The National Future Farmer
Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America

June-July, 1961

Written for the young man on the farm...
With these new light-duty models, your job can decide. INTERNATIONAL'S independent torsion-bar front suspension gives you a velvety ride, even on a thumping washboard of a road. INTERNATIONAL'S I-beam front axle with leaf springs has the extra muscle to haul heavier loads and still smooth out your ride. Only from INTERNATIONAL can you get the front suspension exactly suited to your job.

Other things you'll like: easier steering and shifting; new low-swept hoods for a wider, safer view; 5-inch longer wheelbase for greater stability; a powerful V-8 that's thrifty, the envy of the whole truck world; your choice of rear-wheel or all-wheel-drive.

See your INTERNATIONAL Dealer or Branch for a test-drive.
Farmers you look to as leaders look to Firestone for farm tires

The soil that Jake Zimmerman farms around Dover may well have inspired Thomas Jefferson when he called Delaware the “Jewel among the States.” This rich soil and ideal climate have made the area an important agricultural center on the eastern seaboard. Modern techniques have helped Jake Zimmerman become one of its leading vegetable producers. Mr. Zimmerman favors Firestone tires for his six tractors and three trucks. He uses them on his cars, too. Why? He puts it this way: “I roll up a lot of miles on my machinery every year, so I need tires that wear long. And when I’m in fields, I need traction I can depend on in both tractors and trucks. That’s why I always buy Firestone tires!”
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OUR COVER—(Photo by Wilbur McCarthy) Quality peaches provide a good income for Spann Brabham, a member of the Bamberg, South Carolina FFA Chapter. These delicious red beauties will soon be leaving his farm, and in a short while, be on the table in many American homes.

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Youth projects train brothers to handle operations of dairy

The Pyatt brothers... Robert, Ted and Paul ... have won scores of red and blue ribbons with projects related to youth club activities and their schoolwork. A half-dozen trophies adorn their shelves. Winners, mostly in dairy, include three Grand Champions in county and sectional competition, two production awards and three top ratings in showmanship.

Schooling and club work, plus life on the farm, have grounded the Pyatt brothers in practical agriculture. When their father's health made it advisable for him to confine his activities to "boss of the place," the boys were ready to take over the Grade-A dairy. Today, each of the youths, including Paul who is only thirteen years old, has his special assignment in operating the Holstein herd. The Purina-fed cows, about half of which are registered, are in the 12,000-pound class.

Bob and Ted see a bright future in well-managed dairy farms. "Dairying," they say, "delivers a regular pay check." Both plan to continue on the farm, with cows their main interest.

Purina congratulates the Pyatt boys on their achievements and on their well-made plans for the future.

ELVIS AND JAMES PICK, owners of Pick's Feed & Hatchery, Purina Dealership in Pinckneyville, have given both advice and encouragement to the Pyatt brothers. Near you, too, there's a Purina Dealer ready to counsel on feeding and management problems whether you're raising livestock and poultry for the show ring or for market. Get acquainted with him today.

Build Your Champion the PURINA WAY
If you plan to continue your study of agriculture in college, start planning for it in high school. The earlier, the better. It is not enough to have good grades, but certain requirements in math and science must be met for entrance at most colleges and universities.

This brings up the question of scheduling to take your four years of vocational agriculture and still meet the college entrance requirements. It does require some pre-planning. First, decide which college you would like to attend and what course of study you think you would like to take. Then find out what entrance requirements are. You can write the registrar of your chosen college for this information.

Armed with this information, consult your parents, FFA advisor, and school principal, or school counselor, if your school has one. Your advisor should inform the counselor about the vo-ag program and the opportunities in agriculture. With their help, you should be able to schedule the required subjects in addition to all the vocational agriculture offered at your high school. And, an ample number of studies are on record to show that vocational agriculture is adequate preparation for college provided other entrance requirements are met.

A few states have done some work in this area. In Washington, for example, the state staff of vocational agriculture worked up a sample schedule which meets college entrance requirements and includes vocational agriculture. Perhaps other states should do some work in this area?

The productivity of American agriculture is the envy of the world. This can be attributed to several factors. Major ones, I feel, are the educational programs which have been responsible for getting technological advances to the people on the farm. And, in this task, vocational agriculture has made a major contribution.

Agriculture is being criticized in many corners today. It seems that emphasis is being put on “what is wrong with agriculture” rather than “what is right with agriculture?”

For one thing, Americans are eating cheaper than most people in the world. You have probably read these figures before, but they should be repeated as long as we hear complaints about the high cost of food. The Japanese spend 42 percent of their disposable income for food; West Germans spend 45 percent; and Russians spend 56 percent—while Americans spent 20 percent of their disposable income for food in 1959.

A comparison with nonagricultural industry also proves interesting. Productivity of the American farm worker in the 1950’s increased by 9 percent a year. Output per man-hour in nonagricultural industry increased by 21/2 percent a year.

In summing up, agriculture in this country has much in which we can take pride. And you, as a Future Farmer, can meet this challenge to keep the wheels of agricultural progress turning by getting the best education and training available in your chosen career of farming.

Wilson Carnes, Editor

The National FUTURE FARMER
EXCLUSIVE TEXACO DEALER OFFER:
Precision barometer, thermometer, hygrometer—by Honeywell, only $3.50

Barometer: top dial gives barometric pressure—which indicates the current weather trends. Thermometer, at lower left, gives the accurate room temperature. Hygrometer, at lower right, gives indoor humidity. Precision-made and guaranteed by Honeywell—exclusively for Texaco.

Handsome for your home, office or schoolroom. Hangs on wall; stands on desk or table. Smart, brass-colored aluminum face; black plastic case. If you could buy this precision instrument anywhere else, it would cost at least three times as much. (This offer good only in U.S.A.)

Get your free coupon from any Texaco Dealer. Mail the coupon with your check or money order for $3.50. It's that easy. This exclusive offer is made to introduce you to Texaco's Climate-Controlled Sky Chief Supreme and Fire Chief gasolines—and Texaco Dealer service.

June-July, 1961
Quick-starting, easy-handling McCulloch chain saws bring any woodcutting chore to a quick finish. That's why loggers, pulpcutters, farmers, and ranchers buy more McCullochs than any other brand.

Send for free literature showing the many uses of a McCulloch for farm, forest, home or camp. Write McCulloch Corporation, 6101 W. Century Blvd., Los Angeles 45, Calif., Dept. NF-6.

Seven new models available now

**ONE/41 Direct-drive**
- Top value, top power • Weighs only 17 lb. • New Super Pintail® Chain • Easy-reach oiler control • Compact body styling • Weather-proofed ignition

$149.95 only with full 16" bar

**NO. 1 IN WORLD SALES**

McCULLOCH CHAIN SAW

---

**Glenville, Georgia**
I think this Magazine is one of the best for farmers and farm boys of all ages.

Larry Weathers

**Baxter, Tennessee**
I like the Magazine very much and enjoy reading it, because it tells what other Future Farmers are doing in other states as well as Tennessee.

Billy Maggard

**Conyers, Georgia**
This is my first year in the Rockdale FFA Chapter, and in the April-May issue, I read the article, "Old Rustler Solves a Mystery" and found it very interesting.

Keep up the good work, fellas!

Gary Kitchens

**Shelbina, Missouri**
Your article on Aberdeen-Angus covered the history of the breed very well. I'm also proud to be an Aberdeen-Angus breeder.

Eddie King

**Castle, New York**
I lived in the city three years ago. I used to hate the country. To put it point-blank, I just didn't know what I was missing. I am now taking Ag I and Ag II in my sophomore year and plan to continue in them. I am also in FFA. This Magazine is about the best. It brings news about other FFA chapters plus other interesting topics.

Malcolm deMeo

**Glenvil, Nebraska**
I want to commend those of you who are responsible for publishing The National Future Farmer Magazine. The last two issues have been very good, in my opinion. We have been writing themes on the occupation we want to choose. I have been using The National Future Farmer very much in writing these themes.

Ed Pavelka

**Montezuma, Indiana**
Would you please send me the free booklets that I have circled? These booklets are helping me in my vo-ag class studies, and I am putting them in my home library.

I enjoy my National Future Farmer very much. I wish I could get it more often.

Bruce Morgan

**Jewell, Kansas**
I am sending for two free booklets you offered in The National Future Farmer. I enjoy it very much, and it is very educational.

I am a member of the Jewell FFA Chapter.

Harold Toplift

**Gallipolis Ferry, West Virginia**
Would you please send me the booklets I have circled? I think Free for You is one of the best things in The National Future Farmer.

William Gill

**Hopkins, South Carolina**
I enjoyed reading "Born to Ranch" and "Tree Farming" in the April-May issue.

Charles Brazell

**Nakina, North Carolina**
I enjoy The National Future Farmer Magazine. In the April-May issue, I read the article, "Old Rustler Solves a Mystery" and found it very interesting.

I am sending for the free booklets that I have circled. They will help me in my supervised farming program.

Carl Reeves, Jr.

**Walnut Grove, Minnesota**
Please send me the booklets described in the April-May issue. I hope they will be as interesting and enlightening as The National Future Farmer Magazine.

Gene Tabike

**Nalad, Idaho**
This is my first year in the FFA. I have enjoyed it very much and plan to belong next year.

As to receiving the Magazine more often. I'm all for it. I would be willing to pay more to receive more issues.

Darrel Tabbs

**Jonesboro, Arkansas**
I have received two copies of the Magazine and enjoy reading it very much. I, too, would like to receive the Magazine more often—even if it means a price increase. I think we would be better informed about farming, if we received it more often.

Robert Stephens

**Onley, Illinois**
I believe The National Future Farmer should be printed more often. I would be willing to pay more to get it, and I believe the majority of other FFA members would also.

Ronald Holtz

**Middletown, Connecticut**
I cannot express in a letter how much I enjoy The National Future Farmer. The minute I receive it, I cannot resist looking through it, and very often I sit down and read the Magazine right then and there.

I would like to receive the Magazine more often, even if I have to pay more.

Jerry Marks

**Elizabethtown, Illinois**
Thanks a lot for the good the Magazine is doing for the FFA. I am very glad to have my article, "Daydreaming with a Plow" published in The National

(Continued on Page 10)
CHOOSE YOUR JOB TRAINING COURSE—BEFORE YOU ENLIST

Exciting work—if you can get it. To land a job as a Crane Operator, you need training. The kind of training you get through the Army Graduate Specialist Program.

Only high school graduates are eligible to apply. If you qualify (by passing aptitude and physical examinations), this program lets you choose your job training course before you enlist.

You can select from 107 different courses. Surfacing Machinery Operation is one possibility. There’s also Armor Radio Maintenance, Personnel Administration, Dental Assistant Procedures, Infantry Mechanics, Aircraft Maintenance—to name a few. Your Army recruiter can give you a detailed description of any specific Graduate Specialist course.

Army school courses are practical. You learn by doing. The job training you absorb can pay off for the rest of your life.

If you meet the qualifications, you receive an official letter guaranteeing your assignment to the Graduate Specialist course you’ve chosen. You receive the letter before you enlist. Without obligation.
Reader Roundup
(Continued from Page 8)

The National Future Farmer. As a freshman, I looked upon the Magazine as a guide to my FFA career and have used it ever since.

When I appear at speaking engagements, I use some information contained in the Magazine. I also feel that the Magazine has made a lot of improvements. One is the full-photo cover and the new feature, "Here by the Owl."

I am also in favor of receiving The National Future Farmer more often, even if it means a price increase.

Earlsboro, Oklahoma

This is the first year I have received The National Future Farmer, and I really enjoy it. I would sure be in favor of it being printed more often, even if it did mean a price increase.

Don Parker

Bath, Michigan

In regard to the proposed increase in the number of issues of the Magazine, from six to ten issues per year, the Bath FFA Chapter voted unanimously in favor of a regular chapter meeting, April 5, 1961.

Carl Underhill
Secretary

A NEW WAY TO ADVERTISE NATIONAL FFA WEEK

With the help of your State FFA Association, thousands of billboards on the highways and by-ways across the nation will publicize National FFA Week next year. This effective advertising technique was pioneered this year in Texas and Kansas, and on a smaller scale in a few other states. For National FFA Week in 1962, the National FFA Organization is asking the cooperation of all State Associations in developing the activity on a nationwide scope. For 1962, the Texas Association has agreed to act as agent for these giant posters and assist other associations in developing the project. The National Organization will handle the program after 1962.

Basically this publicity project is made possible by the fact that outdoor advertising companies are willing to provide billboards free of charge, All the State Associations have to do, at least for 1962, is buy the 24-sheet posters to go on the billboards. The companies will even put them up. Procedure for State

Boyd, Minnesota

I received the April-May issue of The National Future Farmer yesterday, and I have started reading the stories in it. I wish it could come every month, because it contains so much worthwhile information for young farmers.

Gary Steixner

West Plains, Missouri

We enjoy your Magazine very much. You’re doing a fine job of enlightening, informing, and encouraging our young homemaker and farmer.

We especially enjoyed the story, “Blackie of Antelope Gap.”

Please keep up the good articles, contents, captions, and don’t ever leave out our favorite—Charlie the Green Hand.

Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Longwecker

St. Louis, Michigan

I enjoy The National Future Farmer very much, especially the articles about the Star Farmer and National Officers. I think these boys should be an inspiration to all FFA boys.

James Johnson

President, Texas Outdoor Advertising Association, poses by one of 200 signs used during FFA Week last February.

Association participation in 1962 is as follows: Orders for the posters must be submitted to Mr. E. C. Weekley, Executive Secretary, Texas Association of FFA, Texas Education Agency, Austin, Texas, not later than December 1, 1961. The order must be accompanied with a check to cover the cost of the posters at $4.00 each. This includes cost of shipping. The following information must accompany each order: The name and address of the outdoor advertising companies who are going to put the posters up, and the quantity to be shipped to each.

State offices can obtain a complete project information sheet with suggestions on how to get the cooperation of outdoor advertising companies by writing to Mr. Weekley.
count on AC Spark Plugs when you SPARK UP FOR POWER!

Reliable power and profitable farming go hand in hand. AC Fire-Ring Spark Plugs help you achieve both objectives.

Actual tests demonstrate how a new set of ACs can increase power and economy. For example, just one spark plug, misfiring only half the time, can steal up to 21% of your power. This condition could increase your tractor’s fuel consumption by 97%.


So spark up for power you can count on... with AC Fire-Ring Spark Plugs.

Spark-Up For Power From AC’s Wide Range of Reliable Spark Plugs Specifically Engineered For Tractors, Trucks, Boats, Cars, Mowers, Planes—Wherever Reliable Power is Needed.

AC Fire-Ring spark plugs

AC SPARK PLUG & THE ELECTRONICS DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

June-July, 1961
You're on your way... when you ride a trusty Triumph!

It's how you feel that says how far you'll go. And on a trusty Triumph you'll feel just great!

"Latest, greatest way to shoot ahead!" That's what you'll say when you experience the thrill of riding your own Triumph!

Smooth operation! Surging power! Peak performance... for pleasure or workaday riding. And all at low operating cost... 75 to over 100 m.p.g.!

A wide range of models to choose from... reliable, economical, easy-handling 4-cycle lightweights to full-powered OHV Twin trophy winners!

GET FREE FULL-COLOR, FULL-LINE 1961 CATALOG
Mail this coupon to nearest address

In the West: Johnson Motors, Inc.
267 W. Colorado St.
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You know how much gas is left when you use the Gas-Minder. They sell for one dollar at hardware stores.

Pre-formed, galvanized water control device is easily fitted together. For information, write U. S. Steel, 525 Wm. Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

One-man operated fire trencher is quickly mounted on chain saw. Write to McCulloch Co., Eugene, Oregon.

Utility tank of nylon and rubber handles fuels, liquid fertilizers, and water. Write to Goodyear, Akron 5, Ohio.

"EXTRA HAND" SERVICE AT WORK:

"Getting back on the job in an hour saved me $250"

reports Robert McNinch, Mac-Beth Farm, Belmont, N.Y.

WITHIN MINUTES OF A TROUBLE-CALL from Bob McNinch, M. & W. Tire Co. "rep" Alvin Jordan reached Mac-Beth Farm. He quickly installed a free "loaner" to replace a tractor tire that had been damaged beyond repair. Just one hour after the accident, the tractor was back planting oats again. According to McNinch, this speedy service saved $250—the wages of his extra field hands who would have been idled the rest of the day without the tractor.

THE NEXT MORNING AT 7 A.M., Jordan returned to replace the "loaner" with the new Goodyear tire McNinch needed. It was expertly installed—inflated—liquid-weighted, in time for a full day in the field. That's all part of the "Extra Hand" service that has helped keep McNinch a Goodyear tractor tire user for the past 18 years. Another big reason he's a Goodyear fan: Goodyear famed Sure-Grip quality gives him 1,000 hours of peak performance a year—year after year.

FAST-ACTING "EXTRA HAND" SERVICE whenever tire troubles develop is money in the bank to busy farmers. And that's backed up by the exceptional traction and life-span of Sure-Grip tractor tires.

So it's no mystery why Goodyear dealers are such valued friends of so many farmers today—or why they figure to be equally valued by future Farmers come tomorrow. Goodyear, Farm Tire Department, Akron 16, Ohio.

GOODYEAR "EXTRA HAND" FARM TIRE SERVICE

1. Check, change and repair any type tire.
2. Furnish "loaners" while your tires are being repaired or retreaded.
3. Take care of your battery needs.
4. Liquid-weight your tractor tires for maximum traction.
5. Minimize down time through expert help on tire maintenance.

Lots of good things come from

MORE FARMERS PREFER GOODYEAR TRACTOR TIRES THAN ANY OTHER KIND

Choose either the popular 3-T Sure-Grip or extra-quality Traction Sure-Grip tires, both out-in-front performers.

June-July, 1961
New featherweight autoloading shotgun with exclusive "Power-Matic" action

- Weighs just 7 lbs.
- Quick-Change Barrels
- "Dial-A-Matic" load control

Here's a top-grade featherweight shotgun designed for today's powerful sporting loads. Although the new "Sportsman" 58 weighs only 7 lbs, it offers exclusive "Power-Matic" action to soften recoil without power loss. Also featured: Quick-Change Barrels; an in-scribed receiver: "Dial-A-Matic" load control to achieve the maximum in dependable performance with all 21/2" loads. 3-shots. At your dealer's now in 3" magnum and regular types.

Looking Ahead

PROTECT THOSE EGGS

Weak and thin-shelled summer eggs need special care. An ample supply of fresh oyster shells or limestone grit will insure the necessary calcium for strong shells.

Limit the number of eggs in a basket—not more than 10 to 12 dozen. Keep eggs level in the basket, and place them carefully. In grading, and packaging the eggs, continue to handle them carefully.

FURAZOLIDONE HAS NEW USE

The medication (nf-180) can be added to swine pre-starter, starter and grower feeds. Coupling this with the current program of feeding furazolidone in the sow's feed offers the hog raiser a broadened scours control program. The added cost is small for so much benefit—only 20 to 30 cents a pig. Furazolidone was also cleared by the Food and Drug Administration for use in chickens. It is said to reduce the number of condemnations due to CRD-Air Sac complex associated with vaccination stress. Your feed dealer has all the information on both programs.

COW IS BIGGEST INFLUENCE ON CALF SIZE

Mating dairy heifers with smaller breed bulls doesn't always solve the calving problem by getting smaller calves. Researchers at the University of Wisconsin found crossing Angus bulls and Holstein heifers produced calves five pounds heavier at birth than Holstein bull-Angus heifer cross calves.

At the University of Illinois, calves from Guernsey bull and Holstein cow matings weighed 18.8 pounds more than calves from Guernsey bull-Guernsey cow crosses. Calves produced by Holstein sires were only 6.9 pounds heavier than those by Guernsey sires.

FARM INCOME MAY BE UP THIS YEAR

Realized net income of farm operators in 1961 may be up about 10 percent over 1960, predicts USDA. This increase is in anticipation of record farm marketings, higher crop prices, and increased government payments. But, some increase in farm production expenses will likely offset part of the increase in receipts. USDA hastens to add. The report also predicts that farmers have a better opportunity for more income from non-farm employment. In the last few weeks, off-farm income has been estimated to be about one-third of the net income of the farm population from all sources.

VITAMIN A BOOSTS BEEF GAINS

Mixing Vitamin A in a typical Corn Belt cattle fattening ration of corn and soybean oil meal increased gains up to 22 percent at Purdue. Dr. W. M. Beeson, Purdue head of animal nutrition work, said test animals required about five percent less feed per pound of gain. This resulted in a five percent savings in feed costs.

PRICE PREDICTIONS

Hog prices should continue stable, then take a small seasonal advance this summer.

Cattle prices are expected to average around 1960 levels.

Dairy product prices should be better than 1960—because of higher supports.

Egg prices will probably be under 1960's.

Broiler and turkey prices are expected to continue below those of last year.
New Jersey experiments show that pasture for dairy cattle cuts costs to less than a third those of straight grain and roughage feeding. Lower feed cost is just one reason why many farmers are looking to pastures for extra profits. Other examples of pasture benefits:

**Saving in labor**—Each man-hour spent in pasture production returned $23 in North Carolina experiments, compared with less than $4 for corn and less than $6 for wheat.

**Water conservation**—Missouri tests show that four times as much water was lost from sloping cornfields as from alfalfa on the same plots.

**Reduction in equipment expense**—Pasturing livestock eliminates the need for much expensive machinery and equipment.

**Erosion control**—Missouri researchers report 400 times the soil loss from sloping cornfields as when the same land was planted to alfalfa.

**Wide management choice**—Pasture can also be cut for hay, grass silage or seed if needs dictate a change.

Many research reports from across the nation cite the advantages of renovated permanent pastures or improved pastures in a crop rotation scheme. Pasture lands often produce more total digestible nutrients than the same land in grain—and at far less cost.

We'd like to send you a new, free book, *Pasture—How to Reduce Feed Costs*. This book reports many research studies which show how livestock feeding on pasture gives extra profits. Further than that, the book tells how to renovate pasture. It describes methods for lengthening the pasture season, grazing techniques and recommended forage varieties for every section of the country. It's chock full of information which every farmer or potential farmer will value. You can use it for speeches, group topics, discussions or just reference. Why not send for your free copy today?

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Please send me the new, free book, *Pasture—How to Reduce Feed Costs*.

Keystone Steel & Wire Company, Dept. NFF-67, Peoria 7, Illinois

**Name**

**Position**

**Address**

**City** ____________________________ **State** ____________________________

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**RED BRAND FENCE**

**costs less because it lasts longer**

You pay no more for the Galvannealed™ protection in Red Brand Fence; you actually save in its years of extra service.

Galvannealed protection means zinc is fused deep into the wire by an exclusive Keystone process so it can't chip or peel away. This superior rust protection keeps Red Brand on the job long after other fences have rusted away.

Red Brand stretches evenly over the roughest ground, stays tight without restretching. For the perfect fencing combination, use Red Brand with longer lasting Red Top™ Steel Posts and Galvannealed Red Brand Barbed Wire.

---

**KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE COMPANY**

Peoria 7, Illinois
"I don't even have to let go of a horse to handle a call"

Lloyd Jinkins is a name that needs no explaining to men who know quarter horses. A visit to his home near Ft. Worth would show you why. It's hard to find a place to put your hat unless you want to hang it on a grand champion trophy.

To Loyd raising and training quarter horses is not only his greatest pleasure—it's a thriving business too. That's why he has a complete extension telephone setup in his buildings. With these handily located phones, he's on tap every working hour to the folks he does business with.

Before Loyd had his extensions he was walking almost a mile a day to and from the house to handle calls. This interrupted his duties around the buildings and corrals where he has six men working fifty head of registered quarter horses. It was costing better than an hour a day.

Now, with an extension phone in the bunkhouse, saddle shed, and shop, Loyd is seldom more than a few steps from a phone. As he puts it, "I don't even have to let go of a horse to handle a call."

All over the country, in all types of farming and ranching, busy men are using extension phones to save time and keep tight control of their operations. Today there are few tools that return so much for so little.

Why not have a look around your place and see how much of your time extension telephones would save? Then call your Bell Telephone Business Office. You'll be surprised when you find out how little they cost.
NEW for YOU from AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS

Some of the new ideas reported here can be put to use in your farming program now.

Strawberry Harvest Assister

Mechanization of strawberry harvesting has been limited due to the conditions under which the berries are grown—usually in fields too rough to make machine work practical. Furthermore, a strawberry harvester would probably be impossible now, since all strawberries in a field don’t ripen at the same time.

With these thoughts in mind, Lawrence Roth and Jay Porterfield, of Oklahoma State University, designed a harvest assister. The first one built—shown here—used a tractor Agricultural Experiment Station, conducted the tests in Iowa in 1958 and 1959.

"Topping corn generally reduced the yields," Casselman says. "Corn topped 10 days after pollination showed yield reductions of as much as 11 bushels an acre. Yield reductions were progressively less as the time of topping approached the final stages of plant growth. The study also showed topping did not reduce the number of lodged stalks or affect harvesting machine performance.

Laborsaving Forestry Equipment

Several potential aids for the small woodlot owner have been built at Cornell University. E. W. Foss, Cornell Agricultural Engineer, reports that one is a fence post sharpener. It works fine—sharpening everything from round green cedar to five-year-old split locust. Some other machines built at Cornell include an automatic tree length cut-off saw, fireplace wood handling equipment, and a de-liming machine. Some of these machines may be on the market now.

Suggestions for Tractor Care

Fifty tractors on Kansas farms were tested for power output and fuel consumption by two Kansas State University engineers. Two tests were made. First, as were operated by the farmer, and then, after a series of maintenance procedures.

Results showed that maximum power increased after adjustment, and that specific fuel consumption was reduced by an average of 14.4 percent at full load and 8.2 percent at 74 percent of full load.

The two engineers said the study shows four things will improve the performance of a farm tractor: Be sure governors are properly serviced; use a dynamometer to determine engine condition and to perform necessary adjustments to get best performance; give more attention to deposits on spark plugs; and follow the routine maintenance schedule recommended in the operator’s manual.

New Automation for Dairymen

Dairy cows are being fed in 80 percent less time than by conventional hand feeding methods at the University of Vermont. E. C. Schneider and E. L. Arnold of the University’s ag engineering department explain how the system operates.

A conveyor delivers hay and silage to the manger. Silage is first delivered to a weighing hopper which weighs out the correct amount per animal. Hay is dropped down at a uniform rate, and a mechanism signals the system operator when sufficient hay is on the conveyor.

An electric fence is lowered automatically in front of the cows when the conveyor is running to prevent the animals from eating portions of the feed not intended for them. Finally, the conveyor sweeps uneaten forage from the manger into a collection pit for disposal.

The two engineers also reported that automated machinery is being developed to feed fixed amounts of baled hay and ground dairy concentrates. This equipment allows exact amounts of hay and grain to be fed without hand labor.

June-July, 1961
Cooperative Activitites
TEACH
AGIBUSINESS

By Jerry Gass

DOING to learn,” as you well know, is a vital link in the FFA motto. When the Taylorsville, Kentucky, FFA Chapter set out to learn agribusiness, learn they did. So well in fact that Advisor Charles Myers and two chapter members received a trip to the American Institute of Cooperation meeting in Berkeley, California. More important, all chapter members are now well acquainted with the field of agribusiness.

The trip is part of the program organized by the Kentucky Division of Vocational Agriculture, Extension Service, University of Kentucky, and the state’s Cooperative Council. Purpose of the program is to acquaint the Bluegrass State’s farm youth with agribusiness. Prizes sponsored by the Cooperative Council encourage participation.

Winning the trip took a lot of planning and work by members of the Taylorsville Chapter, but Advisor Myers says all members bent to the task.

Using the senior vocational class unit of study, “Agricultural Cooperatives,” as a center, the Chapter drew every member into its activities. The 60 members learned, for instance, that various cooperatives handled more than $280,000 worth of business a year for their families.

The Chapter set up a cooperative committee. Led by the committee, the Chapter secured an associate membership in the Cooperative Council; sold tobacco seed and farm gates (made in farm shop) on a cooperative basis; made stakes for the soil conservation district; had classroom movies on co-ops; and heard a speaker from the local Production Credit Association.

These projects were a mere beginning for the seniors. Each senior prepared a paper on some phase of agribusiness and made a 10-minute oral report on his subject. Barrie Stone’s material covered the principal differences among the four types of businesses—proprietorships, partnerships, corporations, and cooperatives. Other papers were on the operation of specific types of organizations or individual firms.

The Chapter sent delegates to the annual meetings of the Spencer Artificial Breeding Association, Kentucky Cooperative Council, and Falls City Milk Producers. Chapter members also attended one of the Cooperative Council’s district sessions.

The eager young men visited the office and the re-dryer of Western District Warehouse Corporation—a tobacco firm; the headquarters of Shelby Rural Electric Cooperative; the “Ford Cavalcade” of farm machinery in Louisville; and facilities of the Louisville Producers Cooperative Marketing Association.

They also visited Spencer Farm Service, a Taylorsville farm supply agency. Blue and gold jackets filed through the Louisville offices of the farm credit system—the PCA, Federal Land Bank Association, and National Bank of Cooperatives—as well as through the offices and laboratories of Falls City Milk Producers.

These are some of the ingredients that went into making the Taylorsville Chapter a champion and earning the trip for Chapter officers. Philip Travis and Billy Florence, accompanied by Advisor Myers. But more important, these young farmers, who will be agriculture’s leaders of tomorrow, have a better understanding today of the world of agribusiness.
"Just the joy of watching my cows come to the barn at milking time is enough to keep me here," Sam says.

Beef cattle are another big part of the farming program. Sam owns all but five of the cows. His 40 Angus cows are registered, and he is building his herd by keeping the best heifers each year.

Each partner owns a share in the swine operation. When profits are figured at the end of the year, each partner receives an amount proportionate to his share.

Tobacco is their only cash crop, and Sam is responsible for setting and caring for the nearly-eight-acre allotment. Sam receives all the profit from a half acre as a return for his labor. His profits have ranged from $300 to $700 a year from the half acre.

When he was still a youngster, Sam joined the local 4-H club. By the time he enrolled in vocational agriculture and joined the FFA in 1953, he had a fairly-sized operation. His supervised farming program that first year in vocational agriculture was a half-acre tobacco, three beef feeders, seven dairy cows, eight eves, a hundred hens, and eight acres corn. Each year since then his labor income has steadily increased.

Sam's leadership record in the FFA was one of constant improvement. In 1956, he was president of the Carthage, Tennessee, FFA Chapter and also district president. The next year he was elected state vice president. He is recognized as an outstanding speaker and has been guest speaker at many FFA banquets. Now he is an active member of the Young Farmers Organization.

He has also been quite active in other organizations—church, livestock associations, and Farm Bureau. His livestock have won over 100 ribbons plus over $1,000 in prize money at county and state shows.

Two men who have had a big influence on Sam's life are his ag teachers—B. Clark Meadows, who is now Smith County school superintendent and present advisor, Nate Bastian, Jr. Both men still visit often with Sam and his family.

"Since that first year in vocational agriculture, I have had full responsibility for operating and managing our farm along with Dad," Sam explains.

"Dad and I operate as a father-son team and try to work and manage the farm as one unit."

A successful farming operation means good management practices, and Sam continually strives for better production of both livestock and crops.

Milk production from the dairy herd goes up each year and many times is the best in Smith County. In the Grade A dairy barn, Sam has made many improvements. A pipeline milking system has been installed and automatic udder washers are used. In order to keep production per cow climbing each year, Sam and his father buy the best dairy bulls they can find.

Up-to-date practices are also utilized in the hog operation. Heat lamps are used in the farrowing pens, thereby saving many pigs. Creep feeders are used so that pigs will learn to eat early.

Crop production is not overlooked. The partners have a program set up by which their soil is regularly tested, and then fertilizer is applied accordingly. They use only recommended varieties of seed and follow a systematic plan for crop rotation.

Improvements to farm buildings are not neglected. The barns are built on concrete foundations which Sam says will double their life. A metal top has been built over the huge trench silo, and roads have been constructed over all the farm.

The skills Sam learned in vo-a-g shop have come in handy. He has just built a new farm shop in which he can repair many pieces of farm machinery that formerly cost a day or more of lost time. He also builds much of the farm's needed equipment.

It's not hard to see that the farm is his life. He is only one of many Future Farmers, both past and present, who believe that "...to live and to work on a good farm is pleasant as well as challenging."
FANTASTIC! That's the only way to describe this radically new concept in farming. Sub-surface farming is not a dream. It is actually being done today in several mountainous regions of West Virginia.

At present, underground farming is still in the early stages of development—but it looks very promising.

Broiler production is going full steam ahead in an abandoned limestone mine near Rowlesburg, West Virginia. Over 400,000 broilers—ranging in age from one day to nine weeks—are putting on the pounds over 400 feet below the surface.

The limestone mine, owned by Mr. J. W. Ruby's Preston Poultry and Egg Corporation, is in reality eight caves. Each cave is over one-mile long, 40 feet wide, and 28 feet high. Crosscuts about every 75 feet connect all eight caves, making it one big room with support posts. Over 91 acres of floor space is available.

Think of it! What would it cost a poultryman to build poultry houses covering 91 acres?

Using the mine greatly reduces the overhead costs. The equipment required is the same as in poultry houses—brooders, lights, waterers, and feeders. Feed, manufactured in a company owned plant at nearby Manheim, is brought into the mines by truck, and water is piped in from deep wells.

What about costs? Mr. James Dorsey, general manager of the underground poultry operation, explains it this way:

"We have over 400,000 broilers being raised in conventional poultry houses near the mine, and this gives us an inside one of the huge mine tunnels. Each pen of 17,000 broilers has its own feed and water supply. Overhead, light bulbs are spaced every 25 feet. A truckload of broilers raised in the mine are going to market. This is only one of the eight mine entrances.

By
Horace McQueen

While most people are talking of the accomplishments in space exploration, part of West Virginia's agriculture is going underground. This operation may offer new horizons for agriculture.
opportunity to compare costs. Broilers have been produced in the mine for less than a year. Each batch of broilers is produced cheaper than the last one because initial investment costs are reduced.

"Right now, broilers are being produced a little cheaper in the mine than in the houses. In everything goes well, we visualize the day when broilers in the mine will cost far less per pound of gain than those in the houses.

"As far as we know, no one else has ever tried to raise broilers underground, so there are no recommendations to follow. At present, about one-fourth of the mine is being used to raise broilers. This means, barring any unforeseen problems, this one mine may soon be producing over eight million broilers yearly." Dorsey predicted.

So far, all known problems have been overcome. Before the mine was developed for raising poultry, the temperature remained fairly constant at about 61 degrees year round. As flocks were increased, however, ventilation became a problem because of the heat from brooders and body heat of the broilers. The air in the mine was sluggish, and circulation was poor. This problem was solved by placing two large fans at a strategic point in one of the tunnel entrances. This keeps the air moving.

Wood shavings and other materials are used for litter. And the litter provides a profitable by-product—it is sold to a Pennsylvania mushroom grower who trucks it away. Litter from poultry operations provides an ideal material to mix with compost for mushroom production.

This brings us to the second phase of "Operation Underground." The West Virginia Department of Agriculture recently began a program to determine the feasibility of producing mushrooms in abandoned coal mines—and so far has met with success. One mine near Beckley has produced several thousand pounds of mushrooms in the last few months and sold them for 50 cents a pound! Many farmers—both in West Virginia and nearby states—are trying to get operations of their own underway.

"Results to date have been excellent," says Gus R. Douglass, West Virginia assistant commissioner of agriculture, and National FFA President back in 1946-47. Gus and Commissioner of Agriculture, John T. Johnson, started the project rolling.

Gus couldn't be more enthusiastic about the potential. "Before the program got started, there was no commercial production of mushrooms in the state. Today, it looks like everyone who can buy or rent a mine wants to produce mushrooms. We can sell all we raise and with all the abandoned coal mines around the state, we can raise a lot."

When the project got underway, two mines were tried—one dry and one wet. No disease problems to speak of were encountered in the dry mine, but the wet mine had plenty. Now, the department of agriculture is recommending that dry mines be used.

Growing vegetables in the mines is also being tried. "It seems possible," Commissioner Johnson says, "that vegetables could be profitably grown to maturity underground. There wouldn't be a break in the growing season, and the constant temperature should be a big help. We know that plants grow faster when they have continuous, controlled light, so we all have high hopes that the tests will be successful."

The department of agriculture is growing celery, radishes, tomatoes, carrots, and rhubarb in the mines. Some plants will grow to maturity. Other plants will be removed as seedlings and sold to farmers for planting in their own gardens.

A successful vegetable project could have a far-reaching effect since mushroom rooms cannot be produced in the same soil continuously. So, isn't it possible that vegetables could be planted in the soil after mushrooms are harvested? "Yes," says Gus. "Of course, our ideas may not work, but it may be possible to have a continuous cycle in the mines—first broilers, then mushrooms, then vegetables."

Another type of poultry operation may soon be booming underground. Eggs, Inc., a new corporation, is now establishing a caged layer operation in an old C & O Railroad tunnel near Ronceverte, West Virginia. The initial run to test the value of the program will be 30,000 layers.

Still another new enterprise may develop for underground farming. Growing tree seedlings in mines is just getting started on an experimental basis. One big paper mill is ready to put up thousands of dollars to help the West Virginia Department of Agriculture conduct research.

Why an advantage of growing seedlings in mines? Simply this, says Commissioner Johnson: "Research has known for years that tree seedlings, being grown under continuous controlled light, will grow up to eight times faster than in the field."

Think what this could mean! The millions of tree seedlings planted yearly may be grown in the mines, then shipped to timber areas for reforestation. While providing an additional means of income for farmers in mining areas, the seedlings would provide a cheap and constant source of supply for timberland owners.

Where could all this research lead? No one knows for sure, but great things are predicted. Just stretch your imagination, and you can think of many ways underground farming may someday be used in your part of the country.


Chicks are started in the mine under brooders. Both gas and electric ones are being used. Note automatic feeders and waterers located near side of the enclosure.
RABBITS are big business for George Bell, 14-year-old College Station, Texas, Future Farmer. You might even call his enterprise vertically integrated—in addition to raising the rabbits, he kills, dresses, and carries them to market.

Some have tried raising rabbits at one time or another, but didn’t make a go of it. Why has George been successful?

The main reasons are that he treats his rabbit enterprise as a farm business, and he has opened a market.

This pen of fryer rabbits is ready to be slaughtered for market. George has his own small processing plant.

He has received a lot of helpful advice from his advisor, Jim Tom House. His parents are also willing workers.

Looking at the enterprise from an economic standpoint, George sees the need for a large volume since profit on each animal sold is small. He has 175 does and 20 bucks as breeders now. When you figure that each doe averages seven to nine per litter, and she has the little ones four (sometimes even five) times a year, you see the reason George needs a big market.

The rabbits are fed a commercial-mixed complete pellet, plus 13½ pounds oats for each 50 pounds pellets. It requires about 100 pounds of feed to carry a doe with a litter of seven from mating time until the litter is weaned and sold at eight weeks.

A timesaver for George is palpating the does two weeks after mating. If this examination shows they are not bred, he places them back in the mating cage with the buck. He also sexes the young rabbits when they are a day old.

Total cost of each fryer marketed is about 56 cents, and this includes the cost of maintaining the doe for eight weeks. The fryer itself eats about 36 cents worth of feed.

One way to cut production costs is to keep overhead low. George does this by using outside hutches, as the weather is usually mild. When the business expands, George plans to erect a building to house the rabbit cages similar to a cage-laying poultry operation.

Starting with two rabbits they rapidly increased to two hundred breeding animals. He made the choice of raising them for profit.

He also plans to construct an automatic watering system in the building.

A 4½-pound fryer will dress out about two pounds of meat. George gets about 55 cents a pound if he sells on the local market or 62 cents a pound if he transports them to Houston. The difference in price is the added 100 miles of transportation costs to Houston.

Most of rabbits are sold at chain stores in Bryan, four miles away. George points out. The few times he has a surplus, they are taken to Houston and sold.

By arranging the slaughtering equipment for production line operation, George can kill and dress a rabbit in a minute and forty-five seconds. Many evenings after school, he kills and dresses 75 fryers. To date, no market has been located for the hides, but this should cut the cost of operation when one is found.

Soon, the operation will be a family affair. They plan to expand the operation to 600 breeders—about 540 does and 60 bucks. This, the Bells believe, will give enough volume for Mr. Bell to give up his work as a brick mason and devote his time to the rabbit business.

George will work after he gets home from high school, and when he enrolls in Texas A & M College in three years, he will work between and after classes. He says the profit from his rabbits will easily pay for his college education.
Mr. Advisor: WHAT ARE THE MISTAKES
MOST OFTEN MADE BY BEGINNING FARMERS?

Byron Forsyth
Advisor
Saint David FFA,
Saint David, Arizona

Another area in which many farmers fail is in keeping and using complete farm records. A farmer must know exactly what he is spending his money for and where his money is coming from. A complete set of records, analyzed and used in planning farm operations, is an absolute necessity.

The use of farm machinery is important because approximately one-third of a farmer's investment is in this area. Mistakes here are of two general types: (1) Over-mechanization and (2) Under-mechanization. Some farmers invest so much in farm machinery that they have no money left to operate on. Others, in fear that they will over-invest, try to carry on without the implements needed to do a proper job of farming. Here again the answer lies in following accepted practices taught in vocational agriculture and applied to the individual situation.

Finally, many farmers fail because they are too proud to accept counsel from their fathers, older farmers, vo-ag teachers, and others who have had much more experience than they. Farmers must take advantage of every opportunity to keep abreast of research which

(Continued on Page 36)
I was very impressed with FFA's representatives. They expressed themselves with great clarity. They had a wealth of knowledge in the field of vocational agriculture, its problems, its growth, and its many innovations.

Some of these young men were well-versed in data processing as applied to farming. These Future Farmers impressed me with their sense of responsibility and their eagerness to come to grips with farm problems. To me, they represented the new corps of "tillers of the soil," well-educated, flexible in thought, and unafraid to face the problems of the future. As a matter of fact, they appeared eager for its challenges. The visit was worthwhile and enlightening for all. It provided an opportunity to emphasize that industry and agriculture can achieve much through a medium such as a vocational farming program.

I think Future Farmers would agree that while they visited with us, they learned that business has a great awareness of their problems and is concerned about the future of vocational farming. I was also impressed with the determination of Future Farmers that agriculture units be run on sound business principles as a fundamental part of American agricultural activity. I believe I learned from these young visitors that a large corporation can count on dealing with an astute, thoroughly schooled farmer of the industrial age prepared to exploit every technological advantage for higher and more qualitative productivity.

The young men whom I introduced on their visit here, who had risen through their ranks to national leadership, represent the finest achievements of the FFA. Every year that I have met these young men, I have said to myself, "well, next year they certainly will have a hard time topping this group." Yet every year the group consistently does the same outstanding job of speaking for what the FFA is and does.

These thoughts are behind my willingness to say that I believe this to be the finest youth organization in the United States.

We, who each year listen to these young men tell their story, listen with both our ears and hearts. Their actions speak as loudly as their words. We listen to understand not only what is happening in rural America and the development of agribusiness but also to hear stories of individual achievement and to be heartened by what they say to us who are struggling with some of the problems of youth development in the cities of our country.

At IBM, the group learned that data processing plays an important role in the day-to-day life of Americans.

There was fun, too. Lyle tries oysters on half shell while Bill Richardson, So. States Co-op, demonstrates technique.
It is always a rewarding occasion when the National FFA Officers pay us a visit. I come away from these sessions stimulated—with renewed faith that the future of agriculture and business will be in good hands.

The National FFA Organization, may well be proud of the officer representatives who shared their ideas and spirit with us in February. I was particularly impressed by their perception and concern about problems in many different areas outside the range of normal FFA activities.

I am sure we all learn a lot from an interchange of viewpoints. As producers and processors of livestock and other agricultural products, we have many common interests. Free discussion tends to promote understanding; to provide a closer and clearer look at problems.

In all the years we have been host to the FFA officers, we have always been tremendously impressed by their personal abilities and accomplishments.

One of the things that has impressed us most is the exemplification of the traditional American attributes of self-reliance, initiative, and perseverance that all of these boys have shown. When these young men recount their progress in preparing themselves to take up the business of farming, it is not possible to miss the implication that the FFA organization is doing great good for both its members and for the entire country.

In this time of world-wide social and political change, it is reassuring to realize that our American system of free enterprise is so effectively and enthusiastically supported by our intelligent young people. It is also good to know that rural America, which produced so many of our great leaders in the past, is still a source of exceptional talent. By preparing its members for vocational agriculture, by fostering good citizenship, and developing leadership, the FFA is strengthening and enriching America.

We were most happy to receive the FFA officers during their nationwide tour. These young men were capable and impressive emissaries for the future of farming in America.

The entire group was keen and alert. They have the capacity to become the leaders of U. S. farm groups in the future. Their knowledge and competence as farmers was conspicuous.

We were particularly impressed by their interest in agribusiness. It was pleasing to see through our discussions that they understood that the success of farming and success of business go hand in hand, and that betterment of one also reaps additional benefits for the other.

Their visit showed us that the nation's young farmers are well-represented and on the right track.

Editor's Note: Your National Officers visited 21 cities during the Good Will Tour to carry the message of vocational agriculture and FFA to leaders of business and industry. Space was not available for all comments but here is what some of the executives had to say.
Paced by the giant Super 92, Massey-Ferguson Combines surpass all others, year after year, in every kind of crop

From the vast ranches where the golden wheat fields stretch to the horizon, down to snug, compact family-size farms, more Massey-Ferguson Self-Propelleds gather the world's harvest than any other kind. What keeps Massey-Ferguson out ahead as undisputed leader—the largest manufacturer of self-propelled combines in the world?

Proven, profit-making performance on the job is what does it... performance ensured and maintained by Massey-Ferguson's unmatched combine engineering know-how. These are the self-propelleds precision-engineered to deliver maximum capacity with minimum field loss—and get the job done fast. To harvest the fields clean, in every kind of grain crop. To work season after season, under all kinds of conditions, with the least cost and down time for maintenance and repairs. To handle with maximum ease and safety in the field and on the road, with minimum operator fatigue.

"Mr. Big" of the Massey-Ferguson combine line is the giant Super 92. Now with a border-to-border record of dependable, stay-on-the-go performance, this is the harvest-proved combine for big-acreage operators. No other big one is so low and compact for
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There’s a “Mr. Big” in its class for every size farm!

Whatever your requirements, there’s a Massey-Ferguson Self-Propelled that’s sized and priced for you. Right behind the Super 92 in grain-saving capacity is the world-famed Massey-Ferguson 82, proved season after season in scores of crops to be the most efficient combine in the 10-to-14-ft. class.

It gets all the grain and gets it clean, with balanced separation and straight-through, full-width design. There’s the fast-stepping Massey-Ferguson 72 that’s sized and priced just right for medium to large farms. Nothing else near its size can match it. And there’s the unique family-farm size Massey-Ferguson 35 shown below—

“the workin’est 8-footer made.”

These combines are the reason nobody makes more self-propelleds than Massey-Ferguson. They prove in the field that nobody makes them better. *These are the combines to see!*

Shell as you pick your corn with the new Heavy-Duty Massey-Ferguson Corn Head. Get extra work from your combine—reduce costs. Shown here on the MF 72, it fits all the Massey-Ferguson Self-Propelled Combines.

*Lowest priced SP on the market*—that's the hard-working Massey-Ferguson 35 for the family-size farm. With exclusive MF balanced separation, it out-combines many bigger, more costly machines. With 7'-3" or 8' cut, it goes anywhere, fits anywhere. Step up to time-and-work-saving Self-Propelled combining with the low-cost MF 35!

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Look, compare . . . MASSEY-FERGUSON, world’s largest manufacturer of tractors and self-propelled combines.
BROILERS

Less of a chore ... more of a challenge

The "old days" of throwing out a little grain and letting broilers "scratch" for themselves is past. Management is today's key factor.

Broiler growing has become less of a chore and more of a challenge to management skill. Many FFA members are finding broilers an attractive enterprise—and a profitable one—if well managed.

A young man who wants to enter the business, however, finds his biggest problem is obtaining financing.

Going into the swine business takes an investment of about $45 per sow; beef cattle take an investment of $150 to $200 per cow. Broilers are a different story. For an operation of economical size, it takes several thousand dollars for a building and equipment.

This is the first hurdle a prospective grower must clear. It takes self-determination and often the help of the advisor, parents, and frequently assistance from poultry interests in the community.

In Northwest Arkansas, where the land is poor and acreage is small, broilers fit in particularly well.

Eleven of the 51 Siloam Springs FFA members are raising broilers, either in partnership with their parents or on their own. Advisor Richard Hughes says four Chapter members raised 130,000 broilers last year for a total net profit of $9,251. Here is how two of the members got started in the business.

The cost of building a poultry house was the problem facing Chapter member Kenneth Dixon. Hughes recalls.

"We put a theoretical problem on the board. The boys figured that by doing much of the work himself, Kenneth could build a 10,000 bird house for around $4,500. Four lots of 10,000 birds, at an average weight of 21/2 pounds, would be $100,000 pounds of meat a year. At two cents a pound return, that would be $2,000 a year as labor income and help to pay off his house and equipment."

Before going further, Hughes advised an overall study. He recommended getting cost estimates on construction and talking with growers and men in hatchery and processing businesses to get their thoughts on the future of the poultry industry.

He suggested that Kenneth bring his dad to one of the community adult farm meetings. At the meeting, Kenneth and his dad talked with Bill Simmons of Plus Poultry Company, one of the speakers.

The result is that Kenneth, with financial backing from his father, is now building two 12,500 bird capacity houses, at an estimated cost of $6,000 each. He has another year left in school, but with automatic equipment in his house, he expects to be able to handle the birds after school hours.

Another member, Jim Mason, is head of the family at 17. He, his mother, and younger brother operate a 40-acre dairy and poultry farm. Jim takes the responsibility for 14,000 broilers while his brother looks after the dairy. He plans to add another 10,000 bird capacity house soon.

Jim got started in the broiler business by taking care of 5,000 of his dad's chickens. "That seems to be one of the best ways for a young man to get into the business today—or by a working arrangement with a neighbor who can use some help with his birds," says Jim.

After his father's death, Jim took over the responsibility for the entire poultry enterprise on the farm. Two years ago, he won the State FFA Broiler Grower Award. How many broilers does he think a boy should have if he were starting from scratch? "At least 5,000, and preferably 10,000, so you could make your mistakes on a small scale and not get too much in debt at once," he answered.

Growing broilers on contract appeals to Jim. He doesn't worry about what the market is going to do but concentrates on better management, so his birds will grade out better. His family has been growing broilers with the same feed dealer for nearly 20 years.

Previous contracts gave him, basically, two cents a pound for growing the broilers and providing the facilities. His present contract gives him 20 cents a pound—and he pays for everything. By keeping total costs below 18 cents a pound, he figures that he will come out better.

Jim was one of the delegates from Arkansas to go to the poultry and egg Junior Fact Finding Conference in Kansas City this year.

"That conference was an eye-opener for all of us," says Advisor Hughes, who also made the trip. "We went up there a little skeptical—wondering whether the poultry industry had reached the saturation point. We came home with an entirely different outlook—enthusiastic about the opportunity it offers and impressed with the caliber of the people in the poultry industry. (Article and photos by Arkansas Poultry Federation.)

Kenneth Dixon views his new broiler house at left with Advisor Hughes and two local men. Right, Jim Mason and Hughes estimate the cost of building a broiler house.
Check yourself on the following question. Don’t be surprised if you miss. Fertilizers are a rapidly changing part of this business of farming.

We recently said in this magazine that all fertilizers of the same analysis were not alike, even though they would pass the state test. We explained why this was true with respect to nitrogen. But what about phosphate—Isn’t it true there? Aren’t they all the same? They are guaranteed by state law, aren’t they?

Yes, the law establishes certain minimums. Most fertilizers, including Smith-Douglass, meet these standards. This is usually expressed as the percentage of available phosphate, measured by the amount that will dissolve in a weak acid. Phosphates can pass a state test and have anywhere from 5% to 95% of the phosphate water soluble.

So you see, there is a tremendous variance even in available phosphates, because most of our crops respond to optimum amounts of water soluble phosphate. Smith-Douglass fertilizers contain an optimum amount of water soluble phosphate. This means more yield and profits for the user, as proven by university tests.

S-D FUTURE FARMER OF THE MONTH

J. DEWITTE COTTINGHAM, JR.
* Lynchburg Chapter, Lynchburg, S. C.

Dewitte is attending Clemson College, with the assistance of a Smith-Douglass scholarship. He served as Vice President of his senior class and plans to enter Veterinary School upon completion of his regular college curriculum.

Smith-Douglass Co., Inc., manufactures and distributes fertilizers and chemicals for agricultural and industrial use, including sulphuric acid, anhydrous ammonia, phosphoric acid, nitrogenous tankage, phosphate rock, superphosphate, farm fertilizers, lawn and garden fertilizers, feed phosphorus supplements . . . dicalcium phosphate and defluorinated phosphate . . . potassium silicofluoride and potassium fluoborate.
“What am I bid?”

“Who’ll give eighteen?”

EDDIE BRYCE

Livestock Judge, Showman and Auctioneer

By Doran Peterson

LIVESTOCK JUDGING and auctioneering came early into the life of Eddie Bryce. His mother tells how, at the early age of five, Eddie would use the carpet sweeper as a microphone, and with the skill of a professional to “sell” her household furnishings to the “highest bidder.” It all came naturally. His father has owned a livestock auction market in Meridian, Idaho, since 1927. From the time Ed was quite small, his dream was to someday be a livestock auctioneer.

When Ed started to high school, he enrolled in vocational agriculture. Doran Peterson, advisor at Meridian, says, “From the first day, Ed took an active interest in vo-ag and the FFA.” Ed decided to raise hogs, chickens, and build a dairy herd. He imported top-quality brood sows from the corn belt and other good breeders in Idaho and Washington. These investments paid big dividends, as evidenced by the many ribbons his swine won while he was in high school—75 championships, 89 first places, 44 seconds, and only 3 thirds. At the Utah State Fair, he received the Premier Breeder title.

Ed’s record in the FFA is one few have equaled. During his four years of high school, he participated in four of the five National FFA Judging Contests on teams representing Idaho. The teams were Poultry, Meats, Livestock, and Dairy Products. In addition, he was a member of the state winning Farm Mechanics team and Crops and Weeds team.

He was awarded the State Farmer Degree his junior year and the next year won the State FFA Public Speaking Contest. His topic was a natural—“Porky Goes Modern.”

His senior year, he served as District FFA President and the next year was elected Idaho FFA President. In order to serve Idaho Future Farmers more effectively, Ed postponed college for a year. He visited all 66 Idaho FFA Chapters that year and in October received the American Farmer Degree at the National FFA Convention.

The highlight of that first year in college was his marriage to lovely and talented Mary Dillon of Caldwell, Idaho. And when it came time for the College Agriculture Club Science Fair, Mary and Ed went all-out to win. Result? Mary was Champion Beef Showman and Ed was Champion Hog Showman.

The trip back to the University at the end of the summer was a long one. He couldn’t erase from his mind the thought of his parents having to care for the family farm alone. And how would they be able to do it when the lease on the auction market was up January first?

After much deliberation and letters and phone calls to Mr. and Mrs. Bryce, Mary and Ed checked out of school and hurried home to accept the responsibility as partners in the auction market and farming operation.

January first was scarcely two months away—there was so much to be done! First and foremost, was auctioneer school for Ed. The wheels began to turn, and soon he was on his way to the school he had long dreamed of. He graduated with honors and returned home with confidence and enthusiasm.

The big day arrived on Tuesday, January 3, 1961—with Ed officially on the auctioneer’s stand. This was his big day; the big test—could he do it? Would he achieve?

Eddie shows his parents and wife the big litter from one of his prize sows.

Once again his father displayed the wisdom that carried him to success. He was going to let his son “cut his teeth” on his own stock. He realized Ed was best qualified to appraise their value.

For six years, Ed had played the role of “midwife” to his prize gilt and sows—providing special farrowing crates, heat lamps, creep feeding, and weighing at weaning to see if they qualified for performance registry. Here was his opportunity to see if he could sell hogs as well as he could raise them.

After a few introductory words praising the fine animals, he was on his way. “What am I bid—who’ll give eighteen?” A hand went up, and the familiar chant of the auctioneer could be heard throughout the yard. His broad smile and friendly nature was contagious. The bidders responded and, after the gavel sounded, the hog moved out of the ring, the clerk, a proud uncle, leaned over and whispered, “You went a dollar above market.” Those were choice words—he had done it; he was on his way.

Each entry thereafter became easier to sell, and Ed got so wrapped up in his job he unconsciously hung his big hat on a nail; his jacket draped on a chair; the top buttons of his shirt were unsnapped; his shirt sleeves rolled up; his hair in a mess—he was giving it all he had.

When the gate closed on the last animal, Ed was bushed. But as he climbed off the stand, his dad stepped over and whispered, “You did a good job, Ed.” Those words, coming from a sale-ring veteran, were priceless gems—once again he had achieved.

Ed has become well known throughout Idaho because of his willingness to speak at local, district and state FFA meetings and banquets. His dynamic personality and enthusiasm for the FFA organization and agriculture has served as an inspiration to many active FFA members, FFA advisors, and parents wherever he goes. These attributes have been instrumental in prompting many adults to exclaim, “that’s the best youth speaker I’ve ever heard.”
Career-minded Jay C. Douglass of Elizabethtown, Pa., asked...

“How should I get started?”

This year some 100,000 ambitious young people will answer this question the same way Jay Douglass did—they will become members of the Air Force. The road they will start upon leads straight into the Aerospace Age. And the organization of which they will become a part is the most important one in our world. For it is our country’s first line of defense.

In time to come many of these young men will advance to the role of skilled technicians in such fields as airplane and missile maintenance, communications equipment, computers, radar. A number of these young men will enter the vital support specialties—administration, supply, air police... to name a few. Any one of these career fields holds the promise of a bright and rewarding future—a future you should know about in detail right now.

Extensive aptitude testing...your own personal preference...the needs of the Air Force...all these factors help determine which field can make best use of your capabilities. This helps assure that each person will be trained in a job he has the natural ability to do well, that he likes doing, and that is needed. Of course, there are many other benefits that go with an Air Force career. Why not ask your local Air Force Recruiter to spell them out for you?

Getting started in the right job, one with a future, is important to any young man...or any young woman. To find out if your start might best be made in Air Force blue, clip and mail this coupon.

U.S. Air Force
There’s a place for tomorrow’s leaders

Airman 2C Douglass is presently working as an electronics specialist at Duluth Air Base, Minn. As Air Force aptitude tests indicated, he finds he can handle his job well. He feels he has made a good start.

Career Information
Dept. FF16, Box 7608, Washington 4, D.C.

I am a citizen (or resident) of the U.S.A. Please send me your illustrated booklet.

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Address ___________________________________________

City ___________________________ County _______ State ________

June-July, 1961
EVEN ONE IN SALEM and the surrounding countryside knew that Colonel Robert Gibbon Johnson was a little odd. If there were any doubters, his latest escapade brought them into line. It was in the early autumn of 1820, and Colonel Johnson had just announced that at high noon on September 26 he would eat a Wolf Peach on the steps of the courthouse.

Now scientists and doctors had long proclaimed the Wolf Peach to be a highly poisonous thing. No one had ever dared taste it for fear of the deadly consequences. Considering that Colonel Johnson’s announced intention amounted to almost certain suicide, his friends and neighbors came from miles around to witness the execution. It was the opinion of most of the 2,000 who jammed the square that morning that Johnson was seeking publicity and had not the slightest intention of emerging from his mansion to test the effect of the dread Solanum Lycopersicum. Not all were agreed that he would drop dead in his tracks, but there was no question but that he would suffer a lingering death. Hadn’t the Wolf Peach been a known poison for centuries?

Colonel Johnson was 49 years old. Born and raised in Salem, he was a member of a pioneer family and was Salem’s first citizen. In 1808, he had made a trip abroad. When he returned, he introduced Solanum Lycopersicum to the farmers of the community, persuading them to grow the things as ornamental shrubs. In return, he offered prizes for the largest and most attractive at each county fair.

Colonel Johnson was not only a man of wealth and social prestige, but a non-conformist of the highest degree. During the Revolutionary War when he was only seven, he slapped a British officer. He marched in the Whiskey Rebellion and was a friend of George Washington—admirer of the former President so much that he continued Washington’s mannerisms and dress long after they went out of style. Such actions were a source of much amusement to his neighbors.

And now, he was about to climax an interesting life by challenging the deadly Wolf Peach or, as it was also called, the Jerusalem Apple or Love Apple—shrub, flower, fruit, or whatever it was! The Colonel’s physician, Dr. James Van Meeter, had his own ideas concerning the folly of the undertaking. “The foolish Colonel will foam and froth at the mouth and dogs over with appendicitis,” he predicted. “All that oxalic acid! One dose and you’re dead. Johnson suffers from high blood pressure, too. That deadly juice will aggravate the condition. If the Wolf Peach is too ripe and warmed by the sun, he’ll be exposing himself to brain fever. Should he survive by some unlikely chance, I must remind that the skin of the Solanum Lycopersicum will stick to the lining of his stomach and eventually cause cancer.”

“I have given the Colonel the benefit of my scientific knowledge,” concluded Dr. Van Meeter. “Reason will prevail. Johnson won’t go through with it.”

Noon came, but no Colonel Johnson. Weary spectators began to hoot and jeer. Then, at 15 minutes past the hour, the Colonel emerged from his mansion a short distance away and strode up Market Street. The crowd broke into cheers. The firemen’s band struck up a lively tune.

Johnson was an impressive figure as he strode along the street. He was dressed in his usual black suit with white ruffles, black shoes, tricorn hat, black gloves, and cane. He had piercing eyes, a high forehead, hooked nose, powerful chin, and iron-grey hair which he wore in a pigtail under his hat.

As he mounted the courthouse steps, he began to tell the history of Solanum Lycopersicum. He explained that it had been used as a food by the Egyptians and Greeks. Much later, it had turned up in Peru and Mexico, where Cortez and Pizzaro took it to Europe. From there, the Colonel had brought it to Salem.

Johnson selected a choice sample from the basket at his side. Holding it up, he watched it glisten an evil scarlet in the sun.

“The time will come,” he promised, “when this luscious apple, rich in nutritive value, a delight to the eye, a joy to the palate—whether fried, baked, broiled or eaten raw—will form the foundation of a great garden industry and will be recognized, eaten, and enjoyed as an edible food.”

On and on rambled the speaker, his audience growing more impatient by the minute.

...and to help dispel the tall tales, the fantastic fables about this thing—to prove to you that it is not poisonous and will not strike you dead—I am going to eat one right now.”

There was not a sound as the Colonel dramatically brought the Solanum Lycopersicum to his lips—and took a bite. A woman screamed and fainted in the dust of the street. She was ignored. All eyes were on Colonel Johnson as he took one astonishing bite after another. He ate two, then raised his hands high, turned completely around, and smiled broadly at the crowd.

The spectators broke in a rousing cheer. Doctor Van Meeter snapped shut his medical kit, jammed his hat over his ears, and hurried down the street. The firemen’s band blared a jaunty air.

Men and women were nearly delirious with joy. “Look,” they shouted. He’s still alive! It’s not poisonous! See, he’s still on his feet!”

The thing that nobody thought was possible had come to pass. The colorful Colonel Johnson, first citizen of Salem, New Jersey, had successfully defied the warnings of scientists, botanists, doctors, and learned men of his day. Without leaving any shred of doubt, he had proven the pure and edible qualities of this dread shrub, and by so doing, had transformed it into what was soon to be the “first fruit” of the American table: the tomato.
Plows of the future... designed with Space Age computers

International Harvester engineers eliminate cut-and-try plow design

Now, Electronic Brains are helping to design plow moldboards as well as moon rockets! By perfecting a mathematical system for plotting moldboard curvature, IH engineers have eliminated cut-and-try development time... saved years of field testing.

Electronic computer—the key. The mathematics of a moldboard would take one “slide rule engineer” better than a year to figure. But the computer, with a potential of 60,000 operations per second, supplies all the needed data in a couple of hours. Therefore, the computer quickly plots the best curvature for top plowing efficiency. Through this scientific approach, IH is prepared to put the most advanced moldboards in the field first!

This is just one of hundreds of projects carried on at International Harvester’s Farm Equipment Research and Engineering Center, Hinsdale, Illinois. This ultra-modern center has the scientific tools and a staff of over 1,500 specialists to create the newest and finest farm equipment in the world.
Grant Richards of the Pleasant Grove, Utah, FFA Chapter, is the proud owner of the 1960 All-American aged Holstein cow. Grant holds trophy he won two years ago when he was named the State Star Greenhand. This year, he won State Dairy Award.

Nebraska Association FFA President Howard Licht, addressing the State Legislature during the 1961 "Good Will" Tour. The other State FFA officers are on platform with Howard.

These three young men are outstanding Future Farmers and Boy Scouts, too. They took part in the Boy Scout's "Report To The Nation." From left: Walter Jacoby, American Institute of Cooperation; Robert Neal of Junction, Texas; Ronald Cowan, Ashland, Ala.; Duane Nielsen, U. S. Office of Education; and John Sulerud, Halstad, Minn.


FFA member Raymond Powell of Stillwater, N. J., receives engraved watch from Governor Robert Meyner after he made a report on safety that won him the National Safety Award. From left: his advisor, Louis Gombos; George Travers, Sec. of N. J. Safety Council; Gov. Meyner; and E. A. Gauntt, Chairman of N. J. Rural Safety Committee.
Discoveries in chemistry that help you farm better

Tomato yields are up! In fact, ever since Du Pont Manzate® maneb fungicide conquered the five major fungus diseases of tomatoes, growers have consistently increased yields. Quality is up, too!

Why the 10-Ton Club had to change its name

Not so long ago, 10 tons of tomatoes per acre was an exceptional yield. So the 10-Ton Club was started by Rutgers University to encourage more growers to reach that level of production. But with increasing yields, the Club had to change its name last year to the 15-Ton Club.

Fifteen tons? Yes! In fact, today some growers are producing all the way up to 30 tons. How has this happened? One of the most important reasons for it is effective disease control with “Manzate” maneb fungicide, a product of Du Pont research.

CONQUERS THE FIVE MAJOR DISEASES . . . “Manzate” protects tomatoes from early and late blight, Septoria leaf spot, gray leaf spot and anthracnose. A regular spray program with “Manzate” enables the vines to produce their full capacity.

OUTSTANDING FOR POTATOES, TOO . . . In every major potato-producing area where early or late blight is a problem, growers rely on “Manzate” for disease control.

For example, in Aroostook County, Me., it is recognized as the No. 1 fungicide to help growers produce more No. 1 potatoes.

“Manzate” also gives equally outstanding disease protection to many other vegetable crops—lettuce, cabbage, beans, sweet corn, carrots, celery and others—as well as certain fruits. Combining usefulness for many crops and unequalled disease control, “Manzate” is another example of Du Pont discoveries in chemistry that help you farm better.

On all chemicals follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

Better Things for Better Living . . . through Chemistry

June-July, 1961
IT HAD BEEN a long, tense afternoon. Even the sun was fading into the thick white fluffs of clouds bordering the horizon, as if weary of beaming upon the baseball field. Long shadows covered the base paths, and the shadow of the scoreboard beyond right field nearly reached the bleachers.

Hunched on the bench in the dugout, Bruce Richards stared at the board. The championship-deciding game between Spencer High and the Rutledge High nine was still a scoreless deadlock after ten innings of play.

Coach Rowan, his weathered features carefully expressionless, sauntered across the dugout to stand in front of Bruce.

"How's the arm holding up?" he asked quietly.

Bruce grinned easily. He winked at the coach.

"The old iron man doesn't get tired," one of Bruce's teammates said proudly. "Don't worry about Bruce, Coach!"

There were two outs in the top of the eleventh. The hometown fans cheered hoarsely as Hunk Davis, the stocky, broad-faced Spencer High catcher, chugged safely into third after a sharp single to left field by the third baseman. The cheers became shrieks and jubilant yells as John Turner, the quiet, unspectacular center-fielder, waited out a full count, then slammed out a bounding grounder through the hole between first and second base!

What mattered if the next Spencer batter whiffed ingloriously, retiring the side? Spencer High was going into the bottom half of the eleventh with a big run showing on the shadowy scoreboard?

"Yea, Iron Man!" screamed the brightly-clad cheerleaders.

"One, two, three! You can do it, Iron Man!" shouted the tall, husky young pitcher's comrades as they trotted confidently into their positions.

Bruce Richards walked slowly to the mound. For perhaps the first time in his life, he wasn't sure; didn't know if he could even summon the strength to raise his right arm, let alone deliver the blistering fast ball or sharply-breaking curve required to quell the next three hitters.

Bruce was proud of his nickname, he'd earned it on the football field during his sophomore season, and his athletic prowess in the seasons that followed—basketball, baseball, track as well as football—polished the nickname and made him a star! A hero!

Hunk Davis squatted behind the plate, his wide face flushed and dirt-streaked as he grinned out at Bruce, pounding his mitt. "Just put 'em where I call 'em!" the big backstop begged. "Like you always do, Iron Man!"

Bruce summoned his old familiar easy grin. Somehow, it felt twisted, stiff on his lean, good-looking face.

"You haven't got a no-hitter, yet!" Steve Benson taunted loudly, scowling at Bruce. The hulking blond Rutledge hurler had been Bruce's rival ever since their first clash on the gridiron two years ago. He still hadn't forgotten how Bruce had pivoted, then whipped past his clutching fingers during that game to score the winning touchdown.

Several other Rutledge players, including the lank, dark-haired hitter standing at the plate, turned to glare at their teammate. Steve Benson ignored their warning glances. He cupped his hands. "When I get up to the plate, I'm going to blast the iron man into the junk pile!" he bellowed harshly.

After pitching ten full innings of no-hit ball, Bruce already felt ready for the junk pile. He knew that Coach Rowan would never take him out, though. The elderly coach was sitting calmly on the bench. So was rangy sandy-haired Dave Pagel, the Spencer High relief hurler.

Bruce sighed, commanding his right arm to return to action as the umpire crouched in back of Hunk Davis and yelled, "Play ball!"

The first pitch was a high, hard fast ball. As it thudded into Hunk's waiting mitt, the ump called, "Strike one!"

An approving cheer was launched by the excited, expectant crowd. They would cheer every pitch now. Bruce realized. It was the first no-hit ball game most of the local spectators had ever watched. Bruce frowned, trying not to think about how close he was to the peak of glory; tried not to think about the trio of major league scouts Coach Rowan had introduced to the team just before the game began. Although they'd seemed only casually interested while they talked with Bruce and the other young men, Bruce was aware of the purpose for their visit.

They were scouting him. One of them, the chubby, semi-bald man named Mr. Hankess, had talked with him earlier in the season, had hinted vaguely about the possibility of a major league try-out after graduation.

"Now, here it was. The final game (Continued On Page 40)
FIRST OWNER REPORTS on John Deere's New Generation Tractors

"The "4010" Has Ample Power For All the Work I've Done"

"I've used my new John Deere "4010" Diesel for about 246 hours of plowing, diskig, and in combining beans. This "4010" has been used for approximately 340 acres of plowing in 5th gear with a John Deere 555 4-bottom plow working from six to seven inches deep. I teamed the "4010" with a 14-foot "RW" Disk Harrow with 16-inch blades. They make a real hard-working team that helps me accomplish my diskig jobs quickly. I like the fast transport speed of the "4010" for moving my equipment from farm to farm in a hurry. I feel the "4010" has ample power for all the work I've done."

EDGAR KEITH, Baltic, Iowa

"Power and Convenience Convinced Me "3010" Was the Tractor to Buy"

"The power and convenience features of this "3010" Diesel convinced me it was the tractor to buy. I'll get a lot more work done faster and easier. There's a gear for every job, and a reverse in each range means there's a reverse handy whenever you need it. Power steering makes handling so much easier that the tractor seems smaller than my previous tractor. Controls couldn't be in a better location. It's an easy tractor to get used to and one of the most comfortable and convenient tractors I've ever driven."

DEAN SINGER, Monroe, Wisconsin

Your John Deere dealer invites you to drive a New Generation Tractor in the size, model, and fuel type that fits your operation. His convenient Credit Plan will help start this tractor earning for you. See him soon or write for details to:

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JOHN DEERE design, dependability and dealers MAKE THE DIFFERENCE
of the season for the school—the last game Bruce Richards and the other seniors would play for Spencer High. Winning the conference championship as a final tribute to the school and as a glowing memory for retiring Coach Rowan to keep forever; these were the other reasons why bowing out with a victorious no-hitter meant so much.

It was impossible not to think how important each pitch was. Bruce frowned, tugging at the bill of his red cap. He rocked back, his arms locked behind his head. He leaned into the forward motion and threw.

The sizzling pellet smacked into Hunk’s waiting glove as the Rutledge batter swung too late. “Strike two!” bawled the portly umpire. Again the crowded field came alive with cheers.

Hunk Davis lobbed the ball out to Bruce. Toeing the mound, the tall, black-haired young pitcher willed his numbly-aching right arm into motion again. The pitch floated in with deceptive slowness, but the batter was fooled by the slow-breaking outside curve. “Ball one!” intoned the ump.

Briefly, Bruce’s dark brown eyes roamed the stands to the right of the plate. He saw that lovely Gloria Trent was still sitting with two other young women. As school big wheel, Bruce never had trouble securing attractive companions for skating sessions, hikes, or parties, but never slender, brown-haired Gloria Trent, the one girl Bruce was more than casually interested in.

Just before the Christmas holidays, following a triumphant season of football greatness, Bruce had asked Gloria to accompany him on a sleigh ride with three other young couples.

“I’m sorry, but I happen to be busy this Saturday,” Gloria had replied coolly. Then she’d stepped past him in the crowded hall and disappeared without giving him another chance. Three times and out, Bruce vowed angrily, whirling to stomp into the study hall. He was aware that Gloria didn’t approve of the fast, tight little circle of pseudo-sophisticated fellows and gals he traveled with and led; the first time he’d asked for a date, she’d flatly declared as much.

“If I thought that joining the church Bible study class or even trying out for the choir would improve my chances for a date with her, I’d be willing to give it a whirl.” Bruce had grumbled to John Turner one afternoon during baseball practice.

John, his gray eyes level behind his dark-rimmed glasses, had quietly declared that attending church or singing in the choir with that sort of an attitude would only serve to further disgust and annoy a girl like Gloria.

“You might try really taking an interest in acquiring faith and becoming a good Christian,” John had suggested, a friendly smile broadening his thin face. “Some day, Bruce, there will be a time when even an iron man weakens. It’s comforting to know that there’s more strength and guidance to be had just for the asking—when you need it.”

He’d added, then trotted across the field.

John’s words had nagged at Bruce; kept bothering him, insisting on flitting across his thoughts for days afterwards. Finally, as much to be rid of the twinges

(Continued on Page 42)
His hog records show

feed cost $7.48 per 100 pounds pork

"MoorMan's Mintrates* and corn consistently produce low-cost pork on my farm," says Alvin Ortgies, Jones County, Iowa. "I market 300-350 hogs a year and raise 'em all on MoorMan's.

"Records on my last bunch of 112 hogs show my feed cost to produce 100 lbs of pork was $7.48. Of this, only $2.39 was out-of-pocket cost for MoorMan's. I figured my corn at $1.12 per bushel."

Return for corn — $2.72 per bushel

"These hogs averaged 216 lbs at market and consumed 68,500 lbs of feed," continues Mr. Ortgies. "So it took only 2.85 lbs of feed for each pound of pork marketed.

"Looking at it another way, figuring hogs at $15, MoorMan's Mintrates helped me get back $2.72 for each bushel of corn fed."

Mr. Ortgies' figures, of course, do not include the value of the sows' milk or the cost of the sows' feed. Cost of sows' feed figures about $3 per pig, breeding to weaning, based on a 9-pig litter average.

Feed cost records are valuable "tools"

An important word in Mr. Ortgies' statement is "records." They are "tools" he uses to determine profit or loss on his pork operation. Not only are his records of feed costs important; so are his records of breeding and management practices, which serve as guides to future operations.

On the 1280 acre MoorMan Research Farms, last year, records of feed consumption and gain were kept on over 2000 hogs to help develop feeds to give better yields and faster gains.

A sharp pencil and well kept records can be valuable to you, too. Only by keeping complete records of your feeding operations can you determine which feeds help you get the most pork and the fastest gains for your feed dollars.

MoorMan's*
Since 1885
Good Results Through Research and Service
MOORMAN MFG. CO., QUINCY, ILL.
Iron Man
(Continued from Page 40)
of conscience as for any other reason, Bruce cancelled a Wednesday night jaunt to a nearby town which he'd scheduled with some of the gang he usually traveled with and accompanied John to the church basement.

For the first half-dozen meetings, Bruce sat listening to scriptures and discussions of Bible passages by the other young men and women with an expression of tolerant boredom on his good-looking face. Even he couldn't determine exactly when or why or how his change of attitude occurred; one evening, he just found himself leaning eagerly forward in the chair, weighing and reshaping some of the doctrines of Christianity in his mind.

At subsequent meetings, Bruce had not merely listened avidly; he'd actually taken active part in the discussions, sometimes agreeing with the other members—just as often, reasoning and taking good-natured exception to their viewpoints.

Last Wednesday evening, just two days before the championship game with Rutledge, Gloria Trent agreed to an after-game malt with him as they strolled slowly from the church toward home. "It's a date—win, lose, or—well, it won't be a draw," Bruce said, laughing as they paused.

"Yes, Bruce. It's a date," Gloria had answered softly, her lovely eyes sparkling beneath the street light where they stood on the sidewalk.

The Iron Man nodded at a sign from his catcher. He drew back his right arm and fired. A blistering fast ball that streaked right across the letters for the third called strike!

While the fans roared approval, a powerfully-built youth jammed his green cap down over his close-cropped blond hair and stalked to the plate, his big black bat waving menacingly as he scowled pugnaciously at Bruce.

"I won't be that easy, pretty boy!" Steve Benson bellowed. "I'm going to blast your first decent throw clear out of this inky-dink park!"

Rutledge was a larger school. There'd always been rivalry in athletic events between Spencerville and the neighboring town, but now, with a championship dependent upon the outcome of the game, the rivalry was no longer friendly banter or good-natured teasing. Of course, it never had been—between Bruce and the brawny blond youth facing him at the plate.

The blazing fast ball with which Bruce had struck out the first batter in the bottom of the eleventh had also brought a hot, painful twinge that became a steady throb of agony to the tall pitcher's right arm.

"Come on, Iron Man! Let's whiff this wise guy!" Hunk Davis shouted belligerently, glaring up at the back of Steve Benson's head.

Bruce thought of the major league scouts somewhere in the stands. He thought of Coach Rowan who would be retiring, of what winning the championship meant to the school, to the fans. He thought of what a satisfaction it would be to blaze his whistling fast ball and uncanny curves past Steve Benson, cutting the big blond windbag down to proper size by striking him out again.

Bruce glanced toward the fence. Coach Rowan was still seated, his big hands folded on his lap. Dave Pagel, the rangy relief pitcher, was still sitting there in the dugout, too.

A no-hitter. He'd already pitched more than ten innings of perfect ball. Could he last it out? Just two more men. Bruce once again remembered what John Turner had said about there being a time when even an Iron Man needed more strength and help than he could provide by himself.

Bruce turned and looked at the slim, bespectacled center fielder. While he stared at John, Bruce asked for that strength and guidance. This was that time.

Even as he finished his prayer, Bruce had the answer. He turned back toward the dugout and signalled for a time out. The fans buzzed excitedly while players on both teams exchanged puzzled glances. Coach Rowan and Hunk Davis both converged on the tall, black-haired hurler as he stood waiting, his arms heavy at his sides.

"I'm finished, coach." Bruce said quietly. "My arm is gone for today. Take me out."

"No! You can't do it!" Hunk Davis protested, his wide face shocked.

(Continued on Page 48)
How would you design a baler?

You'll be interested in this fresh, new approach by CASE engineers

If you were designing a baler, would you pattern it closely after conventional machines in the field today? Or would you reason that, good as some of those balers are, even the best can be made better... more productive... lower in cost yet bigger in capacity.

We chose to take a fresh, new approach to baler design when we built the Case 200. Our objective was easily stated: Put big capacity in a compact, rugged machine that would be easy and economical to operate... yet priced with the lowest. By utilizing an entirely new principle—Sweep Feed—to move hay from pickup to bale chamber, a score of complicated and costly parts and components were eliminated... and the entire power train greatly simplified. The savings achieved permitted"beefing up" the entire machine to handle extra baling capacity.

The results speak for themselves—as your own examination will show. The new Case 200 is low, compact... operates more smoothly and quietly. Handles the hay more gently too. It delivers up to 10-ton per hour capacity, yet it is priced low enough to justify purchase for baling as little as 14 acres of hay a year. Stop at your Case Dealer... and he'll be glad to show you the Sweep Feed 200 in action... another example of how Case step-ahead engineering cuts farm operating costs.
From good cattle such as these, he chooses the calves to groom for show.

From Chores To Classes

Combining a big farming operation and a college education is a big task.

This young man is doing both—and making money.

COLLEGE and a farming program can go together. At least this combination works well for Larry Murphy, 18-year-old Oklahoma Future Farmer.

When he graduated from high school in Lambert last May, Larry had already decided to get a college education. In order not to abandon his farming operation, he chose to enter Northwestern State College at Alva, only 20 miles from his home. This way, he can live at home, farm, and attend college.

Larry, who was Star Farmer of Oklahoma and state FFA secretary last year, has built an outstanding farming operation. He and his dad farm 400 acres in partnership.

Hogs, cattle, and grain are the major enterprises. Larry has 124 acres in grain last year, most of which went to feed his cattle and hogs. He picks the best steers and heifers from his 14 head of registered Angus cows to enter in livestock shows. His cattle and hogs have won several top honors at the Oklahoma City State Livestock Show and the Tulsa Exposition.

Since hogs provide a large share of the farm income, Larry and his dad recently built a modern, heated farrowing house. Larry owns 24 sows, and each year keeps several of the top gilt sows to increase the number.

Larry is only one of many Future Farmers all across the country who have found their supervised farming program can pay for a college education. And, after college, they can return home to their already-established farming operation.

The up-to-date farrowing house is an important asset on the farm. Larry raised well over 200 hogs last year.

The schedule is tight, but Larry manages to get his farm work done before and after classes and on weekends.

All new, latest facts... YOURS FREE—THIS VALUABLE 36-PAGE BOOK

Benefit from the experiences of leading dairy showmen and latest Albers research. This fact-filled, fully-illustrated book covers every phase of fitting and showing dairy cattle, plus score card judging points and ideals of breed characteristics. Write for your copy today—just mail coupon below. Supply limited.

[Insert coupon form]

The National FUTURE FARMER
Dogs Have A Place At Martinsville

In addition to the regular activities carried out in their vo-ag department, the Martinsville, Indiana, Chapter also works with dogs.

Miss Patience Keever, a local dog breeder, gives one or two dogs a year to vo-ag students who agree to properly train and care for them.

To date, four working collies have been given to FFA members who qualified in the training program. All four are registered, and each is now a well-trained farm work dog with a very proud and happy owner.

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"Here by the Owl"

(Continued from Page 23)

will help them on their own farm. Help is available and should be used.

FFA members can avoid the pitfalls which have been listed here if they will take full advantage of their vo-ag and FFA training. Information and skills learned here and applied to the individual farm situation will allow beginning farmers to succeed rather than fail.

Robert Howey
Advisor
Sycamore
High School
Sycamore, Illinois

GETTING established in farming requires a large amount of land, equipment, livestock, and other capital. Some young farmers have become established in varying degrees by accumulating some of this needed capital through their supervised farming programs while in high school. However, the high investment per farm today requires young farmers to secure additional financing. Many make the mistake of "jumping," rather than "growing" into farming. Inadequate financing and poor plans for repayment of loans hinder them from making a success of their farming operations. Being saddled with a huge debt and unable to expand as they would like to causes the young farmer to more easily give up his ambition to farm.

Farming has changed considerably. We have been substituting more and more capital for labor and other resources. And as farming becomes more complex and more highly capitalized, more of the farm income is the result of earnings of capital, and less of it is the result of labor. Many people, including some young farmers, lack the ability to organize and operate an efficient farm business unit. It is not a mistake to lack this ability at the beginning, but it is a mistake to continually fail to develop good management ability.

Good management ability can be acquired constantly studying new information. A young farmer may have had good training through his high school vocational agriculture courses. But this training will not last forever as new farming practices and techniques come along. A great many farmers, both young and old, have lagged behind in organization, use of resources, and use of new production methods on their farms simply because they did not keep up-to-date.

Another aspect in dealing with technical problems in agriculture is a sense of timing and the ability to spend time and effort where it counts most. Farming may be considered a way of life but it is even more a business—a way of earning a livelihood—a life's occupation. A few young farmers I have known have made the mistakes of trying to cope with their lower income and continued indebtedness by taking part-time work off the farm. The result has been that a poorer job of farming is done until either an increasingly lower income from the farming operation or the insistence of the landlord forces the young man out of farming entirely. Perhaps it would have been better to have spent the extra time in improving the farm business and operational methods so that the farm would provide a decent living.

Perhaps the greatest mistake that has been made by young farmers is the development of a self-defeating attitude toward their own future. The widespread discouragement and pessimism among many farmers today is causing some young farmers to look for "greener pastures" off the farm. This has brought about disillusionment to many because they find that the factors needed for success outside of farming are the same factors needed for success in farming. Some of these factors are ambition to succeed, ability and willingness to learn, business ability, judgment, and a liking for, and an interest in, what he is doing.

It is easy to farm when things are going fine, but when they start to reverse, you will find out if you are a real farmer. Some people thrive on adversity and use it as a steppingstone to further success. Some people just give up. Young farmers should not make the mistake of giving up too easily. They must be sure that they can do better elsewhere before abandoning their long-time goal of being a successful farmer.

"Sure eight or ten miles to the gallon is good—except I'm talking about the oil!"
Many farm equipment repairs are made in Larry's well-equipped farm shop.

LARRY SCHMEECKLE makes good grades in English, but he has never been able to quite grasp the meaning of one common word—impossible. So far as he is concerned, there isn't any such word.

Born with a severe handicap, Larry has learned to do nearly everything anyone else can do—some even better. Through sheer courage and determination, he learned to use his short right arm and the steel hook which serves as his left arm to perform many difficult jobs.

Larry is a member of the New Raymer, Colorado, FFA Chapter and carries out a well-balanced supervised farming program in addition to attending college. His 1960 farming program included 6 acres of wheat, a cow and calf, 10 acres of hay, 200 broilers, and 40 laying hens.

He does all his work himself—welding and tractor driving included. This determined young man has won many awards. He was the first president of his chapter, vice president the second year, and, in 1960, he received the State Farmer Degree.

Even though handicapped, Larry competes in sports. His fellow chapter members say he is the best ping pong player in the community, and he is a crack shot with a rifle. He also was a pinch hitter on the high school baseball team. Lacking the strength in his arms for a regular baseball position, he became a master at bunting.

Now a Sophomore at Colorado State University, Larry has a 2.63 grade average. When he completes college, his plans are to continue to serve agriculture.

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June-July, 1961
Iron Man
(Continued from Page 42)

Bruce smiled at his friend, slowly shaking his head. "Take me out coach," Bruce repeated. "Dave is fresh and strong. Let him cinch the victory. I'm benching myself. I knew that you wouldn't."

The elderly coach didn't look old just then. His blue eyes twinkled and his leathery face acquired a youthful grin as he hugged around Bruce's shoulders and walked with him toward the dugout. "No, I wouldn't," Coach Rowan said, his voice almost lost amid the protesting, startled roars of the crowd. "I was praying that you would, though, Bruce. I started praying in the ninth, when I could see you were tiring. But, I couldn't be the one who benched you."

Bruce nodded. "I think I've learned more today—about life and how to live it—than I have during the rest of these four years I've been in high school, coach," he said, watching as Dave Pagel completed his warm-up throws.

Steve Benson, bitter and frustrated by Bruce's surprising departure from the game, swung viciously at the first pitch, lofting a tremendous fly which John Turner caught easily in center field. The last hitter ran the count to full, then succumbed to Dave's outside-breaking curve. The umpire's jerked thumb, and bellowing, "You're out!" was absorbed by the shouting, screaming deluge of spectators as they flooded the baseball field.

Much later, Bruce grinned across the drugstore booth at the lovely young brunette. "I'm so happy I don't even know how this chocolate malt tastes," Bruce told Gloria Trent. "Three offers for major league try-outs! And, what impressed the scouts most, was that I benched myself! Can you make sense out of that, Gloria?"

His attractive companion laughed softly, her lovely eyes sparkling with fond admiration. "All I'll do is quote you an appropriate scripture," Gloria replied. "As you sow, so shall you reap!"

The Iron Man felt as if he'd been touched by a magic wand and converted into a knight glistening in shining silver armor!

"Have you tried water?"
By Stan Allen

MANY above average professional athletes never seem to receive all the credit due them. Gene Woodling, veteran outfielder of 16 seasons in major league baseball, is one of those athletes.

Woodling was noticed by Cleveland Indian scouts in 1940 playing for the Akron East High School in Akron, Ohio. He signed his first major league contract right after graduation and was sent to Mansfield in the Ohio State League. The 17-year-old had got off to a fine start with a .398 batting average to lead that league. He led the Michigan State League the following year with a .394 average and then the Eastern League in '43 with .344.

Those performances were enough to get him called up to Cleveland at the end of the '43 season, and he hit .320 in 8 games. He spent the 1944 and '45 seasons in the U. S. Navy, and after joining the Indians in 1946, he couldn't seem to get started. He was traded to Pittsburgh before the 1947 season got under way. He appeared in only 22 games with the Pirates, hitting for a .266 average, before being sent down to Newark where he hit .289 in 128 games.

This was just what Gene needed, as he began to find his game again. With San Francisco in the Pacific Coast League in 1948, he led the league with a .385 batting average, in triples with 13, and had 22 homers. His play attracted attention from the New York Yankees, and he was signed by them in 1949.

Gene enjoyed five good seasons with the Yankees from 1949 through 1953. Playing in the shadows of such stars as Yogi Berra, Joe DiMaggio, and Mickey Mantle, Gene did not get all the notices due him. He played his left-field position so well he made it look easy and left-field at the Stadium is hard to play. He started his Yankee career with a .270 batting average, and his best years were '52 and '53 when he hit .309 and .306. He has always been known as a clutch hitter, getting the big hit with men on base. He performed well for the Yankees in the World Series of 1949 through 1953. He played in all five series and has a fine overall .318 batting average in 26 games.

After injuries let him play only 97 games in '54, the Yankees thought the veteran might be through, and they traded him to Baltimore. He hardly had a chance to unpack when he was traded to Cleveland in June, 1955. He had a combined average of .257 that season. Things looked dark for him in '56 when he spent almost three months on the disabled list, but he did finish the year with a respectable .262 average. He came back strong in '57 and was the only .300 hitter on the Cleveland club with a .321 average in 133 games. His 19 homers and 78 RBIs were new highs for him.

Then, believe it or not, after such a fine season Woodling was traded back to Baltimore. He was to keep his form to hitting .276 in 1957 and was a steady influence on the young Oriole team. He led the Orioles in almost everything in 1959. His .300 batting average (seventh in the league), 77 RBIs, 14 homers, and 132 base hits were all tops on the team. He was named Oriole Most Valuable Player of The Year and had the honor of being voted to the American League All-Star Team for the first time. He kept up the fine work last season, hitting .283, driving in 63 runs and had 11 home runs. He played outfield in 140 games which is good for a 38-year-old pro.

Gene had to pack his bags again this year because his name was on Baltimore's list of eligible players for a draft to stock two new American League teams. He was a high pick of the new Washington Senators — manager Mickey Vernon's choice as one of the solid players to build a new team around. He got off to a good start, driving in the new Senators first run with a double off the rightfield score board on opening day.

Gene's familiar feet-together bent over batting stance is still a welcome sight at the plate. When he does finish his playing days and unpacks his bags for good, you'll find him on his farm in Remsen Corners, Ohio, where he raises Appaloosa show horses in the off season.

June-July, 1961
The First One Doesn't Have A Chance!

"Pull over buddy," said the traffic cop. "You haven't any tail light." The motorist stopped, got out and examined the back of his car. He looked so genuinely horrified that the policeman was actually moved with sympathy. "Well, mister, it's bad," said the cop. "but not that bad." Recovering his voice, the motorist managed to stammer, "It's not the tail light . . . what's happened to my trailer?"

Johnny Vaughn
Chuckey, Tennessee

When a cow had been killed by a train, it fell to the lot of the foreman to make out a report of the accident on a form that the railroad had provided for the purpose. He checked all the facts and filled in all the lines readily enough until he came to one headed: Disposition of carcass. The foreman scratched his head for a moment, then wrote, "Kind and gentle."

Doug Wickham
Marion, Indiana

A gentle Quaker, hearing a strange noise in his house one night, got up and discovered a burglar busy at work. He went and got his gun, then came back and stood quietly in the doorway. "Friend," he said, "I would do thee no harm for the world, but thou standest where I am about to shoot."

David Bates
Benton, Tennessee

Teacher: "Can you give me Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, Fred?"
Fred: "No, but he used to live at the White House."

Steve Boysen
Hayfield, Minnesota

A lion was roaming through the jungle and came upon a bull. He pounced on the bull and ate it. Afterwards, he started to bellow with contentment. Then a lion hunter came upon the lion and shot him.

Moral of the story: When you're full of bull, keep your mouth shut.

Jim Lorenz
Clinton, Oklahoma

Star light, star bright. First star I see tonight. I wish I may, I wish I might. Oh, nuts, it's a satellite.

Frances Grainger
Tabor City, North Carolina

Mr. Jones: "How many controls do you have on your television set?"
Mr. Lewis: "Six, my wife and five children."

Otts Murdock
Achille, Oklahoma

A pretty student in nursing school and her doctor fiancé had just broken their engagement and she was telling her troubles to her girl friend.

"Do you mean to say," exclaimed her girl friend, "he actually asked you to give back all his presents?" "Not only that," sniffed the girl, "he just sent me a bill for 36 visits."

Ervin Fahrenking
Belgrade, Minnesota

Two cannibals, a mother and son were walking through the jungle one day. Suddenly there was a roar in the sky, and the child ran to his mother for protection. "It's all right. It's just an airplane."

"What's that?" the boy asked. The Mother replied, "It's a little like a lobster. There's an awful lot you have to throw away, but what's inside is delicious."

David Schafer
Wapello, Iowa

When an Air Force officer brought a car with a badly damaged front end into the body shop where I was working, I asked how it happened. "When I came up behind another car," the flier said sheepishly, "I hung back on the steering wheel intending to fly over it."

Lynn Gaskill
Irwin, Iowa

Joe: "Do you know what Cheerios are used for?"
Jack: "No, what?"
Joe: "Hoola hoops for ants."

Joe Ross
Roswell, New Mexico

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Many young men and women do not see how they can finance a full four years of college. The important thing is to begin the first year.

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