thought of all this would have been interesting, since only three of them were ladies. The others might have preferred a gallop through a hail of bullets; but like the troopers they are, they stood still for the whole silly business.

Trigger demonstrates one of his 101 tricks. He seems interested in what the book Roy Rogers holds has to say.

The Lone Ranger thundered through on his great white horse, Silver. He is another of the screens "horse greats."

Horses and actors are ready for another scene for the popular "Wagon Train." Here, horses play a big role.
Amazing structural-nylon and ordnance steel design gives new 22 autoloader unsurpassed accuracy

- Weighs just 4 pounds
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Here's a major advance in rifle making. The same structural-nylon used in industrial machinery has been used to create a gun stock that is chip-proof, water-proof, oil-proof and warp-proof. Revolutionary integration of stock, ordnance steel barrel and nylon receiver means friction-free steel parts ride on nylon bearings. There's no break-in period, no need for lubrication. The resulting accuracy and efficiency has never before been obtainable in an autoloading 22. Mohawk Brown and Seneca Green stocks have clean, sharp checkering, white inlays. Magazine holds fourteen 22 long rifle cartridges. At your dealer's now.

A SAFE carrier will protect your prize guns from injury.

If the case is for two guns, two of each part except D, should be made. For one gun, make one of each part.

Use 1 x 10-inch lumber for D and C. On part C trace the outline of the gun, and cut out the shapes with a coping saw. Sand the pieces smooth and round the sharp edges of the cutouts. Attach an 18-inch piano hinge, using 34-inch screws, recessing the plate.

Make the frames, B, mitering the corners and fastening with glue and 4-penny finishing nails. Use picture frame clamps until the glue has set; then chisel out a recess on one long edge for the hinge plate.

The hardwood outer (plywood) face, part A, is attached with glue and 34-inch number 16 brads. Sink the brads and fill the holes with wood putty.

Make a Gun Case

Join the two C parts to part D, one on each side, using wood glue and 134-inch flathead wood screws. Countersink the screw heads.

When all glued parts have set, fasten the hinges to the lids. Use four small hasps with twist staples to secure the lids. Add a luggage handle as shown. Use felt for lining. Cutouts may be made for cleaning rods and oil can.

Finish the case by varnishing.

Fishing Contest Winners!

All the "tall tales" have been told for the 1960 National FUTURE FARMER Fishing Contest. Competition was close, but here are the winners from the hundreds of entries.

Grand Prize
Jerry Surrette, Water Valley, Mississippi

Class One
Jerry Surrette, Water Valley, Mississippi
Sammy McNeal, Mantee, Mississippi
Jim Morris, Ft. Meade, Florida

Class Two
Winston Vondenstein, Kaplan, Louisiana
Jerry Brown, Bokchito, Oklahoma
Ernest Fuhr, Jr., Taylor Ridge, Illinois

Class Three
Alton Mears, Kinard, Florida
Rushel Calhoun, Sikes, Louisiana
Lanny Wilson, Tremont, Mississippi

Class Four
Delwood Lanier, Chinquapin, North Carolina
Ronald Chetti, Pheba, Mississippi
Ray Rhodes, Sanford, North Carolina

The Grand Prize winner receives a 6 hp Oliver motor and other winners receive a casting outfit of Heddon and Bronson equipment.

Remington

A LIFETIME OF RIFLE POLISHMENT was concentrated in the Remington laboratories to test the Nylon 66. The gun was rapid-fired for 5 hours without a jam. The Freeze Box, Heat Box, Rain Box and Dust Box produced severe weather conditions, but failed to elude the action.

NYLON 66

$52.95

Price subject to change without notice.

These booklets are free! You can get a single copy of any or all by mailing the coupon below. Just check the number of the booklet you want. Don’t forget to send your complete address. Mail to The National Future Farmer, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia.

70—We Drivers—A good book for any driver or soon-to-be one. Even a good driver can improve his driving knowledge by studying this one. Contains chapters on automatic transmissions, driving on hills, bad weather, and many others. (General Motors Corporation)

71—Vest Pocket Guide to Better Welds—If you are interested in or work with arc welding this is for you. It contains a wealth of information that you will find to be of real value for quick reference and guidance. Has 80 information-packed pages. (Hobart Brothers Co.)

72—Cold Spots In The Sky Can Help You Fatten Your Livestock—Every farmer knows what hot weather can do to his livestock. In this one you will learn from experts what you can do to prevent or reduce the costly effects of heat. This booklet will give you a better understanding of the heat problem with livestock. (Reynolds Metals Co.)

73—Tommy Looks At Farming—A four-color cartoon book that portrays opportunities in agriculture for high school and college graduates. It also calls attention to the importance of mechanized equipment in raising American farmers’ yield-per-acre to the world’s highest. (B. F. Goodrich Co.)

74—Plans for Pole Barns—Well-illustrated step-by-step instructions make these pole barn plans easy to follow. They contain construction details, bill of materials, and working plans for a 36-foot, clear span building. (Douglas Fir Plywood Association)

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October-November, 1960
Tips For Your Travels

By Sylvia E. Clark

As a future farmer, you have many chances to do some traveling. Some trips may be to places near your home and others hundreds—or even thousands—of miles away.

Planning ahead can make your trip much more enjoyable, whether you travel alone or in groups. First, get a map and plot your route both to and from your destination. Time may limit your seeing all the attractions along your route, but by planning you can have time for a few sightseeing trips.

If you are traveling by train or bus and have a several hour layover in a large city, you can make good use of the free time by getting acquainted with the city. Traveler’s Aid, with offices in all large railroad and bus terminals, can direct you to such places as museums, aquariums, or planetariums. Or you can take a sightseeing tour around the city by bus.

If you travel by car, you can spend the nights in YMCA’s located in all large cities. Maybe an extra day could be allotted and then you would participate in some of the “Y’s” activities. Many offer picnics, field trips, co-ed dances and other activities.

Make your reservation by mail for a room at the “Y” a week or more before you arrive. Also, sign up for the activity in which you wish to participate. The fee for a room in the “Y” is nominal—only $3.00 for a room or $2.00 for a dormitory bed. Cost of an activity is usually 25 cents per day in addition to such expenses as car fare, food, rental on equipment and admittance to bath houses, skating rinks, and the like. One precaution: if you are under 18, you must be accompanied by someone at least 18.

Seeing the Sights

If you wish to see the city alone or with a group, write the Chamber of Commerce in the city you wish to visit. They will send you literature describing the tourist attractions of the area. Then when you get to the city you will know where to go.

When you are in a large city, remember not everyone is honest. So don’t set your bags down in a public place and go off and leave them. Beware of the “salesman” who stops you on the street to offer you a “big value” for virtually nothing—just walk off and leave the “salesman” standing there.

A group can charter a bus for a day’s trip out to some worthwhile attraction found in tourist folders—a national park, a mine, or an experimental farm. A charter bus, when all the seats are filled, costs only half the price of individual fares. Besides, it’s a lot more fun.

The driver will make stops at good spots for picture taking and will explain the points of interest. Information about charter buses can be obtained from the interstate bus company in your part of the country.

To charter a bus, you will have to organize the group, collect the money, and send it to the bus depot at least several days in advance to hold the bus and driver for a certain day.

Planning ahead will make your travels more fun-filled and educational—so start planning now for your next trip.

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“We don’t have any ashes, like the man next door, but I found an old can of fuel oil.”

The National Future Farmer
**FFA Songsters**

*By Joe Acee*

A MUSICAL PROGRAM designed to earn money for the Gordo, Alabama, FFA chapter provided the turning point in the career ambitions of two Future Farmers. All because of a singing appearance on the program. Jerry House, former Gordo FFA president, and his buddy, Johnny Durin, are now well on their way to fame and fortune.

An appearance on the program was not their idea. G. T. Balesh, chapter advisor, had to do some prodding before they would consent. Jerry and Johnny had been playing the guitar and singing a lot, but never before so large an audience.

The FFA program, with the two 18-year-olds playing and singing popular ballads, was a big success. Before the night was over, the teen-age girls were swooning and swooning over the singers and fresh method of singing.

Sam House, the local rural mail-carrier, was present. He felt the singers had stardom ahead of them. House got them a guest spot on a TV station in Birmingham. Here the results were even more overwhelming. Teen-age girls almost mobbed Jerry and Johnny in their frenzy to get an autograph.

This led to the recording of "My Everything" and "Sylvia." A week after the record was released, it was a top hit in the South. Now the singers have signed a contract with a recording company to record a song every three months. Fan clubs have organized in Birmingham, Tuscaloosa and Pickens County.

All this fame has changed Jerry and Johnny's future plans. They are now enrolled at the University of Alabama, so they can be near broadcasting and TV stations.

The FFA members sum up their success this way: "We've been farm boys all our lives. If it had not been for the FFA no one would ever have heard of us."

---

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Please enroll me in your 1961 Model Car Competition. Send me the free instruction booklet, "Designing and Building a Model Car."

**Important:** Only boys born in the following years are eligible. Check the year you were born below.

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- **1942**
- **1943**
- **1944**

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**ADDRESS (Print) — Mobile, phone**

**CITY & ZONE**

**STATE**

**1940**

**1941**

**1942**

**1943**

**1944**

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October-November, 1960
Your Chapter Chaplain

By Dan E. Koble

Many FFA Chapters have a chaplain as a member of their regular slate of officers. Our experiences may offer your chapter some practical suggestions on how to get the most benefit from your chaplain if you have one.

Selecting and electing the right individual for this office is important. We feel the major qualifications for chaplain should be regular church attendance and a strong religious background. A member who has a compliant regard for the religious way of life cannot be expected to inspire his school chums.

The duties and responsibilities of our chaplain are:

1. Presentation of a short devotional period at regular meetings.
2. Delivery of the invocation at special meetings and banquets.
3. Special "Rural Life Sunday" programs in local churches.
4. Christmas and Easter programs at regular chapter meetings.
5. Guidance in all spiritual matters of an individual or chapter nature.

Most new chaplains need help in the first duty. Our chaplain enlists the aid of local rural ministers in planning his services.

In preparing his program, the chaplain reads the scripture text he is going to use two or three time aloud beforehand to learn how to pronounce all the words correctly and, more important, to get the thought clearly in mind.

Some chaplains may find it necessary to write out the prayers at home first. This is a good practice but we advise offering the prayer at the meeting without this written aid. The chaplain should remember that prayer is talking with God. He should speak confidently, yet reverently. He should speak as to a friend, yet loud enough that all present can join their hearts as he leads them in prayer.

If the chaplain needs help, he should not hesitate to go to his minister. This spiritual leader will be more than glad to help him. The minister can recommend appropriate general themes and prayer suggestions.

Brief prayers usually take this form:

An address: basis of our petitions; petitions; and closing. Listed below is a prayer which has a dash between each of the four parts mentioned above. Our chaplain uses this as a guide for preparing his prayers.

Almighty Creator—To whom belongs the earth and all that dwells therein—Help us to be good tillers of the soil and good husbandmen of all Thy creatures on our farms that we may be truly blessed in our labor—for we ask it in the name of our Lord, Amen.

We suggest the chaplain have the devotional program prior to the regular opening ceremony. He should have his scripture page open and stand before the group when the time comes to lead.

Our program has been enriched and strengthened through the regular use of the chaplain. It must be noted that the material presented here is only a suggestion. Your originality can come into play to further enhance the chapter program.
History of the Breed

The Hampshire

The Hampshire may well be one of the oldest original early American breeds of hogs existing today. Although there is some doubt as to the exact origin of the breed, historical records indicate that the Hampshire probably originated from the "Old English Breed."

This black hog with the white belt was quite numerous in Scotland and in Northumberland and other counties bordering Scotland. They were noted, and by some criticized, for their large size. But they were well-liked for their reproduciveness, sturdy vigor, foraging ability, and outstanding dressing qualities.

Two breeds of hogs in parts of England today carry the same color patterns as the Hampshire. They are the Essex and the Wessex Saddleback. These belted hogs were carried into the southern district of England, becoming quite numerous in the County of Hampshire. There they were crossed with other breeds to take advantage of their outstanding characteristics.

It was from Hampshire County, England, that importations were first made to America between 1825 and 1835. Some of these early imports were known as the McKay hog, because a man by that name was supposed to have brought them from England to America as early as 1825.

Descendants of these early arrivals moved to Kentucky. Here the breed had most of its early development. Major Joel Garnett brought the first belt hogs to Boone County, Kentucky, and thus formed the nucleus around which the breed was developed in its pure stage.

After more than 50 years of development, a small group of Kentucky farmers met in 1893 in Boone County to form a record association. The purpose was to keep pure in blood this distinctive and superior producing black hog with the white belt.

They decided on the name, The American Thin Rind Record Association. The name was adopted because these hogs did not have the tough skin common to other hogs, and because of the closeness of lean meat to the skin.

The name was changed to Hampshire and the record to The American Hampshire Record Association in 1904. The name Hampshire was derived from the county in England from which the belt hogs were first imported.

In 1907 the organization in Kentucky was discontinued and an organization incorporated under Illinois laws. At this time, the name American Hampshire Swine Record Association was adopted and in 1939, changed to Hampshire Swine Registry.

The Hampshire has continually gained favor. Today they are found generally throughout the United States and rank second in numbers recorded. Additional thousands are not recorded, being used by commercial growers as straight breeds and in cross breeding programs.

October-November, 1960
Young Scientists

By Joe Hamm

TWO four-month-old pigs are "living it up" on an exotic fruit diet in southern California.

Low avocado prices led Jim Armstrong and Dennis McEuen, Fallbrook Union High School FFA members, to experiment with using them for pig feed.

Fearful that a 100 per cent avocado diet would be too oily, the Future Farmers wrote to an animal nutritionist at their state agricultural college. They learned that a pig at the college fed on an all-avocado diet had developed skin trouble. So the enterprising young men decided to feed a half-avocado and half-grain ration. Thus far, no skin trouble has been noted.

Harold Bakken, Fallbrook advisor, said one hog now weighs 180 pounds and is well fleshed. Both animals show normal growth and no indication of skin diseases.

This year the avocados have cost nothing, because culls can be picked up under trees and at packing sheds. There was no market for them. Jim and Dennis believe that by using culls they could employ the diet even when prices are higher. Jim plans to continue the experiment with some of his Hampshire pigs.

Jim and Dennis are expanding their livestock operations. They leased 87 acres of pasture and already have 27 acres fenced. The lease is based on keeping the weeds under control. They plan to graze the acreage with horses and calves.

They also have to keep a huge pile of avocado seeds under control. The pigs leave quite a mound of them every day!

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"Why can't you just lie adoringly at your master's feet like other dogs?"
By Stan Allen

The date—October 10, 1957, the place—Yankee Stadium in New York City. Lou Burdette, ace righthander for the Milwaukee Braves, re-wrote baseball's World Series record book. He shut out the New York Yankees for the second time in three days to give the Braves a championship. His two shutouts were the first since 1907. Adding his win in the second game, he became the first pitcher to win three Series games in one Series in 40 years.

Lou Burdette hails from Nitro, West Virginia, where he played his first baseball on the sandlots. It was not until Lou was attending the University of Richmond, after a hitch in the U. S. Army, that he decided he wanted to be a professional ballplayer. His collegiate coach set things up for him to sign with the Norfolk, Virginia, team in the Piedmont League and a minor league club of the New York Yankees. He kicked around the minors for four years and compiled an overall record of 39 wins against 36 losses.

The Yankees called Lou up for a brief tryout in 1950—one inning pitched in two games—but sent him to San Francisco for more experience. In spring training in 1951, Lou had a reaction to a penicillin shot and the Yankee front office began to think that he was not hardy enough. After compiling a fine 14-1 win and 12 loss record with San Francisco, Lou was sent to the then Boston Braves in a trade for Johnny Sain. Lou worked in three games in relief for the Braves in '51 and in '52 he began to win.

The Braves moved to Milwaukee in 1953 and this seemed to be just what Lou needed, as he found his game over-night. This big six-foot, two-inch 190 pound righthander has never had an exceptional fast ball although he did come to majors with a good curve and change up pitch. He developed a good sinker pitch while in Boston. His biggest assets were his control and the courage that makes him such a tough competitor when he walks up on the mound.

In 1953, Lou recorded 15 wins against only five losses with a fine 3.24 ERA. He repeated again in '54 with 15 wins and 14 losses although he was better than those losses indicate as his earned run average was 2.76. He allowed only 2.76 runs per nine inning game pitched. Pitching in 42 games in '55, he won 13 and lost eight and came back in '56 to have one of his best years. He won 19 games against 10 losses and his 27.1 earned run average led the league as did his six shutouts. He started off the '57 season with a 1-0 shutout of the Chicago Cubs on April 18 for his only shutout of the season until he caught the Yankees in the World Series. He made the Yankees regret trading him, shutting them out for 24 consecutive innings.

Burdette won 20 games, losing only 10, and helped the Braves win another National League pennant in '58. His .667 winning percentage tied teammate Warren Spahn for the league's best mark. Facing the Yankees again in the '58 World Series, Lou started three games, but the Yankees, caught up with him and he lost two. He finished the regular season with a fine 2.91 ERA and posted 113 strikeouts. He was in top form again last year with 21 wins against 15 losses to tie Spahn for team honors. His control was sharp as he walked only 38 batters in 290 innings, pitched just 1.18 per nine inning game. His four shutouts tied with six others for league lead. He started 39 games in '59, more than any other pitcher, and appeared in two games in relief. He made it easy for the Braves' bullpen, completing 20 of the games he started.

Lou has teamed up with the great southpaw, Warren Spahn, to give the Braves a great pitching combination for the past seven years. Burdette, like Spahn, is not bad as a hitter, having five home runs to his credit. Two of those were grand slam home runs. Lou has been voted to the National League All-Star Team three times in 1951, 1952 and '55.

Burdette is hurling himself toward another good season to add to his personal record book with 15 wins and 7 losses at the three quarter mark of this season. He should make this his third consecutive good season, and at the rate Lou is going now, there will be more to come!

Braves righthander Lou Burdette who won three World Series games in 1957.
A highly decorated soldier was explaining at a party how he won the Distinguished Service Cross:

"The Colonel said he needed a volunteer for an extremely dangerous mission and that it was unlikely that the man would return. Then he asked one man to step forward and volunteer."

"And you stepped forward," gushed one woman admiringly.

"Not exactly," said the soldier, "I just didn't think fast enough. The rest of the line stepped backwards."

Gerald L. Knox
Livermore Falls, Maine

Mommy: "I give up—what is the difference between an egg, a drum and The National FUTURE FARMER?"

Tommy: "You can beat an egg and beat a drum but you can't beat The National FUTURE FARMER."

Al Wilburn
Chicago, Illinois

A cranky old man invested in a hearing aid that was almost invisible. A few days later he returned to the store to express his delight.

"I'll bet your family likes it, too," said the salesman.

"Oh, they don't know I've got it," said the old man, "and am I having a ball! In the past two days I've changed my will twice."

Ronald L. Smith
Mason, Michigan

Gardener: "This is a tobacco plant in full bloom, madam."

Dear old lady: "How very interesting. And how long will it be before the cigars are ripe?"

Tommy Richards
Ordway, Colorado

Guest at a wedding reception:

"Are you the bridegroom, young man?"

"No ma'am I was eliminated in the semi-finals."

Ray Craig
Fletcher, North Carolina

The First One Doesn't Have A Chance!

"Self service is nothing new. The city markets have used it for years."

A gift suggestion for the family who has everything:

A calendar so they will know when the payments are due.

Roy Martin
Kouts, Indiana

Implement dealer trying to sell a tractor to a farmer:

"Do you want an expensive one, or will one of these $6000 jobs do?"

Kenneth Burk
Centerville, Indiana

First Kangaroo: "Where's your baby?"

Second Kangaroo: "Eek! My pocket's been picked!"

Jack Ayers
Blenheim, South Carolina

Sergeant to recruits on rifle-range:

"This type of bullet will penetrate two feet of solid wood so keep your heads down."

Joyce Starnes
Perry, South Carolina

Father looking at son's report card, sighed to his wife:

... "At least he gets exercise walking back and forth to school."

Wayne Smith
Lynchburg, Ohio

Bill: "So your father is a big gun in the industry?"

Phil: "Yes, he's been fired seven times."

Charles Basnight
Columbia, North Carolina

"That 25-cent investment in advertising is really paying off."

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